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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 6.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 266.

The Holland City News.

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

J. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, December 10, 1870.

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

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

* Daily except Monday.
† Daily trains.
‡ Daily except Sunday and Monday.

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

All other trains daily except Sundays.

All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time, which is 20 minutes later than Columbus time.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

FROM GR'ND RAPIDS.	STATIONS.	TO GR'ND RAPIDS.
Express, Mail.	Express, Mail.	Express, Mail.
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
4.15 7.30	Grand Rapids.	10.10 7.10
4.32 7.44	Grandville.	9.55 6.55
4.45 8.05	Allegan.	8.45 5.45
6.11 9.41	Otsego.	8.16 5.16
6.19 9.19	Plainwell.	8.07 5.10
6.35 9.35	Cooper.	7.35 4.45
6.50 9.50	Kalamazoo.	7.35 4.45
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
8.30 11.30	White Pigeon.	5.50 3.05
A. M. P. M.	P. M. A. M.	A. M. P. M.
6.00 6.30	Chicago.	10.40 8.50
A. M. P. M.	P. M. A. M.	A. M. P. M.
7.40 8.00	Toledo.	11.55 8.30
A. M. P. M.	P. M. A. M.	A. M. P. M.
7.05 9.30	Cleveland.	7.40 3.40
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
1.15 4.05	Buffalo.	12.10 7.55

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 1 No. 2	No. 3 No. 1	No. 4 No. 2
P. M. P. M.	P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
8.30 12.15	Muskegon	2.00 8.00
7.45 11.45	Ferrysburg	2.30 8.50
7.40 11.40	Grand Haven	2.40 9.00
6.50 11.11	Pigeon	3.13 9.50
5.45 10.35	Holland	3.55 11.15
5.17 10.15	Fillmore	4.12 11.45
4.00 9.25	Alleran	5.00 1.15

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

Bakeries.

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Books and Stationery.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

Dentist.

GEE D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and office on Eighth Street, opposite Baker & Van Raalte.

Drugs and Medicines.

ANNIS & BHOEK, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumery, Paints and Oils, &c., Eighth street.

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

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

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

Hardware.

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

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

Hotels.

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

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

Photographers.

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

Saddlery.

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

Sewing Machines.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

[Official.]

ANNUAL SETTLEMENT.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland:

GENTS:—Your Committee appointed to make the annual settlement with the city Treasurer would state that they have examined the Report of the city Treasurer, herewith submitted and constituting a part of the settlement, and that they have examined the books and vouchers of the city Treasurer, comparing them with the accounts as kept by the city Clerk and find a balance on hand in cash of two thousand nine hundred and one dollars and twenty-five cents; and we recommend that a settlement for the fiscal year be declared accordingly.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
S. SCHMID, Committee
J. DYKEMA, on
W. CROPLEY, Ways and Means.
G. VAN SCHELVEN, City Attorney.
DATED: Holland, March 24, 1877.

CITY TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, City of Holland,)
March 24, 1877.)
To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland:

GENTS:—In accordance with the provisions of Sect. 10, Title III, of the City Charter, I have the honor to present the following account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasury since the date of the last Annual Report, classifying them therein by the funds to which such receipts are credited and out of which such disbursements are made, and the balances remaining in each Fund at the close of the fiscal year ending on the third Monday in March, A. D. 1877.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand at last Annual Settlement.....	\$ 5,293 04
Fines from Justices.....	73 00
City Licenses.....	173 50
Liquor Tax from County Treasurer.....	1,700 78
Primary School moneys from County Treasurer.....	429 50
Library moneys from County Treasurer.....	17 18
Tuition moneys from Secretary of Public Schools.....	16 29
Relief moneys from K. Schadelees treas.....	206 80
Loan for General Fund.....	300 00
Interest on extended taxes.....	15 65
Annual Assessment Roll for 1876—	
General Fund.....	\$ 2,400 00
School.....	6,743 80
Fire Department Fund.....	620 00
Poor.....	2,000 00
Eighth Street Imp't.....	1,774 90
River.....	1,040 67
Special tax (sidewalk).....	85 88
State.....	637 44
County.....	2,220 35
Rejected.....	56 43
Collection Fees.....	702 20
Total.....	\$18,411 77

Total..... \$36,637 51

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid County Treasurer—	
Returned taxes.....	\$ 1,758 71
Cash.....	1,155 51
Total.....	\$ 2,914 22
Rejected real estate tax.....	93 11
Rejected collection fees.....	92 59
Collection fees remitted before Jan. 1, 77.....	608 71
Uncollected personal estate tax for which warrant has been extended.....	34 60
Interest on extension of county tax.....	3 80
Black River highway bond and coupons.....	280 00
School Bonds and Interest.....	1,004 48
Eighth street bonds and interest.....	1,976 00
River.....	1,037 60
Public School Fund orders.....	6,757 06
Poor.....	1,854 22
Library.....	18 20
Fire Dept.....	760 15
River Street.....	1,323 89
General.....	5,868 18
Balance on hand.....	2,901 25
Total.....	\$36,637 51

PUBLIC SCHOOLS FUND.

To balance on hand at last annual settlement..... \$ 1,432 89
" Primary school moneys..... 429 50
" taxes for 1876..... 6,743 80
" tuition moneys..... 15 29
Total..... \$ 8,622 41

By paid orders..... \$ 5,757 06
" bonds..... 850 00
" interest coupons..... 154 43
" balance on hand..... 1,860 92
Total..... \$ 8,622 41

GENERAL FUND.

To balance on hand as per last annual settlement..... \$ 1,198 03
" Liquor tax..... 1,700 78
" City Licenses..... 173 50
" taxes for 1876..... 2,400 00
" collection fees on tax-roll..... 702 30
" interest on extended taxes..... 15 65
" relief money from K. Schadelees treasurer..... 206 80
" temporary loan..... 300 00
" special tax (sidewalk)..... 85 88
" amount overdrawn..... 315 85
Total..... \$ 7,238 79

By paid orders..... \$ 5,893 18
" Black River highway bonds..... 300 00
" interest on same..... 80 00
" collection fees remitted..... 608 71
" rejected taxes on real estate..... 93 11
" collection fees..... 92 59
" uncollected tax on personal estate, for which warrant is extended..... 34 60
" interest on extension of county tax..... 3 80
" transfer to Poor fund..... 206 80
Total..... \$ 7,238 79

POOR FUND.

To balance on hand at last annual settlement..... \$ 754 30
" taxes for 1876..... 2,000 00
" transfer from General fund..... 206 80
Total..... \$ 2,961 10

By paid orders..... \$ 1,854 22
" balance on hand..... 1,106 88
Total..... \$ 2,961 10

FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.

To balance on hand at last annual settlement..... \$ 247 70
" tax roll for 1876..... 550 00
" transfer from Market Square fund..... 3 58
" transfer from Dog license fund..... 65 60
Total..... \$ 866 88

By paid orders..... \$ 760 13
" balance on hand..... 106 73
Total..... \$ 866 86

LIBRARY FUND.

To balance on hand at last annual settlement..... \$ 14 04
" fines from Justices..... 73 00
" county treasurer..... 17 18
Total..... \$ 104 22

By paid order (re-binding books), \$ 18 20
" balance on hand..... 86 02
Total..... \$ 104 22

EIGHTH STREET IMPROVEMENT FUND.

To balance on hand at last annual settlement..... \$ 224 58
" taxes for 1876..... 1,774 90
Total..... \$ 1,999 48

By paid bonds..... \$ 1,160 00
" interest coupons..... 816 00
" balance on hand..... 23 48
Total..... \$ 1,999 48

RIVER STREET IMPROVEMENT FUND.

To balance on hand at last annual settlement—
Bonds..... \$ 1,100 00
Cash..... 282 39
Total..... \$ 1,382 39
" taxes for 1876..... 1,040 67
Total..... \$ 2,423 06

By paid bonds..... \$ 800 00
" coupons..... 237 60
" orders (bal. contract)..... 1,382 39
" balance on hand..... 3 07
Total..... \$ 2,423 06

MARKET SQUARE FUND.

To balance on hand as per last settlement..... \$ 3 58
By transfer to Fire Dept' Fund..... 3 58
Total..... \$ 7 16

DOG LICENSE FUND.

To balance on hand at last annual settlement..... \$ 65 60
By transfer to Fire Dept' Fund..... 65 60
Total..... \$ 131 20

RECAPITULATION OF BALANCES.

Public School Fund..... \$ 1,860 92
Poor..... 1,106 88
Fire Department..... 104 22
Library..... 104 22
Eighth street Imp't fund..... 23 48
River..... 3 07
Total..... \$ 3,317 10

General Fund overdrawn..... 315 85
Balance on hand..... \$ 2,901 25
All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. MEENGES, City Treasurer.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT.

HOLLAND CITY BANK,
March 23, 1877.
This is to Certify, That the amount of moneys in the hands of HENDRIK MEENGES, City Treasurer, reported by him in his annual statement of Receipts and Disbursements to be two thousand nine hundred and one dollars and twenty-five cents (\$2,901.25), stands placed to his credit as City Treasurer, upon my books as follows:
Cash..... \$2,901.25
NATHAN KENYON, BANKER.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

DISBURSEMENTS in detail of the GENERAL FUND.—See item of \$5,868.18 in Report of City Treasurer.

OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS AT CLOSE OF FISCAL YEAR, 1875.

L D Viissers salary as Aid 1874	\$ 50 00
G J Haverkate sundry hardware	2 25
E Vanderveen	9 25
Mrs Brandt cleaning council room	68
PaueLS Van Putten & Co lumber	32 00
J Overbeek wood.....	9 25
N Kenyon extra gravel River st	25 50
G Van Schelven bal sal City Clerk	18 75
J Verplanke " Marshal	39 75
H Meengs " " Treas & Col	22 50
D Te Roller " " Director of the poor.....	12 50
G W McBride bal sal City Atty	22 50
R A Schouten " City Physician	25 00
J Kramer " Chief Eng	25 00
Fire Dept.....	12 50

SALARIES FOR 1876.

H Wiersema street Commissioner	\$362 98
J A Roost salary City Clerk	206 25
H Meengs " Treas & Coll	275 00

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

J. BELL, Democratic nominee, has been elected to Congress from the Ninth Georgia district, to succeed Benj. H. Hill....Madame Tavis Walton Le Vert, so well known to the people of the two hemispheres, died last week, near Augusta, Ga., her native State.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina, telephoned to President Hayes: "In view of the geographic position, I consider it proper to state that the proposition for a new election here is totally new to me. So far as I know, no one has ever proposed or considered such a thing." The steamer Gov. Garland was recently burned on the Arkansas river. One in and three dead passengers and all the decks and cargo lost.

GENERAL.

COMMERCIAL failures: Garth W. James, bridge-broker, Milwaukee, liabilities, \$75,000; Haskell & Brown, produce, Montreal, \$175,000; H. Hoffmeier, groceries, Cornwall, Ont., \$40,000; Oliver Bourke, liquors, Detroit; H. J. Griffin, general dealer in staple articles, Montreal, \$150,000; the First National Bank, Almont, Pa.; Capt. Eber Ward, a large vessel owner, Detroit, liabilities heavy....
At Athens, Ohio: loss \$30,000; Parsonsburg, Iowa, \$10,000; Boston, Mass., \$30,000; Lebanon, Tenn., \$30,000.... The American schooner Montana was recently detained by a customs officer at the Mexican port of Mazatlan, and the Secretary of the United States Navy now sends a ship-of-war to the offending quarter to ascertain the facts.

POLITICAL

It appears that Hon. Stanley Matthews addressed a letter to Gov. Packard, of Louisiana, similar to the one sent to Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, urging him to abdicate his claims to the Governorship in favor of Nicholas. Packard has just replied to Matthews in the course of his letter he says: "I received a majority of the legal votes cast at the election, have been declared Governor by the Legislature in joint session with an undisturbed quorum in both houses, and having been lawfully vested with authority as Governor I cannot with due regard to my oath of office and duty to the 76,000 voters who have elected me to the Chief Magistracy, though I should receive consideration and position in some appropriate way, abandon those faithful men to the merciless vengeance of the White-ragge Democracy."...A large delegation of colored men, representing a number of States, called on the President the other day, and urged him to appoint Prof. John M. Langston, of Washington, Commissioner of Agriculture. The President informed them that it was his intention to appoint Prof. Langston and Fred Douglass to important and responsible positions at an early day, but he had not yet decided as to the place that would be given the former....Postmaster General Key, finding himself overwhelmed nearly with applications for office, has caused the following circular to be prepared for transmission to every applicant as the only answer that can possibly be given at present to any of the constantly accumulating letters:

D. M. Key, Postmaster General, delegation of Illinois Republicans called on President the other day, to request the removal of the Postmaster at Springfield, in order to give place to Mr. Phillips, the defeated Republican candidate for Congress, and editor of the *Illinois State Journal*.—The President asked if they had any charges to prefer against the present Postmaster. The reply was "No, he is a sort of a half-way Democrat, and Mr. Phillips, having been defeated for Congress, is entitled to consideration at the hands of the party." The President declined to take any action requested, saying that he would not move, except for cause, whereupon the delegation retired very much disgusted.

The Republican members of the Ohio Legislature met in caucus on the 15th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for United States Senator. The first ballot resulted: Linley Matthews, 29; W. P. Howland, 30; Thomas Taft, 7; Samuel Shellabarger, 7; William Lawrence, 3. On the third ballot Matthews received 43 votes, three more than necessary, and was declared the nominee.

WASHINGTON dispatch says: "Senator Morton, after mature consideration, has reconciled his first determination, and now decides not to accept the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, but to retain the Chairmanship of the Elections Committee. This is the second time that Morton has declined the Chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee, which has generally been considered the most distinguished position in the Senate. The previous time was when Sumner removed."... The entire Republican State ticket is elected in New Hampshire by a majority of 3,000. The Congressional delegation stands two Republicans and one Democrat.

In a letter to Senator Merrimon, of North Carolina, Postmaster General Key says that, in making his appointments to offices within his gift in the Postoffice Department, he shall always give Republicans the preference, if suitable men are recommended whose selection will be satisfactory to the people most concerned, but otherwise he shall appoint Democrats. . . . Wade Hampton has given a guarantee to the President that if the United States troops are withdrawn from South Carolina he will proceed against Chamberlain by process of law, and that no violence whatever will take place.

FOREIGN.

PREPARATIONS are making in Edinburgh, Scotland, for the approaching meeting in July of the Pan-Presbyterian Council. Delegates will be in attendance from America and from the British colonies, and it is expected that the session will prove an important one in its results. The commission appointed by the French Academy of Sciences to investigate in regard to the phyllopera (insect) report that twenty-five departments have been ravaged, and in many districts poverty, privation and misery have replaced affluence. In consequence of the destruction of the vine-culture the traffic on railways and canals has diminished, and the public taxes do not yield enough to pay for collection.

The news from the Mexican capital is to the effect that "the Senate has been ignored by the Provisional Government, who have declared that the law creating the Senate was forced by Lerdo appointing his friends. Diaz, however, promises to observe the constitution when not too inconvenient. United States Minister Foster recognizes Diaz as President de facto, but will not formally recognize him as President de jure until after the meeting of Congress and his inauguration.... A Constantinople dispatch of the 16th inst. says: "Great agitation prevails. The recall of Midhat Pasha and war with Russia seem dominant among the confused demands of the populace. Grave complications are apprehended.... A Berlin dispatch announces that the Sultan has proclaimed a general amnesty in Bulgaria.... The English answer to Russia's proposals is expected to occasion further negotiations of a friendly and pacificatory character."

THE French Government has finally obtained permission from the House of Deputies to prosecute Paul Cassagnac, the editorial bully and professional duelist. Cassagnac, himself a member, took part in the debate on the subject.

A LONDON dispatch says Russian negotiations with England have been virtually settled. Lord Derby's alterations of the protocol have been approved by Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador, and the Russian Government has assented to the revised protocol. ... A formidable insurrection has broken out in Japan. It is headed by Saigo, a Marshal of the Imperial Army. ... The Dominion House of Commons has voted down a proposition to afford more protection to Canadian products by means of tariff duties.

A CABLE dispatch announces a six hours' battle between Turks and Bosnians near Bonaventura, in which both sides suffered severely. . . . Advice from India report a large decrease in the number of natives employed on the public works in Bombay and Madras—an indication that the pressure of famine is abating. . . . The speech of the Sultan at the opening of the Turkish Parliament is largely devoted to a weak apology for the present deplorable condition of the Ottoman empire, coupled with the customary promises to do better in the future.

CONGRESS.

Extra Session of the Senate.

TUESDAY, Mch 13.—SENATE.—Mr. Anthony submitted a resolution that the volume containing the proceedings of the Electoral Commission and of the two houses of Congress in regard to counting the votes prepared for publication under the direction of the Committee on Printing, and that 200 copies be furnished the Justices of the Supreme Court who were members of the Electoral Commission. Referred. . . . Mr. Morton submitted an order that the telegraphic dispatches referred to in the letter of William Orton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, New York, Saturday, be deposited in the files of the Senate. The order was then submitted to the Senate, and Mr. Morton delivered to Mr. Orton upon his giving a receipt for same. Laid over. . . . The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 14.—A committee, consisting of Messrs. Anthony and Whyte, was appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to adjourn unless he had any further communications to make. The committee performed the duty assigned to it, and was returned by the President that he would desire to communicate with the Senate further before the final adjournment took place....The telegraphic dispatches examined by the Committee on Privileges and Elections during the investigation of the Oregon letters were ordered to be restored to the Oregon Union Telegraph Company....A resolution was laid over, authorizing the sub-committee on Privileges and Elections to sit during the recess and investigate the charges preferred against Senator Grover.... The Senate then went into executive session.

THURSDAY, March 15.—Provision was made for printing the volume containing the proceedings of the Electoral Commission and the two houses of Congress relating thereto, and the matter of investigating the charges against Senator Grover was deferred till to-morrow, after which the Senate adjourned into executive session....In executive session the Senate confirmed George S. Boutwell, commissioner for the purpose of preparing and publishing the first volume of the first volume of Reed's Statutes; Register of Land Office, John S. Evans, Taylor's Falls, Minn.; and Charles B. Brown, New Ulm; Surveyor of Customs, Reuben H. Johnson, Cincinnati.

FRIDAY, March 16.—The Senate received a message from the President, saying he had no further communication to make at this session. Accompanying the message were about 100 nominations, mostly for minor offices. Without transacting any business the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

ATURDAY, March 17.—After a long discussion by a vote of yeas 39, nays 8, the resolution agreed to authorizing a sub-committee of three on the Committee on Privileges and Elections to visit Oregon during the recess, if they deem it expedient, and examine the charges against Senator Glover, of that State... was agreed to print 10,000 extra copies of the Secretary Commission report.... The Committees on Printing and to control the contingent expenses of the Senate were authorized to sit during the recess.... The thanks of the Senate were voted to President Wheeler, who responded briefly, at close of which he declared the Senate adjourned out day.... In executive session Ferdinand C. Glass was confirmed as Marshal of the District of Columbia by a vote of 30 to 12.... Before the

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

A FIRM in Newburgh, N. Y., is shipping lawn-mowers to England and Germany. The orders are large.

AUSTRALIA imported rabbits to keep down the weeds. She is now importing weazels to keep down the rabbits.

THE French say that their commerce sprang up from 5,800,000,000 francs to 7,700,000,000 in consequence of the Exposition of 1867.

A PITTSFIELD manufacturer is sending carriage rugs and bankets to South America, Norway and Sweden, and is enlarging his mill, as a result of the Exhibition.

No port so small now as not to be able to trade with Brazil direct. Richmond, Va., has just dispatched two brigs to Brazil loaded with flour, petroleum, and clothing.

The London *Times* says that "the supply of provisions from America can be poured unceasingly into this country without danger of exceeding the ever-growing demand."

GERMANY's resolution is unshaken not to go into the Exposition of 1878. As the Director General will not recognize private exhibitors, and Germany refuses to appoint the Commissioner through whom the exhibitors must apply, the non-participation of the Germans seems a fixed fact.

The smaller cotton ports did better this year than New Orleans. The total receipts since Sept. 1 were 3,407,924 bales, against 3,295,251 last year; but New Orleans received 961,169 bales, as compared with 1,059,892 last year. Norfolk, Mobile, and Galveston show a handsome increase. Charleston and Savannah exported less.

A VESSEL has just sailed from Philadelphia for Italian ports laden with samples of American goods of all descriptions. A special agent will distribute them throughout the kingdom with the view of obtaining orders in competition with European manufacturers. Philadelphia is manifesting a great deal of the commercial spirit which insures the prosperity of a seaboard community.

The Department of Agriculture reports that the corn crop of this year will reach about 1,295,000,000 bushels. Illinois heads the list of States with 250,000,000 bushels. Next in rank are Iowa (155,000,000), Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas. The price of corn is highest in Massachusetts (95 cents) and lowest in Kansas (23 cents). The wheat crop of this year will reach nearly 250,000,000 bushels.

THE wonderful stories that were told early last year as to how cheaply a valuable quality of pig iron could be manufactured in the State of Ohio have been realized by the work of the season. The metal is produced at a cost of only \$12 or \$13 a ton. They have the iron, limestone, and coal sometimes on the same land, and always near together. Ordinarily the same grade of metal has cost from \$17 to \$23 to produce. Cheap iron is assured to the United States.

THE report of the Auditor of Cincinnati for the year ending Jan. 1, 1877, states the total bonded debt of that city as \$21,901,327.45. Of this \$15,604,000 are railroad debts, \$14,542,000 of it for the Cincinnati Southern railway. The taxable valuation of the city Jan. 1, 1876, was \$184,498,555. The income of the city for the year ending Jan. 1, 1876, was \$785,000, and of this \$311,000 was procured by the sale of city bonds. It is said that since the Auditor's report came out the issue of bonds for the Cincinnati Southern has been increased to \$17,42,000.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	9 00	@ 12 00
HOGS	5 75	6 25
COTTON	1 10	1 14
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 35	5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 30	1 41
CORN—Western Mixed	54	55½
OATS—Western Mixed	38	45
RYE—Western	82	85
PORK—New Mess.	14 75	15 00
LARD—Steam	9½	9
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Good Steers	5 40	@ 5 60
Choice Native	4 75	5 25
Cows and Heifers	3 00	4 00
Good Second-class Steers	4 00	4 25
Medium to Fair	4 30	4 65
HOGS—Live	4 25	5 25
Fancy White Winter	7 00	8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	6 00	6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 22	1 23½
—No. 3 Spring	1 14	1 15
CORN—No. 2	33	40½
OATS—No. 2	33	34
RYE—No. 2	63	64
BARLEY—No. 2	62½	54
BUTTER—Creamery	31	33
Eggs—Fresh	13	14
PORK—Mess.	13 50	13 75
LARD	9½	9½
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 39	@ 1 40
CORN—No. 2	1 30	1 31
CORN—No. 2	39½	40
OATS—No. 2	30	31
RYE	68	72
BARLEY—No. 2	68	70
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 50	@ 1 51
CORN—Western Mixed	35	36
OATS—No. 2	32	33
RYE	63	64
PORK—Mess	14 25	14 50
LARD	9½	9½
HOGS	4 35	5 25
CATTLE	4 08	5 00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 45	@ 1 55
CORN	42	45
OATS	34	39
RYE	73	75
PORK—Mess	14 25	14 50
LARD	9	10½
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 55	@ 1 57½
CORN—Amber	1 49	1 50
CORN	43	45
OATS—No. 2	34	40
DETROIT.		
LOUR—Medium	6 50	@ 7 00
WHEAT—White	1 50	1 58½
CORN—No. 2	45	46
OATS—Mixed	39	41
RYE	75	80
PORK—Mess	14 50	14 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
Loafs—Yorkers	5 00	@ 5 40
Philadelphia	5 60	5 80
ATTLE—Best	5 75	6 15
—Medium	4 60	5 00

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

LANSING, March 19, 1877.

Not to be outdone by the Legislature, the city of Lansing is just now running a little investigation of its own. Some of the city Justices, it is claimed, have been charging exorbitant fees. Beside this, they seem to be desirous of correcting sundry other little abuses which have crept into the city Government, and it is to be hoped that they may succeed, as Lansing has borne a good reputation so far as the "straightness" of her city officials is concerned.

The capital city is a pleasant and comparatively prosperous place. The assurance that it will remain the capital of the great Peninsula State has given it a stability which few places in the State can boast. All the improvements made are of substantial character, and although many things are yet needed she has more of the luxuries with less of debt than some of her larger sisters. The wide and well-graded avenues are quite a contrast to the narrow and uneven streets of some places it has been our lot to visit. Her fire department is creditable, her public school buildings second to none in the State. The little gem of an opera house invites the patronage of many of the leading "stars," while the dozen or more churches speak well for the religious sentiment of the community. Speaking of churches reminds me that the Congregational Society have just completed and dedicated one of the handsomest church edifices in Central Michigan. While the entire cost of construction was only something over \$20,000, it will compare favorably with any building constructed three or four years ago at twice that expense.

Among the legislative doings of the past week may be noticed as specially important the passage of a bill extending the time for the completion of the Menominee Iron Range railroad in the Upper Peninsula. A grant of State swamp lands was made to the company undertaking the building of this road, but, owing to the depression in business and the troubled state of finances throughout the country, the work has been seriously delayed. It will be a very important road when completed.

A bill is pending in the House designed to remove the School of Mines from its present location at Ann Arbor to some point in the Upper Peninsula.

The passage of a bill creating the new township of Readmond, in Emmett county, calls to mind the existence of an old Catholic Indian mission in that vicinity. Indeed the new township is formed at the present time mainly to separate a white settlement from its official connection with the Indians of this mission, who are so numerous as to outvote the whites, and hence run things their own way, to the displeasure if not discomfort of the palefaces.

A petition several rods long, and signed by nearly 4,000 people, was presented, Thursday, asking for the enactment of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. By drawing out the petition in telescopic form it was made to constitute a Washingtonian monument several feet in height, and as such still ornaments the desk of the Chief Clerk of the House.

Thursday evening, Dr. C. T. Wilber, of Jacksonville, Ill., delivered a very interesting lecture on the "Care and Education of the Idiotic and Feeble-minded." The Doctor is very much interested in this subject and showed conclusively that the unfortunate class is very numerous and sadly neglected in nearly every State in the Union. He impressed upon the Legislature the justice of establishing at no distant day an asylum similar to that in Illinois—of which he is superintendent. There are in Michigan probably not less than one thousand helpless idiots, a large portion of whom are very poorly cared for at the county poor-houses, and perhaps a still larger portion are merely suffered to live, but by no means made comfortable, in the families which are so unfortunate as to be burdened with them.

The Legislature has really pinned itself down to a few days of hard work during the past week, and the prospect for an early close of the session is brightening, although there is yet much important legislation to dispose of. The liquor question, the railroads, and the appropriations for State institutions have hardly been touched yet, and there is no knowing to what extent discussion may be provoked by any of them. The usual "semi-monthly" adjournment of three days was determined upon yesterday, so the members generally will go home to-day to remain over Sunday. They can probably wait until about "town-meeting" time before another adjournment, when the farmers of the lower house will want to look after the office of Supervisor, which seems to be a favorite one with them.

Legislative Proceedings.

TUESDAY, March 13.—SENATE.—Petitions were presented for the admission of female students to the Agricultural College; against a restoration of the system of county superintendency of schools; to establish forty-seven pounds as the equivalent of a bushel of apples; for a stringent law, with strong penalties, to prevent the loaning of money at a higher rate of interest than 7 per cent; requiring railroad companies, under severe penalties, to charge uniform rates of freight, the same to be regulated by distance only. Bills were passed: Requiring notices of elections of religious societies to be given two Sundays in advance; regulating the laying out of highways across railroads; providing for the safety of persons attending public assemblies; amending the laws regulating inquests; amending act regulating the powers of Boards of Supervisors; relating to transfer of balances to the general fund. Senate bill providing that the Township Board might review and correct, on the application of parties aggrieved, the tax levy had after the enacting clause stricken out.

HOUSE.—Petitions were presented for uniform freight rates; relative to rates of interest; prescribing the standard weight of a bushel of apples; for a prohibitory liquor law; for the admission of women to the Agricultural College; against the system of county Superintendents of Schools. Bills were

passed repealing the act protecting fish in Cass and Berrien counties; relative to rescinding land patents; reissuing the charter of Ypsilanti; amending law relative to the destruction of wolves; amending compiler's section 7,877, relative to the criminal code; amending compiler's section 5,374, relative to judgments in Justice courts; making appropriation for completion of House of Correction at Ionia; amending compiler's section 6,567, relative to surrender of corporate rights; amending compiler's section 1,773, relative to draining; adding construction of Menominee Iron Range railroad; Senate bill 42, amending compiler's section 7,599, relative to malicious injury to houses or other buildings; amending compiler's section 1,259, relative to highways. A resolution was adopted for the payment of the University Committee's stenographer.

WEDNESDAY, March 14.—SENATE.—Petitions were presented: Asking for uniform freight rates; relative to the control of lands appropriated to railroads; against the reduction of flash test of kerosene. Bills were passed authorizing Supervisors to administer oaths, and authorizing cities, villages and townships to establish and maintain free public libraries.

HOUSE.—Petitions were presented: For a law requiring municipal elections to be held separately from others, and that a penalty of \$500 be imposed on any elected municipal officer who refuses to serve; remonstrating against a return to the system of county superintendency of schools; against the sustaining of one school of medicine to the exclusion of others at the University; for a prohibitory liquor law; for the admission of skilled workmen. Bills were passed relative to the acquiring of title to lands occupied by railroad companies; incorporating the village of Flushing; incorporating the village of Millington; also, several private bills.

THURSDAY, March 15.—SENATE.—A bill was passed incorporating the city of Ionia. House bill No. 64, which originally prohibited the marriage of first cousins, and which was afterward amended so as to allow first cousins, as well as to allow all persons who are not blood relatives, to intermarry, was read the third time, and defeated. The call of the Senate showed three Senators absent without leave, who were arrested and arraigned before the bar of the Senate.

HOUSE.—One petition was read, signed by 4,000 citizens, praying for stringent prohibitory liquor laws. Bills passed incorporating Hartford, Van Buren county; ordering the State Land Commissioner to issue certificates of certain land to George Dayton; providing that hereafter no man under 21 years of age, or woman under 18, shall be competent to contract marriage, except by consent of parents or guardians; revising the charter of Big Rapids. During the morning a call of the House was had, which found some twelve members absent without leave, who were arrested and arraigned.

FRIDAY, March 16.—SENATE.—Bills were passed amending the Big Rapids city charter; authorizing Ada township, Kent county, to raise money to build a bridge over the river, amending the Flint city charter; organizing Readmond township, Emmett county; organizing Conville township, Oscoda county; amending the Holland city charter. Adjourned to Monday, 19th.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed incorporating Utica village. There was considerable discussion of the bill incorporating the city of Cadillac, Wexford county, which finally passed by a vote of 63 to 16. An attempt was made to reconsider, which did not prevail. Adjourned to Monday.

About Foreigners.

A correspondent writes to know something about the distribution of the foreign population in this country, more especially the Irish and Germans.

There has been no census since 1870, so that the present exact condition of the various nationalities, as to numbers, is unknown. Such information as was obtained then is all that is available at the present time. In 1870, the States having a population of foreign birth numbering over 200,000 were as follows:

State.	Irish.	German.
Illinois.....	120,162	203,758
Massachusetts.....	216,120	130,072
Missouri.....	54,983	113,618
New York.....	528,806	316,982
Ohio.....	82,674	182,897
Pennsylvania.....	235,798	160,146
Wisconsin.....	48,479	162,314

In all these States have over 3,000,000. As to Germans and Irish, there are several States having over 100,000 of one or the other or both of these nationalities, as follows:

State.	Irish.	German.
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From this statement it will be seen that the Irish predominate in Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania; and the Germans in Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Ohio. In Illinois there are, or were in 1870, nearly twice as many Germans as Irish, while in Wisconsin the former outnumber the latter nearly four to one. Since the census was taken in 1870, the ratio of the two nationalities has not greatly changed. Among both immigration has fallen off largely, and, if there be any difference, it is in favor of the Germans. Not only has immigration fallen off from Germany, but there has been a very respectable emigration thither from the United States.—Chicago Times.

The Grasshopper of Missouri.

Prof. C. V. Riley says of the grasshopper prospect for Missouri, that the counties of Platte, Clay, Jackson, Lafayette, Cass, Johnson, Bates, Henry, Pettis and Benton will be practically free from the plague; but that in certain districts there is every reason to fear a return of the hoppers. These localities are mapped out by the Professor as follows: First, Atchison and Holt and the western part of Nodaway and Andrew, in the extreme northwestern corner. Second, McDonald, Barry, Jasper, Lawrence, Barton, Dade, Cedar, Vernon—more particularly in the southwest half; Polk in the northwest third, Hickory in the southwest third, and St. Clair in scattering places.

A Poetical Preface.

Tennyson is a contributor to the new English review, the Nineteenth Century, and has written for the first number the following introduction:

Those that of late had fled fast and fast To touch all shores, now leaving to the skill Of others their old craft, seaworthy still, Have chartered this; where, mindful of the past, Our true comrades gather round the mast, Of diverse tongue, but with a common will, Here, in this roaring moon of dafoedil, And crocus, to push forth and brave the blast; For some, descending from the sacred peak Of hoar, high-templed Faith, have leagued again Their lot with ours to rove the world about; And some are wilder comrades, sworn to seek If any golden harbor be for men In seas of Death and sunless gulfs of Doubt.

RETURNS made to the Bureau of Statistics at Washington show that during the month of January, 1877, the total exports of beef from the port of New York amounted to 4,567,633 pounds, valued at \$411,619. Of the total exports, 1,976,000 pounds, valued at \$185,550, consisted of fresh beef (in refrigerators), which was shipped to Great Britain.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The Policy of the Administration Outlined.

The civil-service programme of the new administration, says a Washington correspondent, involves the temporary revival, so far as it is possible to enforce them, of the rules and the machinery of examination which were established by President Grant's civil-service commission, authorized by the act of March 3, 1871, and terminated in the summer of 1874. It is the aim of Secretary Schurz ultimately to introduce rules and examinations similar to those in the English civil service, but for the present the system introduced by Geo. Wm. Curtis, Joseph Medill, and Dorman B. Eaton will be made use of. They divided the civil service into four divisions, as follows: First, officers elected; second, employees below the grade of regular clerks; third, those higher officers who represent the policy of the dominant party, such as sustain relations of personal confidence, judicial officers, etc.; fourth, the residue of the civil service, being the great body of subordinate officers and clerks by which the Federal administration is carried on, in number perhaps 25,000, not including Postmasters. The rules of examination adopted by the old Commissioners applied only to the latter class. This class was divided into four grades, and appointments were only made to the lowest grade and vacancies in the several higher grades were filled by promotions from the next lower grade. In addition to a certain degree of knowledge of penmanship, grammar, arithmetic, book-keeping, history, geography, and the Government of the United States, the rules required written proof that the applicant was a citizen of the United States, had a good moral character and temperate habits, was of suitable age and health, occupation past and present, place of residence, etc. Three persons appointed to represent each department were to have charge of examinations in that department. The appointments were to be made from among those who stood highest on the examination lists. The several States and Territories were grouped into five districts, and examinations were directed to be held in the cities of Boston, New York, Washington, Savannah, Memphis, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Detroit. Political assessments in the departments were prohibited. Congress at its next session will be asked to make an appropriation to enable the system above described to be put fully in operation. Until this is done it will be possible only to hold examinations in Washington, and perhaps New York, but the rules in regard to examinations and promotions can be fully enforced here without an appropriation.

The New Petroleum Fever.

The excitement of the early days of the petroleum discovery in Philadelphia is exceeded now through the recent finding of oil about Bradford, in spite of the stubbornly held opinion of geologists and experts that oil did not exist so far north. The first believer that oil could be found in the valley was Job Moses, who had made a fortune in patent medicines at Rochester, N. Y. He bought large tracts of land about Limestone fourteen years ago, and bored diligently, but he found only indications. He spent all his money in his venture and when it was gone tried to induce speculators to invest, and was so enthusiastic that people called him crazy. The oil was found two years ago, and since then not less than \$10,000,000 has been invested within a circuit of twenty miles. Land that two years ago would have been dear at any price now sells at \$1,000 an acre. Within a distance of four miles three flourishing towns have sprung into existence, and the town of Bradford, formerly consisting of a lumberman's tavern and a few scattered farm-houses, now has 3,500 inhabitants, and the future has extended north into New York State. The oil belt is about two miles wide, and has now nearly 400 producing wells. One peculiarity is that the oil is found at a great depth, the average being 1,100 feet, and some wells are 1,400 feet deep, and the daily product is about 2,000 barrels. There are three pipe lines connecting the wells with the Erie road, thirteen miles away, and one is to be built sixty miles long. A branch of the Erie road that runs through the district and whose business, a few months ago, was but \$3,500 a month, now does \$35,000 a month. Much of the land is bought outright, but in most cases it is leased and the owner paid a bonus and royalty, one-fourth being now claimed. Capital is now pouring into the valley, and owners are all dreaming of wealth, the very doorways being invaded by the derrick and drill. "Crazy" Job Moses is making \$500 a day on royalties, but the most noticeable case of sudden wealth is Mike McCarthy, a drunken Irish switch-tender of the Erie railroad. His father left him sixty acres of land that Mike couldn't pay the taxes on and would have sold at any price. But he had a shrewd wife who wouldn't let it go, and Mike is now selling at \$1,000 an acre and is making \$500 a week on royalties. Mike still wears his greasy switchman's clothes, but he is having "a high old time," throwing his money around loose among the boys, and is the modified Johnny Steele of this new dispensation.

Population of the Black Hills.

A correspondent of the Sidney Telegraph estimates the population of the different towns in the Black Hills as follows: Deadwood, 2,500; Gayville, 1,000; South Bend, 500; Washington City, 250; Lead City, 250; Golden Gate, 300; False Bottom, 200; Montana City, 200; Crook City, 400; Spearfish, 200; Custer City, 500; El Dorado, 100; Rapid City, 150; total, 6,550. From trustworthy sources it is estimated that an emigration of at least 30,000 persons will take place the coming season, so that at the end of 1877 the

Black Hills will have a population of from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. With this population it is expected that a large amount of capital will be brought in, and an increased and highly productive business insured.—San Francisco Call.

Webster on Farming.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1822.

JOHN TAYLOR: I am glad to hear from you again, and to learn that you are all well, and that your teams and tools are ready for spring's work, whenever the weather will allow you to begin. I sometimes read books on farming, and I remember that a sensible old author advises farmers "to plow naked and to sow naked." By this he means that there is no use in beginning spring's work till the weather is warm, that a farmer may throw aside his winter's clothes and roll up his sleeves. Yet he says we ought to begin as early in the year as possible. He wrote some very pretty verses on the subject, which, as far as I remember, ran thus: While yet the spring is young, while earth unbinds The frozen bosom to the western winds; While mountain snows dissolve against the sun, And streams, yet new, from precipices run— 'E'en in this early dawning of the year, Produce the plow and yoke the sturdy steer, And goad him till he smoke beneath his toll, And the bright share is buried in the soil.

John Taylor, when you read these lines, do you not see the snow melting and the little streams beginning to run down the southern slopes of your Punchbrook pasture, and the new grass starting and growing in the trickling water, all green, bright and beautiful? And do you not see your Durham oxen smoking from heat and perspiration as they draw along your great break-up plow, cutting and turning over the tough sward in your meadow in the great field? The name of this sensible author is Virgil, and he gives farmers much other advice, some of which you have been following all this winter without even knowing that he had given it:

But when cold weather, heavy snows and rain The laboring farmer in his house restrain, Let him forecast his work with timely care, Which else is huddled when the skies are fair: Then let him mark the sheep, and what the shining share, Or hollow trees for boats, or number o'er His socks, or measure his increasing store; Or sharpen stakes, and mend each rake and fork, So to be ready, in good time, to work; Visit his crowded barns at early morn; Look to his granary, and shell his corn; Give a good breakfast to his numerous kine, His shivering poultry and his fatening swine.

And Mr. Virgil says some other things which you understand up at Franklin as well as ever he did:

In chilling winter swains enjoy their store, Forget their hardships, and recruit for more; The farmer to full feasts invites his friends, And what he got with pains, with pleasure spends; Draws chairs around the fire, and tells once more Stories which often have been told before; Spreads a clean table with things good to eat, And adds some moistening to his fruit and meat. They praise his hospitality, and feel They shall sleep better after such a meal.

John Taylor, by the time you have got through this you will have read enough. The sum of all is, be ready for your spring's work as soon as the weather becomes warm enough, and then put your hand to the plow and look not back.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Plunging Over Niagara.

About noon last Monday a man passed through the upper gate of Prospect Park, Niagara falls, and walked along the bank to a point just below the "tail-race" that empties into the river. One of the guides, who followed him to tell him where he could get the best views, was astonished to see him wading out into the rapids. "Come back, you fool; you will go over the falls!" The stranger paid no heed to the warning, but throwing himself forward on his face struck out for the brink of the cataract. Just below where he entered there was a small cascade, over which he was carried. When he emerged his hat was off, and a moment later he obtained a foothold in the rapids, and stood waist-deep in the foaming water. The guide was by this time at Prospect point, whither he had hastened, in the hope of being able to reach the man. The stranger, standing in the rapids, instantly struck out again, swimming lustily out further from the shore, and successfully placing himself beyond the aid of the man on the bank. He clasped his hands over his head and went down to his death. This suicide is as extraordinary as that of the Canadian chemist, near Detroit, who two days before had ended his life in order to test the efficacy of a resurrection powder.—New York Tribune.

Eight Children Poisoned.

Among the mining population of a little village called Stockton are three families named Bevans, Davis and Jones. On Monday Mrs. Bevans went away to obtain work or assistance of some kind for her family, who were suffering with hunger. She left her three children, aged 2, 4 and 6 years, respectively, alone. While she was gone the children went out, as one of them has since explained, to find something to eat. They went out to a swamp some distance from the house, where they dug up a white root—probably wild parsnip—that they discovered there and ate of it. They were joined by three of Mr. Davis' children, and two of Mr. Jones' in the meantime, and they all partook of the root. In a short time they were seized with violent convulsions, and were found by a boy named Johns, who came along and heard fearful cries coming from the swamp. Millie Bevans, aged 2; Gussie Jones, aged 6; and Mary Davis, aged 2, were dead. The others were rolling in agony on the ground. The boy procured aid, and the children were conveyed to their homes. A doctor was summoned and the sick children were treated with antidotes. Hopes are entertained of their recovery.—Mauch Chunk (Pa.) Cor. New York World.

How much may be accomplished by untiring industry is shown by the example of a young man of San Francisco. He went to Virginia City, represented that he was a clergyman, made the acquaintance of thirty persons, borrowed money from each to the aggregate of \$1,700, and ran away, all within a week.

MARCH.

Death to King Winter, the cold-blooded tyrant! That held us so long in his iron-bound rule! We crowned him at Christmas, feasted him—New Year, And drank to his health round the great log of Yule; But now we have done with our slavish oblations; A maiden has risen who conquers his might, She is coming, our darling, all rosy with sweetness, To smile at the tyrant and put him to flight.

But see how he blusters in impotent fury, While earth, though rebellious, still yields to his claim! Like an insolent bully he swaggers and rages Against the fair maiden. Old Graybeard, for shame! Loud are your trumpets and sharp are your weapons! What do you know of a fair woman's wiles, The might of her cunning, the strength of her weakness, Or the mischief that lurks in her soft little smiles?

Hearken, O Winter! No prophet is needed— She'll conquer you first, then she'll weep o'er your bier; Her tear-drops in falling will bring forth the roses, And the world will forget that you ever were here. Ay! riot and rage, for your downfall is coming; A word in your ear, O my blustering friend— Your beard tells your sex, but sweet spring is a woman, And the world knows full well how such conflicts all end.—Harper's Weekly.

PITH AND POINT.

A CONNECTICUT man will break a clove in two to make weight.

A LITTLE boy's first pair of trousers always fit if the pockets are deep enough.

A PARROT is said to live 200 years. Barbers do not live to be that age, but they talk more.

THE Chicago baby-show was not an utter failure. It succeeded in making 700 mothers mad at all mankind.

Nobody knows to this day what a time Noah had of it in the ark with the antediluvian ancestor of the present Kentucky mule.

WE can generally tell what a man's going to do next when he puts the lighted end of a cigar into his mouth by mistake.

CALIFORNIA panthers now crawl into hollow logs to escape the pursuit of California girls. Where can California men go?

LITTLE JOHNNIE is quite sure the picture of a Spitz dog he drew on the parlor wall was good, because it made his father mad.

"You call that a trunk, do you?" growled a dejected hotel porter. "It only needs a lightning-conductor to make it look like a boarding-house."

An exchange says it is thought that the time will yet come when members of the choir will be expected to behave during divine service just as well as other folks.

It is with gloomy views of the future that the young Boston man, after laying out 75 cents in caramels for his sweetheart, learns from her owl lips that kissing is aliunde.

A PAIR of deaf mutes were married in Monroe, Ga., a few weeks ago, and now it is more fun than a circus to see them quarrel and make faces at each other with their fingers.

An Oshkosh lady, who was reading to some friends, encountered the words, "Nibelungelied tetology," and cautiously removed her teeth before attempting to pronounce them.

HERE, fix up the constitution so that a man will have the privilege of shooting the fellow who asks for a light from his 25-cent Havana, and hands back the stub of a penny-grab.

THE Leavenworth Times sums up a late breach-of-promise suit in two headlines, thus: "An injured woman sues her deceiver for \$50,000, and she runs 49,950 behind the ticket."

FOR once in the world a New York policeman was on hand the other day when a robbery was committed, but, says the Telegram, he was the robber's victim, and had to be there.

A NEW YORK policeman shot at a mad dog and hit a man in the neck. When you see a policeman pointing his pistol at you, stand still and smile. If you duck or dodge the result is uncertain.

THE coffee roasters of Indianapolis charge each other with using peas, beans, corn, rye, oats, gum-arabic, leather scraps, and other things in getting up their "strictly pure" brands.

A GENTLEMAN, who rather suspected some one was peeping through the keyhole of his office door, investigated with a syringe full of pepper sauce, and went home to find his wife had been cutting wood, and a chip had hit her in the eye.

WAYS AND WILLIS.

Two worshipful cronies, both William by name, Each courted, in union, an o'erwilling dame; But her husband, arriving one day unannounced, With a right lusty kick both the Don Juans "bounced." And I heard him exclaim, "Something wrong, it is clear!" Then he turned to Madame with, "Now, hark you, my dear; Though I cannot approve of your ways, and your wills, I shall never be slow, mind, in footing your Bills."

A War Incident.

How it happens that President Hayes is now in possession of two arms is thus related in an Ohio journal: "Gen. Hayes was wounded in the arm at South Mountain. The surgeons said it must come off, and made all necessary preparations for amputation. The General was at Middletown, Md., at the residence of a gentleman well known here, and this gentleman begged him to allow his family physician—Dr. Bare, of Middletown, also well known here—to take charge of him. He consented; and, although the army surgeons were displeased, the doctor assumed the care of the General, and managed the case so skillfully that amputation was rendered unnecessary."

PROMOTION in the English civil service is so blocked by the number of aged members in it that it is proposed to resort to compulsory retirement.

OUR SPRING ELECTION.

At our spring election, to be held on the first Monday of April next, the electors of this county will be called upon to express their views on bridge-buying by the county. Pursuant to a resolution passed at the January session of the Board of Supervisors of this County, a proposition will be submitted to the voters of Ottawa County to purchase the Spring Lake bridge for \$9,000, and the Lamont bridge for \$1,000. Notwithstanding that it is now understood that the City of Grand Haven is to "keep in repair and maintain the Spring Lake bridge," and Townships of Talmadge and Georgetown the Lamont Bridge, we regard it not at all advisable for the county to pay out the sum of \$10,000, considering that our county is already quite heavily indebted to the State, and our county taxes increasing every year. For who knows how soon after the purchase the county would be called upon to "keep in repair and maintain" her own property? If this plan had been adopted some twenty years ago, there might be some equity in the plea; but, now that other towns have battled through their own difficulties single-handed, we fail to discover any equity in the plan.

For instance, look at our bridge over Black River, which was built at a cost of \$5,000, by the combined efforts of the Township and City of Holland, and paid for by them.

Moreover, the proceedings show, that the committee to whom was submitted the consideration of this matter, were divided, bringing in a majority and a minority report—the majority report being against the purchase of the bridges. In this majority report the committee refer to one very important feature, to-wit: the danger that, if the county would buy these two bridges, "the county would be petitioned and obliged to build a number of bridges throughout the county," and we are of the opinion that this fear is well founded, and therefore confidently believe that the voters of Ottawa County will do like the committee, and vote two to one against the purchase of any such bridges.

THE TAX PAYERS' MEETING.

The meeting which was called on Wednesday evening to consider ways to reduce our city taxation proved an unlucky failure. It was unfortunate, because, while entirely missing its proper object, the discussion was diverted into such a channel as gave it the appearance of an attack upon the public schools.

If such was intended, it is not surprising that the movement did not receive support and sympathy.

Some, at least, of those who signed the call for the meeting when presented to them for that purpose, did not desire or expect that the public schools should be singled out and made the scape goat of the hard times and the high taxes.

It was certainly expected that those who got up the call would have been present to suggest a definite and proper mode of inquiry, as to whether a reduction of expenses in city and schools could be made, without impairing the efficiency of the one, or the usefulness of the other. In this necessary preliminary, they failed, and the only action suggested, was to chop off an important branch of the school, without stopping, to find out whether it would be wise or proper to do so.

And this failure was such a pity, when there is so much work for such a meeting in a proper direction. I dare not ask you for room, except for a few figures. This city collected in taxes on the assessment roll this year, \$18,411.77; this large sum was squeezed out of 600 tax payers, almost all of whom are persons only owning a cheap cottage and garden, and depending upon their daily wages for a livelihood.

The average amount taken from each tax-payer is over \$30! When we consider the fact that the wages of labor have reached the lowest point known in thirty years before in this neighborhood, and that many of our people can barely support their families, do you wonder that they complain of high taxes? The fact that they stop with complaining, speaks well for their character as quiet, law abiding citizens.

The tax gatherer says that there are nearly twice as many this year as last, who were unable to pay their taxes, and some were tax payers last year, who are supported by the city this year. Our poor expenses are increasing at an alarming rate, reaching the amount of \$300 a month. The poor must be taken care of, if it takes the last dollar to feed them.

In view of these facts, is it at all unreasonable, to ask that the money which costs our people so much hard labor, shall be very carefully and sparingly expended, and that if we can devise any proper means to reduce the heavy burden of taxes, that it shall be done? H. D. P.

Gov. ROBINSON of New York has disappointed a host of applicants by nominating Gen. George B. McClellan to the office of Superintendent of Public Works.

LAST week we received the Philadelphia *Weekly Times* on our table, a new, very large, weekly newspaper. Its appearance is captivating as a newspaper, furnishing a great variety of reading matter, and handsomely printed. If the proprietors will continue such a paper, it will, no doubt, become one of the foremost papers in the Union, and we will be happy to add her name to our exchange list. The *Weekly Times* will be issued every Saturday on a large double sheet of fifty-six columns. In addition to being the largest of the Eastern weeklies, it will be the cheapest and most attractive newspaper for all classes of readers, published in the Union. In Literature, Science, Art, Agriculture, Household Economy, Fashion, Social Sketches, Wit and Humor, Politics, Industry, Commerce, Trade, Finance, Markets, Correspondence and General News, it will be unsurpassed by any other like publication in this or any country. One of the distinctive features of the *Weekly Times*, commencing with its first number, will be a series of Chapters of the Unwritten History of the Civil War, from leading actors in the cabinet, in the field, in the forum, North and South.

Now that the recruiting offices in the city of Chicago are temporarily closed, parties are constantly applying at Sheridan's headquarters for enrollment in the army. Of course they are informed that the enlistment of recruits has reached the limit allowed by law, and that they must wait until some of the boys are killed, die of disease, or are discharged, from which several causes the number is being constantly reduced. Of the raw recruits enlisted since last August about eight hundred have been assigned to Custer's old regiment, which now numbers 1,200 men, including officers.

A Pleasant Duty.

It is always a pleasure to recommend a good article, especially one that so admirably sustains all recommendations as does Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, being perfectly reliable in every respect. A severe cough or a neglected cold yields readily to its wonderful power. By it the worst cases of Asthma and Bronchitis are cured in the shortest time possible. Consumption and Cough worn patients will remember this remedy is guaranteed to give immediate relief. Dr. King's New Discovery is pleasant to the taste and perfectly harmless. As you value your existence you can not afford to be without it. Give it a trial. Trial bottles free. For sale by Wm. Van Patten, also by J. O. Doesburg, Holland, Michigan.

Births.

On the 7th inst., twin daughters, to MR. & MRS. J. H. NIBBEKINK. HOLLAND, Mich., March 7th, 1877.

Married.

SMITH-BREWER—At the M. E. Church Parsonage, Holland, Mich., March 22nd, by Rev. Wm. Coplin, Mr. Wesley D. Smith of Jackson, Mich., and Miss Lena Brewer, of Holland, Mich.

New Advertisements.

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers and Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Fancy Goods.



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed. HOLLAND, March 24, 1877. 6-17.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss: At a session of the Probate Court of the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on Tuesday the twentieth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Wilhelmina Plugger, Cornelia Plugger, and Maalke Plugger, minors.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Hettie DeJong, guardian of said estate, praying that she may be empowered and licensed to sell certain real estate in said petition described for the purposes therein set forth. Thereupon it is ordered, that Thursday the Twenty-sixth day of April next at one o'clock in the afternoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the next of kin of said minors and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "HOLLAND CITY NEWS," a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy. (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate. 6-5w

Election Notice.

CLERK'S OFFICE, City of Holland, }
March 21, 1877.
To the Electors of the City of Holland:

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Common Council of the city of Holland, held March 21, 1877, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted and ordered submitted to the vote of the electors of said city:

Whereas, In the opinion of the Common Council of the city of Holland there will be required by said city for public purposes to be paid for from one or more of the general funds of said city during the fiscal year commencing on the third Monday in March, A. D. 1877, a greater amount than can be raised by tax or loan during said fiscal year, owing to a large increase in the demands for the support of the poor of the city; and

Whereas, Such amount cannot be raised or appropriated, nor such liability incurred during said fiscal year, unless the proposition involving the raising of such additional amount as aforesaid shall be sanctioned by a majority vote of the electors of said city, voting upon the proposition, at the next annual city election; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Common Council of the city of Holland, that an additional amount of one thousand dollars (being an amount not exceeding and less than two per cent of the assessed valuation of the property in said city as shown by the last preceding tax roll, and additional to the one and one-quarter per cent or aggregate amount which the Common Council may raise by general tax during the said fiscal year upon the taxable real and personal property in the city, for the purpose of defraying the general expenses and liabilities of the corporation exclusive of school taxes, as provided in the city charter) shall be and the same is hereby raised and appropriated for the support of the poor of the city for and during the said fiscal year, commencing on the third Monday in March, A. D. 1877; that the said amount of one thousand dollars shall be credited to the "Poor Fund" of the city, said fund being one of the general funds of said city; and that said amount shall be raised by general tax upon the taxable real and personal property in the city and shall be spread upon the next annual assessment roll; and be it further

Resolved, That in accordance with the provisions of Title XXI of the city charter, the above resolution, proposing to raise by tax for the support of the poor of the city the additional amount of one thousand dollars, be and the same is hereby submitted to a vote of the electors of the city of Holland, voting upon the question, at the next annual city election, to be held on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1877; that at said election the vote shall be by ballot; and that each ballot shall contain the words: "For the raising and appropriating of an additional amount of one thousand dollars for the support of the poor of the city," or, "AGAINST the raising and appropriating of an additional amount of one thousand dollars for the support of the poor of the city," as the elector in each case may designate.

By order of the Common Council of the city of Holland.

JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.

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:

CITY 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 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 expires.

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.

Farm for Sale.

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

THE CITY HOTEL,

E. KILLEAN, PROPRIETOR.

Washington St., - - Grand Haven, Mich.

First-Class Accommodations.

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.

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; Apples, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing. No money required down Inquire of J. VAN LANDEGEND. HOLLAND, April 19

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 Samelt and Emma Samelt of the City of Holland, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and William Kattie, 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 19th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day, in Liber "V" of Mortgages, on page 423, which said Mortgage, was on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1876, duly assigned by William Kattie to Charles Storing, of Holland, City, Ottawa County, Michigan, and said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock, p. m., of said day, in Liber "VI" of Mortgages, on page 231. And whereas there is now due and unpaid at this date, on said Mortgage the sum of \$166.45 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 nature in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, for principal and interest, said attorney fee and costs and expenses of advertising and sale allowed by law, at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder on the Third (3) day of April, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven in said county, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county. The said mortgaged premises to be sold are described as follows, viz: all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, to-wit: the east half of lot numbered four (4) in block numbered twenty nine (29) according to the plat of said city, of record as of the Village of Holland in the Registers Office of Ottawa County, State of Michigan.

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

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.

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 G. 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.

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.

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

ROCHESTER SEEDS.

Reid's Floral Tribute, a book of 95 pages with Colored Plates, describes 500 varieties of Flowers, Vegetables, Bulbs, &c. Price 10 cts. This with 6 pks.

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. Z. REID.

Mention this Paper Rochester, N. Y.

\$900.00

Profit in 6 months is good! One industrious young man has made the above sum in 14 months—from August to January—causing for the illustrated "IN-DOOR AND OUT," price \$5.00 per annum, including any one of the fine oil chromos, "On the Banks of the American River," or "Virginia Vista," each 250 inches. A reliable Agent wanted in every county to canvass for this combination. Address at once, National Printing Co., 74 & 76 Randolph St., Chicago. 4-25 circular free. Sample paper 4 cts.

Notings.

ELECTION tickets printed cheap for cash at this office.

Misses Kate and Maggie Plugger are home from Kalamazoo, during spring vacation.

MR. SEBA Ledboer is home from Ann Arbor. Studying seems to agree with Seba, he looks well.

List of letters remaining in Post-Office at Holland, Michigan, March 22, 1877: John Jansen, William McFall.

WM. VERBEEK P. M.

ATTY. Gen. Devens states that he will appear in person before the supreme court in cases to which the United States is a party.

THE Spring session of the Classis of Holland will be held at Zeeland, in the Reformed Church, on Wednesday, the 4th day of April.

MR. VAN HALTAREN, of Grand Haven, requests us to say that there is no understanding between him and Mr. L. M. S. Smith in regard to the Grand Haven Post-office.

HERE, like everywhere else, people are looking for more stable business. Messrs. L. D. Vissers, A. Westmaas and J. De Beer, have traded or disposed of their property, and gone to farming.

The semi-annual meeting of the Holland City Temperance Society, for the election of officers, etc., will be held at Kenyon's Hall, on Tuesday, March 27th, at 7 p. m. All the members will please attend.

At a session of President Hayes' cabinet it was resolved, on Wednesday last, by a vote of 4 to 3, not to withdraw the troops from Louisiana; and unanimously agreed to call an extra session of Congress by the 4th of June.

WE learn from good sources that the Republicans in this city intend to hold ward caucuses, and from there send their delegates to a city caucus or convention. This will avoid the ballot-stuffing in the old-fashioned city caucuses.

WE call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Messrs. Joslin & Breyman. These gentlemen carry a truly magnificent stock of watches, jewelry and fancy goods, and are able to suit the most fastidious.—Call and see them.

Most of our room will be occupied by the city in this issue. The annual settlement is no small job for the officials engaged, and should be carefully read by everybody who takes an interest in his own home, and the corporation in which it is located.

On Thursday last the bell once more pealed forth its doleful sounds. Well, if the Council can stand the bull-dozing and extra taxes—so can we. However, we shall not give up the project of a clock! What have the squealers about high taxes to say about this?

WE have received *Scribner's Monthly* and *St. Nicholas* for April. These superb Magazines are a literary treat. For selected reading matter, poetry and prose, and for mechanical execution, they are undoubtedly unsurpassed, and deserve the patronage of the entire nation.

A REPUBLICAN Township Caucus has been called to meet on Thursday, the 29th inst., at the townhouse of the Township of Holland. All the Republican voters of the Township are respectfully invited to attend.

MANY REPUBLICANS.

EVERY day we see loads of brick passing to the building-site of E. Van der Veen's new block. The brick looks well and comes from the yard of Veeneklaasen & Bolks. This brick will make a solid building, and will be nicely adapted for a clock-tower on the corner. Don't forget it!

SOME of our young men are accused of being troublesome and hilarious in religious meetings, and an instance of this kind on Sunday evening last in the M. E. Church, may possibly lead to prosecution of the guilty parties. We advise the young men to read the law in such case made and provided before they repeat it.

WE are happy to announce to the friends of Mr. Jacob O. Doesburg that he is slowly improving. We also wish to remind his friends that his business is going right along under the supervision of Mr. A. M. Kanter, as guardian, and the personal attendance of Mr. Henry M. Ferry, a young gentleman of undoubted ability as a druggist.

PURSUANT to a call a public meeting was held in Kenyon's Hall, in regard to our public schools, on Wednesday evening last. It hardly came up to the expectations of its promoters, very little light being thrown on the real question. The votes taken are no real indicators of the sentiment of the meeting, for the simple reason that both sides were not presented with sufficient force and detailed accuracy.

WOODEN bowls turned at St. Johns, Mich., are exported to Great Britain.

DELAWARE peach-growers are buoyant over the prospects of an unusually large crop.

H. GEZON's new store is nearing completion, and will soon open his doors to the public.

MAILS are now carried from New York to New Orleans in sixty-four hours and thirty-five minutes.

A SCHOOL excursion from North Holland passed through here on Wednesday to Zeeland, numbering ten sleighs.

SENATOR Sherman has a little adopted daughter whom he took from a New York orphan asylum when she was a baby.

THE Detroit fish hatchery last season distributed eight million young whitefish in the streams and lakes in lower Michigan.

DURING the past winter, it is estimated, a million bison have been killed in western Texas, for their hides alone, the carcasses being left to rot on the prairies.

GRANT says he lost faith in civil-service reform when the man who passed the best examination under the George William Curtis rules was sent to the penitentiary.

THE Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railroad extends over 3,195 miles, and the whole system, when completed, will cover 4,423, a greater mileage than any American road can show.

SINCE the confirmation of Hayes Cabinet, Zachariah's confidence in human nature has weakened to such an extent that the balsamic charm of the matutinal cock-tail is important to revive it.

RANDALL happened into the Massachusetts assembly the other day, and both houses took a recess in order to grasp the ex-speaker by the hand. Then they returned to a consideration of the Spitz dog.

JAMES K. Polk died ever so long ago, but his widow survives, and the legislature of Tennessee never adjourns *sine die* without doing themselves the pleasure, and the memory of Polk the honor, of calling upon her.

RECENT experiments at Antwerp, Belgium, for lighting up the river and the harbor with electric light have been very successful. It is believed that this mode of lighting will now be generally adopted for the lighting up of large spaces.

SLEIGHING has been first-rate for the last two weeks, and the stove factory of E. Van der Veen & Co., are daily receiving more stove bolts. Logs and wood are also coming in quite thick again, and altogether we are having a second busy winter season.

THE Boston *Globe* concludes that the change of front of both parties on the question of State's rights is not to be regretted, it being probable that, as a result, we shall get something like a rational agreement as to the fundamental principles of the government.

A Democratic Caucus will be held in the Townhouse, in the Township of Holland, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Township offices. All Democratic voters are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Democratic Township Committee.

EDW. ORR and Hilton Ketchum, the two tramps, of whose arrest we made mention in our last issue, were tried on a charge of conspiracy to commit crime, on Tuesday last. They were found guilty by the jury and sentenced to the Detroit House of Correction for the term of eighty days.

THE long suffering illness of one of our respected citizens, Mr. J. Meyers, terminated on Monday last. He was fully prepared to die, and remained conscious to within a few minutes of his death. The funeral ceremonies took place on Wednesday forenoon at Hope Church, from thence the corpse was taken to Saugatuck for interment, by the Free Masons of this city, of which order he was a member.

THE Holland City Butter Tub Manufacturing Company are out with illustrated circulars to introduce their valuable patent to the country at large. They are pushing their manufactory to completion with all possible dispatch, and expect to commence operations in a few weeks. We notice lots of bolts on their premises, and more coming every day, preparatory to being cut up for manufacture. We hope their efforts will be crowned with success.

SIGNOR DASSI of Milan is bent on organizing a direct line of steamers between his native land and the United States. He has demonstrated to the Milanese capitalists that such a line would absorb all the trade of the various Mediterranean nations with the United States. The project has already been entertained by the Italian shipbuilders, who propose fitting up 3,000 ton steamers, on the improved systems, so as to consume only twenty-five tons of coal per day.

WANTED—New Maple syrup or sugar in pay for the News.

COUNT Von Arnim is reported dying at Nice. His son has been summoned with the utmost haste.

EXTENSIVE peat-beds in the vicinity of Iowa City are to be worked by a company of the business men of the place.

THE excavation of Twentieth street, in Denver, Col., for city purposes, revealed the presence of gold in paying quantities.

Ex-Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, is in Columbia, S. C., negotiating for the establishment there of large cotton factories.

CHARLES Von Prestenstein, republican, treasurer of Manistee, Mich., has left for parts unknown, taking with him somewhere near \$1,000 of township money.

It is reported that it cost Hamilton Fish \$50,000 a year to draw his \$8,000 salary as secretary of state, and that Everts, who isn't overly rich, doesn't know just how he will make ends meet.

A TUNNEL under Boston common, to connect the Boston and Albany and the Boston and Providence railroad tracks with those of the northern railroads, is a pretty little Yankee project.

THE London *Telegraph* remarks that the amount of national debt repaid already by the government of the United States since the war "puts to shame all that England has done in the same way for the last century or more."

THE paint makers are grinding up Egyptian mummies for the fine brown color which they make when powdered. This color is due to the asphaltum with which the cloths wrapped around the mummies was impregnated.

JAPAN, when she entered into commercial relations with other powers, promised to put lighthouses around her coast, and now has 36, ten being of the first class, and employs 26 Europeans and 100 Japs in the lighthouse service.

A FORMER resident of Fond du Lac, Wis., now of Pittsburgh, has patented a process for converting iron into steel, the right to use it in Wisconsin and Michigan having sold for \$80,000; the right for Pennsylvania being held for a round million.

A ROOM in the Jail at Troy N. Y., has been furnished with blue-glass windows, and the properties of the violet ray tested upon prisoners. Two suffering from acute rheumatism have been benefited, and one who suffered intensely from neuralgia has been completely cured.

QUITE a number of our exchanges are asking: Where is Chandler (Zach)? Well, Zach landed the beast all right, and now he is enjoying his bottle, very likely. But the question involuntarily arises to our mind: How does he like the looks of the beast since it is landed?

WHILE the Government is shipping granite from Maine to build a Post Office in Atlanta, Ga., and marble from Vermont for headstones in the national cemetery at Marietta, there is within sight of the new Post Office an uncovered mountain of granite, and not twenty miles from Marietta there are inexhaustible quarries of the finest marble.

WHEN recently at the Khedivial Geographical Society M. de Lesseps was explaining the scheme for inundating the Sahara, and wanted something where to point on the map, Gen. Stone, the President, drew his sword, and courteously presented it. But M. de Lesseps gracefully declined, saying that he was a man of peace, and preferred M. Bourdon's cane for his purpose.

Gov. COLQUITT of Georgia has a Dromio in the person of a member of the Legislature, Mr. B., who so strongly resembles the ruler of the State that he is constantly mistaken for him. Scores of hungry office seekers besiege the amiable B., and he, being waggishly inclined, promises them whatever they want in the blandest manner, and poor Colquitt is obliged to endure the complications which ensue.

OF Peaches the *Country Gentlemen* says: "The liability to rot in Hale's Early just at ripening has greatly lessened its value, and we recommend caution in planting it extensively. Corledge's Favorite is a reliable and valuable sort in most localities. Crawford's Early has a wider approval in this country than any other peach. Crawford's Late stands well, but is a poor bearer in many places. The old Red Cheek Melocoton is usually regarded as superceded by these, but still has a good deal of merit as a market sort. Stump the World, we fear, may be too late for your latitude (Northern New York), otherwise it is an excellent peach. Oldmixon Free-stone would probably succeed better, and Large Early York is a popular early sort. Among the new sorts the Arnsden and Alexander are well worth trying on a moderate scale on account of their extreme earliness combined with desirable qualities."

Drs. ANNIS & BROEK,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
No. 36, 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.

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.

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S
BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,
—AT—
NO. 23 RIVER STREET,
Holland, - - - Michigan

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

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

84-1y W. & H. ELFERDINK.

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

J. W. Bosman,
Merchant Tailor,
Dealer in all kinds of
Ready Made
AND
CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING
Moved into his
NEW BRICK STORE

One door West of VAN LANDEGEND & MELLIS and now offers a full line of goods and at such reasonable prices, that it will be to the advantage of every one to come and inquire. We have ample facilities 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. 42-1y

BOOKBINDING!

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

A. CLOETINGH.
MUSKEGON, Sept. 4, 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.

H. Wijkhuijsen,
ELGIN WARE.



Watchmaker and Jeweler.

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

No. 52, Eighth Street.

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

CALL AND SEE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.
H. WIJKHUIJSEN,
J. ALBERS.

NEW FIRM!

G. Van Putten.

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

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

The Goods are first-class
PRICES ARE LOW.

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

CALL AND SEE.

G. VAN PUTTEN.
HOLLAND, Aug. 2, 1876.

I. P. THIBOUT,
MERCHANT TAILOR

Has removed his business to
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH
79 Monroe Street.

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

Repairing Neatly Done
GIVE US A TRIAL.

5.18 I. P. THIBOUT.

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 elegantly and solid, from the best material with mathematical precision, for Constant Family use or manufacturing purposes. Always ready at a moment's notice to do its day's work, never out of order, and will last a generation with moderate care; easy to understand and manage; light, smooth, and swift running, like the well-regulated movement of a fine watch; Simple, Compact, Efficient and Reliable, with all the valuable improvements to be found in the highest priced Machines, warranted to do the same work, the same way, and as rapid and smooth as a 5th Machine. An acknowledged triumph of ingenious mechanical skill, essentially the working woman's friend, and far in advance of all ordinary machines, for absolute Strength, Reliability and general usefulness; will Hem, Felt, Tuck, Seam, Quilt, Bind, Braid, Cord, Gather, Ruffle, Shirr, Plait, Fold, Scallop, Roll, Embroider, Run up Braidings, &c., with wonderful rapidity, neatness and ease, sews the strongest lasting stitch equally fine and smooth through all kinds of goods, from cambric to several thicknesses of broadcloth or leather, with fine or coarse cotton, linen, silk or twine. Gives perfect satisfaction. Will earn its cost several times over in a season in the work it does, or make a good living for any man or woman who desires to use it for that purpose; works so faithful and easy the servants or children can use it without damage. Price of Machine with light table, fully equipped for family work, \$20. Half Case, Cover, 8 1/2 Drawers and Cabinet Styles each at corresponding low rates. Safe delivery guaranteed, free from damage. Explanatory pamphlets illustrated with engravings of the several styles of Machines, references, variety of sewing, &c., mailed free. Confidential terms with liberal inducements to enterprising Clergymen, Teachers, Business Men, Traveling or Local Agents, &c., who desire exclusive Agencies, furnished on application. Address John H. Kendall & Co., 421 Broadway, New York. 2-1y

Meat Market.

No. 76, Eighth St.

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

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

Come and Give us a Trial.

VAN DEN BERG & BRAAM.

HOLLAND, Feb. 24, 1877.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

I've wandered in the village, Tom,
I've sat beneath the tree
Upon the school-house play-ground,
Which sheltered you and me.
But none were there to greet me, Tom,
And few were left to know
That played with us upon the green,
Some twenty years ago.

The green is just as green, Tom—
Barefooted boys at play
Were sporting, just as we did then,
With spirits just as gay;
But the master sleeps upon the hill,
Which, coated o'er with snow,
Afforded us a sliding-place,
Just twenty years ago.

The old school-house is altered now,
The benches are replaced
By new ones, very like the same
Our pen-knife had defaced;
But the same old bricks are in the walls,
The bell swings to and fro,
It's music just the same, dear Tom,
It's twenty years ago.

The spring that bubbled 'neath the hill,
Close by the spreading beech,
Is very low—'twas once so high,
That we could almost reach;
And kneeling down to get a drink,
Dear Tom, I started so,
To see how much that I had changed,
Since twenty years ago.

Near by the spring, upon the elm,
You know I cut your name—
Your sweetheart's just beneath it, Tom,
And you did mine the same.
Some heartless wretch hath peeled the bark,
'Twas dying, sure, but slow,
Just as the one whose name we cut,
Died twenty years ago.

My eyelids had been dry, Tom,
But tears came in my eyes:
I thought of her I loved so well,
Those early, broken ties—
I visited the old churchyard,
And took some flowers to strew
Upon the graves of those we loved,
Some twenty years ago.

Some are in the churchyard laid,
Some sleep beneath the sea—
But few are left of our old class
Excepting you and me;
And when our time shall come, Tom,
And we are called to go,
I hope they'll lay us where we played,
Just twenty years ago.

THE LOST BANK NOTE.

"James," said Mrs. Garret, while sitting at breakfast one morning, "I don't like that new girl. I have my suspicions about her."

"About Ann?" returned Mr. Garret, in surprise. "Why, it's only a few days ago that I heard you boasting to Mrs. Brenner you had the best cook in New York."

"So she is a good cook. I don't expect to get such another for twice the wages. It is not about the work—she does all that well—but I've no trust in her."

"What has she done?" "What has she done?" echoed the lady, somewhat sharply. "Nothing, of course, or I'd send her packing! But she's sly and secret, and won't tell me anything about herself; and has ridiculous airs about sleeping alone, and won't even allow Amanda inside her bedroom door. There's something wrong, depend upon it. If there wasn't a screw loose somewhere she would not be here for such low wages."

"If that's a fault against her you can raise them," suggested Mr. Garret. "There, James, you may as well go to your office, if that's all you have to say," cried the lady of the house. "But mark my words before you go, I'll find Ann Walker out before long."

Mr. Garret sighed as he rose to depart. He well knew that remonstrance would avail nothing, for Mrs. Garret's prejudices were as the laws of the Medes and Persians that changeth not, so he took himself off without another word.

"Amanda!" cried the lady, when left alone, "bring Horace up."

In response to this summons a large, slatternly girl of 11 or 12 made her appearance from the basement, with a little boy in her arms, who made a snatch at an egg-stand and knocked it on the floor in passing the table.

"You awkward, careless gypsy!" cried Mrs. Garret, with great spirit; "that's the second thing you've broken this morning. Who do you think is going to pay for all you destroy? Come here, Horace, love, and have a nice piece of toast. What is Ann doing, Amanda?"

"She's dressing the turkey, mum."

"Did she scour the front steps this morning?"

"Yes, mum; she got up at 5 o'clock to do it."

"Go and tell her I expect her to wash the drawing-room windows before dinner."

"Upon my word," muttered Mrs. Garret, resentfully, as Amanda retired to carry her message, "I'll pull her pride down for her a bit. Must wash the steps at 5 in the morning, forsooth, lest folks see her at it. I'll take that out of her!"

In a few minutes Ann came up to clear the dishes off. She was tall and well-proportioned, about 20 years of age, her face pale, refined in features, not handsome, but singularly intelligent and earnest in its expression.

She looked a little anxious and troubled as she noiselessly arranged the room, and when she was ready to go she said, in a very soft voice:

"May I ask a favor, ma'am, that the cleaning of the front windows be put off till early in the morning?"

"No," answered the mistress, curtly, "I want them done now."

"I don't wish to be seen by passers-by," she urged, almost pleadingly. "It is of importance for me not to be seen by—by some one who might know me."

"You will obey my orders, girl, or leave the house!" returned Mrs. Garret, beginning to quiver with temper.

The servant curtsied and withdrew. In a few minutes she was at the windows, but in a close sunbonnet, to Mrs. Garret's unspeakable disgust.

"I think I can see through my lady," was her inward comment. "She's some jailbird the detectives are after. I'll lay a trap for her, and if she's not caught in it my penetration isn't much."

Rising from her sewing machine, which she had been busily plying in Master Horace's behalf, while her brain busily revolved, she unlocked her desk, took from it a \$20 note, carefully marked the number, and dropped it, as if by acci-

dent, under the edge of the table. Then she cut and basted some more work, making rubbish enough about the floor to insure the servant having to use her dustpan before dinner. By the time this was accomplished she discovered little Horace and the machine in such danger of coming to grief together that, first driving that innocent to the other side of the room, and then picking up the scattered shuttles and reels, she called Ann up stairs to put the parlor to rights, and left the room, taking Horace with her.

When Mr. Garret came home to dinner he saw by his wife's portentous face that something dreadful had occurred.

"James," said she, solemnly, "I have found that girl out in a theft."

"Who? Amanda?"

"Pshaw! No, your superior girl, Ann. She has helped herself to \$20 of mine."

"Good gracious!" cried Mr. Garret, pausing in the act of carving the turkey.

"Yes; it was a \$20 note which—ahem—happened to fall out of my desk on the floor this forenoon. I was busy with Horace and so—ahem—forgot to pick it up before I left the room. When I came down to dinner I instantly missed it, and the abandoned creature actually said she might have swept it into the dustpan and burnt it. Fortunately I have the number of it, and after dinner you must go immediately and fetch a policeman."

Bewildered, though far from convinced by the proof of Ann's guilt which his spouse cited, Mr. Garret suffered himself to be sent off on his errand of justice, and soon returned with a detective, armed with a warrant, and Ann was imperatively rung up, while Amanda was ordered to remain, that she might take a warning from the event to take place.

"Ann," said her master, feeling very small, "Mrs. Garret misses some money, and this man has come to—"

"Find it, my dear," rejoined the officer, who had been regarding her with undisguised interest. "So if you'll hand over the keys of your kit we'll proceed to business instanter."

"And," said Mrs. Garret, sternly, "if the stolen property is found in your possession, you will go to prison, miss—that you shall."

Ann's white face slowly kindled with a scorching red; her large dark eyes dilated with a deep horror; her lips turned pale; her breath seemed to leave her in a gasp.

"You accuse—me of theft?" she faltered.

Mr. Garret silently put her into a chair. She looked as if the shock would strike her dead.

"Do you deny," demanded Mrs. Garret, none the less spitefully for this attention, "that you picked up that \$20 bill that was dropped on the carpet, just on this spot, this afternoon? Haven't you got it in your pocket, or trunk, or hidden about your bedroom at this moment? Go on with the search, Mr. Officer; she's determined not to confess. It was a national bank bill for \$20, numbered 109,933."

"Seems to me I've seen your face before this, my gal," muttered the officer, confidentially. "You'll please fork over the key of your kit, young woman."

With trembling hands Ann waved him off, and untied a ribbon from about her neck, on which a small key was suspended.

As she gave it to him a sort of sob shook her, and large tears rushed in a torrent down her cheeks.

"I'll show the way," said the mistress of the house, sure by these signs of sorrow that the note was about to be discovered. "James, keep your eye on the unprincipled wretch, for there's no knowing what she may do."

Arriving at Ann's miserable bedroom the officer coolly rifled the pockets of all the dresses to be found hanging up, and not finding what he sought dragged the single trunk out under the skylight, and unlocked it.

Very neatly arranged were poor Ann Walker's simple belongings. Some daintily frilled underclothing, smelling of lavender, her modest Sunday apparel folded by itself in silver paper, a box of plain linen collars and cuffs, one or two books of such unexpected titles as "Longfellow's Hyperion," "The Holy Grail," by Tennyson, and some of Madame Michelet's in the original French and a beautiful mother-of-pearl desk in the very bottom, with the silver initials "A. W. A." in a silver monogram on the top.

"Now I'm blest if this ain't a pretty kit for a servant girl," remarked the detective, trying to pry it open with a pen-knife.

"A wholesale robber," groaned Mrs. Garret, clasping her hands; "and to think that I have harbored—"

"Hullo," cried the detective, opening the lid, and taking out a silver photograph case, richly chased, and garnished with an elaborate monogram, "Who's this?"

Then the pair had a fine surprise. Opening the case, they saw two cartes—one of a majestic-looking military man, apparently about 60, and the other of a young girl clad in silk and richest lace, whose face bore the exact similitude of Ann Walker's vignette.

"By the hooky!" ejaculated the officer, a light breaking all over his face, and astonishment preventing further articulation.

Taking a greasy pocket-book out of his pocket he opened it, and drew forth a photograph, which was Ann Walker's vignette.

"Them two's the same gal?" asked he, eagerly.

"Yes," answered the lady with a glance.

"I thought I had spotted that gal the moment I set eyes on her," cried the man, exultingly; "and to think of me finding her after all, and three of us a-huntin' for her these six months. I'm a made man. Won't the General plank down the thousand pounds reward? Hooray!"

"What do you mean?" asked Mrs. Garret. She began to believe she had been sheltering a very great criminal indeed.

"What do I mean?" grinned the detective. "Why, that you have made the orkardest mistake, missis, you ever made in your life. You've heard of Gen. Arnim as lives in the marble palace up the Hudson?"

"Of course I have—indeed have some acquaintance with him." "Or would give the universe to scrape one," she might with truth have added.

"That's unlucky for you," observed the officer, with an obvious lack of sympathy; "for you see, this here cook as you have accused of stealing, is his only daughter and heiress!"

"What?"

Mrs. Garret sat down on a broken-backed chair, with a face as pale as a ghost.

To think that her penetration should have served her so ill as to suffer her to insult this lady—this daughter of one of the grandest magnates of society.

"How in heaven's name can I apologize for my mistake?" she gasped. "I'll die of shame outright!"

"Meanwhile, we haven't found the bank note," observed the officer with malice prepense. "Shall I go on with the search?"

"No, no! gracious sake, leave me! Let me think!" groaned our friend in real anguish of mind.

So the officer went down stairs with a very different manner from that in which he had ascended.

Meanwhile the following interview had taken place between the master of the house and the accused:

"Sir," said the latter, as soon as they were alone. "I think you have the feelings of a gentleman. Further concealment is useless, and before I leave this house I owe you an explanation."

Mr. Garret thought this was the beginning of a confession of guilt, and said:

"Yes, Ann," very sadly, but kindly. "I am not what I seem," pursued Miss Arnim, in an agitated manner.

"You may have heard of, six months ago, Gen. Arnim's daughter, who disappeared?"

"Heavens," muttered Mr. Garret, who feared poor Ann was insane.

"My father," slowly continued Miss Arnim, "wished me to marry a gentleman who was in every way repugnant to me, I having already given my heart to another whose want of fortune was his only fault. I would not disobey my father by following the dictates of my heart, yet how could I go through the daily sorrow of thwarting his express wishes! I resolved to escape from both temptations at a time, and I could think of no way in which I could more securely hide myself than by going into service for awhile. I confided my story to the good manageress of the 'Domestic Training Institution,' who was a friend of mine, and through her influence I came here with the determination of doing my duty as conscientiously as it was possible. You have seen the result, Mr. Garret."

She burst into tears, though her eyes flashed through them with proud indignation.

By this time the earnestness of her manner and the calm refinement of her language had carried the conviction of truth to her listener's heart. He gazed at her in amazement and distress, while a flood of shame dyed his brow.

The detective now entered, and, with a deeply respectful obeisance to the woman he had treated so insolently ten minutes ago, said:

"Please accept my humble service, Miss Arnim, and to pardon my mistake. What can I do for you, miss?"

"Bring a cab, if you please," said Miss Arnim. Then turning to her former master, she said, pleadingly:

"Let me ask as a particular favor, sir, that I may be permitted to go without meeting Mrs. Garret again. I can imagine now," she added, with a trembling voice, "what innocent and friendless girls feel when they are suspected wrongfully."

Little more remains to be said. The young lady had her wish, and returned to her father's house without another encounter with the amiable mistress; and so overjoyed was the General to receive back her whom he had bitterly mourned as lost by his own cruelty that her engagement to Mr. Merville, a rising young lawyer, was immediately afterward arranged with much rejoicing.

Little Master Horace proved, some weeks afterward, to be the real cause of that bank note's disappearance. It was found stuffed into the cavity under the shuttle of his mamma's sewing machine.

Bismarck's Troubles.

Bismarck is having an unhappy experience as Chancellor of the German empire, and he complains that his health is suffering under the worry and trouble that he is subjected to by his political adversaries, and also in consequence of the lukewarm support he receives from some of the Cabinet Ministers.

In a recent speech in the Reichstag he cited the case of Gen. Von Stosch, Chief of Admiralty, who forced upon the Premier a vast amount of labor in preparing the correspondence to show the necessity of the reduction in the Admiralty estimates which Bismarck advocated, and then, when the matter came up for discussion in the Reichstag, Von Stosch at once consented to the desired reduction upon the demand being made by the Liberals. What he would not do for the Chancellor he would do for the enemies of the latter, and when Bismarck narrated the circumstances in his speech Von Stosch at once tendered his resignation. The Emperor, however, declines to accept it, and the unfriendly Minister remains to harass his chief.

The new Church Property Tax law of Maine exempts from taxation church property worth not more than \$5,000.

SOMNAMBULISTIC CAPERS.

Remarkable Acrobatic Performance of a Detroit Young Lady in Her Sleep.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

One of the most remarkable exhibitions of somnambulism ever given in this city took place about 1 o'clock Saturday morning near the corner of High and Sixth streets. The principal actor in the serio-comic drama was an 18-year-old miss, named Annie Barton, and she was first discovered by C. W. Hedges. He was on his way home when his attention was attracted by a queer-looking object seated upon the top of a grapevine arbor just over the fence. Stopping, Mr. Hedges looked at the figure until he saw it move, when he spoke to it, but received no answer. At this juncture, Capt. C. C. Starkweather, of the Trumbull Avenue Police Station, came along Sixth street on his way home. He was stopped by Mr. Hedges, who pointed out the queer figure, and they were not long in doubt as to the nature of the apparition. "It's a woman," said Capt. Starkweather, and "she must be asleep!" continued Mr. Hedges. Arriving at that conclusion, the men opened the gate, and, walking to the arbor, called to the sleeping girl, but received no reply. Capt. Starkweather then began climbing up the arbor, at which the girl started on a lively run, and, going the whole length of the arbor roof, made a jump, clearing a space of about eight feet, alighting on the roof of a woodshed.

This maneuver astonished the men, who awakened Mr. Thompson and his family and told them that there was a sleep-walker upon their woodshed. Soon Mr. Thompson, his wife and son joined Mr. Hedges and the Captain in the chase. What was their surprise to find Miss Barton had clambered from the shed to the wing, and thence to the apex of the roof of the main building, where she stood quietly leaning against the chimney. Finally a ladder was procured and young Thompson climbed to the side of the roof, but, getting there, found it so covered with snow and ice that it was impossible for him to reach the girl. So down he came, and the ladder was carried to the front of the house, where it was put in position, with one end against the roof peak. This time Capt. Starkweather took off his boots and climbed up. The girl stood quietly until he was within a few feet of her, when she ran toward the wing, and sliding went from one roof to the other; thence she jumped back to the grape arbor, and, before any of the men could get to her, jumped to the ground, and, dashing through a back gate, ran up High street.

The chase was continued to the Crawford Street Park, where she was captured. Then it was found that she was completely dressed, with the exception of a hat and shawl, and that during all of her hazardous midnight ramble she had not received the slightest injury. She was taken to the Trumbull Street Police Station until her relatives, being notified, put in an appearance and took her in charge. This is the second escapade, her friends assert, of the kind in which Miss Barton has taken part.

A Screw in the Lungs.

We came into possession a few days since of some facts illustrating a most wonderful and remarkable case, and one that has few if any parallels in this region of the State, and which we give to our readers, vouching for its correctness. In the Smith's Grove region there lives the family of Mr. W. J. Dickerson, a gentleman well and favorably known in the county. In the family there is a bright little boy 9 years old, named James. Last August he and his mother were paring apples for drying purposes with an ordinary machine used for that purpose. A three-eighths inch screw dropped from the machine, and James, child-like, put the screw in his mouth and accidentally sucked it down his windpipe. Violent coughing followed without ejecting the screw. On Sept. 1 the little boy was taken to his bed, first with chills and fever. This was followed by intermittent fever, which in turn was succeeded by pneumonia, and constant coughing, with expectoration from the right lung. The sufferer continued to grow worse, until in spite of the best medical treatment and appliances he wasted away to almost a skeleton from what he had been. Death seemed inevitable and near at hand. Suddenly there ensued a violent jerking cough, and the iron screw was ejected from the right lung, where it had been since he swallowed it, over five months ago. Proper restoratives were given, and the little fellow has been steadily improving and growing rapidly. He is now well, and fat as a pig, and keeps the screw as a memento, while his father and mother are the happiest two people about. The circumstance is certainly a very singular one, and is substantially as we have related it.—Bowling Green (Ky.) Pantagraph.

From the Slave Pen to the Council of State.

When Edham Paoha, the present Grand Vizier, was a boy he was sold as a slave to the Turkish statesman Khosrev, who, upon discovering his extraordinary abilities, gave him his liberty and sent him to Paris to be educated. He was born in 1823 at Chio, his parents being Circassian. After remaining at Paris three years his patron induced him to study mining engineering, and for four years he followed this pursuit in France, Germany, and Switzerland. Returning to Constantinople in 1869, he was appointed a Captain on the general staff, and ten years later was made an aid-de-camp to the Sultan, subsequently attaining the ranks of General, Chamberlain of the Palace, and member of the Council of State. He has also been Minister of Foreign Affairs and Turkish Ambassador to various European courts. His political affiliation is with the Young Turkish party.

CLARK'S

"O.N.T." SPOOL COTTON.

How and Where it is Made—The Clark Thread Company—Largest Works in the New World—Acres of Splendid Buildings—Forests of Wonderful Machinery.

The Process of Manufacture.

Down in the Cotton Fields—The Employers' Societies—The Clark Hose Company—A Grand Relief Society—Employees' Centennial Excursion—The Renowned Eureka Club and Thistle Band.

MANY INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

(From the Essex County Press, Newark, N. J.)

At the foot of Clark street, in the Eighth ward of the city of Newark, on the banks of the Passaic, occupying several acres of ground, upon which are buildings the flooring of which measures nearly eight acres, are situated the largest thread works in the New World, employing about fifteen hundred hands and paying out every two weeks from sixteen to twenty thousand dollars in wages, to be distributed by the employees among different classes and occupations in the city, and from fifteen to twenty thousand per month to other parties here, who, in various ways, are connected with this vast establishment. Although having the largest payroll of any employers in New Jersey, and contributing more to the welfare and prosperity of the city than all its financial institutions combined, we hear less in the newspapers of this world of wealth-makers than of some second-class money-lending shop on Broad street. It would be useless for any one to attempt to trace to their source all the varied industries which have entered into the production of Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton, which is sold by every merchant dealing in dry goods, fancy goods, hosiery, notions, etc., in the United States, and contains two hundred yards of that indispensable article, strong, smooth and beautiful. It is made up of

NEARLY FORTY-TWO MILLION DOUBLINGS, and yet is so fine as to be hardly visible a few inches from the naked eye. The immense capital invested in The Clark Thread Company's Works, and the vast volume of business, amounting to several millions per annum, extending to every part of the United States, is one of the principal sources of Newark's prosperity. What it is and the blessings which flow from it are not realized by one in a thousand of the people who dwell within the sound of their tower bell. Notwithstanding the large amount of money which the establishment was to pour into the hands of every merchant and trader in the city, as events have shown, the first thing which the City Fathers did when these works were being erected was to tax the bricks and material not yet shaped into buildings. It was on a par with the intelligence and appreciation of the

REAL SOURCES OF WEALTH, usually exhibited by the average politician. Had it been some trust company or curbstone broker that asked exemption, it would probably have been granted. Some idea of the value of these works to the community may be had by an illustration of a thing which might really happen at any time. The Clark Thread Company employ, as stated, about fifteen hundred persons, paying out to them sixteen to twenty thousand dollars every two weeks. These hundreds of hands pay out that money to the butcher, the baker, the grocer, the clothier, the dry-goods merchant, and all who have anything to sell get a part of it in some way, either directly or indirectly. From their hands it goes to pay debts, meet obligations and fill the channels of trade with the circulating medium called money, and which is to business what blood is to the human system, giving it life, animation and power. Suppose to-night those works were

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

They are fully insured. The Clark Thread Company receive their insurance in cash from their underwriters. They say to themselves: "Business is dull, sales are uncertain, profits are small, the future is unknown, and our taxes are heavy. The vast business requires close attention and persistent energy. We will not take this money and rebuild the works, but adopt the plan pursued by most moneyed men, viz: go to Washington, buy Government bonds, bring them home, put them in a tin box, pay no taxes, and sit down to take our ease, eat, drink and be merry, with no thought of care, supported in luxury without risk by the interest on our bonds, paid by taxation of the producing classes." Can any man calculate the widespread ruin which would follow such a calamity and course of action by The Clark Thread Company? It would be incalculable. All those people who earned money to purchase what they wanted to buy would be added to the list of paupers who to-day clamor for work or bread. Misery, want,

STARVATION AND CRIME.

would be the fruit of such a course. But this is exactly what has been done throughout the country, and explains why one in twelve in Newark are to-day supported by the city. The productive capital of the country, which employed our now idle millions, has been put into Government bonds, and appalling destitution and want are on every hand, and increasing at a fearful rate. Labor is the source of all wealth and prosperity, and there is no loss equal to that which follows enforced idleness of the producing classes. There is no music so full of joy and peace and good will to men as the song of labor and the music of machinery. Better far

that all other songs be hushed and every note be stifled, rather than those, and to them we now introduce the reader.

ON THE DOCK

of The Clark Thread Company, which is five hundred feet long, is a mountain of two or three thousand tons of coal, drawn out of boats at the wharf by a donkey engine, and the bales of cotton find their way from the same wharf to the brick house for the storage of that precious material, one pound of which will make one hundred miles of thread, containing about forty-two million doublings. The mind cannot grasp the numerical fact. But four grades of cotton are ordinarily used in the manufacture of Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton, and known as "Sea Island Cotton." This comes principally from South Carolina, and is grown on the small islands along the coast. Considerable is raised on the peninsulas and around the bays and inlets, but it is not equal to that of the sea islands, which is the finest in the world. The first bag of this sea island cotton of the crop of 1876 was purchased by the Clark Thread Company at fifty cents per pound. The inland cotton is not used in the manufacture of thread, being too short in the fiber. On these sea islands were the richest planters of the South in

THE OLD SLAVE DAYS,

many of them having as high as six hundred slaves, and compared with whom the feudal lords of England were children in luxury, hospitality and elegance. But to-day all is changed. These vast estates are cut up into small plantations, many of them owned by the negroes, who now call no man master. They bring in their season's product, sometimes on a mule and again in large quantities. Brokers on the ground or at the landings buy and pay the negroes for their cotton, often dividing the money according to the labor performed in raising the crop. Some lease the land of the former owners, but the old state of things is "dun clare gone." This trade and traffic, it may be fairly expected, will in a few years largely increase the wealth and intelligence of the race in these localities.

THE SEA ISLAND COTTON

brings treble the price of inland, and ranges from thirty to ninety cents per pound, according to grade. An acre will produce in the neighborhood of three hundred and fifty pounds of seed cotton, which when ginned weighs about seventy-five pounds, or one to five. The negroes, without doubt, will eventually grow all the cotton, as not one in five of the Northern men have thus far succeeded in their attempts. Let the reader remember that we have not looked at a single piece of machinery yet, and then calculate the number of people and the amount of wealth these works employ and produce, before we reach the factory. The sail, the mine, commerce and manufactures, all find employment to supply The Clark Thread Company's works, and when they stop the cotton may bloom and fall unplucked, the coal miner may starve on a bed of black diamonds, the sails on the rivers be spread to the breeze no more, and the lathes in a hundred shops be left to rust in silence. The manufacture of Clark's "O. N. T." cotton embraces the island of the sea and penetrates the bowels of the earth, utilizing the treasures of wealth on every hand, enriching and blessing mankind at every step, from the womb of ages to the looms of Newark. We will now examine into the immediate sources of the power which drives the endless machinery of this vast hive of industry, with its sixty miles of belting and about seventy miles of steam pipe for heating purposes.

WE ENTER THE ENGINE HOUSE,

itself large enough for an ordinary factory. Here is a mighty production of human brain and brawn. In the presence of this monster, with its majestic tread, one feels his own insignificance and frailty. This vast piece of machinery, moving silently, save the sharp click of the improved steam cut-offs, is equal in power to the combined draught of six hundred horses, and is two engines in one, usually termed a double engine. The fly-wheel, traveling at the rate of forty-eight revolutions per minute and carrying three huge belts on its surface, each two feet wide, is seventy-eight feet in circumference, twenty-five feet in diameter, and weighs thirty tons, or sixty thousand pounds. The shaft is fourteen inches in thickness, the double cylinders are twenty-six inches in diameter, with condensers, and a stroke of five feet. They were built by Corliss, in 1874. One of the three belts on the fly-wheel is one hundred and fifty feet in length. But even this double monster could not run the works. It has a big twin brother, and together they travel every day for ten hours on their endless journey, and never get tired. They are wonders of power and elegant workmanship, worthy of a visit from any one who wants to see the

BIGGEST PAIR OF TWINS

in New Jersey. They are supplied with steam from nine immense tubular boilers and four large upright boilers, Corliss' plan. They consume twenty-five tons of coal per day, which will give some idea of the amount of steam necessary to drive the immense establishment. Besides these there are three ordinary-sized engines, made by Watts, Campbell & Co., of Newark, in different parts of the works, making seven in all, a grand total of nearly fourteen hundred horse-power. The young mountain of coal, which looks enough to last the whole city a year, is rebuilt by two hundred and fifty ton boat loads, at brief intervals.

MANUFACTURING THE THREAD.

The cotton is brought in bales to the mixing rooms, when it is examined and placed in bins, according to the different grades, ready for the scutching machines, which open and beat the material, cleaning it from the dirt and sand it contains in the bale. After going through the scutching machine, it comes out in the shape of a roll, like wall paper, comparatively soft, white and clean. It is, however, really in a very rough state compared with the fineness and perfection that is to be reached. Several of these scutching machines are running continually, and their sound is like the roar of a lightning express train as it whirls past the

platform where you stand. The first scutcher is fed with the bale cotton from a hopper which lets it through into knives set in large rollers, which revolve with tremendous force, and lightning speed, picking the cotton into small pieces, and passing it by action of air on to other rollers, between which it goes and comes out in the shape of a web or "lap" in large rolls. Four of these rolls are then placed upon a machine like the first and run together through the same process of

PICKING AND BEATING AND CLEANING,

when it comes out again in the same shape as before, rolled to exactly the thickness which it is desired to make the "sliver" from which the thread yarn is to be spun. What a "sliver" is will be learned further on. The machine is so delicately set that it regulates the thickness of the web or lap to within half an ounce, in a web of five feet, weighing only twelve to eighteen ounces. After being put through three scutching machines in this way and coming out with eight thicknesses of web or lap similar to that produced by the first process, it is ready for the carding machines. This department is filled with Carding Machines, Drawing Frames, Lappers, and Combing Machines, a perfect labyrinth of belting, pulleys and machinery, the noise of which is like the roar of many waters mingled with the clatter of a thousand wheels. One of the large rolls of web or lap that came from the last scutching machine is placed on a carding machine, which takes and runs it

BETWEEN THE TEETH

of a large and small cylinder for the purpose of drawing out the entangled fibers and laying them parallel or in same line of direction and also to remove the small pellicles or motes which may have escaped the action of the scutching machine. After being treated in this way, a comb or doffer takes the web from the small cylinder, which is now a delicate gauze; and it is gathered up and passed through a small hole, say half an inch in size, after which it is coiled in a revolving can. The whole process is one of wonderful delicacy, the material being so finely worked that a breath of air would break it. This card contains ninety thousand square teeth to a foot, or a total of four million one hundred and eighty-six thousand. On the carding machine is a little, joker that works like some old man, raising the wire-covered flats from the teeth of the carder, which it cleans, and throws off the particles of dirt and coarse cotton left on them. Six of the

TIN CANS, CALLED CARD SILVERS,

in which the roll is wound are now taken to another machine called a Drawing Frame and run together into one "sliver." These six are so slight that when they are passed together through a hole and made one, they fall into another sliver and are then no larger than one of the six from which it was made, although they have not yet been twisted at all. Fourteen of these cans full of silvers are placed at the "Lapper" and run between two rollers, making a new web nine inches wide and half an inch thick, which comes out like the original roll from the scutching machine that takes the cotton from the bales, only that now it is soft and delicate as is possible to conceive, weighing only one hundred and forty-five grains to the yard, nine inches wide. It now goes in rolls to a wonderful little machine, a French invention, first introduced in this country by The Clark Thread Company. It is a refined carding machine, the product of which is as much superior in fineness to the large carders just described as the most elegant silk goods are to

THE COARSEST COTTON CLOTH.

It is called the French combing machine, and is only used by the best thread-makers, as it is very expensive and, while it makes the thread superior in quality, it adds twenty per cent. to the cost of manufacture. Six of the rolls of webbing are now passed together through the combing machine between two rollers, and combed by innumerable steel teeth to the fineness of gossamer and the thinness of a spider's web. It passes on, is gathered into one soft round "sliver" again, goes through rollers once more, when it is coiled into cans as before, with a loss of twenty per cent. on the material which composed the web when it was put on the French machine. It is a texture so fine and soft that one cannot but wonder how it bears its own weight. After the last process, six of the silvers are again put through the drawing frame making one sliver no larger than any of the six from which it is drawn. Then six of these last are put through the same process reducing them in size six times, and adding that to the length. This is repeated three times, and each time they are coiled into cans. The last sliver is the same size and weight as when the process began, although doubled four hundred and thirty-five thousand four hundred and fifty-six times. The last cans are now taken to

THE FIRST SLUBBING FRAME,

from which cans they are passed through rollers, then twisted to about the size of a lead pencil, and wound on bobbins, all by the same machine. From this they go to the second slubbing frame, where one hundred and two spindles on each machine are winding yarn from two hundred and four bobbins, which came from the first slubber, two threads being wound upon one spool. The next, or intermediate, slubbing machine winds upon one hundred and seventy-six spools, from three hundred and fifty-two bobbins, which came from the second slubber. The next and last is called the roving machine, and fills two hundred and forty spools, which came from four hundred and eighty bobbins, from the intermediate slubbing machine. By this repetition of doubling and twisting the yarn is fast becoming strong and hard. We now follow the yarn called "roving" to the self-acting "mule," which makes eight hundred and forty threads of yarn from sixteen hundred and eighty bobbins. This wonderful machine, two of which are operated by one man, draws out the yarn and twists it from sixteen hundred and eighty spools, when it comes away, and on its return winds it on eight hundred spools (spools) making the last number of thread yarn. We now come to

THE THREAD MILL,

which is a distinct and independent department. The cotton yarn comes here, and first goes to the cop of winding machines, where it is run from the cops, through delicate balances, over soft felt ground, upon bobbins, two threads together upon one. From the cop winding department the bobbins go to the slinging department, where the two threads that were run together on the spool, in the cop winding department, are twisted or spun in one thread. The thread, as it is unwound, runs through water, and rapidly over glass guides, and the bobbin which receives it revolves five thousand times per minute, twisting hundreds of threads on each machine. After being twisted two threads together, making one hard thread, three of the latter are again run together on a bobbin, the same as in the first cop winding department. Three of these are now twisted together, making six strands, and

THE PROCESS OF TWISTING THEM

is exactly the same as the one last described.

It is known as the finishing twisting department. When the thread comes from the finishing twisting department, it is inspected with the greatest care by skillful persons, and put through several tests before passing the reeling department, to be wound in skeins for the bleach house. The machines in this department are very curious, and daily turn out vast quantities of thread, which is packed, and given a through ticket to the bleach and dye houses. They measure off the thread into skeins of an exact length and size, and when they have reeled off just the right amount of yarn, always stop, and, unlike some kind of yarners, they never forget to tell the same story without variations. Again, after coming from the reels,

THE THREAD IS CAREFULLY INSPECTED,

the work employing several girls, who cut all the rough and imperfect thread from the bales. After this second inspection, we find it next at the bleach house. The bleach and dye houses are among the most interesting departments of this vast establishment, although not the most agreeable. The progress in washing machinery, that is here exhibited, would make our grandmothers think that the millennium had come. The baby washer, as we call it, of this concern, is rather of a large child, whose place and uses will appear later. After the thread is sent from the inspection department to the bleach and dye houses, it is unpacked, counted and put into large tanks, immense loads at a time, and boiled by steam for several hours, which takes out the dirt and

CLEANS IT PERFECTLY.

It is then put through washings oft, and preparations wonderful and curious. The water used, we judge, would have increased the flood just about enough to have lifted Noah's ark from the snag on Mount Ararat. Some of the wash tubs are of stone, and all are on a scale equal in magnitude to any of Col. Sellers' schemes for making millions. The loads of thread are put in and taken out of boilers, rinsers, washers, dryers and half a dozen other processes by machinery. Then after all this it goes right back to those huge steam boilers, and the same thing is done over again. The dry room is heated by seven thousand five hundred feet of steam pipe, and can be regulated to any desired temperature. After leaving the reeling department, the thread that is to be colored goes to the dye house, and that which is to remain white to the bleach house. In the dye house is the patent dyeing machine, used only to dye black. It does the work far better than by hand, and is equal to the labor of more than a dozen men.

ALL COLORS OF THREAD

are made, and the quantities of soaps, dyestuffs, and other material of the kind used, are immense. Eighty thousand gallons of water are consumed daily in the bleach house alone, and one of the Artesian wells of The Clark Thread Company has a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand gallons per day. This is a remarkable well, sixteen feet deep and eight feet in diameter, of which Professor Maynard, the New York chemist, said it produced the purest water he ever saw. It makes a man thirsty to look at it, and is absolutely free from any particles of matter, by chemical test. The thread is bled on a big scale, which gives that handsome tint so greatly admired by the ladies. Then it is committed to the tender mercies of the baby washer, which are cruel, and goes through it ten times. The baby is built like an ordinary washing machine, but each of the rollers weighs a thousand pounds, and as the thread passes through the water into the washer

THEY HOP AND JUMP

and pound with antics queer, but it does the business thoroughly. This was formerly done by the old-fashioned pounder and barrel which our grandmothers used to set us at when we were boys, before going to school in the morning. Then it is drawn through the rinsers, which is a simple and novel machine, continually supplied with pure artesian well water. The thread passes over a roller into the water, comes up again over another roller, then down into the water, and up and down, and out and in, and out and up over the reels into great boxes on wheels, from which it is put into a large water extractor, a perforated hollow cylinder, revolving several thousand times per minute, and then it is transported to the drying room. In this way five hundred heads can be rinsed in four minutes, which used to take an hour and a half. After the thread has come out of the drying room,

THE SPOOLING DEPARTMENT.

The spooling room is a busy place, where spools of thread of all sizes and colors by tens of thousands are wound every day, two hundred yards on a spool. The self-acting spooling machine is a marvelous piece of mechanism. The spools are placed in an iron gutter by the operator, when the machine picks them up, puts them on a shaft eight at a time, winds the thread upon them at the rate of three thousand revolutions per minute, cuts a little slot in the edge of the spool, catches the thread in it, nips it off, drops the spools full of thread into boxes below, picks up eight more empty spools, places, winds and drops them as before, and never makes a mistake. The machine, which is used in this country only by The Clark Thread Company, was exhibited by them at the Centennial, and, with their magnificent case of goods, was one of the great attractions among the many wonders of the exhibition. From the spooling department, the spooled thread is taken to

THE WAREHOUSE,

where the beautiful little label containing the name, number, etc., of the thread, is put on by girls. The quickest of them will put labels on the ends of nine or ten thousand in a day, all of which have to be moistened by the tongue, placed on the spool, and then struck with the hand to fasten it. Some of these girls work about as quick as lightning. After ticketing, the spools of thread are put into boxes of one dozen each. They are then ready for packing. About twenty-five thousand feet of lumber per month is cut at the mills, in Michigan, to the various lengths required, and all that is done here is to put the boxes together. A private wire runs from the mills in Newark to the New York office, and the line is kept busy in sending orders and transmitting messages of the company. In the short time we were there several large orders came in from different parts of the country, and among them were some from Maine, Texas, California, Wisconsin, Oregon, etc. The Clark Thread Company sends out annually vast quantities of show cards, calendars, etc., some of which are magnificent specimens of the lithographic and printer's art.

IS THIS A FAIR COUNT?

The number of feet of draught which one pound of cotton undergoes is one trillion, seven hundred and seventy-two billion, three hundred and twenty million, six hundred and thirty-five thousand, six hundred feet, or, stated in figures, 1,772,320,635,600, a distance of 335,477,682½ miles. The following demonstrates the ap-

parently incredible statement: The web of cotton from which this immense length of thread is drawn is forty inches wide. It goes to the carder, where it is drawn to 4x120, equal to 480 feet. Then the drawing frame increases it to 480x6, equal to 2,880; the lapper 2,880x2½, equal to 6,480; the comb draws it out to 6,480x26, equal to 168,480; then it goes to the first head drawing frame, where 168,480x6 equal to 1,010,880.

THE SECOND DRAWING FRAME

multiplies the last length by six again, making 1,010,880x6 equal to 6,065,280, which repeated on the third drawing frame makes a length of 6,065,280x6 equal to 36,391,680 feet. Now comes the first slubbing frame, where 36,391,680x5 is equal to 181,958,400; the second slubber 181,958,400x4½ equal to 818,812,800; the intermediate slubber 181,958,400x6 equal to 4,612,876,800; the finishing thread winding machine makes the total length of the thread 4,612,876,800x6 equal to 27,697,260,800. Now it goes on bobbins to the "mill," where 27,697,260,800x½ gives us 27,664,662,400 feet. We then multiply the last number of feet, which states the total length of one pound of cotton drawn into thread, by the length of the original web, which is six and a half feet, and have the total as stated before, 27,664,662,400x6½ feet, making a grand total of 1,772,320,635,600 feet. The cotton, when finished as yarn, has been doubled six million, nine hundred and sixty-seven thousand, two hundred and ninety-six times (6,967,296), in passing through the different processes. When the yarn is made into six cord finished thread, the above number of doublings have been multiplied by six, making a total of 41,803,762 doublings. Now divide the total draught, 1,772,327,632,600, by the total doublings, and, if the work is correct, we shall have the total number of feet of yarn in a pound of cotton, which is 254,337 feet. But there has been 20 per cent. loss in the manufacture, which must be added, making a total of 305,254 feet of yarn for a pound of cotton, or 120 hanks of 840 yards each, enough to reach from New York to Trenton, a distance of sixty miles.

MACHINE AND CABINET SHOPS, BOX FACTORY AND PRINTING HOUSE.

The Clark Thread Company do all their printing and lithographing at the works here. Four printing presses are kept running all the time, and in the lithograph department one steam press and six or eight hand lithograph presses are continually employed. In both departments the practice of the "art preservative" is in the highest style. Orders for the paper box department in the one item of straw board are given as high as eighty to one hundred tons at a time. In the machine shop a large number of men are employed in making new machinery and keeping in repair the vast quantity in use in the various departments of the works. The cabinet factory turns out about two hundred cabinets per day. The bobbins, etc., used in the mill are made here. In fact about all the Clark Thread Company go outside for is the raw material. They manufacture all they use, except a few of the more intricate or patented machines.

THE CLARK ROSE COMPANY.

One of the best organized and equipped fire companies in the city of Newark is the "Clark Hose Company," organized May 15th, 1869. There are twenty members, employees of the factory, brave, active men, trained by frequent practice to their duty, and proud of their company and outfit. Their equipment is as follows: Two hose carriages with wrenches, bars and axes, carrying seven hundred and fifty feet of hose on reels and two pipes with extra nozzles. They also command nine hundred feet of hose with pipes and nozzles in twenty-one different stations, in and around the factory, one Cameron fire pump, one Worthington, one Watts & Campbell, and one Blake pump, one hundred and seventy-eight filled buckets in their proper places throughout the works, sixteen hand pumps, sprinklers in all the rooms of the cotton mill, the packing house, the machine and carpenter shop and the drying rooms. There are also sprinklers in the two top floors of the thread mill and in the warehouse, and there are thirty-five fire plugs or hydrants on the premises. Regular meetings are held on the second Monday in each month, and practice is had every two weeks. Examination of all valves, hydrants, pumps and other equipments takes place on the first of each month, and a minute report of the exact condition, position and effectiveness of the fire service is made to The Clark Thread Company.

THE CLARK THREAD COMPANY RELIEF SOCIETY.

One of the best and most beneficial organizations which constitutes a part of the system and care of the Clark Thread Company for their employees, is the Relief Society. It was organized January 22d, 1870, for the purpose of providing a fund for the relief of those who might, by accident or sickness, be incapacitated from sustaining themselves. All the employees of the company must be members of the society, and each receives assistance when needed, from the fund according to the amount paid in, which must be at least one cent per week, but no one is permitted to pay in an amount which would draw, in case of sickness, more than half their average weekly wages. Every cent paid in draws seventy-five cents per week. The Clark Thread Company contributes five dollars per week to the fund without cessation, but all others cease their contributions when the unexpended balance in the treasury reaches fifteen hundred dollars. When the fund is reduced to seven hundred dollars, payments are renewed. The payments into the treasury average about nine months in the year. We hope that this humane and systematic organization may find many imitators among the manufacturers of Newark and throughout the country, who read this article. The company pays interest at seven per cent. on the money in the treasury, besides their five dollars per week into the fund. Since its organization one thousand three hundred and ninety-seven members have been relieved, and twenty-four deaths have occurred in the society. The reason that the receipts for 1874 and 1875 are less than usual is because the fund had reached the maximum of \$1,500, and payments were stopped. The following very interesting table shows the amount received and paid out from 1870 to 1876 inclusive:

Years.	Receipts.	Payments.
1870.....	\$1,742.34	\$1,504.23
1871.....	2,247.95	2,010.82
1872.....	2,114.42	1,704.88
1873.....	2,381.57	1,742.21
1874.....	856.60	1,595.59
1875.....	1,541.01	1,624.75
1876.....	77.94	1,751.94
Total.....	\$12,923.34	\$11,926.52
Balance in treasury Jan. 1, 1877,	\$986.82	

HOW CLARK'S "O. N. T." SPOOL COTTON ORIGINATED.

Until within a few years, the great difficulty to be overcome in the introduction of sewing machines was the objections made by manufacturers and operators to the then popular threads. These complaints were so loud and well founded that the sale of sewing machines was greatly impeded on account of the impossibility of obtaining a thread adapted to their use. Mr. George A. Clark, appreciating the difficulty, introduced into the American market the now famous Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton, all numbers being six cord, from 8 to 100, which met the demand, did away with all complaints, and long since established its reputation as the best thread in use for sewing machines or hand sewing. To Mr. George A. Clark belongs the credit of being the first to supply those fine qualities of Six-Cord Spool Cotton with which his name is associated. The thread is used and recommended by agents of the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Domestic, Howe, Florence, Weed, Wilson, Blois, Remington, Secor, Home, Lathrop and other sewing machine companies. The superior quality of Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton soon secured for it an immense sale, but with the great popularity of

the goods came also counterfeits which made it necessary for the manufacturers to adopt a trade mark for their own and the public's protection, and now upon every genuine spool of their thread is the following:



The trademark is familiar to every merchant in the United States, and all who have ever tried the genuine Clark's "O. N. T." Spool Cotton continue to use it.

EMPLOYEES AT THE CENTENNIAL.

A noticeable feature of The Clark Thread Company has always been their thoughtful and considerate attention to the welfare and pleasure of their employees. The Centennial Exhibition afforded an opportunity for its practical illustration which should not pass unnoticed in this article. Desiring to give all their operatives an opportunity to witness the great Exhibition at Philadelphia of what the nation had accomplished during the first hundred years of its existence in industry and art, the company planned and carried to complete success a monster excursion to Philadelphia, which embraced their fifteen hundred employees, with invited guests, members of the press, and the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Newark. Some idea of its extent may be gained when it is known that forty-five railroad coaches were employed for the accommodation, and the cost for transportation, admission, entertainment, etc., exceeded six thousand dollars. But this large sum is small compared with the unalloyed pleasure which was afforded the grand army of industrious people who find employment at the Clark Thread Company Works in Newark. The Common Council passed and presented to the Company a series of resolutions, from which, for lack of space, we copy only the following extract:

"Resolved, That we witnessed with great satisfaction the kindness and attention shown by the officers of this Company to their fifteen hundred working people and the evident good feeling that exists between them; recognizing that, when labor and capital thus harmonize, prosperity must ensue.

"Resolved, That the location of the CLARK THREAD COMPANY in our city, with their immense works and their army of operatives, has proved a vast benefit, and that Newark is and should be justly proud of her manufactures on which her growth and prosperity must ever depend, and that this municipality should foster and encourage by every proper means their establishment and success.

"Resolutions of thanks to the company were also passed by the employees."

THE EUREKA BOAT CLUB AND THISTLE BAND.

The now famous crew, which came so near winning the prize again at the world at the Centennial International Regatta last August, is from The Clark Thread Company's Works principally. It has a list of thirty-five active and about forty honorary members. It is the champion crew of the Passaic, and has beaten the celebrated Atlantic crew of New York. They won the first heat on Monday, August 28th, 1876, at Philadelphia, beating the Dublin and Argonauta crews. On the second day they were beaten by the celebrated Beaverwicks, of Albany, by only six seconds, the Beaverwicks winning the championship of the world on the last day, the Newark boys of The Clark Thread Company coming very close to the championship of the world.

The Thistle Band, one of the best in the State, is organized from the employees of the company and plays for all the many excursions and festivals of the employees, besides answering outside calls when made. They accompanied the Eureka to Philadelphia, and also the grand excursion of the employees to the Centennial last year, and always play at all the regattas in which the Eureka takes part.

THE NEW YORK HOUSE.

At No. 409 Broadway, corner of Walker street, New York, is the splendid marble building of George A. Clark & Brother, the selling agents of The Clark Thread Company. The entire five stories of their magnificent place are fitted up with every facility possible for the prompt transaction of their immense business.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese Product.

The following statistics of the export of butter from this country were read at the Butter and Egg Convention in Chicago: Packages of butter received in New York up to Dec. 31, 1876, 1,295,571, against 1,138,287 in 1875; boxes of cheese so received, 2,152,007, against 2,322,015 in 1875; barrels of eggs likewise received, 510,000, against 635,000 the previous year. Butter exported from New York, 10,791,700 pounds, against 4,335,800 in 1875; cheese, 93,025,806, against 91,992,200 in 1875; eggs, none. Exports from all ports, for the year ending June 30, 1876—butter, 4,644,894 pounds, valued at \$1,109,496; cheese, 97,676,264 pounds, worth \$12,270,083; eggs, 29,633 dozen, worth \$8,300; total value, \$13,387,879—reduction of \$1,787,463 from 1874-75. Value of condensed milk exported in 1875-76, \$118,549, against \$123,555 in 1874-75. Total exports from all countries, except the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1876: Butter, pounds, 4,644,894—value, \$1,109,496; cheese, 97,676,264—value, \$12,270,683.

St. Louis Oratory.

A medal was presented to Mr. John McCullough, the tragedian, a few days ago, on the stage of a St. Louis theater, after his acting of King Lear. Col. Normile, a lawyer, was the spokesman, and his speech was a marvel. We make an extract: "A few lovers of the mighty priest that sleeps by the waters of the Avon are gathered here to commune with that awful shade you have evoked as by the weird power of the magician. Tossed in the tempest of impetuous grief, we have seen the dethroned and wandering spirit of Lear torn from its moorings and set adrift on the stormy ocean of emotional madness. It is the grandest, yet saddest, character ever told in human story. High above the Oedipus of the Greeks, it soars in poetic splendor until, proudly seated on Parnassian heights, it remains the highest prize of the histrionic profession."

Mrs. HAWKINSON, an Indianapolis negress, was a member of a Methodist church and of a society called the Ladies' Temple. She died, and both organizations claimed the right of conducting her funeral. The Temple party accompanied the remains to the church, and were there met by the pastor and his supporters. A fight for possession of the body soon followed. The pastor's side triumphed, and he preached the funeral sermon with exultant fervor.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISE, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

(Continued from First Page.)

Ferris & Deming coupling at fire wells.....	9 95
J Van Anrooy repairing eng No 1.....	12 60
M Lysen labor on street.....	15 00
J Quartel Maple at job.....	198 50
H S Eagle trees planting Lincoln Park.....	12 40
H J Cramer labor on street.....	6 00
G Booienga ".....	15 65
G Heckhuis teaming ".....	27 75
M Lysen labor ".....	14 38
H Nibbelink teaming ".....	17 75
H Sprik teaming cen park & Mill street.....	112 00
B Looijengoed labor on park & st W Rozeboom.....	2 50
H Verwey teaming.....	28 05
G Booienga labor on st.....	10 00
W Finch building sidewalk.....	5 00
H J Cramer labor on st.....	20 01
P Van Den Tak labor on st & police.....	10 68
M Lysen labor on st & police.....	7 50
J Lagestee building side walk.....	6 08
H Elferdink leather on pump.....	1 00
D Sluiter ringing bell to March 1st.....	100 30
Mrs Hitchcock clean coun room.....	63
J Klotwijk 41 days st labor.....	30 63
L T Kanters stationary.....	5 61
J Verplanke taking prisoners to county jail.....	3 35
W Benjaminse printing.....	3 50
M Hoogesteger ".....	5 25
J Lagestee building side walk.....	5 57
J Verplanke sundries.....	3 06
H D Post, docket, jourl, stationery, etc.....	24 01
B Grootenhuis surveying.....	6 00
J Alinga 1-6 cord stone.....	1 17
C Rot labor on street.....	11 00
J W Bosman, brick &c.....	5 00
A Klavenga stear labor 1875.....	2 50
T Keppel lime lath &c.....	3 02
Expenses in suit of Holland harbor board.....	50 00
L Hietje hauling cannon.....	1 50
P & A Steketee mourning trimmings.....	5 38
G Heckhuis teamwork.....	6 75
N Kenyon 1-5 cord stone.....	1 40
G Van Schelven sketch and copies.....	50 00
P Koning sal Marshal.....	39 58
" acting " &c.....	32 25
J C Dykema blacksmithing.....	5 30
H Boone livery.....	6 00
H Meyer & Co cen pole &c.....	3 00
L T Kanters stationary.....	3 57

Total.....\$5 868 18

DISBURSEMENTS in detail of the FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.—See item of \$760.15 in Report of City Treasurer.

C. G. Carlton, bal 400 feet of hose.....	\$316 88
G. J. Dinkeloo glazing.....	1 00
P. & E. Winters repairing engines.....	8 38
H. Vaupell leather for packing.....	2 75
Salaries Engine Co. No. 1.....	90 00
G. Nauta sawing-wood.....	94
J. Van Landegend wood.....	2 75
J. Duursema & Co ".....	5 10
G. Van Kerkfoort keeping fires.....	8 00
Wm. Van Putten oil, paints, &c.....	3 50
A. Leitel, repairing engine No. 1.....	46 00
Salaries Star Hook and Ladder Co.....	49 50
D. De Vries oil etc.....	5 71
H. Walsh oil etc for engine.....	1 65
R. Kanters bal one year rent.....	43 75
M. Jonkman oil etc for engine.....	7 04
J. Klotwijk sawing-wood.....	5 25
J. W. Ten Haaf wood per contract.....	30 53
J. Beukema cleaning engine No. 2.....	5 10
G. J. Dinkeloo cleaning fire engine room.....	3 00
C. Rot sawing-wood.....	4 50
Salaries Columbia Co No 2.....	103 50

Total.....\$760 15

DISBURSEMENTS in detail of the POOR FUND.—See item of \$1,854.22 in Report of City Treasurer.

D. Te Roller.....	\$404 60
Werkman & Sons.....	276 66
G. Van Putten.....	177 23
D. De Vries.....	93 08
D. B. K. Van Raalte.....	4 90
P. & A. Steketee.....	13 50
G. Peerebolte.....	105 50
J. Duursema & Co.....	10 00
A. Flietstra.....	100 00
F. Field & Westveer.....	86 50
Mrs. Boeve.....	11 87
M. P. Visser.....	3 50
M. Jonkman.....	3 00
J. Van Landegend.....	9 10
D. Sluiter.....	27 00
E. Herold.....	7 50
G. Wakker.....	17 00
H. Meengs.....	4 00
A. Westveer.....	4 00
J. M. Reidsema.....	18 50
J. Nibbeling.....	4 00
Verplanke & Bolhuis.....	7 00
W. & H. Elferdink.....	11 30
Mrs. Kooijers.....	33 00
G. T. Vaarwerk.....	8 00
H. Boone & Co.....	13 00
C. Keppel.....	41 00
Poor Committee as per reports.....	380 00

Total.....\$1,854 22

CITY INDEBTEDNESS.

COMMON COUNCIL ROOMS, City of Holland, March 22, A. D. 1877.
The following is a statement of the present outstanding indebtedness of the city of Holland:

CITY.	
Temporary Loan for General Fund at 10 per cent.....	\$300.00
SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DISTRICTS.	
Eighth street Improvement Bonds being interest at 10 per cent.....	\$7,200.00
River street Improvement Bonds being interest at 8 per cent.....	\$2,400.00
Total.....	\$9,600.00
SALARIES.	
Amounts due city officers at the expiration of their terms of office, April 1, 1877:	
Treasurer and Collector.....	\$ 25 00
City Marshal.....	52 78
City Clerk.....	18 75
Total.....	\$ 96 53
Amounts due city officers at the expiration of their terms of office, May 1, 1877:	
Director of the Poor.....	\$ 12 50
City Attorney.....	36 11
City Physician.....	50 00
Chief Eng Fire Dept.....	12 50
Total.....	\$ 111 11
ORDERS ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING.	
General Fund.	
L. D. Vissers.....	\$ 70
A. Flietstra.....	75

E. Van Der Veen & Co.....	3 75
Ins premium, engine house.....	20 00
B. Ledebor health officer.....	5 75
Total.....	\$ 30 95
Poor Fund.	
P. & A. Steketee.....	\$ 9 00
G. Van Putten.....	15 75
D. De Vries.....	23 00
A. Flietstra.....	4 50
".....	7 50
Mrs. Kooijers.....	2 25
G. Wakker.....	3 00
M. P. Visser.....	10 00
Mrs. Boeve.....	2 68
C. Keppel.....	15 00
D. Te Roller.....	28 50
J. Te Vaarwerk.....	3 00
J. W. Bosman.....	4 50
Werkman & Sons.....	33 00
G. Peerebolte.....	13 50
Total.....	\$ 175 13

BE IT KNOWN:—That the above and foregoing annual report of the city treasurer, with the disbursements in detail of the several funds and the report of the committee on annual settlement, represent and set forth a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of the corporation, during the fiscal year ending on the third Monday of March, 1877, showing the amount of all taxes raised during the present year for all purposes; the amount raised for each fund; the amount levied by each special assessment; the amount of money borrowed, and upon what time and terms, and for what purpose; and the items and amounts received from all other sources during the year and the objects thereof; the amount and items of all indebtedness outstanding against the city and to whom payable, and the rate of interest; the amount of salary or compensation paid or payable to each officer of the city for the fiscal year, and such other information as is necessary to a full understanding of the financial concerns of the city, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 26 and 27, of Title XXI, of the city charter.

J. VAN LANDEGEND, Mayor.
JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.

[Official.]
Common Council.
TUESDAY, March 20, 1877.

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

Present: Kanters, Matrau, Minderhout, Breyman, Dykema and the Clerk.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Of Eagle Fire Co., No. 1, asking for certificates, number of members 23.—Granted.

Of Mr. J. Dewell relative to auctioneers license stating that he would give \$20 per year as resident auctioneer and 3 per cent. for goods sold from outside.—Referred to Com. on Ways and Means.

Of D. Sluiter to ring the bell as formerly for \$50 per year.—Laid on table.

ACCOUNT.

The following bills were presented for payment:

B. Ledebor.....\$5 75

—Referred to Com. on Claims and Accounts.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Poor reported giving statement of money expended &c., and balance on hand.—Referred back for correction.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported having re-insured the townhouse—expense \$20.—Accepted.

The Select Committee gave notice of the following ordinances: Relative to Public Health, Health Officer, and to Provide for the Poor of the city.

REPORT OF CITY OFFICERS.

Treasurer reported for the month of March.—Filed.

City Physician reported having attended 3 cases.—Filed.

Council adjourned until Wednesday evening at 6 1/2 o'clock.

JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.

Special Notices.

I. O. of O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

J. KRAMER, N. G.

N. W. BACON, R. S.

F. & A. M.

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

J. S. BURNS, W. M.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

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

Without a Parallel.

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

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

Dead Animals.

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

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

New Advertisements.

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints and Oils

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

Trusses,

Chamois Skins,

Counter, Cloth,

Hair and

Paint Brushes.

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 29, 1876.

Meat Market,

—OF—

Jacob Kuite.

I will pay the highest market

prices for all meats.

The Highest market prices

paid for Hides.

I will sell cheaper than any

one in this City.

JACOB KUIITE.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874. 46 2-2

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

SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

46

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 RIESEMA.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 18, 1876.

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 5, 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.

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

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Notions and Trimmings, 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.

Livery, Sale and Board Stable.

BARN WEST OF CITY HOTEL.

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

GOOD TURNOUTS GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

TEAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

E. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.

JOHN VAUPELL.

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

J. FLIEMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Top or Open Buggies

Light & Heavy Wagons.

SLEIGHS TRUCKS etc.

Also sole Agent for the

Studebaker Bro's Mfg Co.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

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

SIXTY DOLLARS CASH

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, September 1, 1875.

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

Walsh's Cough Candy.

The best COUGH

CANDY in use—For

sale in New York for

the past 30 years, but

new in this State.

For Sale by the pound

or ounce.

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

TRY IT.

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

City Drug Store.

48-6mo

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.

106 tr

N. KENYON.

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