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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 4.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 264.

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 subse-
quent 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 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
1/2 Column	1 00	17 00	25 00
1 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1 "	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 pub-
lished without charge.

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote
the expiration of the Subscription. Two X's sig-
nify 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.	4.15 a. m.	12.00 p. m.
" "	3.10 p. m.	" "
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	* 5.40 a. m.	" "
" "	p. m.	11.10 a. m.
" "	4.10 "	9.35 p. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	† 11.20 a. m.	5.10 a. m.
" "	12.15 p. m.	3.10 p. m.
" "	9.45 "	† 4.00 "

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

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS.	TO GRAND RAPIDS.
Express, Mail.	Express, Mail.
P. M. A. M.	A. M. P. 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 5.45
6.17 9.41	Oshtemo. 8.16 5.16
6.19 9.19	Plainwell. 8.07 5.10
6.35 9.35	Coopers. 7.35 4.45
6.50 9.50	Kalamazoo. 7.35 4.40
P. M. A. M.	A. M. P. M.
8.30 11.30	White Pigeon. 5.50 3.05
A. M. P. M.	P. M. A. M.
6.00 6.30	Chicago. 10.40 8.30
A. M. P. M.	P. M. A. M.
2.40 5.00	Toledo. 11.55 8.30
A. M. P. M.	P. M. A. M.
7.05 9.30	Cleveland. 7.40 3.40
P. M. A. M.	P. M. P. M.
1.15 4.05	Buffalo. 12.10 7.55

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4 No. 2		No. 3 No. 1
p. m. p. m.		p. m. a. m.
8.20 13.15	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., Blenden, Mich., Attorney
at Law and Notary Public. Special attention
given to foreclosure of Mortgages and collections.
Office in the Village of Zeeland at the Store of A.
Bolke & Bros.

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

Bakeries.

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

Baking 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, Station-
ery, Cigars, Notions and Toys, opposite
City Drug Store, Eighth street.

Boots and Shoes.

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

Dentist.

GEE D. M. Dental Surgeon; residence and of-
fice on Eighth Street, opposite Bakker &
Van Raalte.

Drugs and Medicines.

ANNIS & BROOK, dealers in Drugs, Medi-
cines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfum-
eries Paints and Oils, etc.; Eighth street.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physi-
cian's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

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

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

Hardware.

VAN DER VEEN, E., Dealer in General Hard-
ware; cor. Eighth and River street.

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

Hotels.

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

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

Meat Markets.

BUTKHA W., New Meat Market, near corner
Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of sau-
sages constantly on hand.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

VERHEEK, H. W. & CO., Proprietors of the
Phoenix Planing Mill. All kinds of build-
ing material furnished at Grand Rapids prices.

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P., the leading Photographer. Gal-
lery opposite this office.

Saddlery.

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

Sewing Machines.

KANTERS, A. M., Agent for Ottawa and Alle-
gan Counties, for the "Horse Sewing Ma-
chine." Dealers in needles and attachments.

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 25 @ 30
Beans, bushel	1 20 @
Butter, lb.	17 @
Clover seed, bushel	8 50 @
Eggs, dozen	12 @
Honey, lb.	15 @
Hay, ton	8 00 @ 7 20
Onions, bushel	6 @ 7 20
Potatoes, bushel	6 @ 7 20
Timothy Seed, bushel	6 @
Wool, lb.	6 @

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 3 00 @
" " green	2 75 @
" " beach, dry	2 50 @
" " green	2 25 @
Hemlock Bark	45 @ 25
Staves, pork, white oak	40 @ 00
Staves, Tierce	12 @ 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	3 50 @
Heading bolts, hardwood	3 75 @
Stave bolts, softwood	2 75 @
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 00 @
Railroad ties	13 @

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	@ \$ 1 45
Corn, shelled bushel	48 @
Oats, bushel	35 @
Buckwheat, bushel	90 @
Brass, ton	16 00 @
Feed, ton	23 00 @
" 100 lb.	1 80 @
Barley, 100 lb.	1 10 @
Middling, 100 lb.	1 25 @
Flour, 100 lb.	4 00 @
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, "	19 @ 12
Chickens, dressed per lb.	8 @ 10

Special Notices.

I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
J. KRAMER, N. G.

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.

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 readi-
ness to remove all dead animals at his
own expense, by simply notifying him
thereof.

BENARD WICK.

HOLLAND, Aug. 28, 1876. 29-ly

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 conse-
quence of securing a good agency for su-
perior goods at the lowest prices. A good
first-class Sewing Machine, most useful—
reliable at all times, easy to understand
and control, the same size and does the
same work as any machines that sell at
four times the price. There is no machine
at any price better, or that will do finer or
more work, and certainly none so low in
price by many dollars. The "Homestead"
is widely known and used in thousands of
families in the Eastern and Middle States,
and daily becoming popular in the West.
It will save its cost several times over in
one season, doing the work of the family,
or will earn four or five dollars a day for
any man or woman who sews for a living.
It is the strongest machine made, is ready
at all times to do its work, makes the
strongest and finest stitch yet invented,
and is fully acknowledged as the Standard
Family Sewing Machine. Price, complete
for domestic use, \$20, delivered at your
door, no matter how remote you may re-
side. Business permanent and honorable,
with more certain and rapid sales, and
larger profits than any other. Extraordi-
nary liberal offers made to local or travel-
ing agents where we have none estab-
lished; or, if there is no agent near you,
send your order direct to the factory. Ad-
dress John H. Kendall & Co., 421 Broad-
way, New York.

The celebrated Ashton Salt—the only
kind fit for Butter, can be had at
P. & A. STEKETEE.

Without a Parallel.

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

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

The New President Described by a Long Time Acquaintance.

Now that Gov. Hayes is President of the
United States, I will briefly relate what
manner of man he is from my knowledge
of him during 22 years, as well as from
what I saw, this morning. Born in 1822,
in Delaware county, O., Gov. Hayes is 55
years of age, but a casual observer would
take him to be at least 10 years younger.
There is not a vestige of gray in his abun-
dant auburn hair and the full beard he has
always worn ever since I have known him.
Alert, youthful as he was, 25 years ago, he
is a forcible example of the value of an
abstemious life. He was never in a bar-
room, it is said, in all his years; he is an
utter stranger to tobacco in all its forms.
Nobody ever saw him take a drink of
liquor, or smoke a cigar, or chew tobacco.
These may be negative virtues in the esti-
mation of optimists, but to satisfy them it
can be added that nobody ever knew him
to sacrifice truth to gain any political or
personal end. Living in the full public
gaze for 20 years, and coming out in the
most exciting presidential contest in Ameri-
can history, Gov. Hayes is absolutely
without blemish. There are doubtless
many other Americans for whom so much
can be said, but it is something to be able
to say so much for a president. It
can also be said of him that the public
welfare, as he sees it, has always been his
guide. For nearly six years he has been
governor of Ohio, and during that time in
no case, it is said, has personal friendship
dictated his action. About a year ago,
there was a vacancy in the police board of
Cincinnati which he was required to fill.
A gentleman of high character was ear-
nestly urged for the place by nearly all the
prominent republicans of the city, but
Gov. Hayes steadfastly refused to appoint
him, and only for the reason that the pro-
posed nominee was an intimate personal
friend for many years. During his term
the White House will not be a sealed
book. No more democratic man—using
that word in its general, not partisan sense
—than Rutherford B. Hayes ever lived.

To show the people of the United States
just what sort of a man they are to have
for a president, I state in as few words as
possible just what I saw, this morning.
At 9 o'clock, the spacious and elegant
rooms in the capitol which the state of
Ohio accords to its executive were open
for business. Capt. A. S. Lee and Capt.
Rodney Foos, secretaries of the governor,
were both at their desks, and both were
hard at work. Mr. Lee was opening and
assorting the morning mail. That is no
easy task. There are in round numbers
40,000,000 people in the United States,
and about one-twentieth have been seized
with the delusion that Gov. Hayes has
nothing to do but read and answer their
letters. Therefore, they write to him, and
very few are content with less than from
three to ten pages of manuscript. It is
hardly necessary to add that very few of
these letters ever reach the president-elect.
Capt. Lee goes through them first, and
throws most of them in his basket for the
benefit of the junkdealers, who are just
now doing an enormous business in waste
paper. Those of a political character
which seem important are handed over to
Webb C. Hayes, the governor's son, and
he examines them. By the time he is
done, there is very little left for President
Hayes himself to pass judgment upon.
Ever since the nomination at Cincinnati
vast numbers of letters have been coming
here requesting the autograph of Gov.
Hayes. The governor himself has never
seen any of them, but, for a time, his sub-
ordinates answered them, inclosing what
purported to be his signature.

Gov. Hayes usually reaches his office
about 10 o'clock. He did, this morning,
finding Mr. Lee still opening letters and
Mr. Foos making out a requisition for a
murderer in Canada, in accordance with
papers received from Washington. There
were a few gentlemen of local prominence
in the middle room, to whom he gave hasty
greeting, and then passed into the pic-
ture room, where there were a number of
people from the country. In a few min-
utes Gov. Hayes was through with them,
and, coming out, greeted your correspon-
dent in his usual hearty and homely way.
I said to him, "Well, governor, I guess it
is not too soon to congratulate you and the
country on your election to the presiden-
cy." Smiling in his pleasant manner, he
replied, "I guess it is a guess, yet." Then
we talked for a few moments on general
topics, aside from politics. Not once did
he refer to the momentous decision being
made, to-day, in Washington; not once
did he show by word or manner the slight-
est personal solicitude in the result; not a

harsh word did he say of political enemies,
not a word in praise of political friends.
Almost the only equable man I have seen
during all this presidential uncertainty is
Rutherford B. Hayes. Nor is it indiffer-
ence that holds him in this equipoise.
More than any man I ever knew he is a
man of selfpoise. It has been his habit
all his life to face responsibilities and un-
certainties without the twitching of a
muscle. That he is a man of fear is un-
doubted, because he is a Christian gentle-
man and fears to do wrong; that he is a
man of nerve is also undoubted, for he
never flinched from doing what he be-
lieved to be right. Able, cultured, of
large experience in public affairs, having
extraordinary nerve and yet strangely
diffident of himself, Rutherford B. Hayes
will not only credit himself but the nation
in the presidential chair.—*Columbus, O.
Letter to New York Tribune.*

Vaccination.

There is no evidence, according to the
London *Lancet*, to show that revaccina-
tion, once efficiently performed at or after
puberty, need ever be repeated. On the
other hand, the frequent repetition of re-
vaccination, which has become common
during alarms of small-pox, is distinctly
to be deprecated. Such repetitions are as
a rule futile, they are wasteful of vaccine
lymph when lymph is most precious; they
tend to unsettle the minds of people re-
garding some of the best-established facts
as to the preservative power of vaccina-
tion, and they are unnecessary. The
official memorandum of the Local Govern-
ment Board on revaccination says: "Re-
vaccination once properly and success-
fully performed does not appear ever to
require repetition." The nurses and other
servants of the London Small-pox Hospi-
tal, when they enter the service are invari-
ably submitted to vaccination, which in
their case is generally revaccination, and
is never afterward repeated; and so per-
fect is the protection, that, though the
nurses live in the closest and most con-
stant attendance on small-pox patients,
and though also the other servants are in
various ways exposed to special chances
of infection, the resident surgeon of the
hospital, during his forty-one years of
office there, has never known small-pox
to affect any of these nurses or servants.

[Such vaccination as is mentioned
above, however, means the use of

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

RECEPTION TO GOV. HAYES.

The citizens of Columbus, Ohio, without distinction of party, tendered a farewell reception to Hon. R. B. Hayes, on the eve of his departure for Washington, at which there was much hand-shaking and speech-making. Gov. Hayes spoke as follows: "Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I shall make no attempt to describe what I have felt during the progress of this reception, nor what I feel now that it is drawing to a close. I wish in the simplest way, and with the fewest words, to thank the citizens of Columbus and the members of the General Assembly, the State officers, and the people of Ohio who have taken part in it, for their very great kindness to me and my family on this and many other occasions. The city of Columbus and its people have very many and great claims to our affection and gratitude. It is more than forty years since I became acquainted in boyhood with Columbus, and from that day to this many of my most intimate friends have been among its citizens. Many a gone. I look in vain among those we have met this evening for some who were once numbered with my most familiar acquaintances. A few are here whose acquaintance I made during that first well-remembered year of the cholera, the year 1833. Among these are the Chairman of our Executive Committee, Mr. William Deahler, and I then saw for the first time his older brothers, but very many of my early friends of Columbus are gone. Among those I knew, and remember well for their friendliness to me as a boy, and who are no longer living, are such well-known citizens of earlier days in this city as Joseph Ridgeway, Sr., Joseph Ridgeway, Jr., Samuel Medary, Alfred Kelly, Gustavus Swan, Dr. J. G. Jones, John Noble, M. J. Gilbert, and many who were nearer my own age, such as Thomas Sparrow Fitch, James Matthews, Albert B. Butters, and Dr. Douglas Case, with whom I was on terms of intimate friendship. We are reminded by the absence of these friends of the changes we must expect in the years that are before us. As for myself and my family, we go, perhaps to return in a few days to occupy our accustomed place in this community. Possibly we go to other scenes and duties not to meet you again as fellow-citizens of Columbus. In that event I wish to say, as Mr. Lincoln said on parting with his friends at Springfield sixteen years ago, that I trust you will pray that I may have that divine assistance and guidance without which I cannot succeed, and with which I cannot fail."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DECISION.

The report of the Electoral Commission to the two houses of Congress, giving the grounds on which it reached its decision, in the South Carolina case, is signed by Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong. It reads as follows:

The Electoral Commission having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates and papers accompanying the same of the electoral vote from the State of South Carolina, and the objections thereto, reports that it has duly considered the same, and has by a majority of votes decided and hereby declares that the votes of C. C. Bowen, John Winthrop, Thomas B. Johnston, Timothy Hurley, W. B. Nash, William Cook and William F. Meyers, named in the certificate of Gov. Chamberlain, which votes are certified by said persons, as appears by certificates submitted to the commission as aforesaid, and herewith returned, are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and the same are lawfully to be counted as therein certified, namely: Seven votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, for President, and seven votes for William A. Wheeler, of the State of New York, for Vice President. The commission, by a majority of votes, decides and reports that the seven persons first before named were duly appointed electors in and for said State of South Carolina. The brief ground of this decision is, that it appears, upon such evidence as by the constitution and law creating this commission is competent and pertinent to the consideration of the subject, that the before-mentioned electors appear to have been lawfully appointed such electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the term beginning March 4, 1877, of the State of South Carolina, and that they voted as such at the time and in the manner provided for by the constitution of the United States and the law, and the commission has by a majority of votes decided that it is not competent under the constitution and law to go into the evidence *alibi* the papers opened by the President of the Senate to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of the State on and according to the determination of the appointment by the returning officers for elections in said State prior to the time required for the performance of their duties had been appointed electors, or by counterproof to show that they had not, or that the determination of said returning officers was not in accordance with the truth and fact, the commission by majority of votes being of opinion that it is not within the jurisdiction of the two houses of Congress assembled to count the votes for President and Vice President to enter upon the trial of such question.

THE EAST.

A HEAVY robbery occurred in Boston a few days ago. A tin box containing stocks and bonds of the value of \$40,000 was stolen from the residence of Mr. J. C. Brigham. The property belonged to the estate of J. H. Dexter, of which Mr. Brigham was administrator. The will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt was offered for probate before the Surrogate's Court, New York, the other day. Protests were entered by counsel for Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and other disappointed relatives of the deceased millionaire. The counsel of the contestants consists of Hon. Jere S. Black, David Dudley Field, Scott Lord and Ethan Allen. The main ground of objection urged is undue influence, but it is said that some additional allegations of a startling nature will be presented. The amount of property involved covers that in the will, together with that bequeathed to W. H. Vanderbilt before the Commodore's death, and aggregates very nearly \$100,000,000 in value. This fight over the dead Commodore's moneybags promises to be the biggest kind of a big bonanza to the lawyers.

A SHOCKING accident occurred at Karns City, Butler county, Pa., a few nights ago. The Bateman Hotel caught fire, and the flames spread so rapidly that the escape of many of the inmates was prevented. Mrs. Bateman, wife of the proprietor, her three daughters, and one guest were burned to death. Many boarders were injured by jumping from the windows.

THE WEST.

JACK McCALL, who, some months ago, at Deadwood, killed John B. Hickok, better known as "Wild Bill," was executed at Yankton, Dakota, on the 1st of March. The Harding Paper Mills, at Franklin, Ohio, have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$200,000.

A HEAVY conflagration occurred at St. Louis, Mo., last week, upwards of half a million dollars' worth of property being destroyed.

THE SOUTH.

ACCORDING to the report of the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, the trade of Memphis during 1876 was as follows: Value of cotton receipts, \$27,225,000; value of general merchandise receipts, \$42,472,124; product of home manufactures, \$5,300,869; total yearly business, \$74,997,993.

EX-GOV. JOSEPH JOHNSTON, of Virginia, died

last week in the 92d year of his age. Gov. Nichols has issued a proclamation convening an extra session of the Louisiana Legislature, required in view of the condition of public affairs, and for purposes of indispensable legislation, specifying education, appropriation, revenue, levees, election, registration, city and parochial affairs, and the election of United States Senator. Fears are entertained by Gov. Packard of an attempt on the part of the Nichols Government to seize the State House, and he has made a request on President Grant for arms. The President replied, there was no law under which he could comply with the request, but that the troops would remain to preserve peace.

THERE is trouble growing out of the dual governments in South Carolina. "A store," says a Charleston telegram, "was robbed at Waterboro, Colleton county. A Hampton Trial Justice, called to secure one of the alleged thieves, falling upon the Sheriff's posse, which was also resisted, and the Sheriff, after consultation with Gov. Hampton, summoned 100 men to arrest the thief and his friends. The rioters were found in force, but, when charged by the posse, fled without firing a shot. About twenty of them were captured with muskets in their hands, and were sent to jail."

GOV. PACKARD, of Louisiana, on the 2d inst., telegraphed President Grant as follows:

The validity of my title as Governor having been passed upon by the only tribunal known to the State laws, and being now confirmed by the National Electoral Tribunal, I deem it my duty to maintain the Government by all the means at my command. I therefore most respectfully, but earnestly, request that you in the order heretofore given to the General commanding the United States troops in this State, in order that I may be able to take such measures as the circumstances and my duty as chief executive of the State may seem to require, and I again most respectfully request at your hands the recognition of the legal State Government of Louisiana.

S. B. PACKARD.

To which the following reply was telegraphed: To Gov. S. B. Packard, New Orleans, La.: In answer to your dispatch of this date, the President directs me to say that he feels it his duty to state frankly that he does not believe public opinion will longer support the maintenance of the State Government in Louisiana by the use of the military, and that he must concur in this manifest feeling. The troops will hereafter, as in the past, protect life and property from mob violence when the State authorities fail, but under the remaining days of his official life, they will not be used to establish or pull down either of the claimants for the control of the State. It is not his purpose to recognize either claimant.

C. C. SKIFFEN, Secretary.

Gov. Nichols, on learning of the correspondence, issued a congratulatory proclamation, adjuring the people to maintain the public peace and refrain from all violence. Weldon, the man who attempted to assassinate Gov. Packard, has been discharged on \$5,000 bail.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch says: "Packard will not give up the Governorship without a contest. Car-loads of lumber have been taken to the State House, and carpenters have been busy strengthening the barricades. All small dealers in the basement have been ordered to vacate. The guards at the entrances have been doubled. The forces within the building number 160 men, well armed, and with one Gatling gun."

WASHINGTON.

THE Acting Secretary of the Treasury has issued the fortieth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for \$10,000,000, of which \$7,000,000 are coupon and \$3,000,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the treasury on and after the 28th of May next, and the interest will cease on that day. The following are the descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds, \$500, No. 35,801 to 37,800, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 79,000 to 89,000, both inclusive. Registered bonds, \$50, No. 451 to 480, both inclusive; \$100, No. 5,951 to 6,250, both inclusive; \$500, No. 3,801 to 3,950, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 14,301 to 14,800, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 5,351 to 5,851, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 9,751 to 10,083, both inclusive.

THE statement of the public debt issued March 1 is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds.....	\$ 93,877,050
Five per cent. bonds.....	712,820,450
Four and half per cent. bonds.....	50,000,000
Total coin bonds.....	\$1,697,697,500
Lawful money debt.....	14,000,000
Matured debt.....	18,629,860
Legal tenders.....	364,304,851
Certificates of deposit.....	34,445,000
Fractional currency.....	24,434,420
Coin certificates.....	52,146,700
Total without interest.....	\$ 475,330,971
Total debt.....	\$2,195,658,332
Total interest.....	26,354,456
Cash in treasury—coin.....	90,263,771
Cash in treasury—currency.....	9,122,874
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit.....	34,445,000
Total in treasury.....	\$ 133,891,645

Debt less cash in treasury.....	\$2,088,781,143
Decrease of debt during February.....	2,070,429
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1876.....	10,658,301
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding.....	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid.....	646,235
Interest paid by the United States.....	34,018,923
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.....	7,004,553
Balance of interest paid by the United States.....	27,014,370

PRESIDENT HAYES and party arrived at Washington at 9 o'clock on the morning of Friday, March 2. Mr. Hayes was received at the depot by ex-Gov. Denison, Gen. Sherman and Senator Sherman, and escorted to the residence of the latter, where a large party of gentlemen and ladies had assembled to receive them. After partaking of breakfast, President Hayes, accompanied by Gen. Sherman and Gov. Denison, called at the Executive Mansion to present his respects to President Grant. The distinguished party were immediately ushered into the council chamber, where the Cabinet was in session, and all the proceedings stopped, so that courtesies and formalities of introduction might proceed. The President-elect was cordially greeted and congratulated by President Grant and members of the Cabinet, all of whom, with the exception of Secretary Morrill, who was kept away by sickness, were present, and mutual expressions of happiness were exchanged at the termination of the questions that have agitated Congress and the country. From the Executive Mansion the party drove to the Capitol, proceeding at once, by invitation of the President of the Senate, to the Vice President's room, where an informal reception was held. All the Republican and many Democratic Senators and Representatives called to pay him their respects. President Grant, on the 2d inst., issued his proclamation convening in extra session the Senate of the United States, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive.

THE last official meeting of President Grant and his Cabinet was held on the 2d of March. The session on that day was closed by a few remarks from the President and the Cabinet officers. The President said in closing meeting: "This is the last official meeting of the Cabinet, and I desire to express my grateful thanks for the faithful and efficient manner with which you have discharged the duties pertaining to your respective departments, and for the able assistance which you have rendered my administration both by advice and cordial co-operation. I hope that the friendly relations now existing between us may ever continue, and I wish you all the greatest happiness and prosperity in the future."

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES was sworn in as

President of the United States at half-past 7 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, March 3. The oath was administered in the "red parlor" of the Executive Mansion by Chief Justice Waite. The only persons present were President Grant, Secretary Fish, Gov. Hayes and Judge Waite. The affair was conducted so quietly and secretly that very few persons knew the fact until the next day. The ceremony was performed by the uplifted hand, no Bible being used, and at its conclusion the new President and the Chief Justice both signed the engraved oath.

THE Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has issued the forty-first call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for \$10,000,000, of which \$7,000,000 are coupon and \$3,000,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the treasury on and after the 3d of June next, and interest will cease on that day. The following are descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds, five hundred dollars, No. 37,301 to 38,850, both inclusive; one thousand dollars, No. 89,001 to 98,650, both inclusive. Registered bonds, fifty dollars, No. 481 to 496, both inclusive; one hundred dollars, No. 6,251 to 6,530, both inclusive; five hundred dollars, No. 3,951 to 3,960, both inclusive; one thousand dollars, No. 14,801 to 15,050, both inclusive; five thousand dollars, No. 5,832 to 6,767, both inclusive.

POLITICAL.

THE following is the count for Presidential electors, as decided by the Arbitration Tribunal:

For Hayes.	For Tilden.
California.....	6 Alabama.....
Colorado.....	3 Arkansas.....
Florida.....	4 Connecticut.....
Illinois.....	21 Delaware.....
Iowa.....	11 Georgia.....
Kansas.....	5 Indiana.....
Louisiana.....	7 Kentucky.....
Maine.....	7 Maryland.....
Massachusetts.....	13 Mississippi.....
Michigan.....	11 Missouri.....
Minnesota.....	5 New Jersey.....
Nebraska.....	3 New York.....
Nevada.....	3 North Carolina.....
New Hampshire.....	5 Tennessee.....
New Jersey.....	22 Texas.....
Ohio.....	3 Virginia.....
Oregon.....	29 West Virginia.....
Pennsylvania.....	4 Rhode Island.....
Rhode Island.....	5 South Carolina.....
South Carolina.....	5 Vermont.....
Vermont.....	5 Wisconsin.....
Wisconsin.....	10

Total for Hayes.....185

Majority for Hayes and Wheeler—1.

PRESIDENT HAYES resigned the office of Governor of Ohio on the 2d inst., and Lieut. Gov. Thomas L. Young on that day was formally sworn in as his successor.

At a caucus of the Democratic members of the House, at Washington, on the 3d inst., a violent scene was enacted, wherein Beverly Douglas, of Virginia, and L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, were the participants. Douglas made an attack upon Lamar, who was Chairman of the caucus, abusing him without stint, and charging him with treachery to his party. He said Lamar had sold out to the Republicans to secure his admission to the Senate, and denounced him in opprobrious and offensive terms. This was several times repeated. Lamar each time requesting the friends of Douglas to remove him, as the old man was scarcely responsible for what he said, but, after being removed, Douglas each time returned, threatening attack, and finally Lamar, stung to anger by these extraordinary provocations, drew a small pocket-pistol in the caucus and told Douglas's friends if he (Douglas) was not removed he certainly would be killed. Thereupon Douglas's friends were quick to take Douglas forcibly away. Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, has been elected Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, vice Abram S. Hewitt, resigned.

ABRAHAM S. HEWITT, in resigning the Chairmanship of the National Democratic Committee, writes a letter of considerable length, in which he defends his action upon the Electoral bill. Regarding his assent to the completion of the count, he says that as an honorable man no other course was open to him, but, if honor had permitted otherwise, his judgment was that it was the wisest course for the country, as well as for the Democratic party, to proceed in accordance with the law to an orderly completion of the count, although they knew it would result in the installation of Hayes. He recites as his opinion that disastrous consequences would have resulted in the defeat of the count, resulting eventually in civil war, and to him appeared on one side anarchy and civil war, and on the other peace and order. Representative Douglas publishes a card in the Washington papers admitting he did injustice to Representative Lamar, in the Democratic caucus, in rudely addressing him, and expressing his high appreciation of the character of that gentleman. The Finance Committee of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, after a lengthy and searching investigation into the alleged frauds at the November election in that city, report that a total of at least 8,100 fraudulent votes were cast. They claim that the Registration law, instead of a check, is an absolute assistance to fraud in elections.

GENERAL.

HOS. R. B. HAYES left Columbus, Ohio, for Washington on the afternoon of Thursday, March 1, by way of Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, and arrived at the national capital the following day. He was accompanied by his family, consisting of his wife, two sons and a daughter, and a large party of gentlemen and ladies from different points in Ohio.

An important decision, sustaining the so-called Granger law of Illinois, fixing the maximum of railroad charges, has just been rendered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. The case was that of Munn & Scott vs. The People of the State of Illinois. The court decided that the law was constitutional, and that there was no error in the judgment.

THE Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company has made another sweeping reduction. To all points east of the Missouri river it establishes but three rates, viz.: 25, 35, and 50 cents. It increases the limit from each office from 100 to 500 miles, air-line distance, and makes the rate 25 cents. The general reduction averages 35 to 50 per cent.

FOREIGN.

AN unsuccessful attempt was recently made to assassinate the Archbishop of Mexico, Col. Valentine Baker, the disgraced English officer, has been employed by the Sultan of Turkey to organize a military police force 60,000 strong. Foreign officers will be employed in this service. The whaling steamer *Spitzbergen* is reported lost near Bergen, with all hands—twenty-two persons.

A LONDON dispatch says Lord Derby's suggestion that a year's time be granted the Porte to prove the sincerity of its promises of reform, meets with increasing favor. The general aspect of affairs is decidedly peaceable. A dispatch from Pesth says Austria will concentrate an army corps on the Serbian frontier, which will effectually guarantee the neutrality of Serbia. A special from St. Petersburg says the general opinion there is that Russia will not declare war against Turkey. From Mexico comes the intelligence that the city of Acapulco has been captured by the forces of Diaz.

THE Marquis of Canx and his wife, Adeline Patti, appeared the other day before the President of the Civil Tribunal in Paris, in order that the usual attempt at reconciliation might be made. The attempt failed. Judicial proceedings for a separation will accordingly begin, and are likely to last some time. Patti has gone to Vienna to fulfill a professional engagement.

THE Hon. Mrs. Norton, the well-known English poetess and novelist, has just been married to Sir William Sterling Maxwell, Bart., member of Parliament for Perthshire. The ceremony was performed at the bride's residence. The bride's age is 70, and she is confined to her chair with chronic rheumatism. The groom is 59 years old. A London dispatch says the Queen has commanded John Henson, the original of Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom, to wait upon her at Buckingham Palace.

ALL accounts received from Constantinople represent the condition of the Turkish empire as very desperate. Already a scarcity of provisions in several Armenian villages near the Euphrates has assumed the proportions of a veritable famine. The inhabitants of twelve villages, numbering 15,000, are enduring the greatest privations, and a few have died from starvation. The wasting dissipation and debaucheries of the unfortunate Sultan, as well as his fits of brooding, melancholy, and vague terrors, know no limits and no intermission. His Ministers are hardly ever allowed to see him. Advice from the City of Mexico announces that the installation of Diaz as President of the republic has induced Iglesias to give up the contest for the Presidency. The latter will return to Mexico and give in his adhesion to the Diaz administration. A dispatch from Florence, Italy, announces the death of Joel T. Hart, the American sculptor. The funeral of John O'Mahoney, the Fenian, took place at Dublin on the 4th inst. The procession was an imposing one, and was witnessed by over 100,000 people.

THE Bosnians are vigorously preparing to resist a Russian invasion. All males between 16 and 70 have been called out to serve under the "holy banner." The London *Times* says United States bonds are almost the only legitimate objects of investment in the foreign market.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27.—The commission met at 10 o'clock a. m., and the South Carolina case was at once taken up. Mr. Hurd stated that no counsel would appear for the objectors to certificate No. 1 (the Republican certificate), and then submitted his reasons why the commission should reject that certificate. When Mr. Hurd had finished, Mr. Cochrane stated that Judge Black and Mr. Blair would appear as counsel for the objectors to certificate No. 1. They had been uncertain whether they could attend, but were now present. Mr. Cochrane then submitted certain proffers of proof, which he proposed to make good. Mr. Lawrence followed in an argument for the Hayes objectors. Senator Christy waived his right to be heard as an objector, and Mr. Blair, for the Democrats, addressed the court. He said they would offer to prove that, owing to violence and intimidation and the presence of United States troops on the day of election, there was no full and fair election by the people; that there was no registration of voters in the State, which was a palpable violation of the constitution; and that the use of the military in the State was alone sufficient ground for throwing aside the vote of South Carolina. Judge Black closed the argument on behalf of the Democrats, and the commission went into secret session. Mr. Morton submitted the following:

That it is not competent for the two houses assembled for the purpose of counting the votes for President and Vice President to inquire by evidence whether a State regularly represented in the two houses of Congress, and recognized as a State of the United States by the other departments of the Government, has a government republican in form, and does appoint electors in the manner prescribed by the Legislature thereof, evidence cannot be received by the two houses of Congress assembled to count the votes for President and Vice President as aforesaid to show that disturbances existed at the time of the election which may have interfered to a greater or less extent with the freedom of election at the polls in said State.

Resolved, That it is not competent for the two houses of Congress, when assembled to count the votes for President and Vice President, to take evidence to inquire into the regularity of the action of the President of the United States in sending a military force into any State for the preservation of order or suppression of insurrection and domestic violence, in order by such proof to lay a ground for rejecting the electoral vote of such State.

Resolved, That, in view of the propositions contained in the three foregoing resolutions, the evidence offered to show that the State of South Carolina at the time of the election did not have a republican form of government, and the evidence offered on the subject of disorder and violence, and the presence of troops in said State during said election is not competent, but that notwithstanding the offer of such evidence the electoral votes of the State of South Carolina ought to be received and counted, if not objectionable on other grounds.

Resolved, That the other objections to certificate No. 1 show no valid cause for rejecting the same.

Mr. Field offered a substitute to the effect that evidence is admissible to show that the military and Deputy United States Marshals were stationed at the various polling places in South Carolina, thereby interfering with the free and full exercise of the right of suffrage. This was rejected by a strict party vote—yeas, 7; nays, 8. Mr. Morton's resolutions were then adopted—8 to 7. A resolution was then offered by Mr. Frelinghuysen that the Tilden electors are not the lawful electors of South Carolina. Unanimously adopted. Mr. Morton offered a resolution that the persons named in certificate No. 1 (Hayes electors) are the lawful electors of South Carolina, and that they be counted as such. Adopted—yeas, 8; nays, 7. A resolution returning thanks to Justice Clifford for the ability, impartiality and urbanity with which he has presided over the deliberations of the commission was offered by Mr. Morton and unanimously adopted. Adjourned till Friday, March 2.

FRIDAY, March 2.—The Electoral Commission met pursuant to adjournment. Commissioners Clifford, Miller, Strong, Field, Bradley, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Kernan, Payne and Abbott present. After fixing the amount of compensation to be paid officers and other employees, and extending until March 31 the time heretofore allowed for filing opinions by members, the commission adjourned.

An Incident of the Commission.

Scene: United States Supreme Court room, while Senator Howe was speaking on the Louisiana case. Mrs. Tyler, widow of President Tyler, who occupies a seat next to Mrs. Howe, says to a lady friend on her left: "O, my gracious! when will that tiresome old man get through?" Mrs. Senator Howe (who is unknown to Mrs. Tyler), sharply: "There is no law to compel people to remain if they don't like it." Lady friend of Mrs. Tyler (loud enough to be heard by Mrs. Howe): "That lady evidently doesn't know that she was speaking to the widow of President Tyler." Mrs. Eugene Hale (who sat on the left of the last speaker, and loud enough to be heard by Mrs. Tyler, to a lady friend): "And Mrs. Tyler probably is not aware that the lady on her right is the wife of Senator Howe." Here the curtain fell.—*Washington Star.*

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27.—SENATE.—A resolution was introduced by Mr. McElroy, as follows: WHEREAS, intemperance is a great evil; WHEREAS, The righteous and glorious cause of temperance is rolling on, etc.; WHEREAS, The cause of temperance is one which interests all; WHEREAS, Michigan would do honor to herself by taking the lead in this cause; be it Resolved, That the House and Senate meet in joint convention on Thursday evening, the special order of business to be exclusively the temperance question. Lost—16 to 12. Mr. McElroy then moved that both houses be invited to attend a temperance meeting in Representative Hall on Thursday evening. Carried. Senate bill 80, providing for paying constables for attendance on justices' courts, was defeated. The Senate joint resolution providing for investigating State accounts was passed. Senate bill 85, amending the St. Clair city charter, was passed. Senate bill 35, providing for the incorporation of Knights of Pythias lodges, was passed.

HOUSE.—Petitions were presented for the appointment of an educational commission to examine into the public-school system of the State; for a reduction of the legal rate of interest to 7 per cent; for the establishment of a female department at the Agricultural College. Bills were passed the House amending the School law, by allowing children of one school district to attend school in another; providing that persons summoned in garnishee suits shall only be compelled to attend court on receipt in advance of fees and traveling expenses.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.—SENATE.—Bills were passed: Extending the time for collecting tax in Springwells and Brownstown townships, Wayne county; to organize the townships of Spaulding, Breen, Breitung, Stephenson and Holmes, and to reorganize the townships of Cedarville, Ingallston and Menominee, in the county of Menominee; amending the law relative to the transmission of returns of election of State officers; re-incorporating Mt. Morris village, Genesee county. Mr. Burch, on behalf of the Senate messenger boys and janitor, presented the President, Lieut. Gov. Sessions, with a gold-headed cane. The President responded, paying the boys a handsome compliment for good behavior and industry. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section 1, article 9, of the constitution of this State, relative to the salaries of the Judges of the Circuit Court, was defeated by 21 to 9—not two-thirds, as required by the constitution.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hawley's bill securing laborers on public works their wages was reported against, and referred to the committee of the whole. The Fish Committee reported that the experiment of State fish culture had been successful. They gave the incorporation of the city of Owawage, re-incorporating the village of Sheridan; making an annual appropriation of \$500 for the State Pioneer Society for the next two years. Senate joint resolution, authorizing the Commissioner of the State Land Office to sell State school lands in Oscoda county to James Sims at the original price and upon the original terms provided by law for the sale of the same, was concurred in.

THURSDAY, March 1.—SENATE.—The Commission on State Public Schools reported in favor of \$22,000 for school purposes. Bills passed: Amending the Plainville village charter; providing for the organization of future Legislatures; amending the Ann Arbor city charter; providing for licensing restaurants and saloons; providing for the appointment of a military commission by the Governor, whose duty it shall be to audit all war claims between Michigan and the General Government, and to take charge of all financial affairs connected with the State military; to repeal sections 4,757 and 4,758 of the compiled laws of 1871, relative to divorce; to amend an act entitled "An act relative to laying out, altering and discontinuing highways," being chapter 26 of the compiled laws of 1871, by adding thereto a new section, to read as section 20.

HOUSE.—Petitions were presented from 600 Detroit citizens, praying for the taxation of church property; from 500 Detroiters, for the protection of wine and beer manufacture; from 300 more, for the passage of an Apprentice law. A joint resolution was passed asking Congress to make appropriation for a light-house at Menominee harbor. Bills were passed incorporating Oakley village, Saginaw county; providing for three months' extension of time during which appeals may be made from the Circuit Court; providing that bondsmen in replevin cases shall take oath that they are worth double the amount of property at stake. A resolution was adopted ordering 500 copies of all evidence taken by the University investigating committee to be printed for the use of the Legislature, at an expense of about \$11.

FRIDAY, March 2.—SENATE.—Bills were passed: Amending the repealing clause limiting the amount of property to be held by Kalamazoo College; providing that hereafter no bridges constructed over railroads shall be less than eighteen feet above the track; extending the time of the land grant for the proposed Marquette and Mackinaw railroad; amending the act incorporating State and subordinate granges. The Senate passed joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing for educational qualification for notaries. After considerable debate it defeated by a vote of 9 to 19, a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to examine into the manner of laws of this and other States, and report to the next Legislature. A bill was lost amending the law relative to Probate Judges receiving fees. Adjourned till Monday, 5th.

HOUSE.—In committee of the whole the entire morning was consumed on Mr. Baker's bill providing for placing of legal restrictions on the party caucus. The House then took a recess until 2 p.m. On resuming nothing of importance was done except hearing reports from committees. The standstill weight for apples in this State is to be fifty pounds to the bushel. Adjourned till Monday.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEVES.....	8 75	@ 11 75
HOGS.....	5 75	6 25
COTTON.....	12 1/2	12 1/2
FLOUR—Superfine Western.....	5 40	5 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 38	1 39
CORN—Western Mixed.....	56	57
OATS—Western Mixed.....	40	48
RYE—Western.....	80	84
PORK—New Mess.....	15 75	16 00
LARD—Steam.....	10 1/2	10 1/2

CHICAGO.

BEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 25	@ 5 50
Cows and Heifers.....	4 60	5 00
Good Second-class Steers.....	2 75	3 75
Medium to Fair.....	4 15	4 45
HOGS—Live.....	5 30	5 90
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	7 00	8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 75	6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 23 1/2	1 24
CORN—No. 2.....	40 1/2	41 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	33 1/2	34
RYE—No. 2.....	62	63
BARLEY—No. 2.....	50	52
BUTTER—Creamery.....	31	33
EGGS—Fresh.....	12 1/2	13
PORK—Mess.....	14 25	14 50
LARD.....	9 1/2	9 1/2

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 30	@ 1 40
No. 2.....	1 29	1 30
CORN—No. 2.....	40	41
OATS—No. 2.....	31	32
RYE.....	63	64
BARLEY—No. 2.....	63	64

PRESIDENT HAYES.

The Inauguration Ceremonies—The Address of the President in Full.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

A very brilliant audience assembled in the Senate Chamber as early as 10 o'clock to witness the inaugural ceremonies, the majority being ladies. The diplomatic gallery was entirely filled with members of the diplomatic corps and their wives.

At 5 minutes before 12 o'clock the foreign Ministers, dressed in full court dress, entered the chamber, creating something like a sensation. They took seats on the right side of the chamber. Following the diplomatic corps came the members of the Supreme Court, headed by Chief Justice Waite, who were assigned seats on the right in front of the foreign ministers. Judge Davis was among them, but Justices Clifford and Field were absent. Judge Davis did not wear the customary robe of black. Precisely at 12 o'clock the President entered the chamber. He walked up the main aisle by the side of ex-President Grant, and took a seat in the space immediately in front of the Secretary's desk.

The members of the Cabinet, preceded by Secretary Fish, followed, and were assigned seats on the left of the President.

The appearance of President Hayes was the signal for loud clapping of hands by the occupants of the galleries.

The space on the eastern front of the Capitol, where President Hayes delivered his inaugural address, was completely packed with people, who were loud in their cheers during the time the President was speaking. A great many thousand people were present—exactly how many cannot be easily estimated. A space of ground of about 1,000 feet by 300 wide was completely packed with people.

At 1:10 the ceremonies were concluded, and the procession started on its return to escort President Hayes to the White House.

The following is the inaugural address of President Hayes in full:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial begun by Washington, observed by all my predecessors, and now a time-honored custom, which marks the commencement of a new term in the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed, in compliance with usage, to announce some of the leading principles, on the subjects that now chiefly engage public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of those duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocable principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions and essential to the welfare of our country. At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent Presidential election, it seemed to me fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country.

Following the example, and in part adopting the language of one of my predecessors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before the election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it, and they will feel assured that the sentiments declared in accepting my nomination for the Presidency will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me. Charged as I now am with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out in the practical administration of the Government, so far as depends upon the constitution and laws on the Chief Executive of the nation, the permanent pacification of the country, upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is now the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance.

Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the Southern States still remain. The immeasurable benefits which will surely follow, sooner or later, the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of that revolution have not yet been realized. Difficult and embarrassing questions meet us at the threshold of this subject. The people of these States are still impoverished, and the inestimable blessing of wise, honest and peaceful local self-government is not fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that in the progress of events the time has come when such government is an imperative necessity, required by all the varied interests, public and private, of these States; but it must not be forgotten that only a local government which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all is a true self-government.

With respect to the two distinct races whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in these States; it must be a government which guards the interests of both races carefully and equally; it must be a government which submits loyally and heartily to the constitution and laws—the laws of the nation and the laws of the States themselves—accepting and obeying faithfully the whole constitution as it is.

Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation, that superstructure of beneficent local governments can be built up, and not otherwise. In furtherance of such obedience to the letter and spirit of the constitution, and in behalf of all that its attainment implies, all so-called party interests lose their apparent importance, and party lines may well be permitted to fall into insignificance.

The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those States of the Union is the question of government, or no government—of social order and all the peaceful industries and the happiness that belongs to it, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be in a partisan sense either Republicans or Democrats, but fellow-citizens and fellow-men, to whom the interests of a common country and a common humanity are dear.

The sweeping revolution of the entire labor system of a large portion of our country, and the advance of 4,000,000 people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship, upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting problems of the gravest moment, to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former masters, and by the General Government, the author of the act of emancipation. That it was a wise, just and providential act, fraught with good for all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That a moral obligation rests upon the National Government to employ its constitutional power and influence to establish the rights of the people whom it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are infringed on or assailed, is also generally admitted.

The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious efforts of both races, actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard, and, while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of honest and efficient local government, as the true resource of those States for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose, I ask the cordial co-operation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and prejudice of race will be freely surmounted in behalf of the great purpose to be accom-

plished in the important work of the restoration of the South. It is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of the country has been arrested by the social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves the considerate care of the National Government within the just limits prescribed by the constitution and wise public economy. But at the basis of all prosperity, for that as well as for every other part of the country, lies the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people. Universal suffrage should rest upon universal education. To this end a liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by State Governments, and, if need be, supplemented by legitimate aid from the national authority.

Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote their truest interests—the interests of the white and of the colored people, both and equally—and put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out in our political affairs the color line and the distinction between the North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North or a united South, but a united country.

I ask the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service, a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so-called official patronage, which have come to have the sanction of usage in several departments of our Government, but a change of the system of appointment itself—a reform that shall be thorough, radical and complete—a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the Government. They neither expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service; they meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to the people; they meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties was satisfactory. They held that appointments to office were not to be made or expected merely as rewards for partisan services, nor merely on the nomination of members of Congress, as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments. The fact that both political parties of the country, in declaring their principles prior to the election, gave a prominent place to the subject of the reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as a conclusive argument in behalf of these measures. It must be regarded as the expression of the united voice and will of the whole country upon this subject, and both political parties are virtually pledged to give it their unreserved support.

The President of the United States, of necessity, owes his election to office to the suffrages and zealous labors of a political party, the members of which cherish with ardor, and regard as of essential importance, the principles of their party organization. But he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves the country best.

In furtherance of the reform we seek, and as, in other important respects, a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the constitution, prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office, and forbidding a reelection.

With respect to the financial condition of the country, I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassment and prostration which we have suffered during the past three years. The depression in all our varied commercial and manufacturing interests throughout the country, which began in September, 1873, still continues. It is very gratifying, however, to be able to say that there are indications all around us of a coming change and prosperous times.

Upon the currency question, intimately connected as it is with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat the statement made in my letter of acceptance, that in my judgment the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the greatest obstacles of a return to prosperous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a coin basis, and is at all times promptly convertible into coin.

I adhere to the views heretofore expressed by me in favor of Congressional legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payment, and I am satisfied not only that this is wise, but that the interests, as well as the public sentiment, of the country imperatively demand it.

Passing from these remarks upon the condition of our own country to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded by international complications abroad, threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of non-interference in affairs of foreign nations has proved of great value in past times, and ought to be strictly observed.

The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor—Gen. Grant—of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers points to a new and incomparably best instrumentality for the preservation of peace, and will, as I believe, become a beneficent example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations.

If, unhappily, questions of difference should at any time, during the period of my administration, arise between the United States and any foreign Government, it will certainly be my disposition and my hope to aid in their settlement in the same peaceful and honorable way, thus securing to our country the great blessings of peace and mutual good offices with all nations of the world.

Fellow-citizens, we have reached the close of a political contest marked with the excitement which usually attends the contests between great political parties whose members espouse and advocate with earnest faith their respective creeds. The circumstances were, perhaps, in no respect extraordinary save in the closeness and the consequent uncertainty of the result.

For the first time in the history of the country it has been deemed best, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, that the objections and questions in dispute with reference to the counting of the electoral votes should be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for this purpose. That tribunal, established by law for this sole purpose, its members, all of them, of long-established reputation for integrity and intelligence, and, with the exception of those who are also members of the Supreme Judiciary, chosen equally from both political parties, its deliberations enlightened by the research and the arguments of able counsel, was entitled to the fullest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the public. For the present, opinion will widely vary as to the wisdom of the several conclusions announced by that tribunal. This is to be anticipated in every instance where matters of dispute are made the subject of arbitration under the forms of law. Human judgment is never unerring, and is rarely regarded as otherwise than wrong by the unsuccessful party in the contest. The fact that two great political parties have in this way settled a dispute in regard to which good men differ as to the law, no less than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving questions in controversy, is an occasion for general rejoicing. Upon one point there is entire unanimity in public sentiment—that conflicting claims to the Presidency must be amicably and peaceably adjusted, and that when so adjusted the general acquiescence of the nation ought surely to follow.

It has been reserved for a government of the people, where the right of suffrage is universal, to give to the world the first example in history of a great nation, in the midst of a struggle of opposing parties for power, hushing its party tumults to yield the issue of the contest to adjustment according to the forms of law.

Looking for the guidance of that divine hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped, I call upon you, Senators, Representatives, Judges, fellow-citizens, here and everywhere, to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country the blessing, not only of material prosperity, but of justice, peace and union—a union depending not upon the constraints of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people—so that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and surest foundation, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27.—SENATE.—The Senate, by a vote of 29 to 28, postponed the further consideration of the Pacific Railroad Funding bill until the next session of Congress. Mr. McDonald called up the House resolutions in respect to the memory of the late Speaker Kerr, and eulogies were delivered by Messrs. McDonald, Wallace, Wright, Bayard, Booth and Morton, after which the resolutions were unanimously agreed to. The bill for the relief of settlers on public lands was passed. It authorizes homestead and pre-emption settlers whose crops were destroyed by grasshoppers in 1876 to leave and be absent from their lands until 1878. House bill to provide for the sale of desert lands in the States of California, Oregon and Nevada, and the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico and Dakota was passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Field, from the Committee on Privileges, reported the bill providing that, in case of a failure to elect a President and Vice President, the President of the Senate, or, in case of a vacancy in that office, the Speaker of the House, or, in case of there being no Speaker, then the Secretary of State, shall assume the office of President until the President has been elected. The bill was immediately ordered to its second reading, debated and ordered to a third reading and passed. Mr. Schleicher moved to suspend the rules, and adopt a resolution recognizing the Hampton and Nicholls Governments as the lawful Governments of the States of South Carolina and Louisiana. Rejected—156 to 83. A two-thirds in the affirmative. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.—SENATE.—A communication was read from Justice Clifford, conveying the decision of the Electoral Commission in the case of South Carolina. Immediately the House was informed that the Senate was ready to continue the count of the electoral vote, and at 12:10 the Senate marched to the Hall of the House. The Senate returned at 12:35, and Mr. Robertson submitted a resolution that the decision of the commission upon the electoral vote of South Carolina stand as the judgment of the Senate. The objections made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Bogy moved that the testimony in the South Carolina case be read. Rejected—yeas, 21; nays, 41. The two hours' discussion then commenced, and was participated in by Messrs. McCleary, McDonald, Metcalf, Patterson, Logan, Sausbury, Eaton, Sherman, Wadleigh, Merrimon, Blaine, Cameron (W.), Christianity, and Kernan. The debate having closed, the resolution of Mr. Robertson that the decision of the commission upon the electoral vote of South Carolina stand as the judgment of the Senate, etc., was agreed to—yeas, 39; nays, 22—a strict party vote. The Senate then met the House for the purpose of continuing the count. Before returning to its chamber, the Senate offered a resolution that the decision of the Electoral Commission in the case of South Carolina be not sustained by the House, and that the votes be not counted. A long and heated debate followed, at the conclusion of which the resolution was adopted, and the two houses met in joint convention.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Justice Clifford, informing the House that the Electoral Commission had decided the matter in favor of the electoral vote of South Carolina, and had transmitted the decision to the President of the Senate. The two houses thereupon met in joint session. After the Senate had withdrawn from the Hall of the House, Mr. Springer made a motion to adjourn for the day. This was defeated—yeas, 92; nays, 170. A demand was then made for the reading of the testimony taken in the South Carolina case, a large, printed volume of some 1,300 pages. This was also defeated—yeas, 87; nays, 177. After some further attempts at delay, Mr. Cochran offered a resolution that the decision of the Electoral Commission in the case of South Carolina be not sustained by the House, and that the votes be not counted. A long and heated debate followed, at the conclusion of which the resolution was adopted, and the two houses met in joint convention.

JOINT CONVENTION.—At 12:10 p. m. the two houses met in joint convention, and the decision of the Electoral Commission in the case of South Carolina was read. Two sets of objections to the counting of the vote were presented—one by Mr. Phillips, of Missouri, and the other by Mr. Southard, of Ohio. The objections were based upon the same grounds taken by the objectors before the commission. After they had been read the Senate withdrew, that the two houses might act separately, and adjourned upon the vote of the adjournment of each body at 1:20 p. m. The decision having been read, the presiding officer announced that the two houses not concurring otherwise, the electoral votes of South Carolina would be counted, and they were thereupon declared as 7 for Hayes and Wheeler. The votes of Tennessee (12) and Texas (8) were then announced and counted for Tilden and Hendricks without objection. Then came Vermont, with four votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Poppleton then presiding officer, whether any other certificate from Vermont had been received by him, and he replied in the negative. Mr. Hewitt then stated that he held in his hand a package purporting to contain the electoral votes of Vermont, which package had been delivered to him by express about the middle of December, and that with it came a letter stating that a similar package had been forwarded to the President of the Senate by mail. On learning to-day that no corresponding package had been received by the presiding officer, he stated that he held in his hand a package (holding it up), the seals of which were still unbroken, and the presiding officer declined to receive it. He now tendered the package to the presiding officer as purporting to contain the electoral votes of Vermont. The Presiding Officer.—The Chair has stated that he has received but one certificate from Vermont. The Chair also states that the law prohibits him from receiving any certificates after the first Thursday in February. His duty is to receive, open, and have read all that have been received by him. The presiding officer then asked if there were any objections to the vote of Vermont, whereupon the following, signed by Senator Merrimon and Representatives Springer and Hamilton, of Indiana, was presented: "The undersigned Senators and members object to the counting of the votes of the State of Vermont for the reason that two returns or papers purporting to be the returns of the electoral vote of said State were forwarded to the President of the Senate, and that only one of said returns has been laid before the two houses. The President of the Senate having stated that but one return has been received by him from said State, a duplicate copy of one of the said returns is herewith submitted for the consideration of the Senate and House of Representatives." Mr. Poppleton then presented two sets of objections to the vote of Henry N. Sillace, one of the electors, on the ground that he was Postmaster when elected, and that the law of Vermont did not authorize an appointment by the College of electors to fill the vacancy, not to count the vote of Sillace. Mr. Mills then withdrew his resolution to go into an election for President. The joint session was then adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 1.—SENATE.—Nothing was done in the Senate beyond voting to count the electoral votes of Wisconsin for Hayes.

HOUSE.—The day's proceedings in the House were of an exciting, and at times disorderly, character. Those in favor of preventing a conclusion of the electoral count by Mr. Springer and Mr. Walling resorted to all sorts of filibustering tactics, and the morning hour passed before anything was done. Mr. Poppleton succeeded in getting a resolution read reciting, in the form of a preamble, that a sealed package was addressed to the President of the Senate by Mr. Hewitt; that it appears by a telegram from the Clerk of the United States District Court of Vermont that a duplicate of such return was deposited in that office on the 19th of December, 1876; that such package had been made

part of the objection to the certificate of Vermont, and still remained unopened, and that the objection cannot be considered until such package is opened according to law; that such package is retained by the President or Secretary of the Senate, and therefore the Senate to open such package in presence of the two houses was a violation of law and of the privileges of the House, and until such package shall be opened, the counting of the vote cannot proceed further, according to the constitution and law, and that the Senate be requested to meet the House in joint session so that such package may be opened and proceeding had thereon according to law. Speaker Randall ruled the resolution out of order. A scene of excitement and confusion then ensued, nearly all the members of the House and Senate taking part in the quarrel, and the result was a good deal of colloquy ensued as to what had become of the paper, and, while the discussion was in progress, a messenger from the Senate entered the hall and tendered the package to Mr. Hewitt, who refused to receive it. Mr. Garfield read a letter from the Secretary of the Senate, saying that he had put the package purporting to be the second certificate in his pocket, as the package looked like a private communication, but, being admonished by the Speaker, he might be construed as reception of it by President Ferry, he took it from his pocket and placed it on his desk, and since that time he had not seen the package. Mr. Stone, who was one of the tellers, stated that he saw the Secretary of the Senate throw the package under the desk and among the rubbish; that he (Stone) immediately wrote a note to Mr. Hewitt, and that Mr. Hewitt and he had a conversation, during which he saw the Secretary take the package from under the desk and put it in his pocket. Mr. Field offered an amendment to Mr. Caulfield's resolution, to the effect that the second certificate from Vermont be opened in the presence of the two houses of Congress and sent to the Electoral Commission. A vote was then taken amid the most intense excitement, and it was defeated—yeas, 116; nays, 143. A number of ill-fated motions were made, and it was not until 9:30 p. m. that a vote was taken on the resolution that the vote of Elector Sillace be not counted. The vote was yeas, 285; nays, 26—most of the Republicans voting with the majority for the purpose of sooner bringing the question to a close. The two houses then assembled in joint session. As soon as the Senate had withdrawn, Mr. Mills, of Texas, offered a resolution to the effect that, as there had been a failure to elect a President of the United States, "the House will proceed immediately in obedience to the constitution to choose a President from the persons having the highest number of votes, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President." Mr. Wood, of New York, moved for adjournment, but there were objections, and a scene of uproar and confusion ensued, lasting for several minutes, in the course of which Blackburn exclaimed that Friday, hangman's day, had been ushered in—a fit day to witness the consummation of the villainy and scandal of this proceeding. At 3:40 a. m. the debate closed, and the House decided, by a yeas and nays vote, that the vote of West Virginia be counted, and the vote of Tilden and Hendricks. Then came the last State, the State of Wisconsin, with 10 votes for Hayes and Wheeler. The certificates of Wisconsin having been read, Mr. Lynde presented objections to the counting of the vote of Elector Downs, on the ground that he held the office of Examining Surgeon of the Pension Office at the time he acted as elector, and was therefore not qualified. The two houses then separated to consider and determine the objections. At 4:40 a. m. the joint convention was resumed. The decisions of the Senate and House in the case of Wisconsin were read, and Mr. Ferry directed the tellers to count Wisconsin. He then announced that the counting of the electoral votes of the thirty-eight States of the Union was completed, and directed the tellers, to ascertain the result. Mr. Allison, one of the tellers, announced: "R. B. Hayes, 185; Samuel J. Tilden, 184." Mr. Ferry then announced that Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler had been declared elected President and Vice President of the United States, and the joint convention dissolved.

FRIDAY, March 2.—SENATE.—A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the incoming President, and Messrs. Morrill, Howe and McCleary were appointed on the committee. The committee was received from Gen. Abner Buford, the well-known Kentucky thoroughbred, for the removal of his political disabilities. The credentials of T. F. Grover, Senator-elect from Oregon, were presented and referred. Mr. Howe, from the sub-committee on Privileges and Elections, which made an investigation in regard to the Louisiana election, submitted a portion of the report of the committee, now finished, and moved that it be printed. So ordered. Mr. Sausbury was granted permission to file and have printed the views of the minority of the committee. Mr. Jones, of Nevada, from the special committee appointed in August last to inquire into the change which has taken place in the relative value of gold and silver, the causes thereof, etc., commonly known as the Silver Commission, submitted the report of the commission. Mr. Boutwell, a member of the commission, submitted a minority report signed by himself, and also one signed by Prof. Francis Bowen, one of the experts appointed by the commission. Both reports were ordered printed. A bill granting to the State of Missouri all the lands therein selected as swamp and overflowed lands was passed. The concurrent resolution of the House to print 300,000 copies of the Agricultural Report for 1876 was agreed to. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hard offered a preamble and resolution, reciting that it had been decided that a President of the United States may be inaugurated on the fraudulent action of the Louisiana Returning Board, and that the men who have so contributed to the election of the Chief Magistrate of the Union ought no longer to be in confinement, and directing that the members of the Louisiana Returning Board be discharged from custody. The resolution was rejected—yeas, 89; nays, 109. Mr. Field, from the select committee on privileges, reported a bill to provide an effective remedy for wrongful intrusion into the office of President and Vice President. It provides that when any person intrudes into, or without due election holds or exercises the office of President or Vice President of the United States, his title to the office, and the title of any claimant thereto, may be tried by an action in the nature of quo warrant. The court shall inquire whether the electoral votes were cast by the persons duly appointed in the manner directed by the State Legislatures, and shall receive evidence tending to show forgery, falsehood, or the invalidity of any certificates of any Governor, canvasser, or other officer. The court is to reject the votes of all persons ineligible at the time of their alleged appointment, or incapacitated at the time of casting their votes, and the court must investigate any other fact necessary to a judgment of the rights of the parties, the judgment to be rendered within ten days after the verdict of the jury. If the defendant be adjudged not entitled to the office, he shall be excluded from it, and if the claimant be adjudged entitled to it he shall immediately enter on the duties of the office. Appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. After debate Mr. Field called for the previous question on the passage of the bill, and it was defeated—yeas, 66; nays, 99. Mr. Cox moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill removing all political disabilities imposed and retained on any person under the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution. Agreed to—yeas 37. The Army Appropriation bill was passed.

SATURDAY, March 3.—Work on the appropriation bills was pushed along with great rapidity in both houses, and all the bills were completed and passed before midnight. The Senate refused to concur in the House amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill cutting down the President's salary to \$25,000 a year, and the bill as passed fixes the salary at \$50,000. There was such a serious hitch on the Army and River and Harbor bills that neither of them so through. Five conferences were had on the Army bill during the day's session. The House insisted that the army should be reduced to 20,000, and that the section of the bill prohibiting the use of troops in sustaining State Governments should remain. The Senate as strenuously opposed the two items. Both were unyielding, and thus the measure failed. The appropriation of last year leaves sufficient to support the army until the end of the present fiscal year, so that no extra session is likely to be immediately called. The River and Harbor bill was reported from the Committee of Commerce, but was not considered. There is, however, a large surplus of money from last year's appropriation, and therefore no improvement actually needed will suffer by the nonpassage of the bill. The customary resolutions of thanks to the presiding officers were passed in the Senate and House, the customary responses made, and at 12 o'clock m. of Sunday, March 4, both houses of the Forty-fourth Congress adjourned sine die. The proceedings in the two houses, exclusive of the work on the Appropriation bills, is summarized below:

SENATE.—The notable feature of the Senate proceedings was the defeat of the Equalization Bounty bill. Mr. Logan earnestly advocated it, calling upon the Senate to be just to the soldiers, and said the cost of the bill would not exceed \$3,000,000. Mr. Sargent, in opposition, claimed that it would require \$109,000,000. The bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 31 to 25. The bill recently reported by the Finance Committee, in accordance with the recommendations of President Grant, to aid in the resumption of specie payments, was postponed until the first Wednesday in December next, by a vote of 27 to 22. The bill making appropriations for the payment of claims allowed by the Southern Claims Commission was passed.

HOUSE.—In the House the famous Choctaw scheme was killed, the bill authorizing the nation to bring suit in the Court of Claims failing to get the necessary two-thirds. The bill to extend the Southern Claims Commission for two years passed the House, and thus became a law. A resolution was adopted ordering the discharge from custody of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board. A resolution was reported from the select committee on privileges, declaring that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks received 196 votes of the electors legally and constitutionally appointed, and were thereby duly elected President and Vice President of the United States. Mr. White, of Kentucky, denounced the resolution as "revolutionary, treasonable and damnable." It was passed by a strict party vote—137 to 88. Mr. Field, from the select committee on privileges, reported a resolution declaring (after a long preamble) that in counting the electoral vote of any State it is the right and duty of Congress and of the House to inquire whether any votes purporting to come from a State have been cast by persons duly appointed by that State, and for that purpose to receive evidence of forgery, falsehood, or invalidity of any certificates of any Governor or canvasser. Adopted without the yeas and nays. Mr. Sawyer's amendment to the rules giving the Clerk of the House (pending the election of Speaker) authority to require the Sergeant-at-Arms to aid in enforcing order was discussed and passed. The measure was resisted by the Republicans.

Extra Session of the Senate.

MONDAY, March 5.—The Senate was called to order by Secretary Gorham, and Dr. Sunderland then offered prayer. After prayer, the proclamation of the President calling the Senate into executive session was read. Mr. Hamlin offered a resolution which he said was customarily offered on such an occasion. The resolution provided that Senator Howe should administer the oath of office to Mr. Ferry, who is hereby elected President pro tem. of the Senate. Adopted unanimously. The oath was then administered to Mr. Ferry by Senator Howe. Mr. Ferry then took the chair and returned his sincere thanks to the Senate for the honor conferred upon him, and directed the Secretary to call the roll of newly-elected Senators, who, as soon as their names were called, took the oath. Four were sworn at a time, the first four being Messrs. Anthony, Blaine, Beck and Hoar. The second four called were Messrs. Kirkwood, Grover of Oregon, Davis of West Virginia, and Davis of Illinois. All responded but Grover, and McPherson, New Jersey, was called in his place. The third lot called embraced Messrs. Plumb of Kansas, Rollins of New Hampshire, Sausbury, Saunders of Nebraska, Teller of Colorado, and Windom. The fourth lot embraced Messrs. Coke, Garland, Hill of Georgia, Johnson and Ransom. All these took the modified oath. Senator Kellogg was then called and was about to take the oath when Mr. Ferry objected. A resolution was adopted that all contested credentials be temporarily laid upon the table. Mr. Ferry announced two sets of credentials from South Carolina. Mr. Spencer objected to the credentials of the Senators-elect from Mississippi and Alabama, and they were laid on the table. The oath of office was administered to Vice President Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler made a brief address, in which he said he was about to enter upon the duties of his office, and that as President of the Senate he would endeavor to lift himself above partisanship and to so preside as to facilitate and expedite the deliberations of the Senate.

FINIS.

Closing Scene of the Electoral Count.

The final proceedings in the electoral count at Washington are given below:

The Senate and House, being in joint convention, at 4:03 o'clock on the morning of Friday, March 2, the action of the respective houses on the Wisconsin question was read, and the ten votes of Wisconsin were announced for Hayes and Wheeler.

The presiding officer said: "This concludes the count of the thirty-eight States of the Union. The tellers will now ascertain and deliver the result of the votes to the presiding officer."

Senator Allison, one of the tellers, having delivered the statement, the presiding officer expressed the hope that on the announcement nothing would mar the dignity of the proceedings so reputable to the American people and so worthy of the respect of the world.

He then said: "The whole number of electors appointed to vote for President and Vice President of the United States was 369, of which a majority is 185. The state of vote for President, as delivered by tellers and as determined under act of Congress of Jan. 29, 1877, on this subject, is: For Rutherford B. Hayes, 185 votes; for Samuel J. Tilden, 184 votes. The state of the vote for Vice President of the United States, as delivered by tellers and as determined under act of Congress approved Jan. 29, 1877, on this subject, is: For William A. Wheeler, 185 votes; for Thomas A. Hendricks, 184 votes. Wherefore, I do announce that Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1877. That Wm. A. Wheeler, of the State of New York, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected Vice President of the United States, for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1877."

"This announcement, together with the list of votes, will be entered on the journals of both houses."

"The count of the electoral votes being completed, and the result determined, the joint meeting of the two houses is dissolved. The Senate will now retire to its chamber."

Their Ages.

Samuel J. Tilden is in his 64th year.

William A. Wheeler is in his 57th year.

Simon Cameron will be 78 March 8, 1877.

Hamilton Fish will be 69 August 3, 1877.

Ulysses S. Grant will be 55 April 27, 1877.

Oliver Perry Morton will be 54 August 4, 1877.

George F. Edmunds was 49 February 14, 1877.

Thomas F. Bayard will be 49 next October.

Allen G. Thurman will be 64 November 13, 1877.

William Maxwell Evarts was 59 in February, 1877.

Rutherford B. Hayes will be 55 years old October 5, 1877.

Thomas A. Hendricks will be 58 September 17, 1877.

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen will be 60 August 4, 1877.

Thomas W. Ferry, President pro tempore of the American Senate, will be 50 June 1, 1877.

It is a question whether the huge obelisk given by the Egyptian Government to England will be removed to the Thames embankment or broken up for building purposes. The answer should be prompt if the monument is to be saved. Its hieroglyphics are in only tolerable preservation, but they are of the best period. A leading shipping firm of Alexandria offer to put it up upon the Thames embankment for £10,000. The obelisk in the Place de la Concorde, at Paris, cost eight times that sum.

PRESIDENT HAYES'S SOUTHERN POLICY.

It seems on the surface like delicate and dangerous business for Mr. Hayes to run both with the hare and the hounds on the southern question; to take the presidency on the ground that the southern democracy have so murdered and intimidated the republican voters in that section as to make the votes actually cast no true test of the real voice of the southern states; and then to invite representatives of these southern democrats into his cabinet, and turn over the intimidated and murdered people of the South to the tender mercies of the democratic state governments that intimidation and murder have given a semblance of title to power. And yet the thing is being successfully done.

But it is not so difficult as it would seem on the surface to carry out the new policy in the disputed states. Hampton and Nichols give the best evidence possible that they really represent their respective states. They say, if it is but once understood that the soldiers are not to interfere to maintain Chamberlain and Packard, their semblance of government would crumble away, and there would be general acquiescence in our claims, and peace and order would at once be restored. Consequently, President Hayes has only to take these gentlemen at their word, to adopt the ground that the federal government will no longer interfere in the disputes of state governments, and that so long as the Hampton and Nichols governments will maintain order and peace in their respective states, and respect and defend the rights of all citizens of the United States, according to the federal constitution, so long they shall experience no further interference from the authorities at Washington.

This is sound doctrine, and it will be a great deal easier for President Hayes to adopt it and practice it than to go on following the bad precedents and exercising the illegitimate interference of his predecessor. It is not his business to say who is elected governor and who are chosen to the Legislature of either South Carolina or Louisiana. If the same returning boards that gave him a title to the presidency also give titles to Chamberlain and to Packard, that gives him no legal justification for exercising the federal authority to sustain Chamberlain or Packard. Congress approved his title to the presidency. He comes in finally by its authority. That is enough for him. The states must settle the questions who are their rulers by their own local processes, by their supreme courts and by their Legislatures. If these give the authority to Hampton and Nichols, and if Hampton and Nichols respect the federal constitution, maintain peace and protect the rights of citizens, there is neither occasion nor law nor right in the president's questioning their authority, or interfering in behalf of rival claimants.

This is the doctrine, and these are the assurances of the incoming federal administration. Coupled with them the representatives of the South are also told that President Hayes means to have real southern men, neither sham nor ghosts, but such men as Gov. Andrew described ten years ago as the true leaders of the South, in his cabinet. It is faith in these assurances, faith, too, in the inevitable logic of their propriety and necessity, that reconciled the southern democracy to the progress of the Hayes count under the electoral bill, and bringing them to stand firmly to the results of that measure.

The carpet-baggers, who are to go to the wall under this state of things, are no doubt in alarm. But they are practically powerless. Some of them in the Senate and at home will make the best terms they can with the federal authority and their old enemies. A few will go into revolt; others will flee. There is certainly nothing else left for them. Their northern allies have deserted them. It is enough for these that they hold possession of the federal government for another four years. Morton and Blaine see as well as Hayes and Matthews that it is time for the republican party to unload on the southern question, and they are not the men to indulge in any conscientious scruples of inconsistency.

The sincere voters of the country may stare wildly for a while at the spectacle, and doubt the evidence of their eyes and ears, as power, achieved on one theory, is exercised on the opposite; as the northern republican, after choosing a president by the sear-crow of the bulldozer, turns about and takes that bulldozer to his home and heart. But the innocent country, however shocked at the steps in the story, will have no justification for mourning at the final result. It will have had instruction in the ways of politics and politicians. Perhaps it will learn a little more clearly who tells the truth and who does not. But in the greater peace and prosperity of all sections of the country, in the improved condition of the South especially, and in the no worse condition, at least, of the negroes of that section, it will find more than occasion for acquiescence, reason for satisfaction.—Springfield Republican.

Kossuth Warmed Up.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, writes under date of February 2nd, as follows: "A friend who has just come from Turin has been giving me a glowing description of Kossuth's reception of the Hungarian Deputies. He says the effect was overwhelming. The eloquent old Magyar made a splendid speech. At the close he turned suddenly and remained silent for an instant, gazing on the flag of Hungary, and trembling with emotion; then he burst out in his magnetic voice: 'You ask me,' he cried, '(to return to my country! Yes, I shall return! But only on the day when I can seize this blessed banner and plant it at Pesth, when it is truly free and independent. I cannot be false to my past! And I grieve to say to you that I can never see my country again until the day of its complete deliverance—its total independence. That day I will go and will be proud to represent you in Parliament, and to serve you, heart, body and soul.' The Deputies cried, shrieked, and sobbed aloud."

There is a serious rebellion among the members of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of New York city against the authority of the Consistory. A committee, appointed in January last, has examined the ancient charters granted by the Crown of Great Britain and the Legislature of the State of New York, and has just boldly adopted a "declaration of rights." The committee declares that the rights of church members are equal to those of the Consistory, and that lay members should participate in the government of church affairs. Some of the opponents of the Consistory have talked of taking the matter into the courts and settling it "according to law and evidence." The question suggests itself: Is the "declaration of rights" a precursor to a "declaration of independence?"—N. Y. Sun.

The bill now before the Michigan Legislature prohibiting the marriage of first cousins in this State excites the apprehension of well-meaning persons, who fear that its operation will affect persons so related now living in wedlock. This apprehension is groundless. The expediency of the law is disputed by many of the Michigan editors, who maintain that marriages of this nature, however ill-advised, do not properly demand any interference on the part of Government. If it can be proved, however, that the marriage of first cousins causes any perceptible increase in the number of helpless persons supported in public charitable institutions, there will be a strong argument in favor of the bill. Popular sentiment seems to be on the side of its enactment into a law.

An Athens despatch to the Cologne Gazette, dated January 27, announces the discovery by Dr. Schliemann of an ancient cemetery, circular in form, in the neighborhood of Mycenae. He found in one grave four richly-decorated golden vases, eighteen centimetres in height, two seal rings, one of them bearing as device a palm-tree, and four female figures.

Cough No More.

There need be no Coughs or Colds where Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is used. The most severe cases of Croup, Hoarseness, Pain in the Chest, Bleeding of the Lungs yield to its wonderful power almost instantly. A few doses will invariably cure the worst cough or cold. For Asthma and Bronchitis it is a perfect specific. Consumptives and Cough worn patients never fail to find relief in this great discovery. We would advise any one tired of experimenting with physicians' prescriptions or quack medicines to drop them at once and use Dr. King's New Discovery. Give it a trial. Regular size \$1.00. Trial bottles free. For sale by Wm. Van Patten also J. O. Doesburg, Holland, Mich.

Special Notices.

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.

To Consumptives.

Consumption, that scourge of humanity is the great dread of the human family, in all civilized countries. I feel confident that I am in possession of the only sure, infallible Remedy—now known to the profession—for the positive and speedy cure of that dread disease, and its unwelcome concomitants, viz. Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, &c., &c. I am an old fogey. I believe in medicine. Twenty-eight years experience as a busy practitioner, in the best Consumption Hospitals of the Old and New World, has taught me the value of proper medication, both local and constitutional in the Cure of this great enemy of our race. I have found it. But I am digressing. I started out to say to those suffering with consumption or any of the above maladies, that by addressing me, giving symptoms, they shall be put in possession of this great boon, without charge, and shall have the benefit of my experience in thousands of cases successfully treated. Full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home, will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing Dr. JOHN S. BURNETT, 167 Jefferson Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Give it a trial.—California Soap—a new kind of soap—which comes highly recommended, can be had at P. & A. STEKETEE.

Fine Furniture, Coffins of the finest quality and Live Geese Feathers sold very cheap at 2-2w H. MEYER & CO.,

New Advertisements.

NEW Hardware Store

COR. EIGHTH AND FISH STREETS, J. VANDERVEEN, Proprietor.

The undersigned has opened a hardware store in the old stand of G. J. Haverkate, where he will keep constantly on hand a complete stock of General Hardware, Stoves, Glass, Nails, Farming Implements, Carpenter's Tools and everything else belonging to our line of business.

Tinware very Neatly and Promptly Repaired.

Call and see and give us a share of your Patronage.

J. VANDERVEEN. HOLLAND, March 10, 1877. 4-6m

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 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 1, 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 \$25 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$30 each. Also 6 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. A so the following Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E, Lots 2, 1, 5 and 6 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down. Apply to, M. D. HOWARD.

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.

HARRINGTON'S New Dry Goods.

Flannels of every description and color very cheap at E. J. HARRINGTON.

The Choicest Groceries and a complete stock at E. J. HARRINGTON.

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

Ready Made Clothing—and Boots and Shoes at E. J. HARRINGTON.

Ashway Tweed for suits and bleached and unbleached muslins, cheaper than ever E. J. HARRINGTON.

A new style of Poplins very cheap at E. J. HARRINGTON.

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

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

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

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

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

A new lot of Embroidery and insertion at E. J. HARRINGTON.

A great variety of new prints—New Styles of Gingham, handsome patterns, at E. J. HARRINGTON.

Lawns in the most beautiful varieties at E. J. HARRINGTON.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; Strawberries; Pears, Apple, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, 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

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 Sew, Fell, Tuck, Seam, Quilt, Bind, Braid, Cord, Gather, Ruff, Shir, Falt, Fold, Scallo, Roll, Embroider, Run up Breasts, &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 servants or children can use it without damage. Price of Machine with light table, fully equipped for family work \$20. Half Case, Cover, Side Drawers and Cabinet Styles each at correspondingly low rates. Safe delivery guaranteed, free from damage. Explanatory pamphlets illustrated with engravings of the several styles of Machines, references, variety of sewing, &c., mailed free. Confidential terms with liberal inducements to enterprising Clergymen, Teachers, Business Men, Travelling or Local Agents, &c., who desire exclusive Agencies, furnished on application. Address John H. Kendsall & Co., 421 Broadway, New York, 2-ly

Meat Market. No. 76, Eighth St.

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

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

Come and Give us a Trial. VAN DEN BERG & BRAAM. HOLLAND, Feb. 24, 1877.

CROSBY'S MORTON HOUSE BLOCK, 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.

Worsted Dress Goods—some of the richest patterns ever opened here at an astonishingly low price. E. J. HARRINGTON.

ROCHESTER SEEDS. 241st 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. E. REID, Rochester, N. Y. Mention this Paper

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 six months is good! One industrious young man has made the above sum in 3 months—From August to January—conveying for the illustrated "12-MONTH AND OUT," price \$2.50 per annum, including any one of the fine oil chromes, "On the Atlantic Ocean," "The Great West," each 22x28 inches. A reliable Agent wanted in every country to canvass for this combination. Address at once, Pictorial Printing Co., 74 & 76 Rond-14th St., Chicago, Ill. Circular free. Sample paper 5 cts.

PHENIX HOTEL AND DINING HALL.

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

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

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

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

31-1y 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 & MELLIS.

J. W. Bosman, Merchant Tailor, Ready Made AND CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING NEW BRICK STORE

One door West of VAN LANDEGEND & MELLIS 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 to our new quarters to make up clothing at short notice.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods. J. W. BOSMAN. HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-1y

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. Voret, 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.

ELECTION slips and tickets at this office.

PEACH trees are in bloom in many parts of Georgia.

FERRY, Dowling & Co., of Montague, Mich., are repairing their red mill.

THE present rough weather has put a stop to the work on Mr. E. Vanderveen's new building.

Mr. W. J. Minderhout has returned home after a winter's sojourn in the States of Iowa and Missouri.

WE hereby inform the public that the Drug Store of J. O. Doesburg, is open and attended to by an efficient drug clerk.

COMPLETE Congressional and Inauguration proceedings will be found on the inside, also the proceedings of our Legislature.

THE month of March is true to her mission. Ever since the 1st we have had rough, cold weather, and on Thursday last we had a severe snow storm.

At a meeting of the creditors of the bankrupt firm of E. Kruijenga & Son, at Grand Rapids, on the 6th inst., M. D. Howard of this city was appointed receiver.

JUDGE Thomas M. Cooley was re-nominated by acclamation at the Republican State Convention, held at Lansing on last Wednesday, for Judge of the Supreme Court of this State.

It is reported that H. S. Eagle, has taken a wrong train and can't make any connections to get back. Financial difficulties seem to have been the cause. Too much hay on one's fork will tip him over.

THE Patent Butter Tub Manufacturing Company are busily engaged placing their machinery, building engine room, preparing workshop, and are getting ready to announce their patent to the country at large by illustrated circulars.

THERE is an Iowa editor who doesn't think Evarts is a great man. He says: "The poorest scrub lawyer in Iowa would have been as successful as Mr. Evarts. Evarts had the court on his side, and that's all he did have, and he wanted no more."

It is reported to us that a genuine case of leprosy has been found in Grand Haven, and photographs of the patient are sold to defray the expense of her keeping. The patient is a Holland girl by name of Van der Plasse, whose age is about 12 or 13 years.

A UNION caucus will be held in the township of Holland, at the Townhouse, on Thursday, the 22d day of March, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating township officers. Everybody is invited to attend, regardless of party.

MANY CITIZENS.

MR. J. Boers, of Overysel, of whose accident we made mention in our last issue, is gradually convalescing. He lies at the residence of Mr. D. Te Roller, where he receives the tender care of his own sister. The accident was more serious than reported to us last week, and was a very close call for his life.

THE sad news reached us this week that that Mr. E. P. Ferry, of Grand Haven, was deranged in mind. Overwork is the attributed cause. His brother, Senator Ferry, arrived at his bedside on Thursday last, from Washington. However, the latest news from Grand Haven is that he is somewhat better, and hopes are entertained for his recovery.

THE Township Superintendent of schools gives notice that a public examination of teachers for the Township of Holland, will be held on Saturday, the 17th day of March, at 9 A. M. At the request of the Township Board said examination will be held in the Townhouse of Holland Township, and all the officers of the different school districts in this township are respectfully invited to attend.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. J. Vanderveen, who has opened a hardware store on the corner of Eighth and Fish streets. He has rented the old place of Mr. G. J. Haverkate, and has renovated and fixed it up to quite an extent. Certainly the first ward has population enough to furnish business for one hardware store. We hope Mr. Vanderveen will succeed in his undertaking.

Bishop Gillespie, assisted by the Rev. J. Rice Taylor, of Saugatuck, preached and administered the rite of confirmation, at Grace Church, in this city, on Tuesday evening last. The discourse by the Bishop was delivered in an able and fluent manner and was listened to with interest by the large congregation present. Immediately following the sermon ten applicants presented themselves for confirmation. We cannot here refrain from saying that Grace Church can well boast of having the finest choir in the city, if the singing on Tuesday evening is a sample of what they generally have.

SCARLET fever has broken out in Kent County jail.

SUNDAY last was an important day in Hope Church—17 members were added to their number.

THE prayer meetings are on the decline in this city, and religious worship is retreating back to its former times and places.

BOYDEN & Akeley of Grand Haven, Mich., are cutting at their mill about 225,000 shingles and about 20,000 feet of lumber daily.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., March 8, 1877: J. W. Black, Mrs. A. Clark.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

Two hundred and twenty-nine Sioux Indians have arrived at the Cheyenne agency from the hostile camp on the Tongue river, and surrendered their arms and 300 ponies.

THE Andres House, at Grand Haven, Mich., was burned down on Tuesday morning last. Insurance only \$2,000. This must necessarily be a great loss for our old friend Andres.

THE project of a narrow-gauge railway from East Saginaw to Vassar, in Tuscola county, Michigan, has assumed positive shape, and nearly enough money has been pledged to insure its construction and equipment.

It is estimated that the loss to stock-raisers in Iowa this season by hog cholera will aggregate \$8,000,000. The legislature will be called upon to furnish means for a thorough investigation of the causes and means of cure of the disease.

THE thawing and freezing have damaged the Wisconsin winter wheat and rye so that these crops are pronounced failures. It is also thought that one-half the red-clover seeding will be dead in the spring; the new seeding is not so seriously damaged.

A NEW Milford, Conn., maiden, who found herself in unpleasant company after accepting an invitation to take a sleigh ride with a young man, dropped her handkerchief on the road, and when he got out to pick it up, plied the whip and drove home without him.

BALTIMORE is likely to get a steamship line to Italy, the Italian Government choosing that city as the terminus of proposed direct communication with this country. A commission is trying to make the arrangements. Now Italy gets her cotton goods from England, and sends products through England to America.

A CLERGYMAN was preparing his discourse for Sunday, stopping occasionally to review what he had written, and to erase that which he was disposed to disapprove, when he was accosted by his little son, who numbered but five summers: "Father, does God tell you what to preach?" "Certainly, my child." "Then what makes you scratch it out?"

BRIGHAM Young, Jr., is organizing in Salt Lake City a company of 500 Mormon families, which will colonize in Sonora, Mexico. The Mexican authorities have promised perfect religious toleration, and large grants of land. A rendezvous of the colonists will be established at St. George, Utah, and the march to the new land will be taken up on the 10th of April.

A PARTY of robbers boarded a locomotive at Long Point, Ind., killed the engineer, set the engine in motion, and drew an Adams Express car away to a convenient place for rifling. This was in 1875. A few days ago five men and a woman were arrested as the robbers. The woman is Jennie Osgood, and it is said that she not only planned the crime, but was a leader in its commission. She wore men's clothing and a false moustache, and was one of two who killed the engineer.

IN President Grant's last Sunday talk with the newspapers, he showed great progress on the southern question—saying: "I think it would be improper for me to fix a southern policy for my successor and thus embarrass him. If I was to recognize the republican governors, they would have to be sustained by military force, and I think the entire people are tired of the military being employed to sustain a state government. If a republican state government cannot sustain itself, then it will have to give way. If a remedy is required, let Congress, not the president, provide it."

J. G. LAMOREUX, who has been known ever since the settlement of this Colony, and more or less identified with the first settling here—as some of our earliest settlers will undoubtedly remember—has purchased the store and business of Mr. S. Atwater, at Fennville, Mich., and will carry on a general business at that place. The citizens in and around Fennville, will doubtless feel honored to have a man of Mr. Lamoreux's stamp start in there and carry on a business. He will keep a general country store, and is willing to take all the produce the country yields in exchange for his wares. We hope he will be successful and prosperous.

THE saw-mill at St. Joseph, Mich., are getting ready to start up soon.

SANTA Cruz county, California, produces annually one hundred thousand gallons of wine.

ONE firm at Fort Worth, Tex., have received and shipped 80,000 buffalo hides this season.

THE fund raised for the family of Heywood, the Northfield casheir, amounts to nearly \$18,000.

IN Barnwell county, S. C., over 900 colored people have paid their taxes to the Hampton government.

ABOUT 115 negroes have paid the Hampton taxes in Anderson county, S. C., but Chamberlain has not collected a cent in the county.

IN the Serbian military bands the base drum is placed upon a two-wheeled cart, and is drawn by a trained dog while the drummer pounds it.

THERE are said to be only twenty ex-Confederates—including Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs—whose disabilities have not been removed.

NEARLY 100,000 Germans are settled in some forty counties in Texas, particularly Comal and Guadalupe, and they are highly successful as agriculturists.

A MAN in Cardiff, Wales, having stabbed his wife, the other day, she hastened to a doctor, who dressed her wounds, but, finding she had no money, undressed them again.

A FEW days ago, Mr. Tilden said to a friend: "Well, we are beaten, unjustly I think, but none the less certainly. At any rate, there is nothing for us but to submit. I am opposed to this whole policy of filibustering."

FLORIDA is now quiet and contented. The republicans speak approvingly of the democratic governor, Drew, and the lion and the lamb show encouraging indications that they may yet lie down together. —[Florida Letter by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

THE smallest compositor in the country is said to be Edward Sullivan, of Thomaston, Ga. A local newspaper says: "Ed weighs fifty-five pounds, is fifty inches in height, and was 8 years old on the 4th day of last November, and can set a column of solid minion a day of this paper. He has been at the case thirteen weeks."

A PHILADELPHIA dispatch says that William Henry Weldon, who attempted the life of Gov. Packard at New Orleans on the 15th of February, arrived there on Tuesday last, accompanied by his father, Rev. C. F. Weldon. He is at large on \$2,000 bail, but it is intimated that he will not be prosecuted, owing to the interposition of friends of his father.

TURKEY and Servia have agreed upon terms of peace, and promising negotiations are in progress with Montenegro. This seems to suppress the anti-Turkish movement at its fountain, and it is now believed that war between Turkey and Russia will be hung up for a year at least, while Turkey is allowed one more opportunity to get on with its Christian subjects.

A STRUGGLE is in progress for the possession of the Grand Haven post-office, between the friends of Asa Reynolds, present postmaster, and L. M. S. Smith. Reynolds has been postmaster ten years, and Smith claims it's time some other faithful servant had the benefit of it. On the other hand, Reynolds' friends say that Reynolds, being a good postmaster, should be allowed to keep the office. Petitions are being energetically circulated by both parties. Mr. Smith is throwing out bait to catch the Holland vote, by promising a situation in the Post-Office for D. Van Halteren.

PRESIDENT Hayes has sent the following names to the Senate for confirmation, as his cabinet: Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, secretary of state; John Sherman, of Ohio, secretary of the treasury; George W. McCrary, of Iowa, secretary of war; Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, secretary of the navy; Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, attorney general; David M. Key, of Tennessee, postmaster general; and Carl Schurz, of Missouri, secretary of the interior. The latest dispatches from Washington indicate that the appointments are well received by all classes and parties, except the radical wing of the Republican party.

THE Evening Post (Rep.) says there is some sarcasm, but more truth, in the following paragraph of the New Orleans Times, in which it speaks of the decision of the Electoral Commission in the Louisiana case: "Whatever else may come of the decision of the High Joint, the doctrine of State's rights has been established by the highest political tribunal ever set up in this country. The South has gained by a peaceful arbitration what it strove by four years of war to gain by the arbitration of arms, and it is not a little remarkable that it has been gained against her will."

NEW

MATERIAL

Just Received at

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JOB OFFICE.

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

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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. Joshi & Freyman, has now started for himself in the store of Mr. J. ALBERTS, 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 the absence of the other. They have a large and beautiful stock of Clocks and Watches, which they offer for sale cheap.

CALL AND SEE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.

H. WIJKHUIJSEN,

J. A. BERS.

NEW FIRM!

G. Van Putten.

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

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

The Goods are first-class

PRICES ARE LOW.

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

CALL AND SEE.

G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Aug. 2, 1876.

Mark these Facts.

The Testimony of the Whole World, HOLLOWAY'S PILL

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

"Your Pills are marvellous."

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

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

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

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

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

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

"I enclose a dollar; your price is 25 cents, but the medicine is more 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 300 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 epasim—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 Throat, 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, 62 cents and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

Office, 112 Liberty Street, New York.

29-17

I. P. THIBOUT,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Has removed his business to

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH

79 Monroe Street.

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

Repairing Neatly Done.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

5.18

I. P. THIBOUT.

A HOME.

BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.

What is a home? A guarded space
Wherein a few, unfairly blest,
Shall sit together, face to face,
And back and purr and be at rest?

Where cushioned walls rise up between
Its inmates and the common air,
The common pain, and pad and screen
From blows of fate or winds of care?

Where Art may blossom strong and free,
And pleasure furl her silken wing,
And every laden moment be
A precious and peculiar thing?

And past and future, softly veiled,
In hiding mist shall float and lie,
Forgotten half, and unassailed
By either Hope or Memory,

While the luxuriant Present weaves
Her perfumed spells untold, untrue,
Breathers her garments, heaps her sheaves,
All for the pleasure of a few?

Can it be this—the longed-for thing
Which wanders on the restless foam,
Unsheltered beggars, birds on wing,
Aspire to, dream of, christen "Home"?

No, Art may bloom, and peace and bliss;
Grief may refrain and Death forget;
But if there be no more than this,
The soul of home is wanting yet.

Dine image from far glory caught,
Fair type of fairer things to be,
The true home rises in our thought,
As beacon for all men to see.

Its lamps burn brightly in the night;
Its fire-glow unhidden shed
Their cheering and abounding light
On homeless folk uncomfited.

Each sweet and secret thing within
Gives out a fragrance on the air—
A thankful breath, sent forth to win
A little smile from others' care.

The few, they bask in closer heat;
The many catch the farther ray.
Life higher seems, the world more sweet,
And hope and heaven less far away.

So the old miracle anew
Is wrought on earth and proven good,
And crumbs apportioned for a few,
God-blessed, suffice a multitude.

MY GREAT AUNT'S WILL.

I am a clerk in a country store, and sometimes I wish I'd been a martyr in those days when they stretched people on beds of spikes or roasted them on a gridiron. Then I think I could have taken a little comfort in life.

This is the way of it: I am behind the counter on the side where we keep prints, and there trots up to the opposite side, where we keep flannels, a customer neither young nor beautiful; I hurry around and across, and she asks for calicoes; then I turn her about and make my way back, and I pull down half a dozen pieces, but she just gazes at the shelves, says she'd like to look at the under piece on the top shelf; I climb up, at the risk of breaking my neck, and get the under piece out, and she concludes 'tisn't what she thought it was. Then she says she'd like to look "at that stripe;" I blunder on to every other stripe before I get her particular stripe.

Then she says she wants a little figure, and I get all the little figures out for her. She wants to know how much 'tis a yard; I say 'tis 6 cents, and she says she can get better in Springfield for 5 cents, and she looks at me suspiciously, as if I was a cheating youth. She wants to know if it'll wash; and I say I presume so; most calico does wash, and she looks at me indignantly, as if I was a saucy youth. Then she asks me if we take eggs, and I say we do, and we pay 28 cents, and she says they're paying 30 cents at the other store; and off she goes, and I put up the prints, and am down at the farther end of the room turning fragments out of a cracker barrel, when back she comes and wants samples.

We keep the postoffice, and, by the time I get back to my cracker barrel, in comes a man who wants to know if he hasn't a letter. He never had a letter in his life, and he knows it, and I know it; but it is one of those facts that both parties ignore, and I go and look, and give him the consoling assurance that he hasn't any, and he departs in peace of mind.

Then there is a lady who wants to match a confounded bit of silk braid, drab bordering on the lilac. It takes me five minutes to find one box of silk braid, and five more to find we haven't drab bordering on the lilac. Then she wants sewing-silk the same shade, and I hunt through all the sewing-silks, and there's drab bordering on everything else under the sun except lilac; but I know by the way her frowns sweep out that a mercantile house won't keep drab bordering on the lilac stands very low.

I get down to the farther end of the store again, and there comes a man to the front door, and yells out loud enough for every customer to hear that he's brought back that barrel of flour; says the bread was black and all dough in the middle. Now that man understood when he had that flour that it was inferior quality, not recommended, and he had it cheap, and took it because it was cheap. I help him roll the flour in, and I can see that he thinks he has circumvented a villain.

That's the way it goes day after day, week after week, and I hate tea, detest saleratus, abhor codfish, and wish calico, cotton cloth, drilling, hooks and eyes, and all the rest of the wretched necessities of an artificial civilization were at the bottom of the Indian ocean. I long to be a savage more than I do to be an angel, and I shall be, one of these days, though I do wear cloth suits, and have a shaving-comb at the barber's marked in gilt letters, S. O. Haynes. I wonder that all self-respect and sentiment of humanity hasn't long ago perished from out my bosom.

Such were my reflections one fine morning just after rain time, while I was weighing out half a pound of black tea, when my fellow-sufferer in the dry-goods and grocery infiction called out:

"Here's a lady inquiring for you, Sam."

In distant outline before the door stood a little woman, her skirts spread out by a triangular hoop like the skirts of the female figures we used to draw on our slates at school. I came up to make my bow, and saw she had deposited a brown willow basket on the show-case and

dropped a black glazed bag at her side. She wore a stringy kind of shawl, with fearfully long fringe, and seemed to be afflicted with numb palsy.

"Are you my nephew Sam'wel?" asked she.

"My name is Samuel Haynes, ma'am."

"I'm your father's aunt, Loneezer Haynes."

"I'm glad to see you, Aunt Louisa."

She looked at me sharply, as if I was making fun of her. I suppose it is because the corners of my mouth turn up people are always suspecting me of making fun of them. I wish those corners would sink, and wonder they don't.

"I'm your only living female relative on the father's side," said she.

My business experience with females had been so embittering, I was glad to learn she was the only one on the father's side.

"As you've no mother, I feel it my duty to help make a home for you."

Instantly I remembered that Aunt Louisa was worth seventy-five thousand. I think I learned that fact in early years at the paternal knee, along with who made me, and what State I lived in. I know it always stood to my infantile consciousness in the relation of a primary truth. My father, all his life, courted poverty through the medium of dry goods and groceries, and went through bankruptcy as often as the law would allow. During the periodic seasons, before calling the creditors and making an assignment, he used to clasp his hands to his head and ejaculate, "Louisa might help me if she only would!"

But Louisa wouldn't, or at least didn't, and whatever may be thought of her filial affection, mature observations on the oscillations in the molasses and ginger market have convinced me of the soundness of her judgment.

"I'm delighted to see you, Aunt Louisa. I'll go right down to my boarding place with you."

Hence, with a brown willow basket in one hand and a shiny leather bag in the other, and my great-aunt trotting behind—why under heavens she didn't walk by my side I couldn't see!—we meandered down the street.

We met Evelina Angelina Plimpton. I was engaged to Evelina Angelina. I had enjoyed that honor ever since one rainy evening when there came up a sudden thunder-shower, and she clasped my arm and ejaculated she was "so timid."

An engagement was an annual episode with Evelina. When I solemnly asked Pa Plimpton's consent he didn't remove his pipe from his mouth, but just nodded and pursued his previous train of thought. Evelina smiled patronizingly upon me. Deference to the aged I knew she considered beautiful.

My aunt didn't like my boarding place, and wasn't pleased with my boarding-mistress. She thought we'd better keep house, and I spent the next fortnight house-hunting with her. The great desideratum seemed to be the right kind of a "buttery;" one would have supposed butter was to be the staff of life with us. We at last found a "buttery" on the northwest corner, opening into both kitchen and dining-room, having the requisite number of cupboards, having shelves that admitted of being taken out in house-cleaning time, painted a bewitching cream-color; and we engaged that buttery, regardless of cost or of the character of the neighbors.

The next momentous step was to get my aunt's "things" removed. Were I writing a scientific essay on psychological distinctions of sex, I should make one strong point the tenacious attachment of the feminine mind to "things." Ten thousand dollars in stocks and bonds at stake in an unsettled estate have been known to excite less interest and create less jealousy than the disposition of an odd tablecloth.

My aunt was for some days in a harrowing state of indecision as to whether she had better have her things invoiced as freight or hire a car. By virtue of the handsome figures I learned to make at commercial college, I proved to her it would be cheapest to hire the car. I said to go to her former place of abode to see about getting the things en route, and I had to "meet them with a carriage" at our depot. I felt like a collector of antiquities just getting an assortment over from Egypt. I shall ever feel grateful to the small boys of our village for their self-restraint on this tempting occasion. I don't recollect a single opprobrious epithet. They treated my loads with a respect to which nothing but hoary hairs could entitle them.

There was a cheese-press, and I don't know but a cider-mill; there was something, with four tremendously heavy legs, I always believed to be something in disguise of a bedstead. There were seven bandboxes (four large and three small), five feather-beds, seventeen comfortable, and a great deal of crockery which evidently came over in the Mayflower, but had much better have put back to land in the Speedwell.

I need not say that our residence when furnished was neat but not gaudy. I slept under a "rising-sun" bed-quilt, and had a round brocade mat to put my feet on when I got out in the morning. I sighed for my former cozy quarters, but I remembered my aunt's valuation, and reasoned that, if she was my only living female relative on the father's side, I must of necessity be her only living male relative on the mother's side.

Soon after we were domesticated, I found that my aunt was subject to mysterious attacks, which attacks invariably seized her in the night-time, and made it imperative that I should run for the doctor. Liability to these attacks precluded the possibility of my being away from home evenings, excepting Sunday and Thursday evenings, when I was expected to see my aunt to prayer-meetings and attend her home, though Evelina went off in an opposite direction with another fellow. I didn't know but justice both to myself and Evelina demanded that I should have a conversation with my aunt, and set before her, in language which

even a child might understand, my views of the duties and privileges of an engaged man; but I felt extremely doubtful of her sympathy, and \$75,000 was a good deal to risk.

We had one servant, whose wages my aunt thought it right I should pay, because, as she said, if there was no one but herself, she shouldn't keep a girl. Our cuisine was managed with strict regard to economy. We lived largely upon soup, which consisted principally of broth. My aunt highly esteemed marrow-bones. I wonder if it is generally known among physiologists how long a healthy person can subsist on a persistently boiled marrow-bone?

For two or three years I had been in the habit of smoking a single cigar at the close of the day's labors. One evening I was sitting on the piazza indulging in this luxury, when out came my aunt.

"Sam'wel!" cried she, "are you smoking?"

"Yes'm," very meekly.

"Well," said she, calmly but firmly, "none of my money shall ever go up in cigar smoke." Then again, "How much do you pay for cigars?"

"Ten cents."

"Now, Sam'wel, I want you to take your pencil and calculate how much 10 cents a day will amount to in a year, then how much in fifty years; then I want you to put this sum at compound interest, and see how much it will amount to by the time you are 75 years of age."

It struck me that I had somehow, during my lifetime, met with similar problems, but I conscientiously made the calculation.

"Aunt," cried I, "I'm perfectly appalled. Never did I dream of this. Of what mad extravagance have I been guilty!" and wildly I hurled my cigar into the camomile bed.

It became generally known throughout our village that my aunt was wealthy and I was heir-expected, and I soon perceived that, whether or not I ever obtained the gold, I was going to have the glory. At a town meeting, legally called, and with the Moderator in the chair, I was elected one of the nine prudential committee-men; duty—

to see about getting the wood." Our Sabbath-school appointed me delegate to a conference at Cummingford; privileges—lose my time, pay my own fare, change cars twice, stage it five miles over a country road and through a November landscape; prospects—address by Deacon Thomas Jones; music, that rare and intricate composition, "Shall we gather at the river?"

I secured the position of watchman at our store every other Sunday night. Aunt asked me if I expected extra pay for this service, and I said I did. Evelina had talked of green reps for our parlor, but I found that calculations had now ascended to some kind of rose-colored something, value about treble that of the reps.

Aunt was at length seized with an "attack" of more than ordinary violence. I called three physicians, for I shrank from exposing myself to the irresponsible village gossip which might accuse me of not employing every effort for the prolongation of her life. With three doctors in attendance, she not unreasonably felt that this attack would prove final, and sent for a lawyer. I was in a state of great nervous trepidation.

"Is there anything I can do for you, aunt?"

"Nothing now."

"Has your nurse arranged your pillows quite comfortable?"

"Perfectly comfortably."

Solemn scenes have no place in this narrative, and I pass on to the time when we were assembled for the reading of the will—the lawyer, the doctor, the minister, and myself. The instrument ran as follows:

After paying my just dues and my funeral expenses, and providing a suitable monument, I give and bequeath to my beloved nephew, Samuel O. Haynes, his heirs and assigns, for their use and behoof forever, all my wearing apparel and personal ornaments, with the exception of my gold beads, which I bequeath to my namesake, Louisa Haynes, of St. Joseph, Missouri; all my beds and bedding, household utensils, and furniture, with the exception of my great arm-chair, which, as it came in on the Jones side, I wish to go to some deserving member of that family. I also give my nephew Samuel \$5, with which to buy a reference Bible in my remembrance, and also the sealed paper of instructions accompanying this instrument, which I wish him to read a year hence in the presence of the witnesses now assembled for the reading of this my will.

The remainder of my property, both real and personal, with the exception of the legacies herebefore named, I bequeath to the American Missionary Society, neither legacies nor bequests to be paid until a year and a day hence.

When the lawyer was through reading, I had no clear idea to whom these legacies were devised, but I remembered that the American Missionary Society was a most worthy organization.

The nature of the will was soon made public. Popular sentiment was that of resignation, not to say of satisfaction, on my account. My companions, who had never seen why deserving merit in my case should meet such disproportionate reward, while their own plodded along on a weekly stipend with no great-aunt's estate in prospective, naturally experienced a revival of confidence in the equitable government of the universe. Elderly friends in church and Sabbath-school felt that I had cause for rejoicing in being spared the snares and temptations which accompany wealth. My employer privately expressed the opinion that I had been getting above my business, and he was glad to see me taken down a peg. Evelina said, "Never mind; we don't care for money." But, not many days after, Evelina told me she had begun to realize what a solemn ordinance was matrimony; she and I were both young, and had our way to make, and she thought perhaps, for the present, it would be better for us to consider ourselves only friends.

I said, "Very well," and felt that I was a lonely bark tossed on a wild and watery waste.

I had read of instances similar to mine where the sealed packet or the old Bible proved to contain bank-notes; but, finger

the paper left me as I would, I could make nothing of it but paper.

For a year I went calmly and hopelessly forward in the dry-goods and grocery way, and we then assembled for the opening of my sealed orders—the lawyer, the doctor, the minister, and myself. The first words that met my eyes as I unfolded the paper were, "And all former wills by me made I do hereby revoke," etc. With palpitating heart I passed the document to the lawyer. After provisions and legacies similar to those in the first instrument, this latter document proceeded as follows:

To the American Missionary Society I give and bequeath the sum of \$25,000.

To my beloved nephew, Samuel O. Haynes, who I hope may have learned, during the year that has elapsed, lessons of wisdom more valuable than money, I bequeath the sum of \$25,000, which I direct my executor to pay over to said Haynes as soon as may be convenient. I further direct my executor to annually pay to said Haynes the income from the remainder of my property, both real and personal, and to pay from the principal to said Haynes on his thirtieth birthday, if he be living, or to his heirs or assigns, if deceased, the sum of \$25,000, and to pay to said Haynes on his thirty-fifth birthday the remainder of my property, be it more or less.

I went down to the store just as usual the next morning, for I wished to show people that I had too good sense to have my head turned. When I filled our best customer's molasses jug with kerosene, I knew I had demonstrated my coolness.

The Chairman of the Board of Selectmen wanted to know what I should advise in regard to building the Piper stone bridge; the doctor asked what my candid opinion was concerning the comparative merits of muriate of ammonia and iodide of potassium in a case of pleuritis where egophony denotes slight effusion, but with strong indications of adhesion of the mediastinum; and the minister said there was an article on "Semi-Pelagianism in the Fourteenth Century," in the "Bibliotheca Sacra," he thought I would enjoy perusing. As I stood on the hall doorstep after singing-school that evening, Evelina came out back of me, and said she, with a little shiver,

"Oh, how dark it is!"

It flashed across me, as I offered my arm for escort home, that to the feminine imagination matrimony on the income of \$75,000 is naturally a less "solemn ordinance" than on a precarious salary of \$8 a week, and nothing found but peppermint-drops.

Presently Evelina remarked, "Aren't you very lonely since your aunt died?"—tender emphasis on the lonely. My aunt had been dead a year, and Evelina "engaged" at least once in the meantime.

"Not at all; my time and attention are likely to be entirely absorbed in business."

"No one can rejoice more sincerely in your good fortune than I do, Samuel."

"I don't doubt it, Evelina; I shall always feel confident of your friendship."

I leave Evelina at her cottage-gate, and I feel that,

"Of all the glad words of tongue or of pen, The gladdest are these, 'It wasn't to have been.'"

The next afternoon my employer invited me to be seated behind the railing that fenced in our office, and, said he, laying his hand on my shoulder with a confidential, a parental, a sacrificial air:

"Samuel, I have been reflecting upon my duty to you. You are a young man just starting in life, and starting in some respects under favorable circumstances, but everything depends upon your starting right. You have always been faithful to my interests, and I have determined to show my appreciation of that faithfulness. I have decided to sell out to you."

A glance at the door showed me that the way of escape was not cut off.

"With all the varied interests of the business you are already familiar; we are yearly drawing in more of the trade from surrounding towns; we have the confidence of our customers; we can buy to the best advantage. To all these privileges you will succeed. Rarely is there such an opening for a young man. Consult our books, consider our profits, reflect upon the income from the post-office."

"Sir," interrupted I, in thunderous tones; "by the blessing of Providence and the benevolence of my aunt, who is to have a monument that will bring a glow to the bosom of the President of our Cemetery Association, I am now the recipient of a modest competence, and shall I squander mere years of precious life on vulgar, soul-wearying dry goods and groceries, subject ever to the fluctuations of Amoskeags and Pepperells, or shall I retire on my income and avail myself of the humanizing influences of leisure and culture? Conscience and the voice of reason within my soul cry, 'Live on, your income!' Never more will I lift my aching eyeballs to scan you top shelf for cotton-batting and Agawam mixed; never shall my trembling fingers seek to fit on warped pasteboard box covers; never shall my wearied ears be greeted by the ceaseless tinkle of the money-drawer bell, or my sated nostrils by the odors of the grinding coffee! No more shall the brown-paper bag and the white-cotton string mangle in all my dreams! Sir, I hate tea, detest saleratus, abhor codfish, and loathe that post-office and 3-cent stamps!"

I was done, and I knew by the hush that fell upon that store that, whatever else I might be, I was an orator.—Harper's Magazine.

Two boys in San Francisco resolved to become robbers of the Claude Duval kind. They began by breaking into a store and stealing \$180, with which they bought a horse, guns, and a camping outfit. Loading themselves and their goods on the horse, they took to the road, intending to undertake during highway robberies. They made their first attempt on a stage coach, were captured, and are now in jail.

MILLIONS of bottles of BURNETT'S COCAINE have been sold during the last twenty years, and the public have rendered the verdict that it is the best hair-dressing in the world.

RHEUMATISM cured at once by Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphentine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

A POSITIVE cure for rheumatism—Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphentine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

FOREIGN claims collected by C. H. E. Heath, English lawyer, 39 Ashland block, Chicago.

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY never fails to cure rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.

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

A Perfect Hair Dressing.
A Promoter of the Growth of the Hair.
A Preparation Free from irritating matter.

BURNETT'S COCAINE.

For preserving and beautifying the hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.
The Cocaine holds in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized Cocoa-nut Oil.
No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.
It softens the hair when hard and dry. It soothes the irritated scalp skin. It affords the richest nourishment. It remains longest in effect.

It is the Best and Cheapest HAIR DRESSING IN THE WORLD.

DIRECTIONS:
Apply with the hand, or a soft brush, every other day, or as often as the case may require, rubbing it thoroughly into the roots of the hair.
To remove Dandruff, Scurf, Itch, wash the head with BURNETT'S KALLISTON, rub dry with a towel, and apply the Cocaine as directed.

PREPARED ONLY BY JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. BOSTON.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

WILCOX'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To One and All.—Are You Suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that render life a torment? If so, use "Wilcox's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime." It is a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation. It is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. WILCOX, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

NEW WILLCOX & GIBBS

AUTOMATIC

Latest invention, and producing most marvelous results.
Only machine in the world.
Automatic Tension and Stitch Indicator.

SILENT SEWING MACHINE.
Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c.
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., (Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.

37 WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago, 827 & 829 BROADWAY, New York, or New Orleans, La.

Lands for Sale

960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri

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 lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner, St. Louis.

EGGLESTON'S ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad differing from all others, in shape, with Self Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the center presses back the intestines just as a person would with his finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.

EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Marshall, Mich.

"IT SELLS AT SIGHT."

Frank Leslie's Historical Register

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

Is the only complete Pictorial History of the Centennial published. A mammoth panorama, 1,000 large engravings, many of them being 14x by 20x inches. Agents Wanted. Address AGENTS DEPARTMENT, FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

Dr. O. W. Smeden's CONSUMPTIVE CURE

For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. The above cure is unrivaled for its great curative properties for the above diseases. Price, \$1 and \$2 a box.

Dr. O. W. Smeden's PULMONIC SYRUP.

We recommend the Pulmonic Syrup to be used in connection with the Consumptive Cure. Price, \$1 a bottle. Remit to A. H. BENDER, 276 Bowery, New York.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS! 25,000 of the CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED

Sold in 60 days. It being the only complete last-price work (770 pages, only \$2.50), treating of the entire history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great days, etc., illustrated, and \$1 cheaper than any other; every body wants it. One set agent cleared \$350 in 4 weeks. 3,000 agents wanted. Send quickly for proof of above, opinions of officials, clergy and press, sample pages, full description and extra terms. Address, HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Chicago, Ill., and Cincinnati, O. Beware of falsely-claimed official and worthless books. Send for ours.

SECRET SERVICE

AGENTS WANTED for the new book, "Guarding the Mail," a most wonderful book on the Detection of Postal Thieves, by Late Chief Special Agent Woodward. Illustrated descriptions and full details. Address, GILMAN & CO., Hartford, Ct., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O., Richmond, Va.

[Official.]
Common Council.
TUESDAY, March 6, 1877.

The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the Mayor.

In the absence of the Clerk, Ald. Breyman was appointed Clerk pro tem.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Of Star Hook and Ladder Company asking for certificates of seven years for those members which have formed said company for that period.—Referred to Com. on Fire Department.

Of Columbia Fire Co. No. 2, giving number of members and amount due to each member certified to by said foreman, as correct and also by Chief Engineer. Amount being \$103.50.—Accepted and an order ordered drawn on Treasurer for said amount.

ACCOUNT.

The following bills were presented for payment:

L. D. Vissers.....\$ 70
L. T. Kanter..... 3 57
P. Koning..... 4 50
D. Sluiter..... 25 30
—Referred to Com. on Claims and Accounts.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

The Com. on Street, Roads and Bridges reported recommending the following bills for payment for tax-work:

A. Dogger.....\$6 00
H. O'Riley..... 1 00
—Adopted and bills ordered paid.

The chairman on Streets, Roads and Bridges reported verbally that a majority of said committee had concluded to pay Mr. Venhuizen five dollars to draw the sand from E. Van der Veen's seller to Tenth street, to fill said street.—Adopted.

The Com. on Claims and Accounts reported recommending the payment of the following bills:

H. Wiersema, street commissioner.....\$21 35
D. Sluiter, ringing bell, broom..... 25 30
L. T. Kanter, stationery..... 3 57
C. Rot, sawing wood..... 4 50
L. D. Vissers, re-issued order..... 70
—Adopted and bills ordered paid.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported progress relative to re-insuring of Fire Engine Room.

The Committee on City Poor reported recommending \$250 in favor of those receiving aid from Director of the Poor.—Adopted and orders ordered drawn for the amount.

REPORT OF CITY OFFICERS.

The Mayor reported having received \$15 for licence accompanied with the receipt of Treasurer.

Communication of Gerrit Van Schelven was read, stating that he had forwarded to the Hon. W. B. Williams at Washington, D. C. "to be filed in the office of the Librarian" and the County Clerk of Ottawa County, each a copy of the Historical Sketch delivered on the Centennial Fourth of July, as per agreement.—Accepted and an order ordered drawn on Treasurer for Fifty dollars as per agreement.

Treasurer reported for the month of February.—Filed.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Dykema,
Resolved, That the citizens be and are hereby requested to raise one thousand dollars by special assessment to be voted at next charter election for the Poor Fund.—Carried.

By Ald. Kanter,
Resolved, That the resolution by Ald. Dykema relative to special assessment be referred to City Attorney to draw the necessary ordinance as required by law for effect.—Carried.

Bill of Derk Te Roller, was presented for \$8, balance due him as assessor of liquor dealers.

On motion by Ald. Cropley, it was resolved that the bill of Derk Te Roller be and is hereby allowed and an order be drawn on the Treasurer for the amount by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas, Minderhout, Cropley, Nays, Kanter, Dykema, Schmid, and Breyman, 2 yeas and 4 nays.—Lost.

By Ald. Cropley,
Resolved, That the next charter election and board of registration shall be held at the following places: First Ward, Engine room No. 2; Second Ward, P. Schraives and's Barber shop; Third Ward, Common Council room; Fourth Ward, dwelling of Ald. G. H. Sipp.—Carried.

Rent soon being expired of Council room, Mayor Van Landegend recommended the present Council room for one year from March 17, 1876, to March 17, 1877, at \$50 per year.—Accepted.

By Ald. Kanter,
Resolved, That the Com. on Ways and Means with City Attorney, shall settle with Treasurer and report as soon as possible.—Carried.

By Ald. Kanter,
Resolved, That the City Attorney be and is hereby instructed to prosecute Mr. J. Devell for violating ordinance relative to auctioneers.—Carried.

Council adjourned.
OTTO BREYMAN, Clerk pro tem.

SAYS The El Paso Journal: "Central Illinois is fast becoming Germanized. It is a fact that in this locality, at least, the English speaking farmers are rapidly giving way for the German immigrant. About Gridley the change is almost complete. The native American farmers have sold out one by one, and in nearly every case their place has been filled by a German. Woodford county, especially Panama and Green townships, has experienced this change in a remarkable degree. The Americans either go west or remove to town and engage in trade. The most, by far, go west. In a short time Illinois will be as thoroughly a German state as Pennsylvania. What will be the effect remains to be seen; but the fact is indisputable."

The plan of dispensing with brass or ornamental work on locomotives, and the consequent labor of polishing, is spreading among railway managers.

New Advertisements.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 18th day of December, A. D. 1873, made and executed by Henry Samoil and Emma Samoil of the City of Holland, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and William Katte, of the same place, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day, in Liber "Y" of Mortgages, on page 432, which said Mortgage, was on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1875, duly assigned by William Katte to Charles Storing, of Holland City, Ottawa County, Michigan, and said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock, p. m., of said day, in Liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 231. And whereas there is now due and unpaid at this date, on said Mortgage the sum of \$165.45 for principal and interest, and whereas the said mortgage contains a condition that when any proceedings shall be taken to foreclose said mortgage by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, the sum of \$15 as solicitors or attorneys fee shall be paid by the party of the first part to the party of the second part, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale in case any proceedings shall be taken to foreclose the same, and no suit at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof: Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, for principal and interest, said attorney fee and costs and expenses of advertising and sale allowed by law, at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder on the Third (3) day of April, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven in said county, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county. "The said mortgaged premises to be sold are described as follows, viz: all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, to-wit: the east half of lot numbered four (4) in block numbered twenty nine (29) according to the plat of said city, of record as of the Village of Holland in the Registers office of Ottawa County, State of Michigan.

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

THE CITY HOTEL,

E. KILLEAN, PROPRIETOR.
Washington Str., - - Grand Haven, Mich.
First-Class Accommodations.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

531 Broadway, New York.
Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in
CHROMOS & FRAMES,
Stereoscopes & Views,
Albums, Graphoscopes and Suitable Views,
Photographic Materials.

We are the Headquarters for every thing in the way of

Stereopticons and Magic Lanterns,

Being Manufacturers of the
Micro-Scientific Lantern,
Stereoscopic Lantern,
University Stereopticon,
Artopticon,
Advertiser's Stereopticon,
SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN,
PEOPLE'S LANTERN.
Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lantern and Slides with directions for using sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

Cut out this advertisement for reference.



A Family Knitting Machine!

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

With almost magical speed,

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

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

A sample machine will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada, (where we have no agent), express charges pre-paid, on receipt of the price. Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town, to whom very liberal discounts will be made.

Address, BICKFORD KNITTING MACHINE MFG. CO.
6-18-ly Sole Manufacturers, Brattleboro, Vt.

PHENIX Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery,
Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,
Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN
AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER
WE SHALL MAKE A
SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

BOOTS & SHOES

—AT—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

Ladies,
Gents,
Youth and
Misses Wear.

Full line for the Winter trade.

HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints and Oils

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

Trusses,
Chamois Skins,
Counter, Cloth,
Hair and
Paint Brushes.

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 29, 1876.

Meat Market,

—OF—

Jacob Kuite.

I will pay the highest market

prices for all meats.

The Highest market prices

paid for Hides.

I will sell cheaper than any

one in this City.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874.

JACOB KUIITE.

46-2-8

CROCKERY!

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

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

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,

F. Brugman & Son.

41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box, 4566.

Farm for Sale.

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

42-1f M. D. HOWARD.

NOTICE!

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

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

Now offers his complete stock of Goods consisting of

Furniture,
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Wall Paper,

Window Shades,

Feathers & Feather Beds,

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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

SIMON REIDSEMA.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 18, 1876.

If you wish to see a well assorted stock of Goods for the Fall and Winter trade, go and call at the store of

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Notions and Trimmings,
Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps,
Clothing, Groceries,
Crockery, Flour & Feed,
Stoneware, Provisions etc

RIVER STREET, - - - HOLLAND, MICH

We invite the Public to come and examine our stock and judge for themselves. Our line of clothing is very large and complete and we have no doubt but we can satisfy all who wish to purchase.

WANTED.

Everything in the line of Produce will be receive and at the highest market prices.

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.

HARRINGTON & VAUPELL'S CITY HOTEL,

HOLLAND, MICH.

Livery, Sale and Board Stable.

BARN WEST OF CITY HOTEL.

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

GOOD TURNOUTS GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

TEAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

E. J. HARRINGTON, JR.

JOHN VAUPELL.

HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-1y

J. FLIEMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Top or Open Buggies

Light & Heavy Wagons.

SLEIGHS TRUCKS etc.

Also sole Agent for the

Studebaker Bro's M'g Co.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

This wagon is the best wagon in use in this State and the only slope-spoked wagon manufactured. It is a better wagon than the Jackson Wagon, and I will sell them just as cheap, and give a written warranty for one year. Wagons of my own manufacture I will sell for

SIXTY DOLLARS CASH

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, September 1, 1875.

\$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free. Write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time. Don't delay. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 5-17

THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address, GEORGE BRINSON & Co., 5-17 Portland, Maine.

1875. FALL AND WINTER. 1876.

Millinery, Toys and Fancy Goods.

And a full line in Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Suits, Infants' Misses and Ladies' Cloaks, and Cloaking, Fall and Winter Shawls, and all kinds of Gloves.

A full supply of fall and winter hats all of the latest styles.

Elegant Dress Goods, Fine Cloaking and Shawls we make a specialty.

Beautiful Furs, and Fur Cloak trimming, and a large variety of Ornamental Feathers.

Call and Examine. No Trouble to Show Goods.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH

CITY HOTEL,

HOLLAND, MICH.

The Proprietor announces to the Public that no pains will be spared by him to make this House FIRST-CLASS in every respect.

The Rooms are spacious and well furnished with new and elegant furniture.

Office on First Floor.

For the convenience of Commercial Agents a large and well lighted sample room has been fitted up on the ground floor. Livery connected with the Hotel.

J. W. MINDERHOUT, Prop'r.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

The undersigned announces to the Public that they have finished their new Meat-Market, and are now ready to supply their customers with all kinds of Meats and Sausages. By promptness and fair dealing they feel confident of giving satisfaction to all those who wish to favor them with part of their trade.

The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store.

W. BUTKAU.

J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

Walsh's Cough Candy.

The best COUGH

CANDY in use—For

sale in New York for

the past 30 years, but

new in this State.

For Sale by the pound

or ounce.

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

TRY IT.

N. B.—Dealers supplied at wholesale rates at the

City Drug Store.

48-6mo

COUGH

CANDY

N. B.—Dealers supplied at wholesale rates at the

City Drug Store.

48-6mo

Nathan Kenyon, Banker

HOLLAND, MICH.,

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

105 tf

N. KENYON.