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### Holland City News, Volume 6, Number 5: March 17, 1877

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# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE CABINET.

The following are the nominations for Cabinet positions sent by President Hayes to the Senate for confirmation: Secretary of State—William M. Evans, of New York. Secretary of the Treasury—John Sherman, of Ohio. Secretary of War—George W. McCrary, of Iowa. Secretary of the Navy—Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana. Attorney General—Charles Devens, of Massachusetts. Postmaster General—David M. Key, of Tennessee. Secretary of the Interior—Carl Schurz, of Missouri.

### THE EAST.

JOE COBURN, the noted New York bruiser and bully, has been sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing prison for shooting a couple of policemen. The structure known as the Wallham Manufacturing Company's building, in Bond street, New York, was destroyed by fire last week. The building was a five-story edifice, filled with safes full of watches, jewelry and silver plate. The loss is estimated at over \$500,000.

JOHN Q. HOTT, a heavy Wall street (New York) operator has failed for a heavy amount. The well-known actress, Matilda Herron, died in New York on the 7th inst.

A FATAL panic occurred on the evening of March 8, in the Jesuit Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth street, New York. Father Langcake was preaching a sermon, and had been speaking about ten minutes when a woman went into a hysterical fit in the gallery. This created quite a stir, and the commotion increased in the endeavor of the crowd to find out what was the matter. At this juncture the cry of fire was heard, and a rush was made for the exit from the gallery. The doorway was blocked for a moment by a very large woman, and this check caused the panic to increase tenfold. The crowd hurled the woman down the steps. In the rush that followed seven persons were crushed to death and many others injured and had their clothing torn from them.

THE United States District Court Grand Jury has found three indictments against John C. Tracy, President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Hartford, Ct., for misapplying \$50,000 of the funds of the bank, and five indictments against J. L. Chapman, cashier, for assisting the President, and for embezzlement and perjury. One night last week the five-story brick building, 339 to 347 Washington street, New York, occupied by Henry Welsh, wholesale grocer, fell. Loss, \$50,000. Oliver Ames, of Boston, brother of the late Oakes Ames, and Director of the Union Pacific railroad, died recently.

THE Exchange Bank of Canandaigua, N. Y., has failed. Liabilities, \$140,000 to \$200,000; assets, not over \$70,000 to \$100,000. By the burning of a tenement house in New York city, a few evenings ago, four children lost their lives—two by burning and two by suffocation.

### THE WEST.

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

THERE is stored in Chicago elevators 3,403,280 bushels of wheat; 3,183,880 bushels of corn; 756,563 bushels of oats; 244,761 bushels of rye, and 925,369 bushels of barley—making a grand total of 8,513,853 bushels, against 6,471,239 bushels at this date last year. The number of hogs packed at Cincinnati the past season is 523,576, a decrease of 39,783 as compared with the previous season.

In the Second District Court at Beaver, Utah, on the 7th inst., Judge Boreman passed sentence of death on John D. Lee, the Mountain Meadow murderer, he to be executed Friday, the 23d of March. Lee seemed unmoved, but was quite feeble and weak. A Winnipeg (Manitoba) special to the St. Paul Pioneer-Press says information has been received there of the arrival of Sitting Bull at Wood mountains, British Possessions. He had 1,000 horses and mules, captured from the United States forces. A force of mounted police had been sent out to interview him.

In the United States Circuit Court, at Davenport, Iowa, before Judge Dillon, a decree of foreclosure was entered against the Lake Superior and Mississippi railroad. The railroad is the one extending from Duluth to St. Paul. The case was brought for the purpose of settling the relative rights and priorities at issue between this company and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, who own an undivided one-half of the Lake Superior and Minnesota track between Thompson and Duluth, and part of the great docks at the latter city. They had a \$60,000 fire at Evansville, Ind., one day last week.

THE second trial of Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, for the killing of Francis Hanford, last July, terminated in a verdict of acquittal. It will be remembered that on the first trial the jury disagreed. Caleb Ives, of New York, interested in lumber and pork packing operations, failed one day last week for about \$250,000. He estimates his assets at about the same sum. The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of Mattoon, Ill., was recently put into bankruptcy by its creditors, chiefly depositors.

ADVISES from Western Kansas give an account of a fight between Dr. Tichenor and a band of Indians, some days ago, at a point called "The Cave," in Ness county, Kan. The Indians attacked the cabin in which the Doctor was sleeping, but before they could enter he secured fastened the door, and from a loop-hole killed the chief of the band and three others. The Indians then withdrew, and Tichenor, thinking they had gone, started for the settlements, but was fired upon from ambush and severely wounded. He escaped, however, and after sixteen hours' hard travel reached the settlement.

THE Executive Committee of the Wisconsin State Agricultural society has decided to hold the State Fair of 1877 in Janesville.

### THE SOUTH.

CHIEF JUSTICE MOSES, of South Carolina, died at Columbia, in that State, last week.

As extensive conflagration occurred at Newberry Court House, S. C., on the 8th inst., consuming the principal business blocks. Loss, \$150,000.

A RALEIGH (N. C.) dispatch announces the appointment of a commission, under sanction of the Legislature, to report a plan for the settlement of the State debt acceptable to the bondholders and not too burdensome, to be agreed to by the people of the State. A terrible fight occurred, a few days ago, in Madison county, Tenn. Deputy Sheriff Fussell, and William and John Anderson, his nephews, went to the house of one Potete for the purpose of arresting three of his sons, who had been indicted for carrying concealed weapons. The father of the Potetes resisted, and killed Fussell, and slightly wounded William Anderson, who mortally wounded John Potete, who died soon after the fight. Andy Potete was arrested and committed to jail, but his other sons escaped, after robbing the body of Fussell and taking his horse. The Nicholls Legislature at New Orleans has adopted resolutions warmly approving the Southern policy of President Hayes' administration, and pledging earnest cooperation with the effort to restore confidence and fraternal relations among the people, and to secure protection to life and liberty in Louisiana.

### WASHINGTON.

CHIEF JUSTICE CLIFFORD says he was too busy to attend the inauguration ceremonies, and denies that his political feelings had anything to do with his absence. Judge David Davis addressed a letter to President Hayes, on the 3d inst., resigning his position on the United States supreme bench.

A CHICAGO Tribune dispatch, dated March 7, says: "President Hayes informed members of Congress who called upon him to-day that he had not fully made up his mind whether an extra session of Congress would be necessary or not. He will give attention to this matter early, and, if an extra session is called, will issue a proclamation convening it in time to give the members ample opportunity to prepare for it. He said that his present impression was that if a session was held at all it would begin about the 1st of June."

MRS. HAYES, the other day, received a beautiful bouquet of roses and violets, accompanied with a card bearing the words, "From a Mississippi Republican who stands by the statesman who has said that he who best serves his country serves his party best." Col. Ward H. Lamson, Mr. Lincoln's old law partner, is an applicant for the Mexican mission. Alexander H. Stephens has addressed a letter to the President urging the appointment of Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, to the vacancy on the Supreme bench created by the resignation of Judge Davis.

ALL the new members of the Cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Thompson, who had not arrived, proceeded to the White House on the 12th inst. and took the oath of office, which was administered by Chief Justice Carter, of the District Supreme Court. The oath was administered to all in a body, with the exception of Postmaster General Key, who could not take the iron-clad oath, but took the modified oath. After the members had interchanged congratulations, they left the White House and took charge of their respective departments. A Washington dispatch says "there is the best reason for believing that Hon. Carl Schurz will not remain in the Cabinet many months, but will resign to accept a foreign mission as soon as he has enjoyed for a short time the honors of a Cabinet position."

### POLITICAL.

HENRY M. MATTHEWS, the successor of Mr. Jacobs as Governor of West Virginia, was inducted into office last week.

DURING the debate in the United States Senate, on the 7th inst., Mr. Blaine read the following telegram:

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 6, 1877. To Hon. D. T. Corbin: I have just had a long interview with Haskell, who brings letters to me from Stanley Matthews and Mr. Evans. The purpose of Matthews' letter is that I ought to yield my rights for the good of the country. This is embarrassing beyond endurance. If such action is desired I want to know it authoritatively. I am not acting for myself, and I cannot assume such responsibility. Please inquire and telegraph me to-night. (Signed) D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

A Chicago Tribune special of the 8th says in reference to this telegram: "President Hayes says that Stanley Matthews had no authority to give the letter to Haskell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in South Carolina, to which Chamberlain referred in the dispatch which Blaine received to-day. Gov. Hayes had no knowledge of the letter, and did not authorize it."

In the Senate, on the 8th inst., Mr. Blaine sent to the Clerk's desk the following letter in reference to the telegram read by him on the 6th, and had it read:

WASHINGTON, March 8. To the Hon. J. G. Blaine: DEAR SIR: The Hon. Wm. M. Evans begs me to say to you that he did not intend the letter of Stanley Matthews to Gov. Chamberlain to be multiplied by the telegram of Gov. Chamberlain to me; that the letter was presented to him by Haskell, of South Carolina, and he wrote upon it substantially as follows: That he had read the foregoing letter; that he desired to see the troubles in South Carolina composed; he desired to hear from Gov. Chamberlain upon the subject. Very respectfully, D. T. CORBIN.

Also the following telegram, received by him to-day:

NEW ORLEANS, March 7. To the Hon. J. G. Blaine: Senator Bayard is mistaken. In every parish outside of the city, except the five bulldozed parishes, in one of which our Tax Collector has just been murdered, my Government is recognized by all save a few pretended Nicholls officials. S. B. PACKARD.

THE Rhode Island Democratic State Convention recently nominated J. B. Barnaby for Governor, and W. B. H. Hallett for Secretary of State.

THE following telegram was received by Senator Bayard, on the 9th:

SHREVEPORT, La., March 9. The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.: Packard's dispatch yesterday to Senator Blaine, that in every parish outside of New Orleans, except what he terms the five bulldozed parishes, his Government is recognized by all except a few Nicholls officials, is untrue. The people of this parish and the surrounding parishes are not packard's pretensions and render hearty allegiance to Gov. Nicholls. The Republican police jury of this parish has, by a formal resolution, recognized the Nicholls Government.

Signed by Nathan Gregg, President Shreveport Cotton Exchange; Samuel E. Head, President police jury, Caddo parish; N. C. Blanchard, President Democratic Committee, Caddo parish; B. M. Johnson, banker.

THE following letters are made public by Gov. Chamberlain, at the special request of Stanley Matthews, and are the letters alluded to by Mr. Blaine, in the Senate on the 7th inst.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1877. To the Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, Columbia, S. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with you, but have learned to respect you from the knowledge of your reputation. I take the liberty of addressing you now with great distrust of the propriety of doing so, prefacing it by saying that I speak without authority from any one, and represent only my own views. The situation of public affairs in South Carolina is too complicated to be discussed at length in a note, and yet impels me as one that ought to be changed by the policy of Republican statesmen in such a way as not only to remove all controversies that disturb that State, but to remove all embarrassments arising from it to the party in other parts of the country. It has occurred to me to suggest whether by your own concurrence and co-operation an accommodation could not be arrived at which would obviate the necessity for the use of Federal arms to support either Government, and leave that to stand which was the best able to stand of itself. Such a course would relieve the administration from the necessity, so far as executive action is concerned, of making any decision between the conflicting Governments, and would place you in the position of making the sacrifice of what you deemed your abstract rights for the sake of the peace of the community, which would entitle you to the gratitude not only of your own party, but the respect and esteem of the entire country. I trust you will pardon the liberty I have taken, as my motive is to promote not only the public but your own personal good. With great respect, STANLEY MATTHEWS.

Appended to the foregoing are the following lines by Evans: DEAR GOVERNOR: I have read this letter and conversed with Col. Haskell and Senator Gordon on this subject, so interesting to us all. I should be very glad to aid in the solution of the difficulties of the situation, and especially to hear from you speedily. With my compliments to Mrs. Chamberlain, yours very truly, WILLIAM M. EVANS.

WASHINGTON political on duty: Gen. A. E. Merritt, of New York, a prominent Liberal, and former Naval Officer of that port, is to be appointed Surveyor of New York.—Ex-Senator Fenton is spoken of for a foreign mission, as are Gen. Logan and Hawley. The name of Gen. Logan is suggested for the mission of Madrid or St. Petersburg. Gen. Sickles is also an aspirant again for a foreign mission. If Pierpont does not remain in England, Frelinghuysen will be strongly urged for the position.—Ex-Congressman Wilshire, of Arkansas, a native of Illinois, a Union soldier and Democrat, will be recommended for the Commission of Indian Affairs.—The friends of Judge Wood, United States Judge of the Southern Circuit, will urge him for appointment to the vacancy upon the Supreme bench caused by the resignation of Justice Davis. If the appointment should be made from the Southern Circuit, Justice Bradley, who has done circuit duty in the South, will probably be assigned to the circuit vacated by Justice Davis.—Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has resigned his seat in the Senate.

### GENERAL.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific railroad, held at Boston, March 7, the following Board of Directors was chosen: Oliver Ames, Elisha Atkins, F. Gordon Dexter, Benjamin E. Bates, Boston; William L. Scott, Erie, Pa.; Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Cornelius K. Garrison, David Dows, James Richardson, New York; Horace H. Porter, Chicago; S. H. H. Clark, Omaha; Ezra H. Barker, Boston; John Sharp, Salt Lake City; Greenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

JOE GOSS, a principal in the Allen-Goss prize-fight, and a well-known English pugilist, was arrested a few days since in New York, and held to await the arrival of Kentucky officers. One day last week, in a fight between two brothers, named Ray, at Barnston, Province of Quebec, one shot the other with fatal effect.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company announces that hereafter there shall be no rate higher than \$1 for ten words between any of its offices in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, St. Louis, in Missouri; Louisville and Covington, in Kentucky; Alexandria, in Virginia, and all points in Michigan excepting those north of the Straits of Mackinac. This order will work very material reduction in the rates for long distances between a vast number of points.

### FOREIGN.

THE inaugural address of President Hayes was telegraphed in full to the London papers, and appeared in their editions of the next morning. A dispatch from Matamoros, Mexico, says: "The military court before which Gen. Cortinas was tried have found him guilty of kidnapping, the penalty attached to which in Mexico is death. The finding of the court has been sent to Gen. Canales, military commander of Northern Mexico, for his action. It is believed that the finding of the military court will be approved, and that Cortinas will be executed in a few days." The long-continued works for the improvement of the river Tiber have been commenced at Rome.

It is stated in foreign military circles that the measures announced for the formation of a new Russian corps will, if carried out, be equivalent to the mobilization of the whole country except Finland. From Panama, in the United States of Colombia, news is received of a battle between the national troops and the guerrillas, in which 1,000 men were killed and many wounded. A dispatch from Athens, Greece, says that the Ministry has resigned in consequence of a vote of censure passed upon it by the Chamber for granting an illegal pension. The King summoned M. E. Deligdis to form a new Cabinet. The names of Monsignor Francesco di Paola Benavides, Patriarch of the East Indies, and Monsignor Edward Howard, Archbishop of Neo Cesarea in partibus, and Suffragan of the Cardinal Bishop of Frascati, are added to the list of Cardinals created at the consistory recently. An explosion took place last week in the Worcester Colliery, near Swans, England. All the miners were at work at the time. The number lost is not yet known. Sixteen bodies have been taken out. It is thought that six more are in the pit.

An Egyptian man-of-war, which was cruising in the gulf of Suez to break up the slave traffic, took fire at sea and was entirely destroyed. There were 420 men on board, of whom 400 were saved.—The Europeans. A Calcutta dispatch says: "Full reports from local officials on the recent cyclone show that the total loss of life was really less than half of Sir Richard Temple's first hurried estimate of 205,000." It is said that a motion, in the lower house of the French Congress, to amplify the fortifications of Paris, was inconspicuously smothered upon peremptory information from the German Government that such action, if carried out, would be construed into cause for another war between the two nations.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the London Times says: "Under former Sultans there were instances of tyrannical, improvident, and rapacious government, but under Sultan Abdul Hamid we are in full anarchy—the palace issuing orders without consulting the Porte, and the Porte transacting business without guidance from or communication with the palace. Such a combination of tyranny with anarchy, of absolutism with impotence, the world has never witnessed."

THE winter in Northern Russia is declared to have been the coldest for many years. A London dispatch says the rinderpest has appeared near Grimby, Lincolnshire, and the foot and mouth disease in Cheshire, Somersetshire, and Flintshire. Mr. Gladstone has published a pamphlet, in which he shows that the real conduct of the Porte toward the authors of the Bulgarian outrages is a distinct encouragement to a repetition of the horrors. The guilt of the Turkish Government is fully proved. United Europe should at least impose such restraints upon the Turkish Administration as all Europe has declared indispensable. The proposal to grant to Turkey a year of grace simply means another year of debasement and misery for Turkish subjects. Gladstone concludes: "I ask England to redeem the pledges given by the Crimean war to the subjects of Turkey." A Vienna correspondent of the London Times reports that a body of Persians have devastated part of the province of Bagdad, and carried off 40,000 sheep. Stanley, writing to the London Daily Telegraph from Ujiiji Aug. 13, 1876, announces that he has completely surveyed Lake Tanganyika.

### CONGRESS.

#### Extra Session of the Senate.

TUESDAY, March 6.—Mr. Wallace submitted a resolution that the credentials of L. Q. C. Lamar, Senator-elect from Mississippi, be taken from the table and he be sworn. Mr. Morton and Mr. Spencer opposed the seating of Mr. Lamar, on the ground that the Legislature that elected him was a fraud. Mr. Blaine said that Lamar's credentials were entirely regular, and he was just as much entitled to be sworn in as he (Blaine) or any other Senator. After further discussion, the resolution of Mr. Wallace was agreed to—yeas, 61; nays, 1. Mr. Blaine then moved that the oath of office be administered to William Pitt Kellogg as Senator from Louisiana, and spoke at length in favor of his motion. Before reaching a vote the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 7.—SENATE.—Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Wallace moved that the Senator-elect from Oregon, Lafayette

Grover, be sworn. Mr. Hamlin objected, and his case was laid over. The case of William Pitt Kellogg then came up on the substitute of Mr. Bayard to Mr. Blaine's resolution that he be sworn. The substitute provides that his case lie on the table until the appointment of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and its reference to that committee. After a long discussion, participated in by Messrs. Bayard, Blaine, Morton and others, Mr. Bayard's substitute was adopted, by a vote of 35 to 25.—Messrs. Booth, Burnside, Christianity, Conkling, Morrill and some others voting with the Democrats. Mr. Patterson submitted a resolution that the credentials of David T. Corbin and M. C. Butler, each claiming the seat as Senator from South Carolina, be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Agreed to. The Senate then went into executive session, during which the President sent in his Cabinet appointments, which were laid over until the appointment of the standing committees. The doors were then opened, and the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 8.—SENATE.—On the meeting of the Senate, the credentials of John T. Morgan, as Senator from Alabama, were taken from the table, and he was sworn. After considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Conkling, Morton, Thurman, McMillan and Salisbury took part, Mr. Sargent's substitute to the resolution seating Lafayette Grover as Senator from Oregon was adopted, and he was sworn. Mr. Thurman said at a former session of the Senate the credentials of J. Eustis, claiming to be a Senator from Louisiana, were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The committee reported against the right of Eustis to a seat, on the ground that the vacancy had been filled by the election of Pinchback. Subsequently the Senate decided that Pinchback was not elected. He therefore submitted a resolution that the credentials of Eustis be taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Laid over. The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors reopened, adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 9.—SENATE.—After the reading of the journal, Mr. Sargent submitted a resolution that the Senate appoint the standing and other committees. It was agreed to. He also submitted a resolution to suspend rule 46, requiring the appointment of committees to be made by ballot, and it was agreed to. The committees were then announced, the following being a list of the Chairmen: Privileges and Elections, Morton; Foreign Relations, Sumner; Finance, Morrill; Appropriations, Windom; Commerce, Conkling; Manufactures, Booth; Agriculture, Paddock; Military Affairs, Spencer; Naval Affairs, Sargent; Judiciary, Edmunds; Postoffices and Post Roads, Hamlin; Public Lands, Oglesby; Private Land Claims, Thurman; Indian Affairs, Allison; Pensions, Ingalls; Revolutionary Claims, Johnston; Claims, McMillan; District of Columbia, Dorsey; Patents, Washburn; Public Buildings and Grounds, Dawes; Territories, Patterson; Railroads, Mitchell; Mines and Mining, Sharon; Revision of Laws, Christianity; Education and Labor, Burnside; Civil Service and Retrenchment, Blaine; To Audit and Control the Contingent Expense of the Senate, Jones, of Nevada; Printing, Anthony; Library, Howe; Rules, Ferry; Enrolled Bills, Bayard; Enrolled Bills, Conover; Leaves of the Mississippi River, Bruce; To Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service, Chaffee; Transportation Lines to the Seaboard, Cameron, of Wisconsin. Mr. Thurman called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, to refer the credentials of J. B. Eustis, claiming a seat from Louisiana, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Agreed to without a division. Mr. Grover submitted a resolution for the submission of the petitions from 369 of the people of Oregon in regard to his admission as a Senator to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with power to send for persons and papers. The petitions recite that it was currently reported and generally believed that the election of L. F. Grover as Senator of the United States was procured by bribery, corruption and other unlawful means in the Legislature of the State of Oregon; and that said L. F. Grover did corruptly and fraudulently issue a certificate of election to one E. A. Cronin as Presidential elector on Dec. 6, 1876; and that said L. F. Grover did bear false witness before the committee on or about Jan. 6, 1877. Agreed to. The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned until to-morrow.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.—The executive session of the Senate lasted about twenty minutes. The Cabinet nominations were referred to committees as follows: That of Schurz to the Committee on Finance; Devens to the Judiciary Committee; McCrary to the Committee on Military Affairs; Thompson to the Naval Affairs Committee, and Key to the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads. A brief discussion took place upon adjourning until Monday, which was negatived.

SATURDAY, March 10.—The Cabinet nominations of President Hayes were all confirmed in executive session. There were aye and no votes taken upon Messrs. Schurz and Evans. Upon these two some Republicans did not vote at all. Mr. Schurz received the highest number of votes, some 48. All of the Democrats except Messrs. Thurman and Eaton voted for Mr. Schurz. They voted in the negative from the principle of opposing all of Hayes' appointments. Mr. Blaine did not vote. Upon an aye and no vote, Mr. Key received 45 votes, with Messrs. Thurman and Eaton in the negative. Mr. Devens received 47 votes. Messrs. McCrary, Devens and Thompson were confirmed without a recorded vote being taken, so near as could be ascertained, unanimously.

### THE ASHTABULA ACCIDENT.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury who Have Been Investigating the Causes of the Horrible Occurrence.

Below will be found the verdict of the Coroner's jury as to the cause and responsibility for the accident:

That the fall of the bridge was the result of defects and errors made in designing, constructing and erecting it; that a great defect, and one which appears in many parts of the structure, was the dependence of every member for its efficient action upon the probability that all or nearly all the others would retain their position and do the duty for which they were designed, instead of giving to each member a positive connection with the rest, which nothing but a direct rupture could sever. The members of each truss were, instead of being fastened together, rested one upon the other, as illustrated by the following particulars: The deficient cross-section of portions of the "T" chords and some of the main braces, and the insufficient strength and bad arrangement of both the horizontal and vertical transverse bracing in the construction of the angle blocks, as finally modified, without sufficient lugs or flanges to keep the ends of the main and counter braces from slipping out of place; in the construction of the packing and yokes used in binding together the main and counter braces at the points where they crossed each other; in the shimming of the top chords to compensate the deficient length of some of their members; in the placing during the process of erection of thick beams where the plan required thin ones, and thin ones where it required thick ones. That the railway company used and continued to use this bridge for about eleven years, during all of which time a careful inspection by a competent bridge engineer could not have failed to discover all the defects. For the neglect of such careful inspection the railway company is alone responsible; that the responsibility of this fearful disaster and its consequent loss of life rests upon the railway company, which, by its chief executive officer, planned and erected this bridge; that the cars in which the deceased passengers were carried into the chasm were not heated by heating apparatus so constructed that the fire in them will be immediately extinguished whenever the cars are thrown from the track and overturned; that their failure to comply with the plain requirements of the law places the responsibility of the origin of the fire upon the railroad company (see act of May 14, 1869); that the responsibility for not putting out the fire at the time it first made its appearance in the wreck rests upon those who were the first to arrive at the scene of the disaster, and who seemed to have been so overwhelmed by the fearful calamity that they lost all presence of mind, and failed to use the means at hand, consisting of the steam pump in the pumping house and the fire engine "Lake Shore," and its hose, which might have been attached to the steam pump in time to save life. The steamer belonging to the Fire Department, and also the "Protection" fire engine, were

hailed more than a mile through a blinding snow-storm and over roads rendered almost impassable by drifted snow, and arrived on the ground too late to save human life; but nothing should have prevented the chief engineer from making all possible efforts to extinguish what fire there remained. For his failure to do this he is responsible. That the persons deceased whose bodies were identified, and those whose bodies and parts of bodies were unidentified, came to their deaths by the precipitation of the aforesaid cars in which they were riding into the chasm in the valley of Ashtabula creek, left by the falling of the bridge as aforesaid, and the crushing and burning of the cars aforesaid, for all of which the railway company is responsible.

### The Big Horn Country.

The war of Crook, Terry and Sitting Bull is not wholly without compensation. War is an explorer, and often brings to the notice of the world areas of which it before knew nothing. Many of the movements of the late Indian campaign were in the vicinity of the Big Horn mountains, of a portion of which a correspondent of the Pacific Engineer thus writes:

An immense belt of mountains completes a circle around one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys, or chains of valleys, to be found in all the grand, wild West. Taking the tier of water-courses tributary to the Big Horn river, above where that stream disembogues itself from the canyon of the Big Horn mountains, and within the scope of the mind's vision, we behold a territory as large as all of the settled portion of Colorado; with a greater part of its surface resting at a lower altitude than the upper parts of the Arkansas and Platte valleys; possessing wondrous alluvial valleys of marked fertility; clothed to the very summits of the inner terrace of mountains with that peculiar bunch grass known nowhere else outside of the neighboring borders of Montana, and within the bosom of the other four terraces of mountains are imbedded the native wealth on which the industry of the human creation is based.

This region is as yet but little known. That it possesses auriferous deposits is beyond a doubt, but in how great quantities is not known. It is entirely within the limits of possibility that it contains more gold than once was contained in all California. That it has other mineral wealth is pretty well established, only, as in the case of gold, the extent of its mineral deposits is wholly unknown. It almost takes one's breath away as he reflects upon the magnitude and value of the areas belonging to this country which are yet comparatively unknown, not at all settled, and which must be, in time, opened up and become an inhabited portion of the Union. In the Big Horn country there is room for the location and support of a half dozen nations such as now have an independent existence in the old world.—Chicago Times.

### The Famine in India.

The existing famine in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies in India will cost at least \$32,000,000. Already in Bombay an area of 54,000 square miles is affected, and in Madras the total area affected is 84,800 square miles. In the two Presidencies 27,000,000 of human beings are suffering. The Indian Government, while anxious to do all in its power, considers it absolutely necessary, in order to avoid national bankruptcy, to exercise the severest economy. The people are to be employed on relief works, but are to be paid only enough to give them a bare subsistence. Private trade in grain will not be interfered with, and the Madras Government has been censured for purchasing 30,000 tons of grain at the beginning of the scarcity. Sir Richard Temple says the Bombay officials have the famine well in hand, but that matters are less satisfactory in Madras, where he found a disposition to expend excessive sums, and to admit to the relief works without exacting the proper tests.

A CLOAK of partridge feathers is being made by an industrious young lady in England. Ten thousand feathers of different sizes will be required, the tail feathers being used for the lower part, the breast plumage coming above, and the variegated neck feathers being intended to encircle the throat.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES.....	9 25	@	12 25
COTTON.....	5 75		6 25
WHEAT—Superfine Western.....	12		12 1/2
FLOUR—Superfine Western.....	5 35		5 45
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 40		1 41
CORN—Western Mixed.....	54		55 1/2
OATS—Western Mixed.....	38		45
RYE—Western.....	80		84
PORK—New Mess.....	14 75		15 00
LARD—Steam.....	9 1/2		9 1/4
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 40	@	5 60
Choice Native.....	4 75		5 25
Cows and Heifers.....	2 80		3 30
Good Second-class Steers.....	3 40		4 20
Medium to Fair.....	2 25		4 45
HOGS—Live.....	7 50		8 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	4 70		8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 75		6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 23 1/2		1 24 1/2
No. 3 Spring.....	1 14		1 15
CORN—No. 2.....	39 1/2		40 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	32		32 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	62		65
BARLEY—No. 2.....	50		51
BUTTER—Creamery.....	31		33
EGGS—Fresh.....	12 1/2		13
PORK—Mess.....	13 25		13 50
LARD.....	9		9 1/4
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 40	@	1 41
No. 2.....	1 31		1 32 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	38		40
OATS—No. 2.....	30		31 1/2
RYE.....	64		65 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	66		67 1/2
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	1 45	@	1 46
CORN—Western Mixed.....	36		37 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	34		34 1/2
RYE.....	64 1/2		65 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	14 00		14 25
EGGS.....	9		9 1/4
HOGS.....	4 70		5 25
CATTLE.....	3 25		5 85
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT.....	1 40	@	1 50
CORN.....	40		43
OATS.....	35		40
RYE.....	72		73
PORK—Mess.....	14 00		14 25
LARD.....	9		9 1/4
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Extra.....	1 58	@	1 60
Amber.....	1 50		1 53 1/2
CORN.....	43		45 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	34		35 1/2
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Medium.....	6 50	@	7 00
WHEAT—White.....	1 50		1 58 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	45		46 1/2
OATS—Mixed.....	39		41 1/2
RYE.....	75		80
PORK—Mess.....	15 25		15 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
HOGS—Yorkers.....	5 25	@	5 50
Philadelphia.....	6 00		6 25
CATTLE—Best.....	5 50		6 00
Medium.....	5 25		5 50
SHEEP.....	5 50		6 00

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

LANSING, March 12, 1877.

The past week has been rather a "tame" one in legislative circles. No bills of great import have been up for consideration, yet some of the smaller ones have consumed a large amount of time. One small appropriation bill required nearly two days for consideration in the committee of the whole and on its final passage in the House. It being the first appropriation bill brought before the Legislature this session, certain members, who have heretofore given notice of their intention to "cut down" on all expenses of State institutions, concluded to make this an example or precedent for the remainder. The bill passed the committee of the whole without amendment, after a good deal of spirited opposition; but, upon its final passage, was reduced about 7 per cent. The amount appropriated is about equal to the appropriation made for the same institution two years ago.

As a mental aliment for the capacious minds of the legislators, the Committee on State University are having printed about 1,000 pages of testimony taken during their investigation just closed. Each member will be furnished with a copy and will be expected to read it through in order to vote intelligently upon the report rendered by the committee, etc. If the "Legislative hops" and other evening entertainments depending upon the members to any extent for patronage, experience a falling off in attendance, the managers may remember that legislators are industriously poring over that interesting testimony. Its shadow will go with them by day and haunt their dreams during the "wee sma' hours."

The minority report of the Committee on Railroads, relative to taxation of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, was rendered by Representative Turner, of Ingham, Tuesday. Mr. Turner dissents from the majority report in several very important particulars. He does not believe the road should be assessed as a continuity, including all its branches. He maintains that no part of the actual "trunk line" lies within the State, and further that the State is bound by a contract to accord to the company certain privileges, among which is the condition that the specific taxes on the road shall be assessed on the actual capital and loans invested, and not in proportion to the real paying value of the property. He claims that the Legislature has no constitutional power to amend the original contract.

The Committee on State Affairs have reported unfavorably on a bill to establish an institute for the education and employment of erring and destitute girls. The object of this bill was a good one, and I think the committee should have reported it favorably, or at least so as to place it before the Legislature for discussion. An appropriation for the establishment of such an institution would be money well invested, and even during the present hard times it would not be considered improvident if judicious care is exercised in passing the other appropriations. Michigan is proud of her many splendid State institutions, but the class of unfortunates above referred to is entirely neglected.

One of those very formal occasions known as a "joint convention" was indulged in by the Legislature, Thursday afternoon to take action upon the nominations made by the Governor to fill vacancies on his official staff (military) and on the Board of Control of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. The nominations were confirmed, as follows: Adjutant General, John Robertson, of Detroit; Quartermaster General, S. S. Mathews, of Pontiac; Inspector General, L. W. Heath, of Grand Rapids. Trustees for Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, Chas. G. Johnson, of Monroe, and J. M. Nesmith, of Kalamazoo.

Several thousand more of Michigan's honored citizens were made happy by appointments as Notaries Public yesterday. Every man who can furnish a certificate of good character may enjoy the benefit and reap all the rewards of fame pertaining to this popular office.

The Republican State Convention, which met at the opera house Wednesday, was the largest State convention ever held here. There were nearly 600 delegates in attendance. The convention instructed their State Central Committee to call the next State convention on the same basis of representation.

The sudden change from mild spring to severe winter weather makes it rather unpleasant for visitors at the capital, though the splendid sleighing will be enjoyed should it continue for a few days.

Prof. McGraw, of Detroit, Thursday evening enlightened the Legislature and others making up an audience in Legislative Hall, on the principles of "Heredity," its special application being with reference to two bills before the Legislature, one known as the "Cousin bill," and the other intended to prevent early marriages. The lecture received many compliments as an able scientific production.

### Legislative Proceedings.

TUESDAY, March 6.—SENATE.—The entire morning session was consumed in committee of the whole. Bills were passed: To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate and define the duties of the Judges of Probate in certain cases," approved April 15, 1873; to legalize the tax roll of the township of Grant, in the county of Iosco, for the year 1876; to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 of chapter 67, being sections 2, 116, 2, 117, 2, 118, 2, 119, 2, 120, 2, 121, and 1, 122 of the compiled laws of 1875, relative to the destruction of wolves and other noxious animals.

HOUSE.—A large number of petitions were read, one from the citizens of Detroit, praying for the appointment of a Poor Commission in that city, to take the place of the Superintendent of the Poor.

## THE NEW CABINET.

### Brief Biographical Sketches of the Gentlemen Composing It.

The following is a short historical review of the public lives of the members of the Cabinet of President Hayes:

#### WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS.

Secretary of State, was born at Boston Feb. 6, 1816. He was educated at Yale College, and was a member of the class of 1837. After a course of study in the Harvard Law School, he was admitted to the bar of New York in 1841, where by his superior power and force of intellect, he soon rose to a degree of prominence which he has since maintained. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him in 1857, from Union College, in 1865 from Yale, and in 1870 from Harvard. In 1868 he was the leading counsel of Andrew Johnson, then under impeachment, and from the end of that trial till the close of Johnson's administration he was Attorney General. He was the attorney for the United States in the Alabama arbitration at Geneva, in 1872. The position of Attorney General, under Johnson, is the only public office he ever held. His residence is, at present, New York city.

#### JOHN SHERMAN.

Secretary of the Treasury, comes from a distinguished Connecticut family, founded by a refugee Roundhead from Essex, England. His father, Charles Robert Sherman, a lawyer, removed to Ohio in 1810, and became a Judge of the Supreme Court. He married young, and had a family of eleven children. Of the sons, William Tecumseh Sherman is the General of the army. John Sherman was the eighth child. He was born at Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823, and received his early education at Mount Vernon, Ohio. At 14 he was sent to the Muskingum Improvement to earn his own living and to learn civil engineering. After two years political changes deprived him of his position, and he began the study of law at Mansfield, Ohio, with his brother, Charles T. Sherman, afterward United States District Judge. He studied Latin and read largely of English standard authors. He was licensed to practice law the day after he became of age. For eleven years he was a partner with his older brother. "John rode the circuits," it is stated, "Charles managed the business and compeled in the office."

John Sherman, as a politician, was a member of the National Whig Conventions of 1848 and 1852, and in the latter year was chosen a Presidential elector. In 1854 he ran for Congress in the Thirtieth District of Ohio, and was elected. The law firm was then dissolved. He was again elected to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses. He was the Republican candidate for Speaker of the latter, and, after an unprecedented contest, wanted only one or two votes to secure his election. During that Congress he was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. In 1860 he was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, but in 1861, on the resignation of Senator Chase, he was elected by the Ohio Legislature to the United States Senate and placed upon its most important committee, that of Finance.

#### CARL SCHURZ.

Secretary of the Interior, who has been so prominent in public affairs, was born at Livilar, near Cologne, Prussia, March 2, 1829. He was educated at the Gymnasium of Cologne and the University of Bonn, which he entered at the age of 17. At the outbreak of the revolution of 1848 he conducted a Liberal newspaper, but, being concerned in an unsuccessful attempt to promote an insurrection at Bonn, he fled to the Palatinate and took part in the defense of Rastadt. On the surrender of that fortress he escaped to Switzerland. In 1850 he returned secretly to Germany and effected the escape of his compatriot, Gottfried Kinkel. Mr. Schurz came to this country in 1852, and, soon after, took an active part in the anti-slavery movement in the Northwest. He was an influential member of the Republican Convention of 1860, and spoke, both in German and English, during the canvass which followed. President Lincoln appointed Mr. Schurz Minister to Spain, but he returned therefrom in December, 1861, in order to enter the army. He took part in the battles of the second Bull Run, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and retired at the close of the war with the rank of Major General. In 1865-6 Gen. Schurz was Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, and in 1867 he became editor of the Westliche Post, a German newspaper, published in St. Louis. In 1869 he was chosen United States Senator in Missouri for the term ending in 1875. He opposed leading measures of Gen. Grant's administration, and took a prominent part in the organization of the Liberal party, presiding over the convention in Cincinnati which nominated Horace Greeley for the Presidency. He visited Europe in 1873, and again in 1875, being received with much consideration in his native country.

#### RICHARD W. THOMPSON.

Secretary of the Navy, is a native of Virginia. He was born at Culpepper, in 1800. In 1819 he went to Kentucky, and up to 1831 he was a clerk in a store at Louisville. In that year he went to Terre Haute, taught school and read law, and in 1834 was admitted to the bar and elected to the Legislature, and for several years was a member of that body. In 1837 he acted as Lieutenant Governor under Gov. Noble. He was a Harrison Presidential elector in 1840. The same year he was sent to Congress for two years. He remained in private life until 1847, when he was returned to Congress, and again in 1849. President Taylor appointed him Minister to Austria, and afterward Recorder of the Land Office at Washington, but he declined both positions. He was a prominent Whig, supported Bell and Everett in 1860, and was author of the platform of that party. Lincoln tendered him a position as Judge of the Court of Claims during his first term, but he declined to accept. Since 1861 he has been an active Republican. He was a Presidential elector again in 1864. This was the last public office he held. During the war he raised and drilled four regiments of Indiana troops, and was in command of the camp at Terre Haute. In the Cincinnati Convention last June he was the mouth-piece of his delegation, and made the speech nominating Senator Morton for the Presidency.

#### CHARLES DEVENS.

Secretary of the Navy, was born at Charlestown, Mass., April 4, 1820, is a graduate of Harvard, and for many years a lawyer. He was United States Marshal in Massachusetts from 1849 to 1853, and subsequently of the military service in 1861 as Major of a battalion of rifles, closing his army record as a brevet Major General. He was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court in 1869, and subsequently of the Supreme Court. He was nominated for Governor in 1862 by the Democrats against John A. Andrew, but, being at that time in the field commanding a brigade in the Sixth corps, did not come home. He was promoted to the command of a division soon after, and severely wounded at Chancellorsville, where he lost a leg. Since the war he has taken no active part in politics, and has been known as a conservative and independent. He has been on the bench since 1865, and at the time of his appointment was a member of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

#### DAVID M. KEY.

Postmaster General, is a native of Green county, Tenn., the county seat of which is Green ville, the home of Andrew Johnson. Mr. Key is 54 years old, and a lawyer by profession. He ranks in East Tennessee among the ablest. From 1870, and up to his appointment in 1875 by Gov. Porter, of Tennessee, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Andrew Johnson, Mr. Key presided as Chancellor of the Chattanooga Circuit. During the war he commanded a Confederate regiment raised in East Tennessee.

#### GEORGE W. MCBRY.

Secretary of War, was born in Evansville, Ind., in August, 1835, and went with his parents to Keokuk, Iowa, the next year. At the age of 20

he was admitted to the bar; in 1857 he was sent to the Legislature; and from 1863 he was a member of the State Senate for four years. In 1868 he was elected to Congress, and was twice re-elected. He was originally selected for Attorney General, but, after consultation, changed to the war office.

## NARROW ESCAPE.

### Heroic Efforts of a Four-Year-Old to Save from Drowning Her Two-Year-Old Brother.

The Detroit Free Press relates the following: "On Wednesday last two of Mr. Shefferly's children, one a boy 2 years old and the other a girl 4 years of age, while playing back of their father's house stepped upon the ice on a pond to have a slide. The little boy toddled forward and made a move as though to slide, but missed his footing and went down with such force as to break through into the water. The sister, who had slid across the pond in safety, heard the ice crack and the cries of her brother, and, turning, saw his perilous situation. With presence of mind almost as wonderful as her heroism, she ran over the ice and caught her brother by the hair. Just as she did so the treacherous ice gave way beneath her, and, with screams of terror, both children began floundering in the water. The girl seemed not to think of herself, as with both arms she tried to lift the boy out, forcing her own head under water at every attempt. At last she succeeded in finding a portion of the ice which was solid enough to support her, and, with one hand to support herself above the water, she tugged with the other at her brother, who had become insensible. The screams of the children were heard by a man named Jacob Kraft, and as he ran across the vacant lots to their assistance he saw the whole of the struggle as related above. When within a few rods of them he saw that the girl had succeeded in getting her brother out of the water, but when she attempted to get out herself the ice again broke, and for the third time both fell back into the pond. Kraft reached the pond, and, jumping in, soon had both children upon terra firma. The girl, scarcely able to move, lay upon the ground looking anxiously at Kraft as he worked to restore the little boy to consciousness, which he at length succeeded in doing. By that time Mrs. Shefferly arrived and the children were taken in the house, both very weak, the boy's condition being so serious that for several hours it was doubtful whether his life could be saved."

## Gambler Devol's Escape.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal writes from Milan, Tenn.: "Detained at this place, I made the acquaintance of Geo. H. Devol, the gambler. He is a gentlemanly-looking person of 47, dark sandy hair, light sandy whiskers, beginning to show the silver, a quick, piercing gray eye, ruddy complexion, is of good address, and a sweet talker. He was born in Ohio, but for thirty years has been a gambler. While operating on the Shortline road, near Lagrange, he won about \$1,800 and five gold watches, and ended the game just as the train was leaving Lagrange on its way to Cincinnati. The victims squealed terribly, and proposed to have their treasure or blood. They marshaled their forces and drew their revolvers. Devol skipped into the rear coach, locking the door as he went. He then went to the rear platform, and, although the train was running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, selected a clear spot and jumped. He rolled over at a lively rate, but picked himself up unhurt, though his late friends fired a volley at him from their revolvers. He cut across the country and struck the railroad at Lexington junction and went back to Louisville."

"The closest place I was ever in in my life," said Devol, "was in '50. I was coming up the river from New Orleans in the steamer Fairchild, and had won a great deal of money. The boat landed at Napoleon, and about twenty-five of those killers there, who in those days did not think any more of killing a man than they did a rat, got aboard. I opened out and won a good deal of money and four or five watches. Everything went along smoothly enough until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they began to get drunk. One of them said: 'Where is that damned gambler; I am going to kill him.' 'I'm with you,' said another. 'I, too,' said another. And the whole party rushed to their state-rooms and got their pistols. I slipped up and got between the pilot house and the roof. They searched the boat from stem to stern, but did not think of looking under the pilot house. I whispered to the pilot when he came to a bluff bank to throw her stern in and give me the word and I would run and jump off. At about 6 o'clock he gave me the word, and I ran and jumped. I was weighted down with the watches and gold I had won, and the distance was more than I thought, and I missed the bank and stuck tight, waist deep, in soft mud at the water's edge. The killers saw me, and as the boat swung out they opened fire. I could not move, and the bullets whistled past my ear and splattered mud and water all over my face. I had given the pilot \$100 in gold, and he threw the boat out, so that I was out of sight very quick."

## The Reason of It.

A Connecticut woman noticed her husband blowing his breath lustily against the windows, and could not account for it until she took up a paper he had laid down, and there read that "incrustations of frost upon window glass can be prevented by the application of alcohol."

The managers of the poor-farm at Sanguis, Me., thought to make money for the institution by going into the milk business. One of their peddlers decamped with \$400, and another has incurred debts of \$180 for which the managers are responsible.

## JOHN'S WIFE.

BY EMMA BASSET.

A young wife stood with her hand on her broom, And looked around the little room, "Nothing but toil forever," she said, From early morn till the light has fled. If you only were a merchant, now, We need not live by the sweat of our brow." Pegging away, spoke Shoemaker John: "We never see well what we're standing on."

A lady stood by her husband's chair, And quietly passed her hand o'er his hair. "You never have time for me now," she said, And a tear-drop fell on the low bent head. "If we were only rich, my dear, With nothing to do from year to year But amuse each other—oh, dear me! What a happy woman I should be!" Looking up from his ledger, spoke Merchant John: "We never see well what we're standing on."

A stately form, in velvet dressed, A diamond gleaming on her breast, "Nothing but toil for fashion," she said, "Till I sometimes wish that I were dead; If I might cast this wealth aside, And be once more the poor man's bride!" From his easy chair spoke Gentleman John: "We never see well what we're standing on."

## PITH AND POINT.

THE great senses-taker—Rum.

STRONG butter—A billy goat.

WHY is the sun like a good loaf? Because it is light when it rises.

WHY is a crow a brave bird? Because it never shows the white feather.

WHY are umbrellas like pancakes? Because they are seldom seen after lent.

WHY is sympathy like blind-man's-buff? It is a fellow feeling for a fellow creature.

WAY is a sawyer like a lawyer? Because whichever way he goes, down comes the dust.

A PARROT is said to live to be 200 years old. A barber does not live so long, but he talks more.

WHY is a man who doesn't lose his temper like a schoolmaster? Because he keeps cool (keeps school).

WAY are washerwomen silly people? Because they put out their tubs to catch soft water when it rains hard.

WHY cannot two slender persons ever become great friends? Because they will always be slight acquaintances.

CHICAGO responded to Milwaukee's telephonics, and the aroma of cloves pervaded the receiving room for several hours.

WHY is a drunkard hesitating to sign the pledge like a skeptical Hindoo? Because he doubts whether to give up the worship of Jug-or-not.

THEY tell the story in New York "that a man dressed in female clothes had his sex discovered because he thanked a gentleman who offered him a seat."

THIS is the season of the year when a man steps on a loose brick in a spongy sidewalk and has a quart of mud squirted up the side of his best pantaloons as a gentle reminder of the fact that gentle spring is fast chucking winter out of its lap.

TWO SABLE philosophers took shelter under the same tree during a heavy shower. After some time one of them complained that he felt the rain. "Nebemind," replied the other, "dere's plenty of trees. When dis un is wet through we'll go to oder."

A TEACHER, wishing to explain to a little girl the manner in which a lobster casts its shell when it has outgrown it, said, "What do you do when you have outgrown your clothes? You throw them aside, don't you?" "Oh, no!" replied the little one; "we let out the tucks."

AN organ was some time ago introduced in a parish church in the North of Scotland, and some of the members took offence and left. One of these soon after met another member and inquired "hoor the organ was gettin' on?" "O, fine," was the answer; "jist blawin' awa the chaff an' keepin' the corn."

THE Pittsburgh Post says the roaring sound of a large well recently struck in the oil region can be heard a distance of nine miles. This may be a lie, but we once knew a man struck in his lumbar region with his prospective father-in-law's boot, and the roaring sound of him was heard over in the next townships.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

THE following was recently written and sent by a distinguished clergyman to his mother. It was sent on a postal card:

DEAR MOTHER: From sweet Isaiah's sacred song, chapter 9 and verse 6, First thirteen words please take, and then the following affix: From Genesis the 35th, verse 17th no more; Then add verse 26 of Kings, book 2d, chapter 4; The last two verses, chapter 1, 1st book of Samuel, And you will learn what on this day your loving son befall.

## Curious French Experiments.

A curious as well as interesting series of experiments, made in France, show approximately that the heaviest load a man of strength can carry for a short distance\* is 319 pounds; all a man can carry habitually, as, for example, a soldier his knapsack, walking on level ground, is 132 pounds, an extreme load it would seem, or he can carry an aggregate of 1,518 pounds over 3,200 feet as a day's work, under like circumstances. If he ascend ladders or stairs, as do hod-carriers, then he can carry but 121 pounds continuously, and his day's work cannot exceed 1,232 pounds raised 3,200 feet high. With regard to the effort and the velocity which a man can produce by pulling or pushing with his arms, it has been found by these experiments, under the most favorable circumstances, and for continuous work, an effort cannot be gained exceeding from 26.4 to 33 pounds raised from 1.8 to 2.1 feet per second, or about 1-horse power.

A DAMARISCOTTA (Me.) boy sued his father for assault and battery, because the parent whipped him for playing hockey. The boy won his suit; at least he got damages. But they were made with a skate-strap.

# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877.

## BELLS IN CITIES.

The following article, in the *N. Y. Observer*, is of interest just now, while bell-ringing is being agitated in this city:

"The vestry of St. Mark's Episcopal church, in the city of Philadelphia, had hung what is, sometimes called a chime of bells, four in number, in the tower of the church, at a distance of not more than twenty yards from the houses on the opposite side of the street, and nearly on a level with the roofs of the dwellings. These bells were rung on every day in the week, and most on Sunday, to the great annoyance of those in the neighborhood who were in good health, and to the positive injury of the sick, as was testified in court. The neighbors appealed to the civil court for relief, and they got it. The following is the decision of the judges:

"The conclusion to which we are brought by a review of the testimony is, that from the level at which the bells of St. Mark's are hung, and from their proximity to the surrounding buildings—and it may be from other circumstances which are not as yet accurately known or determined—they cannot be chimed or rung without causing an annoyance to the dwellers in the neighborhood, which, in the case of some of them who stand most in need of care, amounts to a serious injury, and should consequently be abated by injunction."

"We wish that this decision might be the occasion of calling general attention to the subject of the use of church bells in cities. Something is to be said on both sides of the question, but much, very much against the necessity of them in all ordinary circumstances. That they are, to say the least, a superfluity is evident from the fact that comparatively few of the city churches have bells. Public clocks are so numerous, and when a family clock may be had for a dollar the houses even of the poor are so well supplied with monitors of the hours, that no one is dependent upon a bell for a knowledge of the time for going to church. Probably not one person in a hundred is guided by the sound of the church-going bell. On the other hand, to those who live in the vicinity of a heavy bell, or of one of those misnamed chimes of three or four bells, it becomes an unmitigated nuisance. We once had the misfortune to reside directly opposite the so-called chimes of Trinity Chapel in this city, in which there is neither music nor melody of any kind. Twice every day, for fifteen minutes, and three times every Sunday for half an hour they rang the changes of "three blind mice"—down and up—down and up—until we were glad to escape from the neighborhood. There was no earthly and certainly no spiritual necessity for the infliction. A real chime, like that of Trinity church, or Grace or St. Thomas', it is a pleasure to hear occasionally, but this unmusical din every day in the year is all but unendurable.

So the large bells that strike every hour in the day and every hour in the night are, to those who reside in the immediate vicinity, simply disturbers of their peace, and to the sick they become a positive torture. If the question of utility were started it would be difficult to define the use. They are not needed by day, and no one wishes to be waked every hour in the night merely to be informed what time it is.

The Philadelphians have made a good beginning by calling in question the right even of a church to become a disturber of the quiet and comfort of those who reside in its vicinity. We should be glad to have the evil of which they complained restricted if not suppressed in our own city, and the success of the movement in Philadelphia affords encouragement to the sufferers in this and other cities to make a movement in the same direction."

[Now, a good deal of this article is applicable to our bell-ringing agitation at present; not that our bell has got to be a nuisance—except as in so far as it is entirely unreliable as a timekeeper. But would it not be more desirable to get a town clock and obviate the continuous salary, than to go back to the old and expensive way of announcing that it is dinner time—regardless of the true time. The argument is offered, that the working people are at a loss to find out when to go to work and when to stop. We will answer this by putting the following questions: How does that man know when to get up, when to get his breakfast, and when to start from his house in order to get to his work by the appointed time? We will answer this by the undeniable truth, that he keeps his own time, regardless of the bell, for the bell don't undertake to wake him. This then abundantly shows that bell-ringing is useless for laborers; and on the other hand that a good reliable clock raised in a steeple would be a much safer, surer and accurate guide as a time-keeper. We say again, let the bell alone and get a town-clock. Why, the small villages in the Netherlands have a clock! Why then, can't we—a city of 3,000 inhabitants—have a clock? Don't take a step backward! Progress must be our motto!—Ed.]

## Citizens Meeting.

The undersigned take the liberty to call a meeting of their fellow-citizens, electors of the city, to discuss, prior to the ensuing charter election and attending caucuses, a few subjects, connected with the Public Schools of the city, such as the continuance of the High School as a part of the Public Schools, the matter of taxation, etc. Let the meeting be held at Kenyon's Hall, on Wednesday evening, March 21, HOLLAND, Mich., March 18, 1877.

JACOB VAN PUTTEN, W. WAKKER, H. D. POST, CHAS. SCOTT, JAMES TEN EYCK, NATHAN KENTON, S. SPRIETSMAN, E. HEROLD, G. VAN SCHULVEN, A. FLIETSTRA, T. KEPPEL, and many others.

## Free of Cost.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., is given away free of cost in trial bottles. If you have a severe Cough, Cold, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs, do by all means give this wonderful remedy a trial. As you value your existence you can not afford to let this opportunity pass. We could not afford to give this remedy away unless we knew it contained the true merits we claim for it. Thousands of hopeless cases have already been completely cured by it. There is no other medicine in the world that will cure one-half the cases that Dr. King's New Discovery will cure. For sale by Wm. Van Putten, also J. O. Duesburg, Holland, Michigan.

## 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, 107 Jefferson Street, LOUISVILLE, KY..

## New Advertisements.

### Election Notice.

CLERK'S OFFICE, City of Holland, } Friday, March 16, 1877. }  
To the Electors of the City of Holland:  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual charter election for the City of Holland, will be held on Monday, the 2nd day of April next (being the first Monday in April,) in the several wards of said city, at the places designated by the Common Council as follows:  
In the First Ward at the rooms of Fire Engine Company No. 2;  
In the Second Ward at the Barber shop of P. Schravensande;  
In the Third Ward at the Common Council rooms;  
In the Fourth Ward at the residence of Geo. H. Sipp.  
At said election the following officers and propositions are to be elected and voted upon:  
STATE OFFICERS.  
Two Regents of the University, and one Justice of the Supreme Court, whose terms of office will begin on the first day of January, A. D. 1878.  
COUNTY PROPOSITION.  
In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Ottawa County, adopted by them on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1877, the following question is to be submitted to the electors of said county for their adoption or rejection, viz: "Shall the County of Ottawa purchase the Bridges crossing Grand River in said County, known as the Spring Lake and Grand Haven Bridges and the Lamont Bridge."  
CITY OFFICERS.  
One Mayor in the place of John Van Landegend whose term of office expires.  
One Supervisor in place of Derk Te Roller whose term of office expires.  
One City Clerk in place of John A. Roost whose term of office expires.  
One City Treasurer in place of Hendrikus Meengs whose term of office expires.  
One City Marshal in place of Pieter Koning whose term of office expires.  
One Justice of the Peace for full term in place of Henry D. Post whose term of office expires.  
Two School Inspectors for full term in place of Thomas E. Annis and Henry Uiterwijk whose terms of office expire.  
WARD OFFICERS.  
For the First Ward—One Alderman in place of Rokus Kanters whose term of office expires, and one Constable in place of Charles Odell whose term of office expires.  
For the Second Ward—One Alderman in place of Johannes W. Minderhout whose term of office expires and one Constable in place of  
For the Third Ward—One Alderman in place of Otto Breyman whose term of office expires, and one Constable in place of Pieter Koning whose term of office expires.  
For the Fourth Ward—One Alderman in place of George H. Sipp whose term of office expires and one Constable in place of Alford A. Finch whose term of office expires.  
JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.

### FOR SALE.

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

## Registration Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Registration of the City of Holland, will meet at the following places in said city, on Saturday, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1877, between the hours of eight o'clock A. M. and eight o'clock P. M., for the purpose of completing the lists of qualified voters of the several wards of said city:  
In the 1st Ward, at Engine Rooms, No. 2;  
In the 2nd Ward, at the Barber shop of P. Schravensande;  
In the 3rd Ward, at the Common Council Room;  
In the 4th Ward, at the residence of Geo. H. Sipp.

R. KANTERS, H. C. MATRAU, J. W. MINDERHOUT, W. CROPLEY, O. BREYMAN, J. DYKEMA, G. H. SIPP, SIMON SCHMID.  
Board of Registration of the City of Holland.  
Dated: HOLLAND, March 10, A. D. 1877.

## 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.

## 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

## 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; Peas, 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

## \$20 MACHINE

For Domestic use.

With Table and Fixtures Complete only \$20.

A perfect and unequalled, large, strong and durable Machine, constructed elegant and solid, from the best material with mathematical precision, for Constant Family use or manufacturing purposes. Always ready at a moment's notice to do its day's work, never out of order, and will last a generation with moderate care; easy to understand and manage; light, smooth, and swift running, like the well-regulated movement of a fine watch; Simple, Compact, Efficient and Reliable, with all the valuable improvements to be found in the highest priced Machines, warranted to do the same work, in the same way, and as rapid and smooth as a \$75 Machine. An acknowledged triumph of ingenious mechanical skill, essentially the working woman's friend, and far in advance of all ordinary Machines, for absolute Strength, Reliability and general usefulness; will Hem, Fell, Tuck, Seam, Quilt, Bind, Braid, Cord, Gather, Ruffle, Shirr, Plait, Fold, Scallop, Roll, Embroider, Run up Breadths, &c., with wonderful rapidity, neatness and ease, sews the strongest lasting stitch equally fine and smooth through all kinds of goods, from cambric to several thicknesses of broadcloth or leather, with fine or coarse cotton, linen, silk or twine. Gives perfect satisfaction. Will earn its cost several times over in a season in the work it does, or make a good living for any man or woman who desires to use it for that purpose; works so faithful and easy the servants or children can use it without damage. Price of Machine with light table, fully equipped for family work, \$30. Half Case, Cover, Slide Drawers and Cabinet Styles each at correspondingly low rates. Sale delivered, guaranteed, free from damage. Explanatory pamphlets illustrated with engravings of the several styles of Machines, references, variety of sewing, &c., mailed free. Confidential terms with liberal inducements to enterprising Clergymen, Teachers, Business Men, Traveling or Local Agents, &c., who desire exclusive Agencies, furnished on application. Address John H. Kendall & Co., 421 Broadway, New York. 2-ly

## Meat Market.

No. 76, Eighth St.

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

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

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

## CROSBY'S

MORTON HOUSE BLOCK,

Corner Monroe and Ionia Streets. GRAND RAPIDS.

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

If you want a square meal go and try them.

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

## OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

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

GIVE THEM A TRIAL. 1-17

## Drs. ANNIS & BROEK,

DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,

No. 86, Eighth Street.

Opp. Van Raalte's Shoe Store.

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

and Fancy Articles.

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

We invite our friends and the public generally to give us a share of their patronage. T. E. ANNIS, M. D.

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

ROCHESTER SEEDS.

Sold's Floral Tribute, a book of 99 pages with Colored Plates, describing 500 varieties of Flowers. Vegetables, Bulbs, &c. Price 10 cts. This with 5 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.

## TUG FOR SALE.

I AM authorized to sell the Steam Tug "Gem" on favorable terms. Inquire of MANLY D. HOWARD, HOLLAND, Feb. 17, 1877. Holland, Mich.

\$900.00

Profit in 4 months is good! One industrious young man has made the above sum in 4 months—from August to January—canvassing for the illustrated "In-Poor and Out," price \$2.50 per annum, including a copy of the fine all-chronicle, "On the Jubilee," "American Harvest," or "Wright Vests," each \$2.50. A reliable Agent wanted in every county to canvass for this combination. Address at once, Editorial Printing Co., 74 & 76 Randolph St., Chicago, 4 pp. circular free. Sample paper 5 cts.

## PHOENIX HOTEL

—AND—

## DINING HALL

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

The Only first-class Hotel in Holland.

Trancient Guests Two dollars per day.

J. McVICAR.

## W. & H. ELFERDINK'S

## BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,

—AT—

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

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

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

81-ly W. & H. ELFERDINK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 17, 1876.

and a great many New Patterns.

WE SELL CHEAPER THAN EVER.

CALL AND SEE US.

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS.

Having disposed of our old stock, we have put in a new and large stock of STOVES. The latest styles of

PARLOR STOVES,

and

STOVES! STOVES!

Dealer in all kinds of

Ready Made

AND

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING

Moved into his

NEW BRICK STORE

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

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our

Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN.

HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-ly

## BOOKBINDING!

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

A. CLOETINGH.

Muskegon, Sept. 3, 1875.

## D. B. K. VAN RAALTE

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a

Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

## Notings.

### To-day—St. Patrick's Day.

Come, Irishmen! turn out and celebrate! Fall in! Fall in!

W. H. Finch is around again after having been dangerously ill with lung fever.

It is rumored that Mr. P. Pfanstiehl and E. J. Harrington are to start a shingle mill in this city.

Our spring election is being talked up in some quarters, and as many states are made as demolished.

JOHN JACOBSEN was tried and convicted on Thursday in the Circuit Court of this county, for burglary.

Prof. Gee's Band went to Zeeland on Thursday afternoon last, for a sleigh-ride—perhaps the last one of the season.

The alterations in the city charter, petitioned for by the Common Council, have been adopted by the State Legislature.

We are informed that Mr. Peter Pfanstiehl will move back to this city. He seems to be successful in starting slave-factories.

We appeal to those of our subscribers that owe us to come up soon and do two good things: Pay their own debt, and help us out of a difficulty.

LEE COLLINS and Neal Maloy have arrived home again from Texas. They report Texas to be a beautiful State, and peach trees in full bloom when they left—but wages very low, too low for non-residents.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland Mich., March 15th, 1877: Hinckley & Northrup, Mrs. A. L. May, W. C. Miles, Miss Ida Seamans, Henry Smith.

WM. VERBEEK P. M.

The executive committee of the Holland Soldiers' Union are out with an article in *De Hollander*, disapproving the slurs the *Grandee* attempted to throw on that organization, by attacking Col. Messmore in an abusive way. We don't think the soldiers will relish Hogie's slurs much.

Prof. A. GRAHAM BELL, the inventor of the telephone, was born in Edinburgh, in Scotland. His father, Prof. A. M. Bell, who became noted as the inventor of a method for teaching deaf mutes to speak and of a universal system of phonography, is now living in Brantford, Ontario.

PRESIDENT Hayes' cabinet has been confirmed, and gives pretty general satisfaction throughout the whole Union. Even the radical wing of the Republican party in the U. S. Senate is backing down from its antagonistic spirit. Hayes commences first-rate, and we hope he will continue in that same spirit—thus we will have reform after all.

Two tramps were picked up on Wednesday night last, who looked and acted very suspicious. Upon inquiry it was shown that they were prepared for almost any dirty job, and had prepared themselves by stealing a couple of lamps from the *Etna* House. The parties seem to belong in the neighborhood of South Haven. They were arraigned before Justice Van Schelven, on a charge of conspiracy to go on a wheat stealing expedition in the Township of Fillmore, who postponed the trial until Monday next, on account of the necessary absence of the Prosecuting Attorney.

Our Public school interest is on the boards and is being talked up considerably. Since the recent high taxes have been paid—curtailing of expenses is the drift of argument. However, before anything is done in that line, we would respectfully invite our citizens to go and see our school for themselves, (and we can assure them a kind reception) you will then find a miserable dilapidated school house, which will speak for itself, and, in regard to shortening up of teachers or their salaries, you will, no doubt, be impressed with the idea, that a class of 70 to 100 scholars is not alone plenty, but entirely too much for any one person to do justice to. We have such a heavy proportion of school children to our population—and steadily increasing—that if we want to have the honor, or luxury, to afford them an opportunity for learning, the expenses must necessarily be heavy and steadily increasing, and this expense is outside of a new building. It is true, our taxes are high—but don't forget that there are dozens of cities and towns in this State, who pay more, and some of them twice as much as we do. Curtail expenses where you can—but let us not begin with our educational interests.

### AUCTION SALE.

On Saturday next, March 24th, an auction sale will be held of Sewing Machines, Furniture, Cows, horses, harness, sleighs, Wagons and Buggies; Boots, Shoes, Crockery and Dry Goods, at

CHEAP JOHN'S,

The half price Store.

Holland, March 16, 1877.

WANTED—A cord of cord wood in pay for the News.

Don't forget the Township Caucus on Thursday, the 22nd inst.

NEARLY \$200,000 in trade dollars went to Japan in one steamer last week.

THE latest news from Grand Haven indicates that Mr. E. P. Ferry is gradually recovering.

OVER one and a half million dozen eggs were shipped from Nashville during the month of February.

On Tuesday last five sleigh loads of young folks improved their opportunity of taking another sleighride.

No new cases of small-pox have made their appearance in Grand Haven since the death of Mr. C. P. Storrs.

The weather has remained cold and rough during the past week, and the month of March don't give any signs of letting up yet.

We noticed Rev. R. Pieters out on the street for the first time since his recent illness. He looks remarkably well under the circumstances.

The next union fair of the Kent Agricultural and Grand River Horticultural societies will be held in the city of Grand Rapids, Sept. 25, 26, 27 and 28.

THE German Government has appropriated four and a half millions of marks for additional buildings to the University of Strasburg, which are to accommodate 1,500 students.

EARL DDDLEY, a man of sixty, offered to bet five thousand pounds to five that the son of Napoleon III. would be officially proclaimed Emperor of France during the Earl's life-time. The Prince of Wales and three others at once took the odds.

A MAN went into a photographic gallery at Stockton, Cal., to sit for his likeness, and borrowed the proprietor's watch and chain to adorn his person while having his picture taken, and when the operator took the plate into the dark room walked off with the jewelry.

LIKE the generality of kings and conquerors, Frederick the Great had a most philosophic indifference to death—in other words, in one of his battles, a battalion of veterans having taken to their heels, he galloped after them, bawling out:—"Why do you run away, you old blackguards? Do you want to live for ever?"

Mrs. Lanagan was ailing, and called the doctor to minister to her infirmities. A soothing draught and a blister on the chest was prescribed. Calling the next day, the doctor inquired whether she had applied the blister as directed, and whether it rose. "Why, thin, doctor dear, the devil a chist had I to put it on, but I had a little bit of a box, and I put it on that; but sorra a rise it rose, and faith doctor, it's sticking there yet."

THE new printing office for Hope College is finished. The first fine weather will be the signal for moving. It is a fine addition to the Hope College property, and will, no doubt, be appreciated by the employees of *De Hope*, who have suffered a great deal of annoyance and inconvenience in the old "Orphan House." The energy and enterprise that has created this new edifice is highly commendable. It is now in order to preserve this old "Orphan House" for future admiration of our "antiquities."

It is proposed to erect a statue to Arago in Paris. The wonder is that the great astronomer and no-surrender Republican has never yet so glorified. He was respected by the Second Empire that Napoleon III. exempted him from taking the oath of allegiance—the sole functionary thus exempted. The peculiarity of Arago's lessons lay in his bringing home the truths of astronomy to minds totally unacquainted with mathematics. He was decorated with all the important orders of Europe, yet such was his democratic, and perhaps philosophic, disdain for these distinctions, that he never wore any of them; he said "they were toys only suited for white niggers."

THE Dutch Academy of Arts and Sciences held their meeting at the Hague in honor of Spinoza on Feb. 21. Prince Alexander of the Netherlands was present. The President, Gen. van Limburg-Stirum, recalled the fact that Holland owes the honor of counting Spinoza among her children, and the right of raising a statue to him, to the tolerance which, at the time of the wars of religion, the House of Orange proclaimed and practised in the Netherlands. M. Ernest Renan defended at length the memory of the philosopher against the unjust attacks which have been levelled against him, and celebrated him as the man who in his time had the highest idea of God and of liberty, which was the first and the last word of his religious philosophy.

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

P. & A. STEKETEE.

WEDNESDAY was a day of prayer in this city and vicinity, for the crops.

A PUBLIC school was opened at Crook City, Black Hills, on the 1st of March.

THEY are holding neck-tie parties on the plains. The horse thieves are the invited guests.

A BACKWOODS shoemaker puts blue glass windows in the box toes of his clients' boots to cure corns.

YESTERDAY afternoon another excursion passed through town, numbering 13 sleighs loaded with people.

A LATE book is entitled "Half Hours with insects." What a lively half hour one can have with a bee!

BALDHEADED men are so numerous in Chicago that an audience in that city is said to look, when viewed from above, like a cobblestone pavement.

THE Ottawa county circuit court, D. J. Arnold, judge, convened at Grand Haven, on Monday last, with a calendar of seventy-two cases, including five criminal.

THE Maharajah of Cashmere has imported from France 250,000 vines, for the purpose of growing grapes in his territories and inciting the manufacture of wine as an industry.

DEATH has again entered Carl Schurz's family, the third time within about a year, the loss of his wife and father being now followed by that of his venerable mother, who has been sharing his St. Louis home since her husband's death.

AT Mycenæ a frog jumped out of one of the unearthed stone coffins, and, Dr. Schillemann is said to have immediately soliloquized, "To think that my eyes have looked upon a living contemporary of Agamemnon, Hector, and Hecuba, and the rest of them."

BEECHER'S *Christian Union* says: "The refusal of the Master of St. John's Guild to submit his administration of the affairs of that society to a proposed investigation by the State Board of Charities is like a plea of the statute of limitations—fatal even if it succeeds." Beecher knows the effect of dodging investigation.

A WOMAN in Rockport, Massachusetts, who supports her children by hard work, was asked, several days ago, by a fellow workman in the mill, to aid in making a purse for a "poor woman." She had only sixty cents left to carry her through the month, but she gave twenty-five cents. A little later the person returned and told the woman the purse was meant for her, and handed her \$25.

CAPT. BOYTON has just succeeded in swimming across the arm of the sea which separates the island of Caprera from the port of Naples, a distance of nearly 20 miles. He was about sixteen and one-half hours in the water. A number of steamers and boats, dressed with flags and carrying the American and Italian colors, accompanied him, and King Victor Emmanuel, with many thousand spectators, witnessed his landing.

A LONDON paper says: "The latest eccentricity, next to the new yellow color, invaluable to dark beauties and fatal to fair ones, is American beef. Dinners are arranged for the purpose of tasting it; luncheons are improvised in order to expatiate on its merits. Delicacies of kitchens are appressed by presents, to sacrifice the claims of the family butcher, and housewives undertake omnibus journeys to the ice cold stores in Cannon street, valiantly bringing home sirloins in baskets, to the horror of conductors and the annoyance of fellow passengers."

THE ninth regular meeting of the Shakespearean Club, was held at the residence of Mr. Pfanstiehl, on Wednesday evening last. The exercises varied somewhat from the usual programme. Miss G. W. Geary, who was appointed at the previous meeting to arrange the programme, assigned select readings from the various poetical authors, instead of choosing a play from Shakespeare, as has been heretofore done. The music, with which the exercises were interspersed, was excellent. The first selection read, was the "Angels of Buena Vista" by Whittier, which was read by Miss Kate Garrod. Longfellow's "Wreck of the Hesperus" was read by Chas. B. Scott. "The Bridge" from the same author was well rendered by Mr. A. H. Dutton. H. M. Ferry followed with "The Brook," from Tennyson, in his usual expressive style. "The Death of the Old Year," also from Tennyson, was recited by Miss Ida Furler. A selection in prose, entitled "Spring Fashions" was read by Miss Nellie Wakker, who always succeeds well, in whatever she undertakes. This terminated the exercises of the evening. The Club, considered the question of giving a dramatic entertainment at some future day, and appointed a committee to make all necessary arrangements. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Powers, at which the "Comedy of Errors" will be read.

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Watchmaker and Jeweler.

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

"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."

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

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

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

"Send me five boxes of your Pills."

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

"I have over 100 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude."

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDERS,

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cure the following diseases:

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

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

For Stomachs Out of Order.

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, The Drops, 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 manufacturing of Professor Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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59-37

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GIVE US A TRIAL.

5.18 I. P. THIBOUT.

## THE OLD CANOE.

BY ALBERT PIKE.

Where the rocks are gray and the shore is steep,  
And the waters below look dark and deep,  
Where the rugged pine, in its lonely pride,  
Leans gloomily over the murky tide,  
Where the reeds and rushes are long and rank,  
And the weeds grow thick on the winding bank,  
Where the shadow is heavy the whole day through,  
There lies at its moorings the old canoe.

The useless paddles are idly dropped,  
Like a sea-bird's wings that the storms had lopped,  
And crossed on the railing one o'er one,  
Like the folded hands when the work is done;  
While busily back and forth between  
The spider stretches his silvery screen,  
And the solemn owl, with his dull "too-hoo,"  
Settles down on the side of the old canoe.

The stern, half sunk in the slimy wave,  
Rots slowly away in its living grave,  
And the green moss creeps o'er its dull decay,  
Hiding its moldering dust away;  
Like the hand that plants o'er the tomb a flower,  
Or the ivy that mantles the falling tower;  
While many a blossom of loveliest hue  
Springs up o'er the stern of the old canoe.

The currentless waters are dead and still,  
But the light wind plays with the boat at will,  
And lazily in and out again  
It floats the length of the rusty chain,  
Like the weary march of the hands of time,  
That meet and part at the noontide chime;  
And the shore is kissed at each turning anew,  
By the dripping bow of the old canoe.

Oh, many a time, with a careless hand,  
I have paddled it away from the pebbly strand,  
And paddled it down where the stream runs quick,  
Where the whirrs are wild and the eddies are thick,  
And laughed as I leaned o'er the rocking side,  
And looked below in the broken tide,  
To see that the faces and boats were two,  
That were mirrored back from the old canoe;

But now, as I lean o'er the crumbling side,  
And look below in the sluggish tide,  
The face that I see there is graver grown,  
And the laugh that I hear has a sober tone,  
And the hands that lent to the light skiff wings  
Have grown familiar with sterner things;  
But I love to think of the hours that sped,  
As I rocked where the whirrs their white spray shed,  
Ere the blossoms waved, or the green grass grew  
Ere the moldering stern of the old canoe.

## READY MONEY.

"So you are going to be married, Kate? Well, I hope you have made a wise choice."

"O yes, uncle," I replied lightly; "I know I have. Henry is to make me perfectly happy."

"What has he got?" was the next pleasant observation that fell from Uncle Jocelyn's lips.

"Got? uncle! I don't know what you mean," I answered, growing rosy red at the unexpected inquiry.

"What are his means? What does he intend to settle upon you?"

"He has his business," promptly interrupted my mother.

"And he is so clever, he is sure to get on," I added, in my eagerness to assure Uncle Jocelyn it was all right as regarded my future.

"That will depend a great deal upon you, Kate," he replied gravely. "The wife has more to do in making or marring her husband than is generally suspected. A careless, extravagant, bad wife is the greatest curse a man can have; a good one is the greatest blessing."

"Yes, uncle; O yes," I assented, glancing toward my mother, who was smiling somewhat scornfully, I fancied, at his opinion.

"Take care of his pence, and his pounds will take care of themselves," continued uncle; "and beware of ever getting into debt, Kate; it's the easiest thing to get into, and the hardest thing to get out of. Take my advice; live well within your means and always pay ready money."

"Yes, uncle; O yes," I responded. "I am sure you are right; and Henry is so prudent, he is certain to have the best ideas."

"Well, keep them before your own mind. Don't despise an old man's counsel; buy nothing that you can't afford, and always pay ready money."

I remember that conversation so well with Uncle Jocelyn, some few weeks before my marriage; at the time it did not strike me so forcibly as afterward, for my mind was too much filled with other and more interesting matters.

Uncle Jocelyn was an old man, and the amount of his fortune had always been wrapped in some obscurity; but he lived comfortably, and possessed a small property in Berkshire, upon which he had built a pretty and substantial house, where I had often spent many happy days. He had always shown a special affection for me, no doubt owing to the fact of my being the daughter of his only brother, who had died when I was quite an infant, leaving me to the sole guardianship of my mother. Unfortunately for me, there had never been any love lost between the latter and Uncle Jocelyn; the coolness had rather increased than diminished as years went by; and when invitations were sent for us to visit Conington, which was the name of my uncle's place, my mother invariably refused for herself, and only with great persuasion permitted me to go.

How I enjoyed these visits! How sweet were the hay-fields and clover-scented meadows! How cool and fresh the marble-slatted dairy, with its rows of brimming basins of frothy golden cream! How fragrant was the old-fashioned garden, with its long, grassy walks and great big dewy roses, and the old cedar tree so shady, under which Uncle Jocelyn would sit of an afternoon smoking, listening apparently quite satisfied with my childish conversation!

The sun always seemed to be shining in those days. I can recall no gloom then, and things all wore a charm, which I did not know lay chiefly in the fact of my own youth and utter ignorance of life and its cares.

However, not to digress, I had not seen so much of Uncle Jocelyn since I had grown up, partly on account of my mother's unabated dislike to him, partly because of the existence of a new interest in life. I had met Henry Arden. He was six-and-twenty, five years my senior. His position in life was a fairly good one, he having a small interest in a first-rate city business which gave him over £300 a year; his character was ir-

reproachable; and when I say that he was a general favorite wherever he went it may be surmised that in my opinion he was, if not quite perfect, very akin to it. For myself, I was passable—perhaps a little more than that—but I was penniless until my mother died; so it was a very astonishing thing to me how so desirable a *parti* had fallen to my lot. He was certain to get on—the senior partners had been known to say so themselves. Consequently our start in life promised to be a fair one. And to be brief, we were married. Our honeymoon was of comparatively short duration, but it was long enough to cost Henry, as I afterwards learned, something like £40, which was a considerable out of £300 a year; for it had not occurred to him to lay by any spare cash for those unavoidable expenses. I had felt rather uneasy at the expenditure, but it was too early days to venture on any remonstrance had I been so inclined; we were sure to live very quietly when we once settled down, and could easily then make up for any little extravagance of which at the outset we had been guilty. We were to live in London, and we were fully agreed on one point; lodgings were not to be thought of; we must have a house of our own. The prospect of possessing one jointly with Henry was very pleasant to me. I pictured an endless fund of amusement and occupation, too, in furnishing and adorning it; but the mansion had still to be selected; so our first business was to find one to suit us, the next to get into it as soon as possible.

We must have spent a small fortune in cab-hire before we found just what we wanted; even then, though the situation was good and the domicile desirable, the rent rather frightened us; it was 80 guineas a year, unfurnished, but we should be so comfortable in it. The smallness of its size—and it was extremely small—was rather an advantage than otherwise, as it would require so little furniture; and two maids would be amply sufficient for our establishment, which in such a place would be a most creditable *menage*.

We were delighted with the house, the balcony to the drawing-room being, as we enthusiastically agreed, almost worth the rent itself; and we made no resistance when the house agent, who must have had some amusement over our innocence and inexperience, fixed us for a seven-years' lease, representing to us that our advantages were almost unequaled, having no premium to pay. We consented—in consideration of all he enumerated in favor of our bargain—to make any repairs that were necessary; and in fact were in such delight with the whole affair that the agreement, as might have been expected, was very easily arrived at.

We knew nothing about furnishing; never dreamed of the dangers of green wood or the inevitable results of cheap investment; thinking ourselves very acute to get hold of two furnishing lists to compare prices; besides which we sat down with paper and pencil to calculate exactly how much we must spend; and I, remembering Uncle Jocelyn's advice, ventured to say that we should resolve not to go beyond it. We came to the conclusion that actual necessities might be bought, taking the prices from the books, for £150; so Henry decided on borrowing £200, with which we felt sure the house could be really nicely done, and this sum he was to pay interest for until the principal was paid off.

Nothing could have surpassed our prudence—before we set out. When we got into the shop we had selected as the one to patronize, we found that the things we had thought of were very inferior to our imaginings; a trifle more here and a trifle there could make no difference in the sum total, and be everything in the niceness and prettiness of our house; besides which our estimates of necessities proved a very inadequate one when innumerable *et ceteras* were declared absolutely indispensable by the attendant shopkeeper. We made apparently endless purchases, which we could hardly remember until they were deposited in Amberley villas, where, with my newly engaged domestics, I awaited them with immense delight.

But vast as the importation appeared, I had yet to learn of the legion of wants undreamed of by us. Scarcely a day passed without some new demand being made, which apparently it was perfectly impossible to do without. But at last I was thoroughly satisfied with our possessions, and the servants seemed to have come to the end of their requirements; so the only thing that we had to think of was the bill, which had not yet been sent in to us. I was frightened to think about it; but Henry was quite prepared for its being considerably over the £200. Judge of our dismay when we did receive it to find it more than twice that sum—£456 odd! There were frightful entries for "Time," which in themselves represented a serious item, and upon which we had never calculated; and our small sundries, which we had hardly at all taken into account, came to something quite appalling.

But the first shock over, the offending document was thrust aside—it would be paid all in good time; and for the present we both resolved to dismiss it from our minds. Friends were rapidly gathering around us; we must receive and pay visits; so it was not very difficult to banish disagreeables, and to enter with the greatest enjoyment into the new life which lay before us. I had fancied our house was very complete and perfect until I saw some of the elegant drawing-rooms of some of our new acquaintances; after that many deficiencies were plainly visible; and in order to supply them we went to different shops, making various purchases, which, as usual, were put down to our account. Then came our first entertainment with its attendant expenses, which it was absolutely impossible to avoid; for in Henry's position it was, as we thought, most necessary for us to maintain a good appear-

ance; and, as his wife, it was incumbent upon me to dress as well and as fashionably as I could.

So things went on; and before we had been married two years I need hardly say we were hopelessly and horribly in debt. To retrench seemed utterly impossible. I hardly knew where our extravagance lay; but the fact remained, we were living far beyond our income; our bills were never-ending, and every day we were sinking deeper and deeper into the mire. To add to our difficulties, a nursery had been established, and, though one might imagine so small an addition was not a serious one, it cost us no trifling sum. I could not have endured to see my baby badly dressed. How could I have seen it go out except in the sweetest and freshest of garments? So it was duly adorned in the whitest and prettiest things, which insured a satisfactory amount of patronage for our landress, and most appalling bills for me. However, we managed to keep afloat in some wonderful manner; but Henry was beginning to have a strangely careworn look, to which I could not blind myself. He was worried and harassed. His business was all right; but there were bills to be met, difficulties to be disposed of which he could not quite see the end of.

To outward appearance, however, we seemed a very prosperous pair. Our house was now as elegant as our neighbors'. I had a thousand costly little trifles lying about the drawing-room, got from time to time, and, as usual, not paid for, some of which the storekeepers themselves had pressed me into purchasing. Sometimes a sharp pang shot through me when I thought over our position, and I wished when we had first set up that I had had sufficient sense to persuade Henry to do so more in accordance with our income than we had done; but it was too late now; we must trust to some good fortune turning up. Henry had hopes that his partners meant to promote him, and if they were realized we should be much better off. This idea was buoying us both up, and we were feeling particularly sanguine when Mr. Trevor, the senior partner, a peculiar man, who never almost left his own house in Bedford square, except for the office, announced his intention of coming to Amberley Villas to dine, if we would have him. In our anxiety to impress him favorably we launched out into further expenses. He must be handsomely entertained, so much might depend upon his visit. Accordingly, I arranged a most *recherche* little dinner, and had the table laid out *a la Russe* to my entire satisfaction; when everything was completed, surveying the preparation with the utmost confidence in Mr. Trevor's verdict. But alas! for Henry's hopes and my dinner. Mr. Trevor came, partook very sparingly and silently of our hospitality, and departed without having dropped one syllable on the subject which we were so hoping he would discuss.

Some ten days afterward the advance in the business was bestowed upon one of Henry's juniors who had never dreamt of getting it. We were terribly disappointed, having counted so surely upon an addition to our means; and, when our wrathful feelings were at their height, who should suddenly walk in but Uncle Jocelyn! He had never been in our house since we were married. It was, in fact, a great event for him to leave Conington, but the freak had seized him. He wanted to see his old favorite and his new grandniece, so he had come. He only meant to stay for the day; in the evening he intended to return home. In my inmost heart I was as fond of him as ever, but his visit was ill-timed. I could not rally from my disappointment for Henry, and our cares were now assuming too serious an aspect to be easily set aside.

"You have a beautiful little house, Kate," he said. "I had no notion Henry was such a rich man."

"Haden't you, uncle?" I said, trying to laugh unconstrainedly.

"I am truly pleased to see you so comfortable," continued Uncle Jocelyn, kindly. "This room must have cost you a pretty penny, Kate; and I dare say you have a nest-egg somewhere as well."

"Oh, it isn't very much," I answered, really referring to the room, but, as he thought, to the nest-egg; and imagining I meant that the latter, though of small proportions, did exist, he responded most cordially:

"Doesn't matter how small, Kate; there's plenty of time to make it larger."

It was no use deceiving him, though at that very moment an ominous envelope was delivered to me with the announcement that the person who brought it was waiting for an answer; to which I returned the usual formula, that Mr. Arden was out, but would call in a day or two. I tried to look as indifferent as possible, but I felt Uncle Jocelyn's eyes were upon me, and my face colored painfully, nor did my confusion escape the kind scrutiny. I felt thoroughly convinced he had drawn his own conclusions. Soon afterward lunch was announced, and we descended to the drawing-room, where Sophy, my parlor-maid, had, to my horror, arranged some of our best china on the table, with the best intentions I knew, meaning to impress my visitor with our grandeur, but little imagining the real effect such superfluities would have upon my uncle. He noticed it directly, and admired it very much.

"Where did you get that figure?" he asked, indicating a lovely china centerpiece.

"I am not quite certain," I replied, carelessly; "we have had it for some time."

"Was it very expensive?" pursued Uncle Jocelyn.

"O no, not very; at least I didn't think so," I answered, recollecting with a painful throb that it certainly had not cost us much as yet, considering that we had not paid for it.

I need not give all the details of Uncle Jocelyn's visit. Suffice it to say that it was one of martyrdom that afternoon to me; and it was a positive relief when his kind old face vanished and I found myself alone once more. He had gone away no doubt thinking our lines were very pleasant places, feeling assured not only of our prosperity, but our happiness. Poor deceived Uncle Jocelyn! He little knew that I was just longing to throw myself into his arms and make a clean breast of all our extravagance and consequent troubles. How I envied him going back to quiet, peaceful Conington! How I wished Henry and I were just one-half as happy as he was.

However, our struggle then was just beginning, for we sank deeper and deeper. It was like a quicksand—the more we struggled the deeper we got. We dare not openly retrench—we lacked the moral courage; and our private attempts were the merest drops in the ocean of that mighty sea into which we had drifted, simply and solely because we had at the outset ignored the golden rule, so impressed upon me by Uncle Jocelyn, to live within our means and to pay ready money. And what had all our extravagance done for us? We had a large visiting list, and I periodically paid a host of visits, always hoping to find my friends from home. We had a pretty house, and were able to entertain as elegantly as our neighbors. I had heaps of fashionable dresses and useless finery; and Henry was as perfect as ever in my eyes; but we were both miserable; debt stared us in the face whichever way we turned; and how long we could keep our creditors at bay was beginning to be a source of considerable anxiety to us.

Henry's position in his business depended solely upon the pleasure of the senior partners. There were curious conditions in their agreement with him; and if they heard of his embarrassment no doubt it would injure him greatly, and might make them consider themselves justified in perhaps something far more serious than a remonstrance. O that we had acted differently! that the past could be lived over again with our present experience.

Once or twice I thought of confiding our woes to my mother; but I dared not; intuitively I knew that, although in his prosperity Henry was a great favorite with her, she would regard him very differently if misfortunes came; and I felt I could bear anything rather than hear him blamed, especially as in my most inmost heart I knew I was equally if not actually more to blame than he was; for now I saw clearly how true it was that Uncle Jocelyn said, that a wife can make or mar her husband. If I had quietly set to work at the outset, and advised him aright, all would have been well; but now every day brought some hateful dun or threatening letter. A ring at the bell would cause me to start, and the sound of a man's voice in the hall parleying with Sophy was enough to make me tremble all over.

"The crash could not be staved off for long; a crisis must shortly come." So said Henry one lovely June evening, when we were sitting disconsolately discussing all manner of wild, impossible schemes. It was an exquisite night; the heat of the day was over; not a breath of wind stirred the delicate blossoms of the plants which adorned our balcony, and the moon was rising in all her liquid loveliness, casting a clear, cool light over the scene. Everything looked calm and quiet and peaceful; the pulses of the great city were hushed; there was nothing to break the silence except poor Henry's hopeless tones repeating, "A crisis can't be far off, Kate. What we are to do I know not!"

We fancied the amazement of our friends—the nine days' wonder of our misfortunes would cause, little dreaming that our ending had long been confidently predicted by them, and that our hospitality had been roundly censured and condemned by the very partakers of it. Still less did we imagine that Mr. Trevor, so far from being favorably impressed with our surroundings, had gone away—fully aware as he was with the exact amount of Henry's income—shocked and sorry to see that Henry Arden had married a wife with so little sense and judgment; and no second glance from his keen eyes was wanting to prove to him how terribly beyond it we were living. His observations had satisfied him that serious embarrassments must ensue; consequently he and his partners had bestowed the desired post and increased emoluments upon one who, if he needed it less than we did, certainly understood its value better.

So not one except my mother and Uncle Jocelyn would be surprised, though we imagined so differently, as we sat on and on in our pretty drawing-room talking over the weary subject and pondering what we could possibly do. We should have to sell off everything, to leave Amberley Villas, and to begin life over again. Henry's prospects, of course, would be seriously damaged, and we could never hope to thoroughly regain the position our own folly had deprived us of. It was not pleasant to think of; but there could be no shuffling out of the question now; it must be met and answered immediately; what were we to do? Nothing very definite could be arrived at; but one thing was quite clear—the change could not be far off.

I can never describe the anxiety of the days that followed, nor tell the agony it cost me to write and tell my mother that we were hopelessly, desperately involved, and that our difficulties were so great it was impossible for us ever to surmount them. What would she say? What would everybody say? Worst of all, what would Uncle Jocelyn say? For the worst had come to the worst—our house was our own no longer; a man—strange and to me most terrible—was comfortably making himself at home in our kitchen—in other words, he had taken possession! How could Henry show his face at the office! How could I ever venture out again!

I shall never forget the two days that followed after I wrote and told my mother; on the third, when I was almost stupefied with the magnitude of our misfortunes, and during Henry's (poor Henry certainly had the hardest part to bear, for he could not stay quietly at home) absence had shut myself up in my room, some one knocked at the door, and, in answer to my very subdued "Come in," it was gently opened, and not Sophy, as I had anticipated, appeared, but the familiar, friendly face of Uncle Jocelyn.

"My poor child!" he exclaimed—"my little Kate!"—and he folded me in his arms with all the tenderness of a father. "I only heard of it this morning," he said, "and I started off immediately. Cheer up, Kate; don't grieve your old uncle by tears. Things can't be past mending; and I wouldn't be here if I hadn't come to help you."

And how he helped us! Without a word of anger or reproach he listened to Henry's and my story; we told it faithfully, not sparing or attempting to justify ourselves for our culpable conduct; and when all was confessed he simply wrote a check for the full amount of our liabilities. The total was a serious one, but we were saved not only from the disgrace but from Henry's dismissal from a partnership which afterward was the means of our possessing a fortune far beyond what we had ever in our rosiest imaginings dreamed of.

By Uncle Jocelyn's advice we sublet Amberley Villas and retired to a more roomy house in a less expensive and less fashionable locality; we sold all our superfluities, which had become actually hateful to me, and we started once more with a small but certain income.

How much happier we were, and how grateful to Uncle Jocelyn, it would require a far more eloquent pen than mine to describe. He often came to see us, and never had cause to regret the generous help he had so readily extended to us in our need, for he saw how thoroughly repentant we were. My mother joined in the general rejoicing over our regained happiness; and out of gratitude her old prejudice against Uncle Jocelyn faded away.

She often goes to Conington now, where we all meet, a merry party, of which the generous old man is the well-beloved center. He was giving me some gentle hints as to the training of my sons the other day. "For it's a mother's influence that tells upon the man, Kate; it's the lesson she teaches in childhood that he remembers best."

"Yes, Uncle Jocelyn," I answered; "I know you are right. I hope amongst the many things I desire to teach them, one especially mayn't be forgotten—you know what that is?"

"To fear God," replied Uncle Jocelyn, reverently.

"That first of all," I answered; "but I meant something else."

"What?" queried Uncle Jocelyn.

"Never to buy what they can't afford, and always to pay ready money."—*Chambers Journal*.

## The Important Question.

Of all loathsome diseases Catarrh stands pre-eminent. It renders its victim as disgusting to himself as to others. And the most humiliating of all is the consciousness that his presence is offensive to those around him. If any disease deserves the name of universal, it is this. Dietetic errors and the follies which Fashion imposes upon us tend to foster and disseminate it. To the pitiful cry of its victims, is there any cure for Catarrh? There is but one answer consistent with Christian reason. God has never sent one evil into the world for which He has not sent the remedy. For the greatest of all spiritual and moral evils, the Great Physician has prescribed a potent and never-failing remedy. He has given explicit rules for the treatment and preservation of the spiritual and moral man but He is silent in all matters relating to the physical man. It would be an unwarrantable deduction from His beneficent character to suppose that He has afflicted the greater portion of humanity with an incurable disease. The day of plagues is past. The God of Christianity is a God of Love, of Mercy. His message is "good will to all men." The earth and all contained therein was intended by the Great Designer to supply man's wants; and surely He has no greater wants than remedies for his infirmities. Science is rapidly proving that the earth is fitted to supply man's uttermost need. New medicinal plants are constantly being discovered and new properties developed from those already known. For Catarrh, the most potent remedy yet discovered is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its efficacy has been tested in many thousand cases with uniform success. Cases that had been repeatedly pronounced incurable readily yielded to it. In confirmed, or obstinate cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be taken in connection with the use of the Catarrh Remedy. Full particulars in Pierce's Memorial Books. They are given away by druggists.

THE INVENTORS OF BURNETT'S COCAINE—knowing that when the loss of hair occurs, it is generally from that part of the head where the greatest heat is necessarily generated, and that animal fats by their nature induce heat rather than alleviate it—turned their attention and pharmaceutical science toward vegetable oils, as the basis of a medicament to promote the growth and preserve the beauty of the hair. The *oleum cocos*, or COCAO-NUT OIL, presented itself most strongly, as possessing many properties peculiarly adapted for the purpose; but its odor was objectionable, and its density (except when exposed to heat) seemed for a long time to defy all efforts to render it available, for popular use, in cooler climates. By a scientific selection of other ingredients, those which will chemically combine with the oil have been discovered, and they together have produced a compound, which is unqualifiedly pronounced to be the best that has yet appeared.

In the form presented, this oil is permanently deodorized, and held in a combination which peculiarly adapts it for the toilet; BURNETT'S COCAINE is unrivaled in delicacy and agreeableness—cooling in its nature—and possesses such a penetrating affinity for the secretions of the skin, that it is rapidly absorbed.

Its greatest efficacy is best secured by a perfect cleansing, before its application, of the hair and scalp, under which circumstances this oil *always* irritates, removes all tendency to dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree. Its effect upon the glossiness and richness of the hair is such as cannot be surpassed; and it is offered to the public in the firm belief that it only requires to be known to supersede all other preparations. We are confident that no one who will make a trial of its efficacy will be willing to return to the use of any other preparation.

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"That Little Tim."

The boy with the basket of apples was half an hour late yesterday at the Central Station for the first time in six months, and when he came in he was without his basket, and his eyes were red and swollen. He's been such a straight, square boy that he has many friends on this corner, and he was at once asked if the boot-blacks had been cobbing him.

"No, not that," he said, "but don't you remember that 'Little Tim,' who came here once in a while with me?"

"Little Tim! Yes—he is your brother."

"That's what he was, and I was breaking him in to sell apples and make change. Well, little Tim is dead!"

"No?"

"Yes. When I woke up at daylight this morning he was cuddled up to my back, cold and dead! The Lord took him in the night, sir, and wasn't it awful, sir, that I wasn't awake to put my arms over him and hug his little head up under my chin!"

"It's too bad—too bad."

"It's awful on us all, sir. Father's sitting in a corner, crying like a child; mother's weeping and wailing, and the children are smoothing little Tim's curls and calling on him to wake up! That's why I haven't brought the apples, sir, and that's why I won't be here for two or three days. We've got to bury little Tim, we have, and I don't see how we can ever gather around the stove again of an evening and he lying in the graveyard! I'm big, sir, but I can't help crying, and father can't help but cry, and I wish—I wish—"

And may the Lord seat little Tim at His right hand and give him a crown of glory.—*Detroit Free Press.*

#### Pedestrianism.

The Liverpool Post of Feb. 5 contains a glowing account of O'Leary's six days' walk, which commenced Jan. 29 and ended Feb. 3. The great Chicagoan was opposed in turn by Biggs, of St. Helens, and Smythe, of Liverpool, he undertaking to make more miles in six days than they both combined. The result was that Biggs walked 133 miles, and his partner, Smythe, 195, while O'Leary made 418 miles, or 90 miles more than both the others together. The close of the contest is thus described:

The result of the contest was received with great enthusiasm by the large gathering which crowded the rink, and it would be almost impossible to describe the scene. The utmost excitement prevailed. The crowd cheered vociferously, and jostled, crushed and squeezed each other in the most frantic manner, in their attempt to catch a glimpse of the sturdy, dark-complexioned American, the hero of the hour. At the close of the contest the people shouted vociferously for O'Leary, and several men immediately in front of the box would be satisfied with nothing short of shaking hands with the plucky American, who good-naturedly gratified their desires in this direction.

The match between O'Leary and Weston next month is looked forward to with bright anticipations, and the general opinion seems to be that "the champion of the world" will give his countryman a thorough beating.

#### Thinks He is a Horse.

The other day a man about 45 years old, named Trenton, and living near the Washington Union School, went home and informed his wife that he had turned into a horse. The news didn't surprise her a bit. She has had to support him for the last ten years, and long ago hoped for almost any change. Trenton at once pulled off his boots, coat and vest, strapped a blanket around him, and a corner of the kitchen has been his stall ever since. He paws and neighs like a horse, and many citizens have called to see him. Yesterday morning while a crowd was around the "stall" and the wife was telling them that her husband was always half-fool or lunatic, he let both hind feet fly and hit her on the chin.

"Horse—man—fool or what, I'll have revenge for that," she exclaimed, and she seized him by the hair and kicked his ribs until he yelled out:

"Wait till this crowd is gone and I'll show you who runs this stall."—*Detroit Free Press.*

#### Antidotes for Sleeplessness.

The methods recommended for the cure of sleeplessness are numberless. Those suffering from habitual wakefulness had better store their minds with remedies, and try one after another, until something effectual is discovered. For what will help one person may be useless to another. One curious method suggested for inducing sleep is for the patient to close his eyes and try to think he is attentively watching a stream of air entering and leaving the nostrils. When the stream seems to be visible, sleep infallibly comes. Another plan proposed is simply to breathe slowly and quietly for a few moments. It is worth a trial. The sleepless person should take deep, slow respirations, imitating the breathing of a quiet sleeper.

#### Railways and Fox Hunting.

A few days since the Duke of Beaufort's hounds were in full cry pursuit in the neighborhood of Maogotsfield, near Bath, when the fox crossed the line just as a train running on the Midland line, between Bath and Bristol, was approaching. The pack was close behind the fox, and they would probably have been run into, but the engine-driver stopped the train. The noble owner of the hounds, becoming aware of the fact, forwarded a note to Mr. Martin, the Midland station master at Bath, with instructions to give the driver, William Otis, £2, and the fireman, George Orford, £1. The rewards have been handed over to the men.—*London Times.*

#### Five Thousand Books Given Away for the Asking.

While Dr. H. James was attached to the British Medical Staff in the East Indies, his high position enabled him to call about him the best chemists, physicians and scientists of the day, and while experimenting with and among the natives, he accidentally made the discovery that consumption can be positively and permanently cured. During the many years of his sojourn there, he devoted his time to the treatment of Lung Diseases, and upon his retirement he left with us books and papers containing full particulars, showing that every one can be his own physician and prepare his own medicine, and such information as we have received we now offer to the public without price, only asking that each remit a three-cent stamp for postage. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1092 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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LONDON, March 14.—A dispatch dated Constantinople, Sunday, says placards have been posted in Stamboul, calling on the porte to make war against Russia and threatening the ministers if they make any further concessions to Montenegro.

**THE CRISIS AT HAND.**

A leading editorial of *The Times* contains the following: It may be truly said that the crisis of the eastern question has arrived. Never during any phase of the question has a more important communication been addressed by one state to another than that of which Gen. Ignatieff and Count Schouvaloff have been the intermediaries. The substance of it is that if Great Britain and other powers will agree to maintain the settlement insisted upon at the conference, and to urge it upon the porte, Russia will be content to act in accord with them, and will demobilize her armies. This communication is now under the serious consideration of the English government.

**ENGLAND ACCEPTS.**

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, speaking of the final protocol, says: "There is reason to believe that England will accept the formula, and that in the course of two days a happy solution may be counted on with some certainty. If the protocol is signed the Turkish army will be immediately paid off, even before the collective resolution of the powers is officially notified to the Porte."

Miss CORA DICKSON, a young girl of 22, arrived in Paris the other day from South America. Her life has thus far been a checked one. At the age of 15, tired of the monotony of home, she ran away from her father's house with a large sum of money. She cut her hair short and donned a boy's garb. After becoming in succession a cabin boy, a clerk, and a horse dealer, she turned up in Buenos Ayres, where she entered the army, still disguised. She distinguished herself in the service, and became a colonel. Some months ago, at a meeting of officers, she quarrelled with one of those present. A duel followed, and she killed her adversary. On examining the dead man's papers, she found that she had killed her oldest brother, who had left home when she was two years of age. Horror-stricken, she threw herself at the bishop's feet, who promised to intercede with her father.

THERE is a man in Tennessee with such big feet that, if he gets them wet in December, he doesn't have a cold in his head until February.

**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 Samett and Emma Samett 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 4th day of October, A. D. 1873, at one 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. 1873, 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. 1873, 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 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. 1874, 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. 1873.  
CHARLES STORING, Assignee of Mortgage.  
HOWARD & McBRIDE, Att'ys. for Assignee.

**THE CITY HOTEL,**

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

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

591 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.  
6-18-1y 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, 1875.

**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.

**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 Spermatocoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal 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 a 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 4536.

**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,  
Furnishing Goods,  
Clothing,  
Crockery,  
Stoneware,  
Notions and Trimmings,  
Hats & Caps,  
Groceries,  
Flour & Feed,  
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.

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. BUTRAU, 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 the 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.

**COUGH CANDY**

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 send their address, and test the business we 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 FRISON & Co., Portland, Maine. 5-17

**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