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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. V.—NO. 41.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 249.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.
O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.
JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square of ten lines, (nonpareil) 75 cents
for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subse-
quent insertion for any period under three
months.

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, November 26, 1876.

Trains.	Leave Holland.	Arrive at Holland.
Grand Rapids.	5.15 a. m.	12 25 p. m.
" "	3.10 p. m.	" "
" "	" "	9.35 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	5.40 a. m.	11.10 a. m.
" "	p. m.	9.30 p. m.
" "	4.10 " "	" "
New Buffalo & Chicago.	11.20 a. m.	5.10 a. m.
" "	12.45 p. m.	3.10 p. m.
" "	9.45 " "	4.00 " "

* Daily except Monday.
† Mixed trains.
‡ Daily except Sunday and Monday.
§ Leave Holland for Gr. Rapids 1.15 a. m.
Sundays only.
All other trains daily except Sundays.
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago
time, which is 30 minutes later than Columbus
time.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS	TO GRAND RAPIDS.
Express. Mail.	Express. Mail.
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
4 15 7 30	Grand Rapids. 10 10 7 10
4 32 7 44	Grandville. 9 55 6 55
5 45 8 26	Allegan. 8 45 5 45
6 11 9 41	Otsego. 8 16 5 18
6 19 9 19	Plainwell. 8 07 5 10
6 35 9 35	Cooper. 7 35 4 45
6 50 9 50	Kalamazoo. 7 35 4 40
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
8 30 11 30	White Pigeon. 5 50 3 05
A. M. P. M.	P. M. A. M.
6 00 6 30	Chicago. 10 40 8 50
A. M. P. M.	P. M. A. M.
2 40 5 00	Toledo. 11 55 8 30
A. M. P. M.	P. M. A. M.
7 05 9 30	Cleveland. 7 40 3 40
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
1 15 4 05	Buffalo. 12 10 7 55

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	Going South.
No. 4 No. 2	No. 3 No. 1
p. m. p. m.	p. m. a. m.
8 20 12 15	Muskegon 2 00 8 00
7 45 11 45	Ferrysburg 2 30 8 50
7 40 11 40	Grand Haven 2 40 9 00
6 50 11 11	Pigeon 3 13 9 50
5 45 10 35	Holland 3 55 11 15
5 17 10 15	Pullmore 4 12 11 45
4 00 9 25	Allegan 5 00 1 15

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

MCBRIDE, G. W., Attorney at Law and Solici-
tor in Chancery; office with M. D. How-
ard, cor. Eighth and River streets.

ORT, F. J., Counselor at Law and Solicitor at
Chancery. Office, in Dr. Powers building,
West of River Street.

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

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

VISSCHER, A., Attorney at Law, Notary Pub-
lic and Conveyancer. Kenyon's building,
Corner of Eighth and River street.

Bakeries.

PESSINK, G. J. A., Proprietor of City Bakery;
Confectionary and Cakes; 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.

Books and Stationery.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

ANNIS & BROEK, dealers in Drugs, Medicines,
Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfum-
eries, Paints and Oils, &c. Eighth street.

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

MEENGES, D. R., Drug Store, Fine Drugs, Medi-
cines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Per-
fumeries. Eighth street.

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

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a full
stock of goods 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.

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

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

WELTON & AKELY, General Dealers in Dry
Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Flour and Feed,
Provisions, etc. River street.

Flour and Feed.

COLEMAN Wm. & CO., Dealer in Flour and
Groceries, in Slocoter's Brick Building.—See
Advertisement.

Hardware.

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

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

Hotels.

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

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

KLEYS, 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.

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

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

PAULS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of
Pugger 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 R. 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.

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

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Surgeon and Physician. Office at
his residence, Overijssel, Mich.

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

BROEK A., Surgeon and Physician. Office over
their Drug store opp. Van Raalte's shoe store,
where he can be found during the day and night.

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

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

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

Saddlery.

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

Sewing Machines.

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

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 25 @ 30
Bonns, bushel	1 25 @ 1 50
Butter, lb.	16 @ 18
Clover seed, bushel	10 00
Eggs, dozen	18 @ 20
Honey, lb.	15 @ 18
Hay, ton	8 00 @ 9 00
Onions, bushel	40 @ 45
Potatoes, bushel	40 @ 60
Timothy Seed, bushel	2 @ 3
Wool, lb.	2 @ 3

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 3 00
" " " " " "	2 75
" " " " " "	2 50
" " " " " "	2 25
Hemlock Bark, ton	5 25
Staves, white oak, 12 ft.	12 00
Staves, white oak, 10 ft.	10 00
Hemlock bolts, soft wood	3 30 @ 3 50
Hemlock bolts, hardwood	4 50
Stave bolts, softwood	2 50
Stave bolts, hardwood	5 50
Railroad ties, 16	16

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white, bushel	1 00 @ \$ 1 15
Corn, shelled, bushel	45 @ 50
Oats, bushel	25 @ 30
Ruckwheat, bushel	60 @ 65
Barley, ton	14 00
Feed, ton	22 00
" 100 lb.	1 25
Barley, 100 lb.	1 10
Middling, 100 lb.	1 25
Flour, 100 lb.	2 25
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3 00 @ 4 00

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	4 @ 4 1/2
Pork, " "	5 @ 5 1/2
Lard, " "	6 @ 6 1/2
Smoked Meat, " "	6 @ 6 1/2
" Ham, " "	6 @ 6 1/2
" Shoulders, " "	6 @ 6 1/2
Tallow, per lb.	7 @ 7 1/2
Turkeys, " "	8 @ 8 1/2
Chickens, dressed per lb.	7 @ 8

Special Notices.

Errors of Youth.

A gentleman who suffered for years
from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay,
and all the effects of youthful indiscretion
will, for the sake of suffering humanity,
send free to all who need it, the recipe and
direction for making the simple remedy
by which he was cured. Sufferers wish-
ing to profit by the advertiser's experience
can do so by addressing in perfect confi-
dence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
42 Cedar st., New York.

I. O. O. F.

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd
Fellows' Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening
of each week.
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
R. A. SCHOUTEN, N. G.
P. SCHRAVERSANDE, R. S.

I keep a large stock of Live Geese
Feathers by the pound or made up in pil-
lows and beds. Also Carpets—all qualities—
cheap.
41-6w S. REIDSEMA.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE,
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall,
Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Nov.
25, at 7 o'clock, sharp.
A full attendance is ordered for the election of
officers.
J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

A full stock of Holiday Goods. All
kinds of Toy Chairs, Toy Cradles and
Tables, Toy Carts—all sorts—too nume-
rous to mention. Give us a call. All
goods cheap.
41-6w S. REIDSEMA.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanent-
ly cured of that dread disease, Consump-
tion, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make
known to his fellow sufferers the means of
cure. To all who desire it, he will send a
copy of the prescription used, (free of
charge), with the directions for preparing
and using the same, which they will find
a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma,
Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the pre-
scription will please address
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
94 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

For Sale by Heber Walsh, Holland,
Michigan.

A well selected stock of all kinds of
Furniture, Wall Paper and Shades at
greatly reduced prices for cash.
41-6w S. REIDSEMA.

New Orleans.

New Orleans is the most peculiar city
in America, if not in the world,—a city of
contrasts. It is a combination of the Sax-
on and Latin civilizations—a combina-
tion which is a mechanical, and not a
chemical, unity. The elements of each
mingle, but do not unite. Side by side
the two have lived, have worked, have
fought, and yet the Frenchman here is the
Frenchman of Paris; and the American,
—with a trifle more polish—is the Ameri-
can one meets in every city of the south.
When to these two elements is added the
negro, the result becomes composite and
complex. Whatever affinity there may
have been between the negro and the
white under the slave holding regime,
there is none now; what could and did
cordially and fully unite as master and
servant, fails to coalesce as equals.

These diverse elements are developed in
streets, in architecture, in shops, in every-
thing. There are scarcely two houses
alike in the entire city. Everybody who
has built has seemed influenced by some
repellant agency which has tended to
throw him away from a common centre
of construction. A drive through the
town shows not only dwellings of every
conceivable pattern, but also of every
known tint and color, even inclusive of
yellow, blue, and green. Penetrating
everywhere, and thus eternally perpetuat-
ing the universal diversity, is the unpaint-
ed, tumbling shanty of the negro. One
sees, as can otherwise be seen only in Eu-
rope, the cobbler's bench thrust out upon
the sidewalk; strange vehicles meet him
at every step and he finds himself every-
where surrounded by faces and buildings
and monuments that remind him, some of
Paris, some of New York, and some of
the negro quarters of an old-time planta-
tion. So much incongruity, so many
beautiful women and hideous negroes;
so many palaces and hovels; so many pol-
ished Caucasians and ape-like negroes; so
many gutters that run with foulness pen-
etrating localities where the air is weighed
down with the odors of orange groves, and
where the eye is charmed to repletion with
gorgeous vegetation and artistic landscape
effects—so many of such contrasts were
never known in another place, and seem
an impossibility in any other than the
Crescent city—New Orleans

This pervading contrast includes not
merely the present, but takes in the past.
Sitting in the magnificent dining-room of
the famous St. Charles, I could not but re-
call the time when it was in the zenith of
its glory. It is yet no ruin; its frescoes
are as gorgeous, its chandeliers as brilli-
ant and beaming, its furnishing as princely
as in its palmiest days; but it neverthe-
less is not the famous centre of ante-re-
bellion days. Then it was aflame with
the blaze of beauty and the flash of dia-
monds; then, men royal in wealth, liberal-
ity and self-estimation, crowded its lofty
rotunda, and felt that the external world
did not contain their peers. Now, some
of these kingly remnants stalk about in
seedy clothes, and with matted hair and
gray, unkempt heads. Here and there, si-
lent, haughty, and self-possessed, in deep
mourning, go the princesses of the old re-
gime. They cannot retain the old; they
will not accept the new. And so they
move about, avoiding contact; and being
in the world are shrinkingly sensitive to
be not of it.

Everywhere the nigger; single niggers;
niggers in pairs; in threes, sixes, dozens,
fifties. They roost on doorsteps; they
lounge on drygoods boxes; they rest on
curbstones; they lean against corners. In
fine, wherever there is aught which can be
sat on, or lain upon, or leaned against, a
nigger has pre-empted it and has secured
a location. One pair of shoes to every
other nigger; one whole pair to every fif-
ty; one entire coat to every fifteen hun-
dred; one respectable hat to each fifteen
thousand—this is a fair average. Outside
of waiters and barbers, the mission of the
New Orleans negro seems to be to loaf,
to sun himself, to sleep, to idly wait for that
millennium which has been promised him
as the price of his adhesion to the fortunes
of the carpet-bagger. Thus far he has se-
cured the priceless boon of being allowed
to vote—as his carpet-bag master orders
him to; of being free—to loaf, and rot,
and starve; of being the white man's
equal—in all the worse qualities of the
white man's nature.

Perhaps one of the most marked fea-
tures of the city is the present condition of
the old St. Louis hotel. Its past and its
present perfectly reflect the past and pres-
ent of a large class of citizens. Before
the war, the St. Louis Hotel was a centre
at which gathered, during four months in

the year, the flower of the Creole element.
During these months the hotel was a pal-
ace, containing more wealth, beauty, and
cultivation than any court in Europe.
The women who frequented it were proud
of their lineage as are any of the most
aristocratic families of the old world.
They were beautiful, haughty, graceful;
their wealth was unlimited; and they con-
stituted a class unequalled for accomplish-
ments, for high breeding, for patrician
surroundings.

The war came, slavery was abolished;
the fathers, husbands and brothers went
into the service and were killed, or lived
to find themselves beggars. A new re-
gime came in, and along with its Creole
patrons, the St. Louis Hotel declined and
became valueless. It was taken by the
State for a capitol. Its grand dining
rooms and parlors, with their elegant free-
cozes, are cut up into offices, and the
coarse heel of the African now grinds over
floors once swept by the trains of the Cre-
ole women.

The rotunda of the hotel, in the early
days, was a vast circular space, enclosed
by massive columns, and surmounted by
a dome upon whose surface the brain and
brush of Carnova furnished the exquisite
decorations. At the base of, and between
these columns, there are alcoves with
arched ceilings, each of which was de-
voted to the use of a slave broker. Three

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A serious riot occurred at Scranton, Pa., the other day, between the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's mechanics on a strike and some of their number who recently returned to work. The riot occurred in the vicinity of the shops as the men were quitting work. Bars of iron, stones, and other missiles were used, and several were seriously injured.

A bill to accord women the same privileges as men has been defeated in the Vermont House of Representatives—111 to 46.

The Grangers' encampment building at Elm Station, Pennsylvania railroad, a few miles from Philadelphia, was totally destroyed by fire last week. Loss, \$80,000; insurance, \$50,000.

THE WEST.

About 7,000 school children in Milwaukee, Wis., have recently been vaccinated. Smallpox is apparently not worse than at the time the last report was issued, but the deaths are still too large to be viewed with comfort.

It is now stated that negotiations have been about concluded between John H. Lick, the trustee of the Lick fund, and various beneficiaries, which will result in an amicable settlement. The details have not yet been fully settled. Advice from Gen. Crook indicate that he considers that the Indian war will soon be ended. He writes that he will prosecute the winter campaign with energy, so that it will close before the season is too far advanced. He says that there are hardly any Indians on the war-path, except the band under Crazy Horse, which is not very numerous, and about 2,000 Indians who are estimated to be yet with Sitting Bull, and supposed to have gone north. It is believed that he will have a sufficient force under him to contend successfully with the hostiles. But the opinion prevails strongly that Sitting Bull will not fight any more, and that the harassing he has been subjected to, and the losses he has suffered in the large numbers of followers who have deserted him, will cause him to fly northward. It is not believed that he or his followers will come into the Agency. It is feared that Gen. Crook's command will experience similar and as great suffering now as they did last year on the plains.

There is occasion for general rejoicing at the capture of the villains who attempted to rifle the tomb of Abraham Lincoln of its precious contents, a few days since. They were captured by the detectives at Chicago, last week.

The annual reports of the officers of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition were made to the annual meeting of the stockholders, held at Chicago on the 19th inst. The Treasurer's report for the year ending Nov. 17, 1876, shows as follows: Total receipts, \$114,140.11; disbursements, \$105,535.27; leaving a remainder of \$8,604.84. The exposition of 1876 lasted twenty-nine days, from Sept. 6 to Oct. 9. The number of exhibitors was 541. The whole number of admissions was 217,189, not including exhibitors or employees who had season tickets. The amount accruing from sales of tickets was \$66,664.50, showing an average attendance of over 7,500 persons per day. During a performance at Moore's Opera House, in Sacramento, Cal., on Saturday evening last, the floor gave way, killing seven and wounding about 100 spectators. The Opera House was situated over a large livery stable on Second street, between K and L, and was formerly used as a State armory. It had recently been converted into a theater by putting up a gallery and a tier of boxes, making the hall capable of seating 1,000 persons. The floor was unsupported except by the usual beams. The vandeville troupe had engaged the theater, and it being the opening of the establishment, the house was crowded. Soon after the performance commenced a sudden sinking of the floor was noticed, accompanied by the cracking of beams, and directly the entire auditorium, carrying with it the stage and gallery, was precipitated into the stable beneath. Many of the wounded taken from the ruins are in a crippled condition, and a number will probably die.

THE SOUTH.

The engineers on the Georgia railroad, belonging to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, struck for higher wages one day lately. Thirteen freight and two passenger trains were out on the road at the time.

The business portion of Magnolia, N. C., was destroyed by fire, one night last week. Nineteen buildings, including the railroad depot, telegraph and express offices, with their contents were burned. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

WASHINGTON.

A meeting of the creditors of ex-Gov. Shepherd was held lately. Ninety per cent. of the creditors were present, and unanimously agreed to extend for a period of five years their several claims. Mr. Shepherd has turned over all his property to the Hon. George Taylor, H. A. Willard, and Samuel Cross, as trustees, for the benefit of his creditors, but with the agreement that he is to have the management of the realization of his assets. The detailed statement of his affairs showed an excess of about \$500,000 of assets over liabilities. His friends confidently anticipate that he will be able to settle up his affairs long before the expiration of the time granted. The Congressional House Committee on Appropriations will meet on the 22d of November to prepare the bills for the next year. Col. Stevens, the clerk of the committee, has been at work a month or more, and has them nearly all in form, and he thinks the committee will have at least three bills ready for presentation by the time the House meets.

The following statement, says a special to the New York Evening Post, taken from the books of the Postoffice Department, shows the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and will form the basis of the annual report of the Postmaster General:

Receipts from all sources.....	\$28,644,197.50
Increase over last year.....	1,832,836.91
Expenditures of all kinds.....	\$3,763,487.58
Decrease from last year.....	\$47,821.87
Excess of expenditures over receipts.....	4,619,290.08
Excess of expenditures for previous years.....	6,472,126.99

Nearly the entire receipts of the department are derived from the sale of stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards, the receipts from these sources being \$26,879,512.10. Among the items of expenditure the following were the principal ones, viz:

Inland transportation.....	\$14,745,845.95
Compensation of Postmasters.....	7,397,997.91
Clerks for post-offices.....	3,480,730.15
Letter-carriers.....	1,980,730.15
Railway clerks.....	1,229,740.19
Manufacture of stamped envelopes.....	680,610.86
Postal cards and wrappers.....	230,123.28
Foreign mail transportation.....	1,230,123.28

The revenue from money-order business was \$120,000.

In the case of Admiral Porter and others, of the North Atlantic squadron, against the rams Texas and Beaufort, and ten other Confederate vessels, in which \$1,500,000 was claimed, a decree was issued last week in the District Court at Washington, declaring that for want of proof the captors are entitled to but one-half of the proceeds of the prizes, and that the value of the Texas was \$55,520, and the Beaufort \$12,000.

GENERAL.

The trial of the claim of Admiral Porter and the North Atlantic squadron for prize-money, growing out of the capture of Richmond, was begun recently before Judge Humphreys in Washington, D. C. About \$1,500,000 is involved in the controversy. The steamer Moche, belonging to a line of steamers running between Havana and Porto Rico, was seized by a number of the passengers, and the Captain and other officers killed. They then put the rest of the passengers on shore at Romero Key, Cuba, and put to sea.

The Western Wholesale Drug Association had a called meeting at St. Louis, recently, at which business of interest only to the members was transacted. A banquet was given by the local members at the Lindell Hotel.

The Methodist Episcopal Missionary Committee last week made the following appropriations: Japan, \$15,000; Arizona, \$2,000; contingent fund, \$25,000; incidental expenses, \$25,000; office expenses, \$14,000; and for disseminating missionary information, \$20,000.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for last week foot up a total of \$21,126,033.66, being about \$3,170,000 less than for the corresponding week of last year.

MULLINS and Hughes, the two men arrested in Chicago recently on the charge of attempting to despoil the tomb of Abraham Lincoln of its precious contents, were indicted by a special Grand Jury of Sangamon county for two separate crimes—attempted larceny and conspiracy—and each was committed in default of bail in the sum of \$11,000.

POLITICAL.

NEWFOUNDLAND advices report several shipwrecks with loss of crews. A brig drifted into Crow harbor, Fortune bay, with four of the crew dead and lashed to the rigging. Chicago elevators contain 2,812,742 bushels of wheat; 746,741 bushels of corn; 430,962 bushels of oats; 173,474 bushels of rye, and 967,366 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 5,140,285 bushels, against 2,555,296 bushels at this period last year.

The Legislature of Colorado has elected two United States Senators—Hon. J. B. Chaffee and Hon. A. M. Teller. They are both Republicans.

The official canvass of the vote in Ohio for President has been concluded, and it is found that Hayes' plurality over Tilden in that State was 7,516.

It was decided by the Louisiana Returning Board to admit five representatives of each party as spectators of its proceedings, and also to allow contestants to be represented by counsel at such times as the Board should designate for hearing arguments upon disputed questions. A similar provision as to publicity was made in South Carolina, the Canvassing Board having voted to allow a committee of Democrats and Republicans to be present. Complete returns from all the counties of Illinois give Hayes a majority over Tilden of 17,406.

The total vote of Ohio at the November election was 659,757, divided as follows for President: Hayes, 330,698; Tilden, 323,183; Cooper (Independent), 3,057; Smith (Prohibition), 1,636; Walker (Anti-Secret Society), 76; Hayes over Tilden, 7,516. The majority for Tilden in Maryland is officially reported at 19,799. The official majority for Hayes in Illinois is reported at 18,013. The Returning Board of the State of Louisiana met, in pursuance of law, on the 17th inst., at New Orleans, for the purpose of canvassing the vote of that State at the recent election. The only business transacted was the reception of a plea on the part of the Democratic candidates against the constitutionality of the acts of the board, and the forwarding of a communication to the visiting gentlemen of both parties, requesting the appointment of committees to be present at the count. In response to this communication the Democrats appointed the following to remain here and be present to witness the counting of the votes by the Returning Board: John M. Palmer, Illinois; Lyman Trumbull, Illinois; William Bigler, Pennsylvania; George B. Smith, Wisconsin; P. H. Watson, Ohio.

The count for President stood, Nov. 21, as shown in the table below, with Louisiana, 8 votes, and Florida, 4 votes, to be returned:

States.	Votes.	States.	Votes.
Alabama.....	10	New Jersey.....	9
Arkansas.....	6	New York.....	35
Connecticut.....	6	North Carolina.....	10
Delaware.....	3	Tennessee.....	12
Georgia.....	11	Texas.....	8
Indiana.....	15	Virginia.....	11
Kentucky.....	12	West Virginia.....	5
Maryland.....	8	Total.....	184
Mississippi.....	8		
Missouri.....	15		
States.	Votes.	States.	Votes.
California.....	6	New Hampshire.....	5
Colorado.....	3	Ohio.....	22
Illinois.....	21	Oregon.....	3
Iowa.....	11	Pennsylvania.....	29
Kansas.....	5	Rhode Island.....	4
Maine.....	5	Vermont.....	5
Massachusetts.....	13	Wisconsin.....	10
Michigan.....	11	South Carolina.....	7
Minnesota.....	5		
Nebraska.....	3	Total.....	178
Nevada.....	3		
Total electoral vote.....	369		
Necessary to a choice.....	185		

VIRGINIA'S majority for Tilden is 44,244. The majority in Alabama for the Tilden and Hendricks electors is 34,383.

FOREIGN.

GEN. MARTINEZ CAMPOS, now commanding the Spanish troops in Cuba, has issued a proclamation intended to test the loyalty of persons who have deserted from that army and joined the insurgents. The proclamation gives such men until Dec. 31 to return and take their old places in the Spanish army, failing in which they are threatened with death by the bullet in case they are captured thereafter. The Car has ordered the mobilization of the Russian army. A circular of Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Premier, to Russian representatives abroad, explaining this measure, says: "The Car does not wish war, and will, if possible, avoid it. He is, however, determined that the principles of justice which have been recognized as necessary by the whole of Europe shall be carried out in Turkey under efficacious guarantees."

A RUSSIA telegram from Constantinople says: "All the powers are stated to be in accord respecting the conference which is expected to commence its sitting at the end of November. The Porte has made some objection, but its adhesion appears certain, England having made urgent representations." The British steamer City of Manchester, from Liverpool for Calcutta, was sunk off Akayah, India, recently. All hands, except the Captain and steward, are supposed to be lost. The army which Russia will mobilize forthwith, or as rapidly as the state of the weather will permit, is stated to consist of 195,202 infantry,

25,788 cavalry, and 624 rifled cannon. It is also reported that Russia will not wait until April for her next year's contingent of 200,000 men, but will call them out at once.

A HAMBURG, Germany, dispatch says that the Public Prosecutor of that city has instituted proceedings against Ferdinand Keyn, late master of the German steamer Franconia, for manslaughter, in running down the British steamer Strathelyde, and causing the death of a number of persons through culpable negligence. Capt. Keyn was convicted in England for the same offense, but on appeal his sentence was quashed for want of jurisdiction.

A RUSSIA telegram from Calcutta states that later accounts say that 215,000 persons perished during the cyclone which passed through Eastern Bengal on the 31st of October. The Government is taking active steps for the relief of the distressed population of that district. The Extraordinary Grand Council of Turkey resolved, on the 17th, to accept the conference. It is stated that Midhat Pasha and Sanef Pasha will be the Turkish Plenipotentiaries.

A CALCUTTA dispatch of Nov. 20 gives the following account of the great tidal wave of Oct. 31: "Three large islands, namely, Hattiah, Sundee and Dakhan Shahabazhah, and numerous smaller islands included in Backergunge, Nookholy and Chittagong, were entirely submerged by the storm-wave of Oct. 31, as was also the mainland for five or six miles. These islands are all in or near the estuary of the River Megna. The largest, Dakhan Shahabazhah, was 500 square miles in extent. It had a population of about 240,000. Hattiah and Sundee together had about 100,000 population. Up to about 11 o'clock on the night of the 31st there were no signs of danger, but before midnight a wave swept over the country to the depth, in many places, of twenty feet, surprising the people in their beds. Dense groves of coconut and palm trees around the villages enabled many to save themselves by climbing among the branches. Some took refuge on the tops of their houses, but the water burst the houses asunder, and swept them out to sea. Some were carried thus across the channel, ten miles, to the Chittagong district, but the vast majority were never heard of again. The country is perfectly flat, and almost every one perished who failed to reach the trees. There is scarcely a household on the islands, and on the adjacent coast, but lost many members. The cattle are all drowned, the boats are swept away, and the means of communication with the other districts are destroyed. There is much distress among the survivors, which the Government is relieving. The Government Gazette says that wherever the storm-wave passed it is believed that not a third of the population survived. The islands have barely one-fourth of their former inhabitants. The stretch from the putrifying bodies is insufferable, and a general outbreak of the cholera is expected. A correspondent says that this fear is happily not yet realized, except in Nookholy, where the disease has appeared." The English steamer Windsor Castle has been lost near Cape Town, Africa. Passengers and crew saved. Her Majesty's gunboat Laving is reported lost in the great gale near Chafuo, China. No lives lost.

Narrow Escape.

A Denverite named Wolfe Loudner, recently returned from an Eastern trip, imparted to the reporter of the Rocky Mountain News the following incident of his journey: He was on his way west, on a train on the Chicago and Alton railroad on the night of the 6th inst., and had a berth on a sleeping car, all unconscious of danger, when the conductor awoke him and asked him to come out and see how narrowly he had escaped perdition. Wolfe followed him and found the train standing on the bridge that crosses the Mississippi at Louisiana, Mo. The conductor led him to the front of the engine, and there, several hundred feet from the shore, was a yawning chasm over 100 feet wide. The river had undermined the third pier from the shore, and still some distance from the draw, and it had gone down, carrying a whole section of the bridge with it. The time of night was 11:45, and the freight train had crossed safely at 11. The engineer gave the accustomed three whistles as he approached the bridge, and the position of the signal lights showed that the draw was shut. The engineer, whose name is P. McNamara, said that as he approached the bridge he was seized with a strong presentiment that all was not right. He could see no signal from the watchman, always kept on duty at the bridge, and proceeded very slowly. All at once, and he could not tell why he did it, the engineer reversed the engine and stopped his train. He got off to look ahead, and found the pilot within two feet of the yawning chasm. Another turn of the wheels and he never would have lived to tell the story, nor, in all probability, any of the hundred or more passengers in the five coaches, which would have inevitably plunged into the roaring torrent fifty feet below. It seems the watchman, who had passed over the bridge after the freight passed, had gone on a spree, and was found drunk in the city. The train was delayed until the next morning, and the passengers transferred.

How to Buy Meats.

To the housekeeper the question how to select meat, when she is purchasing for table use, is a puzzling one. Good and wholesome meat should be neither of a pale rosy or pink color, nor of a deep purple. The first denotes the diseased condition, the last proves the animal has died a natural death. Good meat has more of a marble look, in consequence of the branching of the veins which surround the adipose cells. The fat, especially of the inner organs, is always firm and suety, and never moist, while in general the fat from diseased cattle is flabby and watery, and more often resembles jelly or boiled parchment. Wholesome meat will always show itself firm and elastic to the touch, and exhibit no dampness, while bad meat will appear soft and moist, in fact, often more wet, so that the liquid substance runs out of the blood when pressed hard. Good meat has very little smell, while the unsound meat has a disagreeable, cadaverous smell, and diffuses a certain medicinal odor. Lastly, bad meat has the peculiarity that it shrinks considerably in the boiling; wholesome meat rather swells, and does not lose an ounce in weight.

WHAT A SMELL you have in your nose; it is all stopped up; get some of Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Balm. It soothes, heals and will cure any disease in your nose or throat. Trial boxes 50 cts. by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

WM. HICKS, of Battle Creek, was fined \$5 for jumping off a train of cars while in motion.

DRUMMOND & Lewis' shingle mill, at Manistee, working sixty-six hours, cut 1,401,000 shingles.

The St. Louis Herald says lumbermen's wages range from \$20 to \$24 per month for good men in the woods this season.

A LEROY man claims that he has not had a fair show when he is fined \$25 and costs for flogging his father. He says it never used to cost the old man a cent to flog him.

The Romeo Observer, remarking that the paper was delayed for the purpose of obtaining correct returns of the Presidential election, adds that it will never do the like again.

A MAN named Giles King, living at St. Louis, committed suicide one day last week by shooting himself through the head with a shot-gun. He was addicted to the use of liquor.

WILD turkeys are very plenty in Calhoun county. One party reports seeing a flock yesterday of fifty a few miles south of Battle Creek, and hunters are bringing them in in abundance.

MR. MARK HURD, of Marshall, has in his possession a large golden eagle, recently captured in that vicinity. It is a beautiful bird, and measures seven feet from tip to tip of the wings, and is easily domesticated.

A TRAMP went into Mr. Tombley's barn at Norris, and amused himself by lighting matches and smoking about the premises, and would not obey Mrs. T.'s order to leave until she drew a revolver and talked shoot.

ONE of the finest monuments in Marquette county has just been erected in the cemetery in memory of Thomas B. Mellen, one of the victims of the burning of the steamer St. Clair, on Lake Superior, last summer.

JAMES BRADLEY, of Au Gres town, went out on Saturday to look after a trap-gun set by him on the day previous, but caught his foot in the string and discharged the gun. Thirty-two buckshot lodged in his side, causing instant death.

MR. LITTLE is engaged in building an Opera House at Northville intended to seat 800 people. The lower story will be occupied as a dry-goods store. The building is to be of brick, with a stone foundation, and is expected to cost \$10,000.

THE Wexford Pioneer says that Charles Spencer, of the township of Antioch, while out hunting on Friday morning with some companions, tripped and discharged his gun, the load entering John Ramsey's thigh, inflicting an ugly, but not dangerous, wound.

St. John's Republican: Ethan Allen, 93 years of age, a second cousin of Ethan of Revolutionary fame, and father-in-law of Henry Walbridge and Hiram Stevenson, Esqs., of this village, was assisted to the polls and voted for Hayes and Wheeler at the late election in this township.

ALMERON NEWMAN, one of the first settlers in the Grand river valley, died recently at Portland, at the age of 73 years. He settled in Portland in 1836, held the office of Justice of the Peace from 1838 to 1873—thirty-five years—and was a member of the Legislature in 1858.

ONE night last week old Jimmy Orey, who keeps a small grocery store in Verona, and who lives alone, was robbed of \$70. The burglar effected an entrance through the window of the grocery, chloroformed the old man, carried his pants out doors and took the money out of his pocket.

THE old planing mill, corner of Jefferson and Tuscola streets, East Saginaw, was destroyed by fire one morning last week. The loss is \$8,000; insured for \$2,000. The property was formerly owned by the East Saginaw Manufacturing Company, but Charles A. Holmes had just come into possession of it on a mortgage. The fire was incendiary.

TWO FATAL accidents are reported from Oceola. John W. Hersy was killed the other day by a falling tree while chopping at McFarlane's lumber camp, and Edward Griffith, while digging a well three miles south of Ewart, was completely buried in the sand, which covered him to the depth of ten feet. After several hours' digging his body was taken out.

DETROIT Evening News: When a Wyandotte man opened a letter addressed to his care, but with the name of an unknown woman upon it, and found that it was meant for his wife, whom he had recently married, but who, by the letter, was shown to be the wife of another man also, he did not make a fuss over it, but just left that city so suddenly and silently that no one can find where he went.

A SERIOUS affray occurred in South Saginaw, last Sunday night. Officer Austin, of the police force, arrested two men fighting in a saloon, and was conveying them to the lock-up, when he was set upon by two desperadoes, who knocked him down several times and permitted the prisoners to escape. Help was obtained, and Monday Lynch, Kennedy and two others implicated were arrested and lodged in jail. The officer was badly bruised.

THE Ontonagon Miner says: "Capt. Hooper has returned home from Cleveland, whither he had been to consult with the officers of the Nonesuch Copper Mining Company. He reports that all of the indebtedness of the mine will be settled forthwith, and he is authorized to pay off everything. During the winter timber will be got out for a stamp-mill building, and in the spring they will commence the erection of a mill, the machinery for which they now own, having bought the mill now at the Union mine."

A SPECIAL from Flint says: "There seems to be a demand in this city since the election for an examination into the affairs of the institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind, which is located here. The last examination, which was conducted behind closed doors in the presence of certain members of the Legislature and a few others, and upon which examination no report was ever made, did not satisfy the people of Flint, who are now asking that a full examination may be had of the workings and management of the institution."

THE Mount Clemens Monitor says of the Hon. Giles Hubbard, whose decease in that village has been announced: "He was born in

Marbletown, N. Y., in January, 1817, and came to Mount Clemens in 1837, being at the time an invalid and possessor of \$30. He commenced the study of the law with Judge Thurston only and was admitted to the bar in 1842. In 1841-45 he was Postmaster. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1854; re-elected in 1855, also 1854 and 1858. Under Lincoln's administration he was appointed Collector, but, finding its duties too arduous in connection with his business, he resigned in favor of Dexter Muzzey. He was Senator in the State Legislature of 1865-6. In 1868 he was chosen a Presidential elector for this State.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Detroit Post writes as follows from Portland: "Mr. Almeron Newman, an old resident of this township, and one of the founders of this village, died at his residence in this village yesterday morning, in the 73d year of his age. The deceased was born in Gorham, Ontario county, N. Y., and came here in May, 1836, in company with his father and brother James, who still resides here. At the first township meeting held here, which was in April, 1838, Mr. Newman was elected Clerk and Justice of the Peace. The latter office he held continuously until his resignation in 1873—a period of thirty-five years. In 1858 he was elected Representative to the State Legislature. He was a member of the Universalist Church, and has done much in building up that denomination in this State. He was a warm friend of every project that would result in any good to the community in which he resided. He was much respected by all who knew him, and he leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss."

THE following table shows the total vote cast in several cities in the State, also in the "big village," at the late general election, as reported in our exchanges:

	Hayes.	Tilden.	Cooper.	Total.
Detroit.....	8,476	9,685	345	18,686
Grand Rapids.....	2,334	2,418	1,013	6,225
Bay City.....	1,358	1,565	13	2,936
East Saginaw.....	1,313	1,476	.....	2,789
Kalamazoo.....	1,452	1,332	.....	2,784
Adrian.....	994	1,033	.....	2,027
Flint.....	1,059	817	3	1,879
Lansing.....	979	890	3	1,878
Saginaw City.....	768	969	.....	1,677
Port Huron.....	768	773	.....	1,476
Ann Arbor.....	802	663	.....	1,465
Battle Creek.....	329	421	.....	1,189
Monroe.....	415	773	.....	1,188
Niles.....	477	588	.....	1,065
Marshall.....	455	551	.....	1,005
Negaunee.....	60	331	.....	393
Jonah.....	393	442	.....	665
Greenville.....	396	300	.....	696
Big Rapids.....	397	280	.....	677
Menominee.....	325	308	.....	630
Owasco.....	297	278	.....	565
Macomb.....	219	206	.....	435
St. Clair.....	158	175	.....	333

Detroit Prices Current.			
Wheat, white, per bu.....	\$ 1 10	@ 1 27	
Wheat, amber, per bu.....	1 05	@ 1 20	
Corn, per bu.....	50	@ 52	
Oats, per bu.....	35	@ 37	
Barley, per 100 lbs.....	90	@ 1 30	
Rye, per bu.....	60	@ 55	
Apples, per bri.....	75	@ 1 10	
Beans, unpicked, per bu.....	50	@ 1 30	
Beans, picked, per bu.....	50	@ 1 30	
Butter, per lb.....	20	@ 22	
Beeswax, per lb.....	28	@ 30	
Buckwheat flour, per 100 lbs.....	2 75	@ 2 85	
Cider, per gal.....	5	@ 7	
Dried apples, per lb.....	4	@ 4 1/2	
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.....	6 00	@ 6 50	
Eggs, per doz.....	22	@ 23	
Hops, per lb.....	5	@ 23	
Hay, timothy, per ton.....	8 00	@ 10 00	
Hay, mixed, per ton.....	5 00	@ 6 00	
Hay, marsh, per ton.....	5 00	@ 6 00	
Straw, per ton.....	5 00	@ 6 50	
Turkeys, dressed, per lb.....	11	@ 12	
Onions, per bu.....	35	@ 40	
Potatoes, per bu.....	75	@ 90	
Honey, comb, per lb.....	16	@ 17	
Chickens, per pair.....	30	@ 40	
Chickens, dressed, per lb.....	8	@ 9	
Turkeys, live, per lb.....	8	@ 9	
Tallow, per lb.....	7	@ 7 1/2	
Hides, per lb.....	5	@ 6	
Pelts, each.....	50	@ 1 25	
Wool, per lb, unwashed.....	20	@ 21	
Wool, fine washed.....	30	@ 33	
Wool, combing.....	35	@ 40	
Wood, soft, per cord.....	3 00	@ 4 00	
Wood, beech and maple.....	4 75	@ 5 00	
Wood, hickory.....	5 75	@ 6 00	

Nor one person in a dozen can tell the names of those whose busts are to be found on postage stamps. The bust on the one-cent stamp represents Franklin; two, Jackson; three, Washington; five, Taylor; six, Lincoln; seven, Stanton; ten, Jefferson; twelve, Clay; fifteen, Webster; twenty-four, Scott; thirty, Hamilton; ninety, Perry. The seven, twelve and twenty-four-cent stamps are not now issued, but many of them are now in circulation.

LOUISIANA.

The Correspondence in regard to the Canvass of the Vote.

The following address has been issued at New Orleans:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.
To the Hon. Stanley Matthews, James Garfield, John A. Logan, Wm. D. Kelley, John A. Kasson, J. Irwin Ditty, John H. Shoenberger, Wm. M. Everts, E. W. Stoughton, John A. Dix, and others:

The undersigned arrived here yesterday. They came in answer to a telegram from Hon. Abraham S. Hewitt, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, dated at New York, Nov. 10, 1876, as follows, viz: "The citizens of New Orleans urgently request that a delegation of prominent gentlemen come there at once to counsel peace and fair and honest returns. You are earnestly requested to be one of ten or fifteen gentlemen, all widely known, to meet at the Louisiana Galt House, on Saturday evening, proceeding directly south, or, if more convenient, meeting at the Charles Hotel, New Orleans, on Monday morning. Your prompt acceptance by telegraph is requested. This emergency appeals to your patriotism." The undersigned are informed you have come here at the request of the President of the United States to see that the Board of Canvassers make a fair count of the vote actually cast. While in the late canvass you gave your support to Hayes and Wheeler as candidates for President and Vice President, and the undersigned gave their support to Tilden and Hendricks for these offices. They feel assured that all good citizens of all parties regard an honest count and true returns of the vote actually cast of greater moment than the success of any candidate for office, and are ready to do all that honorable men should do to secure such return of the vote cast at the late election in the State of Louisiana, which assumes more than ever before a national importance, and upon which in this crisis may depend the very existence of constitutional government. The undersigned, therefore, in view of the unhappy controversies which have heretofore arisen from the action of the Returning Board of the State, where its action could not in any event change the result of a Presidential election, and in view of the desire of all good men that effect should be given to the will of the majority as lawfully expressed, respectfully ask you, or such of you as are present, to meet and confer with them personally or through committees, as may be deemed most wise, in order that such influence as we possess may be exerted in behalf of such a canvass of the votes actually cast as by its fairness and impartiality shall command the respect and acquiescence of the American people of all parties. Yours respectfully,

John M. Palmer, Lyman Trumbull, William R. Morrison, Illinois; Samuel J. Randall, A. C. Curtin, Wm. Bigler, Pennsylvania; J. E. McDonald, Indiana; J. R. Doolittle, Geo. B. Smith, Wisconsin; Geo. W. Julian, John Love, Indiana; Henry Watterson, J. W. Stevenson, R. M. McHenry, Kentucky; Oswald Ottendorfer, New York; J. B. Stallo, Ohio; Lewis V. Bogy, James O. Broadhead, C. Gibson, Missouri; John Lee Carroll, Wm. F. Hamilton, Maryland; W. S. Sumner, Connecticut.

THE REPLY.

The following is the reply of the Republicans to the communication from the Democrats inviting a conference:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10, 1876.
To Hon. John M. Palmer, Lewis V. Bogy, Lyman Trumbull, James O. Broadhead, W. R. Morrison, and others, present at the request of the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee: GENTLEMEN: The majority of the undersigned, to whom your note of the 14th inst. was addressed, only arrived in this city yesterday evening. We have, therefore, been unable to reply until this morning, and can only regret that your communication should have been given to the press immediately upon its delivery, and without the possibility of an answer accompanying. You remark that we came at the request of the President to see that the Board of Canvassers make a fair count of the votes actually cast, and ask that we meet and confer in order "that such an influence as we possess may be exerted on behalf of such canvass of the votes actually cast as by its fairness and impartiality shall command the respect and acquiescence of the American people of all parties." We join heartily with you in counsels of peace, and in the expression of an earnest desire for a perfectly honest and just declaration of the results of the recent election in Louisiana by its lawfully constituted authorities, and we may add that we know of no reason to doubt that such a declaration will be made; but we do not see the propriety or utility of a conference on the basis and subject to the limitations you propose, for we have no such duty imposed on us, and, as suggested by the clause of your note first quoted, we are at most requested to be witnesses of what shall occur in the canvass of the votes, without power or legal influence over the result, or over the means by which, under the laws of Louisiana, the result is determined. We cannot doubt that you, upon reflection, will concur with us. We are here as private citizens, with no official powers. We, therefore, cannot supersede or modify any laws of this State, nor have we any right to control or influence any of its officers as to the manner in which they shall perform the ministerial or judicial duties imposed upon them by its law, and should we, being strangers and without official functions, attempt this, we should be condemned by the people of every State in the Union for an improper interference with local administration.

The following extract from the laws of Louisiana shows the Canvassing Board is expressly required in certain cases to exercise judicial as well as ministerial functions:

Sec. 3. That in such canvass and compilation the returning officers shall observe the following order: They shall compile, first, the statements from all polls or voting-places at which there shall have been a fair, free and reasonable registration and election. Whenever from any poll or voting-place there shall be received the statement of any Supervisor of Registration, or Commissioner of Election, in form as required by Art. 26 of this act, an affidavit of three or more citizens of any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences which prevented or tended to prevent a fair, free and peaceable vote of all qualified electors entitled to vote at such poll or voting-place, such returning officers shall not canvass the count or compile the statements from such poll or voting-place until such statements from all the other polls or voting-places shall have been canvassed and compiled. The returning officers shall then proceed to investigate the statements of riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbances, bribery, or corrupt influences at any such poll or voting-place, and if, from the evidence of such statement, they shall be convinced that such riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbances, bribery, or corrupt influences did not materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at such poll or voting-place, or did not prevent a sufficient number of qualified voters thereat from registering or voting to materially change the result of the election, then, and not otherwise, said returning officers shall canvass and compile the vote of such poll or voting-place with those previously canvassed or compiled; but, if the said returning officers shall not be fully satisfied thereof, it shall be their duty to examine further testimony in regard thereto, and to take and they shall have power to send for and examine papers (if after such examination, the said returning officers shall be convinced that said riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbances, bribery, or corrupt influences did materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at such poll or voting-place, or did prevent a sufficient number of the qualified electors thereat from registering and voting to materially change the result of the election, then the said returning officers shall not canvass or compile the statements of the votes at such poll or voting-place, but shall exclude it from those returns; provided, that any person interested in said election by reason of being a candidate for place shall be allowed a hearing before such returning officers upon making application within the time allowed for the forwarding of returns of said election.

Hence, if there are any facts requiring the judgment of the board upon the validity of any election or returning as affected by such

frauds or violence, it would be a manifest interference with State rights and local self-government for persons like ourselves, without official right, to attempt to influence or control its judicial election. Had a corresponding board in the State of New York in 1868 been authorized to pass upon the fraudulent returns of votes of the city of New York in that year, and a delegation of citizens of Louisiana, however respectable, attempted to influence its judicial action upon the facts presented to it under the laws of that State, such attempt would have been universally condemned. If the duties of the Canvassing Board of Louisiana were merely ministerial or clerical, as in the case of any officer charged by law with the duty of verifying and declaring the result of any election, and investigating, with no discretion, as when the President of the Senate counts and declares the votes of electors of the several States in the election of President and Vice President under the constitution of the United States, a different case would be presented. It is, in our judgment, vital to the preservation of constitutional liberty that the habit of obedience to the forms of law should be sedulously inculcated and cultivated, and that the resort to extra-constitutional modes of redress for even actual grievances should be avoided and condemned as revolutionary, disorganizing, and tending to disorder and anarchy.

To reduce the whole question, therefore, to the mere clerical duty of counting the votes actually cast, as proposed by you, in distinction from votes legally cast and returned, irrespective of the question whether they are fraudulently or violently cast, or otherwise vitiated, involves a nullification of the provisions of the laws of Louisiana which have already been adjudicated as valid by the Supreme Court, and would be wholly unjustifiable here as well as in any other State of the Union which has provided laws to protect the rights of voters and the purity of the ballot. We cannot, therefore, concur in your proposition for a conference on that basis. Very respectfully,

John Sherman, Stanley Matthews, J. A. Garfield, Ohio; Wm. D. Kelley, Pennsylvania; John A. Kasson, Iowa; E. W. Stoughton, New York; C. Irwin Ditty, Maryland; J. H. Van Allen, New York; Eugene Hale, Maine; M. S. Quay, Pennsylvania; Will Cumbach, Indiana; J. E. Rogers, Job E. Stevenson, Ohio; John Coburn, Law Wallace, Indiana; J. M. Tuttle, W. A. McGrew, J. W. Chapman, W. R. Smith, Iowa; Abner Taylor, S. R. Haven, J. M. Beardsley, C. B. Farwell, Illinois; Sidney Clark, J. C. Wilson, Kansas.

A REJOINER.

The following was issued by the visiting Democrats from the North:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.
To the Hon. John Sherman, Stanley Matthews, J. A. Garfield, Wm. D. Kelley, John A. Kasson, E. W. Stoughton, C. Irwin Ditty, J. H. Van Allen, Eugene Hale, M. S. Quay, Will C. Cumbach, E. S. Noyes, Job E. Stevenson, John Coburn, Lawrence Wallace, John Tuttle, M. A. McGrew, J. A. Chapman, Wm. R. Smith, Abner Taylor, S. R. Haven, J. M. Beardsley, C. B. Farwell, Courtlandt Parker, Sidney Clark, J. C. Wilson:

GENTLEMEN: We are in receipt of your answer to our letter of the 14th inst., in which you inform us of your determination not to confer with us for the purpose of exerting such influence as we may possess in behalf of such a canvass of the votes actually cast at the election in Louisiana as by its fairness and impartiality shall command the respect and acquiescence of all parties. We sincerely regret this failure of our attempt to secure the co-operation of the citizens from other States in the furtherance of the purpose which, as we supposed, had brought them hither at this juncture. We regret it all the more because your refusal to confer and co-operate with us appears to be based upon a serious misapprehension of the language no less than the spirit of our communication. It can hardly have escaped your notice that our statement of the result to be attained by the co-operative action which we sought to bring about, was a simple reproduction of the language of President Grant—in his recent order to Gen. Sherman. That language was deliberately used, no doubt, in view of the fact about which, as we conceive, there can be no dispute, that the first and most essential prerequisite to an honest and just declaration of the result of the recent election in Louisiana is a fair and impartial canvass of the votes actually cast, and it seems to us that you do the President injustice in supposing that in speaking of the votes actually cast he meant votes illegally cast, as you certainly do us injustice by the imputation of a desire to insist upon such a narrow and vicious interpretation.

In our judgment the expression "votes actually cast" of a necessity designates votes legally cast, and, as a consequence, of such votes only did we desire to secure a fair and impartial canvass. We beg leave to say, therefore, that you are mistaken in the belief that we sought unduly to narrow the basis on which we invited your co-operative action, and you are no less in error in attributing to us a purpose to interfere with the legal authorities of the State in the discharge of their duties, to claim rights and to arrogate to ourselves powers which we do not possess. In writing our letter we were fully aware that both the organization and action, whether judicial or ministerial, of the Returning Board of Louisiana, were beyond any authoritative control from without, and that it would be the height of arrogance and folly to attempt to alter the laws of a State of which we are not citizens, or to obtrude our interpretation of those laws upon those whose duty it is to administer them; but we had supposed, nevertheless, that there was an influence that might be rightfully exerted, even by citizens of this republic who are strangers in this State, and we had taken it for granted that your presence here, in response to the suggestion of the President, was a recognition of this fact. We had supposed that it was not improper for us to remind the authorities of this State, by our mere presence at least, that there are certain rules of fairness and justice which underlie all constitutions and laws, and upon whose observance must depend the acquiescence of the people of all parties in the declared result of the Louisiana election. Rules such as these: That no one can judge in his own case; that the decision in any contest ought not to depend upon the mere arbitrament of one of the parties thereto; that before such a decision is made both parties ought to be fully and fairly heard; that all questions of law ought to be decided in conformity with its established general principles, and all questions of fact upon evidence duly presented and weighed, are rules of universal recognition in all the States of the Union. The trial of causes involving public interest at least ought to be public, and all the proceedings resorted to for the purpose of determining the issues in the present electoral contest ought by their manifest impartiality to disarm the suspicion that the forms of law have been perverted into instruments for the violation of its spirit. In this connection we may be permitted to observe that while undoubtedly, as you say, a sedulous inculcation and cultivation of the habits of obedience to the forms of law is vital to the preservation of constitutional liberty, it is no less important that a refusal to yield such obedience be not provoked by using these forms as the means of subverting the very ends for which they were designed. Without undertaking to question the sincerity of the belief which you are at pains to express that you know of no reason to doubt that the Louisiana Returning Board will make a perfectly honest and just declaration of the results of the recent election in Louisiana, we deem it not improper to remind you that the presence in this city of so many citizens from all parts of the Union at this moment seems to be evidence of a widely prevalent distrust of the action of this board, and that such distrust has this foundation at least, that the constitution of the board has not been changed since its returns were set aside by a Congressional committee of which the Republican candidate for Vice

Presidency was a member, and this distrust is not unnatural in view of the fact that as we understand one of the members of the Returning Board is a candidate voted for at the recent election, another the holder of an office of profit and trust by the appointment of the present Executive of the national Government, while all the members of the board are believed to be in affiliation with but one of the parties to the present political contest. In view of all this it is hardly necessary to add that the terms of our letter were not designed to prejudice the question whether the functions of the Returning Board were judicial or ministerial, or both, but simply to invite you to see with us that, whatever may be the character of these functions, they are openly, fairly and honestly discharged, and while we thus refrained from any attempt at stating or construing the laws of Louisiana, we deemed it equally irrelevant to the subject of our correspondence with you to allude to the duties devolving upon officers other than the constituents of the Louisiana Returning Board under the laws and constitution of the United States. Whether, as you observe by way of illustration, under the constitution the President of the Senate both counts and declares the votes of the electors of the several States, his duties being purely ministerial, and not subject to the control of Congress, or whether, as has been the practice for more than eighty years, a practice inaugurated by men some of whom had been among the framers of the constitution, the votes are to be counted under the direction and control of the Senate and House of Representatives, is a question upon the discussion of which we deem it no part of our duty to enter. In conclusion, permit us to say that, notwithstanding your refusal to co-operate, we still cherish the hope that the Returning Board, warned by the history of the past, and conscious that its actions are being observed by the whole world, will discharge its delicate duty with such circumspection, fairness and impartiality as will give satisfaction to the American people. To this end we will continue to labor. Should a different result follow the action of the board, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that while you have taken the responsibility of declining to act with us, we have done all in our power to avert the consequences which may follow. Very respectfully,

Lyman Trumbull, John M. Palmer, Wm. R. Morrison, Illinois; Samuel J. Randall, A. G. Curtin, Wm. Bigler, Pennsylvania; J. R. Doolittle, Geo. B. Smith, Wisconsin; J. E. McDonald, Geo. W. Julian, M. D. Manson, John Love, Indiana; Henry Watterson, J. W. Stevenson, R. M. McHenry, Kentucky; Oswald Ottendorfer, New York; J. B. Stallo, Ohio; Lewis V. Bogy, James O. Broadhead, C. Gibson, Missouri; John Lee Carroll, Wm. F. Hamilton, Maryland; W. G. Sumner, Connecticut; P. H. Watson, Ohio; J. R. Caudert, New York.

THE FINAL LETTER.

The Northern Republicans in Louisiana made the following reply to the Democratic note of the 17th:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.
To the Hon. J. M. Palmer, Lyman Trumbull, W. R. Morrison, Samuel J. Randall, A. G. Curtin, William Bigler, J. R. Doolittle, George B. Smith; J. E. McDonald, George W. Julian, M. D. Manson, John Love, Henry Watterson, J. W. Stevenson, Henry D. McHenry, Oswald Ottendorfer, J. B. Stallo, L. V. Bogy, James O. Broadhead, C. Gibson, John Lee Carroll, W. F. Hamilton, W. G. Sumner, P. H. Watson, F. R. Conder.

GENTLEMEN: We are gratified to learn that we have misapprehended the language and spirit of your communication of Nov. 14, and that we were in error in attributing to you a purpose to interfere with the legally constituted authorities in this State in the discharge of their duties. Perhaps this misapprehension was the natural result of the language employed. Your request was to "meet and confer with you, either personally or through committees, in order that such influence as we possess may be exerted in behalf of such canvass of the votes actually cast as by its fairness and impartiality shall command the respect and acquiescence of the American people." This, as we understand it, was a request to co-operate with you for the purpose of influencing the action of the Returning Board in the discharge of its duties. The President had requested us to attend here to witness, not to influence such canvass, and knows that such request by him was not intended to limit to witnessing the count of the votes actually cast but the entire proceedings of the board in reaching a result as to the votes legally cast to be counted. We are gratified to learn that you concur with the President and with us in this understanding. You also state you are "fully aware that both the organization and action, either judicial or ministerial, of the Returning Board of Louisiana was beyond any authoritative control from without, and that it would be the height of arrogance and folly to attempt to alter the laws of a State of which we are not citizens, or to obtrude our interpretation of the laws upon those whose duty it is to administer them." We may, therefore, as we think, assume that you will agree with us that it would be arrogance equally to attempt by our concerted action to influence the proceedings or result of the courts of justice or of boards acting judicially, and hence we are gratified at being able, from the language and tenor of your letter, to assume that you did not wish to confer with us for the purpose of influencing the action of the Returning Board, but only to secure such co-operation on our part as would enable us jointly with yourselves to witness the proceedings throughout. A conference for such a purpose would now seem to be unnecessary, as we learn from a communication just received from the board, which appears to us to accomplish what by your explanatory note you desire to attain by the proposed conference. We will add that it is very apparent that if your wish is to see a fair and honest expression of the electoral vote of Louisiana, there is no difference between ourselves and you except as to our conduct in reference to that result. You have proposed a conference and active associated influence. This we regard as beyond our duty or our privilege as individuals. We shall be happy at all times to confer with you, and as individuals to co-operate in whatever shall be right, but concerted action for the purpose of influencing an official board we hold to be beyond our privilege, and we shall hope that all may come to pass which good citizens can wish without the use of any such means. We remain, gentlemen, very respectfully,

John Sherman, Stanley Matthews, J. A. Garfield, Ohio; E. W. Stoughton, J. Van Allen, New York; W. D. Kelley, Pennsylvania; Job E. Stevenson, Ohio; Eugene Hale, Maine; J. M. Tuttle, J. W. Chapman, William R. Smith, W. A. McGrew, Iowa; Sidney Clark, J. C. Wilson, Kansas; C. B. Farwell, Abner Taylor, J. M. Beardsley, S. R. Haven, Illinois; John Coburn, Will Cumbach, Indiana; J. Irwin Ditty, Maryland.

The Vengeance of a Fly.

A poor man died a few years ago in the hospital at Paris from a carbuncle produced by the poisonous puncture of a fly. Deceased informed some friends that one night a large green fly kept him awake with its buzzing; to punish it he plucked off three of its legs and let it fly free. Four days afterwards he fell asleep after his breakfast and was awakened by a sting on his cheek; he raised his hand to the spot and picked off the insect that had been sucking his flesh, and found it to be the very fly that had been mutilated. This time he crushed it past surgery, but forgot his wound till mortification set in and resulted in death.

SINGERS AND PREACHERS in danger of losing voice, can be cured by this new principle, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules. They cure Coughs, Consumption, &c. Trial boxes 25 cts. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

CLOSE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Some Previous Interesting Contests.

(From the Boston Traveller.)

Should the successful candidate owe his triumph to his having received the favors of a small State or two, he would not stand alone in the list of our consular, for more than one man has been made the President of the United States by a meager majority—cast either in the Electoral College, or at the polls, or at both places. Our first contested Presidential election, in 1796-97, was decided so closely that the change of two electoral votes would have placed Thomas Jefferson, instead of John Adams, at the head of the nation, as Washington's immediate successor. Mr. Adams had 71 votes, and Mr. Jefferson 68. One of Mr. Adams' votes came from Virginia, and another from North Carolina; and had those two votes been given for Mr. Jefferson, he would have had 70 votes, and Mr. Adams 69—and the Virginian would have been elected by one majority. One of the electoral votes for Mr. Adams, chosen in Maryland, was obtained by only four majority; and had it been secured for Mr. Jefferson, he would have had 69 votes, and Mr. Adams 70—and the latter would have been elected by one majority. There were 138 electoral votes at that time, or about 47 less than one-half the present number; so that, should the successful candidate on the 7th of November, 1876, receive eight majority in the Electoral College, he would be elected about as well as John Adams was elected, 80 years since. Considering who and what John Adams was, eight majority would be nothing to be ashamed of on the part of either of our candidates—and nothing to be proud of, it must be added. Mr. Jefferson defeated President Adams in 1800-01, when he had 73 electoral votes, and the President 65, or a majority of eight, equal to about 20 majority in 1876-77. In 1812-13, a change of 20 votes in the colleges would have prevented the re-election of President Madison, who received 123 electoral votes, while De Witt Clinton got 89. In 1836-37, Mr. Van Buren would have failed of an election had there been a change in 23 electoral votes, as he had but 22 over the number necessary to a choice—and Pennsylvania, having 30 such votes, gave him but a small popular majority. A change of 3,000 in that State's popular vote would have defeated him in the colleges, by sending 30 Whig electors to the Pennsylvania college. As it was, Col. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, was defeated in the colleges, because Virginia would not support him, her 23 votes being given for William Smith, of Alabama. Col. Johnson was chosen by the Senate, the only instance of the kind known in our history. Great as were the popular majority and the electoral majority given for Gen. Harrison in 1840-41, he would have been defeated in the colleges had it been possible to change some eight or nine thousand votes in the four States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maine and New Jersey. Those States cast 88 electoral votes, which, added to the 60 such votes that Mr. Van Buren received, would have given him just the number necessary to a choice; and yet there would have been a popular majority of more than 100,000 against him. The four States named gave a popular vote of almost 900,000, though their united majorities for Gen. Harrison did not much exceed 16,000—New York giving him rather more than 130,000, New Jersey about 2,300, Maine 410, and Pennsylvania 343. It was very close work, and there would have been great trouble had the Democratic vote been so increased as to defeat Gen. Harrison in the colleges, after the people had so decidedly indicated their preference for him at the polls. Some men feared that there would be a pronouncement. At the election of 1844-45, Mr. Polk was chosen to the Presidency through the aid of the New York electors, who were 36 in number; and as Mr. Polk had 170 votes, and the number necessary to a choice was 138—the whole number of electors being 275—he would have had 134 votes had New York decided against him. Mr. Clay had 105 votes; and, had he received New York's vote, he would have been chosen by 141 votes, or by a majority of only five votes. The Democratic popular majority in New York was small—about 5,000, we think; so that a small change there would have substituted Mr. Clay for Mr. Polk as President, and thus have changed the whole current of our political history for the last thirty-two years. The Whigs attributed their defeat in the Empire State, first, to the action of the Liberal party in running Mr. Birney for the Presidency; and, secondly, to Democratic fraudulent voting in New York city. It is probable that they were right, and that the two things were more than they could stand; but it never required much to kill the Whigs as politicians, for they were always on the verge of committing suicide.

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL.—This standard liniment has been before the people for over forty years, it having been first manufactured in 1833, and it is safe to assert that no preparation in the market has so fully stood the test of time, and been received with such universal favor as the Gargling Oil. It is found in nearly every household in this country, and is also sold extensively in Europe. From a very small beginning the Gargling Oil Company has been obliged to steadily increase its facilities for manufacturing, and now employs an army of men, and occupies magnificent buildings of its own. Much of the success of the company is due to the careful and efficient management of Mr. John Hodge, who for some time has held the responsible position of Secretary, and who is also the proprietor of the Hodge Opera House, one of the finest buildings in Lockport, N. Y. The Gargling Oil is for sale at all the drug stores.—Quincy (Ill.) Whig.

Washing Day.

It was Tuesday morning when Mrs. Waite stepped in at her neighbor's house to borrow a bit of beeswax for her flatirons. They were getting a little rough, she said, "and would stick to the starched clothes."

"Why, Mrs. Sheldon, are you all through with your washing and ironing, and seated down to dress-making? You have quite the start of me."

"I have not washed this week at all," said Mrs. Sheldon, as she broke off a piece of yellow wax from a large lump, and wrapped it up for her neighbor. "I never wash on Monday, unless in some very urgent case."

"Indeed! How differently people plan their work! My husband says he 'does believe that if Monday came on Sunday, I would wash.' I must wash on Monday, rain or shine."

"It always seemed to me a very inconvenient day, with little to recommend it except the traditions of our mothers and grandmothers. It needs considerable preparation beforehand, and no woman should make such preparation on the Sabbath. It is generally the hard work of the week in most families, and when one starts the week wearied out, the whole remaining housework is apt to drag as the days wear on. My plan is to begin my principal sewing work on Monday morning; as, for instance, this suit for Minnie. We brought out our patterns as soon as the breakfast dishes were washed on Monday, and cut and fitted it, and had all the seams run on the machine before time to get the dinner. After dinner we worked briskly, and finished the under and upper skirts; so to-day we have nothing but the basque to make. That will leave us plenty of time to gather up all the clothes this evening and put in soak those that need it."

"To-morrow the washing will be quite a rest to us after our two days of steady sewing. I always find I can accomplish much more sewing by pursuing this plan, and that I can work off the washing much more comfortably by doing it on Wednesday. This gives me ample time for the ironing and mending before the week is out. I learned the fashion from a neighbor who had trained a large family of girls to work with her at tailor's work. They always did their washing on Wednesday, and said it was quite a rest, coming in the middle of the week, but it tired them all out when they undertook it on Monday. I believe the majority of housekeepers would find it a much more convenient day if they would only fairly make the experiment."

"I dare say you are right, but it is such a time-honored custom that few have the courage to change. Do you find it an advantage to soak your clothes over night?"

"It suits me better. I assort the clothes very carefully and put the finest by themselves in clean warm water. I rarely use soap in the water, as there are so many stains that are 'set' by it. I put the coarser articles in a tub by themselves. In the morning I pour off the water in which they have soaked, and pour on nice warm suds, and I find they wash so easily, I hardly care for a washing-machine. Washing is really one of the fine arts when you go about it right. It is a great help to have your wash ready to begin at once, as soon as your fire is built in the morning. It seems to consume the best of the time when you have to hunt up your clothes and set out your tubs, and assort the articles after you get up in the morning. The girls and I usually rise a half an hour earlier on washing day, so as to get a good start. We have everything out usually by 10 o'clock."

"We are glad to get through by 3 o'clock," said the other, "and we have no more in the family than you. But we have very large washings."

"We do not stint ourselves in fresh suits in summer. I tell the girls as we do our own laundry work we can afford it. If we had to hire it done, or to hear a hired girl fret about it, we might feel differently. When you are your own servant you can afford to be served as well as you please. It is the way to true independence in living. Since my girls have grown old enough to help me I have been happy to dispense with any other help. While they were small it was different. By saving my strength then, and always keeping help when I needed, I am able to do my own work with comfort and real pleasure."

"I wish that all our daughters were as helpful as yours," said the other, suppressing a sigh.

"Did I ever give you my recipe for washing fluid?" said Mrs. Sheldon. "I am sure you would find it a great help. It saves me a good deal of rubbing, and does the clothes no harm. I have used it for seventeen years, which I think is a very good test."

"Take one pound of washing soda, one-fourth of a pound of unslaked lime, or a small teaspoonful of white-wash, and pour on one gallon of boiling water. When clear, pour off into a jar and use one teaspoonful to a boiler of clothes. The worst stains will bleach out in one such boiling. I do not rub clothes very hard when I use this preparation, and they come out beautifully white."

"Thank you very much, Mrs. Sheldon—it is a very easy recipe to try. I intend to try your whole plan next week and see if I cannot lighten this hard work, for I must own the washing is the bugbear of the week with me, and I think it is with most housekeepers."

THE Australian Eucalyptus Globulus promises to be profitable timber in the South of Ireland. At Muckross, Killarney, there are specimens thirty to forty feet high, which have never been injured by frost, and in Wicklow a proprietor finds it succeeds so well, that he contemplates extensive plantations of it. If it can only be induced to take to bog soil, it will be invaluable to the country.

SAN FRANCISCO lady rifle-shots adopt the Creedmoor posture.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1876.

THE THREAT OF WAR IN EUROPE.

The news from Europe grows more and more ominous, and it is evident now that both in England and Russia war is anticipated pretty confidently. The Czar's reply to Lord Beaconsfield's ill-judged after-dinner speech has been followed by orders for war preparations on a considerable scale, and a Reuter dispatch reports that the Russian Prime Minister has issued a circular in which he says: "The Czar does not wish war, and will, if possible, avoid it. He is, however, determined that the principles of justice which have been recognised as necessary by the whole of Europe shall be carried out in Turkey under efficacious guarantees." It is not always easy to construe diplomatic language correctly and confidently, but this appears to mean that the Czar would like to have his own way in dealing with Turkey without fighting anybody, but that he means to have his own way at all events, and is ready to fight any power that shall see fit to object.

The Russian preparations for war are promptly met by English preparations. Recruiting has begun in the British navy; the gunboats at Portsmouth have been ordered to get ready for sea; engineer officers have been sent to Constantinople; and we hear of significant activity in the British army.

Precisely what course affairs may take in any contingency it is not possible to say. The London Times suggests that at the expiration of the armistice Russia may take up the war, disclaiming any purpose to take Turkish territory to herself, or to do anything more than secure good government for the Slavic provinces. In that case, the Times says, England would find no pretext for interference, and Russia might win territory for an independent Serbia and an independent Roumania south of the Danube and receive in exchange a cession of territory in the North.

The problem is complicated in whatever way we may look at it. If Russia shall invade Turkey the question first in order will be whether or not England will make common cause with the Turk. It seems probable that she will be forced to do so, but is not certain. If she does accept the arbitration of war will she have an ally in Austria? Dispatches received lately indicate that this is probable, but the probability may fail. On the other hand it is rumored that in the event of war Russia will have her resources taxed by the necessity of keeping down the discontented Poles, unless Germany's sympathetic neutrality shall accomplish that result, and the not less discontented people whom she has brought under her sway in Central Asia. In a word, there is room for all sorts of speculation upon the probable events of the future, and speculation of all sorts is rife in every capital in Europe.

It is still possible that the difficulty may be adjusted by peaceful means, and that the menace of war may pass away as other menaces have done. A conference is still talked of, and it is still possible that a conference shall be agreed upon, although the disposition on both sides to impose conditions upon it greatly lessens the confidence of persons who cling to it as the only hope of peace. Meantime the armistice has only about a month more to run.

If war shall come there is little reason to doubt the truth of Lord Beaconsfield's boast, that England is better prepared for the struggle than her adversary is. Her financial resources are ample, while the finances of Russia are, to say the least, in an embarrassed condition; but, on the other hand, the autocratic system gives to the government at St. Petersburg a well-nigh limitless power of taxation, particularly while the war feeling is strong among the people who must bear the burden. There is an anti-Turkish feeling in England, to be sure, but it is not an anti-English feeling, and there is no reason to believe that it would in the least embarrass the government if the issue was fairly joined between Great Britain and Russia.

—N. Y. Bee. Post.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

I, John J. Bagley, Governor of the State of Michigan, do recommend to the People of this State the observance of Thursday, November 30th, as a day of thanksgiving. Standing upon the threshold of the second century of our National life, let us in our places of worship and by our firesides on that day, gratefully acknowledge the tender watchfulness and enfolding care of our Heavenly Father, that has so blessed us in the past, and highly resolve to deserve by noble deeds, good lives, and charity one for another, its abiding presence with us in the centuries to come.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Lansing, this fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the United States the one hundred and first.

JOHN J. BAGLEY.
By the Governor.
E. G. D. HOLZEN, Secretary of State.

The census of Rhode Island, taken last year and just published, shows that the population of the State is 258,330, of which the city of Providence contains 100,675.

The Eucalyptus tree is doing wonders in purifying the pestilential Roman campaign. This tree grows 15 or 20 feet high the wood is hard, and the leaves have a most remarkable absorbing power. It originated in Australia, and both there and in many other parts of the world where it has been cultivated, malarial fevers have been entirely destroyed by its action. An elixir has been prepared from it which is a remedy for fever, and it also exempts vineyards from the attacks of noxious insects—not from the phylloxera, however.

The New York World has been purchased by E. B. Wesley, republican, one of the founders of the New York Times and of the short-lived daily, The Republic, and owner of the Westminster hotel and other valuable property. Wesley is heavily interested in South Carolina and other southern bonds. He has put out Bangs, the auctioneer, who was so long the publisher, and taken the reins himself, Hurlbut, it is supposed, will still edit it.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Scurvy and Diseases of the Skin, Fever, restless sleep, foul stomach, tainted breath, languor, depression of spirits, always attendant on the worst cases of cutaneous eruptions, are speedily and radically removed by these medicines—the ointment cleanses the skin, and the Pills purify the blood, stimulate the liver, and promote digestion. 25 cents per box or pot.

Special Notices.

I keep constantly on hand a full assortment from the cheapest Coffin to the finest Casket.
41-6w S. REIDSEMA.

ATTENTION!

To those who have bet Huts on election. D. Bertsch is the place to get them cheap. He keeps the best assortment in this city.

I keep a large assortment of Boy's Sleighs and Hobby-horses and sell them cheap.
41-6w S. REIDSEMA.

All owing the late firm of J. M. Reidsema & Son are hereby requested to come and settle at once with me and save costs.
41-6w S. REIDSEMA.

New Advertisements.

Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
—OF—
Allegan and Ottawa Counties.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Allegan and Ottawa counties will be held at the office of the Secretary of said company, at Allegan, on Tuesday, the 5th day of December, A. D. 1876, at ten o'clock a. m. of said day, for the purpose of electing officers, receiving the report of the officers for the past year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN B. DUMONT, Pres't.
IRA CHICHESTER, Sec'y.
41-2w

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

HOUSE TO RENT.

THE house and garden owned and lately occupied by Mr. Cornelius Vorst on River Street South, can be rented on reasonable terms by applying to Henry D. Post at his office on Eighth Street near River.

NOTICE!

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

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

Now offers his complete stock of Goods consisting of

Furniture,
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Wall Paper,
Window Shades,
Feathers & Feather Beds,

—AT—
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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

SIMON REIDSEMA.
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 18, 1876.

First Ward Grocery House.

New Firm! New Goods! New Prices!

At the Store formerly occupied by

Slooter & Higgins, Cor. 8th & Fish St.

Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Syrup, Tobacco, Etc.

At prices that will astonish the best buyers in Holland City.

No tricks or bates—Honest weights and measures to all.

We buy goods and produce for cash and with a small profit added we offer the same for

CASH ONLY.

Our stock consists of a greater variety and better quality than has heretofore been sold in this city. We have aimed, in making our selections, to get

ONLY PURE GOODS.

The adulteration of food has been so extensively carried on that it has been next to an impossibility for a consumer to get that which is fit to eat, and the strong competition in business has increased the demand for impure goods, and the result is that nine out of every ten merchants keep mostly impure goods. We think the citizens demand better goods and are in for REFORM—and we are the first to make the start, we hope to be encouraged with a portion of your patronage.

We ask the People of Holland and vicinity to GIVE US A CALL.

We take Pleasure in showing goods, and strive to keep our store and goods clean. NO OLD STOCK TO DISPOSE OF.

The Goods are all NEW AND PURE.

We think we can convince all that we are selling PURE GOODS at the same price that are being paid for impure stuff. By strict attention to business and good management we hope to gain a liberal share of the patronage.

WM. COLEMAN & CO.,
EIGHTH STREET CORNER OF FISH STR.
IN SLOOTERS' BRICK STORE.

Mr. FRANK SLOOTER remains with us, wishing to see all of his old customers and a host of new ones.

37-1f

WM. COLEMAN & CO.

New Store! New Goods!!

E. J. Harrington,

Has filled his store (recently vacated by P. & A. Steketee) with a stock of goods that will create a

REVOLUTION

In the business in

HOLLAND.

This store contains a variety of goods so large that all family wants can be supplied. He has been enabled to buy his stock at such low figures that he can sell as low as any house in the State of Michigan. A full line of

Dry-Goods,
Glassware,
Crockery,
Boots & Shoes,
Ready Made Clothing.

I sell a few pieces of Carpeting at very low figures, for cash.

Salt, Lime, Plaster, Stucco,

As low as any dealer.

Come just once to ascertain our prices and you will be convinced.

Don't Miss the Place.

The sign painted on the building is

E. J. Harrington's

CHEAP

Cash Store.

EIGHTH STREET.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 18, 1876.

FOR SALE!

HOUSE, STORE and LOT

I offer for sale Lot 8, 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. TR. ROLLER.
HOLLAND, Mich., March 3, 1875. 3-1f

PEOPLE'S
Dry-Goods Store.

No. 18 Monroe Street.

S. D. JACKSON, Proprietor.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

This house is just opening a full line of

Dry-Goods,

And are without exception the cheapest lot ever offered for sale in the West.

One trial will satisfy the most Skeptical.

Also a Full Line of Notions.

DR. SCHOUTEN'S
ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

Have a specific influence upon the Liver and Bowels, and stimulate these organs into such vigorous action that the impediments are removed. Favorably known by operating mildly. They prevent all irregularities originating from impurities of the Blood.

—SOLD AT—

Wholesale and Retail

—BY—

H. WALSH, Druggist.

Holland, Mich.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 25, 1875. 2-1f

Nathan Kenyon, Banker

HOLLAND, MICH.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

It is of the Latest Styles of

LADIES, GENTS,

YOUTH, 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. SPRIETSMA & SON

HOLLAND, February 26, 1874. 4-el-1y

H. Wijkhuijsen,

ELGIN WATCHES



Watchmaker and Jeweler.

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

No. 52, Eighth Street.

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

CALL AND SEE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.

H. WIJKHUIJSEN,

J. ALBERS.

NEW FIRM!

G. Van Putten.

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

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

The Goods are first-class.

PRICES ARE LOW.

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

CALL AND SEE.

G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Aug. 2, 1876.

Mark these Facts.

The Testimony of the Whole World,
HOLLOWAY'S PILL.

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

"Your Pills are marvellous."

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

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

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

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

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

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

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

"Send me five boxes of your Pills."

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

"I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude."

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDERS;

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cure the following diseases;

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

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

For Stomachs Out of Order.

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Tic Douloureux, Tumors, Ulcers, Worms, of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, etc.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

** Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

Office, 112 Liberty Street, New York.

39-1y

BOTTOM PRICES

I am now prepared to take

Photographs, Tin-Types,

Copies, large and

small at

BOTTOM PRICES

2w B. P. HIGGINS

Hottings.

A POLITE man—A civil engineer.

THE first snow of the season put in its appearance on Thursday last.

A SISTER of Spurgeon, the great London preacher, has entered the pulpit.

OUR former towman Ben Vosper, accompanied by his sister, were in town this week.

REV. J. RICE TAYLOR will resume services in the Episcopal Church on Sunday December 8th.

THE prospects are that the Club Socials which were so popular last winter will be revived again ere long.

THE planing-mills of Taylor & Co. and Pearson & Co., of Spring Lake, Mich., will probably be run all winter.

A CHRISTIAN convention in connection with the Moody and Sankey meetings was held in Chicago on the 22d and 23d of November.

WE call the attention of the public to the new time-table going in effect on Sunday, November 26th, on the Chicago & M. L. S. R. R.

H. KRACHT, wife and child; Kasper Lahuis and wife, and the wife of F. Ensink, left on Monday last on a trip to the Netherlands, Europe.

BOTH political parties of St. Louis acknowledge a sad defeat last Tuesday, because there were cast in their city only 45,580 votes, while in Chicago there were cast 62,602.

THE Hollander Office moved into its new quarters on Thursday last. When everything is arranged and in order it will be a convenient place. Welcome to the liveliest block in this city!

THE Second Annual Sunday School Convention will convene at Zeeland, Mich., Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 6 and 7th, for which programs have already been printed at this office.

AN intoxicated person while going to his home in Louisville, Ky., the other night, fell into a little park where there were two pet deer that almost killed him with their horns and hoofs before he was rescued.

WE notice quite extensive improvements on the college grounds. The main building is undergoing repairs and a new printing office is being constructed on the west side of the campus, which when completed will be occupied by De Hope.

THE old court house at Rappahannock, in which John Waller, Robert Ware, John Shackleford and James Greenwood were, in 1774, arraigned for preaching the gospel contrary to the law of the colony, is to be converted into a Baptist church.

WE learn from a dispatch to the Chicago Times that the Tug Standard Rock, which was formerly engaged in the coasting trade here, and left Grand Haven the latter part of August for the South with a hunting party, has safely reached Memphis, Tenn.

OUR enterprising machinist Rob't S. Hill, has rebuilt and shipped an engine for Mr. Bird's shingle mill at Saugatuck, Mich. The engine looks like a new one, and will undoubtedly prove to be a good recommend for the machine shop Mr. Hill recently established.

MR. WALTER, proprietor of the London Times, thinks that the people of the United States would do well to set apart a day for the election of President alone, without any balloting for inferior officers. He thinks, too, that the salaries of our public officers are inadequate.

AT E. J. HARRINGTON's the rush continues unabated. Low prices will develop in tremendous sales. He has added a complete stock of winter goods, such as furs and gloves, and a variety of winter caps, all of which he offers at prices so low that it can safely be called a revolution in business.

THE cold and blustery weather of last week has compelled the mariners to seek their winter quarters. Several Holland schooners which left here last Spring and have traded at other ports during the season, have returned to their home port and stripped for the winter. The Schr. Kate Howard being the only one of the Holland fleet that has met with serious disaster during the season.

THE election of the blatant Butler and the defeat of Charles Frances Adams stir the ire of the St. Louis Republican (Dem.) against Massachusetts. After very justly directing attention to the lapse of that historic commonwealth from her old ideals of public men the Republican says: "Massachusetts will do well to take a back seat and hold her tongue while the rest of the federal family hold their noses on account of what she has done."

A large stock of Ready Made Clothing, White Woolen Blankets, &c., at P. & A. STEKETEE.

CAPITAL exercise—Turning over money.

WILD game is plentiful in the southern tier of Michigan counties.

THE schooners *Josies*, *Tri-Color*, *Pluggier* and *Hope* have laid up for the winter.

THE weather is assuming a wintry character and furs and overshoes will be in demand.

HICKORY nuts are selling at \$1 per bushel and chestnuts at \$2.50 in Todd county, Kentucky.

OVER 40,000 bushels of potatoes were shipped from Reedsburg, Wis., during the month of October.

ALL the saw-mills at White Lake, Mich. except that of Staples & Covell, were shut down on the 11th inst.

OSHKOSH, Wis., is afflicted with a literal plague of rats; they infest even the streets to such an extent as to impede travel.

THE last stone on the walk of the new capitol at Lansing, Mich., has been laid. Work upon the porticoes is now in progress.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., Nov. 9th, 1876: Mrs. Mariam Fetherston, Godlip Shank. Wm. VERBECK, P. M.

SILVER 20-cent pieces, milled in imitation of quarters, can be detected from the fact that the eagle looks to the right, while on the quarters its head is always pointed to the left.

HUXLEY contends that a frog is only a bird without feathers, and so a fish-bell must be only a base ball with the wrapper knocked off, and a stone is only an apple-dumpling gone to seed.

THE clergymen of Schenectady, New York, have united in requesting the Rev. Mr. Hall, the State secretary of Young Men's Christian Associations, to hold gospel meetings for one week in that town.

CONTRACTORS at work on the schooner *Kate Howard*, ashore at St. Joseph, Mich. failed to get her off by the aid of a slight sea from the west, as was expected, and have engaged the tug *Daisy Lee*, of St. Joseph to dredge her out.

As a stern-wheel steamboat was passing up the Ohio River the other day, a little girl who was standing on the hotel stoop ran into the house to her mother, calling out, "Mother, mother, come and see this steamboat—it's got a bustle on."

THE biggest gun in the world, Victor Emmanuel's 100-ton infant, has fired its first shot at Spezza with 330 pounds of powder and a ball weighing 2,000 only. The hydraulic machinery by which only the monster can be moved worked perfectly.

RAMEAU, the composer, had a sensitive ear and was nervous. One day he was visiting a lady who had a lapdog in her arms, who annoyed him so with his barking that Rameau seized it by the neck and hurled it out of the third story window, shrieking, "Accursed brute, he barks false!"

MR. S. RIDSEMA continues his business with commendable enterprise, and offers holiday goods at such low prices that they are within the reach of every one. His stock of furniture and carpets are complete and handsome, comprising a variety that must insure quick sales. Go and see for yourself.

A NERDY politician cailed on his representative in the Assembly to endeavor to obtain some government employment. The member proceeds to write a letter of introduction: "This will introduce Mr. Smith, who desires employment—", "Hold on!" cries the constituent. "Hold on! It isn't employment I want: it's a government berth!"

By calling at P. & A. Steketee's store one will see in a glance that they do an enormous business. They have always been reputed to push things, but this fall they eclipse all previous efforts. They are continually trying tremendous assortments, and their large new double store is inadequate to completely expose their stock to view. See their special notices.

THE other night a policeman grabbed a negro who came running down the street at full speed, panting like a wind-broken horse, and the officer wanted to know why and wherefore the colored man was dusting around in that lively style at midnight's solemn hour. "Wife's sick—wine for the doctor!" gasped the man. "Where do you live?" "Lemme go—can't stop—she's mose dead!" was the answer. Yet, in spite of this, the officer pushed the African up against a fence, and a search brought to light two chickens, a clothes line, a hatchet and a pair of boots, the same the property of some other man.

Just Received 50 cases of Boots and Shoes at P. & A. STEKETEE.

150 Barrels of Salt must be sold immediately. P. & A. STEKETEE.

BLAINE hasn't been heard from since the election. Sunstruck?

A SOCIETY for the suppression of profanity has been formed in New Campden, Maine.

BLACK lead does not contain a single particle of lead but is composed of carbon and iron.

THE present daily receipts of cotton in Charleston, S. C., are larger than at any time since the war.

"THAT's the only wedding trip I shall probably ever take," said an old bachelor, as he stumbled over a bride's train.

THE Cutler & Savidge Lumber Co., of Spring Lake, Mich., have already contracted for 25,000,000 feet of logs for their next season's stock.

MARRIED—By Rev. J. Morgan Smith, in the city of Rochester, N. Y. November 9, Noyes L. Avery and Mrs. W. D. Foster both of the city of Gr. Rapids.

"JAMIE, how's your church coming?" "Not so wera weel. There's na ane be-laangs 'cept me and brother Sandy, and I'm thinking he's na orthodox, and must be put out."

ONLY five days separated the conviction and the hanging of Catchings and Moore, Texas murderers. The law has to be prompt down there to get the start of lynchers.

If all reports from there are to be credited, Hall county, Georgia, is as rich in precious stones as the streets of New Jerusalem. The most recent discoveries are of amethysts, topaz, and beryl.

ABOUT a thousand pieces of old pottery, dug up in Missouri and supposed to be from fifteen hundred to two thousand years old, have been received at the Peabody Museum of Yale College.

GEN. JOHN O'NEILL, who commanded the Fenians in their attempted invasion of Canada a few years ago, is at present in Philadelphia, organizing a colony of his countrymen, not, says *The Times*, to invade Canada, but to settle on the fertile plains of the west.

A CLERGYMAN who did not believe in going outside of his own denomination to distribute his charities, was solicited by a beggar for alms. "My brother," said he, "are you High Church?" "Never was high in my life," replied the beggar, reproachfully. "Never drink nothin' at all, sir."

BASSOMPIERE, French Ambassador to Spain, was telling Henry IV. how he entered Madrid. "I was mounted on the very smallest mule in the world," said the Ambassador. "Ah," said the king, "what an amusing sight, to see the biggest ass mounted on the smallest mule?" "I was your representative," was the rejoinder.

THE Third Reformed church of Philadelphia went over to the Presbyterians a few months ago and became Emmanuel Presbyterian church. A minority resisted this move, and now Judge Allison, of the court of common pleas, has decided that the transfer was illegal; so the Presbyterians are turned out of doors and the Reformed regain possession of their building.

A GENTLEMAN said the other day to a negro servant at the hotel where he was staying: "Bless me, Sambo, how in the name of thunder did you get so black?" "Why, look a here, massa de reason am dis—de day dis chile were born dar was an eclipse." Sambo got a quarter for this satisfactory explanation, and after grinning thanks, continued: "I tell you what, massa, this nigger may be black, but he ain't green nohow."

At a meeting of the Chicago pastors held at the special committee-room of the Moody and Sankey meetings to arrange for the services on Thanksgiving Day, it was resolved that instead of the usual services in the various churches a union Thanksgiving service conducted by Messrs. MOODY and SANKEY, should be held in the Tabernacle on Thanksgiving morning at such hours as the Devotional Committee may decide. The usual preaching service will be held Thanksgiving evening.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred to a brakeman, by the name of B. Roberts, on the Mich. Lake Shore R. R. on Wednesday morning last, a little north of Ferrysburg. The freight train was coming north and the roof of the cars were very slippery with ice and snow. The engineer blowing down brakes, found his brakeman missing, and upon examination saw the wheels besmeared with blood. The engine was immediately uncoupled and steamed back to find their brakeman cut in two. He was about 30 years of age, and leaves a wife to mourn his untimely death. His remains were taken to Muskegon, where he resided.

FOR SALE CHEAP. Lot of second hand window-sash, door and window-frames, and doors. Enquire of T. ROMEYN BECK.

You can get anything in the line of Gloves and Mittens at D. Bertsch's.

REMOVAL!

THE STAR HAT STORE, GRAND RAPIDS,

Is no more at the corner of Canal and Lyon streets, but is permanently located in the newly fitted up store at
22 MONROE STREET,
34-3m Next door to SEARS BAKERY.

DR. AIKIN'S DOUBLE COLUMN.

READ THIS. READ ALL.

What is Wealth, or Fame, or Life—Without Health!!

Dr. Aikin's Remedial Institute

—FOR THE CURE OF—
CHRONIC AND SURGICAL DISEASES.

THE DOCTOR'S LOCATION is most eligible, central and convenient at

57 Monroe-st., Opposite (above) Rathbun House.

And he has also another entrance at

91 Ottawa-st., between the Library and Union Ticket Office.

Separate rooms for different patients. Call early. Patients arriving in the city should come at once to see the Doctor before attending to other business. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday 10 to 2.

DR. AIKIN

Is pre-eminently successful in curing cases in his Great Specialties, and has many living witnesses who owe life and health to him, after having given up all hope of relief. His remedies are most infallible, with marvelous efficacy relieving symptoms and removing the cause of disease, restoring the vital organs to their natural functions, purifying and invigorating the whole system, and he is universally relied upon as

A Doctor who Cures.

It is false economy to suffer from any annoying disease or symptom, which, from his ability and success in so many similar cases, you have every reason to believe the Doctor can cure. Health is cheaper than suffering and funerals. Do not be misled or influenced by the envious, jealous or prejudiced, but acting on your own best judgment, call to fully investigate and satisfy yourself. No use to denounce a man who takes hopeless cases from the hands of good physicians, and by his superior skill and improved remedies restores them at once to health and life's enjoyment.

"TOO LATE! DIED THROUGH NEGLECT!" In how many cases this can be said of friends or relatives victims of Consumption or other insidious disease, and how sad the reflection that the timely, skillful treatment to prolong life was neglected.

Most families have one or more with life embittered by needless suffering—seldom free from pain, always conscious of disease or disability, yet who can be restored to health by the skillful Specialist. Established here in extensive practice since 1869 at (St. Louis in '65, San Francisco during '73) enjoying a wide and merited reputation as a most successful Physician, and having thorough qualifications, insight and aptness for the healing art, with all the best means and appliances—instruments and remedies—known to the Profession, a constant succession of cures still attends Dr. Aikin's practice, and consequently the number of his patients is ever on the increase.

DR. AIKIN.

THE WELL KNOWN SPECIALIST, NOW PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

HIS IMPROVED REMEDIES AND TREATMENT HAVE MADE HIM CELEBRATED FOR HIS EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.

ALL CLASSES OF PATIENTS TREATED WITH EQUAL CARE AND SKILL. HUNDREDS ATTEST THE GREAT EFFICACY OF HIS TREATMENT.

BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA, LUNG TUBERCULOSIS, AND OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, AND SPOON-SPOON CONSTITUTIONS BUILT UP AND REINFORCED.

HIS PATIENTS GAIN 10 TO 40 LBS. IN WEIGHT. Serious, Complicated Diseases, that for Many years Resist the Treatment of numerous Physicians, are speedily Cured by Dr. Aikin.

The Right Doctor at Last.

A sufferer for years from disease and bad treatment, writes: "Dr. Aikin, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for making me as well as I am. It is needless to be sick. Dr. Aikin, you are right—after your medicines had cured me, I have kept perfectly well. I tell everybody of your great success and improved treatment." Another one says: "Have never felt so well in my life as when under your care and since your curing me."

A DOCTOR TO HAVE FAITH IN. A lady writes to Dr. Aikin: "I am so soon and easily well by your treatment that my faith in you is unbounded and shall recommend you to all my friends as a most reliable physician." "Must have help, or die, or go insane, I concluded," writes a man of 35, in poor health for years, who, after a short treatment by Dr. Aikin, further states: "Your remedies are having a remarkable effect. I can sleep better, am gaining flesh, and my health is improving in all respects." DR. AIKIN has given the public sufficient evidence to convince the most skeptical and incredulous that his method of treatment is peculiarly successful in every department of his Great Specialties, especially such cases as have defied the skill of other and justly celebrated physicians; hence NO ONE SHOULD DESPAIR that is afflicted with seemingly incurable disease, but cherish a hope of being relieved of suffering, if not entirely cured, by his successful mode of treatment.

BLINDNESS! DEAFNESS! All Diseases and Affections of the Eye and Ear successfully treated by mild remedies. Cross Eyes Straightened. Artificial Eyes inserted that look natural. No pain.

CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Complaints (which in this country, are the greatest enemies to Health and Life) when change of climate and all else fails, are cured by Dr. Aikin's Improved Inhaler and Constitutional Restorative Treatment.

Lingering or Chronic Diseases. Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Goitre, Dropsy, Gravel, Constipation, Tape-Worm, Liver Diseases, etc., of whatever name or nature, carefully diagnosed and skillfully treated.

LADIES! The Married or Single desiring aid or advice in any delicate matter relating to health and beauty, prevention, and cure of disease, confidently consult the Doctor with the assurance of safe, quick cure in all cases, as he is doubtless the most skillful ladies' physician in the world. Do not suffer

from Pain, Weakness, Whites, Ulceration, Suppression or other diseases, and drag out a miserable life, when by a little care you can have the enjoyment of perfect health. Call or send stamp for circular and important information. **STIPULATED**—few, healthy children, or none.

EPILEPSY. Fits, Chorea, Palsy, and all Nervous Affections are cured where other means fail, by improved remedies.

DEFORMITIES. Surgical Diseases, Cancers, Tumors, Hare-Lip, Fistula, Club-Foot, etc., remedied by the most approved methods.

GENTLEMEN! YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN Suffering the sad effects on body and mind of Self-Abuse, Excesses, Disease, or Defect, whatever read or doctored in vain, let not despair or false modesty be your ruin! Let call or send at once.

The only sure, rational, lasting cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. No quackery or deception. Friendly advice and reliable aid. It is well known that Dr. A. always effects a cure. His treatment includes ALL—you need never look elsewhere. Those about to marry should not fail to consult him. **QUICKEST**, mild remedies for all private diseases, cases or old symptoms—Gleet, Syphilis, Stricture, Defects, Phimosis, Hydrocele, Varicocele, etc., radically cured. No mercury used. Private Rooms. No "getting prescriptions." Travelers promptly supplied.

While many innocent victims suffer the terrible effects of certain diseases neglected or badly treated by physicians in general (they should not be instructed with these cases), it is right and proper to use plain terms that the indiscreet or unfortunate may know where to get help, and no offense can be taken by pure minded persons—See Titles 1-15.

Good Advice and Good Treatment Youth and men who have received from others bad treatment and immoral advice (resulting in sad consequences or terrible diseases), will find a true friend in Dr. Aikin, whose counsel and remedies they can rely upon for their moral and physical well-being.

ST-ST-STUTTERING! Stammering, and Impediments in speech that daily and hourly vex and mortify, and make one a laughing stock through life, permanently cured by a scientific, rational and practical method. Sick Headache, and Ague, cured by one dose. Antidotes for Opium, Tobacco and Liquor Habits. Trusses, Supporters, Preventives, Syringes, etc., supplied.

CONFIDENTIAL! Every Patient (either sex) may freely state all particulars of their case to Dr. Aikin, either in person or by letter, reposing in his trust any delicate, personal, or family matter, and can always rely up on the strictest confidence and secrecy. **DR. AIKIN guarantees better, safer treatment (and for less money) in all Special Cases than can be had elsewhere.** It is easily accessible from all points.

THE MOST DIFFICULT CASES SOLICITED. Consultation Free. Terms always Reasonable. Come prepared to arrange needful, thorough treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed to ALL. Medicines furnished. Patients visited, in city, or any distance, in serious cases.

No Excuse for You. From the wrong idea that he charges too much, many whom Dr. Aikin would soon cure, continue to suffer or doctor carelessly, wasting time, buying worthless patent medicines and trying recipes, and in this way expend more than sufficient to have cured and kept them well. The fact is, by saving drug bills, loss of time, etc., he cures for less than others.

LIFE IS TOO SHORT TO BE MISERABLE. If you have any serious, obstinate disease or annoying symptoms, no matter how long, or how disappointed, stop useless doctoring and desist and apply to the Doctor. Sufferers for years or a lifetime he cures in a few weeks.

CURED AT HOME. Persons at a distance may be cured at home by addressing a letter to Dr. Aikin, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicines promptly forwarded, free of charge, and curiosity to any part of the country, with full and plain directions for use, by enclosing \$10 in registered letter, P. O. order, or Express. Call, or address Prof. N. J. AIKIN, M. D., 57 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

REMEMBER: DR. AIKIN is the only qualified, experienced, reliable Specialist here; treats his patients honorably; gives the choicest remedies; is a regular graduate in medicine; universally acknowledged the most successful in all the right one to employ in all cases. Envious doctors and rascals case they can get, though unable to well treat special diseases—while never denouncing other M. D.'s, but sending their family patients, careful, courteous, sober, independent. Dr. Aikin devotes himself wholly to his Specialties with triumphant success. All the afflicted who come to him will find the aid they seek. **Read this Column and send to a Friend or Invalid.**

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.

Dead Animals. The question has been for a long time what will you do with dead animals. The undersigned whose place of business is near Metz's Tannery, will hold himself in readiness to remove all dead animals at his own expense, by simply notifying him thereof. BENJAMIN WICK. HOLLAND, Aug. 28, 1876.



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THANKSGIVING.

BY E. NORMAN GUNNISON.

O'er the borders of the land
The happy voices
Tells the Thanksgiving is at hand,
The echo of rejoicing
The children through the different ways
The homestead once more seeking,
And find in these Thanksgiving days
A joy beyond their speaking.
And Mary brings her first-born child;
And charity from the city,
A little boyish girl and wild,
Is full of frolic and wittiness;
The girls are drawn aside in pairs
To make them fresher, newer;
And yellow loaves and sparkling chairs
Are filled with country cousins.
The apple glow upon the hearth,
The nuts are cracked for eating,
The young enjoy the things of earth,
The old are gone to meeting.
The turkey is the chief of the feast,
The turkey is the chief of the feast,
The household chairs to their own,
Half smiling and half frowning.
At last the dinner-hour is near,
And each, a seat possessing,
Waits with hushed lips and reverent mien,
While father asks the blessing;
The elder foams within the glass,
For good old times is lacking,
And grown-up boys and old-time tales
The older folks are cracking.
The jokes which never can grow stale,
And never should be fewer;
Each repetition cannot fail
To make them fresher, newer;
And merry laugh to merry jest,
Bridge back from roof and rafters,
The latest still, the very best,
And greeted with fresh laughter.

We watch the olden features dear,
Seeking to find time's traces,
And loved ones come from far and near
To fill the vacant places:
We think of dear ones gone before,
And joy to see the living;
And sunshine creeps across the floor,
And this is our Thanksgiving.

We thank the dear God for his gifts,
He fills our cup with pleasure,
Whatever comes, His hand uplifts
The sunshine's golden treasure;
And in the still days of the year
We gratefully remember
The rays which burned in summer clear,
Still brighten our November.

Let others see His chastening hand,
And seek his pathways blindly;
We view His plenty in the land,
And know He deals kindly.
Fill up the grate, and heap the board
With treasures of His giving,
The mellow autumn's ripened heard,
The blessings of Thanksgiving.

Around are some with silver hairs
Who know when earth seemed dearer,
Who, standing on life's altar-stairs,
Have grown to heaven nearer.
Oh, beautiful the locks of snow,
Above the table bending,
Which only wait the time to go,
And whiten for ascending.

The day is passed in happy games—
Puss-in-the-corner, nimble;
The apple-seeds one party names,
While others hunt the thimble;
But blindness has come on at night,
Far happier than the others,
With handsome eyes and hidden sight
It banishes its brothers.

A push, a shove, and on the floor
The merry party tumble—
One bangs her head against the door,
But none are heard to grumble.
Ah! half our lives at blindman's-buff
We play, and never know it;
We bind our eyes with dimmy stuff,
The rhyming of the poet.

The night draws on, the mirthful fun
Grows faster still, and faster;
The guests fall off, as one by one
The sleepy eyelids master;
The old folks give the farewell grasp,
The young folks after,
And sleep has folded in its clasp
The eyes which brimmed with laughter.

The silence creeps with soft-shod feet
Above each dreaming sleeper,
And makes, with festive memories sweet,
The night-time fancies deeper;
They hear a near and glad refrain
Of happy, chiming jingle,
Of holidays to come again,
The laughter of Kris Kringle.

The midnight comes, Thanksgiving's o'er,
The hours are onward rifting,
Still tending toward the distant shore,
Where all life's days are drifting:
Time flies; we part with those we love,
Nor meet, perchance, while living—
God grant that in the home above
We yet may find Thanksgiving.

TWO THANKSGIVINGS

Eighteen and Twenty-eight.

CHAPTER I.

Betrothed? Yes.
Folks looked and wondered a little;
but then folks would gossip about every-
thing. There was no stopping their
tongues, and Lillian Travis had not the
least notion of placing a restraint upon
her lover, simply because she was en-
gaged to him. That might be possible
for some natures, but to hers never.
True, on several occasions she did expe-
rience a singular sinking at the heart
when, coming suddenly upon her prom-
ised husband and the bewitching Ida
Harris, she found them in a cosy tete-a-
tate, Ida, at least, impatient of inter-
ruption. Did she show her annoyance?
Not even by the sign so unfailing, a
change of color. Her very blood was
held in check by an indomitable will, a
pride so superior to ordinary attacks
upon it as to be in the largest sense ex-
ceptional.

Farmer Travis was a rich and pros-
perous farmer, with more land than he
knew what to do with. His wife had
gone home many years before, and Lillian
was his only child, and as thoroughly
idolized as ever fell to the lot of only
child to be.
It was with a sorrow too deep for
words that he finally gave his consent to
his daughter's union with Archibald
Glenburn. Not that he had any objec-
tion to the young gentleman; on the con-
trary, he was profoundly sensible of and
grateful for the admirable qualities of
his prospective son-in-law.

The marriage was proper enough, if he
could only have kept his child at home.
This would be, of course, impossible.
Mr. Glenburn was a rising lawyer, and
his clients in New York city were a full
day's journey from the farm.

The day before Thanksgiving! Cold
and blustering outside, but in the great,
roomy country-house it was all warmth
and cheeriness. The presiding genius
had touched and retouched everything
from top to bottom, from the cake and
pies in the kitchen to the hanging-
baskets and special adornments of the
sitting-room and parlor.

The piano was open, and his favorite
music ready on the rack, for the lover
was hourly expected.

As she arranges her abundant dark
hair, and puts the finishing touches to
the lace on her neck, let us see if we can
analyze her thoughts.

They are not altogether happy. In
the midst of all human joys a flavor of
bitterness arises from beneath. And
what was hers?
Gossip had been busy, as a matter of
course, when her engagement was
known, and it was said, so openly that
it had even reached her ears, that during
the past summer, her cousin, the gay,
heartless, but showy Ida Harris had
done all in her power to win Archibald's
love.

And gossip said that she had succeed-
ed! Was it really so?

Lillian started to find herself insensi-
bly recalling little incidents of her
cousin's visit, which had not been in
the least to that person's credit.

The farmer had gone to the depot.

"It is too cold, child, for you to go,"
he said, as Lillian made ready to ac-
company him. "The wind is as keen
as a razor, and it's an up-hill journey
anyhow."

"Very well," she replied, placidly.
Not even to her father could Lillian
Travis show her great anxiety to meet
her intended husband.

So the birds had more seed, the tidies
an extra pull, and the pictures another
dusting. The new pieces were every
one tried, and at last came the farmer's
hearty "Whoa!"

Lillian's heart beat quickly, but she
made no motion to stir.

What was that?—a woman's voice.

Lillian's heart almost stopped now.

"Where in the world is Lil? Here,
Archie, take my bag! Mercy! my arms
are almost broken, and my hands are
just like sticks."

The sitting-room door opens with a
bang, and the "sticks" find their way
about the neck of the now self-possessed
hostess. Archibald brings up the rear
with carpet-bag, umbrella, overshoes
and water-proof.

Lillian wonders if she is always to be
so bitterly disappointed, but she re-
turns her cousin's unusual caress, and
smilingly offers to unload her lover,
whom she thinks she never saw looking
quite so handsome and quite so awk-
ward since she has had the pleasure of
his acquaintance.

Where is the tenderness of that wel-
come she has so delightedly anticipated?
To be sure, Archie draws her to him and
kisses her forehead silently. She feels
sure he is just as glad to see her as she
is to see him, but of course nobody can
act naturally when Ida is around.

"I hadn't the remotest idea of com-
ing," Ida rattled on; "but when Mr.
Glenburn was to our house about a week
ago, and I found he had decided to
come, I wanted to come with him, oh,
so much! Mercy! am I not a perfect
fright?" and the fair speaker brushed
back the golden curls and pursed up her
rosy lips till Lillian was fain to admit
that she looked more kissable than ever.

So Archie visited at the Harrieses.
She supposed he must call occasionally,
but not an intimation of it had she re-
ceived from him.

"I don't mean to go up-stairs until I
get completely thawed out. But, as I
was saying, when I found Mr. Glenburn
had really made up his mind to come—"

Lillian wondered if the old adversary
was really trying to make her jealous.
So there had been a doubt about the
gentleman's spending Thanksgiving with
her? This was news also.

"I determined that I would come. I
had to forego two parties to do it, Lil-
ian; but I had rather be here with you
than anywhere else in the world. So I
told him I'd let him know the next time
he called; and here we are. It is ever
so much nicer coming down with some-
body! Why, the journey didn't seem
ten miles long—did it, Mr. Glenburn?"

"It never seems long to me," replied
Archie, with a knowing glance in Lil-
ian's direction that told wonderfully, but
not outwardly.

There might have been a trifle more
warmth in her manner toward her
cousin, but this was the only percepti-
ble effect.

Ida must have been very entertaining
all through the rest of that day and
evening, for both Archie and the farmer
were constantly testifying to her power
over them by the heartiest laughter and
the merriest rejoinders.

Ten o'clock, and not one moment yet
alone with her lover. Ida was sleepy
and Archie fatigued. His handsome
head pressed the sofa-cushion, and his
yawns, though politely repressed, were
quite sufficient to justify the hostess in
suggesting bed-time.

"Oh, mercy, yes!" gasped Ida. "I
am just fagged out."

"And who would have thought it?"
remarked the farmer, in surprise. "It
is 10 o'clock, upon my word!"

It had been an interminable evening
to Lillian. She had played and sung,
and Archie had turned her leaves, it is
true, and sometimes his hand had strayed
to her shoulder, and lovingly lingered
there, just as it always did when they
were alone. It was provoking, though,
to think that every one of these little
heart-comforts had been offset by some
coquettish trick of Ida's.

"Did you ever see such fine hair,
Lil?" she had asked, her little hand
among the luxuriant dark rings which
adorned the young gentleman's head.
"Say, Lil, lend me your back-comb,
and let's see how he looks with his hair
parted in the middle; never mind, I'll
take a hair-pin," and Lillian forced her-
self to laugh, as the giddy girl, her task
completed, pulled her victim to a sitting
posture, to mark the effect.

"I hope you are not going to ring us
out at 6 o'clock, if to-morrow is Thank-
sgiving," continued Ida, lingering a mo-
ment at the foot of the stairs to bid the
farmer good-night.

"Breakfast at 8," replied Lillian,
pleasantly. "And you need not rise
then unless you are quite ready."

"Oh, mercy, I always get up to

breakfast. Don't you, Mr. Glenburn?
Good-night, and pleasant dreams.
Good-night, Lil. Dear me! I believe
I shall fall asleep before I can undress
myself."

Archie lingered at his door, lamp in
hand.

"Good-night, my darling," he whis-
pered, tenderly, as Lillian returned.
"Good-night," and Lillian's dark eyes
sought her lover's face.

"Can we not have a few moments to
ourselves now?" he laughingly asked,
pointing to the stairs.

"Do you mean to go down again?"
she inquired, her eyes so full of light
that Archie playfully put her away, de-
claring that they dazzled him.

"Come on," he answered, leading the
way. "Was there ever such a marplot as
your cousin?" he asked, as they sat to-
gether before the fire, "I did every-
thing but tell her a falsehood about my
coming. If she had had a particle of
sense she would have seen that I didn't
want her; but never mind, Lillian dear,
she cannot always spoil our courting."

So it was all explained, and there was
no need of asking a single question.
How perfect was the harmony now! A
thousand times more perfect for the tem-
porary discord. Five minutes of un-
alloyed happiness. Archie was in an
explanatory mood, and was just going to
tell of his calls upon Miss Ida, when
their delicious tete-a-tete was rudely
broken in upon by an unearthly scream
from the second floor.

"Lillian! Lillian! Where are you?
Uncle Travis! Somebody come here
quickly! There is a burglar in the
clothes-press! Oh, where is every-
body!"

"Go away with your nonsense,"
Lillian heard her father say from the
foot of the stairs where she stood, her
lover's arm tight about her waist. "It
is a mouse, I suppose, Ida. Lillian,
where are you? Come and see what
your cousin has got stowed away in her
clothes-press."

"Confound that girl's foolishness!"
muttered Archie. "I believe it is all
done on purpose."
"Don't go there, I beseech of you!"
shrieked Ida, as Lillian approached the
closet, and threw wide the door. "Oh,
mercy! I am petrified with fear," as
the empty clothes-press was disclosed.
"Don't leave me, pray don't, Lillian. I
shall have a fit if you do—I know I
shall. Go and get your nightdress and
sleep with me. I'll stand right here in the
doorway till you come back."

A smothered caress at the door of
Archie's chamber, and the lovers sepa-
rated for the night. For the night?
Let us see.

Lillian was up bright and early the
next morning. Many duties were hers
to perform, and in true housewife
fashion, she commenced in season. Her
heart was lightened of its heavy load,
and as she fitted from kitchen to dining-
room, from closet to cupboard, the old
cook thought she had never seen her look
half so handsome.

Thanksgiving! What a delightful
morning it was! The clouds had blown
themselves away, and the sky was that
of a September day. The hostess, as he
warmed his fingers before the kitchen
fire, declared it was "uncommon raw,"
but this Lillian, looking out upon the
pure blue of the heavens, her cheeks
glowing with exercise, could hardly
credit. The breakfast bell rang out
merrily. Lillian had made the coffee,
and was now busy in the dairy skimming
a pan of last night's milk. Her silver
pitcher is full, and blithely she trips to
the dining-room, anxious to have every-
thing ready before her guests arrive.

Her slipped feet make no noise as
they cross the thickly-carpeted hall. The
door opens very softly. The dining-room
is just off the large sitting-room, and
right opposite the open door of the last
is an immense mirror.

Pitcher in hand, Lillian stands like one
stunned. Bending low over the little
figure of her cousin is her affianced hus-
band. Ida's arms are clasped about his
neck in passionate embrace, and the low
tones of her companion strike the knell
of all Lillian's hopes.

Once more the breakfast bell sounds
out loud and clear, and the guests ad-
vance to the dining-room. Lillian is al-
ready at her place by the coffee-urn.
Her lip curls haughtily as Archie, with
a very red face, makes his appearance
from the hall door and Ida from the sit-
ting-room.

"Contemptible subterfuge!" she
keeps saying to herself.

An hour later, the old cook presents
each of the guests with a note. They
both tell the same story.

"Mr. Glenburn," her lover's said, "I have
left the house to give you time to leave it. I
shall return in two hours, and expect to find
myself alone."

Farmer Travis and his daughter ha-
no company at their Thanksgiving din-
ner-table.

"I never was so surprised in my life,
said the farmer, in evident perplexity.
"As I was when I got back from the
Marsh and found the folks gone. What
on earth does it mean?"

There was not a quiver in Lillian
voice as she answered:

"It means this, father, that the gos-
sips were right when they declared that
Archibald Glenburn was in love with
Ida instead of me. It means that our
engagement is over, and—and—it was
hard work to keep the tears back now—"

"It means that I am your daughter and
housekeeper forever, and that I will
never believe another man when he tells
me he loves me. Now let us drop the
subject for all time."

Farmer Travis was not a profane man,
but this is his literal answer, as he sur-
veyed his daughter's beautiful face and
straightened himself in his chair:

"I suppose you have seen something,
or heard something, that convinces you.
But I'm—I'm—I'll be teetotally
smutched if I believe it."

CHAPTER II.

Ten years had passed—years of strange

and valuable discipline for the farmer's
daughter.

Archibald Glenburn did marry Ida
Harris, just as she had expected. Nei-
ther one of them had Lillian ever seen
since, and very little had she heard of
them. They had made two or three
trips to Europe—so gossip had reported
—and some children had been born to
them; how many Lillian did not know.
A ring of dark hair was hidden away
among Lillian's sacred relics. Strange
that she could never bring herself to de-
stroy it.

"It is the only link that binds me to
the past," she had said many times, as
her fingers fluttered over the silken
wrapping. "I will let it remain; per-
haps it will keep me from making a fool
of myself in the future."

Lillian's home was now in New York.
Farmer Travis had sickened and died.
His illness had been a long and painful
one, and at his death Lillian, who could
not endure the pressure of old associa-
tions, determined to lease the farm.
Her fortune was ample, and her desire
for intellectual improvement the only
stimulant that made life endurable. So
she bought herself an elegant little home
in the city, and then went to work in
good earnest.

"Every woman determined to be an
old maid should be sure that she makes
for herself a position where she can be
of as much use as in the capacity of wife
and mother," Lillian reasoned; and, full
of this idea, became a medical student.

Twenty-eight, and a graduate with a
diploma, a fair practice and a host of
students! Truly, Lillian, you have made
good use of your time. There is very
little difference in the girl of 18 and the
woman of 28, after all; if anything, she
has gained in beauty. The earnestness
of her life has impressed itself upon her
face, and the result is a sweet nobility
of expression, a tender sympathy of
manner, impossible to a life of idleness.
She feels that she has been richly
blessed in her ability to bless others;
but—but! Ah, these womanly ifs and
buts! how they penetrate to the depths
of the heart, disclosing all its hidden se-
crets! Lillian has kept this love-cham-
ber of hers pretty well locked; but
sometimes the fastening slips, and, to
tell the truth, it is always opened widest
by this tiny ring of dark hair.

Another Thanksgiving morning!
Lillian's little maid wondered what was
the matter with her mistress.

"Have your breakfasts," she had
said, in answer to a timid knock upon
the door. "I shall not rise yet. I want
nothing but a cup of coffee, and that I
will take by-and-by."

Eight o'clock! Why must she go
over that heart-breaking time? Just
this hour, ten years ago, she started for
the dairy to skim the milk for Archie's
breakfast; just this time she returned,
pitcher in hand, to see in that hateful
mirror the picture that has never left
her memory a moment since. She shall
feel better, she is sure she shall, when
Archie and Ida have left the house; for
they are just as present with her now as
they were on that dreadful Thanksgiving
all those years ago. This is nothing
new; she has lived it over every year,
and now she is more inconsolable than
ever. Who would ever suspect the
presence of this ghastly intruder in the
life of this beautiful and talented wom-
an? Not a person in the whole world,
for the same pride that dug the grave
has covered it up, and there is nothing
left to mark the spot save the tiny ring
of dark hair hidden away in the upper
drawer.

This time the maid's knock is a little
more decided.

"One of the stooge-jents for you, miss,
and says can you see him right away?"

"A business woman hasn't even time
to bury her dead," she murmured, com-
mencing her toilet.

Conscience inquired how many times
this body of her sorrow had been con-
signed to the dust, and how often resur-
rected.

"Yes, I know it has had a good many
funerals," she answered, softly, to her-
self; "but a woman who cannot weep
for her dead must do something."

It was a very bright and earnest face
that greeted the young gentleman wait-
ing for her in the parlor.

"It is too bad, doctor," he apologized,
"to trouble you on Thanksgiving day,
but I have been through the wards this
morning, and I find that two or three of
the last patients are much worse, and
you are wanted for consultation. Shall
I say that you will be there?"

"Certainly," was the prompt answer.
"Have a cup of coffee with me, and
we will go down together."

Surely this was no love-sick woman
so learnedly conversing with her visitor.
Beauty and accomplishments at 18!
Beauty perfected by intellect at 28!

"The most self-possessed woman in
the college," had been the verdict of
the professors, as Lillian had steadily
pursued her studies. And now, as the
young man listened to the words of
wisdom from his fair companion, he
found himself constantly wondering at
the amount of solid information she had
obtained.

It was very foolish—how Lillian did
despise herself for it—but with the ut-
most effort she could not take herself
out of that Thanksgiving day ten years
ago. As she listened to the low mur-
mur of the doctor's voice as he explained
to her this and that symptom of the
sufferers around them, her right hand
still clasped the handle of the silver
pitcher, and over and over again she
was forced to look upon the picture
which the mirror in the old farm-house
had shown her.

"This is a new one," said the physi-
cian, stopping before one of the last cots.
"She was brought in last night in an
insensible condition, and hasn't rallied
in the least."

Lillian's heart always went out with
unutterable longing to sufferers of her
own sex, and this woman's forlorn con-
dition touched her deeply.

"Intoxicated when she fell, I am quite
sure," continued the doctor, as Lillian
examined the patient.

"Intoxicated," repeated Lillian; "and,
doctor, she is evidently from the higher
classes." And then she stepped to the
foot of the bed, strangely enough wish-
ing to get a better idea of the pallid
features.

"Yes," replied the professor; "but
you ought to know by this time that that
makes no difference."

"Do you know, doctor, where I could
find this woman's clothes?" inquired
Lillian, in so solemn a voice that the pro-
fessor looked at her in surprise.

"Certainly—yes," he answered.
"The contents of her pocket are in the
office."

Lillian had lifted the head, and stood
gazing into the dying woman's face with
an eagerness which testified to previous
acquaintance.

"Have you any knowledge of this
woman?" continued the professor. "If
you think you have, I will bring you the
articles I had put away. I believe her
relatives have already been sent for."

Lillian's self-possession was hardly
proof against the information which the
gentleman returned with. This was the
first thing that met her eyes:

Ida—For the love of God, if you have none
for the only child you have left, return to your
home. For his sake I will forgive everything,
and this you know full well. I have tracked
you to your present infamous quarters. Write
or telegraph me where the coachman may take
you up for, of course, I cannot send him
there.

The next letter bore the date of a
week back:

Willie was buried yesterday. I did my
best to find you in time to look once more upon
his precious baby-face. Oh, Ida, our last dar-
ling has gone, and his mother was not near
him! May God forgive you for all the misery
you have caused me.

On the envelope was written, in Ida's
hand, "Dead, and I did it."

Another examination disclosed a still
later note, begging the wretched
woman to return to her home and hus-
band.

"I knew you never loved me," it
said, "but I can be so much kinder to
you than the wicked world you have so
recklessly thrown yourself into. The
doctor has ordered me abroad, and I
feel that it is about my only chance for
life. Come home, and go with me!"

The remainder of the letter Lillian
could not read for her tears. The nobil-
ity of the husband and father stood con-
fessed. It was by no fault, nor neglect
of his that this wretched woman had
come to such an end, for surely her life
was fast ebbing away.

Lillian removed her things, and an-
nounced her intention of remaining until
all was over.

"Could it be possible?" she asked
herself, with quivering lip, "that this
disfigured creature, this bloated, bruised
mass of dying humanity, could be her
once beautiful and gifted cousin, Ida
Harris?"

Yes, there was the same golden, curly
hair, the same beautiful hands, but only
by them was the poor woman recogniz-
able.

An hour after she breathed her last,
Lillian had the body taken to her own
home, and prepared for burial.

Thanksgiving evening Lillian sat by
the fire in her cheerful sitting-room,
her head bowed upon her hands, the
destroyer of her happiness dead in the
next apartment.

No tidings had yet been received from
the husband, and Lillian feared he had
left the city, if not the country. Her
heart went out toward him in unutter-
able sympathy.

"Great heavens! what must he not
have suffered?" she moaned, as she saw
again in her imagination the disfigured
countenance of the woman who had
once been his wife.

A ring of the bell.

"This way, if you please, sir," Lillian
heard the servant say, and then a slow,
feeble step approached the door.

His step, but how altered! Summon-
ing all her resolution, the brave woman
stepped forward to meet her visitor.

He did not look up at first, and she
found ample time to note the change
which had taken place in the sorrow-
stricken man.

"Archibald!" she said, extending
both her hands in warmest welcome.

Not a word escaped from the suffer-
er's lips. A smile of joy for one brief
moment lit up the pale features. Me-
chanically he grasped her outstretched
hands, his eyes riveted upon her face,
then, with a groan, fell back upon a
chair, insensible.

Weeks passed, and neither strength
nor reason returned. Ida was carried to
her last resting place, Archibald all
unconscious of the ceremony. Surely
no invalid ever had such skillful and
tender nursing as this one.

"Where is—where is she?" were the
first words of the sick man to his faith-
ful attendant.

"Have no fears, Archie," Lillian an-
swered, "Ida is at rest."

"Thank God!" he replied, heart

