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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. V. NO. 6

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 214.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

G. VAN SCHOLVEN, Editor and Publisher.

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

FOR FURNISHING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil) 75 cents

first insertion, and 25 cents for each subse-

quent insertion for any period under three

months.

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three

changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three

lines, \$2.00 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-

lished without charge.

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote

the expiration of the Subscription. Two X's sig-

nify that no paper will be continued after date.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly

Special Notices.

I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

J. A. ROBERT, R. S.

M. HARRINGTON, N. G.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of Unity Lodge, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, April 6, at 7 o'clock.

GEO. LAUDER, W. M.

J. O. DORSENBURG, Sec'y.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

HUWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and

Notary Public; River street.

MCBRIDE, G. W., Attorney at Law and Solicitor

in Chancery; office with M. D. How-

ard, cor. Eighth and River streets.

ORT, F. J., Counselor at Law and Solicitor at

Chancery. Office in Dr. Powers building,

West of River Street.

TENBYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting

Agent. Office in Kenyon's block, 2nd floor,

River street.

VAN SCHOLVEN, A., Attorney at Law, Notary Pub-

lic and Conveyancer. Kenyon's building,

Corner of Eighth and River street.

Bakeries.

BINNEKANT, J., Proprietor of the Pioneer

Bakery; baking done to order; 8th street.

DESSINK, G. J. A., Proprietor of City Bakery;

Confectionary and cigars; Refreshments in

this line served on call; Eighth street.

Banking and Exchange.

KENYON, NATHAN, Banking and Collecting.

Drafts bought and sold; cor. Eighth and

River streets.

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L., Fashionable Barber and Hair-

cuttor. Rooms one door east of City Hotel.

Books and Stationery.

BINNEKANT, Miss A. M., Dealer in Books &

Stationery; Confectionary, Toys, etc.; River

street.

KANTERS, L. T., Dealer in Books, Station-

ery, Cigars, Notions and Toys, opposite

City Drug Store, Eighth street.

Boots and Shoes.

ELFERDINK, W. & H., General dealers

in Boots and Shoes; repairing neatly done;

River street.

HEROLD, E., Manufacturer of and dealer in

Boots and Shoes, Leather, Findings, etc.;

Eighth street.

Drugs and Medicines.

DESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-

cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Phy-

sician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

VAN PUTTEN, W., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-

cines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr.

W. VAN DEN BRON'S Family Medicine; River St.

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a full

stock of goods appertaining to the business.

See advertisement.

Dry Goods.

BERTECH, D., General dealer in Dry

Goods, Yarns, Notions, Hats, Caps, etc.;

cor. Eighth and River streets.

Dressmaking.

LAUDER, Misses, Fashionable Dressmakers.

Rooms opposite the Post Office, Eighth street.

Furniture.

MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Fur-

niture, Carriages, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins,

Picture Frames, etc.; River street.

RIDSEMA, J. M. & SON, General Dealers in

Furniture & Coffins; Eighth street. See ad-

vertisement.

Groceries.

FRANSTRA, A., Groceries and Supplies; a

ready market for country produce; a choice

stock always on hand; cor. Eighth and Market st.

THE VAARWERK, G. J., Family Supply Store;

a choice stock of groceries always on hand.

Blacksmith shop in rear of store; Eighth street.

Flow and Food.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS, Dealers in Flour and

Feed, Grains and Hay, Mill-stuff, &c. in

Venema's Brick Building. See advertisement.

DUURSEMA, J. & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Hats, Caps,

Clothing and Feed; River street.

ENFIELD, J. J., Dealer in Groceries, Dry Goods,

Flour and Feed and Produce, Liquors and

Cigars at Wholesale and Retail, Eighth street.

THE ROLLER, D., Retail Dealer in Dry Goods,

Groceries, etc.; Notary Public and convey-

ancer; office and store, cor. 9th and Market street.

VAN PUTTEN, G. & CO., General Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and

Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc.; River st.

WERKMAN & SONS, General Dealers in Dry

Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, etc.;

Grain, Flour and Feed made a specialty; River st.

WELTON & AKELY, General Dealers in Dry

Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Flour and Feed,

Provisions, etc. River street.

HAYEKATE, G. J., First Ward Hardware

Store; sell cheaper than any other; 8th

street.

VAN DER VEEN, E., Dealer in General Hard-

ware; cor. Eighth and River street.

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS, Dealers in

Hardware, Tin-ware and Farming Imple-

ments; Eighth street.

AEINA 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. & W. L. N. R. Depot; good

accommodation; building and furniture new.

Livery and Sale Stable.

BOONE & ALBERTI, Livery and Sale Stable.

Office and barn on Market street. Everything

first-class.

NIRBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable;

Office of Daily Stage Line to Sangaruck, 9th

street, near Market.

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

DIJCKMA & BRO., Wagon and Blacksmith

Shop. Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repair-

ing done. River Street.

FLIEMAN, J., Wagon and Blacksmith Shop;

Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repairing

done. Cash paid for Furs.

Merchant Tailors.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, and Dealer

in ready made clothing and Gents' Furnish-

ing Goods.

VORST, W., Merchant Tailor. Cloth purchas-

ed elsewhere, will be cut to order. Repairing

promptly attended to. River street.

WURZ, C. G., Merchant Tailor. Full line of

Gents' Furnishing Goods kept in stock.

Corner Eighth and Market street.

Meat Markets.

BUTKAU, W., New Meat Market, near corner

Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of saus-

ages constantly on hand.

KEYS, P., First Ward Meat Market; best of

meats always on hand. Eighth street.

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.

HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Agricultural Implements; commission agent

for Moving Machines; cor. 10th & River street.

PAULS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors

of Flagger Mills; (Steam Saw and Flour

Mills.) near foot of 8th street.

VERBEEK, H. W. & CO., Proprietors of the

Phoenix Planing Mill. All kinds of build-

ing material furnished at Grand Rapids prices.

WILMS, P. H., Manufacturer of Farm Pumps.

All kinds of wood turning and sawing on

hand and done to order. River street.

Notary Publics.

POST, HENRY D., Real Estate and Insurance

Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer; Col-

lections made in Holland and vicinity.

VAN SCHOLVEN, G., Notary Public, Justice

of the Peace and Conveyancer. Office Hol-

land City News, 8th street.

WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer,

and Insurance Agent. Office, City Drug

Store, 8th street.

Physicians.

ANNIS, T. E., Physician; residence, opposite

S. W. cor. Public Square.

EDEROER, B. Physician and Surgeon; Office

1st 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., Surgeon, Physician Obstet-

rician, Regular graduated and Licensed. Of-

fice at residence, corner 8th and Fish street.

Saddlery.

VAUPELL, H., Manufacturer of and dealer in

Harnesses, Trunks, Saddles and Whips;

Eighth street.

Sewing Machines.

KANTERS, A. M., Agent for Ottawa and Al-

len Companies, for the "Howe Sewing Ma-

chine." Dealers in needles and attachments.

Stores, Wool, Bark, Etc.

KANTERS, R., Dealer in Staves, Wood and

Bark; office at his residence, Eighth street.

Shoes and Cigars.

THE ROLLER, G. J., General dealer in Tobacco,

Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, etc.; Eighth street.

Watches and Jewelry.

ALBERS & WYNNE, Jewelers and Watchma-

kers. The oldest establishment in the city;

Eighth street.

JOSLIN & BRYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers,

and dealers in Fancy Goods; Kenyon's Block

River Street.

Annual Settlement.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City

Holland:

GENTS:—Your Committee appointed to

make the annual settlement with the city

Treasurer would state that they have ex-

amined the Report of the city Treasurer,

herewith submitted, and constituting a part

of the settlement, and that they have ex-

amined the books and vouchers of the city

Treasurer, comparing them with the ac-

counts as kept by the Clerk and find them

correct, with a balance on hand in cash

and city bonds of five thousand two

hundred and ninety-three dollars and four

cents; and we recommend that a settle-

ment for the fiscal year be declared accord-

ingly.

Your committee would further recom-

mend that "Ninth Street Improvement

Fund," "Dog License Fund" and "Market

Square Fund" be abolished, and the sur-

plus reported on hand in the said

funds be transferred to the Fire Depart-

ment Fund.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

OTTO BRYMAN,

J. DYKEMA,

JACOB FLIEMAN,

G. VAN SCHOLVEN.

Committee.

DATED: Holland, March 23, 1876.

CITY TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, City of Holland,

March 20, 1876.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City

Holland:

GENTS:—In accordance with the provi-

sions of Sect. 10, Title III, of the City

Charter, I have the honor to present the

following account of the Receipts and Dis-

bursments of the Treasury since the date

of the last Annual Report, classifying them

thereby by the funds to which such disbur-

sements are credited and out of which such disbur-

sements are made, and the balances remain-

ing in each Fund at the close of the fiscal

year ending on the third Monday in March,

1876:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at last Annual Settle-

ment.....\$ 5,105 0

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE BANK.

The National Bank of the State of New York, of New York City, has suspended. The usual had effects of such a failure are somewhat neutralized by the announcement that depositors and customers of the institution will lose nothing.

Following the example of the Bank of California, the stockholders of the broken Bank of the State of New York have resolved to pocket their losses of capital, and reorganize on what is left, with a more prudent administration.

The town-house of Norwich, Ct., has been destroyed by fire. Several of the inmates perished in the flames. The woman's suffrage movement is looming up again in Massachusetts, the Upper House of the Legislature of that State having, by a vote of eighteen to ten, passed the female-suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

THE WEST.

We learn from the Chicago papers that ex-Congressman and ex-United States District Attorney Jasper D. Ward has been indicted for complicity with the whisky ring.

R. B. WEBBER, of Linn county, Iowa, is one of the heirs to a very large fortune in Holland, worth about \$20,000,000. About a month ago he received notice that the Government of Holland had surrendered all claims to the money, and that the same will be sent to this country and distributed among the heirs within the present year. But few being equal in the line of consanguinity to Mr. Webber, his portion of the money, it is expected, will reach \$4,000,000.

Several members of the Chicago whisky ring, including A. C. Heising, Jacob Behm, and a portion of the crooked distillers, have pleaded guilty to the soft impeachment. Sentences have been deferred until all the pending whisky-fraud cases have been disposed of. Springfield, Ill., has been visited by a disastrous conflagration. Bunn's Opera-house and three adjoining business houses were burned, involving a loss of about \$170,000. Gen. E. L. Merritt, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, who has just returned to Chicago from an expedition to the Red Cloud agency, says there is some gold in the Black Hills, but not enough to support one-half the people who are already there. Gen. Merritt thinks the coming spring will find many of those who have gone to the Hills prostrated by exposure and disease, and literally starved to death. If they are fortunate enough to live through the winter, they cannot move, for the snow is deep on the ground, the streams are frozen hard, and the only running water found is upon the surface of the ice, which will not break until June.

The distillery of Dickinson, Abel & Co., one of the "crooked" ones of Chicago, has been condemned by the United States District Court, and forfeited to the Government. The St. Louis police the other day made a raid on all the policy shops in the city, and seized all the tickets and other property belonging to the lottery business. Richard D. Curry, an Omaha colored gambler, has been convicted of assaulting with intent to kill Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, and sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary.

SOUTH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., has been scourged by a disastrous conflagration. The fire broke out in the morning, at the corner of King street and Rogers' alley. No water being in the neighborhood, and the wind blowing a gale from the southeast, the flames spread with incredible rapidity. The fire raged for eight hours, and only stopped for the want of material. Heartrending scenes were witnessed during the progress of the flames, and, to add to the confusion, bands of negro robbers sacked every house to which they could gain admittance. Hundreds of persons were rendered homeless and penniless. The loss is estimated at \$500,000, with very little insurance. The recent snow-storm extended itself over nearly the entire southern section of our country, and was the heaviest visitation of the kind that the oldest inhabitant can recall. At Cairo the snow was fourteen inches deep, and at Memphis, and points farther south, it was ten and twelve inches on a level.

WASHINGTON.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON has explained to the House Committee on War Expenditures the part he took in procuring the payment by the War Department of the claim of the Kentucky Central railroad. He stated that the owners of the road agreed that he should have 50 per cent. of the amount collected. He succeeded, after several months, in getting the claim, amounting to nearly \$150,000, allowed, and had not paid one cent to Belknap, or any member of his family, for allowing the claim, but had paid over the proceeds of the claim to the railroad company. He said that, as the administrator of the Bowers estate, he had made a contract with himself, as President of the Kentucky Central railroad, to collect this claim, whereby he received \$80,000 and the road \$68,000. Killbourn, the agent of the Washington real estate pool, was brought before the bar of the House the other day, and, for refusing to answer certain questions, propounded by the committee investigating real estate affairs in the District, was remanded to jail. He was accompanied by Judge Black and David Dudley Field as counsel. The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee has decided to report adversely on the nomination of Richard H. Dana, Jr., to be Minister to England. The committee was led to this course by evidence that Mr. Dana, some years ago, when editing "Wheaton's International Law," plagiarized some of the notes of Gov. William Beach Lawrence, of Rhode Island, who had previously edited the same work. When Dana's name was first sent to the Senate, Lawrence went to Washington and commenced working against his confirmation, and was materially aided, it is said, by Ben Butler, an old-time foe of Dana.

The President has appointed R. P. Derickson Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Illinois (Chicago) district, vice Gen. J. D. Webster, deceased.

Members of Congress are becoming alarmed at the increasing sickness of Representatives and the condition of the hall. A chemical expert has examined the condition of the ventilation of the House. He found that while 50,000 cubic feet of air are required for health, the hall is at present supplied with only 15,000 feet. Hallcock, one of the thieves who some time ago stole \$40,000 from the treasury, has been convicted.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have begun its investigation of the charges brought against Senator Spencer, of Alabama, that he secured his election by corrupt means. Ex-Senator Matt Carpenter is counsel for Spencer. A Washington dispatch says Maj. Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, and Washburn, Chief of the Secret Service,

have gone to Montreal to endeavor to secure the return of Marsh.

CONGRESSMAN FERNANDO WOOD has just had narrow escape from a painful death. There was an abscess in his throat which threatened to close the windpipe before it broke, and the Washington surgeons had despaired of reaching it. The eminent surgeon, Dr. Sayre, of New York, was sent for, and immediately undertook the extremely dangerous task of landing the abscess from the inside of the throat, near the carotid artery. The operation was successful, but Wood will necessarily be an invalid for six months to a year.

PRESIDENT GRANT having guaranteed the witness Marsh and his wife immunity from prosecution, the pair returned to Washington the other day for the purpose of telling all they know about Belknap, post-traderships, and other matters of interest. The Treasury Department received last week from San Francisco fourteen tons (500,000) of silver, to be set aside in anticipation of the silver redemption of the fractional currency.

GENERAL.

The death of Mrs. Carl Schurz is announced. She died in New York city of puerperal fever, two days after giving birth to a child.

HON. RICHARD H. DANA has reconsidered his determination to appear before the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs to answer the charge of literary piracy urged against him, as ground for the rejection of his nomination to be Minister to Great Britain.

A LETTER from the Black Hills, printed in a St. Paul paper, says the extravagant reports sent to Eastern and Western papers about the immense yield of gold are immense frauds. The writer says that since his stay in the hills he has visited almost all the leading gulches, and has not yet seen a pay streak or a place where bed-rock has been reached. He says there is undoubtedly gold, but poor men's diggings are scarce, and if gold is to be taken out it will take capital to do it. There are about 2,500 men in the hills, and more are arriving daily, while many disgusted pilgrims have turned their faces homeward.

POLITICAL.

DAVID A. WELLS has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third Connecticut District.

The Democrats of Congress held another finance caucus on the evening of the 15th inst. Speeches were made by leading Representatives from all sections of the country, including Morrison, Scott, Dike, Hooker, Seelye and Payne. The first vote was upon the Bright bill, which was defeated. The next vote was upon Sayler's substitute for the Bright bill, which was the Bright bill with the section of the Payne bill relative to the partial repeal of the Resumption act. This was defeated. A vote was then taken upon the Payne bill, which was adopted by a vote of 80 to 42. The measure agreed upon provides for gradual resumption by hoarding gold to an amount equal to 3 per cent. of the legal-tender notes outstanding. It also requires the national banks to set aside an amount of coin equal to 3 per cent. of their circulating notes, and repeals so much of the Specie-Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, as designates Jan. 1, 1879, as the date of resumption. Returns of the New Hampshire election from all but ten towns give Cheney 42,940; Marcy, 37,447; Kendall and scattering, 419. Cheney's majority, 3,347. The Republicans elect nine out of twelve Senators. The Council stands four Republicans, one Democrat. In the House there are 207 Republicans and 178 Democrats. The Republican majority, it is thought, will be 25 or 30 in the House. The vote is increased about 1,200 over last year, being nearly 81,000, and it is the largest ever cast in the State.

The New York State Greenback Convention was held at Syracuse on the 15th inst. Augustus Schell presided. The resolutions declare opposition to any repudiation of the nation's obligations, but assert that the act of Congress of March, 1869, promising to pay five-twentieths in gold is a gross violation of the contract whereby said bonds were issued; that legal-tenders should pay the bondholder his interest and all other debts, private and public, including duties on imports; that the act pledging resumption in 1879 is a failure, and its immediate repeal is demanded; that legal-tenders are the standard of value, while gold constantly fluctuates for various reasons. The convention recommended the several assembly districts to send delegates to a State Convention, in order to select delegates for the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, and ask their admission into that body as true representatives of the Democracy of New York.

A WASHINGTON telegram states that at a caucus of the Republican Senators the other day, there was a general "interchange of views respecting the general policy that should be adopted in regard to the large reductions made or contemplated by the House of Representatives in the customary annual appropriations. After a long discussion on the subject, it was unanimously agreed, as the sense of the caucus, that the necessary efficiency of the civil service would be seriously impaired if a sweeping reduction be made in all its branches by the application of the reported policy of the House committees to cut down nearly all salaries 10 per cent., and the force employed 20 per cent., and also that the action of the House in proposing to abolish a number of our missions to South America, and reduce the salaries of the principal ministers in Europe, is unwise and impolitic. It was therefore agreed that the Senate Committee on Appropriations should pass upon each item of reduction in the various bills separately, and should recommend concurrence only in those reductions which, after separate examination, are found compatible with the maintenance of the efficiency of the service. Wherever such reductions can be made the Republican majority of the Senate will vote for them, but, on the contrary, unless similar good reasons can be shown for concurrence in any recommendation of the House touching a matter of importance, the issue will be met with unyielding firmness."

A SHORT time since the President sent to the United States Senate the name of Mr. R. P. Derickson to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Illinois (Chicago) district. On Monday he recalled the name of Mr. Derickson and substituted that of Joel M. Harvey. The Senate has confirmed the nomination.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND and France and Germany have just been experiencing the unpleasant effects of a March cyclone. Numerous shipping casualties are reported, and considerable damage was caused on land. The gale was particularly violent in Paris and vicinity, uprooting houses, uprooting trees, and playing havoc with telegraph wires. Several fatal casualties occurred in the city. The French National Assembly has organized by electing Duo D'Audiffert Paquier president of the Senate, and M. Greyev president of the Chamber of Deputies.

The announcement that Japan and Korea were about to go to war was premature. A treaty of peace has been concluded between the two countries.

A PARIS cablegram gives brief particulars of a shocking railway calamity near Laethach, France. A passenger train, while crossing the river Ill, was precipitated into the rapid current by the giving way of the bridge. There were some forty or fifty people on board, every

one of whom perished. The great manufacturing city of Manchester, England, has had a destructive conflagration. A block of shipping warehouses was consumed, entailing a loss of two or three millions of dollars.

King Alfonso of Spain made his entry into Madrid on the 29th of March, at the head of 25,000 troops. Three days festivities followed, and everybody in the city, Carlist sympathizers excepted, was happy and jolly. The number of slaves in Brazil, according to recent official returns, is 1,409,448. Venetians belonging fire again. The Italian Ministry has been bombed, and a post office appointed.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 14.—Senate.—The Senate bill to amend the revised statutes so as to permit national banks to organize with a capital of \$50,000 in bonds, approved by population, was stricken from the calendar and indefinitely postponed. Logan presented a petition of 3,000 ex-soldiers asking for the passage of a bill for the equalization of bounties similar to the one passed by the last Congress. The Senate passed the bill reducing the salary of the President from \$50,000 to \$25,000. The vote on the question was as follows: Yeas—Allison, Boggs, Christiancy, Frye, Conkling, Cockrell, Fessenden, Goldsmith, Hamlin, Harney, Hittcock, Keams, Key, Logan, McGowan, McDonald, May, Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Patterson, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, White, Wright—26. Nays—Bayard, Brewster, Cooper, Davis, Dorr, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Fla.), Jones (Nev.), McMillan, Mitchell, Paddock, Robertson, Sargent, Sharon, Spencer, Windom, Walters—20.

House.—Kasson offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on Public Buildings to examine into the causes of the bad ventilation of the Hall of Representatives, and to direct such improvements therein as may be found expedient to increase the purity of the atmosphere. Several members ventilated their opinions upon the "murderous atmosphere" of the hall, and the alarming increase of illness among members as the result of the bad ventilation, and it was pretty generally agreed that something must be done to remedy the evil immediately, even if the cost was very large. Sparks, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a substitute for the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department. A long and somewhat heated discussion took place between the members of the Indian Committee and the Military Committee as to which of these committees had the more legitimate jurisdiction of the matter. Thurston, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution calling on the Attorney-General for copies of all letters, telegrams and papers asking for the removal of Judge Belford, of Colorado. Adopted.

WEDNESDAY, March 15.—Senate.—Wright, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on certain claims for damages arising from Morgan's raid, and asked that the committee be discharged from further consideration on the subject. Agreed to. Allison, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, with amendments, a bill providing for an agreement with the Sioux Nation in regard to a portion of their reservations, and for other purposes.

House.—The House spent nearly the whole day in general debate upon the Legislative Appropriation bill. The speeches took a wide range, and had little relation to the subject matter. Faulkner offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the powers conferred upon A. B. Steinberger as a Special Agent or Commissioner to the Samoan or Navigator Islands. Adopted. A very significant feature of the House proceedings was the action of the Appropriation Committee respecting the Senate amendments to the West Point bill. The House non-concurred in all the twenty-seven Senate amendments, but declined to ask for a conference committee. This seems to indicate that the House will refuse to recede from its position on the bill, and will seek to force the Senate to reconsider its amendments.

THURSDAY, March 16.—Senate.—Windom introduced a bill to establish the Territory of Pennsylvania. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the annual product of gold and silver in the United States from 1845 to 1874, the amount in other parts of the world for the same period, and an estimate of the amount in this country at the present time. The bill to regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President was discussed by Christiancy, Thurman, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Howe and Johnston.

House.—The House adopted the resolution calling upon the Attorney-General for all letters and papers relating to the removal of Judge Belford, of Colorado. The House devoted some time, in Committee of the Whole, to the consideration of the bill to apply the deficiency in the Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury Department. Young, from the Sub-Committee on Ventilation of the House, made report to the effect that it was impossible to force into the House a sufficient supply of fresh air for the supply of 600 persons, and with it a resolution to exclude from the galleries all persons except those who have the privilege of the reporters' and diplomatic galleries, and such as may be admitted on cards of members. After debate, the report was recommended. Landers (Ind.) offered a resolution to restore the elective government in the District of Columbia.

MONDAY, March 20.—Senate.—Wright rose to a personal explanation. It was for the purpose of denying a newspaper report that he had in his service a private secretary paid for by the Government. The bill to supply the deficiency (\$150,000) for feeding the Sioux Indians was passed. The Senate spent some time in discussing the bill providing for an agreement with the Sioux Nation in regard to the Black Hills, and the bill regulating the mode of counting the votes for President. No action was taken on either measure.

House.—Banning and Sayler presented the petitions of various distillers of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, protesting against any change in the present plan of collecting taxes. The most important feature of the House proceedings was the introduction by Atkins (Tenn.) of a bill repealing the Resumption act, accompanied by a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. The motion was rejected—yeas, 109; nays, 108; not two-thirds in the affirmative. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.		
Ainsworth,	Fort,	Oliver,
Anderson,	Franklin,	Phelps,
Ashe,	Fuller,	Phillips (Mo.),
Atkins,	Goode,	Phillips (Kan.),
Baker (Ind.),	Gowdin,	Poppleton,
Banning,	Gunter,	Rea,
Blackburn,	Hamilton (Ind.),	Reilly, John,
Bland,	Harris (Ga.),	Reilly, J. B.,
Blount,	Harris (Va.),	Rice,
Boone,	Harrison,	Riddle,
Bradford,	Hartbridge,	Robbins (N. C.),
Bright,	Hartwell,	Robinson,
Brown (Ky.),	Haymond,	Savage,
Burchard (Wis.),	Hays,	Saylor,
Crall,	Henderson,	Seales,
Caldwell (Ala.),	Hewitt (Ala.),	Shackley,
Caldwell (Tenn.),	Holman,	Smith (Ga.),
Campbell,	Hopkins,	Southard,
Cannon,	House,	Sparks,
Cate,	Hunter,	Springer,
Cauley,	Huntton,	Stevenson,
Clarke (Ky.),	Hurd,	Stone,
Clark (Mo.),	Hymen,	Terry,
Clymer,	Jackson,	Tucker,
Cochrane,	Jones,	Van Vorhes,
Cowan,	Kelly,	Vance (S. C.),
De Bolt,	Knot,	Waddell,
DeBrell,	Landers (Ind.),	Walker (Va.),
Douglas,	Lewis,	Wallace (Pa.),
Durham,	Lynde,	Wells (Mo.),
Eden,	McFarland,	Whithorne,
Egbert,	McMahon,	Williams (Ind.),
Ellis,	Milliken,	Williams (Ala.),
Faulkner,	Morgan,	Yates,
Forney,	New,	Young—109.

NAYS.		
Bagby,	Hendee,	Robbins (Pa.),
Bagley, G. A.,	Hinkle,	Sampson,
Bagley, G. H.,	Hewitt (N. Y.),	Schleicher,
Baker (N. Y.),	Hoar,	Schumaker,
Ballou,	Hoge,	Seelye,
Banks,	Hooper,	Singleton,
Barnum,	Hulburt,	Smales,
Beebe,	Hunt,	Smith (Pa.),
Blaine,	Kohr,	Stanger,
Bliss,	Kimball,	Stowell,
Bradley,	Landers (Conn.),	Tarbox,
Brown (Kan.),	Lapham,	Thompson,
Burchard (Ill.),	Leavenworth,	Thornburgh,
Caswell,	Luttrell,	Townsend (Pa.),
	Lynch,	Throckmorton,

Chittenden,	March,	Taft,
Conger,	McCarthy,	Walker (N. Y.),
Cox,	McDill,	Wallace (S. C.),
Craig,	McMill,	Wallace,
Cramer,	Miller,	Warren,
Cullum,	Murray,	Wheeler,
Danielson,	Moore,	Whitcomb,
Dunnell,	Morgan,	Whiting,
Durand,	Morrison,	Willard,
Eames,	Nash,	Williams (N. Y.),
Ely,	Norton,	Williams, A. S.,
Feeler,	O'Brien,	Williams (Mich.),
Freeman,	Paine,	Williams (Wis.),
Frost,	Pierce,	Williams (Del.),
Frye,	Piper,	Williams, W. R.,
Garfield,	Platt,	Willis,
Hall,	Pratt,	Wilson (Iowa),
Hamilton (N. J.),	Reagan,	Wood (Pa.)—108.
Hancock,		
Hastings,		

PASSING EVENTS.

The House Committee on Territories has agreed to report favorably on the Oklahoma bill to establish a Territorial government in the Indian country, and is now engaged in perfecting the details of the scheme.

In England, it is proposed to form a committee for the collection of subscriptions to the complete works of Walt Whitman, whose poverty excites much more active sympathy among literary people abroad than at home.

The Prince of Wales, having to his own satisfaction, doubtless, carried out the programme in India laid out for him by the wise men who sit in council with his royal mother, is now on his way home. A great deal of money has been spent and a vast amount of tomfoolery gone through with to very little purpose.

THROUGHOUT Louisiana at present a remarkable natural curiosity is to be seen. On many orange trees is ripe fruit of last year's growth (which is now most deliciously sweet), partly-grown green oranges from blossoms of early winter, and fresh blossoms which have now appeared at the proper period. Such a thing was never before seen in that part of the country.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Pennsylvania, James B. Beck, of Kentucky, and Chas. J. Jenkins, of Georgia, have been selected by the States of Maryland and Virginia to settle the long-standing boundary dispute between them. They will sit in Washington, commencing in April, and the examination of the case, with the hearing of witnesses, is expected to occupy about three months.

MR. SHERMAN, of Ohio, has introduced in the United States Senate a bill to limit the jurisdiction of the heads of departments in the allowance of claims. It provides that no claim against the United States in any executive department, after being finally considered and rejected by the head of that department, shall be subsequently considered or allowed in whole or in part by the head of that department, but, if presented again, may be referred to the Court of Claims. It also prohibits consideration and allowance by departments of any claim that occurred more than two years before its presentation, providing that such claims must be referred to the Court of Claims, if within the limits prescribed.

THREE military expeditions are now in motion for the Wind river and Big Horn region, west of the Black Hills, in Wyoming Territory, where, it is known, the hostile Sioux Indians and their allies are concentrating for the purpose of a general war against the whites. General Crook and Colonel Reynolds, at the head of ten companies of cavalry, are moving northwesterly from Fort Fetterman, in Wyoming, while General Custer, with cavalry, is simultaneously moving southwesterly from Bismarck, Dakota, and another cavalry force is moving southwesterly from Fort Ellis, in Montana. The three expeditions will co-operate, and, if necessary, consolidate against the common enemy. Some bloody work is expected.

Old uncle Daniel Drew has followed the custom of the time, and joined the innumerable caravan of bankrupts. Mr. Drew has been one of the largest, and also one of the most unscrupulous operators in Wall street for many years. He is entitled to little or no sympathy in his financial troubles—certainly not so much as his creditors, for he never settled his contracts until he was forced to do so. His practices have frequently been as reprehensible and demoralizing as those of the man who provides over a far-table. The gross amount of his liabilities, secured and unsecured, is stated at \$1,500,000. It is doubtful whether his contributions of \$250,000 to the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., and \$100,000 to the Wesleyan University at Middleton, Ct., will hold, though they are secured by mortgages on his farms.

The Egyptian army, which has just gained an important victory over the Abyssinians, consists of about 15,000 infantry and a few hundred cavalry, with troops of camels and mules, and three batteries of artillery. The nominal commander-in-chief, Ratib Pasha, rendered himself noted in the time of the late Said Pasha by attempting suicide because he had been publicly insulted by his august master. Gen. Loring, who is really in command, is a North Carolinian, who fought bravely in the Mexican War, and lost an arm in the assault on De Belen gate. He held the rank of Lieutenant-colonel in the regular army prior to the civil war, in which he was on the Confederate side. He is still in the prime of life, and has been largely instrumental in reorganizing the Egyptian army. Gen. Loring is accompanied by several American officers, including Cols. Dye, Field, Derrick, Major Loss, Capt. Porter, and Dr. Wilson. The officers of the expedition are all of the Caucasian race. The soldiers are mainly Arabs. Prince Hassan, who was present at the recent battle, is the Khedive's third son. He was educated at Oxford, and studied military science at Berlin. The Abyssinians under King John are supposed to number about 80,000, half of whom are said to be armed with modern weapons.

The Black Hills Excitement.

A recent letter from Cheyenne says: "Every day during the last week, about 100 persons have left here for the Hills; and, judging from the present appearance, the same number next week will be about double. Great misapprehension prevails as to the method of transportation from here. Some fancy that twenty-dollar fare means a regular ride from here. Now, the methods of going from here to the Hills are: First, one can have his baggage conveyed to Custer City at \$7 per 100 pounds, and has the privilege of walking after the wagon; and, of the many ways of conveyance, this seems to be the most satisfactory. A perfect understanding prevails between the parties, and no bickerings arise on the road, as there do among some of the others who make contracts to ride part of the way, and to have 100 pounds of baggage transported for \$15 to \$25. When teams and men get tired on the road, it is to be inferred that troubles can arise as to when the proper time to ride or walk comes. Some people buy teams and outfit themselves; others undertake the journey on horseback; and some make a bold dash for the gold world on foot, with their baggage on their backs.

"The excitement here sometimes is awful. It is quite a study to note the expression of countenance with which every item of intelligence from the Hills is received. It is beginning to be considered levity to talk of Black Hills. The man of business always says Custer City or Hill City, but never Black Hills."

From the State House to a Prison Cell.

Josephus Sooy, Jr., late treasurer of New Jersey, was arraigned for sentence in Trenton, the other day, for the embezzlement of \$47,000. Chief Justice Beasley said: "The fact of your being here at this time, convicted of such a crime, is a shock not only to the court but to the community. Your offense was one never before committed by an official in this State so high in office as yourself. The court feels a certain amount of sympathy with every man arraigned at this bar. Still, in looking at your case, we can see no extenuating circumstances. You were surrounded with friends of high position, and should not have been overcome by temptation. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the State prison for a term of three years, and thence until costs are paid."

Sooy was overcome, and sank into the prisoner's box. He is sixty-eight years of age. The general impression is that he has been a tool in the hands of certain Philadelphia sharpers, who have secured the greater part of the money.

The Babbie Reputation.

Those California gentlemen who were reported to have become immensely and suddenly wealthy find the reputation uncomfortable. Mr. Mackey, reported to have an income of \$10,000,000, received a thousand begging letters in two months from all quarters of the world. Girls write for his photograph, widows claim him as their long lost son, tramps allege relationship, and clergymen shower down their cheap benedictions and beseech him to "come down." In one week the amounts asked for amounted to \$5,000,000, and ran all the way from \$100 to \$100,000. A Baltimore paper requests that his particular \$10,000 be "sent by express." Young ladies tease the millionaire for birthday presents, and old ladies express their gratitude in advance, and all that that implies. Of course none of the letters are answered, but the most striking are printed in a San Francisco paper that has an eye to the comic.

QUEEN VICTORIA has intimated to Lord Dufferin her desire to contribute to the projected improvement of Quebec by a gift of £10,000 for the construction of one of the proposed city gates, which is to be named "Kent" gate.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BREWER	9 00	@ 12 50
HOGS—Live	7 50	@ 25
COTTON	12 1/2	@ 13
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 00	@ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 24	@ 1 25
CORN	63	@ 68
OATS	41	@ 49
RYE	80	@ 85
PORK—New Mess	23 00	@ 23 25
LARD—Steam	13 1/2	@ 14
CHICAGO.		
BREWER—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@ 5 50
Choice Native	4 50	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 75	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 25	@ 4 50
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 25
Inferior to Common	3 00	@ 3 75
HOGS—Live	7 25	@ 8 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 25	@ 7 50
Good to choice spring ex.	6 00	@ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 11	@ 1 11 1/2
No. 2 Spring	1 03	@ 1 04
No. 3 Spring	90	@ 91 1/2
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33
RYE—No. 2	63	@ 64
BUTTER—Fancy	32	@ 37
EGGS—Fresh	14	@ 15
PORK—Mess	22 00	@ 22 25
LARD	13	@ 13 1/2
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 50	@ 1 51
CORN—No. 2	42	@ 43 1/2
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 33 1/2
RYE—No. 2	62	@ 63
PORK—Mess	22 75	@ 23 00
LARD	13	@ 13 1/2
HOGS	7 25	@ 8 25
CATTLE	4 50	@ 5 50
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 12	@ 1 12 1/2
No. 2	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN—No. 2	32	@ 33
OATS—No. 2	31	@ 32
RYE	68	@ 69
BUTTER—No. 2	31	@ 32
EGGS	11	@ 12
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 10	@ 1 10 1/2
CORN	48	@ 49
OATS	30	@ 31
RYE	60	@ 61
BUTTER	30	@ 31
EGGS	10	@ 11
PORK	22	@ 23
LARD	12 1/2	@ 13
KANSAS CITY.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 38	@ 1 38 1/2
Amber	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN	48	@ 49
OATS	35	@ 36
EAST		

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

JOHN CANFIELD, of Manistee, is said to own more pine land than any other man in Michigan, his possessions amounting to about 1,000,000,000 feet.

A MAYFIELD lumber merchant has a large black bear for private watchman in his lumber yard. The watchman never gets drunk, and attends to his business.

At Owosso, a few days since, Mrs. Charles Cornell committed suicide by taking morphine; and at Greenville, John Rich committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Insanity.

The dry goods store of E. Branford, the drug store of Everett Bros., and the dwelling of Mrs. A. Cramer, were destroyed by fire at Sparta Center, last Saturday morning. The contents were mostly destroyed. Loss about \$25,000; insured for \$15,000.

A FIRE at Wood Lake one night last week destroyed three frame buildings, owned by Taylor & McMullen, lumbermen, and occupied by employees of the mill. The contents were all destroyed. Loss, \$2,000; no insurance.

In the Calhoun County Circuit Court, convened at Marshall, last week, Judge Van Zile presiding, Betts, the Battle Creek burglar and leader in the attempt to break jail, was sentenced to the State Prison for seven years. Devolt, the other Battle Creek burglar, was sentenced for three years.

Mrs. H. SYRICKLES, of Bedford, Calhoun county, was arrested one night last week by Deputy Sheriff Barber, charged with having poisoned her husband, last January in Winneshek county, Iowa. She was delivered into the hands of an officer from Winneshek county, who left with her for Iowa.

The livery barn of Chas. Browne, at Midland, was burned a few days since. Although the fire company and citizens worked hard they were unable to save the building. All of his horses, carriages and sleighs were saved, but much other stuff was burned, besides some eight tons of hay and straw. Loss about \$4,000, with \$1,400 insurance.

The Marshall Statesman says that the case of Kingsbury vs. Anthony, breach-of-promise, which has been for nearly two years before the circuit court, has been nolle prossed. It has been twice tried, the first suit resulting in a verdict of \$2,500 damages. New testimony being obtained, the former verdict was set aside, and the whole thing is now abandoned.

THE new calendar of the State University shows that there are in the literature department, 452; in the law department, 321; in the medical department, 312; studying dentistry, 20; studying homeopathy, 24. Total number of students in the university, 1,127. Two of the names have been counted twice, which accounts for the apparent discrepancy in summing up.

FRED. BOYER, of Big Rapids, a colored man twenty-four years old, has been arrested for robbing John R. Parson's residence of bedding, clothing and silverware while Mr. Parson and family were absent in California. Boyer served a term at the Reform School at Lansing some years ago. Forty-two fine white shirts were found in his possession, some of them claimed by citizens here, showing that he has been robbing clothes lines.

JOHN RICH, a well-known citizen of Greenville, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a navy revolver. The deceased laid off his vest and slippers and went up stairs, his family supposed to shave himself. In a few minutes afterward they heard the report of the pistol, and on going to his room found him dead. He leaves a wife and three children. Insanity is the supposed cause. This is the fourth member of the family who has found death by his own hand.

JOHN HENRY WILHELM, for twenty years a resident of Saginaw City, resorted to a novel mode to rid himself of human existence. Saturday of last week he was found in his barn lying on his back dead. Appearances indicated that he had loaded the right barrel of a double-barreled shot-gun, detached from the stock, with powder and shot, placed a cap on the nipple, and placing the muzzle against his heart, discharged it with a hammer. Death must have ensued instantly. Deceased leaves property valued at \$10,000. He has been depressed for some time.

Among the Old Records.

The editor of the Lansing Republican has been delving among the archives and records of a former period in the history of this State, and this is a part of what he has fished up:

"Once on a time" the Legislature of Michigan requested its Senators and Representatives in Congress to exert their influence to persuade the Postmaster-general to establish a daily mail between Detroit and Chicago; also, one between Detroit and St. Joseph, on our western coast, to go through in three days.

About the same time, Gov. Stevens T. Mason suggested in his message the feasibility of a canal from the headwaters of Grand river to Port Huron.

A resolution in the senate denounces the removal of the distributing post office from Detroit to "the inconvenient village of Toledo, on the Maumee river," as an injury and insult to Detroit. Potatoes on the Maumee were small in those days.

The Governor informed the Senate that he had a letter from Washington stating that the bill for admitting Michigan into the Union had passed the Senate. The letter came in eight days. Now it would come in one.

The State Geologist was directed to report all valuable gold mines to the Governor.

The county seat of Branch county was established at the village of Branch, though the committee reported that Mason had strong claims. The committee were paid \$250 for the investigation. Branch is now an insignificant way station on the Southern road, and Mason is nowhere.

A bill organizing the university included the science of theology among the studies to be taught. The Senate struck out these words and inserted "natural theology, including the history of all religions."

The fiscal agent of the State was directed to

"advance" \$1,000 to John S. Bagg, state printer; but he must not advance it till he knew the work was done to that amount. Advancing money after it was due was an original plan how not to do it.

Geo. Monroe was paid \$20 for going to Monroe "to bring back absent members."

The number of children reported attending school in the State was 2,297. No school was reported in Detroit.

All this but thirty-nine years ago.

The Ward Will Settled.

The sensational character of the Ward will contest at Detroit was fully maintained by the abrupt termination of its second trial on the following basis: The widow and her two infant children receive what is known as the Lundington property, free from all incumbrances. It includes many thousand acres of pine lands, several superb mills, several barges, and much mineral property, the whole being valued at over \$1,500. There are some seventeen or eighteen small bequests of money securities to various relations and confidential friends of Capt. Ward, amounting in the aggregate to \$200,000 or \$300,000, which are sustained of course. The balance of the estate is left equally to the children of Capt. Ward's first marriage and to his sister, Aunt Emily, under the management of four trustees. It is incumbered with several hundred thousand dollars of debt, which the temporary administrators appointed by the Probate Court have been rapidly reducing, and it will yield nearly \$2,000,000. This is to be funded, and the first codicil of the will, which was sustained, provides for the appointment of guardians for the two children who are under age, and adds: "The trustees may use their judgment whether or not it would be for the interest of my said children Henry S., Milton D., Charles H., Elizabeth V. and Mary E. Ward to pay to them some portion of the principal sum, and if, in their judgment, it would be a benefit, they may pay to them such portion as they may deem best. If, on the contrary, in the judgment of said trustees it would be for the best interest of said children to withhold from them any portion of dividends or interest they are authorized to so withhold."

The second codicil, which failed, cut off all these heirs of the first marriage to \$200 per month, and made them absolute dependents upon the trustees. The terms of the compromise agreed upon were: First, the assent of the supporters of the will to the rejection of the second codicil; second, the conveyance by the widow and her children of \$110,000 in money and \$15,000 in vessel property within a year to the trustees of the main estate left to the children of the first marriage, to be used in closing off the existing volume of debt; third, the assent of the contestants to the sustaining of the main document and its first codicil.

The State Fair to be Held at Jackson.

The citizens of Jackson having tendered, under ample guarantees, all that was required by the State Fair locating committee, the said committee, at a meeting in that city last week, decided to locate the fair there and to hold the same Sept. 18 to 23 inclusive. They also adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the citizens of Jackson having complied with the requirements of this committee and having given the necessary guarantees, that the fair for 1876 be held at the city of Jackson.

Resolved, That the Business Committee be requested at an early day to examine the grounds in connection with an agent or agents authorized to act on behalf of the citizens, and determine upon the place and general plan of the buildings to be erected and the expenses required on the buildings now on the grounds.

Resolved, That the thanks of the State Agricultural Society be due and are hereby tendered to the citizens of Jackson, Detroit, Saginaw, Kalamazoo, and Grand Rapids for the many liberal provisions made and facilities offered, and the generous and kindly spirit manifested at each of said points for the holding of the next State Fair.

Resolved, That while the inducements and facilities offered would have enabled the society to hold a successful fair at either of the above points, the fact that the fair has been held at Grand Rapids, Saginaw, and Kalamazoo since it has been held in the central portion of the State and the extraordinary facilities offered at Jackson in the transportation of stock and articles of exhibition, and for attendance at the fair have, "other inducements being equal," led to the selection of the city of Jackson for the present year.

THE preparations for the representation of Michigan at the Centennial exhibition are going on admirably, and we are glad to state that everything is in a state of advancement. The Michigan building, built exclusively of Michigan material, is rapidly going forward, and will be completed by the time the Exposition is opened. The number of individual exhibitors already entered is 167, while the State itself is a very large exhibitor, and has the departments of agriculture, minerals, pomology, forestry and education under its special charge. In these departments it will be safe to say that Michigan will have an exhibition fully equal to that of any other State. It is especially desirable that exhibitors send on their samples as early as possible.—*Detroit Tribune*.

Detroit Prices Current.

Apples, per bbl.	\$ 3 00	@ 3 75
Beans, per bu.	48	@ 70
Beeswax, per lb.	20	@ 30
Butter, per lb.	20	@ 25
Buckwheat flour, per 100 lbs.	2 75	@ 3 20
Cabbage, per 100	9 00	@ 9 25
Clover seed, per bu.	6 00	@ 10 00
Calves, each	12	@ 15
Cider	12	@ 14
Carrots, per bu.	16	@ 18
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.	8 50	@ 9 00
Live chickens	85	@ 85
Dressed chickens, per lb.	11	@ 12
Dressed turkeys, per lb.	13	@ 14
Dried apples, per lb.	8	@ 15
Eggs, per doz.	14	@ 15
Hay, prime, per ton	10 00	@ 17 00
Hides, per lb.	5	@ 5 50
Honey, per lb.	17	@ 20
Hops, per lb.	8	@ 11
Lambs, each	1 25	@ 3 00
Lard, per lb.	14	@ 15
Onions, per bu.	20	@ 25
Potatoes, per bu.	18	@ 20
Tallow, per lb.	7	@ 8
Turnips, per bu.	10	@ 12
Wood, per cord	3 00	@ 3 50
Wool, per lb.	25	@ 31
Rye, per bu.	68	@ 70
Barley, per cental.	1 60	@ 1 75
Oats, per bu.	35	@ 36
Corn, per bu.	43	@ 44
Wheat, white, per bu.	1 20	@ 1 30
Wheat, amber, per bu.	1 16	@ 1 25

A PHENOMENON.

Extraordinary Abnormal Development of Vision.

The San Francisco *Morning Call* has a long account of a remarkable human phenomenon, discovered in that city. For some time, according to the *Call*, there have been rumors of a strange abnormal development of vision on the part of a lad named Johnny Palmer, who resides with his parents in South San Francisco. The boy is about nine years of age, and has been regarded by his parents hitherto as almost totally blind. On the evening of the 12th of December last the boy was in bed, and for some reason the curtains of an adjoining window had been removed. His parents were seated in another room, when suddenly they heard the child utter a cry, and, hastening in, beheld him sitting up in bed gazing intently at the moon, which was shining full in his face. He imagined it to be about 200 yards distant, and could distinguish objects on it with perfect distinctness. These facts becoming known to the California college of sciences, a committee composed of Drs. Bryant, Ghabury, and Goldson tested the youth for the purpose of testing his powers. They found that nothing had been overstated, and that this extraordinary vision was possessed by the lad. He described what he saw, and his description before the committee agreed substantially with that made on previous occasions to private parties. He completely overturned the theory of the "inhabitability" of the moon by declaring that he saw moving objects upon its surface, and minutely described them. The committee conclude from what the boy states that there are living beings on that luminary, but that they greatly differ in form from any living thing on this planet. When full-grown the "Lunarian" is shaped somewhat like a chariot wheel, with four spokes converging at the center or axle. They move by rolling round and round, and travel as swiftly as an eagle. The children appear to be shaped like a pumpkin or orange, finally losing their rotundity and assuming the form of a wheel alund to. The surface of the moon is all hill and hollow; no fire is visible, nor are there any volcanoes, and no other species of living thing seems to exist upon it. The committee turned the boy's attention to the planet Venus, but he could discover nothing in that direction. The learned savans at once surmised that the cause of his failure here was the fact that the focus of the eyes was fixed at 240,000 miles, while the least distance of Venus from the earth is 24,293,000 miles. It was, therefore, impossible for him to discover anything on the surface of the latter with distinctness.

The reporter of the *Call*, after hearing the facts stated, hunted up the boy and arranged a meeting at the residence of J. P. Morrow, of San Francisco, who has a large telescope finely mounted. The boy took a glance through this at Mars, and burst out into a scream of delight, describing mountains, seas, rivers, cities, its inhabitants, and many other wonderful sights. The story has a decidedly flashy flavor, and is given for what it is worth.

New Hampshire's Queer Government.

It is a curiously antiquated and complicated form of State government they have down in New Hampshire. The lower branch of the Legislature is a mass meeting in dimensions, having 365 members, while the Senate, with its twelve members, is like a revisory committee to correct the action of the House. Every town with 150 voters has a representative, and many towns that do not come anywhere near this minimum get one by special act. For every 800 "ratable polls" an additional member is allowed, and a ratable poll is every man over twenty-one whom the selectmen can find in a town a week after election, whether he be a voter or not. Each town is a little republic, and seeks to obtain as large a representation as possible in the general court. The result of this effort is to increase the size of the House, while the Senate remains fixed by constitutional limitation. An actual majority of all the votes cast is required to elect State officers, and where a third ticket is run there is usually no choice, and the election is made by the Legislature in joint session.

A Wife Who Starved Herself.

For many years past there has been living in Indian Creek township, Monroe county, N. Y., a married couple named Dicks. About a week ago Zachariah Dicks, the husband, made a will in which it was provided that, should he die first, all his property should go to the children, and they were to provide for their mother until her death. Mrs. Dicks very sternly objected to such a disposition of the property, and demanded that the will be changed, but her husband heeded her not. Becoming convinced that coaxing would do no good, the old lady began to threaten, and finally left her husband's roof. She never would taste another morsel of food. This threat did not move the old man, but the old lady kept her word. For fourteen long days she ate not a mouthful, and only occasionally would she wet her lips with water. Friends and neighbors called on her often to try to turn her from her dreadful purpose, but she would not even see any of them. She died at the age of 65.—*New York Tribune*.

Longevity in England.

In England, last year, there died 676 people aged ninety-five years and more, of whom 496 were women. Of these, eighty-nine had attained 100 years or more, and it is very remarkable that no less than seventy-nine of this number were females. The oldest of the men in the obituary of the year died in the Walstanton district, Staffordshire, aged

103; but a woman who died in Hurst Almshouse, Exeter, was 108, and another at Newport, in Monmouthshire, had reached the patriarchal age of 112. Of these eighty-nine centenarians, nine were found in London, thirteen in North and South Wales, six in Yorkshire, and six in Norfolk.

Pleasures of Life in Texas.

Galveston News: "A man named Adams went into the store of Mr. Anderson, at Savoy, one day last week, and, raising a difficulty with him, threw a four-pound weight at him, but fortunately missed him. Anderson then threw a four-pound weight at Adams, and, striking him on the head, killed him. Weighty arguments."

Dallas Herald: "At Bolivar, Denton county, Wednesday morning, coming from a party, Mr. Askey wished to accompany Miss Miller home. Her brother objected, and Askey went on ahead, procured a shot-gun, and shot Miller through the neck, killing him instantly. No excitement over it, as Miller was considered a bad man. Askey was plying to-day."

Jefferson Times: "On Wednesday, while Probate Judge Bancroft, of Texarkana, was arguing some trivial case before Squire Bush, in that city, some hard words ensued between the parties. Bush stepped from his desk, saying, 'I adjourn this court to give you a licking,' at the same time knocking Bancroft down. After he got up, he repeated the blow, knocking him over a bench. Bancroft drew a knife and cut Bush twice—once in the face, from forehead to chin, the other time in the stomach. It is thought he cannot recover."

An Unloving Mother.

Chinese women are not remarkable for their love of children, and think it quite proper that blind babies should be killed, making no more fuss about it than if the victim were a kitten. Several years since a little girl was sick with small-pox, and when she got well it was found that her eye-sight was gone. This was hard, but even her own mother said she ought to be killed; that as she was blind she could not be taught to cook, sew and keep a house in order, so that when she grew up no man would marry her, and her parents would have to support her always. Day by day the hard-hearted woman talked in this manner to her husband until he consented to get rid of the child. He called the little thing to him one day, and taking her by the hand, led her toward a pine thicket on a hill at some distance from her home. Incredible as it may seem, he intended to leave her in this thicket to be eaten by wolves or die of starvation. As they walked along, however, he began to think how cruel it was to treat his child thus, and at last he turned back home and told the mother that he had rather work harder and keep the little one. She did not like it much but had to submit. The girl is now fifteen, and has learned to do so many things there will be no trouble in getting her a husband, and the parents will not have to work for her much longer.

Perils of Parisian Hotels.

A letter from Paris relates the following incident: A daring attempt at robbery was perpetrated on one of the gentlemen guests of the Grand Hotel the other day. He was seated writing letters at his table, when a knock was heard at the door. In answer to his call of "Come in," a handsomely dressed stranger entered, who, after closing the door behind him, drew a revolver from his pocket and informed the astonished gentleman that if he did not instantly hand over to him 500 francs he would blow his (the gentleman's) brains out. The threatened personage, who happened to be an American and a man of great strength and presence of mind, sprang forward and threw up the arm that held the pistol, at the same time shouting loudly for assistance, whereupon his would-be assailant took to his heels as fast as possible, and was at once lost to sight in the tortuous halls of the hotel.

An Unfortunate Family.

David Turley, who was yesterday executed at Sacramento for the murder of William Shaw, came originally from Missouri. His father was a Brigadier General in the Confederate service during the rebellion, but met with his death by the accidental discharge of his own pistol; his older brother died; his younger brother killed his mother by accident, and was himself afterwards killed by bushwhackers, from which his eldest sister became insane and died. John Turley, another brother, was murdered in a row in western Kansas little more than a year ago. The brother who made the appeal for the condemned man's life was only lately discharged from eighteen months imprisonment in the Colorado jail for shooting a man at Central City. Turley's age was thirty-four.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

Short But Good.

A Methodist journal tells a story about a little Quaker boy, about six years old. The Friends or Quakers think that in "meeting" no one should speak except as the spirit gives him utterance. Not unfrequently, therefore, their religious meetings are silent assemblies.

This boy thought, as there had been for some time a "silent meeting," that all were afraid to speak first. So he got up on the seat, folded his arms over his breast, and murmured, just loud enough to be heard by those near him, "I do wish the Lord would make us all gooder, and gooder, and gooder, till there is no bad left."

It was but a childish prayer, but could the elders have uttered one more to the purpose?

Dr. LINDERMAN, Director of the United States Mint, states that the production of gold and silver after the 1st of May will be \$7,000,000 per month.

All Sorts

A NORWEGIAN expedition to the Arctic seas will start early this spring.

Out of 150,000 women in China not more than a few thousands can read or write.

CHICAGO bankrupts are much annoyed by letters from people who have lost trotters for sale.

GLASGOW claims to be the second city in the British Isles. It has a population of 547,598, against the 473,405 of Liverpool.

The wife of Don Carlos has returned to Pau—the same as the wives of worthless husbands usual do.—*Worcester Press*.

THE Patent Office at Washington during its business hours last year granted patents at the rate of one every twelve minutes.

MR. SETH GREEN protests against the wholesale slaughter of the sea-lions in San Francisco bay. He says the whole of them do not destroy as many fish as one Chinaman.

"CAPTAIN JIM," leader of the gang of river pirates who robbed the vessels off Communipaw, N. J., was arrested in New York last week. His history is one of crime and violence.

An English boy, nine years old, the son of an English miner, killed his little brother by an accidental shot. He then hid the body under a stairway, and tried to set fire to the house.

THEY have got a boy in Binghamton five years old, who is physically perfect, healthy, talks distinctly, is very active, and weighs only nine pounds. He is twenty-three inches high.

EXCLUSIVE of the metropolis, there are no fewer than 972,836 owners of land in England and Wales, of whom 269,547 are owners of upward of an acre, the others holding less than an acre.

THE waters of the New York harbor have been nightly visited lately by amateur river pirates. The attacking force numbers twelve men, fully armed and sufficiently bloodthirsty to satisfy all the requirements of a dime novel.

A WOOD-CHOPPER in San Jose, Cal., found in the heart of a redwood tree, ten feet in diameter, twelve perfect acorns. The explanation is that the wind deposited the acorns three centuries ago when the tree was young and tender.

A ROMANTIC young girl of Christian county, Ky., clipped off her brown curls, dressed in boy's clothes, and clandestinely started for the Black Hills on foot. On the first night out that Indians tormented her on a mud road and rolled her around for a quarter of a mile. She returned home.

THE longevity of English physicians is illustrated by the fact that the London *Medical Times and Gazette* has selected at random from the annual necrology "just one dozen whose united ages amounted to 1,075 years, giving an average of eighty-nine years and seven months to each."

A YOUNG man in London having trod on a dog's toe, was bitten so severely that he died five days afterward. The relations summoned the proprietor of the animal before a magistrate, who rendered the remarkable decision that, there being no evidence that the dog was ferocious before being trod upon, he must dismiss the plaintiff.

TWO BROTHERS, named Andrew and William Boucher, were drowned while intoxicated, at Batavia, N. Y. It is not known how the accident occurred, but it is thought that they chased Andrew's hat, which was found some distance from the bodies, on the frail ice covering the creek, and, breaking through, were too greatly chilled to assist themselves.

"It frequently happens," wrote a traveler in the wilds of Buenos Ayres, "that the owner of a thousand oxen and horses, and five times as many sheep, has not a bed in his house, and is too lazy to take the wool from the sheep's back to spread on the ground beneath him. The skull of an ox serves him for a seat, and the horn for a cup, and this is all his household furniture."

It should not be supposed that there are no Jews who would not like to return to the Holy Land. There is a Jewish society in Russia whose members contribute one rouble each to a common fund. At stated periods fortunate members are chosen by lot and sent to Palestine, where, out of this fund, they are supported for the rest of their lives, and permitted to pass their lives in meditation. The society is called "The Inquirers after the Welfare of Zion."

THE Kentucky Legislature is to be asked to abolish lotteries, and petitions have already been presented for signatures in the churches of Louisville. The petitions set forth that the lotteries are "a blur upon the name of the city, a stain upon the fair name and fame of our honored Commonwealth, a snare for the unthinking and unwary, a system of gambling clothed in the garb of charity, and, in too many instances, supported and fostered by a show of respectability, thus leading into its remorseless coils men and women of all classes and grades of society."

THE following verses, it is said, are issued on leaflets for distribution to drivers and others having the care of horses, and on cards for hanging up in stables, by the English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:

Gods up hill, whip me not;
Coming down hill, hurry me not;
On level ground, spare me not;
Loose in stable, forget me not.
Of hay and corn, rob me not;
Of clean water, stint me not;
With grunge and water, neglect me not;
Of soft, dry bed, deprive me not.
Tired or hot, wash me not;
If sick or old, chide me not;
With bit or reins, oh, jerk me not;
And when you are angry, strike me not;

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876.

FOR SALE!

The "HOLLAND CITY NEWS," Office and material. Possession given at any time after March 15, 1876. The reason for selling is a desire on the part of the publisher to "go west." For price, terms or other information, address: **G. VAN SCHULVEN,** Holland City, Holland, Feb. 24, 1876. Mich.

[Official.]
Common Council.

WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1876.

The Common Council met in regular session.

Present:—Mayor Van Landegend; Ald. Matraux, Kanters, Fleiman, Dykema, Breyman, Vissers and the Clerk.

On motion, the regular order of business was suspended.

The Mayor presented a plat and diagram for the improvement of the Public Square on the corner of Ninth and Fish streets, and recommended that \$35 be designated for that purpose.

On motion of Ald. Fleiman, Resolved, That the sum of twenty five dollars is hereby appropriated for the improvement of the Public Square on the corner of Ninth and Fish streets, in accordance with the plan and diagram presented by the Mayor and that said plan and diagram be and the same is hereby approved.—Carried.

On motion of Ald. Kanters, Resolved, That the Mayor appoint a committee of three of the citizens to carry out the improvements in accordance with the above resolution.—Carried.

The Mayor appointed as such committee C. A. Dutton, Dr. R. A. Schouten and H. S. Eagle.

A petition of A. Siekete, C. A. Dutton and 26 others was read, asking not to grade the Public Square.—Laid on the table.

The Secretary of the Centennial Park committee presented a communication stating that they had let the job of grading the Park to Henry N. Kenyon for \$300, and suggesting that the Common Council enter into the necessary contract for the faithful performance of the work.

On motion of Ald. Breyman, Resolved, That the Mayor and Clerk are instructed to execute the necessary contract in behalf of the city, with Henry N. Kenyon for the grading of Centennial Park, as set forth in the communication of the committee; and that the city Attorney be instructed to draw up the necessary papers.—Carried.

The following accounts were presented and referred to the Com. on Claims and Accounts:

J. Overbeck, 34 cords of wood.....\$ 9 25
H. N. Kenyon, gravel on River and Eighth streets..... 25 50
Pauels, Van Putten & Co., lumber..... 32 15

On motion of Ald. Matraux, Resolved, That the Com. on Public Buildings and Property, instead of setting out Lombardy Poplars, 8 feet apart, around Centennial Park, as heretofore instructed to do by resolution of the Common Council, are hereby directed to plant Maple trees, 16 feet apart.—Carried.

The Mayor gave notice that the contractors for grading and graveling River street announced the job completed.

On motion of Ald. Kanters, Resolved, That the approval of the job of grading and graveling River street be referred to the Committee of the Whole, with instructions to view the premises, and that the Committee meet at the call of the Mayor.

On motion the Council adjourned until the following evening.

THURSDAY, March 23, 1876

The Council met pursuant to the above adjournment.

Present:—Mayor Van Landegend; Ald. Matraux, Kanters, Fleiman, Dykema, Breyman, Vissers and the Clerk.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and stood approved.

The Com. on annual settlement with the City Treasurer presented their report, which was adopted.

The Com. on Claims and Accounts recommended the following bills for payment:

Pauels, Van Putten & Co.....\$32 00
J. Overbeck, 34 cords of wood..... 9 25
H. N. Kenyon, 34 yards extra gravel..... 25 50

—Adopted. The Clerk announced that the contract and bond for the grading of Centennial Park had been executed and were on file in his office.

The following named persons were appointed as Inspectors of Election for the several wards of the city:

1st Ward—G. Wakker.
2nd "—Derk Kamperman and Anne Fleiman.
3rd "—Chas. F. Post.
4th "—C. Verschure.

On motion the Council adjourned.
G. VAN SCHULVEN, City Clerk.

Treatment of the Drowned.

It is but little trouble to cut this article out and lay it in your memorandum book; and there is no telling of what service it may be. The recent case of drowning in this city and its frequent occurrence suggested its publication.

RULE 1.—Remove all obstructions to breathing. Instantly loosen or cut apart all neck and waist bands, turn the patient on his face, with the head down hill; stand astride the hips with your face towards his head, and locking your fingers together under his belly, raise the body as high as you can without lifting the forehead off the ground and give the body a smart jerk to remove mucus from the throat and water from the windpipe; hold the body suspended long enough to slowly count one, two, three, four, five, repeating the jerk more gently two or three times.

RULE 2.—Place the patient on the ground, face downward, and maintaining all the while your position astride the body grasp the points of the shoulders by the clothing, or if the body is naked, thrust your fingers into the armpits, clasping your thumbs over the points of the shoulders by the clothing, or if the body is naked, thrust your fingers into the armpits, clasping your thumbs over the points of the shoulders, and raise the chest as high as you can without lifting the head quite off the ground, and hold it long enough to slowly count one, two, three. Replace him on the ground, with his forehead on his flexed arm, the neck straightened out, and the mouth and nose free. Place your elbows against your knees and your hands up on the sides of his chest over the lower ribs and press downward and inward with increasing force long enough to slowly count one, two. Then suddenly let go, grasp the shoulders as before and raise the chest; then press upon the ribs, etc. These alternate movements should be repeated 10 to 15 times a minute for an hour at least, unless breathing is restored sooner. Use the same regularity as in natural breathing.

RULE 3.—After breathing has commenced, restore the animal heat. Wrap him in warm blankets, apply bottles of hot water, hot bricks, or anything to restore heat. Warm the head nearly as fast as the body, lest convulsions come on. Rubbing the body with warm cloths or the hand, and slapping the fleshy parts may assist to restore warmth, and the breathing also. If the patient can barely swallow, give hot coffee, tea, milk, or a little strong. Give spirits sparingly, lest they produce depression. Place the patient in a warm bed, and give him plenty of fresh air; keep him quiet.

Avoid delay. A moment may turn the scale for life or death. Dry ground, shelter, warmth, stimulants, etc., at this moment are nothing.—artificial breathing is everything,—is the one remedy,—all others are secondary.

Do not stop to remove wet clothing.—Precious time is wasted and the patient may be fatally chilled by exposure of the naked body, even in summer. Give all your attention and effort to restore breathing by forcing air into and out of the lungs. If the breathing has just ceased, a smart slap on the face, or a vigorous twist of the hair will sometimes start it again, and may be tried incidentally.

Before natural breathing is fully restored, do not let the patient lie on his back unless some person holds the tongue forward. The tongue by falling back may close the wind-pipe, and cause fatal choking.

Prevent friends from crowding around the patient and excluding fresh air; also from trying to give stimulants before the patient can swallow. The first causes suffocation; the second, fatal choking.

Do not give up too soon.—You are working for life. Any time within two hours you may be on the very threshold of success without there being any sign of it.

The foregoing method and rules, published by the Life Saving Society of New York, have been adopted and distributed by the State Board of Health of Michigan, throughout the State, as a life-saving measure.

Deaths.

BOYD—At this city, on Sunday, the 19th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, **MARY**, infant daughter of **DAVID L. and EMERETTA A. BOYD**, aged 1 year, 10 months and 19 days.

BORGERS—At Cedar Grove, Wis., on the 21st inst., the wife of **REV. H. B. BORGERS**, aged 23 years.

Special Notices.

WORTH CONSIDERING.—Good diet makes healthy children and healthy adults.—Good Saleratus helps to make nutritious, healthy diet. Hence use **D. B. DeLand & Co.'s Best Chemical Saleratus**, and is perfectly pure, and better than Soda and Baking Powder for all purposes.

Union Caucus.

A Union Caucus for the Township of Holland, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the next election, will be held in the Townhouse, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 9 o'clock, p. m.

SEVERAL CITIZENS.

HOLLAND, March 16, 1876.

Bee-Hives.

"BINGHAM'S PATENT HIVE" is now introduced to the public. Call at the shop of **MR. R. K. HEALD** and examine them. Ask for a descriptive circular.

Special Notice.

The **CITY DRUG STORE** will be kept open on Sundays, until further notice is given.

HUBER WALSH, Proprietor.

HOLLAND, Sept. 18, 1874.

Furniture.

We are constantly increasing our stock of fine Furniture. The finest Bureaus, Toilet and Bedroom Suits, Sofa Chairs, Sofas, and a fine assortment of Carpets all just received and sold at bottom figures for Cash.

Come and give us a call.

H. MEYER & CO.
HOLLAND, Jan. 13, 1875.

HARD-TIMES.

On account of the heavy taxes this year and in order to lighten the burdens of the public, I have resolved to reduce my prices and hereafter will sell at the following prices:

Bread, 8 cents or 5 for 20 cents.
Biscuits, 10 cents a dozen.
I keep the largest assortment of candy and confectionery in the city, and sell this also at reduced prices. Best Cheese, Oranges and Lemons, Dates, Figs and Raisins, the very best.

G. J. A. FLEIMAN.

HOLLAND, March 16, 1876.

New Advertisements.

NEW

FURNITURE

AT

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

PHOENIX HOTEL

—AND—

DINING HALL.

J. McVICAR, PROPRIETOR.

The Phoenix Hotel is now the popular resort of most all the travelers coming to this city and is considered the best place to stop at. Certainly the proprietor gives every attention to his guests. Some of his rooms are being nicely and neatly furnished. His table is the very best to be found at any hotel in this city. Success to the Phoenix hotel.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 24, 1876.

PURE

Golden Machine Oil.

BY THE GALLON, AT

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, July 7, 1875.

BOOKBINDING!

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

A. CLOETINGH.

Muskegon, Sept. 3, 1875.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, three, made and executed by **ARMON A. BOYD** and **ROSETTA** his wife, of the city of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, to **JOHN GARRETTSON**, of the city of New Brunswick, and State of New Jersey, 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 fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy three, at one o'clock, p. m. of said day, in Liber "2" of mortgages on page 10; and whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said mortgage, the sum of one hundred and forty-two dollars and eight cents (\$142.80); and no suit or proceedings either in law or in equity having been commenced to recover the same or any part thereof; Now therefore notice is hereby given that on **Monday the twenty-ninth day of May**, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, 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 of Ottawa and State of Michigan, for said County, there will be sold at Public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and payable on said mortgage, with interest thereon and all the legal costs and charges of such sale and also an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars as provided for in such mortgage, in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same. The following is the description of the lands and premises as appears in said mortgage, to-wit: That piece or parcel of land, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, more particularly known and described as follows, viz: Lot numbered four in the subdivision of lot numbered one in Block A in the city of Holland, according to the recorded map of said city, and said subdivision, in the office of the Register of Deeds, Ottawa County, Michigan.

DATED: Holland, March 1, A. D. 1876.
JOHN GARRETTSON, Mortgagee.
HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attys for Mortgagee.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Writ of Execution, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Branch and tested on the 18th day of February A. D. 1876 against the Goods and Chatties, and for want thereof, then against the Lands and Tenements of **ELION G. PARSONS** and to be directed and delivered, I have levied on all the right, title, and interest of the above said **ELION G. PARSONS** of and to the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being situated in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, to-wit: south-east quarter of north-west quarter of section numbered twenty-one (21) Town five (5) north of Range fifteen (15) west containing forty (40) acres more or less, also the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section numbered twenty-eight (28) Town five (5) north of Range fourteen (14) west containing forty (40) acres more or less; also the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section fifteen (15) Town eight (8) north of Range fifteen (15) west containing ten (10) acres more or less and shall sell the same for sale, or each portion of said property as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, with costs and collection fees, at public vendue, to the highest bidder therefor, at one o'clock, in the afternoon of the 27th day of March A. D. 1876 at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan.

Dated: Grand Haven, February 9, A. D. 1876.

ARIE WOLTMAN, Sheriff of Ottawa County, Mich.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, whereby the power contained therein to foreclose and sell has become operative, executed by **CHARLES R. NICHOLS** of the Township of Holland Ottawa County, Michigan to **GEORGE W. CAMPBELL** of the County of Allegan and State of Michigan on the first day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine for purchase money, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars with interest at seven per cent and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan on the thirtieth (30) day of October, A. D. 1869, in Book U of Mortgages on page one hundred and fifty-three (153) and which said mortgage was assigned by the said **GEORGE W. CAMPBELL** to **ROXY A. STONKER** of the County of Allegan on the twenty-eighth (28) day of January A. D. 1870, and recorded in Book S of mortgages on page thirty-seven (37) on the second (2) day of February, A. D. 1870 and upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety cents. And no suit or proceedings at Law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof. Notice is therefore hereby given that on the first day of May in the year A. D. 1876 at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, I shall sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, [that being the place where the Circuit Court, for said county is holden], the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy and pay the amount due on said mortgage with interest at seven per cent, from the date hereof on the said amount claimed to be due and payable and all legal costs and expenses together with an attorney fee of twenty-five (\$25) dollars as provided for therein. The following are the lands and premises to be sold as described in said mortgage, to-wit: "The following described property lying and being in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan to-wit the north half (N 1/2) of the south-west quarter (S-W 1/4) of north-east quarter (N-E 1/4) of section numbered nine (9) in Township numbered five (5) north of Range sixteen (16) west."

DATED: Holland February 1st, A. D. 1876.
ROXY A. STONKER, Assignee of Mortgagee.
HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attys for Assignee.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain indenture of mortgage, made by **ERINNA CLARK** and **ANDREW J. CLARK** her husband of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, parties of the first part, to **ELIZABETH VAN LAURE**, widow of **H. S. KNOL**, of the same place, of the second part, dated June sixteenth (16th) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, (A. D. 1866) and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the sixteenth (16th) day of July, A. D. 1866, at nine o'clock p. m. on page 518 of Liber "G" of Mortgages, in said office, which said mortgage was assigned by the said **ELIZABETH VAN LAURE** (widow of H. S. Knol) to **JOSEPH MYRICK**, of Holland, Ottawa County, and State of Michigan, by a certain deed of assignment, dated February seventh (7th) A. D. 1872, which deed of assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan, in Liber "R" of Mortgages on page 387 in said office, which said mortgage was again assigned by said **JOSEPH MYRICK**, to **TAEKE A. BERKOMPAS** of Holland City, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, by a certain deed of assignment, dated June twenty-ninth (29th) A. D. 1875, which said deed of assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan, in Liber No. 4, of Mortgages on page 151 in said office, upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and forty-five dollars and one cent, \$245.01 and no suit or proceedings, either at law or in equity, having been instituted to recover the said amount due, or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given, that on the evening (11th) day of April, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, I shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Ottawa County Circuit Court house in the city of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, said Court house being the place of holding the Circuit Court in said County of Ottawa the land and premises in said mortgage described as follows, to-wit: All of that certain parcel of Land which is situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan and is further described as Lot numbered four (4) in Block numbered fifty-four (54) in the Village, now city, of Holland, according to the recorded map of said village, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage with ten per cent interest, and the legal costs, together with an attorney fee of ten dollars, (\$10.00) covenanted for therein.

Dated: January 15th A. D. 1876.
TAEKE A. BERKOMPAS, Assignee of Mortgagee.
H. D. POST, Att'y for Assignee of Mortgagee.

BURLA'S

IRON CORN SHELLERS

FOR SALE BY

G. J. HAVERKATE

AND

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS

for \$8.00; until further notice.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

Registration Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Registration for the City of Holland, will meet at the following places, on Saturday, the 1st day of April, A. D. 1876, between the hours of eight o'clock A. M. and eight o'clock P. M., for the purpose of completing the list of qualified voters of the several Wards of said City.

In the 1st Ward, in the basement of the residence of **R. Kanters**;

In the 2nd Ward, at the office of **H. D. Post**;

In the 3rd Ward, at the Common Council Rooms;

In the 4th Ward at the residence of **MR. L. D. Vissers**.

H. C. MATRAUX,
R. KANTERS,
J. FLEIMAN,
J. DYKEMA,
O. BREYMAN,
L. D. VISSERS,
G. H. SIPP.

Board of
Registration
of the City
of Holland.

Dated: HOLLAND, March 10, A. D. 1876.

Election Notice.

CLERK'S OFFICE, City of Holland, }
March 15, 1876. }

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 February 23, 1876, the following preamble and resolution were adopted and ordered to be submitted to the vote of the electors of said city:

Whereas, In the opinion of the Common Council of the city of Holland, it is deemed necessary for the public welfare and the convenience of the inhabitants of the city, but the said City of Holland shall hold and own a cemetery or public burial place; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Common Council of said City of Holland:

That it is hereby proposed by the City of Holland to purchase a suitable tract of land or grounds for a cemetery or public burial place;

That for such proposed purchase of cemetery grounds and the improvement thereof, the bonds of the City of Holland be issued to the amount of Two Thousand and Six Hundred Dollars (\$2,600), with coupons attached; said bonds to be made payable as follows:

Four Hundred Dollars, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1877;

Four Hundred Dollars, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1878;

Four Hundred Dollars, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1879;

Four Hundred Dollars, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1880;

Five Hundred Dollars, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1881;

Five Hundred Dollars, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1882;

all bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum; said interest to be payable annually on the 1st day of January, in each year, at the office of the Treasurer of the City of Holland;

That for the payment of the said bonds and the interest, a tax shall be spread in each year upon the assessed valuation of said City of Holland, equal to the amount required to meet the payment of so much of said bonds and interest as shall become due during such year;

That in accordance with the provisions of Title XXI, of the charter of the City of Holland, this resolution, proposing to raise by loan the amount of Two Thousand and Six Hundred Dollars for the purchase and improvement of cemetery grounds be and the same is hereby submitted to a vote of the electors of said city, voting upon the question, at the next annual city election to be held in and for said city on Monday, the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1876; That at said election the vote shall be by ballot, and that each ballot shall contain the words: "For the issue of Bonds," or "Against the issue of Bonds," as the case may be.

By Order of the Common Council of the City of Holland,

G. VAN SCHULVEN, City Clerk.

Election Notice.

CLERK'S OFFICE, City of Holland, }
Friday, March 17, 1876. }

Notice is hereby given, that the annual charter election for the City of Holland, will be held on Monday, the 3rd day of April next (being the first Monday of 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 Co. No. 2. (Kanters' basement)

In the Second Ward, at the office of **F. J. Ort**.

In the Third Ward, at the Common Council rooms.

In the Fourth Ward, at the residence of **L. D. Vissers**.

At said election the following officers are to be elected:

CITY OFFICERS.

One Mayor, in the place of **JOHN VAN LANDEGEND**, whose term of office expires;

One Supervisor, in place of **DERK DE KOLLER**, whose term of office expires;

One City Clerk, in place of **GERRIT VAN SCHULVEN**, whose term of office expires;

One City

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876.

Centennial.

American Historical Events.

- March 25, 1774, Obnoxious Boston port bill passed.
- " 26, 1847, Castle San Juan de Ulua surrendered.
- " 27, 1814, Encounter with Creek Indians.
- " 28, 1874, Labor riot at Susquehanna Depot, Pa.
- " 29, 1849, Vera Cruz occupied.
- " 30, 1850, Death of J. C. Calhoun.
- " 31, 1865, Battle at Five Forks, Va.

ALD. J. DYKEMA, contemplates making a trip to the old country this summer.

It is said that the old Romans loved office, but they never had the feeling which an American constable has.

The tug *Tonlight* and coaster *Hope* both left their winter moorings last week; the wind and high water coming to their rescue.

The last of the series of Hulsman-Crispell suits was tried in the Circuit Court on Wednesday and Thursday, and resulted in a verdict in favor of Hulsman, to the amount of six cents.

The large and elegant display of furniture in the store of Messrs. J. M. Ridsma & Sons, continues to draw the attention of the public. The building is just fairly stocked, basement, first and second floor. They say that they sell cheap.

SUNDAY afternoon, Calvin Clark, the oldest son of Martin Clark aged fourteen years, while sliding on the ice with two boys of Mr. J. Fleeman fell through the ice and drowned. One of the latter also fell in, but was rescued by his brother.

THE Continental Reception on Friday evening, the 17th inst., complimentary to Mr. N. Kenyon, was well attended and one of the most successful enterprises of the season. The costumes were nearly all new. Mr. F. J. Preston however wore the coat in which Charles II was crowned King of England.

A new method of preaching to the poor is being tried in Philadelphia. A house has been built on Mervine Street, where Sunday-morning breakfasts are given to the occupants of the station houses. After the meal, suitable religious services are held. Between three and four hundred poor persons are thus brought together every Sunday.

At the revival services in the Methodist Church, at Mount Holly, N. J., on the evening of the 23rd ult., among those who presented themselves for prayer was a deaf mute. After united and earnest supplication had been offered in his behalf, he arose with a countenance beaming with joy, and shouted, "Glory! glory!" to the astonishment of all present.

THE latest news from the Black Hills is not of a character to invite immigration there. General Custer's party is reported to have been attacked by the Indians, losing all his horses and cattle. If any one can come out of a difficult position in the Indian Country, that man is Custer. It looks as though this skirmish were but the prelude to extended and serious troubles.

An enterprising grocer in California, has adopted an original method of business. Each side of the store is fitted up for business independent of the other. In the general arrangement each side is a duplicate of the other, the difference being one side is cash and the other credit. When a customer comes in, the first question asked is, "Do you wish to buy for cash or on account?" If it is a cash customer the good and prices on the cash side are shown, but if it is one who wants credit, he is shown the other side, and for the first time in his life, perhaps, made to realize the value of ready money.

It really begins to look very much as if the Centennial Exhibition were destined to fall into the hands of a band of licensed hardies. Visitors are to be charged for everything, at every time—a glass of water, the use of an elevator, toilet-room, etc. The moment the public begin to realize any wholesale attempt at extortion, they will rebel. It will be a great mistake if the outrages and extortions of Niagara Falls are to be copied at Philadelphia.—*Christian at Work*

LAST week some of the senior members of the Harbor Board of the Township and City of Holland with two or three of the ex-members were subpoenaed before the U. S. Commissioner, at Grand Rapids to give evidence in the suit between the Harbor Board and J. S. Gibbs, now pending in U. S. Court. This case involves several hundreds of acres of land belonging to the Board, and by them contracted to several parties, but by some error or other decided to J. S. Gibbs. The case will likely be tried at the first term of the court.

OYSTERS—Twenty-five cents a dish, at Pessink's City Bakery.

The old "Sweet" flouring mill, at Grand Rapids, was partially burned on Thursday.

Mr. E. J. Harrington having been laid up for quite a while with rheumatism, is again on the street.

OUR Cornet band was out on a sleigh-ride Monday afternoon, returning the call of their Zeeland confreres.

SIXTY thousand schools, six million scholars, and one Bismarck, is an honorable record for the German empire.

A MAPLE Sugar party will be given at the Phoenix Hotel, Wednesday evening next, for the benefit of Grace Church Sunday School. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE annual statement of the city finances this week crowds out a great deal of other matter, including comments of our own on the same subject. It was much larger than we had anticipated.

THE Black-Hills-fever has reached us and called for a victim. On Tuesday, Mr. Thomas Hodgson left Holland for the gold regions. He intends to stop a few days at Niles, before finally proceeding West.

JUDGE TAFT, of Ohio, who takes the place of Belknap, as Secretary of War, is known to the country as a man of unquestioned character and, what is really beginning to be regarded as a virtue, thoroughly honest.

It seems that the place is being deserted by office-seekers and local politicians. Only one week before election and not a caucus has been called; neither is there a candidate in the field—the Street Commissioner excepted.

ON Monday evening, Judge Littlejohn, of Allegan, will give a temperance lecture, at Kenyon's Hall, under the auspices of the Holland Temperance Society. The lecture will be free, and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

Mrs. R. V. H. daughter of Mr. Hendrik Manning, died at Cedar Grove, Wis., on Monday last. The remains arrived here yesterday, and the funeral will take place this afternoon, at the Third Reformed Church, Revs. H. Uiterwyk and P. Phelps, D. D., officiating.

THE job of chying and graveling River street was finished on Monday and the work submitted to the Common Council for acceptance. The gravel-brigade, sixteen teams strong, filed in stated procession through the street and solemnly dumped their loads on the premises of the contractor, reserving a portion of one load to seal the ceremony.

OUR county clerk, A. A. Tracey, Esq., informed us that he will come to Holland in April, about the 19th, for naturalization purposes. This occasion should be used by those who have been in this country and State two years by the 1st of May next and who wish to vote at the presidential election in November.

THE guests and patrons of the Phoenix Hotel were among the first to enjoy the benefits of the season as far as an attractive bill of fare can enable them to do so. Mr. McVicar makes it a point to have his table unsurpassed. Spring lamb, green peas, onions, lettuce, radishes, celery, etc., are received by express from the southern markets. And that's what makes the Phoenix what it is.

THE late amendment to the naturalization laws, requiring an alien to declare his intention of becoming a citizen in open court has again been repealed and the law now stands as before, as will be seen from the following extract of an act of Congress passed last autumn:

"That the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, acquired by section two thousand one hundred and sixty-five of Revised Statutes of the United States may be made by an alien before the Clerk of any other courts named in said section two thousand one hundred and sixty-five; and all such declarations heretofore made before any such clerk are hereby declared as legal and valid as if made before one of the courts named in said section."

TWO ANSWERS TO THE SAME QUESTION.—One of our citizens is blessed with a very stubborn wife. This peculiarity of disposition in his wife is no secret among his associates, and one of them meeting him the other day asked:

"W—, do you know why you are like a mule?"

"Like a mule!" echoed W—, opening his eyes wide. "No, I don't."

"Because your other half is stubbornness itself."

"That's not bad. Hat ha! I'll give that to my wife when I get home."

"Mrs. W—" he asked, as he sat down to supper, "do you know why I am like a mule?"

He waited a moment, expecting his wife to give it up. But she didn't. She looked at him somewhat commiseratingly as she answered:

"I suppose because you were born so."

OYSTERS by the can or dish can be had at Pessink's City Bakery, at all times.

Albers & Wynne, CITY BAKERY. JEWELERS.



These goods will be sold at the lowest possible Price. Every Article Warranted to be just as Represented.

Watches, clocks and Jewelry Repaired in the best manner.

HOLLAND, Mich., December 1, 1874.

J. J. FIFIELD'S FIRST WARD STORE.

I have just received a new and

FRESH SUPPLY OF

Dry Goods,
Hats & Caps,
Crocery,
Glassware,
Groceries, and
Liquors.

And keep constantly on hand a full line of

FLOUR & FEED.

I have increased my room in order to accommodate this large stock and invite the public of the city and vicinity to come and examine my goods and prices.

I continue to carry on a WHOLESALE trade in

LIQUORS & CIGARS,

and give notice of this for the special benefit of all dealers in said articles.

Farmers will find my store a welcome place. I wish to buy all they have to sell in the line of PRODUCE, and can supply them with everything they need in my line. A good stable and accommodations for their teams are offered to them.

MR. JAMES WESTER will always be found ready to wait upon any of his old friends who wish to call upon him.

All orders will be promptly filled and delivered home—free of charge.

J. J. FIFIELD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 15, 1875.

PHENIX Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery,

Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

at 34

P. & A. Steketee,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS,

[Harrington's Block, Eighth Street.]

JUST RECEIVED

A heavy stock of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

GLASS-WARE,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

ETC., ETC.

We carry the heaviest stock of goods in the City; Buy in large quantities, and sell cheap for cash, or Ready Pay. Staple goods in enormous quantities, such as

Flannels,

Sheetings,

Blankets,

Shawls,

Yarns and

Cottonades

Also Live Geese Feathers.

150 BARRELS OF SALT.

We deal also extensively in Flour and Country Produce.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 28, 1875.

CITY BAKERY.

The undersigned has succeeded to the above business, and shall continue to carry on

BAKING & CONFECTIONERY

At the same old stand on Eighth street, in the City of Holland. I guarantee the Public that at all times they will find me supplied with a full line of goods such as should be kept in a

FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.

Fresh Bread, Biscuits, Rusks, Crackers of all kinds, Cakes, Pastry; also Rye Bread, Graham and Boston Brown Bread. All special orders will be promptly filled.

ASSORTED CONFECTIONERY.

Plain and Fancy Candies, a full assortment of Nuts and such other notions in this line as will render this establishment complete in this respect.

REFRESHMENTS.

Oysters by the can or dish, oysters, carlines, lobsters, cheese and canned fruits.

Coffee and Tea will be served at all hours.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

The former patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.

G. J. A. PESSINK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 26, 1875.

Welton & Akeley,

(Successors to M. P. Viessers.)

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Provisions,

Flour & Feed,

Bolted Meal,

Bran, Corn,

Oats, Potatoes,

Country Produce, Etc.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND.

Messrs Welton & Akeley have bought out the stock and trade of M. P. Viessers and will continue the business at the old stand. If good goods and low prices will continue to draw them their heavy trade they are sure to retain it. A general invitation is extended to all to call and visit the crippled auctioneer.

HOLLAND, November 11, 1875.

BOOTS & SHOES

—AT—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

—O—

Ladies,

Gents,

Youth and

Misses Wear.

Full line for the Winter trade.

HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGIST 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 30, 1875.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED!

The Thistle Edition

Is the only fully Illustrated Edition of Sir Walter Scott's

WAVERLEY NOVELS

of American make, and is "the best edition of the best English Novel."

The books are standard, and will sell for all time. The mechanical execution is of the best. The price is of the lowest. Agents wanted everywhere, to whom liberal terms and exclusive territory are offered.

Forty-eight volumes, averaging 400 pages each, and containing nearly 2,000 illustrations, will complete the series. Subscribers supplied with two volumes (a complete work) monthly. Eleven Months' Deliveries (21 volumes) are now ready. Price—in Cloth, gilt extra, per volume, \$1.50; Half Turkey, gilt top, \$2.25. For terms, etc., address

E. J. HALE & SONS, Publishers,

17 Murray Street, N. Y.

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.

N. KENTON.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING

AT

John Roost & Son,

COR. OF RIVER & NINTH STREET.

Dealers in

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Choice Groceries

AND

TEAS AND SYRUPS.

Highest market price paid for Butter & Eggs, in trade or in cash.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 6, 1875.

Cha's G. Wurz,

Formerly of St. Joseph, has opened a

First-Class Merchant Tailor

Establishment in this City, in the Store of Mr. O. BRYMAN, corner of Eighth and Market Streets

CALL AND SEE HIS



A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

PRICES VERY LOW.

FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 20, 1875. 10-1

Boots and Shoes.

A new stock of Goods has just been opened, and we can state to the Public that it has been bought expressly for this season of the year.

It is of the Latest Styles of

LADIES, GENTS,

YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Our intention is to offer these goods at low price, and we request the trading public to call and examine.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY,

AND

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE

Cash Paid for Hides.

L. SPIETSMA & SON.

HOLLAND, February 26, 1874.

CROCKERY!

From and after this date, I

intend to devote to this line of

trade the necessary attention,

and will keep on hand a complete stock of White Granite

and C. C. Ware.

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

Rockingham and Yellow

Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

I WANT

Everybody who wishes to purchase PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, GLASS, etc., to call and examine my stock. The

Holland City White Lead

is not surpassed. It is warranted superior to any White Lead in this market, and is sold at much less price. My stock is purchased in large quantities of first hands, saving all jobbers' profits, and I can therefore afford to sell below my neighbors.

Remember—I am not to be undersold by any House in the State of Michigan. Call and see.

HEBER WALSH

Druggist & Pharmacist.

Something New!

P. H. Wilms,

THE WELL KNOWN

PUMP MANUFACTURER

Of this place, has added to his splendid Wooden Pump the Iron Drive Well Pump, and is ready to furnish all and everybody with all kinds of Pumps: Force Pumps, Rubber Hose, Large Iron Vessel Pumps, Pony Engine Pumps, and anything in the line of Pumps from a small Basket Hand-Pump up to a Steam Fire Engine.

He can also put down Drive well points on wooden pumps, which is an improvement on both iron and wooden pumps—on iron pumps because they don't rust, the water pumps cooler and faster, and they don't freeze or burst in cold weather; and an improvement on wooden pumps; it saves making a well, and nothing can get into the well and spoil the water.

THE WAY WE GROW OLD.

A broken toy; a task that held away
A yearning child-heart from an hour of play;
A Christmas that no Christmas idola brought;
A tangled lesson, full of tangled thought;
A homesick boy; a senior gown and wise;
A glimpse of life, when lo! the curtains rise
Fold over fold.
And hence the picture, like a boundless sea—
The world, all action and reality—
So we grow old.

A wedding, and a tender wife's career;
A prattling babe the parent's life to bless;
A home of joys and cares in equal part;
A dreary watching with a heavy heart;
And death's dread angel knocking at the gate,
And hope and courage bidding sorrow wait
Or lose her hold;
A new-made grave, and then a brave return
To where the fires of life triumphant burn—
So we grow old.

A fortune and a generous meed of fame,
Or direful ruin and a tarnished name,
A slipping off of week and month and year,
Faster and faster as the close draw near;
A grief of day, and with to-morrow's night,
A pleasure that transforms the sullen night
From lead to gold;
A chilling winter of unchanging storm;
A spring replete with dawns and sunsets warm—
So we grow old.

Old to ourselves, but children yet to be
In the strange cities of eternity.

A DAY IN PETTICOATS.

"I couldn't think of such a thing."
"But you must. My happiness depends on it. Here, put on the thing-umbos, the what's his name."

And my friend Bob Styles held up before my hesitant gaze a suit of female apparel.

His idea was that I should personate his lady-love for one day to prevent anybody from suspecting the truth—namely, that she had joined him in a runaway marriage party—until it should be too late for interference; that is, until the minister should have tied a knot between them, that nothing but a special grant of the Legislature could undo.

This scheme was not actually so absurd as it appeared at first sight. Maggie Lee was a tall, queenly woman, with an almost masculine air, and at that time I had a very slight form—almost effeminate, so that in fact there was really but little difference in that point. Then I had light hair, tolerably long, and a fresh complexion. Part my hair in the middle, put a bonnet on my head, and few persons would have suspected but I was really one of the softer sex. These accessories also gave me quite a decided resemblance to Maggie Lee, especially when, as in this case, the disguise was her own.

Then the day chosen for the runaway match was an auspicious one. Maggie's father was to drive her to D——, a small village near where she lived, and there she was to join a sailing party down D—— river, to the grove three miles below, from which the party was to return in the evening in the carriage.

Our plan was that I should be in waiting in the village, and should go on the boat with the sailing party, while Maggie, after leaving her father, should slip off with Bob across the country.

At last I got dressed, and presented myself before Maggie Lee, blushing a great deal, I believe, feeling very much pinched about the waist, and with an uncomfortable consciousness that my shirt sleeves were too short, or wanting altogether.

Everything finished in the way of toilet, Bob Styles took me into his light wagon, drove me over to D—— by a secluded route and left me at the hotel, where the sailing party was to assemble. Several of the picknickers were already there, and they greeted my cavalier cordially (everybody knew Bob Styles), asking if he was going with them, etc. He told them he was not.

"Pressing business engagement, you know, and all that sort of thing. Duced sorry I can't go though. I just had time to bring Miss Lee over, and now I'm off. Mr. Bimby, this is Miss Lee, Miss Withergill, Miss Lee, "and he rattled off a string of brief introductions, which convinced me that few of the company were acquainted with the young lady whom I was personating—a very fortunate thing for the preservation of my disguise.

Mr. Bimby, a tall, legal-looking man, with a hook nose, and eye-glass and finny hair, seemed to be prepossessed with my personelle, and I overheard him whisper to Bob Styles, as he went out:

"Nice looking girl, that Miss Lee."

"Yes," answered Bob, with a mischievous glance at me, "she is a nice girl, though a little go ahead sometimes. Keep a little lookout on her, will you?"—then lowering his voice—"not a bad match for you, old fellow; she is rich."

"Is she?" said Mr. Bimby, his interest deepening.

"On my honor," replied Bob. "Forty thousand dollars in her own right. Good day!" and he was gone.

Maggie Lee, artful creature that she was, had told her father that the sailing party was to assemble at another hotel, and thither he had taken her. Having business in D——, he left her there, merely saying that he would send a carriage for her at 11 o'clock. She, like a dutiful daughter, kissed him good-bye, and before he had gone a hundred rods, took a seat in Bob Styles' light wagon, which had driven up to the back door as old Lee's carriage drove away from the front, and the old story of headstrong love and prejudiced age was enacted over again.

As for us, of the picnic excursion, we had a delightful sail to the grove, but somehow I could not enjoy it as much as I ought to have done. When I walked on board of the boat, I felt awkward, as if everybody was looking at me. I found Mr. Bimby, as I had suspected, a young and rising lawyer, mighty in Blackstone and his own opinion. He insisted on paying for my ticket (the boat was a regular excursion packet) and purchasing enough oranges, pears and candies to set up a street stand. Four or five times I was on the point of swearing at his impudent officiousness, but bit my tongue just in time to prevent the exposure. But it was not with him that I found my role the hardest to play.

No, the young ladies were the difficult ones to deceive. For instance, here was one among them, a beautiful

girl of seventeen, just returned from boarding school, who had not seen Maggie Lee for three years. Of course she was delighted to see me, when she found out that I was Maggie, which, by the way, did not occur until after we had started. She threw herself into my arms, pulled my veil aside, and kissed me half a dozen times in a manner that made my fingers tingle for an hour. It was very nice, but if I had been in *propria persona* I would have liked it better. As it was, I felt as if I were obtaining goods under false pretenses, and that Lawyer Bimby might issue a warrant for my arrest on that ground at any moment.

A whole knot of crinoline then surrounded me on the upper deck of the boat, to the utter exclusion and consequent disgust of Mr. Bimby and the other gentleman. I kept very quiet, only speaking monosyllables in a falsetto voice; but the others—Lord bless you! how they gabbled! Under a strict promise of secrecy the little boarding school maiden, who had kissed me so affectionately, revealed all her love affairs, and also became unpleasantly confidential about other matters, innocent enough in themselves, but not customarily talked of between ladies and gentlemen.

I was terribly embarrassed, but it would not do to give up then. As soon as my trick should become known, Bob Styles' trick would also come out, and, as news of that kind travels fast in the country, he and his lady love would be telegraphed and followed before they could reach Philadelphia, where the knot was to be tied.

The river breeze was very fresh where we sat, and I noticed that several of the ladies were glancing uneasily at me. I couldn't divine the reason, until Jennie, my little friend from boarding school, laid her face dangerously close to mine and whispered: "My dear Maggie, your dress is blowing dreadful high—your ankles will be town talk with the gentlemen!"

Now I was conscious of having a very small foot for a man, and had donned a pair of open worked stockings, which came nearly up to my waist; with a pair of gaiters borrowed from the servant girl, in all of which toggery my running gear looked quite feminine and respectable; but the idea of the gentlemen talking about my ankles, and of being cautioned thus by a young girl, who would have been frightened to death if I had told her the same thing yesterday, was too much for me. I burst into a sort of strangled laugh, which I could only check by swallowing half of my little fligree lace-edged handkerchief. The young ladies all looked at me, in apparent astonishment at such a voice, and I wanted to laugh all the more. Fortunately Mr. Bimby came to my rescue at the moment and edged himself in among the crinoline.

"May I sit here?" he asked, pointing to a low stool near me.

"Certainly," I simpered, in my high falsetto.

"Ah, thank you," said Bimby, with a lackadaisical air which nauseated me, as coming from one man to another; "you are as kind as you are fascinating!"

"You flatter me!"

"I? No, indeed; praise of you cannot be flattery, Miss Lee."

"Oh, sir, really you are a naughty man," I said, in the most feminine tone I could command.

He cast a languishing glance at me through the black lace veil, and I fairly began to fear for his feelings.

We soon arrived at the grove, and found our band engaged beforehand—awaiting us. Of course dancing was the first amusement, and lawyer Bimby led me out for a schottische. It was hard, at first, for me to take the lady's part in my dance, but I soon got accustomed to it. When a waltz was proposed, I resolved to have a little amusement at the expense of the unfortunate Bimby.

I first made him purposely jealous, by dancing with two other young fellows, one of whom I knew, in my own character, but who suspected me as Maggie Lee. This young man, who was a great woman-killer, a sort of devil-may-care rascal, who made the ladies run after him, by his alternate waltz of action and coolness of protestation, I selected to play off against my legal admirer. I allowed him to hold me very closely and occasionally looked at him with a half fascinating expression. When we stopped dancing he led me to my seat, keeping his arm about my waist, and I permitted it. Having thus stirred Bimby up to feats of wrathful valor, I asked one of the gentlemen to direct the musicians to play a waltz. Bimby came immediately.

"Ahem—a—Miss Lee, shall I—a, have the honor of—a—trying a waltz with you?"

I smiled acquiescence, and we commenced. Now I am an old stager at waltzing. I can keep up longer than any non-professional dancer, male or female, whom I ever met. As long as the Cachucha or Schounbrannen ring in my ears, I can go on if it is not for a year. Not so Bimby. He plead want of practice, and acknowledged that he soon got dizzy.

"Aha, old boy," thought I, "I'll give you a turn, then!"

But I only smiled, and said that I should probably get tired first.

"Oh yes," he exclaimed, "of course, I can waltz as long as any one lady, but not much more."

For the first three minutes my cavalier did well. He went smoothly and evenly, but at the expiration of that time began to grow warm. Five minutes elapsed, and Bimby's breath came harder and harder. On we went, however, and I scorned to notice his slackening up at every round, when we passed my seat. After some twenty minutes, the wretched man gasped out between his steps:

"Ah, a—are you not get-getting tired, Miss Lee?"

"Oh, no!" I burst forth; "Oh, no, I feel as if I could waltz all night."

The look of despair that he gave me was terrible.

I was bound to see him through, however, and we kept at it. Bimby staggered, and made wild steps in all directions. His shirt collar wilted, his eyes protruded, his jaw hung, and altogether I saw he could not hold on much longer.

"This is delightful," I said, composedly, and you, Mr. Bimby, waltz so easily!"

"Puff—puff—puff—ah puff—yes—oh puff—delightful," gasped he.

"Don't you think it ought to go faster?"

His eyes rolled heavenward in an awful agony.

"Ah—puff—I—puff—don't—puff—I don't know."

When we pleased the musicians, I said "Faster, if you please," and they played a *la whirlwind*.

Poor Bimby threw his feet about like a fast pacer, and revolved after the manner of a teetotum which was nearly run down. At last he staggered a step backward, and spinning away from me, pitched headlong into the midst of a small bevy of ladies in the corner.

I turned around and walked to my seat, and sent the young woman-killer for a glass of water.

The miserable lawyer recovered in time to see me thank his rival for the water.

I got some idea from this of the fun the ladies find in tormenting us poor limbs of the other sex.

At this juncture, and before Bimby had time to apologize for his accident, Jennie came running into the pavilion which served as a ball room. As she came near I perceived that her hand were clutched tightly in her dress, and I positively shuddered as she whispered to me:

"Oh, Maggie! come and help me fix my skirts—they are all coming down!"

What should I do? I was in agony. A cold perspiration broke out upon my forehead. I wished myself a thousand miles away, and anathematized Bob Styles' masquerading project inwardly with fearful maledictions.

I said I was tired out—could not somebody else go?

No, nothing would do, but I must accompany her to the house of a gentleman who owned the grove, and assist her to arrange her clothing. So I went.

What if it should be necessary to remove part of the raiment? What if she should tell me to do some sewing? What, if in the midst of all the embarrassment of being closeted with a beautiful girl of seventeen in a state of comparative freedom from drapery, my real sex and identity should be discovered by her?

However, I nerved myself up for the task, and went with Jennie to the house designated. An old lady showed us into her chamber, and Jennie let go her dress. As she did so, a—pardon my blushes—petticoat fell to the floor. She was about to proceed when I alarmed her by a sudden and vehement gesture.

"Stop!" I cried, frantically, and forgetting my falsetto; "stop! don't undress, for God's sake!"

"And why not?"

"Because I am a—can you keep a secret?"

"Why, yes—how frightened you do look? Why, what is the matter, Maggie—you—why—oh—oh! oh! oh!"

And she gave three fearful screams.

"Hush, no noise, or I am lost," I exclaimed, putting my hand over her mouth. "I swear I mean no harm; if I had I would not have stopped you; don't you see?"

She was all of a tremble, poor little thing; but she saw the force of my argument.

"Oh, sir," she said, "I see you are a man; but what does it all mean? Why did you dress so?"

I told her the story as brief as possible, and exacted from her a promise of the most secret secrecy.

I then went outside of the door, and waited till she had arranged her dress, when she called me in again. She had heard of me from Maggie and others and wanted to hear all the particulars; so I sat down by her, and had a long talk which ended in a mutual feeling of friendship, and old acquaintanceship, quite wonderful for people meeting for the first time. Just as we started back to the pavilion I said I must relieve my mind of one burden.

"And what is that?" she asked.

"Those kisses. You thought I was Maggie Lee or you would not have given them. They were very sweet, but I suppose I must give them back."

And I did.

She blushed a good deal but didn't resist, only when I got through she glanced up timidly and said:

"I think you are real naughty, anyhow."

When I returned I found lawyer Bimby had quite recovered from his dizziness, and all hands ready for supper, which was served in the ball-room. I sat between Bimby and Jennie, and made love to both of them in turn; to one as Maggie Lee, and to the other as myself. After supper, at which I astonished several by eating rather more heartily than young ladies generally do, we had more dancing and I hinted pretty strongly to Mr. Bimby that I should like to try another waltz.

Finding it rather dry amusement to dance with my own kind, I soon abandoned that pleasure, and persuaded Jennie to stroll off into the moonlight with me. We found the grove a charming place, full of picturesque little corners, and rustic seats, and great gray rocks leaning out over the river. On one of these latter a little bench was placed, in a nook sheltered from the wind, and from sight.

Here we sat in the full flood of the moonlight, and having just had dinner, I felt wonderfully in need of a cigar. Accordingly, I went to a little stand near

the ball-room, and purchased several of the wondering women who sold refreshments. Then returning to the seats by the rocks, I gave up all fears for my incognito, and reveled in the pleasure of solitude, the fragrance of my cigar, the moonlight and little Jennie's presence.

How long we sat there heaven only knows. We talked and laughed, and sang, and looked in each other's eyes, and told fortunes, and performed all the nonsensical operations common amongst young people just falling in love, and might have remained there until the month of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-one, for aught I know, had not the carriages been sent to convey us home, and the rest of the company began to wonder where we were.

This wonder begot questions, the questions fears, and the fears a search headed by the valiant Bimby. They called and looked and listened, but our position down in the sheltered nook among the rocks prevented them from hearing us, or we them.

At length they hit upon our path, and all came along single file, until they got to the open space above.

Then they saw a sight.

I was spread out in a free and easy position, my bonnet off, and my hair somewhat towzeled up. One foot rested on the ground and the other on a rock, about level with my head (regardless of my ankles this time), and there I sat, puffing away in a very unlady-like style, at a highly flavored Concha.

Jennie was sitting close beside me with her head almost on my shoulder, and her waist almost encircled by my arm. Just as the party came along above us, I laughed out in a loud masculine voice.

"Just think of poor what's-his-name there—Bimby. Suppose he knew that he had been making love to a man?"

"Hush!" cried Jennie, "Look! there he is—and, oh, my gracious! there is the whole company!"

Yes, we were fairly caught. It was of no use for me to clap on my bonnet, and assume falsetto again—they had all seen too much for that. Besides, by this time, Bob Styles and Maggie Lee were doubtless one flesh and my disguise was of no further importance, so I owned up and told the story.

Bimby was in a rage. He vowed to kill me, and even squared off, but the rest of the party laughed at him so unmercifully and suggested that he should waltz it out, that he finally cooled down and slunk away, to take some private conveyance back to D——.

Bob Styles and I are living in a large double house together. He often says that he owes his wife to my masquerading, but he don't feel under any obligation to me, for I owe my wife to the same thing.

N. B.—My wife's name is Jennie.

Sing, O Sing!

Be cheerful. Snap your fingers at the decrees of fate. If the sun goes under a cloud, and you feel that the shadows are creeping about your threshold, turn on the gas. Let there be light. If suspense weighs down upon you, and a feeling of oppression commences to envelop, throw up the sash and pull off your coat; whistle something that is gay, and if a creditor comes in ask him to sit down. If any one is to be worried over the event, let it be him. Why not? He ran the risk in trusting you; he took the chances of his volition. You obtained whatever it was you asked for; you enjoyed it when he didn't. Why should you weep over it because you are unable to repay? Let him do the swearing, and when he gets to fuming talk to him cheerfully, and act so that when he shall leave you he will not think you a hard-hearted man. That's the way the Englishman did. He owed debts, debts, debts. He had assets, 0, 0, 0. His creditors came in. He seated them, and in a philosophical but cheerful way he gave them the history of his predicament, and then in a *sang froid* way he assured them that there wasn't even the shadow of a ghost of a show of a dividend. He said it in such a way that they couldn't be persuaded to doubt his word. Still, one of them said he might do something. He shrugged his shoulders and asked them to suggest. He was a fine singer. They said to him in an ironical way, "You can give us a song." He went to the grand piano. He ran his finger playfully over the ivory keys, and throwing his head back he commenced to sing. He sang a charming ballad, "Then You'll Remember Me"—sang it so sweetly that the echoes seemed to nestle in the folds of the damask curtain as if they could not go away—so softly that Shylock's heart would have softened had it been there. How appropriate! Remember him! Yes; how could they forget him? They might have suggested to him that other ballad, "How Can I Leave Thee?" but, then, what was to be gained by staying? But they could remember him. The Englishman felt better. He felt that they would do as he requested, if he couldn't do as they had requested. Happy thought for him; he could book, though they couldn't, for they had as much booked against him then as they wanted. Give your creditors a song. There is a ripple in melody which sounds like the tinkling of silver. It's that joy which, though it comes from the world the world cannot take away. Blessed be the cadence of song, the lullaby of heaven, the poetry of the heart, the broken sheaf of sunshine where the birds nestle and plume their wings. Sing! oh Sing!—*Omaha Herald*.

In the billiard saloon he found that his adversary was too much for him. He said: "Let us try a new thing; let us blindfold each one eye, and I bet I will beat." The other man consented, for he was confident of his skill, but he lost. With the bandage his opponent played as well as without, for he was blind in one eye.

MY SONG.

BY FREDERICK LOCKER.

You ask a song,
Such as of yore, an autumn's eventide,
Some blest boy-poet carol'd—and then died.
Nay, I have sung too long.

Say, shall I sing
A sigh to beauty at her window-pane?
I sang there once; might I not once again?
Or tell me whom to sing.

The peer of peers?
Lord of the wealth that gives his time employ—
Time to possess, but hardly to enjoy—
He cannot meet my tear.

The man of mind,
Or priest, who darts not to clear as day?
I cannot sing them, yet I will not say
Such guides are wholly blind.

The orator?
He quiet lies where yon froth hillock heaves;
Twere well to sprinkle there those laurel leaves
He won—but never wore.

Or shall I twine
A cypress? Wealth of glory and of gloom—
To march a gallant soldier in his doom
Needs fuller voice than mine.

No lay have I,
No murmured measure meet for your delight,
No song of love and death to make you quite
Forget that we must die.

Something is wrong—
The world is overwise; or, more's the pity,
These days are far too busy for a ditty,
Yet take it—take my song.

Pith and Point.

CAN ladies with enameled faces be said to belong to polished society?

A LEADING maxim with almost every politician is always to keep his countenance, and never keep his word.

A PERSIAN proverb says: "There are only two days for which to feel anxious. One is the day that is past, the other is the day to come."

WHEN you see a fellow-mortal slip into a stairway and rub his back against the old stacks driven into bill-boards, that means buck-wheat. It's working out on him.

A DOCTOR attending a punster who was very ill apologized for being late one day by saying that he had to stop to see see a man who had fallen down a well. "Did he kick the bucket, doctor?" groaned the punster.

A LONDON paper says that "the Spanish General, Moriones, rested his army for a few moments when on the point of attack." The point of a tack isn't generally considered a good place to rest, even for that brief period.

"Do you trust anybody nowadays?" asked a beautiful young lady of a jeweler, as she toyed with the diamonds in a case before her. "No, ma'am," said the jeweler, "I don't trust anybody with anything; in a lady's case, I shouldn't dare to trust my feelings."

THERE is a female fiercer yet,
And wusser nor a hornet;
A female that don't come down as still
As snowflakes falling on the sod,
To excite her own free will,
As lightning does the will of God,
But crashes down with iron jaw;
This female is our mother-in-law.

A DANBURY man has exhibited a prudence which is remarkable. Before making an engagement with a young lady, whose steady company he was keeping, he carefully examined her head, and finding an unusually large deposit of dandruff, has left her. The lady thinks it is dandruff, and we have no doubt she is right.—*Danbury News*.

THE Harvard Lampoon aims this shaft: Oxford—"I say, where's Harvard?" Cambridge—"O—ah—somewhere in the States I believe." Oxford—"Where's Yale?" Cambridge—"There you have me, old boy—don't know. Why?" Oxford—"They want us to row at a place called Centennial, next summer." Cambridge—"O, indeed Ha, ha!"

YESTERDAY was an excellent day for sudden sit-downs. A giant citizen, slowly propelling himself up Michigan avenue, went down on the flagstones with a jar and a groan which were heard across the street. As he got up, a kind-hearted citizen halted and asked: "Did it hurt you much?" "Not a great deal," replied the embarrassed and infuriated victim, "but if I can get the least shadow of an excuse to pound some one to death I'll do it!"—*Detroit Free Press*.

Two signs that spring is at hand were noticed yesterday by an observing citizen. He saw a blue-bird in Case Park. It was a fine, healthy bird, and as its songs of joy floated heavenward the citizen clasped his hands and meekly said: "I wish I were a better man." One block further down he saw a hall carpet on a clothes-line. A woman and a club were making that article of commerce get up and dust, and the woman's face wore a happy smile as she looked up at the clouds and planned to have all the carpets up by Saturday night. As the citizen read her thoughts he clasped his hands and remarked: "I wish I had been hanged in Texas!"—*Detroit Free Press*.

Making Short Work of It.

In the town of Hopkinton, Mass., lived a certain Deacon Small. In his advanced age he had the misfortune to lose the rib of his youth. After doing penance by wearing a weed on his hat a full year, he was recommended to a certain Widow Hooper, living in an adjoining town. The deacon was soon astride of his old brown mare, and on arriving at the widow's door he discovered her in the act of turning the suds from her wash-tubs. Said the deacon: "Is this Widow Hooper?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Well," continued the deacon, "I am that little bit of an old dried-up Deacon Small, and have one question to propose to you."

"Please propose, sir."

"Well, madam," said the deacon, "have you any objection to going to Heaven by way of Hopkinton?"

"None at all, deacon," was the reply.

"Come in, deacon."

Suffice it to say they were married the next day.

Poor Organs.
The following from the New York Christian Advocate, written by its editor-in-chief, Dr. Currie, some years since, is yet more true to-day than when it was written: "The popularity of the instrument has extended, the number of incompetent makers has increased. There are now few articles in reference to which the public is more deceived and imposed upon than in parlor or cottage organs. This is attested by thousands of such instruments now standing utterly useless, all over the country, which are but a few months or years old."

CABINET OR PARLOR ORGANS.—As usual in such cases, the new and large demand for these instruments has induced a great number of persons to engage in their manufacture, some of whom are quite unequal to the business they have undertaken. It requires something more than the mechanical skill of the artificer in wood and iron to make and prepare for use a musical instrument; and yet some have evidently brought nothing else to their aid in the business. The result is that the country is becoming filled with inferior and defective instruments. Large sums of money are expended for valueless articles, and the people are defrauded of their needed musical education. The evil is intensified by the fact that these inferior instruments are, on account of their inferiority, most industriously urged upon the public. Because they cannot compete with better ones in the open market, they are pressed upon the public by direct solicitations; and because they offer larger commissions, they are those most commonly offered by agents and hawked by peddlers. And as most purchasers are unable to judge the relative merits of these things, the inferior articles are often bought when better ones are desired, and would be cheerfully paid for.

Induced by these considerations, we have been at some pains to ascertain what instrument of the many now soliciting the public favor combines the greatest amount of real excellencies. We have prosecuted this inquiry entirely independently of aid or direction from interested parties. The opinions of some of the best musical critics, composers, and performers have been obtained; reports of experiments made in the ordinary use of various instruments in churches, schools, and families have been compared, all of which with singular unanimity concur in assigning the first place to the Cabinet Organ of Mason & Hamlin—a decision that corresponds with our own previously formed convictions.

We have written these things without solicitation from any one, and without the knowledge of those whose pecuniary interests we may seem to favor. The interest of our readers is the object we have sought especially to promote, and in that interest we have prosecuted our inquiries, and we record our convictions.—N. Y. Christian Advocate.

Velocity of Electricity.

Prof. Lovering, of Cambridge, in his admirable paper on measuring the velocity of electricity, presents the following facts, which may answer the frequent inquiry how fast electricity can move over the wires. Eliminating the somewhat unscientific character of the query, Mr. Lovering states that in 1869 Prof. Winlock, of Harvard, sent electric signals from Cambridge to San Francisco, and thence by other lines to Canada, and back again to Cambridge, over a loop of wire measuring 7,200 miles. This long journey was performed by electricity in about two-thirds of a second, and no small portion of this brief interval was lost in bringing into action the thirteen repeaters which were interpolated into the circuit. The total transmission time between Brest, France, and Duxbury, Mass., by way of St. Pierre, was 616 of one second. The total distance by cable is 3,329 nautical miles, the distance from Brest to St. Pierre being 2,580 nautical miles, and that from St. Pierre to Duxbury 749 nautical miles. By calculation then, the transmission time between Brest and St. Pierre was .689 of a second, and between St. Pierre and Duxbury .177 of a second. So that the two branches were traversed—one at the rate of about 4,000 nautical miles a second, and the other at the rate of 4,230 nautical miles a second.

Indians Preparing for Bloody Work.

A late letter from Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, says: "The extensive plains in our valleys have been clear of snow the most of the winter, and this mild season has afforded hostile Indians a favorable opportunity to prepare themselves for bloody work at an unusually early period. The most trustworthy information from all points confirms the belief that active hostilities will soon open. The Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes are making extensive preparations for an outbreak; they have been purchasing large quantities of arms and ammunition, going as far south as the Indian Territory for that purpose. For some time past their warriors have been absent from the agencies roving in the Big Horn, Powder river, and Tongue river counties, with the intention, it is believed, of opening hostilities on the frontier settlements, before military or citizen defense can reach the threatened parts. If this be the case the savages will meet with a sad disappointment, as troops from all the surrounding forts are rapidly moving toward the heart of the Sioux country; also citizens by hundreds, who are arming themselves and moving hastily to the front. Everything tends to confirm the belief that all hostile Indians will be compelled to surrender or fight to the last man."

E. L. KENYON, of Hartford, who recently killed himself on account of financial troubles, is found to have had \$50,000 assets over liabilities, after all.

The Pacific Railroads to be Brought to Judgment.

The lower house of Congress some time ago instructed its Judiciary Committee to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to secure the Government against loss on account of the subsidy bonds issued to the various Pacific railroad companies. The subject was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Knott and Lawrence. The latter have submitted to the full committee their report, embodying a number of important recommendations. The report goes into an elaborate examination of the relations which exist between the Pacific railroads and the Government. It shows by detailed statistics and computations that, after applying all the means now provided by law for the disbursement of the interest advances, there will be a deficiency of at least \$150,000,000 in principal and interest when the subsidy bonds mature. This result is arrived at without allowing the Government to calculate compound interest on its advances. It is argued that the companies will not be able to pay this sum in addition to their first mortgage indebtedness to private parties, and the belief is expressed that they do not expect to. The sub-committee therefore recommends the passage of a bill of which the main features are as follows:

- First. The Government is to retain in the treasury all money which is or may be due to the companies, and apply it to their indebtedness to the United States.
- Second. It requires each company to pay to the Government semi-annually such sum as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and which invested at interest will, at the maturity of the subsidy bonds, create a fund sufficient to pay the principal.
- Third. It requires the creation of a similar fund to pay at the maturity of the subsidy bonds the amount of the interest not then reimbursed by services, and by the five per cent. of the net earnings now required to be paid into the treasury.
- Fourth. It prohibits each company from making any dividends while it is in default of complying with any of these requirements for semi-annual payments.
- Fifth. It gives the Government a right of action to recover all money due or to become due, and to take possession of any, or to operate any road in default.

The father of all newspapers is the venerable *Peking Gazette*, which is over 1,000 years old. It is a ten-page paper, with a yellow cover; has no stories, no "ads," no marriage or death notices, no editorials, no subscribers. It simply contains the official notices of the Government.

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbin's Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.
The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or violent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula, is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicines.

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The most complete hotel in all its appointments in the West. The table supplied at all times with the best the market affords.

CHICAGO LEDGER—Best story paper going. See advertisement.

HEADACHE.—There are various causes for headache, as derangement of the circulating system, of the digestive organs, of the nervous system, etc. Vegetine can be said to be a sure remedy for many kinds of headache, as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint—nervousness, indigestion, costiveness, rheumatism, neuralgia, biliousness, etc. Try the Vegetine. You will never regret it.

CHAPPED hands, face, pimples, ringworm, salt rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

CHEAPEST, best family paper in the world—CHICAGO LEDGER. See advertisement.

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.—The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by taking up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood, when the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

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