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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. V.—NO. 7.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 215.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.
G. VAN SCHULLEN, Editor and Publisher.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$1.00 per year in advance.
JOB PRINTING 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.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	2 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	10 00	16 00
3 "	7 50	15 00	24 00
4 Column	10 00	20 00	32 00
5 "	12 50	25 00	40 00
6 "	15 00	30 00	48 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-
lished without charge.

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Special Notices.

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 122, 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.
M. HANSEN, N. G.
J. A. ROBERT, R. S.

A. B. ROBERT, Sec'y.
J. O. DOBBERG, Sec'y.
GEO. LAUDER, W. M.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and
Notary Public; River street.
MURPHY, G. W., Attorney at Law and Sollicitor
in Chancery; office with M. D. How-
ard, cor. Eighth and River streets.
ORR, F. J., Counselor at Law and Solicitor at
Chancery. Office, in Dr. Powers' building,
West of City Hotel.
TAYLOR, J. L., Attorney at Law and Collecting
Agent. Office in Kenyon's block, 2nd floor,
River street.
VANDERKAM, 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.
PESNING, 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-
cutter. Rooms one door east of City Hotel.

Books and Stationery.

BINNEKANT, Mrs. 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.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, etc. Phy-
sician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.
VAN PUTTEN, W. A., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr.
W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicines; River st.
WALSH, H. B., Druggist & Pharmacist; a full
stock of goods pertaining to the business.
See advertisement.

Dry Goods.

BERTSCH, D., General dealer in Dry
Goods, Yankee 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, Carpets, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins,
Picture Frames, etc.; River street.
REIDSEMA, J. M., & SON, General Dealers in
Furniture and Coffins; Eighth street. See ad-
vertisement.

Groceries.

ELIESTRA, A., Groceries and Supplies; a
ready market for country produce; a choice
stock always on hand; cor. Eighth and Market st.
THE VANDEK, G. J., Family Supply Store;
a choice stock of groceries always on hand.
Blacksmith shop in rear of store; Eighth street.

Flour and Feed.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS, Dealers in Flour and
Feed, Grains and Hay. Mill-stuff, etc., in
Vanessa's Brick Building. See Advertisement.

General Dealers.

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

FIELD, 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.

Hardware.

HAEVERKATE, 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.

Hotels.

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

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagon-makers and Blacksmiths.

DIJCKEMA & 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.

ROSMAN, 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.

BUTKAUW, New Meat Market, near corner
Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of saus-
ages constantly on hand.

KEYES, 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 Mowing Machines; cor. 10th & River street.

PAULES, 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 SCHULLEN, 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.

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

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

SCHOUTEN, R. A., Surgeon, Physician Obstet-
rician, Regular graduated and Licensed. Of-
fice at residence, corner 9th and Fish street.

Saddlers.

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

Sewing Machines.

KANTERS, A. M., Agent for Ottawa and Al-
legan Counties, for the "Howe Sewing Ma-
chine." Dealers in needles and attachments.

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

KANTERS, R., Dealer in Staves, Wood and
Bark; office at his residence, Eighth street.

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

Centennial.

American Historical Events.

- April 1, 1865, Battle at Petersburg, Va.
- " 2, 1872, Prof. Morse (telegraph in-
ventor) died.
- " 3, 1863, Richmond evacuated.
- " 4, 1812, Florida discovered.
- " 5, 1841, President Harrison died.
- " 6, 1871, Storeship "Relief" sailed
to F. A. C.
- " 6, 1863, Battle at Cedar Bluff, Va.

To the Citizens of the First Ward and others
interested.

Shall we improve the Square on the cor-
ner of Ninth and Fish streets? Sometimes
it is called "Market Square," sometimes
"Public Square." We would suggest, as
the trees are to be planted on the 15th of
April, the day on which our martyr presi-
dent died, that it be called "Lincoln
Park."

The Common Council has appropriated
\$25 for its improvement, and it remains
for the citizens to do the rest. The Gov-
ernor and the Mayor have recommended
the planting of a "centennial" tree by each
citizen; and the committee request all who
are interested in the work, to respond to
the call, and set out or cause to be set out
at least one tree—the more the better.
Our country is losing its noble trees with
fearful rapidity, even here in Holland,
where only a few years since it was one
unbroken forest. We have to go several
miles to find a suitable place for a picnic
or any thing of the kind. Once set out,
the trees will improve year by year, and
if each one performs his part, the work
will soon be done. "Many hands make
a light work."

Families wishing to set out a group
representing each member of the family,
will be allowed to do so. If there are any
heads of families who do not take an in-
terest in the movement, we hope the chil-
dren will take the matter up, for they are
the ones who will reap the most benefit.

The small amount of labor or money we
may spend in this work will not be lost,
for it will improve our city and make it
more desirable place to live in.

The 15th of April is the day more espe-
cially set apart for this work, but now, on the
29th of March, it looks rather wintry to
think of planting trees soon.

We would not recommend evergreens
to be planted so early, for their fine roots
are easily killed by a cold wind. We
think therefore that the best of May would
be early enough to plant them. In taking
up and moving evergreens, great care
should be exercised in keeping the roots from
exposure to sun or wind; they should be
out of the ground as short a time as possi-
ble. This will, of course, apply to all
trees but especially to evergreens.

We hope the ladies will not forget to
bring their flowers and shrubs and help to
arrange them. Let all—old and young—
lend a helping hand, remembering that
"The Centennial" comes only once in a
hundred years.

HOLLAND, March 31, 1876.

C. A. DUTTON,
R. A. SCHOUTEN, } Com. on Park.
H. S. EAGLE.

A FARCE OR A FRAUD.

We submit the following as a local rid-
dle, suspecting however a natural solution
by sundry developments between now and
the closing of the polls on Monday eve-
ning. Our puzzle consists in harmonizing
six incidents which we will give in the
order that they took place:

1. "Let the Common Council employ
for a time a competent man as a Park
Commissioner, and vote a small sum for
laying out according to an approved plan
but merely in a general way, the parks or
squares of the city. When the time for
setting out trees arrives, let every one,
who wishes, have the liberty to set out a
tree or shrub under the direction of the
Commissioner."—Extract from a communi-
cation in the News of Feb. 28th, sent in
by H. UTERWIJK.

2. "Resolved, That the recommendations
set forth in the message of the Mayor
relative to the improvements of Market Square
in accordance with the diagram accom-
panying the same, be and the same are
hereby approved and adopted; * * * that
a committee of five citizens be appointed
by the Mayor to superintend the improve-
ment of Centennial Park, in accordance
with the plan and diagram adopted by the
Council. * * * The Mayor appointed as
members of the "Committee on Park Im-
provement," Dr. B. Ledebor, Wm. H.
Joslin, Rev. H. Uterwijk, J. W. Minder-
hout, and K. Schadelee."—Extracts from
the proceedings of the Common Council, at
their meeting of March 8.

Mayor Van Landegend informs us that
when notifying each member of his ap-
pointment he unqualifiedly accepted the
position. In proof of which the following
is added:

3. "The Committee on Park Improve-
ment will receive the following proposals:
For grading the Park in accordance with
the plan, grade and profile adopted by the
Common Council and the Committee. * * *
For sodding the ellipse in the centre of the
Park and sodding the several patches or
plots along the walks. * * * For the de-
livery of two pine sticks, of the size and
length set forth in the specifications."—
Extracts of printed notices asking for propo-
sals, and published over the names of all the
members of the Committee.

4. The Committee who are entrusted by
the Common Council with the carrying
out of its plan for the improvement of
Centennial Park, desire to give the follow-
ing information of what they have done
and further propose to do: * * * The
Committee have already taken the neces-
sary steps for grading the Park, which is
of course, the first and the most expensive
part of the work. After that is finished,
at the close of the month, the avenues will
be staked out and the spots for trees prop-
erly marked. * * * We would herewith
extend an invitation to all citizens, and to
as many as may be interested in the mat-
ter, to take part in this beautiful demon-
stration of popular feeling. The move-
ment is one of good taste, kind sentiment,
public spirit and joyful commemoration.
Such simple acts are the sacraments of no-
ble principles. * * * We would ask the
ladies especially to show their good taste
and refining sentiments in taking an ap-
propriate share in this work."—Extracts
from an address "To the Public," issued by
the Committee on Park Improvement, March
16.

On March 20th, the Common Council
received the following communication:

"The Com. on Centennial Park have
under the instructions of your Hon. body
set the job of grading the Park to Mr. Henry
N. Kenyon for \$300; but as your Com-
mittee is not a corporate body to enter in
a valid contract, your Committee there-
fore suggests that your Hon. body in be-
half of the city make and execute a con-
tract for said work with said Kenyon; and
that he give two good sureties for the faith-
ful performance of the contract."

Respy Yours,
K. SCHADELEE, Sec. of Com.

In the mean time matters bearing upon
our charter election began to develop.
The next move we find in the proceedings
of the Common Council of the 20th inst.,
published in this week's issue, where we
read:

6. "The Mayor stated that the object
of the meeting was to hear a communica-
tion from the Committee on Centennial
Park Improvement.

Dr. Ledebor being present, in behalf of
said committee submitted a change in the
proposed plan of improvement, to wit:
not to grade the park, but to retain the
present and in order the better to promote
the growth of trees, and to protect the sand
against the winds."

After an informal discussion the Council
decided not to make any changes.

7. On Wednesday, March 29, the follow-
ing communication was received by Mayor
Van Landegend:

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

GENTS:—Inasmuch as your Committee
on the Centennial Park finds itself with-
out any power to form or change plans in
the laying out of the Park, we hereby
respectfully re-lin our office as such Com-
mittee and throw back into the hands of
the Common Council the power to carry
out their own plans.

Dated: March 29, 1876.

Respectfully Yours,
B. LEDEBOR,
WM. H. JOSLIN,
H. UTERWIJK,
K. SCHADELEE.

Thus ends the first chapter of the Cen-
tennial tree-planting business. And now
we wish to ask these gentlemen lately com-
posing the Committee on Park improve-
ment, how they desire us to view these
proceedings, as a farce or as a fraud? Have
they been duped or are they attempting to
dupe others? Inmaterial in whatsoever
light we look upon their transactions, as
men and as gentlemen their conduct needs
an explanation, lest others explain it for
them and do not give it the desired inter-
pretation. They accepted in good faith a
position tendered them by the Mayor by
order of the Common Council. Their ac-
tions confirmed the fitness of the project
placed into their hands and inpatches their
subsequent and present position. An "ap-
proved plan" was suggested and is now
advanced as a reason for resignation. The
grading was considered as the "first" work
and is now objected to. In fact the above
extracts show that by every act and word
they approved in detail the entire plan for
the improvement of Centennial Park as it
came from the Council, and that they en-
dorsed the project.

We might ask for more information on
this subject, were it not that these entire
proceedings in all their apparent strange-
ness will have lost their importance and
reached beyond the object aimed at by
Monday evening. To the extent however,
that they may be an effort to throw ridi-
cule around the actions of Mayor Van
Landegend in this behalf and place him in
a false position before the public at the

election on Monday, we think the scheme
has been overreached and "thrown back"
too forcibly.

How far all, any or none of these re-
signing gentlemen have been a party to
anything designedly wrong or not, is a
matter which we will not approach, for
the reason that in common with every
other agitation of like character hanging
around a local election, it should be bur-
ied—deep, on election day evening. But
until then we wish to perform what we
consider a personal and journalistic duty
in exposing a scheme carried on over the
signatures of four prominent and other-
wise unobjectionable gentlemen, and aimed
at one of the best and most faithful
public officers it has been the fortune of
the municipality to have.

"MARK TWAIN" had been invited to the
supper of the Knights of St. Patrick, at
Hartford, Conn. He could not attend and
sent the following letter to the President.

"DEAR SIR: I am very sorry that I can-
not be with the Knights of St. Patrick to-
morrow evening. In this centennial year
we ought all to find a peculiar pleasure in
doing honor to the memory of a man whose
good name has endured through fourteen
centuries. We ought to find pleasure in it
for the reason that at this time we natu-
rally have a fellow feeling for such a man.
He wrought a great work in his day. He
found Ireland a prosperous republic, and
looked about him to see if he might find
some useful thing to turn his hand to. He
observed that the President of that repub-
lic was in the habit of sheltering his great
officials from deserved punishment, so he
lifted up his staff and smote him, and he
died. He found that the Secretary of War
had been so unbearably economical as to
have laid up \$12,000 a year out of a sal-
ary of \$8,000, and he killed him. He
found that the Secretary of the Interior al-
ways prayed over every separate and dis-
tinct barrel of salt beef, that was intended
for the unconverted savage, and then
kept that beef, so he killed him also. He
found that the Secretary of the Navy knew
more about handling suspicious claims
than he did about handling a ship, and he
at once made an end of him. He found
that a very foul Private Secretary had been
engineered through a sham trial, so he de-
stroyed him. He found that the Congress
which pretended to prodigious virtue was
very anxious to investigate an Ambassador
who had dishonored the country abroad,
but was equally anxious to prevent the ap-
pointment of any spotless man to a simi-
lar post; that this Congress had no God
but pity; no system of morals but party
policy; no vision but a hat's vision, and
no reason or excuse for existing, anyhow.
Therefore, he massacred that Congress to
the last man.

When he had finished his great work he
said, in his figurative way, "I, I have de-
stroyed all the reptiles in Ireland."

St. Patrick had no politics; his sym-
pathies lay with the right—that was politics
enough. When he came across a reptile
he forgot to inquire whether he was a De-
mocrat or a Republican, but simply ex-
alted his staff and "let him have it." Hon-
ored be his name—I wish we had him here
to trim us up for the Centennial. But
that cannot be. His staff, which was the
symbol of real, not sham, reform, is idle.
However, we still have with us the symbol
of Truth—George Washington's little
hatchet—for I know they've buried it.—
Yours truly,
S. L. CLEMENS."

GEN. SHERMAN says that he will not re-
turn to Washington, except in obedience
to an order from the President, or in com-
pliance with the law which the Military
committee of the House has ordered to be
reported. He left Washington for two
reasons. First, it was not a fit place to
educate his children; and second, the sal-
ary was not enough to enable him to live
decently and keep up society appearances.
With the prospect of having his pay re-
duced and the other extraordinary event
of unmasking Belknap's knavery, Gen.
Sherman is in an unhappy frame of mind.

GEN. GRANT has a brother whose first
name is Orville and whose many jobbing
transactions do not add much lustre to the
administration. The second name is often
misprinted by some newspapers. The
New York Times calls him Orville H.
Grant; the Troy Times, Orville E.; the Uti-
ca Herald, Orville M. The New York
Sun says: "His real name is Orville L.
Grant. Let no injustice be done to the
man. Give him L. He deserves it."

THE Governor of California has approv-
ed the bill punishing wife-beaters by pub-
lic whipping.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The book-keeper of the Marine Bank of New York city, Hadden by name, has absconded with \$38,000 of the institution's funds. . . .

Scranton, Pa., has just experienced a destructive conflagration. Loss estimated at \$150,000. . . .

A bold attempt to rob the First National Bank of Chambersburg, Pa., was frustrated the other night. Two men entered the bank on a pretense of making a deposit, and when the cashier opened the safe they knocked him down, seized a \$30,000 package, and attempted to escape. One of them stumbled and fell down as he was making his exit, and was pounced upon and secured by a faithful darkey who happened to be passing. His confederate was pursued and captured twenty miles from Chambersburg, and all the money recovered. . . .

SEVERE storms and floods in the New England States have caused serious damage to mill property. At Burrillville, Conn., a mill and manufacturing property valued at over \$200,000 were swept away. Some damage is also reported from New Jersey. At Canton, Worcester county, Mass., the Mosey Pond dam gave way, destroying much valuable mill property, and almost obliterating the manufacturing village of Fullerville. Fortunately, the loss of life was not large. It is estimated that the damage to property in New England by the freshet will reach \$1,000,000.

THE WEST.

HON. WM. B. CALDWELL, one of the oldest members of the Cincinnati bar, died in that city last week. He was on the Supreme Bench of Ohio for many years, and was a lawyer of great ability. . . .

A BOILER in the Union Pacific Railroad Company's rolling-mill at Laramie City, Wyoming, exploded the other day with terrible force, completely wrecking the south half of the mill, instantly killing four men, and seriously wounding ten others. . . .

News comes from the Black Hills, via Fort Laramie, of a fight between miners and Indians, on Deadwood creek, sixty miles north of Custer. The miners attacked the Indians and killed thirteen. One white man was killed. The Indians had been running off stock. More trouble is expected. . . .

THE section of the expedition against the hostile Sioux which started out under Gen. Reynolds has returned to Fort Reno. It was successful in punishing one of the turbulent bands. . . .

MORE snow fell in the Upper Missouri country during the month of March than was ever before known in the whole season. . . .

SOUTH.

CHIEF JUSTICE A. O. P. NICHOLSON, of Tennessee, is dead. Deceased was United States Senator in 1840, member of the Southern Convention of 1850, and editor of the Washington Union during Pierce's administration. . . .

THE impeachment trial of Gov. Ames began at Jackson, Miss., on the 29th of March. . . .

WASHINGTON.

The House Pension Committee has decided to recommend the transfer of the Pension Bureau to the control of the War Department. . . .

Ex-Senator Stewart was before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, last week, and gave his explanation of his connection with the Emma mine as counsel for James E. Lyon. He contradicted Lyon's story, as told to the committee some time ago, in nearly every particular. . . .

THE witness Marsh, about whom there has been such a hubbub, was before the House Judiciary Committee again the other day, and repeated his testimony against Belknap. He made profession that he desired to state the entire truth, without reserve. His testimony was not consistent with his profession, unless it be that his memory is unlike that of the majority of men. He could remember that he was careful to destroy every shred of paper which could show a direct connection with the late Secretary of War, but he could not remember the slightest detail, or even the subject-matter of the most important conversations with Gen. Belknap. . . .

CAYEN P. MARSH, refreshing his memory, now recollects distinctly having talked with Secretary Belknap about the article upon post-

trade-ship extensions which were published in the New York Tribune in February, 1872; and that he informed the Secretary that the contract with Evans was then in force. Marsh has also explained to the Committee of Congress the reason that impelled him to run off to Canada. He says when he read the debate in the House upon the proposed impeachment of Belknap, he was led to apprehend that he might be arrested and prosecuted on a criminal charge. . . .

THE bill making appropriations for rivers and harbors for the next fiscal year, as prepared by a sub-committee of the House, calls for about \$6,000,000. . . .

A RECENT Washington dispatch says: "Persons who have talked with the President lately say that he is very decided in his opinion that the resumption act should not be repealed; and he does not hesitate to say that if Congress should repeal the act he would interpose his veto. There is no probability of the Senate agreeing to repeal the act, even if the House should do so."

GENERAL.

EDWIN BOOTH's theatrical tour through the South was remarkably successful. He was greeted with ovations everywhere. Mr. Booth will fill a series of Western engagements, opening in Chicago, at McVicker's Theater, on the 8th of April. . . .

THE National Council of the Order of Sovereigns of Industry was in session at Cleveland last week. Eleven States were represented. The reports of the officers make a favorable exhibit of the affairs and prospects of the order. . . .

HENRYPOLICE the manly and courageous pastime of wife-beating will be attended with some unpleasant consequences in California. Gov. Pacheco has affixed his signature of approval to the act which provides that men found guilty of wife-beating shall be publicly whipped. . . .

A WASHINGTON dispatch says the House Committee on Military Affairs is pushing vigorously the headstone investigation. M. J. Walsh, of New York, one of the unsuccessful bidders, has testified that he submitted a bid to furnish the stones for soldiers' graves in the National cemetery for \$723,000. The contract was awarded to one Bridges for \$900,000, or \$177,000 more than Walsh's figures in the schedule of bids made up in the Quartermaster's Department. Bridges' bid was not included, but after this schedule was sent to the Secretary of War it was inserted, and Bridges got the contract. Another witness testified that the night before the bids were to be opened Bridges showed him letters from Secretary Belknap, saying that if he (Bridges) got the contract he would be allowed to save considerable expense by abbreviating some words of the inscriptions on the headstones, and also that he would not be required to round the corners. It is a very ugly piece of business, and places Belknap in a worse light than the Marsh affair. . . .

WHAT to do about Winslow is a question which threatens to cause a spirited controversy between Great Britain and the United States. England stands ready to surrender the Boston forger, but imposes as a condition that he shall be tried only for the crime for which he was extradited—such being the provisions of a law enacted by Parliament in 1872. The United States, on the other hand, insist upon the strict observance of the treaty of 1842, and deny the power of Parliament to modify or alter its terms in the manner indicated without the concurrence of the United States. The British Government even goes so far as to require that Congress shall pass a corresponding law before Winslow is rendered up for extradition—a demand which will probably not be complied with. . . .

THE Supreme court of the United States has reached a decision in the Grant parish, La., cases, which were carried from the Louisiana Circuit court for final determination. The lower court had decided that these cases did not properly come within the scope of the enforcement acts; that they related to offenses of which the State courts should take cognizance. In other words, it was intimated that offenses of a similar class have always been punishable under State laws in other sections of the Union. This ruling the Supreme court affirms in a lengthy decision, in which the whole subject of intimidation and election frauds is exhaustively treated. . . .

POLITICAL.

THE New York Republican State Convention, for the appointment of delegates to the National Convention, was held at Syracuse last week. George Dawson presided. A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to Cincinnati to vote for Roscoe Conkling for President. The platform declares for hard money. . . .

WASHINGTON advises report that there is a proposition on foot among Congressmen for the formation of a non-partisan finance committee. The plan, it is stated, is to re-enact the law allowing the holders of United States notes in sums of \$50, or any multiple thereof, to fund them at their own option into a gold bond, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent., and payable after thirty or forty years. All notes thus funded the bill will provide shall be canceled and destroyed, and shall never be reissued. . . .

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune telegraphs that there is a prospect of union of sufficient number of Republicans and Democrats of the House upon the proposed non-partisan currency bill to secure its passage. . . .

can National Convention is pledged to support Senator Conkling for the Presidency.

FOREIGN.

An armistice of twelve days' duration has been agreed upon by the Turks and Herzegovinians. . . .

THERE was a snow-storm in Rome and other portions of Southern Europe on the 20th of March. This is extraordinary, more so even than the foot of snow which fell in Tennessee on the same day. . . .

THE members of the Irish Rifle Association have unanimously voted to accept the invitation of the National Rifle Association of America to compete for the championship of the world. . . .

A MEMBER of the English House of Commons has given notice of a formal inquiry as to the truth of the report that the United States Government holds a surplus of the Alabama indemnity, for which a legitimate claimant cannot be found. . . .

SOLDIERS of the late Carlist army as well as others, are enlisting in Spain in great numbers for service in Cuba. . . .

QUEEN VICTORIA has left England for a brief sojourn in Germany. She is accompanied by the Princess Beatrice. . . .

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, March 21. — Senate.—Cameron (Wis.) presented a joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature against bridging the Mississippi river. . . .

House.—Bright offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department to inquire into the management and disposition of the captured and abandoned property. . . .

WEDNESDAY, March 22. — Senate.—The Senate proceedings were very tame, the better portion of the session having been consumed in discussing the bill to regulate the mode of counting the Presidential vote. . . .

House.—Rice, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill providing that all pensions on account of death wounds received or wounds contracted in the service of the United States since March 4, 1871, shall commence from the date of the death or discharge and for the payment of the arrears of the pension. . . .

THURSDAY, March 23. — Senate.—The Senate devoted another day, without reaching a vote, to the consideration of the bill prescribing the mode of counting the votes for President and Vice-President. . . .

House.—A. S. Williams (Mich.), from the Military Committee, reported a bill authorizing commissioned officers to make deposits under the act of May 15, 1872. . . .

FRIDAY, March 24. — Senate.—The Chair laid before the Senate the House bill in relation to political contributions. On motion of Howe, it was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. . . .

wrangle between the Committee on Indian Affairs and the Committee on Territories, as to a question of jurisdiction over the bill reported by the Indian Committee providing for the organization of the new Territory of Oklahoma, while the remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the General Appropriation bill. . . .

MONDAY, March 27. — Senate.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War inclosing a communication from the Commissioner-general of Subsistence, asking for a deficiency appropriation of \$300,000 for the subsistence of the army. . . .

House.—A bill was introduced by Willis to restore the national credit by funding the non-interest bearing debt into 4 per cent. bonds, and to repeal so much of the Resumption act as requires the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem all outstanding legal tenders by January 1, 1879. . . .

THE PIERREPONT LETTER.

The Attorney-general's Explanation of How It Came to be Written and Published.

Attorney General Pierpont was examined by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives the other day in regard to the alleged Executive interference with the late crooked-whisky trials in the West. Pierpont's account of his circular letter to District-attorneys is that the President was very much disturbed at the constant receipt of newspaper slips, and letters, and personal statements, giving information of attempts on the part of Government officials in the West to compromise fraud on the revenue, and that the President spoke to him on five or six different occasions expressing his fear that such things, if allowed, would bring scandal on the administration. . . .

Pierpont further stated that Gen. Babcock admitted to him on the 3d of March that he was instrumental in giving publicity to the letter, and defended himself on the ground that they were trying to destroy him, and that he had the right to defend himself. He (Pierpont) called the President's attention, the next day, to Babcock's admission. . . .

The committee wanted to know why Babcock did not call for a court of inquiry to ascertain whether he had been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman; whether he was still Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, etc., but Pierpont was unable to give information on those points. . . .

Political Calendar.

The following political conventions have been called to meet on the days named:

State.	Party.	Where held.	Date.
Utah.	Democratic.	Columbus.	April 6
Idaho.	Democratic.	Salt Lake.	April 8
S. Carolina.	Republican.	Columbia.	April 14
Virginia.	Republican.	Lynchburg.	April 12
Indiana.	Democratic.	Indianapolis.	April 19
New York.	Democratic.	Denver.	April 20
Massachusetts.	Republican.	Boston.	April 26
California.	Republican.	Sacramento.	April 26
Oregon.	Democratic.	Salem.	April 26
Arkansas.	Republican.	Little Rock.	April 27
Oregon.	Republican.	Portland.	May 3
Michigan.	Greenback.	Jackson.	May 3
Maryland.	Republican.	Frederick.	May 4
S. Carolina.	Democratic.	Columbia.	May 4
Michigan.	Greenback.	Topeka.	May 4
Virginia.	Republican.	Grand Rapids.	May 10
N. Virginia.	Republican.	Charleston.	May 11
Alabama.	Republican.	Montgomery.	May 11
Indiana.	Greenback.	Indianapolis.	May 16
Ohio.	Prohibition.	Cleveland.	May 17
New Jersey.	Republican.	Trenton.	May 17
Tennessee.	Republican.	Knoxville.	May 17
Kentucky.	Democratic.	Cincinnati.	May 17
Illinois.	Republican.	Louisville.	May 18
Alabama.	Republican.	Springfield.	May 24
Minnesota.	Republican.	Montgomery.	May 24
Missouri.	Republican.	St. Paul.	May 24
Kansas.	Republican.	Jefferson City.	May 24
Michigan.	Democratic.	Lansing.	May 24
Kentucky.	Democratic.	Topeka.	May 24
Colorado.	Democratic.	Pueblo.	May 24
Louisiana.	Republican.	New Orleans.	May 30
Iowa.	Republican.	Des Moines.	May 31
Alabama.	Democratic.	Montgomery.	May 31
Minnesota.	Democratic.	Richmond.	May 31
Nebraska.	Republican.	St. Paul.	June 1
Wisconsin.	Democratic.	Fremont.	June 1
N. Virginia.	Democratic.	Richmond.	June 7
National.	Republican.	Charleston.	June 8
Arkansas.	Democratic.	Cincinnati.	June 14
N. Carolina.	Democratic.	Raleigh.	June 14
Florida.	Democratic.	Quincy.	June 21
National.	Democratic.	St. Louis.	June 27
Louisiana.	Republican.	New Orleans.	June 27
Nebraska.	Republican.	Lincoln.	Sept. 25

FIFTY thousand dollars have been offered for the privilege of sweeping and keeping in good order the floors of the different Centennial buildings. . . .

HOME FROM THE HILLS.

A Returned Prospector's Account of the New Gold Fields—Work Stopped by Fate—unless shown.

A correspondent writing from Lincoln, Neb., says several parties residing near there have just returned from the Black Hills, with one of whom he had a conversation and obtained the following information: . . .

"The men belonged to a party of fifty who went on to the mining region at the Black Hills about four months ago. They bring back samples of gold which I saw, and which old miners say is the finest gold ever dug. On account of the deep snow, they were eighteen days on the road. The gentleman with whom I conversed, Mr. William Wright, says there is gold there, and it is going to take work to get it out. He did not prospect much, as the snow was too deep for successful work. The Hills are mainly occupied by old miners, who are working very hard. They have to thaw out the ground by burning logs, and then they gather up the dirt and carry it to the water, where they wash it out. The gold is of the finest quality—all coarse gold. There are now about 15,000 men in the Hills. The roads from the south are crowded with miners and their families going in. Men, women and children are on the route. Custer City now contains about thirty dwelling cabins and two stores. . . .

Flour is worth \$28 per cwt., and scarce. Sugar sells at \$1 per pound; bear meat from 15 to 18 cents per pound, and venison five cents per pound. There is no bacon to be had, but plenty of bear meat and venison. There is plenty of grass, but it is covered by such a wilderness of snow that the animals cannot get at it. The snow is of almost incredible depth. A ten days' snow storm ended on the 26th of February, and Mr. Wright thought it was not worth his while to remain there any longer at that time, and so came out to await the coming of better weather. In the gulches there are from six to eight feet of ice, which must melt out before work can begin. . . .

The four men in returning from the Hills, met a squad of Indians at the base of the foot hills, had a fight with them, killed four and got their horses, Henry rifles and equipments. They also met a squad at the White river, but as the party were mounted this time, they got out of the way. At Turtle creek they ran upon another squad, and one gun was fired, but Mr. Wright's party took the back track and made their escape. After that they saw none but friendly Indians. The hostile Indians are Brules and Spotted Tail's warriors. . . .

Mr. Wright says they had much trouble from snow in coming home. They were obliged to come out on foot, as the snow about the foot hills was very deep. The snow decreased in depth as they journeyed onward toward civilization. He advises all contemplating a visit to the Hills, to wait until the 1st of June. The rivers which are now full will be run down by that time and traveling will be easy. He recommends men going now to take several extra sacks of flour and additional provisions. He is bound to return, and says he expects to make it pay well. . . .

A Fish's Vitality Illustrated.

The Miner, of Georgetown, Idaho Territory, relates the following: "Some three months ago the man in charge of Mr. Cushman's fish-breeding house removed all the fish from a box except one, which was inadvertently left. The water in the box froze, and the fish was encased in the ice, and remained in this condition nearly three months, when the ice was thawed and the fish came out alive. The other fish have grown considerably during this period, and have silvery scales, but this little fellow is of just the same size and color as he was when the frost chilled his blood." . . .

THE Spanish army has six marshals, seventy-seven generals, 180 lieutenant-generals, and 335 major-generals.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEVER.	9 00	@ 11 00
HOGS—Dressed.	7 50	@ 8 25
COTTON.	13	@ 13 1/2
WHEAT—Superfine Western.	4 00	@ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.	1 12	@ 1 16
CORN.	64	@ 67
RYE.	43	@ 51
PORE—New Mess.	21 50	@ 22 50
LARD—STEAD.	14	@ 14 1/2
CHICAGO.		
BEVER.	5 25	@ 5 50
Choice Natives.	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
Live to Common.	3 00	@ 3 75
HOGS—Live.	7 00	@ 8 00
PORE—Fancy White Winter.	7 00	@ 8 00
Good to choice Spring Ex.	1 12	@ 1 18
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.	1 02	@ 1 03 1/2
No. 2 Spring.	89	@ 90 1/2
No. 3 Spring.	46	@ 47
CORN—No. 2.	33 1/2	@ 33
RYE—No. 2.	64	@ 65
BARLEY—No. 2.	57	@ 58
BUTTER—Fancy.	32	@ 37
PORE—Fresh.	13 1/2	@ 13
PORE—Mess.	22	@ 23 1/2
LARD.	13 1/2	@ 13 1/2
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1 50	@ 1 51
CORN—No. 2.	44	@ 45
RYE—No. 2.	34	@ 35
PORE—Mess.	22 1/2	@ 23 00
LARD.	13	@ 13 1/2
HOGS.	7 25	@ 8 25
CATTLE.	4 00	@ 5 25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1.	1 11	@ 1 12
No. 2.	1 03	@ 1 04
CORN—No. 2.	46	@ 47
RYE—No. 2.	31	@ 31 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.	58	@ 59 1/2
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT.	1 10	@ 1 15
CORN.	39	@ 40
RYE.	70	@ 72
PORE—Mess.	22 50	@ 23 1/2
LARD.	13 1/2	@ 14
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra.	1 35	@ 1 36
Amber.	1 25	@ 1 26
CORN.	50	@ 52
OATS.	32	@ 35
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers.	8 00	@ 8 25
Philadelphia.	9 00	@ 9 25
CATTLE—Best.	5 25	@ 5 75
Medium.	4 25	@ 4 75
SHEEP.	4 00	@ 7 25

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

Mr. Clark, from the country, blew out the gas in a Kalamazoo hotel. Twelve hours of hard work brought him out of the stupor.

This word Michigan is derived from two words of the Chippewa Indian language. *Mitchew*, great or mighty, and *Saglegan*, lake, great lake.

Prof. McClellan, of Albion, it is said declined an offer of \$2,800 per annum in gold, to take charge of the public schools of Los Angeles, Cal.

Henry Willis, the leading advocate of the Michigan ship canal, has made a detailed estimate of the work to be performed, the whole footing up \$6,460,590.

Frank C. Kennedy, a farmer, who resides in the town of Ingersoll, Midland county, has been arrested, charged with having poisoned his wife, who died very suddenly.

Stewart Moore, employed in McCannel & Son's mill at Pierson, a small town on the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, was caught in a belt and instantly killed, one day last week. He leaves a wife and five small children.

William Ross, a farmer of Otter Creek, committed suicide, a few days since, by taking poison. It is supposed the cause was in the fact that he had been recently detected in a petty theft of grain, and was so worried as to put an end to his life.

A few days ago, at Belding, a horse belonging to Mr. Ed Ranney was killed while standing hitched in the woods, by the falling of a tree. A son of Mr. Ranney was chopping the tree, which fell in the opposite direction from what he supposed it would, thus proving fatal to the horse.

A competitive examination of candidates to fill a vacant cadetship in the Military Academy at West Point, from the Third Congressional district of Michigan, will be held at Battle Creek, on Tuesday, April 11, 1876. Competitors must be seventeen years of age, and not over twenty-two.

At a meeting of citizens of Grand Rapids, a few days ago, a committee was appointed to secure \$1,500 to improve the race track, and a fund of \$8,000 to guarantee the State Horsemen's Association against loss in case the first meeting of that association is held at Grand Rapids in June next. The largest part of this sum was subscribed on the spot. Steps were also taken to secure the holding of a large district fair in that city in September next.

Allan Ingraham, of the firm of Hitchcock & Ingraham, lumbermen, of Bay City, was killed a few days since near Pine river, about thirty miles north of Bay City. He was assisting a teamster to unload logs from a sleigh, and was about blocking the top log. When the log was ready to drop Mr. Ingraham stepped back, fell against a bridge and the log struck him in the stomach and rolled over his body. He lived an hour and three-quarters. He was thirty-two years of age and unmarried. His parents live in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The *Manistee Times and Standard* gives the total amount of logs put into Manistee river the present season as 67,389,550. The amount yet to be put in is 36,513,417 feet, making the total season's work 103,902,967 feet, or 39,334,791 less than last season. The number of men employed this season is 1,247, or 194 less than a year ago. There were 243 horse teams in the woods in 1874-5, and this season there are 244, or one more. The ox teams in the woods in 1874-5 were 244, in 1875-6 there were 214, or 30 less.

About two weeks ago a German named Maxfield left a lumber camp at Alcona, near Detroit, overland. He was riding one horse and leading another. The horses were found the same day on the road five miles south of Alcona, but Maxfield has been missing until last Sunday. His body was found hanging by a bedcord to a small cedar tree near the road, but obstructed from sight by thick underbrush. His knees rested on the ground. Whether he committed suicide or not is unknown. The last deep snow covered up all trace. He leaves a family.

Says the *Jackson Patriot*: Our readers may remember that two years ago there were born in Jackson a baby that for diminutive dimensions and lightness of weight has never been excelled by any rivaling competitors. Nature again favors Jackson with a second freak, but this time goes to the other extreme and presents a heretofore unheard-of wonder, a baby weighing fifty-five pounds when two months of age. This is a fact, for we have seen the child and "hefted" it. It is the son of Wm. A. Carpenter, living on Cortland street, better known as "Pet" Carpenter. The child was one of twins, and at its birth was very large, while his brother was much smaller and did not live.

At the last meeting in Charlotte of the directors of the Eaton County Agricultural Society there was more interest manifested and a larger attendance than at any committee meeting of the society for years. The by-laws were revised and amended and a premium list for 1876 prepared. Superintendents and judges were appointed, and a resolution adopted authorizing the expenditure of not to exceed \$100 for a centennial department at the coming fair. The premiums are more liberal than ever before. The first plowshare that ever broke soil in Walton township, then the property of Capt. J. W. Hickok, now a resident of Charlotte, is still in existence and will be on exhibition at the annual fair next fall.

The *Detroit Post* says: A Van Buren county convict named Ross, now serving out a sentence in the State Prison at Jackson, has improved his solitary meditation by inventing a self-feeding mill for grinding all kinds of feed for stock. It grinds grain, straw and all, or corn, husks, stalks and all, at a single operation, and so saves the work of thrashing the grain or husking the corn preparatory to having it ground, as is the present practice. Those who have seen it say it is an undoubted success, and will be of great value to stock-growers and farmers generally. The inventor has applied for a patent upon it, though probably he will do little more with it until his sentence expires.

A wrestling match between Col. McLaughlin, a conductor on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan railroad, and Jacob H. Martin, a butcher of Ypsilanti, took place at the Opera-

house in Detroit, Thursday evening of last week. Great interest was manifested in the match, and the trains from all directions brought men by the hundreds to witness it. Each contestant trained down to 215 pounds, and in height were also equally matched, each man measuring six feet from head to heel. The first fall was won by McLaughlin in ten minutes, but after a thirty-eight minute contest Martin won the second. The third fall was hotly contested, and after one hour and a half of dispute, at one a. m., it is agreed that McLaughlin shall have two-thirds and Martin one-third of the gate money, all bets being declared off and the match declared a draw.

A shocking murder was committed on Beaubien street, Detroit, one night last week. A young man named D. R. McKeon, who had for several years been employed as a newsboy on the trains running out of the city, called at the house of Mrs. Berdell for the purpose of taking a young woman to the opera-house. The lady not wishing to go, the evening was spent in card-playing, two other parties taking part in the game. About 11 o'clock two colored men appeared and ordered all hands to vacate the room. The intruders, on being asked if they had not got into the wrong house, returned a negative answer, when young McKeon ordered them to leave the house, and upon making a motion to eject them he was shot in the head by one of the ruffians. Both of the miscreants then turned and fled. McKeon never spoke after he was shot. He died in about ten minutes. The sum of \$2.65 was found in the dead boy's pocket, and letters showing that he had a brother at Lansing, where he tends bar for the Lansing house. His mother lives at Rochester, N. Y. The murderer was afterward arrested in Canada. His name is Almer Smith; says the shooting was accidental, and claims that he was drunk at the time.

Strange Scene at a Burial.
The *Ovid Register* says: Last Saturday Wm. Gilson, sexton of the Middlebury cemetery near Mr. Herriek's and Mr. Marshall's, located about three miles southeast of Ovid, dug a grave, five feet in depth, in which was placed a coffin containing the corpse of a young man named James Fuller, Jr. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the friends and spectators left the ground and the sexton proceeded to complete his work and had filled the grave to within about eighteen inches of the top, when his attention was arrested by hearing several audible groans, as from some person in distress. Mr. Gilson says he stopped shoveling on the instant, and looked around on every side, but could discover no one, and directed his attention to the grave, when the earth in the grave began to rise, especially over the head of the coffin, toward the surface, this movement being accompanied by groans similar to those heard at first. At this Mr. G. being somewhat startled as he admits, cried out "My God! what have I done that you should come after me in this manner?" or words to that effect. He then called to some of the relatives who were proceeding homeward in a wagon, and who had reached a distance of sixty or seventy rods from the grave. They retraced their way to the grave, and Daniel Wilcox and his wife Ellen, who arrived first, witnessed the upheaval of the earth two or three times after their arrival. John Fuller and Miss Jane Fuller, Stephen Bradshaw, and William Austin also returned and assisted in the investigation, but not in time to witness the phenomena described above. Mrs. W. was so agitated by what she saw and heard that her husband had to take hold of her arm and support her. As soon as the movement ceased the sexton threw the dirt from the grave and the coffin was raised and examined. The lid was found securely screwed down, and on opening the coffin the corpse exhibited no signs of life, and no evidence that it had moved or been disturbed in any manner. The coffin was therefore again placed in its resting place, and the burial completed without the occurrence of anything peculiar.

Detroit Prices Current.		
Apples, per bu.	\$3.00	@ 4.00
Beans, per bu.	45	@ 75
Buckwheat, per bu.	27	@ 31
Butter, per lb.	20	@ 31
Cabbage, per hundred	2.75	@ 3.10
Clover seed, per bu.	9.00	@ 9.25
Calves, each	3.50	@ 9.50
Cider	13	@ 14
Carrots, per bu.	16	@ 18
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.	8.75	@ 9.00
Live chickens	55	@ 80
Dressed chickens, per lb.	12 1/2	@ 13
Dressed turkeys, per lb.	14	@ 15
Dried apples, per lb.	14	@ 15
Eggs, per doz.	14	@ 15
Hay, prime, per ton	10.00	@ 17.00
Hides, per lb.	5	@ 5 1/2
Honey, per lb.	17	@ 20
Hops, per lb.	7	@ 10
Lambs, each	1.30	@ 3.50
Lard, per lb.	14	@ 15
Onions, per bu.	18	@ 20
Potatoes, per bu.	18	@ 26
Tallow, per lb.	7 1/2	@ 8
Turnips	15	@ 18
Wood, per cord	3.00	@ 3.75
Wool, per lb.	25	@ 31
Rye, per bu.	28	@ 30
Barley, per central	1.55	@ 1.70
Oats, per bu.	34	@ 35
Corn, per bu.	45	@ 49
Wheat, white, per bu.	1.20	@ 1.31
Wheat, amber, per bu.	1.17	@ 1.25

A Healthy Spring Trade.
The prediction in commercial circles of New York is in favor of a healthy spring trade. It is reported to be backward in its opening, and that as a general thing heavier sales are not expected than were made in the spring of last year. The probabilities are, however, that we shall more than hold our own, and that business will be done on a surer basis and with fair profits. The comparative shortness of foreign crops establishes markets for the produce and cereals of the country. These will be in good demand with steady and improving prices for the surplus grain crop with which the country has been blessed. American manufactured goods are already on hand in large stocks, but the decline in prices has given them a preference in the market over foreign supplies, and the improvement in styles and quality, stimulated by this fact, promises to command for domestic goods a sale over the product of foreign looms. Business at present seems to be done chiefly for cash, with short credit only to well known and reliable customers. This is the pith of the business news in the metropolis, and taken altogether is satisfactory. — *St. Louis Republican*.

PASSING EVENTS.

To "make treason odious," and show that some things can be done as well as others, Russia has hanged a rebel khan in Central Asia.

The fashion correspondents at Washington say that young Mrs. Senator Christiancy has out all her old acquaintances. She has probably out only the fashion correspondents. Sensible woman!

The *Washington Chronicle* states the fees charged in the St. Louis whisky cases as follows: Gen. John B. Henderson, \$22,000; Col. James O. Broadhead, \$10,000; and Maj. Lucien Eaton, \$10,000.

Kayser, the plasterer of Tammany ring, has been taken to an insane asylum. Nearly every member of that cabal is dead, in exile, or in prison. Their triumphs were short, and their punishment sufficient to give increased emphasis to the truth that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

Shannon, the silver mine Senator, is described as very small in stature, slim of build, and what little hair he has on the sides of his almost bald head is in color a mixture between a dun and a gray. His eye is bright, and he speaks nervously and quick. His wealth is variously estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO is again getting itself into a rage concerning the flood of Chinese coolies that is pouring in upon that coast by every steamer arriving from the "Celestial" region. Action is being taken by the citizens of San Francisco to present the grievances of that community to Congress, and demanding such legislation as the circumstances seem to require.

The New York passenger law, under which a capitation tax has been levied for years upon foreign immigrants for the benefit of the local bureau nominally established for the protection of that class, has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. The injustice of the New York tax is manifest, and its judicial repeal is, apart from its legal aspects, a simple matter of justice to the great mass of immigrants who tarry at the port in which they land no longer than is necessary to pass across the city to the trains which are to bear them westward.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL, in his last annual report, intimated that the scale of compensation for postmasters ought to be readjusted, he being of opinion that many of those officers were paid much more than their services were worth, and much more than men received who held equally important and responsible positions in private employments. The Committee on Postoffices and on Appropriations of the House fully agree with the Postmaster General, and it is more than probable that the House will endeavor to make salutary changes in the law regulating the compensation of postmasters.

The prospect now is that the names of the following candidates will be presented before the Republican National Convention, in June, for the Presidency, to wit: Washburne, Bristow, Blaine, Hayes, Morton, Harttraft, Conkling, and possibly Charles Francis Adams. The candidates before the Democratic National Convention will probably be Tilden, Pendleton, Thurman, Hendricks, David Davis, Lamar, Sam Randall, and John Q. Adams. The candidates before the National Independent Convention, at Indianapolis, will probably be Newton Booth, David Davis, Peter Cooper, William D. Kelley, and Charles Francis Adams.

The New York correspondent of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* writes: Judging by earnings, price of stock at last quotations, real estate, rental, material, good will, and other journalistic belongings the value of the leading New York dailies may be estimated as follows: *Herald*, \$3,500,000; *Times*, 1,250,000; *Tribune*, 1,000,000; *World*, 250,000; *Sun*, 500,000; *Journal of Commerce*, 500,000; *Evening Post*, 500,000; *Commercial Advertiser*, 150,000; *Evening Express*, 250,000; *Graphic*, 300,000; *Evening Mail*, 50,000; *Telegram*, 100,000; *Evening News*, 70,000.

Whether the owners would sell, or whether outside parties would buy them at the figures named is quite another question.

THOUGH there is nothing quite so good as a good mother, there is probably nothing quite so bad as a bad one. Young King Alfonso, of Spain, must realize this, for while getting rid of his warlike cousin Don, he has opened a way for a greater load, by making it safe for his royal mother, the ex-Queen Isabella, to return to Madrid from France. This woman is the most unpopular of females, and is possessed of a nature which will keep her at enmity with the world so long as life lasts. She has the positive hatred of all Madrid, and by her return to that capital will heap upon her son a mountain of growing trouble, compared with which a war with Don Carlos would be a positive delight and profit.

A MODERN bluebeard has turned up in Brooklyn in the person of one Chas. C. Schnauffer, a wealthy but coarse and brutal German. He had been four times married, and suspicions have arisen that all was not right in one or two of the cases. His fourth wife, Annie, he treated with unexampled brutality, and her disappearance within the past few months has led to the worst suspicions. Mr. Tighe, a Brooklyn lawyer, learning of Schnauffer's intended flight to California, had him arrested on a charge of murder, and the result of his examination has still further confirmed the suspicions of the officers. One of this interesting ruffian's methods of torture was to starve

his wife, lock her up in her room, pour hot candle grease in her eyes, and put her out in the yard on bitter cold nights. Sometime ago his grocery premises were burned to the ground, and there are many circumstances pointing to himself as the incendiary. It is earnestly hoped that the law may be powerful enough to mete out to this man the vengeance which his cowardly villainy so well deserves.

Tremendous Storms in Europe.

The London correspondent of the *New York Herald* telegraphs the following particulars of the recent terrible storms that swept over Europe:

The present week has been the stormiest which has been experienced in England during the past hundred years. There have been terrible gales, storms and floods in England, France, Germany and Belgium.

In London many barges were sunk in the Thames. On Sunday last a number of houses were unroofed and many persons injured by the falling material.

A large portion of the country districts is under water.

A remarkable accident occurred on Sunday. A telegraph wire was broken by the force of the wind, and in its retraction almost severed the head of an omnibus driver from his body.

Your Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the gale extended over the whole of the west of Europe. It blew in circular form, from the north in France, and from the south in Belgium.

In Germany the storm caused terrible inundations, house were unroofed, the steeples of churches blown down, telegraphs prostrated, and railroad tracks washed away.

In several places earthquake shocks were felt during the prevalence of the storm. The inundations consequent on the storm have injured the young crops, and a new sowing will be necessary in many places. Many persons in Berlin have been rendered homeless.

Your Vienna correspondent telegraphs that in Bohemia and Hungary enormous tracts of country and above a hundred townships have been flooded during the past twenty days. In the neighborhood of Vienna the losses in house property, railways and agriculture amount to \$1,250,000.

In Hungary the total loss, as foreseen, will amount to \$10,000,000, of which one-half falls on the agricultural interests. Sixteen hundred thousand acres of arable land in Hungary are still inundated.

The loss of house property is incalculable. Whole villages have almost disappeared; others are in ruins. At Buda-Pesth one hundred houses have already collapsed, and it is feared that whole blocks will fall.

Within twenty-four days the Danube, which rose twenty-four feet above the low-water level, has only fallen eighteen inches.

The action of the authorities is praiseworthy. The actual loss of life in Hungary and Austria is below forty, but many persons have died from exposure and illness.

Fever is spreading and great distress prevails among the people along the river from Comorn to Belovonia.

National Centennial Items.

TWELVE men have been killed at the Centennial buildings in three months.

Four pictures from the Munich Art Gallery will be sent to the Exhibition.

The Sunday question is still being agitated in connection with the Centennial.

The foreign exhibitors, as a general rule, bring their own show-cases with them.

An area of 558,440 feet, or nearly thirteen acres, is covered by Machinery Hall.

A COLOSSAL statue of Prince Bismarck will be exhibited in the German Art Department.

The Women's Pavilion is about finished, except some slight ornamentation and painting.

The exhibition of the Argentine Republic at Philadelphia will consist of 20,000 articles.

PROMINENT among the German collection of paintings will be scenes from the Franco-Prussian war.

A FAMOUS pavilion occupies Spain's space in the main building, and is fully prepared for the arrangement of articles for exhibition.

The kingdoms of the Netherlands will exhibit 1,850 books published during the recent years on educational topics alone.

THIRTY Indian families, with their dogs, trappings and paraphernalia, will encamp on the Centennial grounds, under the direction of Prof. Baird.

SPECIMENS of the engine and other machinery used in propelling a man-of-war will shortly be sent to the Exposition grounds from the Washington navy yard.

Gold and Silver.

APROPOS of the continuous fall in silver which is engrossing the attention of the mercantile world, the *London Daily News* publishes the following synopsis of the produce of gold and silver from all sources for the last twenty-five years: The quinquennial average production of gold from 1852 to 1856 was \$23,900,000; from 1857 to 1861, \$24,000,000; from 1862 to 1866, \$22,700,000; from 1867 to 1871, \$23,600,000; and from 1872 to 1875, \$20,400,000, thus showing a steady decrease, while the opposite is the case with silver, viz.: 1852-56, \$3,100,000; 1857-61, \$3,200,000; 1862-66, \$3,900,000; 1867-71, \$10,600,000; and 1872-75, \$13,000,000. The *News* attributes the great fall in silver which amounts to threepence in the rupee, or about twelve per cent. in India, to its increasing disease, while the reverse holds good of gold.

COAL-OIL JOHNNY.

His Sudden Wealth and Return to Poverty.

Scarcely a month passes without the appearance of some newspaper paragraph informing the world of the whereabouts and wealth of Johnny Steele, or, as he is better known, "Coal-Oil Johnny." A correspondent of the *New York Sun*, writing from Oil City, Pa., after correcting some false reports in circulation about the oil prince, tells the true story of some of his freaks during his palmy days, as follows:

Johnny Steele was born near Rouseville, one of the mushroom towns of the oil region. His parentage is obscure, but he was adopted by a widow lady, a Mrs. McClintock, and treated by her as if he was her son. The widow McClintock, as she was called by her neighbors, was the owner of a barren farm on Oil Creek, upon which, before the oil excitement broke out, it was difficult for the family to make a living. Johnny was made to work as soon as he became of sufficient size, and was employed in driving a team and doing odd jobs. When the oil excitement occurred the widow McClintock's farm suddenly became worth a small fortune. The old lady was close, however, and although Johnny was her only heir, she did not keep him in idleness nor allow him much spending money. He became a teamster, hauling oil on the creek, and working for five dollars a day. Just as the McClintock farm was at its highest valuation the widow died, and Johnny came into possession of the property. It was not a million, nor two millions, as has been erroneously reported. The whole amount did not exceed \$300,000; but to a person who had been living by day labor that sum seemed to be inexhaustible.

Johnny at once began a career of dissipation, which lasted nine months. In that time he spent his whole fortune with the exception of a small sum which he settled on his wife, after which he became a laborer once more. We need not wonder at this, since he had never been taught the value of money, and having lived on a couple of hundred dollars a year, he thought his wealth had no end. He did not spend all his money himself, however. His friends helped him largely, and it is estimated that he loaned to his companions one hundred thousand dollars without taking any paper to show for it, and none of this money was ever recovered.

Many of his freaks during this period are amusing. One day while in Philadelphia, he ordered a carriage for a ride. A basket of wine and several boon companions were taken along. The whole afternoon was spent in carousing, and at early twilight the carriage was driven through Chestnut street, the legs of the occupants sticking through the windows, where they had been placed to the detriment of the glass. At another time while on a similar spree, Johnny and his companions cut the carriage cushions to pieces, broke the door panels, smashed the lamps and windows, and made a wreck of the entire affair. When the party arrived at the hotel the livery man was angry. Johnny, with a tone of importance, asked what he valued his whole rig at. The livery man said, "Two thousand dollars." Steele paid it, and turning to the driver, gave the horses to him.

Another freak, for which he paid \$8,000, was running the Girard House, Philadelphia, for one day. He fancied the hotel clerk did not treat him, when he entered, with that respect which was due him, and he demanded to see the proprietor or manager. When that personage appeared Johnny announced his name, and wanted to know the landlord's price for the use of his hotel one day. The answer was \$8,000, which Johnny paid, and that day he threw the hotel open to everybody.

Many of his sprees Johnny does not remember, for, as he says, it was a nine months' drunk. During this time his wife sued for and obtained a divorce. At the end Johnny's money gave out, and he found himself a poor man again. He returned to Oil Creek, and worked at day labor for some time. Then he was assistant baggage master for the railroad at Rouseville, and afterward becoming reunited to his wife, he settled down on a farm in Venango county. From there he recently removed to the West, where he has obtained a small farm, and, as he says, is enjoying life more than in his days of wealth.

A Wrecked Train.

The notorious George Francis Train has gone into bankruptcy. In his schedule of assets are the following curious items: Claim against the British Government, \$1,000,000; claim against the Home Railroad Company, of Birkenhead, England, \$1,000,000; claim for aiding in the construction of the Union Pacific railroad, \$300,000; claim against James McHenry, for negotiating the bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, \$500,000; claim for exposing the Beecher-Tilton scandal, \$100,000; claim against the city of New York for false imprisonment, \$1,000,000; 5,000 lots in Omaha and Chicago, \$10,000,000; claims various other against governments and lots throughout the United States amounting to \$3,000,000.

The Correctional Tribunal of Rouen has just been called upon to decide a case which has settled a long-disputed question, viz., whether selling skimmed milk was a breach of the law. The court decided in the affirmative, declaring that milk without its cream must be considered as adulterated.

The right to print and sell the official catalogue of the Centennial Exposition has been bought for \$100,000; \$40,000 is paid for the right to establish restaurants in the main building; soda water privileges bring the finance board \$52,000; cigar stands \$18,000, and it is estimated that with a royalty on beer of \$3 a barrel, \$50,000 will be realized.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 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 SCHIELVEN, Holland City, Mich.

The following is from the "Memoirs of John Quincy Adams," now being published by his son Charles Francis. It is an account of the time of the Presidential campaign of 1836:

"The remarkable character of this campaign is that all the candidates are, at most, third-rate men, whose pretensions rest neither upon high attainments nor upon eminent services, but upon intrigue and political speculation. The Presidency has fallen into a joint stock company.— Jackson came in upon the trumpet tongue of military achievement. His Presidency has been the reign of subaltern knaves, fattening upon land jobs, and money jobs, who have made him believe that it was a heroic conception of his own to destroy the Bank of the United States. * * Political swindlers by playing upon his vanity and his thirst of petty revenge, have got into their own hands the overflowing revenue of the country, with the temporary and illegal use of which they are replenishing their own coffers and making princely fortunes. Jackson has wearied out the sordid subserviency of his supporters, and as his term of eight years has run through, and his gang are weary of his sway, he has set his heart upon bringing in Van Buren as his successor, and has successfully exercised all his influence to promote that result.

"The opposition, divided between three talented aspirants to the Presidency, neither of whom would yield subordination to either of the others, have been driven in sheer desperation to set up men of straw in their places, and they have taken up White and Harrison, as the Israelites set up a calf, and the Egyptians worshipped oxen and monkeys. White and Harrison are men of moderate capacity, but of varied public service, and of long experience in the affairs of the nation. They are as competent for the Presidency at least as Jackson, and, like him, if elected to his station, would rule by the proxy of subalterns—by party management and political love potions."

By a slight change of parties and individuals, a great deal of similarity can be found between then and now, taking Mr. Adams' "Memoirs" conveying a correct idea of those days.

On Wednesday of last week the mounds at Spoonville, nine miles east of Spring Lake, on the banks of Grand River, which have always been a source of much comment and speculation were visited and explored by a party of gentlemen from Grand Haven and Muskegon, under the lead of Professor W. D. Gunning, the noted scientist of Boston. Two of the mounds were exhausted that day. In one was found four skulls and large quantities of human bones of individuals who inhabited this country not less than 2,000 years ago. The skulls were very low and narrow, with projected jaws, showing they were more of the animal than the human kind, and about half way between the ape and present man. A quantity of well moulded and decorated pottery, copper hatchets and needles and pieces of flint were also found in the excavation. In the second mound only a skull and a quantity of bones were found. Professor Gunning thinks these are the richest mounds yet explored, and upon further investigation it is expected more interesting discoveries will be made. The party were of the opinion that these mounds will prove among the richest discoveries of the kind on this continent. It is said that there are also some mounds of the same kind on the banks of the Rabbit river near Hamilton, and on the Kalamazoo near Saugatuck, in Allegan county.

PERHAPS it would not be fair, as a rule to hold every parent or guardian responsible for the conduct of his "irrepressible" successor, whenever he is out of his sight or reach; but the fact that there is a general want of good behavior,—betraying a lack of good training somewhere,—on the part of the smaller youth of this place displayed on all public occasions, has of late become painfully prominent. At our lectures, public entertainments or meetings of whatever kind, they are present en masse and their incessant going in and out, and other disorderly conduct, is anything but flattering to home influences, while it is a positive annoyance to everybody else. When out on the street this brigade will hang around the entrances and street corners, volunteering their remarks upon passers-by in a selection of terms, which ill-corresponds with the impression one receives of our place when counting our steeples. This last habit however is not limited to the occasions above mentioned, but extends more or less through the entire Sunday to the great disgust of the church-going public. The best remedy we know of is to teach these little fellows—and all the larger ones too—how to behave towards themselves their home and the public, before launching them out on the street.

MAJOR GORDON, one of the candidates on the Republican state ticket in Indiana, has refused to pay the assessment for campaign purposes demanded of him, and will decline to be a candidate if the assessment plan is carried out. The notion of an assessment, the gentleman says, is repugnant to all his conceptions of right, and he cannot countenance it. All of the Republican state and county officers in Indiana have been taxed as usual five per centum of their salaries for the support of a Republican canvass, and this refusal to pay is the first that the state committee has received.

THE Staats Zeitung finds many particulars in which an analogy holds between the Belknap scandal and that which precipitated the fate of the Tammany Ring. In both instances the rogues were so sure of their partisan strength that they took little care to cover the traces of their transgressions. In the case of Tweed the Democrats rose in revolt, and subordinated all party feeling to an effort to secure an honest administration; the Staats-Zeitung suggests that the Republicans take a lesson from them and apply it in the present emergency.

MR. B. R. WEBBER, of Lisbon, Linn county, Ia., proves to be one of the heirs of a property in Holland which is estimated to be worth twenty millions of dollars. About a month ago he received notice that the government of Holland had given up the claims to the property which it had been making, and that the money will be sent to this country and distributed among the heirs within the present year. Mr. Webber's share of the money, it is expected, will amount to four millions of dollars.

It is related of Secretary Bristow that, while looking for a house last autumn, when he had found one that he liked he asked what the rent was. "Seven thousand dollars," answered the agent. Mr. Bristow thought for a moment and then said: "I was wondering what I could possibly do with that other thousand" a Cabinet minister's salary being only eight thousand dollars a year. The seven thousand dollar house was not rented.

CONCERNING the late elections in New Hampshire the Springfield Republican says: "We think there never was an election in New England where bribery was so patent, so extensive, so open: It is a fresh token of the demoralization of the old parties and the wickedness of their leaders a fresh reason for throwing them both aside and calling new organizations and purer leadership into service."

MAYOR P. T. BARNUM of Bridgeport, Conn., is said by the local newspapers to be a good city officer but a bad politician. His strenuous and faithful enforcement of the liquor laws in Bridgeport, it is said, has made his re-election almost impossible. He vacates the mayor's chair in a month, and then devotes his personal attention to his great "centennial show."

GRATIOT WASHBURN, the newly appointed United States Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, whose recent visit to this country as the agent of a circus company caused much comment, has, it is said, been forced to resign by his father, the United States Minister to France.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS is to deliver an address at the unveiling of a monument of Abraham Lincoln, on the 14th of next April, in Lincoln Park, Washington. The monument has been erected from funds contributed by freedmen.

Special Notices.

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 2 o'clock, p. m.

SEVERAL CITIZENS.
HOLLAND, March 16, 1876.

Special Notice.

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

HEBER 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, 9 cents or 8 for 20 cents.
Butter, 10 cents a dozen.
I keep the largest assortment of candy and confectionery in the city, and sell this also at reduced prices. Best Cheeses, Oranges and Lemons, Dates, Figs and Raisins, the very best.

G. J. A. PERSINK,
HOLLAND, March 16, 1876.

New Advertisements.

Albers & Wynne, 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.

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.
45 3/4"

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.

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 again at the Lands and Tenements of Eton G. Parsons and to me directed and delivered. I have levied on all the right, title, and interest of the above named Eton G. Parsons of and to the following described lands, 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 offer the same for sale, or such 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.
The above sale is adjourned till Monday April 3, 1876, to be held at the same hour and place.
Dated: Grand Haven, March 27, 1876.

BOOKBINDING!

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

A. CLOETINGH.
Muskegon, Sept. 3, 1875.

See-Here.

"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.

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 Allegan 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 Roxey A. Stoner of the County of Allegan on the twenty-eighth (28) day of January A. D. 1870, and recorded in Book 8 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, No fee 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 Allegan and State of Michigan to-wit the north half (1/2) of the south-west quarter (8-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. STONER, Assignee of Mortgage.
HOWARD & McBRIDE, Att'ys for Assignee.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain indenture of mortgage, made by Ernaa Clark and Andrew J. Clark her husband of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, parties of the first part, to Elizabeth Van Laare, widow of H. G. 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 548 of Liber "G." of Mortgages, in said office, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Elizabeth Van Laare (widow of H. G. Knol) to Joshua Myrick, of Holland, Ottawa county, and State of Michigan, by a certain deed of assignment, dated February seventeenth (17th) A. D. 1872, which deed of assignment was duly recorded February nineteenth (19th) A. D. 1872, at one o'clock p. m. 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 Joshua Myrick, to Taeke A. Berkompas of Holland City, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, by a certain deed of assignment, dated December twentieth (20th) A. D. 1875, which said deed of assignment was duly recorded January third (3rd) A. D. 1876, at one o'clock p. m. 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 fifty-five dollars and one cent, \$255.01 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 or 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 courts 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 Mortgage.
H. D. POOT, Att'ys for Assignee of Mortgage.

BURRELL'S IRON CORN SHELLERS

FOR SALE BY

G. J. HAVERKATE

AND

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS

for \$8.00; until further notice.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

OUR PLAN!

We wish to dispose of our entire stock of Stoves [consisting of about one hundred] at cost, in order to make room for our Spring purchases of

Iron, Nails, Hardware & Agricultural Implements.

We will sell for CASH, or give time to those that want it. our stock must be reduced.

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS.
HOLLAND, February 18, 1876.

FOR SALE or TO RENT.

Owing to ill-health I offer for sale or to rent the Zeine House, in the City of Holland. Proposals to exchange for other property will also be entertained.

For further information apply to

P. ZALSMAN,
Holland, Mich.

Oct. 18, 1875.

FOR SALE!

HOUSE, STORE and LOT.

I offer for sale Lot 4, Block 41, being on the South-East corner of Ninth and Market Streets, City of Holland. The buildings are all new. It is a desirable location for any kind of business. Terms easy.

D. TE ROLLER.
HOLLAND, Mich., March 3, 1876.

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. MATRAU,
R. KANTERS,
J. FLIERMAN,
J. DYKEMA,
O. BHEVMAN,
L. D. VISSERS,
G. H. SIFF.

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, that 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 SCHIELVEN, 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 the place of Dirk to Boller, whose term of office expires;

One City Clerk, in the place of Gerrit Van Scheiven, whose term of office expires;

One City Treasurer, in the place of Hendrik Meega, whose term of office expires;

One City Collector, in the place of Hendrik Meega, whose term of office expires;

One City Marshal, in the place of Joos Verplanke, whose term of office expires;

One Justice of the Peace for full term, in the place of — whose term of office expires;

One Street Commissioner, in the place of Harm Wiersma whose term of office expires;

Two School Inspectors for full term, in the place of T. Romeyn Heck and Henry Witterwijk, whose terms of office expires;

One School Inspector, to fill vacancy of Gerrit J. Kollen, resigned.

* Marinus Hoogesterger and Jan Trimpe were both elected to this office, and qualified. The former in 1873 for the full term, and the latter in 1875 to fill an alleged vacancy in said term.

WARD OFFICERS.

For the First Ward—One Alderman, in the place of Henry C. Matrau, whose term of office expires; and one Constable in the place of John Quartel whose term of office expires.

For the Second Ward—One Alderman, in the place of Jacob Flierman whose term of office expires; one Alderman in the place of Pieter Flierman, removed; and one Constable, in the place of John Mader, whose term of office expires.

For the Third Ward—One Alderman in the place of Johannes Dykema, whose term of office expires; and one Constable, in the place of J. Verplanke, whose term of office expires.

For the Fourth Ward—One Alderman, in the place of Leonard D. Vissers, whose term of office expires; and one Constable, in the place of Alfred A. Finch, whose term of office expires.

G. VAN SCHIELVEN, City Clerk.

Job printing executed at short notice.

Jottings.

GRANT's friends are as true as steel.

MAYOR LEGGATT, of Grand Haven, was married on Wednesday.

TO-DAY is the First of April. How does your subscription stand?

THE first and most important question of the day is: "Are you registered?"

THE Class of Michigan of the Reformed Church will meet at Battle Creek, next week.

THE measles, which have been raging very bad in this city and vicinity are on the decline.

OVERSEER township has re-nominated all the old officers with Mr. G. J. Voorhorst at the head as Supervisor.

WE are requested by Rev. J. Rice Taylor to give notice that there will be services in the Episcopal Church to-morrow, morning and evening.

HOPS COLLEGE has received another addition to its number of Japanese student, Mr. B. Hashiguchi, who arrived here on Wednesday, from Japan.

It is surmised that the question of passing customary resolution, expressing confidence in the administration will be an unpleasant one to meet at Cincinnati.

THE item for the improvement of Black Lake harbor in the harbor and river appropriation bill has been reduced by the House Committee on Appropriations to \$15,000.

RHODES Island proposes to tax church grounds, but exempt church buildings. Just like little Rhody; the State is not large enough to entertain the whole of an idea.—Talmadge.

At a little gathering the other evening somebody asked a man if he was fond of opera. He said he was. He always liked that part where the lady rides around and jumps through the hoops.

"And what became of Saul, Jimmy?" asked a Sunday school teacher. "Killed himself," was the reply. "How did he kill himself?" continued the teacher. "Blowed his brains out with a revolver," replied Jimmy.

SINCE the first attempt at Park improvement turns out so satisfactory (?) we suggest that at the next regular charter-amending, provision be made for the appointment or election of one or more Park Commissioners.

LAST week Mr. J. J. Fifield, general retail dealer in the First Ward, took an inventory of his stock and effects and detecting that his liabilities exceeded his assets, he assigned it all to a third party for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. D. B. K. Van Raalte is the assignee.

THE several Ward caucusses for the Independent and Republican tickets were held last evening, too late to give the result. The Democrats on Thursday evening made the following Aldermanic nomination: 1st Ward—H. S. Eagle; 3rd Ward—W. Van Putten; 4th Ward—J. Van Putten.

JUDGE LITTLEJOHN, of Allegan, delivered a fine lecture in behalf of temperance and total abstinence, on Monday evening. There was a large attendance and the hall was filled with an audience a large number of which were ladies. In the evening our Cornet Band complimented our honored visitor with a serenade.

AN inquisitive but badly-posted Briton went down to visit Mount Vernon not long since, and after making many inquiries, and noting down the answers, he said to the superintendent: "Ah! may I ask you if General Washington was in the army?" "He was, sir," replied the superintendent. "And on which side, Union or Rebel?" "Rebel, sir," was the reply, which was carefully noted down.

A FOUR Madison man went into his cow stable the other day, and, by mistake, mixed her up a pail full of saw-dust instead of bran. The cow, merely supposing the hard times had come and they were all going to economize, meekly ate her supper, and that man never discovered his mistake until the next morning, when he milked that cow, and she let down half a gallon of turpentine, a quart of shoe-pegs, and a bundle of laths.

THE following accident occurred on Tuesday afternoon at the house of Mr. R. Schuitema, six miles north of the city.—Two of his little boys, one of ten and the other of five years old, were playing on the bed with a two-barreled pistol loaded with shot. The parents were absent and upon the report of a shot they rushed into the house and found them both wounded. The younger one had the right eye shot out and the greater part of the charge lodged in his head. The older received some slight injuries on the face, part of the charge glancing close along the head, taking off part of his hair. Dr. Morris was called in and reports that there is hope for the recovery of both.

JACKSON is to have the State Fair this year.

THE life-saving station at Grand Haven harbor has been completed.

THE father of the late James Fisk has invented a new kind of harness.

THE Germans of Toledo assisted the Irish to celebrate St. Patrick's day.

THE present weather will cause considerable delay in the opening of navigation.

POOR Tweed! they've even denied him a stay. But of corsets all right, you know.

THE mills at Grand Haven and Spring Lake are getting ready to commence sawing.

Messrs. Upham & Smith have purchased the interest of Cha's Storing in the tug *Fannie Shriver*.

THE Spring Lake Independent has issued its last number and will remove to Grand Haven, to be published under another name.

THE U. S. Supreme Court has decided that state legislation putting restrictions upon Chinese immigration is unconstitutional.

THEY are trying to raise money in Boston to buy the Old South Church, and give it to the Historical Society to be preserved as a museum for antiquities.

MAYOR P. R. L. Pierce, of Grand Rapids, has been re-nominated by the Republicans. Our former townsman, Geo. C. Steketee, is also on the ticket for Alderman.

A PETITION with charges for malpractice has been filed with County Clerk Tracy by Justice Angel to debar lawyer Hutton, city attorney of Grand Haven. A lively contest is anticipated.

MR. J. H. STANLEY, the town clerk of Leroy, N. Y., has enjoyed a remarkable tenure of office. At an election last week he was unanimously re-elected for his fiftieth consecutive term.

WE learn from the G. R. Times, that the suit of Ottawa County against Henry Brouwer and John W. Hopkins, bondsmen of Charles N. Dickinson, the late defaulting treasurer, is on trial at Grand Haven.

MRS. HANNIBAL HOPKINS, of Spring Lake, owns the original sword, carried by Ethan Allan when he demanded the surrender of Ticonderoga "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

LITTLE four-year old playing with her dolls:—"Now, you lay there, my dear, and you lay there." Mother—"Why, Edie, you know that isn't right; you should say *lie* there." "Oh, no, mamma; I'm playing they are chickens."

A DISPATCH to the *Inter-Ocean* says: "Two sections of the outer cribs of the new extensions of the north pier at St. Joseph, have been swept southward about 400 feet by the severe northwest gale. They now lay a little south of the channel entering the harbor."

THE calm which we mentioned in our number of last week was a fitting forerunner of the election storms athering at the time and which is now having its full sweep. Politics on the street are quite brisk; there is much talking, but little or no money handled—the times being undoubtedly too hard.

At the Union Caucus, in the Township of Holland, held on Thursday afternoon, the following nominations were made: Supervisor, W. Diekema; Clerk, A. J. Hillebrands; Treasurer, D. Jonker; School Inspector, John Ten Have; Supt. of Schools, A. Visscher; Com'r of Highways, D. Miedema; Drain Com'r, K. Labuuf; Justice of the Peace, A. Visscher.

A SOUTHBRIDGE man, "lightly slight," came in contact with a tree. As quick as thought he raised his hat, begged pardon, and passed on. Three other trees having met him in this unceremonious manner, he doffed his chapeau, and, placing it under his arm, backed up against the fence in apparent meditation. A friend passing at the time inquired what he was doing. He replied, "I am waiting for the procession to pass!"

Among the proceedings in the Circuit Court last week, we notice the following: Eugene L'Esperance (previously arrested in this city for till-lifting), having plead guilty to the charge of petit larceny, was sentenced for six months to the House of Correction. Cha's Tripp, of Olive, was found guilty of incest with his niece, Ella Nivison; the jury was out but a few minutes, and the Court sentenced him to seven years' imprisonment at Jackson. In the case of Elizabeth Huisman vs. Peter Crispel and Prof. C. E. Crispel, the jury returned a verdict of no cause of action as to Prof. Crispel and six cents damages in favor of the plaintiff and against Peter Crispel; the plaintiff to pay the costs of suit.

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

A CARD.

I desire to inform the Public that I have constantly refused and still decline to be a candidate for the office of City Marshal. Holland, March 31, 1876.

JOHN VAUPELL.

CONGRESS aches for the recovery of the lost franking privilege.

WHEN one is no longer young he imagines every one else to be the same.

THE Democratic candidate for Mayor in Grand Rapids is Geo. W. Thayer.

THE health of General Spinner has greatly improved since he reached Florida.

MR. MICHAEL ENGLEMAN, the steamboat man of Milwaukee, has returned from a trip to Europe.

THE Trotter-Buswell difficulty at Grand Haven has been amicably settled, and Trotter has returned home.

OF the Senators who voted to reduce the President's salary, fourteen were Republicans and twelve Democrats.

JOHN TYLER, a son of the President of that name, proposes to run for Governor of Florida upon an independent ticket.

A RIVIVALIST grocer in New York displays the sign: "Hold the Fort ten eggs for 25 cents." He must be a Layman.

JOSE BILLINGS says: "There is one thing about a hen that looks like wisdom—they don't cack a much until after they have laid their eggs."

"That was very greedy of you, Tommy to eat your little sister's share of cake!" "You told me, ma, I was always to take her part," said Tommy.

A MAM in Minneapolis, Minn., advertises his ability to sweep chimneys, cure corns, warts, and wash away small pox marks. He should try his hand on reputations.

SCENE, a butcher's stand. Butcher: "Come, John, be lively now; break the bones in Mr. Wil lam's chops and put Mr. Smith's ribs in the basket for him." John (briskly): "All right, sir; just as soon as I've saved off Mrs. Murphy's quarter."

"ELIZA," said a clergyman to one of his parishoners, whom he saw with her hair in curling papers, "If the Lord had designed your hair to curl, He would have curled it for you." "He did, sir, when I was a child," was the reply, "but he thinks now I am old enough to do it, myself."

A SCHOLAR was asked, "How do you parse 'Mary milks the cow'?" The last word was disposed of as follows: "Cow, a noun, feminine gender, third person, and stands for Mary." Stands for Mary! How do you make that out?" "Because," added the intelligent pupil, "if the cow didn't stand for Mary, how could she milk her?"

THE New York Tribune has the following on the prospects of the Democratic party: "It cannot come back to power upon the bare argument of the unworthiness of the opposition. The country has trusted it to some degree in the election of the present congress. They wait for this party to do something to entitle it to further and larger trusts. Thus far it has done nothing. It has wasted a session and frittered away large opportunities; and perhaps by and by, when it will be too late, it will awake to the discovery that no party, least of all this one, can reinstate itself in public confidence by the negative virtue of not having committed the crimes and follies which it had no opportunity for."

DURING the week three city caucusses were held, Independent, Republican and Democratic. The first named was held on Wednesday evening, at Kenyon's Hall, and was largely attended. The following ticket was placed in the field:

Mayor—J. Van Landegend.
Clerk—J. A. Roost.
Supervisor—A. Pleistara.
Treasurer—H. Meengs.
Marshal—J. Verplanke.
Justice of the Peace—J. Fairbanks.
Street Com'r—M. De Feyter.
School Inspectors—T. R. Beck and N. Kenyon. H. Uiterwijk to fill vacancy.

The Republicans met on Thursday evening and nominated for
Mayor—E. J. Harrington.
Clerk—J. A. Roost.
Supervisor—D. de Roller.
Treasurer—H. Meengs.
Marshal—J. Vaupell.
Justice of the Peace—J. Roost.
Street Com'r—H. Wiersma.
School Inspectors—T. R. Beck and G. W. McBride. C. A. Dutton to fill vacancy.

The Democrats on the same evening nominated as follows:
Mayor—W. H. Joslin.
Clerk—J. Ten Eyck.
Supervisor—D. De Vries.
Treasurer—W. Benjaminse.
Justice of the Peace—J. Fairbanks.
Street Com'r—W. Rozeboom.
School Inspectors—N. Kenyon and C. Doesburg. H. Uiterwijk to fill vacancy.

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

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, sardines, 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. Vissers.)

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. Vissers 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.

Ladies,
Gents,
Youth and
Misses Wear.

Full line for the Winter trade.

HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints and Oils

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

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

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 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 Novels."

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 Monthly Deliveries (21 volumes) are now ready. Price—in Cloth, gilt extra, per volume, \$1.50; Half Price, in Cloth, gilt extra, per volume, \$1.00; Half Turkey, gilt top, \$2.25. For terms, etc., addresses

E. J. HALL & 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. KENYON.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING

AT

John Roost & Son,

COL. 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



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, YOUTHS, GENTS, Misses

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. SPRIETSMAN & SON.

HOLLAND, February 26, 1874.

10-17

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 lower 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's Pharmacien.

46-17

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 easier 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.

Business place on River Street, between Tenth and Eleventh street, Holland, Mich.

SENT FREE and postage—The

gilt to the GALT per week to all, at home or traveling. Something new. Address, The Twenty Co., Chicago.

A FADED GLOVE.

BY CELIA THAXTER.

My little granddaughter, who fain would know
Why, faded close in scented satin fine,
Keep a relic faded long ago—
This pearl-gray, dainty, withered glove of mine.

Listen! I'll tell you, it is fifty years
Since the fair day I laid my treasure here.
But yesterday to me the time appears:
Ages ago to you, I know, my dear.

Upon this palm, now withered as my cheek,
Love laid his first kiss, doubting and afraid:
Oh, swift and strong across me while I speak
Comes memory of love's might, my little maid.

I yet was so unconscious! 'Twas a night—
Some festive night; my sisters were above,
Not really quiet; but I, cloaked all in white,
Waited below, and, fastening my glove,

Looked up with smiling speech to him who stood
Observing me, so still and so intent,
I wondered somewhat at his quiet mood,
Till I flashed on me what the silence meant.

What sudden fire of dawn my eyes overpaved!
What low melodious thunder broke my calm!
Could I be dreaming that this glorious head
Was bending low above my girlish palm?

His majesty of men proclaimed him king;
His lowly gesture said: "I am your slave;"
Beneath my feet the firm earth seemed to swing,
Unstable as storm-driven wind and wave.

Ah, beautiful, and terrible and sweet
The matchless moment! Was it life or death,
Or day or night? For my heart ceased to beat,
And heaven and earth changed in a single breath.

And, like a harp some hand of power doth smite
To sudden harmony, my soul awoke,
And, answering, rose to match his spirit's height,
While not a word the mystic silence broke.

'Twas but an instant. Down the echoing stair
Sweet voices, laughter, wafts of melody—
My sisters there, in draperies light as air;
But like a dream the whole world seemed to me.

As, steady my whirling thoughts, I strove
To grasp a truth so wondrous, so divine,
I shut this hand, this little tinted glove,
To keep its secret mine, and only mine.

And like an empty show, the brilliant hours
Passed by, with beauty, music, pleasure thronged,
Phantasmagoria of light and flowers;
But only one delight to me belonged,—

One thought, one wish, one hope, one joy, one fear
One dizzy rapture, one star in the sky—
The solemn joy that bent to bring God near;
I would have been content that night to die.

Only a touch upon this little glove,
And, lo! the lofty marvel which it wrought!
You wonder; for as yet you know not love,
Oh, sweet my child, my lily yet unsought!

The glove is faded, but immortal joy
Lives in the kiss; its memory cannot fade;
And when death's clasp this pale hand shall destroy,
The sacred glove shall in my grave be laid.
—*Harper's Magazine for April.*

FOUND IN THE SNOW.

"Halloo! This won't do. Move on." The speaker was a gigantic policeman. The object of his wrath was a boy who sat on a low stoop, with his face buried in his hands as if crying.

It was night and snowing fast. A bitter, bitter night, in which one would not wish even one's enemy to be homeless and shelterless. The boy did not stir.

"Halloo, I say!" cried the policeman, angrily, advancing nearer. "No shamming, young'un. Get up, and move on."

But as the lad, even yet, did not rise, the policeman stooped down and shook him. As he did this the boy fell over, senseless, in the snow.

"Great God!" cried the policeman. "He's dead. Frozen to death, too; perhaps starved. Poor little fellow! An orphan, no doubt. Well, I must take him to the station, I suppose."

But as he lifted the body, which he did tenderly for he had children of his own at home, the seemingly inanimate form stirred.

"Fainted," said the officer, "but not dead yet. If the station house only wasn't so far off. Ah! maybe they'll take him in here."

As he spoke, a close carriage had dashed up to the next house, a footman sprang from the box, the coach door was flung open, and an old man, wrapped in a fur cloak, stepped out and took the servant's arm, to be helped up the high stoop. Seeing the policeman, however, with the boy in his arms, he stopped abruptly.

"What! what!" he cried. "A young tramp—a beggar? Not dead—"

"No, not dead yet, Mr. Ascot," said the policeman, respectfully, as he recognized the speaker, well known as the wealthiest and most influential household on his beat, "but I'm afraid I'll be before I reach the station. And he doesn't seem to be a common sort of beggar boy—"

"Not the common sort, eh? Neither is he," said Mr. Ascot, as he looked at the boy's clothes. "Have him in here—have him in here. John, ring the bell; why the deuce do you stand there gaping—don't you see the boy's dying from cold and hunger? I can walk up the steps well enough alone!"

A moment more and Mr. Ascot himself led the way into a warm, spacious drawing-room.

"There's a roaring fire ready," he said. "I always have one waiting for me when I come home from dining out. Where's the housekeeper? Didn't I tell John to bring her at once? Ah! here Mrs. Somers comes. Something to revive him, quick! Good heavens! if he should die after all."

"Poor little dear!" said Mrs. Somers, as she poured a restorative down his throat. "There, Jane, give me the blankets while I wrap him up. Ah! he's coming to."

The boy opened his eyes, looked in a far-off way at Mrs. Somers, and then glanced, dreamily, about the room. Evidently his senses had not yet quite come back.

"Mother, mother," he murmured. "I can't find grandfather—and it's so cold. I'm so—"

His head dropped on her shoulder and his eyes closed again. One of his hands, which up to this time had been tightly shut, opened weakly, and a note fell to the floor.

Mrs. Somers did not see the note. Something in the boy's look had startled her. She gave a quick glance up at her mother; then she began to tremble all over. Mr. Ascot, who had been standing by her fall of interested anxiety, did not observe this look, for his attention

had been attracted by the note, which he now stooped to pick up. Then he proceeded to take out his glasses in order to read the superscription.

"Perhaps this may throw some light on the matter," he said. "The poor lad has been sent out on an errand and has fainted from cold, and perhaps hunger. What! what! Good God!" His hands were shaking like leaves in an autumn wind. In the deep stillness the paper rattled with startled noise. "It can't be—it can't be! Mrs. Somers, your eyes are younger than mine—read, read; is that address—is it—mine—Thornton Ascot?"

As he spoke in choked, convulsive gasps, Mrs. Somers leaned forward to read. The motion roused the boy again, and he opened his eyes—this time with more of consciousness in them—and he fixed a long, questioning, puzzled look on Mr. Ascot.

"Merciful heaven!" the latter said, staggering like one struck with palsy, "it is her eyes—her eyes—"

With these words he fell back senseless, the half-open letter fluttering from his fingers to the floor. Fortunately the policeman was in time to catch him, and lay him on the sofa. For a moment the boy was forgotten, every one pressing around the master of the house.

"Is it a stroke?" asked the policeman, anxiously. "What does it mean?"

At any other time Mrs. Somers would have been reticent about family affairs; but she was too flurried to think clearly. Surprised out of herself she took her audience, unconsciously, into her confidence.

"No, it's not a stroke," she answered, with the experience of long years of nursing. "His face isn't awry, you see; and he's only limp, not paralyzed. There, I've opened his cravat; and now, Jane, bring some water. It's but a fainting fit; he often has 'em when he's worried; often, I mean since his daughter went away. She ran off, you know, ten years ago. He's never forgiven her, or rather she's never—leastway of late years—asked to be forgiven. The last time was when she came herself, just after she was married, on a night as bad as this."

All this while Mrs. Somers was busy in trying to revive her master, chafing his hands, holding smelling salts to him, even ordering the window opened. "He turned her from his doors in a perfect rage—I never seed him so angry afore or since. But he's been sorry for it many and many a time, I know. I have heard him sigh so! He was a-thinking of her. He'd have forgotten all, years ago, if she would have come again; but she was as proud as him; I don't know which was the prouder. She went to forrin parts with her husband—he'd been her music teacher, you see—that's what made Mr. Ascot so angry—and she has not been heard of for these years and years. There—he's coming to; what a sigh! Stand aside, Mr. Policeman, please, and give him some air. Poor man! but he's nobody to blame but himself after all. I don't uphold disobedience in children, of course; but a dearer, sweeter girl than Margaret Ascot never was. Many and many's the time I've carried her in my arms when she was a baby and her mother was alive. How are you feeling now, sir?"

This last sentence was addressed to her master, who, with a deep drawn sigh, opened his eyes.

"What—what is the matter?" he said, looking vacantly from one to the other. "Yes, I remember," putting his hand to his brow, "Margaret—"

His eyes wandering about fell on the boy who, during this episode, had entirely recovered consciousness and was now looking with a strange sort of wonder at Mr. Ascot.

"Please, sir," said the lad, seeing he had attracted the old man's eye, "can you tell me where Mr. Ascot lives? I was to go to him—only I lost my way—mother's very sick—and she's had nothing to eat to-day—"

With these words he broke down with a great sob, the tears streaming along his thin, wax cheeks.

"Where's the note? Order the carriage," said Mr. Ascot, incoherently, rising to his feet. "Is it from Margaret? Did somebody say she was starving?" His poor, weak, shaking hands vainly tried again to unfold the paper which the policeman had handed him.

"I—I am not strong as I used to be; I think I am getting old," and he looked piteously at Mrs. Somers and sank again on the sofa.

"Drink this," said the housekeeper, handing him a restorative.

"Ah! it is her—her writing," speaking to himself. "She is a widow, and her only child is named—after—after—me."

He stopped reading and turned to look at the boy.

"Are you grandfather?" said the latter, timidly. "I think you must be, for mother has a picture she looks at and cries over, and it's like you."

The letter fell again to the floor. But this time it was because he opened his arms and the boy, catching the meaning, came to him.

"You won't let her die, will you?" said the boy, looking piteously into his face.

"Die, die!" cried the old man, rising up; and his voice and air were that of youth. "She shall not die. Where is the carriage? I will go at once and she shall come home to-night. The carriage, I say," he cried, almost angrily, and he turned toward the door, where the footman now appeared.

"The carriage waits, sir," said the servant, obsequiously.

"Get your cloak and bonnet, Mrs. Somers, a few blankets—a bit of food—there's not a minute to lose. Good God! Margaret dying, and we wasting our time here! No, my brave little fellow; your mother shall not die."

In a few minutes, during which the thoughtful Mrs. Somers had provided a biscuit and some hot tea for the boy, the

little party set forth. While the carriage is rolling over the snow, its destination being one of the most obscure streets of the great metropolis, let us say a few words about the daughter.

Margaret Ascot had been one of those sweet-tempered, sympathetic natures that everybody loved. Beautiful, accomplished, wealthy and well born, she had crowds of suitors, but at nineteen she turned from them all, and gave her heart to a penniless lover. This was not because she was foolishly romantic, like so many others, but because her suitor was worthy of her in every way except riches. He was only a poor music teacher, an Italian exile—for this was in days now fortunately long ago, before Italy was free, and to be an Italian patriot meant banishment or life-long imprisonment, or even death.

Andrea Filippino had, when hardly more than a boy, joined in the insurrection of '48, and had been compelled after its failure to fly the country. He had come to America, and, being penniless, had been compelled to take up the first pursuit that offered itself. In his own land nearly everybody has some knowledge of music; but Andrea was an amateur of more than ordinary merit, and he naturally became a teacher of singing. Margaret Ascot was his favorite pupil. He saw in her everything that youthful manhood in its highest type admires; she saw in him a hero and a martyr. Compared with the prosaic young men of business or the cold, calculating lawyers, or the idle men of fashion, who constituted the bulk of her admirers, he was a prince in disguise, a young god!

Parents do not sufficiently make allowances for the imaginative elements of their daughters. They fancy that at nineteen girls can feed as their mothers do at forty; that the dry husks of a matter-of-fact life are sufficient for them. It is not so, and Mr. Ascot, though a sensible man in other respects, could not understand why his daughter was cold to her wealthy lovers and had given her heart to the exile.

When Margaret, hopeless of altering her father's opinion, finally eloped with her lover, his wrath knew no bounds. He refused to answer her letter announcing the marriage; and when, a few weeks later, she came in person, he had her literally thrust from the door.

After vainly trying to get some other employment—for Mr. Ascot's influence deprived Andrea of all his pupils—the young couple went abroad. For a while they lived in London; but afterward Andrea returned to Italy and there struggled on until he died. He left his widow penniless; she had only money enough to pay her passage to America, whither she had resolved to come, in hopes by a last appeal to soften her father's heart. It was a winter voyage and Margaret caught a violent cold, which threatened an inflammation of the lungs. She could only crawl feebly to the nearest lodging on the night she landed—a miserable attic.

The next day Margaret wrote a note to her father, trusting to her boy to deliver it, as she was too ill to go out herself. Knowing that Mr. Ascot would be out during the day, she had deferred sending the lad until toward nightfall; but hardly had he left before she began to think of the perils he ran alone in that great city. Perhaps, she said to herself, he has fallen down some open area; perhaps he sank cold and insensible in some bank of snow. When eight o'clock struck from a neighboring steeple, and still her boy did not return, she became almost wild with fright. Ten o'clock came, but still no son. She listened intensely for the sound of his feet, but she heard nothing but the roar of the storm. At last her anxiety and fear rose to frenzy; she was sure her boy was dead. Eleven o'clock struck. Her candle had burned down into the socket and was almost on the point of expiring. Suddenly the sound of carriage wheels, muffled by the snow, was heard; the carriage stopped. Surely that was the opening of the street door; there were steps ascending the stairs. Yes, she could not be mistaken, they were the steps of her boy! The door of her room flew open and her son rushed in.

"Mother, mother!" he cried, flinging his arm eagerly around her, "I came as soon as I could. And oh! mother, I have brought grandfather with me. See!"

She looked past her son, scarcely believing her own eyes. There, just behind her boy, stood her father. She rose up in bed; she held out her arms.

"Father! she sobbed.

"Margaret, my child!" And then they were looked in each other's arms, and both were in tears.

"I can die in peace now," she murmured, after a while, as she clung to her father's breast, "since you have forgiven me. You will promise to take care of Thornton?"

"Die!" cried the father, rising bolt upright and fairly lifting her from the bed, all the strength of his youth coming back in that supreme moment.

"You shall not die. You are going home with us; we have brought blankets, food, everything. The risk is not so great as remaining another night here; physicians—the best—shall be called in. No, you shall not die! You have not come home to die."

Nor did she die. Our simple tale has already been too long in the telling, or we might narrate how the sense of rest and peace that grew up in her now, the skillful care of the best physicians, and the knowledge that her boy's future was assured, all combined to work a cure that, otherwise, might have been regarded as almost miraculous.

To-day there is no more beautiful woman of her years in that great city than Margaret. She lives only for her father and her boy; they come, at least, before everything else. But she does not exclude herself entirely from society. To the select and cultivated

circle of which she is the center and chief ornament, she gives freely of her varied accomplishments and of her exquisite charm of manner. But the memory of her dead husband is still green in her heart and ever will be; and though men of high station and even world-wide celebrity would woo her, if she would, to be the light of their home, they know, one and all, that her first and last love lies buried in that lonely grave on the blue shores of the Riviera, to which, every year or two, she makes a pilgrimage.

That Shower of Flesh.

Until Kentucky (remarks the Chicago Times) shall have experienced a shower of porter-house steak and mushrooms, pork and apple sauce, sirloin and onions, saddles of venison, or something neat, inexpensive and palatable she needn't boast. That little rain of flesh she had the other day near Mount Sterling was, for phenomena, nothing extraordinary. Not to mention pitchforks, which every one has seen it rain, there have been many times and in divers places extraordinary showers of one thing and another falling like gentle dew from Heaven and landing upon the just and unjust without regard to race, color or previous condition. We pass over the Biblical record of showers of manna for the nourishment of the chosen people, stones for the annihilation of the hosts opposed to Joshua, and fire and brimstone for the destruction of Washington and Brook—we mean Sodom and Gomorrah, and come to more modern instances of meteorological eccentricities. The Cincinnati Commercial has hunted up a column and more of them.

Prof. Smith, of Louisville, to whom specimens of the Kentucky product were exhibited, was of opinion that the matter was the dried spawn of the frog, which had been taken up from ponds or swamps by strong currents of wind and, after having probably been carried a long distance, permitted to fall to the earth again. He cites a similar fall of fleshy substance in Ireland in 1675. The matter then deposited by the shower was glutinous, and, when exposed to fire, emitted an unpleasant odor. Flammation gives a list of twenty-one showers of blood which have been observed in Western Europe since the beginning of the present century. There have been records of such showers from the earliest times, and, during the middle ages, they were believed to be direct manifestations of the divine displeasure.

"In the spring and fall of that year there were unusual atmospheric disturbances throughout Europe, disastrous hurricanes, whirlwinds, tempests, extending from the western coast of France to Constantinople, and on the Atlantic there were cyclones of extraordinary magnitude and power. The whirlwinds and hurricanes were sufficiently powerful to take up stratum of soil in sandy districts, together with such soft and viscid substances as might be found in swamps, lagoons, stagnant pools, etc., and carry them high in air, to be deposited somewhere, of course. And this deposit took place in the south of France, extending from Mount Cenis southward to the Mediterranean. The showers were, as has always been the case, popularly called 'showers of blood.' At Lyons the substance was deposited in the shape of a reddish slime. A battalion of soldiers on the Swiss frontier had their uniforms bespattered and impregnated with it. At Valence the layer was so thick that the water-chutes and gutters had to be flushed to clean them. One scientist calculated that in the department of Drome alone seven hundred and twenty tons of slimy reddish substance were deposited. Another analyzed it and found in it seventy-three organic substances, many of them peculiar to South America. It had, as was afterward found out, taken the substance four days to travel from South America to the south of France, at the rate of ninety yards per second. Another remarkable shower, in 1862, fell in France, and Ehrenberg found in the substance deposited not less than forty-four organic forms."

These showers of blood descended, when the temperature was sufficiently low, in the shape of red snow, and many were the pious and superstitious deductions drawn from the phenomenon, which, if the spirit of scientific inquiry had been awake, could have easily been traced to natural causes. In Persia in 1824 and 1828 there were showers of nutritious lichens, which fell to the depth of five or six feet and were eaten by cattle. Sulphur and lava have often descended, and there have been showers of toads, locusts and various insects, not to mention cats and dogs, and, after the former, bootjacks and such handy furnishings of a bed-chamber.

Parlor Pleasures.

To Put a String into the Fire without Burning It.—Twist your string around an egg-shell, and it will not burn as long as the shell remains entire.

To Cut an Apple into Quarters without Damaging the Peel.—Pass a string by means of a needle across the apple, which is divided by pulling the two ends of the string, crossing under the peel. Operate in the same manner on the opposite side of the apple, so as to divide it into a second half, and it will be perfectly divided into quarters, although enveloped by the peel.

To Pierce a Plank with the End of a Candle.—Load a gun with powder, and put in the end of a candle instead of a ball; fire against a plank of ordinary thickness, and you will find it pierced as with a leaden ball.

To Have a Shadow Dance.—Hang a sheet across the doorway between two parlors; put out all the lights excepting a candle in the rear room, which place on the floor near the sheet; place a springy plank on two strong chairs across the space, and if a person of light weight dances on it, the effect will be similar to a tight-rope dance.

GRANDMA AND JO.

Our grandmother dear has snow-white hair,
And she loves to sit in her easy chair;
And Jo loves to climb on grandma's lap,
To play with the strings of her snow-white cap.
And grandmother's voice is broken and slow,
And sweet are the words she says to Jo.
If grandmother ever had any care
She has laid it down out of sight somewhere;
And now all she does is to say her prayer
And sit where the sunshine glids her hair.
—And play and whisper to little Jo
As the shadows of evening come and go.

Being so near to the heavenly shore
Grandmother never weeps any more.
At twilight she fancies lost loved ones as if
Sweet-voiced from chamber, parlor, or hall.
Perhaps the last strain of some heavenly choir
Falls on grandmother's ear as she sits by the fire.

But she only kisses dear little Jo,
And whispers, "Soon, little sweet, we shall know;
'But Charlie, Willie, Grandpa, and Jack,
I am almost sure, are coming back."

Pith and Point.

The first chiropodist in English history—William the Corn-curer.

The London papers call him Israel Winalow. That is not 'Israel name.—Graphic.

CUSTOMER—"What did you think of the bishop's sermon on Sunday, Mr. Wigby?" Hairdresser—"Well, really, sir, there was a gent a settin' in front o' me as 'ad 'is 'air parted that crooked that I couldn't 'ear a word!"—Punch.

The following conversation took place the other evening at a tea-table in Bangor, Me.: Five-year-old, to his mother—"Mother, can I have a cooky?" "No, my son." "Mother, can I have a quarter of a cooky?" "No, my son." "Can I have a crumb of a cooky?" "No!" "Well, then, can I smell of a cooky?"

A JUDGE in Monmouth county, N. Y., once cautioned an old negro who had been acquitted not to be found in bad company again. "Much 'bliged to yo', marse," he replied, "I allus 'spect you advise; but de fact am, marse, dat good company and bad company look so much alike dat dis niggah can't tell de difference until he get right in 'em!"

An old officer had lost an eye in the wars and supplied it with a glass one, which he always took out when he went to bed. Being at an inn, he took out his eye and gave it to the simple wench in attendance, desiring her to lay it on the table. The maid afterward still waiting and staring, "What dost wait for?" said the officer. "Only for the other eye, sir."

LADY customer—"Have you a nice book all covered with red leather, with gold letters on the back?" Shopkeeper—"Yes, madam; we have De Quincey's works, three volumes, in Russia; or Gen. Sherman's Memoirs, two volumes, in calf. Lady customer—"I don't want anything about Russia. Give me the books about the dear little calves; beside, it was made by a general."

When a Missourian was recently on trial for murder, he didn't say he was insane, but simply said: "If yer honor please, I am guilty. I killed the man because he took my gal from me. She was about the only thing I had, an' I didn't want to live after she went, an' I didn't want him to live neither. An' I should be obleeged to yer honor if you would hang me as soon as possible."

WOMEN AS MOTHERS.

Women know
The way to rear up children (to be just);
They know a simple, merry, tender knack
Of trying saucy, fitting baby-shoes,
And sinning pretty words that make no sense,
And hissing full sense into empty words;
Which things are comely to cut life upon!
Although such trifles, children learn by such;
Love's holiest earnest is a pretty play!
And get not over-early solemnized.
But seeing, as in a rose-bush, love's divine,
Which burns and hurts not—not a single bloom—
Become aware and unafraid of love,
Such good do mothers. Fathers love as well—
Mine did, I know—but still with heavier brains,
And wills more consciously responsible,
And not as wisely, since less foolishly;
So mothers have God's license to be missed.

A widow lady living on Lacrosse street was highly delighted when a wood-yard wagon drove up and half a cord of stove wood was thrown into her yard. She had given no order, had no money to buy wood with, and running into a neighbor's she exclaimed: "See how my dream came to pass! Last night I dreamed that some one had brought me a load of wood; and behold! it is here!" Congratulations were tendered and several people were feeling good when the wagon came back for the wood, it having been thrown off at the wrong place, and as the boy pitched it out of the yard his demeanor wasn't at all dreamy.—Free Press.

SOME years ago a certain Detroit settler a debt by giving his note of hand. The holder tried for two years to collect it, and then filed it away. The other day he had an opportunity to work it off on an innocent party, and shortly after so doing he encountered the maker of the note and said: "Now you'll have to come to time! I've sold that note of yours!" "You don't say so?" "Yes, I have; got it off on a man for seven dollars." "See here, Tom," said the debtor in a pleading voice, "if you got seven dollars for that forty-dollar note against me, and you won't give me at least two dollars, I'll never do another favor for you in my life!"—Free Press.

Parties in France.

A Paris paper reports that 3,678,000 votes were given for the republic. 1,413,000 for the empire, and 1,894,000 votes represent the combined strength of the Bourbon and Orleans monarchies. About three and a half million abstained from voting. Of the vote given, the republicans cast 438,000 more than a half, or a majority of 866,000 over both monarchies and the empire.

A RETURNED Californian met a widow in Council Bluffs, courted her up in an hour, married her before noon, and took her east in the evening.

Why Hard Times?

The *Unitarian Review* has an article on the "Business Situation," in which the present stress of the times is ascribed to over-production—the gorging of the market with more of those commodities which are in general use than the market can bear. The position of the writer, John C. Kimball, is thus stated:

"It is due simply to the introduction, during the last twenty-five years, of such an enormous amount of machinery. There is nothing in our modern civilization which is more wonderful, more significant, more wide-reaching in its relations, than this use of machinery. A single pegging machine will turn out more boots and shoes now than a whole village of cobblers at work in their little cubical shops fifty years ago. The cloth woven in any of our large mill-towns is probably equal to half of what all the Indies used to produce by the hand methods of the middle ages. Steam engines alone are doing a work which, without them, would give employment to every one of the multitudes of men and women who are now living idle in our country. California a few years ago was groaning over the introduction of so much 'Chinese cheap labor,' and yet at that very time most inconsistently was giving a welcome to mowers and reapers and mining apparatus, which, for cheapness and facility of use, made even a Chinaman dear. And then, when it is seen how these muscles and nerves of iron weighing twenty tons down to the finishing of a cambric needle, and from the sewing of a button-hole to the sowing and reaping of whole States, who can wonder that the market is overstocked?"

"Of course the increase of facilities for doing work increased for a while the amount of work to be done. But such a process could not go on forever. There was a limit even to the number of stitches which could be put into a lady's dress, and to the amount of wheat which even an American family could do away with. And this point has at last been reached. The occurrence of our civil war, with its enormous destruction of property and its withdrawal of energies into the battlefield, put off the day; but the end of the war, and their return again into the pursuits of peace, soon filled up the gap and brought us to the point where it was hardly possible to consume a half of what was being produced—the point, therefore, where business was obliged to stop."

The United States Senate.

There are in the present Senate forty Republicans, twenty-nine Democrats, four Independent Republicans, and one vacancy, a full Senate consisting of seventy-four members, two from each of the thirty-seven States of the Union. In the previous Senate there were only nineteen Democrats, less than one-fourth, but in the elections of 1874 the Democrats gained ten Senators, which increased their number to twenty-nine, more than one-third of the whole body. Twenty-six newly-elected Senators will take seats in the Senate on the 5th of March, 1877, in place of the following, whose terms expire on the 5th of March, 1877:

Alabama, George Goldthwaite, Dem.
Arkansas, Powell Clayton, Rep.
Delaware, Eli Saulsbury, Dem.
Georgia, Thomas M. Norwood, Dem.
Illinois, John A. Logan, Rep.
Iowa, George G. Wright, Rep.
Kansas, James M. Harvey, Rep.
Kentucky, John W. Stevenson, Dem.
Louisiana, J. Rodman West, Rep.
Maine, Lot M. Morrill, Rep.
Massachusetts, George S. Boutwell, Rep.
Michigan, Thomas W. Ferry, Rep.
Minnesota, William Windom, Rep.
Mississippi, James L. Alcorn, Rep.
Nebraska, Phineas W. Hitchcock, Rep.
New Hampshire, Aaron H. Cragin, Rep.
New Jersey, Fred T. Frelinghuysen, Rep.
North Carolina, Matthew W. Ransom, Dem.
Oregon, James K. Kelly, Dem.
Rhode Island, Henry B. Anthony, Rep.
South Carolina, Thomas J. Robertson, Rep.
Tennessee, Henry Cooper, Dem.
Texas, Morgan C. Hamilton, Ind. Rep.
Virginia, John W. Johnston, Dem.
West Virginia, Henry G. Davis, Dem.
Wisconsin, Timothy O. Howe, Rep.

From the above list it will be seen that of those whose terms expire in 1877, seventeen are Republicans and nine are Democrats. Of those who hold over, twenty-seven are Republicans of various shades, and twenty Democrats.

A Pennsylvania Pigeon Roost.

An immense number of pigeons have made their "roost" in the neighborhood of Carpenter's, Pa., and their habits are thus described in the *Elmira* (N. Y.) *Advertiser*:

"On Wednesday the air was literally blue with them. On Thursday a large party of gentlemen went down from this city and had a lively time. The scene as described by an eye-witness was very exciting. Pigeons were in the air all the time, at times coming so thickly as to darken the sky. As the shot was poured into them they wheeled and turned and at times seemed to charge on their assailants, coming down so close to the man that they could almost feel the wind from their wings. On Friday other men went down with rather poor success, the pigeons seemed to fly high and scarce, but on Saturday again they put in an appearance in untold millions. They are evidently meeting near there, and the sport will soon begin in earnest. The memory of the oldest inhabitant reaches not to the time when they put in such an appearance. The woods are alive with them, single pigeons coming continually in sight on the trees."

To Young Ladies.

Be cheerful, but not gigglers. Be serious, but not dull. Be communicative, but not forward. Be kind, but beware of silly, thoughtless speeches; although you may forget them, others will not. Beware of levity and familiarity with young men; a modest reserve without affectation is the only safe path. Court and encourage serious conversations with those who are truly serious.

and conversible; and do not go into valuable company without endeavoring to improve by the intercourse permitted you. Nothing is more unbecoming when one part of a company is engaged in profitable and interesting conversation, than that another part should be trifling and talking nonsense to each other.

A Japanese View of the Belknap Scandal.

Mr. Lanmas, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, told the story of Belknap's fall while seated at dinner to several of the Japanese students and attaches sent over to this country to learn our language and our modes of government. A death-like silence ensued for some moments, only looks of horror and amusement being exchanged between these so-called half-civilized beings. When they recovered from the first effects of the shock, they burst out into a perfect volley of reproach and disgust upon any man so lost to honor as to accept any bribe while discharging the duties of his high and responsible office. "We care not," said one almond-eyed child of the Orient, "to copy your government if this be the outgrowth of republican principles. We very much think we shall be called home when this news reaches Japan, for do you not say in your proverbs, 'Evil communications corrupt good manners?' No, you may think our country much behind yours in the arts and science, in the modes of government, etc., but such conduct in positions of trust is a thing unknown in Japan. We will go home satisfied to be as we have always been." And the poor fellows could actually eat no dinner, so disturbed were they over the news.—*Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.*

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.

SENATOR SARGENT is the most rapid speaker in the Senate.

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption. A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13th, 1875.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir:—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from Bronchitis trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive editorial labors on a paper in New York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, having four severe bleedings within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchitis trouble remained and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, '73, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested my remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pills, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pills, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many, and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours, WM. H. SPENCER.
P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.

CHICAGO LEDGER—Best story paper going. See advertisement.

Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
The most complete hotel in all its appointments in the West. The table supplied at all times with the best market affords.

PIMPLES on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, salt rheum, and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

VEGETINE thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

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 WEE 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 and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. 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 restores the alkali of which it is composed mixed with the food and prevents poisoning. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach in a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then 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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STANDARD SCREW DRILL SHOES. Tested by U. S. Government. Are the Best.

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Seventy-one Years of Age. RAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 22, 1870.

Dear Sir—I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, Weakness in my Back and Stomach. I was induced by friends to try your VEGETINE, and I think it the best medicine for Weakness of the Kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this complaint, and never found so much relief as from the VEGETINE. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended.

Yours truly, JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS. Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from Necrosis of his Leg, caused by Scrophulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A Council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies; that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. And then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away crutches and cane, and walks about as usual and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about the dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately used but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours, E. S. BEST. MRS. L. G. F. BEST.

VEGETINE is SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

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Both flat beaters or floats revolve and interfere each other. Dover on the Wheel. No rivets or joints to get loose. Buy it of your Tinmith, Grocer, Hardware or Crockery dealer. Return it and get your money if you are not delighted with it.

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