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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. V.—NO. 43.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 251

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 subsequent insertion for any period under three months.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
4 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
5 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
6 "	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 published without charge.

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, November 26, 1876.

Trains.	Leave Holland.	Arrive at Holland.
Grand Rapids.	5.15 a. m.	12.25 p. m.
" "	3.10 p. m.	" "
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	5.40 a. m.	11.10 a. m.
" "	4.10 p. m.	9.30 p. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	11.20 a. m.	5.10 a. m.
" "	12.45 p. m.	3.10 p. m.
" "	9.45 p. m.	4.00 p. m.

* 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.	STATIONS.	Express, Mail.
4 15	7 30	Grand Rapids.	10 10
4 32	7 44	Grandville.	10 10
5 45	8 26	Allegan.	9 55
6 11	9 41	Otsego.	8 16
6 19	9 19	Pt. St. Joseph.	8 07
6 35	9 35	Cooper.	7 35
6 50	9 50	Kalamazoo.	7 35
7 30	10 30	White Pigeon.	5 50
7 40	10 40	Chicago.	6 30
7 50	10 50	Toledo.	11 55
8 05	11 05	Cleveland.	7 40
8 15	11 15	Buffalo.	12 10

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	2 00	8 00
7 45	11 45	2 30	8 50
7 40	11 40	2 40	9 00
6 50	11 11	3 18	9 50
5 45	10 35	3 55	11 15
5 17	10 15	4 12	11 45
4 00	9 25	5 00	1 15
STATIONS.			
Muskegon			
Ferrysburg			
Grand Haven			
Pigeon			
Holland			
Fillmore			
Allegan			

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

MCBRIDE, G. W., Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery; office with M. D. Howard, 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. Bolke & 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 Public and Conveyancer. Kenyon's building, corner of Eighth and River street.

Bakeries.

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Books and Stationery.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

VAN PUTTEN, W., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr. W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicine; 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 Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins, Picture Frames, etc.; River street.

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

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

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

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 Sooter's Brick Building.—See Advertisement.

Hardware.

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

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

Hotels.

AETNA HOUSE, P. 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 Sanghtuck. 9th street, near Market.

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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 Rubber Mills; (Steam Saw and Flour Mills.) near foot of 8th street.

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

WILMS P. H., Manufacturer of Farm Pumps. All kinds of wood turning and sawing on hand and done to order. River street.

Notary Publics.

POST, HENRY D., Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer; Collections 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. Hazeld's Boot and Shoe Store, Eighth street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

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

T. O. of O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
R. A. SCHOUTEN, N. G.
P. SCHRAVESANDE, R. S.

I keep a large stock of Live Geese Feathers by the pound or made up in pillows 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, Dec. 27, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

Installation of Officers.
GEO. LAUDER, W. M.
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 numerous to mention. Give us a call. All goods cheap.
41-6w
S. REIDSEMA.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, 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 prescription will please address
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
94 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.
For Sale by Heber Walsh, Holland, Michigan.

For Sale at a Bargain.
A pair of work horses. Inquire of
42-2w
M. D. HOWARD.

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

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 Hats on election. D. Bertsch is the place to get them cheap. He keeps the best assortment in this city.

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

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

FOR SALE CHEAP.
Lot of second hand window-sash, door and window-frames, and doors.
Enquire of
41-1f
T. ROMEYN BECK.

Vick's Illustrated Priced Catalogue.
Fifty pages—300 Illustrations, with Descriptions of thousands of the best Flowers and Vegetables in the world, and the way to grow them—all for a two cent postage stamp. Printed in German and English. Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cents a year. Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 50 cents in paper; in elegant cloth covers, \$1.00.
Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Just received Moody and Sankey Hymn Books, or Sacred Songs at
L. T. KANTERS.

[Official.]

Common Council.

TUESDAY, December 5, 1876.

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

Present: Mayor Van Landegend, Ald. Kanters, Matrau, Minderhout, Cropley, Breyman, Dykema, Schmidt and the Clerk. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

ACCOUNT.

The following bills were presented for payment:

D. Sluiter	\$ 25 00
D. Sluiter	25 00
James Van Putten & Co.	124 26
J. Lageste	4 00
F. J. Ori	1 87
W. Vorst	5 25
Harm Wiersema	3 00
Berend Boeman	1 25
Johannes Klootwijk	1 50
Isaac Pons	30 63
J. W. Boeman	1 88
Harm Wiersema	5 00
Harm Wiersema	39 00
Harm Wiersema	35 75
G. H. Sipp	30 00
W. K. Fietstra	14 00
J. Van Landegend	10 00
J. O. Doesburg	14 45
J. Van Landegend	8 00
J. Van Landegend	38 50
Hollander and City News	3 50
O. J. Doesburg	34 10
Van Landegend & Melis	61 61
Van Landegend & Melis	43 83
P. de Fyter	3 00
A. Punt	8 00
G. J. Dinkeloo	1 00
S. L. Collins	3 00
James Sherwin	3 00
G. J. Dinkeloo	1 25
Isaac Pons	3 00
Johannes Dykema	4 00
Derk Te Roller	16 00
G. Wakker	3 00
R. Kanters	6 00
J. Van Lente	3 00
L. T. Kanters	5 61
J. Beukema	8 45
Derk Te Roller	14 00
Otto Breyman	5 00
H. C. Matrau	6 00

—Referred to Committee on Claims and Accounts.

The following Poor Bills were presented for payment:

Fifield & Westveer	\$13 50
Werkman & Sons	2 00
Anne Fietstra	2 00
G. Pereboom	7 00
Mrs. Boeve	3 50
G. Van Putten	16 67
G. Wakker	4 00
D. de Vries	12 81
Mrs. Kogler	3 00
Derk Te Roller	28 83
Martinius Jonkman	3 00

—Referred to Com. on City Poor.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

The Com. on Streets, Roads and Bridges reported verbally having let work to the amount of Three Hundred dollars, and recommend that the Council allow them to expend One Hundred more.—Adopted.

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

H. D. Post, Justice Docket	\$ 6 00
Harm Wiersema, labor on streets in August	40 50
D. Sluiter, ringing bell	25 00
H. J. Cramer, special police	8 00
Hermanus Konig special police	3 00
Louis Jacobson watching fire	1 25
H. Pethem	1 00
H. Efferink	1 25
Gerrit Ykes	1 25
Mrs. Hiechok cleaning Council room	1 25
C. Ver Schure, Inspector of Election	8 00
A. Westmaas Clerk of Election	3 00

—Adopted and ordered paid.

The Com. on City Library reported as follows: Your Committee on City Library would respectfully recommend the payment of the bill of H. M. Hinsdill of Grand Rapids of \$18.20 for rebinding and express charges on Library books which was done per order your Committee.—Accepted and ordered paid.

REPORT OF CITY OFFICERS.
The Director of the Poor made his report for the month of November. Amount disbursed \$110.31.—Ordered placed on file.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department reported the following: I would respectfully recommend J. Kerkfoort for keeping fires in Engine Room No. 1. and further recommend that he be allowed Twenty dollars for the season.—Accepted providing he keeps the lamp lighted.

The City Clerk reported having received communication from Supervisor stating the amount of Liquor tax in the city as per instructions by Council at previous meeting.—Accepted.

The Clerk also reported having received from the Supervisor a statement of the amount of taxes on the annual assessment roll.—Accepted and Clerk ordered to charge the Treasurer with the several amounts.

The City Marshal presented his resignation as City Marshal to take effect on the 30th of December.—Accepted.

The Treasurer made his report for the month of November.

By Ald. Dykema,
Resolved, That the amounts received by the Treasurer be charged to him and that the amount paid by K. Schadelee of \$45 be placed to the credit of the Poor Fund and report be filed.—Carried.

Pieter Konig as Deputy City Marshal reported as having collected from Chris Miller \$5 for license and Chas. E. Hall \$5 accompanied with receipt of the Treasurer.—Filed.

The City Physician made his monthly report as having attended one case.—Filed.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.
By Ald. Kanters,
Resolved, That the City Marshal pay due regard to an Ordinance Relative to the running at large of cattle.—Carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.
A Communication was received from A. Fietstra requesting that he be appointed

City Marshal to fill vacancy occurring by the resignation of Joes Verplank.—Laid on the table.

The Council then took a recess of 10 minutes.

After recess the Com. on City Library reported recommending the following: Your Committee on City Library would respectfully recommend that the money now on hand be coming in by the 1st of this month belonging to the Library be expended for new books.—Adopted.

The Com. on City Poor reported recommending charges in connection with such persons as receive aid from city as marked on report of Director of the Poor now in hands of City Clerk.—Adopted.

Council adjourned, until Tuesday Dec. 12th, 1876.

JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.

Anecdotes of George Stephenson.

At Dayton, on one occasion, an animated discussion took place between Stephenson and Dr. Buckland on one of his favorite theories as to the formation of coal. But the result was, that Dr. Buckland, a much greater master of tongue fence than Stephenson completely silenced him.

Next morning before breakfast, while he was walking in the grounds deeply pondering, Sir William Follet came up and asked him what he was

THE NATION

President Grant's Annual Message to Congress.

An Exhibit of Our Foreign and Domestic Relations.

A Defense of the Santo Domingo Annexation Scheme. Etc., Etc., Etc.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my eighth and last annual message to Congress, it seems proper that I should refer to and in some degree recapitulate the events and official acts of the past eight years. It was my fortune, or misfortune, to be called to the office of Chief Executive without any previous political training. From the age of 17, I had never even witnessed the excitement attending a Presidential campaign but twice antecedent to my own candidacy, and at but one of them was I eligible as a voter. Under such circumstances, it is but reasonable to suppose that errors of judgment must have occurred; even had they not, difference of opinion between the Executive, bound by an oath to the strict performance of his duties, and writers and debaters must have arisen. It is not necessarily evidence of a blunder on the part of the Executive because there are these differences of views. Mistakes have been made, as all can see, and I admit it, but it seems to me, often in the selections made of assistants appointed to aid in carrying out the various duties of administering the Government, in nearly every case selected without a general acquaintance with the appointee, but upon the recommendations of the Representatives chosen directly by the people. It is impossible where so many trusts are to be allotted that the right parties should be chosen in every instance. History shows that the Administration, from the time of Washington to the present, has not been free from these mistakes, but I leave comparisons to history, claiming only that I have acted in every instance from a conscientious desire to do what was right, constitutional, within the law, and for the very best interests of the people. My failures have been errors of judgment, not of intent.

Retrospective.

My civil career commenced, too, at a most critical and difficult time. Less than four years before the country had emerged from a conflict such as no other nation had ever survived. Nearly one-half of the States had revolted against the Government, and of those remaining faithful to the Union, a large percentage of the population sympathized with the rebellion and made an enemy in the rear almost as dangerous as the more honorable enemy in the front. The latter committed errors of judgment, but they maintained them openly and courageously. The former received the protection of the Government they would see destroyed, and reaped all the pecuniary advantage to be gained out of the then existing state of affairs—many of them by obtaining contracts and by swindling the Government in the delivery of their goods. Immediately on the cessation of hostilities, the then noble President, who had carried the country so far through its perils, fell a martyr to his patriotism at the hands of an assassin.

Reconstruction.

The intervening time to my first inauguration was filled up with wrangling between Congress and the new Executive as to the best mode of reconstruction. Or, to speak plainly, as to whether the control of the Government should be thrown immediately into the hands of those who had so recently and persistently tried to destroy it, or whether the victors should continue to have equal voice with them in this control. Reconstruction, as finally agreed upon, means this, and only this, except that the late slave was enfranchised—giving an increase, as was supposed, to the Union-loving and Union-supporting votes. If free in the full sense of the word, they would not disappoint this expectation, hence at the beginning of my first administration the work of reconstruction, much embarrassed by the long delay, virtually commenced. It was the work of the legislative branch of the Government. My province was wholly in approving its acts, which I did most heartily, urging the Legislatures of States that had not yet done so to ratify the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. The country was laboring under an enormous debt, contracted in the suppression of the rebellion, and taxation was so oppressive as to discourage production. Another danger also threatened us—foreign war. The last difficulty had to be adjusted, and was adjusted without a war, and in a manner highly honorable to all parties concerned.

National Finances.

The taxes have been reduced within the last seven years nearly \$300,000,000, and the national debt has been reduced in the same time over \$435,000,000 by refunding the 6 per cent. bonded debt for bonds bearing 5½, 5 and 4½ per cent. interest respectively. The annual interest has been reduced from over \$130,000,000 in 1869, to but little over \$100,000,000 in 1876. The balance of trade has been changed from over \$150,000,000 against the United States in 1869, to more than \$120,000,000 in our favor in 1876. It is confidently believed that the balance of trade in favor of the United States will increase, not diminish, and that the pledge of Congress to resume specie payments in 1879 will be easily accomplished, even in the absence of much desired further legislation on the subject.

The Indian Policy.

A policy has been adopted toward the Indian tribes inhabiting a large portion of the territory of the United States which has been humane and has substantially ended Indian hostilities in the whole land, except in a portion of Nebraska and Dakota, Wyoming and Montana Territories, the Black Hills region and approaches thereto. Hostilities there have grown out of the avarice of the white man, who has violated our treaty stipulations in his search for gold. The question might be asked why the Government has not enforced obedience to the terms of the treaty prohibiting the occupation of the Black Hills region by the whites. The answer is simple. The first emigrants to the Black Hills were removed by troops, but rumors and fresh discoveries of gold took into that region increased numbers. Gold has ac-

tually been found in paying quantities, and an effort to remove the miners would only result in the desertion of the bulk of the troops that might be sent there to remove them. All difficulty in this matter has, however, been removed, subject to the approval of Congress, by a treaty ceding the Black Hills and its approaches to settlement by citizens.

The subject of the Indian policy and treatment is so fully set forth by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and my views are so fully expressed therein that I refer to their reports and recommendations as my own.

Our Foreign Relations.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue on a friendly footing. Questions have arisen from time to time in the foreign relations of the Government, but the United States has been happily free during the past year from the complications and embarrassments which have surrounded some of the foreign powers.

The diplomatic correspondence submitted herewith contains information as to certain of the matters which have occupied the attention of the Government. The cordiality which attends our relations with the powers of the earth has been plainly shown by the general participation of foreign nations in the Exhibition which has just closed, and by the exertions made by distant powers to show their interest in and friendly feelings toward the United States in commemoration of the Centennial of the nation. The Government and people of the United States have not only fully appreciated this exhibition of kindly feeling, but it may be justly and fairly expected that no small benefits will result both to ourselves and other nations, from a better acquaintance and a better appreciation of our mutual advantages and mutual wants.

The Diplomatic Service.

Congress, at its last session, saw fit to reduce the amount usually appropriated for foreign intercourse by withholding appropriations for representatives of the United States in certain foreign countries, and for certain consular offices, and by reducing the amounts usually appropriated for certain other diplomatic posts, and thus necessitating a change in the grade of representatives. For these reasons, immediately upon the passage of the bill making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the present force, instructions were issued to the representatives of the United States at Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia, and to the consular officers for whom no appropriation had been made, to close their respective legations and consulates and cease from the performance of their duties, and in like manner steps were immediately taken to substitute Charges d' Affaires for Ministers Resident at Portugal, Denmark, Greece, Switzerland and Paraguay.

While thoroughly impressed with the wisdom of sound economy in the foreign service as in other branches of the Government, I cannot escape the conclusion that in some instances the withholding of appropriations will prove an expensive economy, and that the small retrenchment secured by a change of grade in certain diplomatic posts is not an adequate consideration for the loss of influence and importance which will attend our foreign representatives under this reduction. I am of the opinion that a re-examination of the subject will cause a change in some instances in the conclusions reached on these subjects at the last session of Congress.

The Alabama Claims.

The Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims, whose functions were continued by an act of the last session of Congress until the 1st day of January, 1877, has carried on its labors with diligence and general satisfaction. By a report from the Clerk of the Court transmitted herewith, bearing date November 14, 1876, it appears that during the time now allowed by law the court will have disposed of all the claims presented for adjudication. This report also contains a statement of the general results of the labors of the court to date thereof. It is cause for satisfaction that the method adopted for the satisfaction of the classes of claims submitted to the court, which are of long standing and justly entitled to early consideration, should have proved successful and acceptable.

The Northwest Boundary.

It is with satisfaction that I am enabled to state that the work of the joint commission for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions from the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky mountains, commenced in 1872, has been completed. The final agreement of the Commissioners, with the maps, have been duly signed, and the work of the commission is complete. The fixing of the boundary upon the Pacific coast by the protocol of March 10, 1873, pursuant to the award of the Emperor of Germany by article thirty-four of the treaty of Washington, with the determination of the work of this commission, adjusts and fixes the entire boundary between the United States and the British possessions, except as to the portion of territory ceded by Russia to the United States under the treaty of 1867. The work intrusted to the commissioners and the officers of the army attached to the Commission, has been well and satisfactorily performed. The original of the final agreement of the Commissioners, signed upon the 29th of May, 1876, with the original list of astronomical stations observed, the original official list of monuments marking the international boundary line, and the maps, records and general reports relating to the Commission, have been deposited in the Department of State. The official report of the Commissioner on the part of the United States, with the report of the Chief Astronomer of the United States, will be submitted to Congress within a short time.

Extradition.

I reserve for a separate communication to Congress a statement of the condition of the questions which lately arose with Great Britain respecting the surrender of fugitive criminals under the treaty of 1842.

Turkey.

The Ottoman Government gave notice, under date of January 15, 1874, of its desire to terminate the treaty of 1862, concerning commerce and navigation, pursuant to the provisions of the twenty-second article thereof. Under this notice, the treaty terminated upon the 5th day of June, 1876. That Government has invited negotiations towards the conclusion of a new treaty. By the act of Congress of March 23, 1874, the President was authorized, when he should receive satisfactory information that the Ottoman Government organized the new tribunals likely to secure to the citizens of the United States the same impartial justice enjoyed under the exercise of judicial functions by the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, to suspend the operation of the act of June 22, 1860, and to accept for the citizens of the United States the jurisdiction of the new tribunals. Satisfactory information having been received of the organization of such new tribunals in Egypt, I caused a proclamation to be issued on the 27th of March last, suspending the operation of the act of June 22, 1860, in Egypt, according to the provisions of the act. A copy of the proclamation accompanies this Message. The United States has united with the other powers in the organization of these courts. It is hoped that the jurisdictional questions which have arisen may be readily adjusted, and that this evidence in judicial cases may be hindered by no obstacles.

The Hawaiian Treaty.

The necessary legislation to carry into effect the convention respecting commercial reciprocity concluded with the Hawaiian Islands, in 1875, having been had, the proclamation to carry it into effect, as provided by the act ap-

proved Aug. 15, 1876, was duly issued upon the Tuesday of September last. A copy thereof accompanies this Message.

Mexico.

The commotions which have been prevalent in Mexico for some time past, which unhappily seem to be not yet wholly quieted, have led to complaints of citizens of the United States of injuries by persons in authority. It is hoped, however, that these will ultimately be adjusted to the satisfaction of both the Governments. The frontier of the United States in that quarter has not been exempt from acts of violence either by citizens of one republic or those of the other. The frequency of these acts I supposed to be increased, and their adjustment made more difficult by the considerable changes in the course of the lower part of the Rio Grande river, which river is a part of the boundary between the two countries. These changes have placed on either side of that river portions of land which, by existing conventions, belong to the jurisdiction of the Government on the opposite side of the river. The subject of the adjustment of this cause of difficulty is under consideration between the two republics.

Colombia.

The Government of the United States of Colombia has paid the award in the case of the steamer Montijo, seized by the authorities of that Government some years since, and the amount has been transferred to the claimants.

Mexican Claims.

It is with satisfaction that I am able to announce that the joint commission for the adjustment of claims between the United States and Mexico, under the convention of 1868, the duration of which has been several times extended, has brought its labors to a close. From the report of the agent of the United States, which accompanies the papers transmitted herewith, it will be seen that within the time limited by the commission 1,017 claims on the part of citizens of the United States against Mexico were referred to the commission. Of these claims 831 were dismissed or disallowed, and on 186 cases awards were made in favor of the claimants against the Mexican republic, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,125,622.20. Within the same period 993 claims on the part of citizens of the Mexican republic against the United States were referred to the commission. Of these claims 831 were dismissed and disallowed, and in 167 cases awards were made in favor of claimants against the United States, amounting in the aggregate to \$15,049,841. By the terms of the convention the amount of these awards is to be deducted from the amount awarded in favor of our citizens against Mexico, and the balance only to be paid by Mexico to the United States, leaving the United States to make provisions for their proportion of the awards in favor of its own citizens. I invite your attention to the legislation which will be necessary to provide for the payment. In this connection I am pleased to be able to express the acknowledgments due to Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire of the Commission, who has given to the consideration of a large number of claims submitted to him much time, unwearied patience, and that fairness and intelligence which are well known to belong to the accomplished representative of Great Britain, and which are likewise recognized by the representative in this country of the republic of Mexico.

Venezuelan Claims.

Monthly payments of a very small part of the amount due by the Government of Venezuela to the citizens of the latter against that Government continue to be made with reasonable punctuality. That Government has proposed to change the system which it has hitherto pursued in this respect by issuing bonds for part of the amount of the several claims. The proposition, however, could not, it is supposed, properly be accepted, at least without the consent of the holders of certificates of the indebtedness of Venezuela. These are so much depressed that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain their disposition on the subject.

Expatriation and Naturalization.

In former messages I have called the attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation with regard to fraudulent naturalization and the subject of expatriation and the election of nationality of the number of persons of foreign birth seeking a home in the United States; the ease and facility with which the honest emigrant may, after the lapse of a reasonable time, become possessed of all the privileges of citizenship of the United States, and the frequent occasions which induce such adopted citizens to return to the country of their birth. Under the subject of naturalization, the safeguards which experience has proved necessary for the protection of the honest, naturalized citizens are of paramount importance.

The very simplicity in the requirements of the law on this question afford opportunity for fraud, and the want of uniformity in the proceedings and records of the various courts, and in the forms of the certificates of naturalization issued, afford a constant source of difficulty. I suggest no additional requirements to the acquisition of citizenship, beyond those now existing; but I invite the earnest attention of Congress to the necessity and wisdom of some provisions regarding uniformity in the records and certificates, and providing against the frauds which frequently take place, and for the vacating of a record of naturalization obtained in fraud. These provisions are needed in aid and for the protection of the honest citizen of foreign birth, and for the want of which he is made to suffer not infrequently. The United States has insisted upon the right of expatriation, and has obtained, after a long struggle, an admission of the principle contended for, by acquiescence therein on the part of many foreign powers, and by the conclusion of treaties on this subject. It is, however, but justice to the Government to which such naturalized citizens have formerly owed allegiance, as well as to the United States, that certain fixed and definite rules should be adopted, governing such cases, and providing how expatriation may be accomplished. While emigrants in large numbers become citizens of the United States, it is also true that persons, both native-born and naturalized, once citizens of the United States, either by formal acts or as the effect of a series of facts and circumstances, abandon their citizenship and cease to be entitled to the protection of the United States, but continue on convenient occasion to assert a claim to protection. In the absence of provisions on these questions, and in this connection, I again invite your attention to the necessity of legislation concerning the marriages of American citizens contracted abroad, and concerning the status of American women who may marry foreigners, and of children born of American parents in a foreign country. The delicate and complicated questions continually occurring with reference to naturalization, expatriation and the status of such persons as I have above referred to, induce me to earnestly direct your attention again to these subjects.

Court of Claims.

In like manner, I repeat my recommendation that some means be provided for the hearing and determination of the just and existing claims of aliens upon the Government of the United States, within a reasonable limitation, and of such as may hereafter arise. While, by existing provisions of law, the Court of Claims may in certain cases be resorted to by an alien claimant, the absence of any general provisions governing all such cases, and the want of a tribunal skilled in the disposition of such cases upon recognized, fixed and settled principles, either provides no remedy in many deserving cases, or compels a consideration of such

claims by Congress or the Executive Department of the Government.

It is believed that other Governments are in advance of the United States upon this question, and that the practice now adopted is entirely unsatisfactory.

The Centennial State.

Congress, by an act approved the 3d of March, 1875, authorized the inhabitants of the Territory of Colorado to form a State Government, with the name of the State of Colorado, and therein provided for the admission of said State, when formed, into the Union, upon an equal footing with the original States. A constitution having been adopted and ratified by the people of that State, and the acting Governor having certified to me the facts as provided by said act, together with a copy of such constitution and ordinances as are provided in said act, and the provisions of said act of Congress having been duly complied with, I issued a proclamation upon the 1st of August, 1876, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

The Reorganization of the Army.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army has been actively employed, during the year, in subduing, at the request of the Indian Bureau, certain wild bands of the Sioux Indian nation, and in preserving peace at the South during the election.

The commission constituted under the act of July 24, 1876, to consider and report on the whole object of the reform and reorganization of the whole army, convened in August last, and has collected a large mass of statistics and opinions bearing on the subject before it. These are now under consideration, and their report is progressing. I am advised, though, by the President of the commission that it will be impracticable to comply with the clause of the act requiring the report to be presented through me to Congress on the first day of the session, as there has not yet been time for that mature deliberation which the importance of the subject demands. Therefore, I ask that the time for making the report be extended to the 30th day of January, 1877, in accordance with the resolution of August 15, 1876. The army regulations prepared under the act of March 1, 1875, have not been promulgated, but are held until after the report of the above-mentioned commission shall have been received and acted upon. By the act of August 13, 1876, the cavalry force of the army was increased by 2,500 men, with a proviso that they should be discharged on the expiration of hostilities. Under this authority, the cavalry regiments have been strengthened and a portion of them are now in the field pursuing the remnants of the Indians with whom they have been engaged during the summer.

The War Department.

The estimates of the War Department are made upon the basis of the number of men authorized by law, and their requirements, as shown by years of experience, and also with the purpose of a part of the bureau officers to provide for all contingencies that may arise during the time for which the estimates are made. Exclusive of the engineers' estimates, presented in accordance with the acts of Congress calling for surveys and estimates for the improvement at various localities, the estimates now presented are about \$6,000,000 in excess of the appropriations for the years 1874-75, and 1875-76. This increase is asked in order to provide for the increased cavalry force, should their services be necessary; to prosecute commenced work upon important public buildings; to provide for the armament of fortifications and the manufacture of small arms, and to replenish the working-stock in the supply departments. The appropriations for the last-named have for the past few years been so limited that the accumulations in store will be entirely exhausted during the present year, and it will be necessary to at once begin to replenish them.

I invite your special attention to the following recommendations of the Secretary of War: First, that the claims, under the act of the 4th of July, 1864, for supplies taken by the army during the war, be removed from the offices of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals and transferred to the Southern Claims Commission. These claims are of a precisely similar nature to those now before the Southern Claims Commission and War Debt Bureau, and they have not the clerical force for their examination, nor proper machinery for investigating the loyalty of the claimants; second, that Congress sanction the scheme of an annuity fund for the benefit of the families of deceased officers, and that it also provide for the permanent organization of the regular service, both of which were recommended in my last annual message; third, that the manufacturing operations of the Ordnance Department be concentrated at three arsenals and an armory, and that the remaining arsenals be sold and the proceeds applied to this object by the Ordnance Department.

River and Harbor Improvements.

The appropriations for river and harbor improvements for the current year were \$5,015,000. With my approval, the Secretary of War directed that of this amount \$2,000,000 should be expended, and no new works should be begun, and none prosecuted which were not of national importance. Subsequently this amount was increased to \$2,237,600, and the works are now progressing on this basis.

The improvement of the South pass of the Mississippi river, under James B. Eads and his associates, is progressing favorably. At the present time there is a channel of 30-35 feet in depth between the jetties and the mouth of the pass, and 18½ feet at the head of the pass. Neither channel, however, has the width required before payments can be made by the United States. A commission of civil engineer officers is now examining these works, and their reports will be presented as soon as received.

The Navy.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that branch of the service to be in a condition as effective as it is possible to keep it with the means that the appropriations give to the department. It is, of course, impossible to rival the costly and progressive establishments of the great European powers with the old material of our navy, to which no increase has been authorized since the war, except the eight small cruisers built to supply the place of others which had gone to decay. Yet the most has been done that was possible with the means at command, and by substantially rebuilding some of our old ships with durable material, and completely repairing and refitting our monitor fleet, the navy has been gradually so brought up that, though it does not maintain its relative position among the progressive navies of the world, it is now in a condition more powerful and effective than it ever has been in the time of peace. The complete repairs of our five heavy iron-clads are only delayed on account of the inadequacy of the appropriations made last year for the working bureaus of the department, which were actually less in amount than those made before the war, notwithstanding the greatly-enhanced price of labor and materials, and the increase in the cost of the naval service growing out of the universal use and great expense of steam machinery. The money necessary for these repairs should be provided at once; that they may be completed without further unnecessary delay and expense. When this is done, all the strength that there is in the navy will be developed and useful to its full capacity, and all will be powerful for the purpose of defense, and also for offensive action, should necessity for that arise within a reasonable distance from our shores. The fact that our navy is not more modern and powerful than it is, has been made a cause of complaint against

the Secretary of the Navy by persons who, at the same time, criticize and complain of his endeavors to bring the navy that we have to its best and most efficient condition; but the good sense of the country will understand that it is really to his practical action that we have at this time any effective navy force at command.

The Postoffice Department.

The report of the Postmaster General shows an excess of expenditures (excluding the expenditures on account of previous years) over the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, of \$4,151,988.66. The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, are \$56,723,432.43; estimated revenue for the same period is \$30,645,165, leaving an estimated excess of expenditures, to be appropriated as a deficiency, of \$6,078,267.43.

The Postmaster General, like his predecessor, is convinced that a change in the basis of adjusting the salaries of Postmasters of the fourth-class is necessary for the good of the service, as well as for the interests of the Government, and urgently recommends that the compensation of this class of Postmasters above-mentioned be based upon the business of their respective offices as ascertained from the sworn returns to the Auditor of stamps canceled.

A few Postmasters in the Southern States have expressed great apprehension for their personal safety, on account of their connection with the postal service, and have specially requested that their reports of apprehended danger should not be made public, lest it should result in a loss of their lives, but no positive testimony of interference has been submitted except in the case of a mail messenger at Spartanburg, in South Carolina, who reported that he had been violently driven away while in charge of the mails, on account of his political affiliations.

An assistant superintendent of the railway mail service investigated this case, and reported that the messenger had disappeared from his post, leaving his work to be performed by a substitute. The Postmaster General thinks this case is sufficiently suggestive to justify him in recommending that a more severe punishment should be provided for the offense of assaulting any person in charge of the mails or of retarding or otherwise obstructing them by threats of personal injury.

A very gratifying result is presented in the fact that the deficiency of this department during the last fiscal year was reduced to \$4,081,790.18, as against \$6,169,838.88 of the preceding year. The difference can be traced to the large increase in its ordinary receipts, which greatly exceeded the estimates thereof, and a slight decrease in its expenditures. The ordinary receipts of the Postoffice Department for the past seven fiscal years have increased at an average rate of over 8 per cent per annum, while the increase of expenditures for the same period has been about 5½ per cent per annum, and the decrease of the deficiency in the revenue has been at the rate of nearly 2 per cent per annum.

Agricultural Department.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture accompanying this message, will be found one of great interest, marking, as it does, the great progress of the last century in the variety of products of the soil; in the increased knowledge and skill in the labor of producing, saving and manipulating the same, to prepare them for the use of man; in the improvements of machinery to aid the agriculturist in his labor, and in a knowledge of the scientific subjects necessary to a thorough system in economy in agricultural production, namely, chemistry, botany, entomology, etc. A study of this report by those interested in agriculture, and deriving their support from it, will find it of value in pointing out those articles which are raised in greater quantities than the needs of the world require and must sell, therefore, for less than the cost of production, and those which command a profit over cost of production, because there is not an over-production. I call especial attention to the need of the department for a new gallery for the reception of the exhibits returned from the Centennial Exhibition, including the exhibits donated by very many foreign nations, and to the recommendations of the Commissioner of Agriculture generally.

District of Columbia.

The reports of the District Commissioners and the Board of Health are just received, too late to read them and to make recommendations thereon, and are herewith submitted.

The Centennial.

The International Exhibition held in Philadelphia this year in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of American independence has proven a great success, and will no doubt be of enduring advantage to the country. It has shown great progress in the arts, sciences and mechanical skill made in a single century, and demonstrated that we are but a little behind the older nations in any one branch, while in some we scarcely have a rival. It has served, too, not only to bring people and products of skill and labor from all parts of the world together, but in bringing together people from all sections of our own country, which must prove a great benefit in the information imparted and pride of a unity engendered.

It has been suggested by scientists interested in and connected with the Smithsonian Institution, in a communication herewith submitted, that the Government exhibit be removed to the capital and a suitable building be erected or purchased for its accommodation as a permanent exhibit. I earnestly recommend this, and believing that Congress would second this view, I directed that all the Government exhibits at the Centennial Exhibition should remain where they are, except such as might be injured by remaining in a building not intended as a protection in inclement weather, or such as may be wanted by the department furnishing them, until the question of permanent exhibition is acted on. Although the moneys appropriated by Congress to enable the participation of the several executive departments in the International Exhibition of 1876 were not sufficient to carry out the undertaking to the full extent at first contemplated, it gives me pleasure to refer to the very efficient and creditable manner in which the boards appointed from these several departments to provide an exhibition on the part of the Government have discharged their duties with the funds placed at their command. Without a precedent to guide them in the preparation of such a display, the success of their labors was amply attested by the sustained attention which the contents of the Government building attracted during the period of the Exhibition, from both foreign and native people. I am strongly impressed with the value of the collection made by the Government for the purposes of the Exhibition, illustrating as it does the general resources of the country, the statistical and practical evidences of our growth as a nation, and the uses of the mercantile arts and the applications of science in the administration of the affairs of the Government. Many nations have voluntarily contributed their exhibits to the United States, to increase the interest in any permanent exhibition that Congress may provide for. For this act of generosity they should receive the thanks of the people, and I respectfully suggest that a resolution of Congress to that effect be adopted.

The Electoral System.

The attention of Congress cannot be too earnestly called to the necessity of throwing some greater safeguards over the method of choosing and declaring the election of a President. Under the present system there seems to be no provided remedy for contesting the election in any one State. The remedy is partially, no doubt, in the enlightenment of the electors. The compulsory support of the free schools, and the disfranchisement of all who cannot read or write the English language,

after a fixed probation, would meet my hearty approval. I would not make this apply, however, to those already voters, but I would to all becoming so after the expiration of the probation fixed upon. Foreigners coming to this country to become citizens, who are educated in their own language, would acquire the requisite knowledge of ours during the necessary residence to obtain naturalization. If they did not take enough interest in our language to acquire sufficient knowledge of it to enable them to study the institutions and laws of the country intelligently, I would not confer upon them the right to make such laws nor to select those who do.

Santo Domingo.

I append to this Message, for convenient reference, a synopsis of administrative events, and of all the recommendations to Congress made by me during the last seven years. Time may show some of the recommendations to have been wisely conceived, but I believe the larger part will be no discredit to the administration. One of those recommendations met with the united opposition of one political party in the Senate, and with a strong opposition from the other, namely, the treaty for the annexation of Santo Domingo to the United States, to which I shall specially refer, maintaining, as I do, that if my views had been concurred in, the country would be in a more prosperous condition to-day, both politically and financially. Santo Domingo is fertile, and upon its soil may be grown just those tropical products of which the United States uses so much, and which are produced and prepared for the market now by slave labor almost exclusively, namely: sugar, coffee, dyewoods, mahogany, tropical fruits, tobacco, etc. About 75 per cent of the exports of Cuba are consumed in the United States. A large percentage of the exports of Brazil also find the same market. These are paid for almost exclusively in coin, legislation, particularly in Cuba, being unfavorable to a mutual exchange of the products of each country. Flour shipped from the Mississippi river to Havana can pass by the very entrance to the city on its way to a portion of Spain, then pay a duty fixed upon articles to be re-exported, transferred to a Spanish vessel, and brought back almost to the point of starting, paying a second duty, and still leave a profit over what would be received by direct shipment. All that is produced in Cuba could be produced in Santo Domingo. Being a part of the United States, commerce between the island and the mainland would be free. There would be no export duties on her shipments, nor import duties on those coming here. There would be no import duties upon the supplies, machinery, etc., going from the States. The effect that would have been produced upon Cuban commerce with these advantages to a rival is observable at a glance. The Cuban question would have been settled long ago in favor of Free Cuba. Hundreds of American vessels would now be advantageously used in transporting the valuable woods and other products of the soil of the island to a market and carrying supplies and emigrants to it. The island is but sparsely settled, while it has an area sufficient for the profitable employment of several millions of people, and the soil would have soon fallen into the hands of United States capitalists. The products are so valuable in commerce that emigration there would have been encouraged. The emancipated race of the South would have found there a congenial home, where their civil rights would not be disputed and where their labor would be much sought after, and the poorest among them could have found the means to go there. In cases of great oppression and cruelty such as has been practiced upon them in many places within the last eleven years, whole communities would have sought refuge in Santo Domingo. I do not suppose the whole race would have gone, nor is it desirable that they should go. Their labor is desirable, indispensable almost, where they now are, but the possession of the territory would have left the negro master of the situation by enabling him to demand his rights at home on pain of sending him elsewhere.

I do not present these views now as a recommendation of the renewal of the subject of annexation, but I refer to it to vindicate my previous action in regard to it.

Citizen Grant.

With the present Congress my official life terminates. It is not probable that public affairs will ever again receive attention from me further than as a citizen of the Republic, always taking a deep interest in the honor, integrity and prosperity of the whole land.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 5, 1876.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

The National Finances.

From the annual report of Secretary Morrill we glean the following figures touching the nation's finances. The total receipts of the Government for the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were \$75,513,970.02; expenditures for the same period, \$64,724,176.24. For the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year the Secretary estimates that the receipts will be \$191,181,925.10, and the expenditures, \$158,876,860.09. He estimates the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, at \$270,050,000, and the expenditures for the same period at \$243,350,704. Upon the basis of these estimates, there will be a surplus revenue for the fiscal year 1878, applicable to the sinking fund, of \$26,699,296. The estimated amount required by law to be set apart for that fund is \$35,391,096.60. If, therefore, these estimates shall prove to be approximately correct, there will be a deficiency in this account of \$8,691,800.60.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the public debt was reduced \$29,249,381.33. Upon the subject of the redemption of specie payments Secretary Morrill says:

In March, 1869, by an act entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit," the faith of the United States was solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States, notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States; and, further, "to make provision at the earliest practicable period, for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

By the act of January, 1875, Congress declared the purpose of redemption of specie payments on January 1, 1879, and to that end, and in the execution of the pledge of the act of 1869, provided for the redemption of the United States notes, and for the issue of national bank notes in lieu thereof, and thus, amid conflicting theories, declared, in effect, a monetary system combined of coin and national bank notes redeemable in coin at the demand of the holder, in harmony with the constitution and the traditional policy of the American people.

By this legislation it will be perceived that the United States is fully committed to the redemption of specie payments on a given day in January, 1879, by the method of redemption of United States notes current as lawful money, and the substitution therefore of national bank currency, the equivalent of money by its convertibility into coin on demand. The popular favor with which this enactment was hailed, looking to the consummation of an exigent measure of public necessity, was modified only by an apprehension of the possible inadequacy of its terms to accomplish its end. A return to the constitutional standard of values at any time will doubtless, to some extent, involve a reduction in nominal prices, and consequent contraction of the volume of currency, but this is not of itself necessarily an evil, and, if it were, it is

an evil incident to a vicious system, not cured by the continuance of the evil, while the measure itself is demanded by the highest economic considerations and principles of honest dealing among men. Besides, the troubles likely to grow out of enforced resumption are believed to be greatly exaggerated. Restoration of the constitutional standard of values by resumption, and the extinction of irredeemable notes current as money, and the enforcement of payment in coin on demand, of the national bank notes treated as the equivalent of money, are obviously alike of national obligation and public necessity. The suspension was the act of the National Government, and to the National Government the people properly look to take the initiative in resumption. Having, under its authority to coin money, assumed to regulate the currency of the country, and as the States are inhibited "to make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts," and, as irredeemable and inconvertible paper currency is essentially repugnant to the principles of the constitution and the traditional policy of the American people, it is obviously incumbent on the Government to maintain and preserve the money standard of values of the constitution, and to enforce the obligation of payment in coin on demand, at the option of the holder of all paper money.

The Navy.

Secretary Robeson's report shows that there are belonging to the navy 146 vessels of 150,157 tons measurement. They carry 1,142 guns. Of these, 123, carrying 918 guns, with a measurement of 120,898 tons, have steam power; 75 are in actual service and 4 are preparing for sea. Fifteen may be considered entirely unfit for future service, and the remainder are at various navy-yards, some requiring slight and others extensive repairs, but most of them could be made ready for any special service in a short time.

Our navy is now far more powerful for warlike purposes than it has ever before been in time of peace. As a remedy for the reduction of the force of our fleet from 8,500 to 7,500 men, and for the purpose of maintaining a trained class of men skilled in their duties and devoted to their flag, the Secretary repeats the recommendation of last year that Congress give the necessary authority to enlist annually 750 boys for the navy in addition to the number of men now allowed. He also urges that enlisted men of the navy may be allowed an outfit of clothing, and a banking system for the navy such as now prevails in the army.

The Naval Academy has kept pace with changes which have taken place, and the branches there taught are those adapted to the naval profession of to-day. The Secretary refers to the report of the Bureau of Astronomical Observations, Ordnance, the Naval Signal Service, the Naval Almanac, Surveys of the Inter-Oceanic Canal, and other subjects connected with the navy, and speaks in commendation of those who have obtained important results in these branches.

The estimates for general maintenance of the navy for the next year are \$18,046,012. The amount estimated for new buildings and repairs and improvements necessary at various navy-yards, stations, and hospitals, is \$2,998,596. There is also submitted by the Bureau of Ordnance an estimate for \$775,500 deemed necessary to provide proper armament for our large ironclads and other ships now being fitted for sea. This shows an aggregate sum of about \$300,000 less than the amount asked for last year for like purposes.

The Postoffice.

The annual report of the Postmaster General contains a very gratifying exhibit of the business of the department for the last fiscal year, showing a very large increase of receipts and a considerable reduction in the expenses as compared with the previous fiscal year, which ended June 30, 1876.

The following statement, taken from the books of the department, shows the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and forms the basis of the annual report of the Postmaster General.

Receipts from all sources.....	\$28,644,197.60
Increase over last year.....	1,862,836.91
Expenditures of all kinds.....	33,263,487.68
Decrease from last year.....	847,821.87
Excess of expenditures over receipts.....	4,619,290.08
Year was.....	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.....	7,397,397.91
Clerks for postoffices.....	1,860,730.15
Letter-carriers.....	1,980,736.02
Railway clerks.....	1,234,750.19

Manufacture of stamped envelopes, postal cards and wrappers..... 680,610.86

Foreign mail transportation..... 229,123.26

The revenue from money-order business was \$20,900.

The Russian Loan.

The surprising quickness and readiness with which the recent Russian loan of 100,000,000 roubles was taken by the two cities of St. Petersburg and Moscow alone only finds its parallel in the ease with which the French raised the enormous German war indemnities. The ukase of the Czar authorized the Bank of Russia to issue notes for 100,000,000 roubles, receiving cash subscriptions at 92, the notes to have the character of bonds and bear 5 per cent interest. Estimating the rouble at 78 cents, the amount would be equivalent to \$78,000,000, which would yield to the Government, at 92, the sum in cash of \$71,760,000. No time is fixed for the loan to run, and it will be at the option of the Government to redeem the notes whenever it sees fit. Looking at the loan from an unfinancial standpoint, the quickness with which it has been taken shows the uncompromising spirit of the Russian people upon the questions at issue between Turkey and the Slavics. It is an eloquent testimonial of the determination of the people that the Slavics shall be free.

An Important Invention.

A trial of the Stevenson tug system has just been made on the Erie canal. A boat carrying 207 tons was towed with great ease and speed, and several might have been towed with the same ease had they happened to be there, as the heavier the load the greater the traction of the wheels upon the track. A number of gentlemen representing the New York Produce Exchange were present, and expressed themselves greatly pleased with the invention. The Captain of the boat that was towed showed his appreciation of the novelty by telling the driver of his horses to "throw them cow-braids into the canal, we've got something solid now."

THE GREAT PANACEA.—In this season of rheumatism, chilblains, frost-bites, etc., nothing better can be kept in the house than Merchan's celebrated Gargling Oil. It is peculiarly adapted to Family use, yet it answers equally well for horses and other animals. It is free from stain, and at the same time very efficacious in all instances where a liniment is required.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Daily Union and Advertiser.*

PUBLISH that which is good. Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier is a life-saving remedy, imparts vigor, health and strength to the system, purifies and enriches the blood. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

A FRIGHTFUL FALL.

The Theater Disaster at Sacramento, Cal.—Seven Persons Killed, and Upward of Two Hundred Injured.

(From the Sacramento Record.)

The overture had been played, a few solos sung, and an interval of silence had been reached, when suddenly the floor gave way, and the whole mass of people, thrown violently towards its center, were precipitated into the stable below, a distance of some sixteen or eighteen feet. The floor seemed to sway down slightly in the middle, the stage sank, the joists drew out of the walls, the floor broke off at the room partitions on the east end, the rows of boxes careered toward each other, clung an instant to the walls as they fell, and then pitched over upon the struggling mass of human beings below.

The scene which followed beggars description. One cry of horror went up from the stricken audience; then it rose en masse; the next instant it was tossed in a broken and confused heap, and a second afterward was plunged downward and crushed beneath the broken timbers and the falling boxes, entangled in the wreck of furniture and stage fixtures, and wedged in between and broken upon the backs, carriages, and other vehicles, and the heavy stall partitions below. The walls trembled with the shock, the roof wavered, the floor beneath groaned with the mighty shock, but fortunately the walls stood, the roof clung to its fastenings, and the stable floor, supported from below by posts, bore up under its new burden.

The thunder of the fall resounded throughout the block, a great cloud of dust burst from the doors and windows, some of the broken gas pipes blazed forth in long streams of flame, the light tracings of the wrecked stage ignited, the cry of fire was given on the outside, and before the real nature of the calamity was known the bells boomed forth the signal for rescue. Meanwhile, within the doomed building rang with the shrieks of the wounded, the groans of the dying, and the cries of the mass of the terrified multitude, struggling with itself in frantic endeavors to escape from the inclosure of the walls, and made desperate by fear that the threatening tiers of brick would fall in upon and crush it again.

Men sprang upon each other, dashed over prostrate bodies, clambered upon the heads of the seething mass, fought like devoted beings with but one chance for life left, the sole dominant idea of self-preservation overriding the reason, and giving mercy no resting-place. Fortunately the way was now broad for speedy clearance, and in a very few moments the uninjured had fought their way through wreck and ruin to open air. Then came the firemen and police and hundreds of strong men to the rescue. Chief Engineer Lee took charge of his force and of all the workers, and, aided by willing volunteers, the rescue went on with the speed of desperation, and was urged forward with all the power men were capable of who saw their bleeding, dying fellows before them crushed and helpless, and heard their despairing cries beat the air for "help! help! for God's sake, help!"

The alarm-bells still rang, and the news of the terrible disaster spread with lightning-like velocity throughout the city. As it was Saturday night, the streets were unusually full, and as the news went abroad the people flocked by thousands to the scene. Hundreds of hands soon laid bare the truth, the dead were taken up, and their contorted limbs decently composed for the long silence of the grave; the wounded were borne to the nearest offices, engine-houses, drug-stores, and hotels. Every physician of the city was on hand, and a hundred willing and experienced nurses proffered with eager sympathy all needed aid.

In an hour's time the wreck was literally torn up, and the fact made a certainty to the senses that no mortal was left beneath the ruins.

SUMMARY OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Killed.....	7
Believed to be fatally injured.....	4
Seriously wounded.....	16
Less badly hurt.....	20
Slightly bruised and hurt.....	32

Total known..... 79

It is known that fully fifty persons, who can be classed as slightly hurt, were taken to their homes before their names could be secured. Workmen in the ruins place this class as high as 100. At the lowest estimate not less than 130 persons were injured.

Fannie Peak, the ticket-seller, was cast down with her box, but it kept well about her, and she was unharmed. Her money-box was broken, and several hundred dollars cast into the wreck. Most of it was recovered last night.

Miner's Music.

A farmer's wife from Blind Gulch came down to buy a music-box or something of the sort for the girls at home. She had \$500 tied up in a handkerchief and attached to the hay-bands which formed her bustle. After she had looked at a dozen or more pianos, she remarked to the clerk: "You can't fool me with no pianos as has got smooth legs like that. I'll have 'em carved if I die first."

The astute manager signaled to a musician to try a richly-carved "square-grand," but she protested that she didn't want funeral music in her house. There was a change of instrument, and, what was more important, a new tune—"The Mulligan Guards." The old lady was delighted. It was the "kind of box as would suit the gals." She bought it.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

The One Serene Man.

Good for the "agricultural editor." He hasn't been excited over the election dispatches. His sturdy column has kept its place, and useful information has been disseminated in the midst of the unprofitable froth of politics. Amid the wreck of matter and the crash of

ballot-boxes he has been quietly writing up the ichneumon fly and telling us about tree-planting. No country, that is well supplied with agricultural writers can ever be completely ruined.—*Los Angeles Courier-Journal.*

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Peculiarities and Beauties of the Turkish Capital.

(C. D. Warner, in Scribner for December.) Constantinople is a city of the dead as much as of the living, and one encounters everywhere tombs and cemeteries sentinelled by the mournful dark-green cypress. On our way to take boat for the Sweet Waters of Europe we descended through the neglected Little Field of the Dead. It is on a steep acclivity, and the stones stand and lean thickly there, each surmounted by a turban in fashion at the period of the occupant's death, and with inscription neatly carved. That "every man has his date" strikes Ab-del-Atti as a remarkable fact. The ground is netted by hazardous paths, and the careless living tread the graves with thoughtless feet, as if the rights of the dead to their scanty bit of soil were no longer respected. We said to the boatman that this did not seem well. There was a weary touch of philosophy in his reply:

Ah! master, the world grows old! It is the fashion for the world to go on Friday to the Sweet Waters of Europe, the inlet of the Golden Horn, flowing down between two ranges of hills. This vale, which is almost as celebrated in poetry as that of the Heavenly Water on the Asiatic shore, is resorted to by thousands, in hundreds of carriages from Pera, in thousands of caiques and barges. On the water the excursion is a festival of the people, of strangers, of adventurers of both sexes; the more fashionable, though not moral part of society, which have equipages to display, go by land. We chose the water, and selected a large four-oared caique, in the bottom of which we seated ourselves, after a dozen narrow escapes from upsetting the tottling craft, and rowed away, with the grave Ab-del Atti balanced behind, and under bonds to preserve his equilibrium.

All the city seems to be upon the water; the stream is alive with the slender, swift caiques; family parties, rollicking midshipmen from some foreign vessel, solitary beauties reclining in selfish loveliness, grave, fat Turks, in stupid enjoyment. No voyage could be gayer than this through the shipping, with the multitudinous houses of the city rising on either hand. As we advance, the shore is lined with people, mostly ladies in gay holiday apparel, squatting along the stream, as on a spring day in Paris those who cannot afford carriages line the avenues to the Bois de Boulogne to watch the passing pageant. The stream grows more narrow, at length, winds in graceful turns, and finally is only a few yards wide, and the banks are retained by masonry. The vale narrows also, and the hills draw near. The water-way is choked with gaily-painted caiques, full of laughing beauties and reckless pleasure-seekers, and the reader of Egyptian history might think himself in a saturnalia of the revel-makers in the ancient fete of Bubastis on the Nile. The women are clad in soft silks—blue, red, pink, yellow, and gray—some of them with their faces tied up as if they were victims of toothache, others wearing the gauze veils, which enhance, without concealing, charms; often the color and beauty that nature has denied are imitated by paint and enamel.

We land and walk on. Singers and players on curious instruments sit along the bank and in groups under the trees, and fill the festive air with the plaintive and untrained Oriental music. The variety of costumes is innumerable; here meet all that is gay and fantastic in Europe and Asia. The navigation ends at the white marble palace and mosque which we now see shining amid the trees, fresh with May foliage. Booths and tents, green and white, are erected everywhere, and there are many groups of gypsies and fortune-tellers. The olive-complexioned, black-eyed, long-haired women, who trade in the secrets of the Orient and the vices of the Occident, do a thriving business with those curious of the future, or fascinated by the mysterious beauty of the soothsayers. Besides the bands of music there are solitary bagpipers, whose instrument is a skin, with a pipe for a mouth-piece and another at the opposite end, having graduated holes for fingering; and I noticed with pleasure that the fingering and the music continued long after the musician had ceased to blow into the inflated skin. Nothing was wanting to the most brilliant scene; ladies in bright groups on gay rugs and mats, children weaving head-dresses from leaves and rushes, crowds of carriages, fine horses and gallant horsemen, sellers of refreshments balancing great trays on their heads and bearing tripod stools, and all degrees of the most cosmopolitan capital enjoying the charming spring holiday.

In the palace grounds dozens of peacocks were sunning themselves, and the Judas trees were in full pink bloom. Above the palace the river flows in walled banks, and, before it reaches it, tumbles over an artificial fall of rocks, and sweeps round the garden in a graceful curve. Beyond the palace, also on the bank of the stream, are a grove of superb trees and a greensward; here a military band plays, and this is the fashionable meeting place of carriages, where hundreds were circling round and round in the imitated etiquette of Hyde Park.

There is a law still unrepealed on the New Jersey statute books forbidding church fairs and theatrical entertainments of every description, whether on a Sunday or a week-day, and a manager has lately been convicted under it with a view to making a test case.

The header of the Suiro tunnel is now directly under the Chinese cemetery at Virginia City.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

BY J. E. NEWPORT.

The Pilgrim Fathers own'd the need Of divine consecration; And, reaping blessings, bless'd the seed Sown in their habitations.

They won a gem from Mammon's hand, And gave it precious setting, Till now the ring enfolds the land Inscriv'd Day of Thanksgiving.

Oh! hours that State and Church unite To give to holy keeping, Effulgent be the beams that light Your stay benign, but fleeting.

Or should morn wake mild snowy drizzle, Or should odds make wild you river, Still let the hearts from countless gifts Turn to the wondrous giver.

Blessings come in silent waiting, Or responsive to a call, Some are feeble, some are fading, As the leaves that drop to fall.

Onward ones, to sight appealing, Welcome'd as we surmise, But the deepest founts of a stream, Gush from out some hidden source.

"Unseen" mercies, Oh! how countless; Gifts the soul can only see, Why, O why, this love so boundless, This abounding sympathy.

Look up, faint heart, the stars have shone Through all the clouded night, And sweetest voices bid thee own, "I walk by faith, and not by sight."

Pith and Point.

THERE is no little enemy.—*Franklin.*

PEOPLE of color—Those having the blues.

How dorn the busy buggaller Improve each shining minute, And open up the money-safe To just see what is in it.

ASTONISHING remark by the cook, at the same time dropping an egg into the coffee—"This settles it."

NEW YORK has sixty-eight corset factories, which shows how our industries are running to waist.—*Boston Post.*

A CRIMINAL, being asked whether he was guilty, answered: "I guess I am, Judge; but I'd like to be tried all the same."

"It's all for the best," remarked Blinks, with a sigh, as he paid for the hat he had lost. "Nay," interposed the lucky man, "his all for the better."

"Did you do nothing to resuscitate the body?" was recently asked of a witness at a Coroner's inquest. "Yes, sir; we searched the pockets," was the reply.

"My business is to talk," said a stump speaker; "I deal in words and sentences." "Yes," said a voice in the crowd, "and as long as I've known you your place of business has never been closed."

A WAG tried to annoy a popular preacher by asking him if the fatted calf in the parable was a male or a female. "Female, to be sure," was the reply, "for I see the male in the flesh before me."—*Providence Journal.*

As a stern-wheel steamer 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!"

A LADY met a little boy one morning and said, "Well, Johnny, how's your mother?" "She is well." "And your father?" "He's well, too." "Now, Johnny, how's your parents?" "Ain't got no parents, and my name ain't Johnny."

JOHNNY looked down in the spring, one night, And what did he see but the dipper! The handle crooked, the bottom out, Yet boasting as trim as a clipper. It wasn't for a monarch's daughter, Yes, at for a monarch's daughter, "Ho! you're a funny old dipper!" said John; "You can't hold a drop of water."—*St. Nicholas.*

PENNSYLVANIA has hung more murderers than any other State. It is the Hempire State.—*Graphic.* Such jokes as that are a noose-ance.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.* We had intended to add one, but after a moment's reflection concluded to gibbet up.—*Norristown Herald.*

He entered a shoe store on Woodward avenue yesterday, walked up to a clerk behind the counter, and without any beating around called out: "I want two pounds of sugar, three nutmegs, a bottle of castor oil, two pounds of butter and a new heel pegged on this boot." "I can fix the boot, but we don't keep any of the other articles," replied the clerk. "Any discount on fixing heels?" "None." "Then there is no inducement to divide my trade," observed the boy, walking out with the same confident step and heading for a grocery.—*Detroit Free Press.*

YESTERDAY evening as a couple of ladies were passing along Fifth street they were approached by a dandified fellow, who blandly accosted them by saying: "It's a pleasant evening, ladies." The ladies did not reply, and the gentleman (f), nothing daunted, kept pace with them, and again ventured to say: "It's a pleasant evening, ladies, to take a walk." "Do you really think so?" asked one of the fair damsels, with a merry twinkle in her eye. "Why, of course I do," said the fellow, laughing his sweetest. "Well, then, suppose you take one."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

One Hundred and Eleven Years.

On Thursday night Alderman Isaac Stewart was called into the house of a colored family on Lake street to perform a marriage ceremony. The couple were Ruth Johnson and James H. Carter. The bride is the granddaughter of Frank Whetta, a colored man, who claims to be the oldest man living. He was present also. Whetta has documents to show that he was born Jan. 16, 1766, and will therefore be 111 years of age next January. He is still able to read and talk intelligently. He sleeps the most of his time.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

WHAT a smell you have in your nose; it is all stopped up; get some of Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff. 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.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1876.

THE CHICAGO MAN.

We owe it to our readers to say that the rush to get to press with our previous number made us forget to place over the "Chicago Man's" rhyme the usual line "for the Holland City News," and thus avoiding the opinion of some that it was a production of our own; however, those of our friends, who know us well, know better.

To the "Chicago Man," we will say without any hesitation, you must have known beforehand that no paper published in this town would leave this 'sour hash' unanswered. We would simply ask you—where in the whole State can you find a town of our size with better or more beautiful streets than we have? Where can you find sidewalks in better repair? Where can you find a more beautiful inland lake, either for summer or winter sport? Where can you find better railroad facilities—in fact, this is a complete, and widely acknowledged, railroad center. Our water facilities are also good and yearly improving. The opportunities for manufacturing of all kinds are not alone excellent, but inexhaustible. Your mention of our girls, who are universally acknowledged to be handsome, as a general rule, puts us in mind of the young fop who has been jilted so much that he got angry with all of them. (Perhaps more truth than poetry in your case.) As for facilities to put out fires, should they occur, you seem to be so ignorant that it makes you ridiculous. Perhaps you have not noticed the many fire wells as you drove over them many a time. Our fire department is composed of the most able-bodied young and middle aged men of the city, and are always on the alert for danger, and for corroboration of this statement we simply refer you to the city records, and you will find that fires seldom occur, and the credit of this belongs to the people at large, believing, as they do, that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. We think we have said enough to refute the spirit of your verse.

But, since you seem to be possessed with the same spirit which we found so abundantly manifest in that great city of Chicago—that there is nothing like Chicago—we will only close after asking you a few questions about the city you live in. Where can you find dirtier, muddier, or dustier streets than in that same Chicago—in rainy weather it is all mud on the principal thoroughfares, or in dry weather all dust—experience taught us this. Where can you find a city that contains more gamblers, confidence men, thieves, murderers, cut throats, and such like, to the square yard than in your city of Chicago. "How does't thou like the picture."

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Under the above head the able editor of the New York *Illustrated Weekly* reviews the political crisis:

"The political situation is becoming so complicated that many thinking and conservative persons look forward with alarm, to the possible results. In South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, the states whose votes must decide the closest presidential contest on record, the men in charge of the electoral returns are, for the most part, without the confidence of the country. The South Carolina Board of State Canvassers have disregarded and defied the mandate of the Supreme Court of the state, although they had previously submitted their proceedings to its jurisdiction, and recognized its authority. The chief reason for this appears to be that a majority of the board were candidates for re-election to state offices, and feared that the decision of the court, albeit Republican, would prevent them taking their seats. While the court was sitting, the board held a session, threw out the returns of two counties, and issued certificates, not only to the Hayes electors, but also to all the Republican candidates for the Legislature, excepting for Edgeworth and Laurens counties, thereby reversing the judgment of the court, and securing a Republican majority in the Legislature. This also means the defeat of Wade Hampton for governor; for the Legislature decides the election of all state officers. In this moment of strong provocation to resent forcibly what must seem to the unpartisan citizen as a bold affront to justice, Mr. Hampton has done wisely in urging his supporters to be peaceable and orderly under all circumstances, trusting to the influence of popular sentiment to set matters right in the end.

There was never a time, perhaps, in our history, when it was more necessary than now that calm counsels should prevail. Even in the face of manifest wrong, those who are aggrieved should be content to suffer rather than involve the country in a new revolution. It is not difficult to foresee how little is needed to plunge the republic into hopeless anarchy. Within the next three months, the great trial will come, and it behooves every citizen to remember that, in his individual utterances to-day, may depend in no small degree the actual result of this trial. With the meeting of Congress, in February, the presi-

dent of the Senate will open the electoral certificates. It is generally believed that, without counting those of South Carolina, Louisiana, or Florida, Mr. Tilden lacks but one vote to give him the "majority of all the electors appointed," which would make him president of the United States. It is claimed by the partisan Republican press, that it is the duty of the president of the Senate to announce the result of the election from the electoral certificates before him, and that Congress is only assembled to hear that result announced. On the other hand, it is claimed that Congress has a voice in saying whether or not the votes of certain states, in which irregularities have been proved, shall be thrown out. To throw out any of these would probably elect Mr. Tilden. No doubt, in the face of recent developments, a strong effort will be made by the Democrats to throw out the vote of South Carolina; and it is here that lies the danger of the first false step. It rests with the Senate to say whether, in spite of a certified majority against him, it will entertain his claims if they shall prove to be just.

There seems to be some doubt now as to there being a Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives, which was at first confidently claimed. But assuming that there is a Democratic majority, and the Democrats claim the right to elect a president on the ground that a majority of the whole number of electors appointed has not been fairly cast for Mr. Hayes, would it avail them ought to exercise it? We think not. Mr. Tilden could have no cabinet unless the Senate should confirm his appointments, which it certainly would not do, if it did not recognize his election. No unconfirmed officer can be commissioned by the president while the Senate is in session, and the Senate can, if it chooses, remain in session as long as the result of the election is in dispute; while the House must adjourn on the 4th of March, by the expiration of its term of service, and its successors will not meet until the following December. Besides this, there could be no national legislation without the concurrence of the Senate, any more than supplies could be voted without the action of the House.

There really seems to be no way out of the difficulty but the triumph of the feelings of right, in the breasts of leaning members of both parties, over the inclination to yield to temptations of temporary political advantage. And we are not willing to believe that the party in power would refuse to yield to the force of indignant public opinion, and usurp the reins of government, if it should be plainly demonstrated that victory had been obtained only by the influence of gross and palpable fraud."

New Advertisements.

The opportunity for Great Bargains is still open at the Cheap Store of
E. J. HARRINGTON.

If you want a New Dress call on
E. J. HARRINGTON.

If you need a new Suit of Clothes for yourself or boys go to
E. J. HARRINGTON.

If you need **BOOTS, SHOES OR RUBBERS** call at
E. J. HARRINGTON.

Do not miss your opportunity for Furs, call on
E. J. HARRINGTON.

HATS and CAPS cheaper than at wholesale at
E. J. HARRINGTON.

Groceries of the best quality and very cheap at
E. J. HARRINGTON.

Glassware, Crockery, unsurpassed at the Cheap Store of
E. J. HARRINGTON.

Butter and Eggs bought and sold, also Potatoes, Pork etc. at
E. J. HARRINGTON.

A Good opportunity for a Grist Mill. Inquire of
E. J. HARRINGTON.

City Lots for Sale Cheap at
E. J. HARRINGTON.

Cord-wood & stove-wood for sale at
E. J. HARRINGTON.

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 pure 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 as we are the first to make the start, we hope to be encouraged with a portion of your patronage.

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 SLOOTER'S BRICK STORE,

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

WM. COLEMAN & CO.**J. W. Bosman,**
Merchant Tailor,
Ready MadeAND
CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING
Moved into his
NEW BRICK STORE

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

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN.
HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-ly**PHENIX**
Planing Mill.In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery,
Of the Most Approved Patterns;
And we are confident we can satisfy all who wantPlaning, Matching,
Or Re-Sawing Done.WE HAVE A STEAM
DRY KILN
AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER
WE SHALL MAKE A
SPECIALTY.DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,
Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.**H. W. VERBEEK & Co.****HARRINGTON & VAUPELL'S**
Livery, Sale and Board Stable.**BARN WEST OF CITY HOTEL.**
Fine horses and beautiful carriages, cutters, and all kinds of vehicles can always be obtained at our stable at reasonable rates.

GOOD TURNOUTS GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

TEAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

E. J. HARRINGTON, JR.
JOHN VAUPELL.
HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-ly**BOTTOM PRICES**

I am now prepared to take

Photographs, Tin-Types,
Copies, large and small at
BOTTOM PRICES2w **B. P. HIGGINS**

Eastern Salt, Lime, Lath and Shingles and other articles too numerous to mention, at the store of

E. J. HARRINGTON.**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 LANDEGEND & MELIS.**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. TE ROLLER.
HOLLAND, Mich., March 3, 1875. 3-ly**Boots and Shoes.**

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

It is of the Latest Styles of

LADIES, GENTS,
YOUTHS, 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 NOTICECash Paid for Hides
L. SPIETSMA & SON
HOLLAND, February 26, 1874. 42-ly**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 ofFurniture,
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 RIEDESEMA.
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 18, 1876.**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. Joell & Breyman, has now started for himself in the store of Mr. J. ALBERS, at

No. 52, Eighth Street.

Mr. J. Albers will attend to his Clock and 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. A. 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 two little water; or whether they are 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, R. tetion of urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sore Throat, 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. H. H. is on 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, 62 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.

DR. SCHOUTEN'S
ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILL

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., Feb. 25, 1875. 2-ly

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A NEWLY-MADE bride and groom, of Springfield, Mass., named Gaddie, while going home in a coach from a wedding party, were struck by a locomotive while crossing the Ware River railroad. The bride was fatally injured and the groom was terribly bruised.

TWENTY-FOUR buildings belonging to the Board of Finance of the Centennial Exposition, and a dozen belonging to individuals, were sold at auction one day last week on the Exhibition grounds, and realized \$206,160. The cost of construction was \$2,500,000. Machinery hall, Memorial hall, and Horticultural hall were not included in the sale. The International Exhibition Company, of Philadelphia, bought what buildings they will need in future years.

THE Brooklyn Theater, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$250,000. A Bethlehem (Pa.) dispatch says that more than one-half of the mines in the State are stopped. The number of men thrown out of work is estimated at between 35,000 and 45,000. It is believed that the suspension will be entire by the middle of this month.

THE WEST.

PETER MCCARTNEY, one of the most expert and dangerous counterfeiters that ever inflated the paper currency of the American republic, having been tried and found guilty in the United States Court at Indianapolis, was the other day sentenced to an imprisonment of fifteen years in the penitentiary. The new iron bridge of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad across the Mississippi at LaCrosse, Wis., was recently completed at a cost of \$500,000, and tested with a train of forty heavily-laden freight cars. The bridge is 1,688 feet long, having five spans of 150 feet each, two of 164 each, one of 250, and a draw span of 360 feet. Chicago elevators contain 2,839,614 bushels of wheat; 282,590 bushels of corn; 424,399 bushels of oats; 90,060 bushels of rye, and 1,080,206 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 4,716,869 bushels, against 2,637,257 bushels at this period last year.

A FIRE took place in Chicago, on Thanksgiving day, at the corner of South Water street and Michigan avenue, by which a large stone-front business building was totally destroyed. Loss \$150,000; insurance, about \$100,000.

On the 24th ult., E. F. Carr, a farmer, living two miles south of Calamus, Neb., murdered his wife and two male children, and then hanged himself. No reason is assigned for the deed.

THE SOUTH.

An extensive conflagration occurred at New Orleans last week, destroying 112 houses. Loss estimated at \$300,000 to \$400,000; insurance, \$200,000. About fifty houses were occupied by 100 families, who lost nearly all their effects, and were left destitute, many of them losing their wearing apparel. About twenty firemen were injured, several seriously. One man had his neck broken by falling from a wagon.

THE steamship Mary, of the Morgan Line, from Morgan City, for a Texas port, with an assorted cargo, struck on the Aransas bar one day last week, and soon after went to pieces. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The vessel was valued at \$125,000; no insurance. No lives were lost.

WASHINGTON.

THE public debt statement for December is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	\$ 984,999,650
Five per cent. bonds	412,320,450
Total coin bonds	\$1,397,320,100
Lawful money debt	14,000,000
Matured debt	2,291,700
Legal tenders	366,976,607
Certificates of deposit	40,725,000
Fractional currency	27,408,503
Coin certificates	37,413,600
Total without interest	472,523,716
Total debt	\$2,186,138,516
Total interest	35,550,269

Cash in Treasury:	
Gold	\$79,881,471
Currency	11,743,215
Special deposits held for	
Redemption of certificates of deposit	40,725,000
Total in the Treasury	132,349,686

Debt less cash in the Treasury	\$2,053,788,830
Increase of debt during November	1,615,547
Decrease since June 30, 1876	10,103,245
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money	
Principal outstanding	64,628,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,547
Interest paid by the United States	32,080,718
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	6,990,335
Balance of interest paid by United States	25,089,882

In the treasury estimates for the next fiscal year are found the following Western items: Sub-treasury at Chicago, \$500,000; Ountom House and Postoffice at Cincinnati, \$500,000; Evansville Custom House, \$40,000; Grand Rapids Custom House, \$55,000; Port Huron Custom House, \$10,000.

GENERAL.

EDWIN BOOTH has been defeated in his suit to restrain Jarrett & Palmer from further using the name of "Booth's Theater," and to recover \$10,000 damages for the use of the name since Edwin Booth retired from the management.

THE New York canals were closed by ice on the 1st inst., and the day afterward was the time appointed by the State Board for their final closing. Nearly all the grain-laden boats on the Erie canal got through from Buffalo to tide-water before the freeze set in.

POLITICAL.

UNITED STATES SENATOR Ransom, of North Carolina, whose term expires next March, was on the 28th re-elected to the Senate.

THE following table shows the vote for President in the States mentioned:

	Hayes.	Tilden.
Alabama (maj.)	34,393	38,969
Arkansas	85,093	78,541
California	78,638	78,541
Colorado (maj.)	738	738
Connecticut	58,929	61,918
Georgia (maj.)	81,185	258,642
Illinois	277,226	238,626
Indiana	208,111	112,099
Iowa	171,327	37,992
Kansas	78,393	63,039
Kentucky (maj.)	63,039	49,410
Maine	71,981	91,789
Maryland	150,078	108,795
Massachusetts	166,534	141,095
Michigan	72,962	48,799
Minnesota	144,388	203,987
Missouri	81,992	17,553
Nebraska	1,000	88,449
Nevada (maj.)	1,522	115,940
New Hampshire	103,616	522,516
New Jersey	469,529	16,178
New York (maj.)	328,189	363,204
North Carolina	1,187	10,712
Ohio	384,148	133,166
Oregon (maj.)	18,787	20,254
Pennsylvania	96,566	138,671
Rhode Island	44,991	123,926
Tennessee	96,566	138,671
Vermont	44,991	123,926
Virginia	96,566	138,671
Wisconsin	138,671	123,926

THE General Assembly of Rhode Island convened in special session on the 1st inst. Gov.

Lippett communicated the opinion of the Supreme Court that Corlies, the Presidential elector-elect, is ineligible by reason of being a member of the United States Centennial Commission. The Hon. W. D. Slater was elected to fill the vacancy, receiving 81 votes, to 19 for Charles R. Outler, the Democratic candidate.

FOREIGN.

THE Queen of England has granted medals to every person serving on the steamers Alert, Discovery, and Pandora during the Arctic expedition. Accounts from the Bombay (India) Presidency relative to the famine are gloomier. This year's rainfall in the distressed districts is not one-third of the average fall. The prospects in the Presidency of Madras also continue unfavorable.

On Nov. 18 the campaign in Cuba was opened by a severe fight on the plains of Minas, about midway between Remedios and St. Espiritus. According to Spanish accounts, their force consisted of only 400 infantry. They were attacked by the insurgents, numbering 300 infantry and 400 cavalry, who had taken up their position on the plains. When the fight commenced the Spaniards were encamped at a place hidden from view of the plains by a small range of hills. The insurgents, by sending out some guerrillas, enticed a portion of the Spanish forces into the plains, where a number fell on them, and, whilst these Spaniards were fighting for their lives, the remainder of the insurgents attacked the other Spanish troops behind the hills. The result of this affair is, that both parties claim a victory, the insurgents, as usual, carrying off the greater portion of their wounded and dead. The Spanish lost thirty-three killed and fifty-nine wounded, among the latter six officers. The insurgents lost twenty-four dead on the field.

COL. J. A. MACDONALD, Captain of the Scottish Rifle Team which recently visited the United States, has been appointed Solicitor General for Scotland. Arthur B. Glass, Teller of Missouri's Bank, at Montreal, was arrested recently for the embezzlement of \$15,000.

A SPECIAL from Constantinople says an inundation has occurred at Adrianople by which 1,000 houses were swept away. A terrible gale occurred on the 3d inst. in the British Isles, by which considerable damage was done. The freight steamer Prince was foundered in the storm. All on board, fourteen in number, were lost.

BISMARCK has made another important speech on the Eastern question, his remarks on this occasion being addressed to the German Parliament. He gave the assurance, in the most definite and emphatic manner, that the triple alliance remains close and firm, and that the hopes of its enemies that it may be broken are absolutely groundless. Germany, he said, would remain perfectly neutral in the affair between Russia and Turkey, preserving alike her friendly relations with Russia and England, and laboring to maintain peace and to mediate between the powers in order to remove all differences and localize the war if it proves to be inevitable. A Rio Grande dispatch says that Gen. Diaz has occupied the City of Mexico, and that Lerdo and his Ministers have fled westward.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 4.—Senate.—The Senate met and was called to order promptly at 12 o'clock. The new members were sworn in, and the two from Colorado drew for their respective terms. Chaffee secured the long term, ending March 4, 1879, and Teller the short term, ending in 1877. Edmunds submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections, when appointed, to inquire whether in the recent election in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, the right of any citizen to vote has been denied or abridged, and also as to the eligibility of electors; which was read and ordered printed, and to lie on the table. Ingalls submitted a joint resolution recommending that a convention be held at Columbus, O., in May next, to revise and amend the constitution of the United States. Ordered printed, and to lie on the table.

House.—In the House of Representatives the opening of the session was witnessed by an immense concourse of spectators. There were very few members absent. The Speaker's chair was draped in mourning, in respect to the memory of the late Speaker Kerr. There being, therefore, no presiding officer, the House was called to order at noon by Clerk Adams, who thereupon called the roll of the members. There all showed 949 members present, the whole number on the roll being 988. As soon as the roll was finished, Holman rose to offer a resolution for the election of a Speaker, but Banks interposed, as a question of superior privilege, the right of the member-elect from Colorado to have his name placed on the roll so that he might participate in the election of Speaker, and sent up the credentials of the member from Colorado. A discussion ensued on the question of precedence, Mr. Holman and Mr. Banks contending that the organization of the House was necessary as a first business in order, while Mr. Banks and other Republicans contended that all the members had a right to participate in the election. Mr. Frye claimed the same right for his colleague, elected in place of Mr. Blaine. Finally the Clerk decided that the resolution offered by Mr. Holman took precedence. From that decision an appeal was taken by Mr. Banks, which appeal Mr. Cox moved to lay on the table. Agreed to—yeas 183; nays, 84. Mr. Holman's resolution then came up for action, and was adopted without opposition. It was as follows: The House being informed that since its last adjournment M. C. Kerr, who at the commencement of the present Congress was elected Speaker of the House, has departed this life, creating a vacancy in the office of Speaker; it is therefore ordered that the House do now proceed to the election of a Speaker, vice voce, Mr. Cox nominated S. J. Randall as Speaker, and Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, nominated James A. Garfield, the former was elected. Mr. Randall had 161 votes; Garfield, 82; Williams of Wisconsin, 1; G. F. Hoar, 1; and Morrison, 1. The Speaker was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Cox and McCrary. Objection was made to the swearing in of Buttz, of South Carolina, and Bedford, of Colorado. In relation to the latter Springer offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report at an early day as possible whether Colorado is a State in the Union, and directing, until such report is received, that no person claiming to be a Representative from Colorado shall be sworn in as a member. After some discussion the resolution of Springer was adopted. The House proceeded to the consideration of the question of admitting Buttz, of South Carolina, to his seat, the point against his admission being that he has been counted in by the Returning Board. Morrison presented a memorial and petition signed by the citizens of the district against the admission of Buttz, and moved the reference of the question to the Committee on Elections. Morrison's motion was adopted, 112 to 80. A resolution was offered by Hewitt, and adopted, for the appointment of three selected committees, one of fifteen members to proceed to Louisiana, one of six members to proceed to Florida, and one of nine members to proceed to South Carolina to investigate the action of the Returning Board, and to report to the House on the 15th inst. The resolution was adopted, and report a fact essential to an honest return of the votes of the electors for President and Vice President, and to a fair understanding thereof by the people, and whether the electoral votes of those States should be counted.

TUESDAY, Dec. 5.—Senate.—Morton submitted a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States to provide for the election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, which was read and laid on the table until the appointment of the committee on Privileges and Elections. In submitting the resolution, Morton said it was identical with the proposition reported by Committee on Privileges and Elections two years ago. A bill was introduced to establish the Territory of the Black Hills. Edmunds moved to take up the resolution submitted yesterday, ordering an inquiry into the late election in various Southern States. The motion, after a long debate, was agreed to by a strict party vote. Morrison introduced a bill to alter the time for holding elections for President and Vice President and counting the

vote in the Electoral College. Ordered printed, and to be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections when appointed. It provides that the Revised Statutes shall be amended so that the election for President and Vice President shall be held in October, and the Electoral College shall meet in the January following.

House.—The House proceedings were dull and spiritless. A resolution was adopted assigning Saturday, Dec. 16, for the presentation of suitable resolutions on the death of the late Speaker Kerr. The Speaker then announced the President's annual Message, which was thereupon read by the Clerk. On motion of Wood (N. Y.), the Message and accompanying documents were ordered printed forthwith in pamphlet form, and were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The Speaker announced the following select committees: On Louisiana—Messrs. Morrison, Jenks, McMahon, Lynde, Blackburn, Meade, House, Phelps, New, Croso, Townsend (Pa.), Danford, Harbut (Ill.), Croso and Joyce. On Florida—Messrs. Thompson, DeBart, Walling, Hopkins, Garfield and Dummell. On the South Carolina committee the name of Cochran was substituted for that of Stenger, excused on account of illness in his family.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Canvass of the Votes in the Three Disputed States.

LOUISIANA.—In the Returning Board, after considerable discussion as to returns not received, Gov. Wells stated that the testimony in the contested cases must be closed by Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Gov. Wells said the board would then go into executive session. He said the Democrats could present two witnesses in the case of Ouachita, and only one could be in the room at a time.

Returns from Lafayette, Grant, and Tangipahoa were brought in during the day. Two polls in Lafayette parish, giving 350 Democratic majority, were not found on the consolidated returns, but the vote was obtained from the accompanying tally-sheets. There was a protest with the returns dated the 29th inst. The vote of one poll in Tangipahoa parish was missing, and the tally-sheets were also absent.

The returns of Grant parish were received from the United States Supervisor. The State Supervisor, after appointing a Commissioner of Election, left the parish before the election, notwithstanding the protest of both Republicans and Democrats. The election was held, however, under the auspices of Democratic and Republican United States Supervisors, with the following result: Hayes, 395; Tilden, 518.

Returns from Vernon, Franklin, and Livingston parishes were opened and laid over. Statements from all the parishes are now in, and the official figures of every parish have been obtained. They vary only a few hundred, due to the throwing out of polls, from figures heretofore telegraphed.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—The board met at 10:30 a. m., all the members present. The minutes having been read and approved, a request for the recount of the vote in New Orleans, signed by all the Republican candidates for city and parish offices in the parish of Orleans, was read, under direction of Mr. Wells. Counsel was heard on the question, which was taken under advisement.

The East Baton Rouge case was called up. The boxes from seven polls in which the Commissioners' returns and tally-sheets had been locked up were brought before the board, that they might be opened to obtain the result of the election at those polls. The Parish Supervisor having omitted any mention of them in his consolidated statement. The board decided not to open the boxes. Similar action was taken in the case of Tangipahoa. By this action the Democrats lose 1,136 votes in East Baton Rouge.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—At the Returning Board there was the usual attendance except the Republican committee, who were absent. Two boxes of the East Baton Rouge parish were opened, showing for the Tilden electors 437; Hayes, 19. But little was done, when the board adjourned till to-morrow.

Some correspondence took place between the committees of visiting Republicans and Democrats relative to the collection and publication of affidavits and testimony in relation to the election in Louisiana, the Republicans asking for the Democratic evidence from the gentlemen composing the committee of that party, and receiving a refusal of the request, on the ground that they were apprehensive of the suppression of part of the evidence, and for other reasons not stated.

The Democratic committee then issued an address to the people of the United States, claiming that the figures printed by the Democrats shortly after the election are borne out by the result as canvassed, and that there is no doubt of Tilden carrying the State on anything like a fair count.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—The Returning Board met at 11 a. m., all the members present. The Democratic committee was in the room, but for the Republicans appeared only Senator Sherman. A great quantity of written evidence of witnesses in contested cases was filed by the Democrats and Republicans. The box of a poll in the parish of Tangipahoa, the vote of which had been omitted in the Supervisors' returns, which had been sent for on application of the Democratic counsel, was brought in and opened. The statement of the polls, etc., was taken out, received by the board, and ordered to be compiled. The vote stood: Tilden electors 64, and Hayes electors 12.

The board adjourned subject to the call of the President. Clerks are now compiling the returns of the election. The electoral vote at least will be promulgated on Tuesday.

The Republican visiting committee departed homeward this afternoon.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—The Returning Board to-day promulgated the result of the canvass of the votes for President and State officers. The net result is the return of the Hayes electors, the entire Republican State ticket, a majority of Republicans in the Legislature, and of four Republican and two Democratic Congressmen. Appended are the figures on Presidential electors:

Hayes Electors.		Tilden Electors.	
Kellogg	75,135	McEnery	70,508
Burch	75,127	Wickliffe	70,509
Joseph	74,074	St. Martin	70,513
Sheldon	74,072	Poche	70,335
Levin	74,073	De Blance	70,537
Levin	74,073	De Blance	70,537
Brewster	74,073	De Blance	70,537
Jefferson	74,073	De Blance	70,537

The majority of the lowest Hayes elector over the highest Tilden elector is 3,437.

The following is the vote as returned on State officers: Governor, Packard, Republican, 74,024; Nicholas, Democrat, 71,198; Packard's majority, 3,826; Lieutenant Governor, Antwine, Republican, 74,669; Willz, Democrat, 71,093; Antwine's majority, 3,577; Attorney General, Hunt, Republican, 75,036; Ogden, Democrat, 70,886; Hunt's majority, 4,150; Auditor of Public Accounts, Johnson, Republican, 75,555; Jemel, Democrat, 70,391; Johnson's majority, 5,164; Superintendent of Public Education, Brown, Republican, 74,446; Lasher, Democrat, 71,109; Brown's majority, 3,337; Secretary of State, Honore, Republican, 74,865; Strong, Democrat, 70,898; Honore's majority, 3,957.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The majority of the lowest Hayes elector over the highest Tilden elector is 3,437. The following is the vote as returned on State officers: Governor, Packard, Republican, 74,624; Nicholas, Democrat, 71,198; Packard's majority, 3,426; Lieutenant Governor, Antelope, Republican, 74,669; Willz, Democrat, 71,093; Antoine's majority, 3,577; Attorney General, Hunt, Republican, 75,036; Ogden, Democrat, 70,896; Hunt's majority, 4,150; Auditor of Public Accounts, Johnson, Republican, 75,555; Jumel, Democrat, 70,391; Johnson's majority, 5,164; Superintendent of Public Education, Brown, Republican, 74,446; Laueher, Democrat, 71,109; Brown's majority, 3,337; Secretary of State, Honore, Republican, 74,885; Strong, Democrat, 70,898; Honore's majority, 3,987.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 29.—The situation to-day is unchanged, with the exception that the Republican House has been in session all the morning, but was unable to transact business on account of the absence, which leaves it without a quorum. The Senate is discussing the concurrent resolution passed by the House yesterday to go into a canvass of the returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The Democratic House went into secret session in Carolina Hall. They received the report of the committee appointed yesterday to obtain the returns from the Secretary of State

for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the committee reporting that the Secretary had surrendered the returns to Mackey, the Speaker of the Republican House.

The military still garrison the State House. The Supreme Court met and adjourned without transacting any business, the lawyers being engaged in making a return to the habeas corpus case of the Board of Canvassers in Judge Bond's United States Circuit Court.

The only matter of importance that transpired in the afternoon was that the missing member of the Republican Legislature was discovered and brought in, which gave that body their quorum of fifty-nine.

Immediately afterward the Committee on Privileges and Elections, appointed yesterday by Speaker Mackey, submitted a report, seating the Republican members—five in number—from Barnwell county.

In the Senate the concurrent resolution passed yesterday by the House, providing for a canvass of the returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to-day at 3 p. m., was amended by naming 12 m. Friday, to which time the Senate adjourned.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 30.—The Democratic House took possession of the State Legislature Hall at their regular hour of convening—11 o'clock this morning. The Republican House entered the hall at noon, the regular hour of meeting. Both Speakers are on the stand. Wallace, Democrat, is in the chair, and Mackey, Republican, at the Clerk's desk. Everything is peaceable, and good temper prevails. No person is allowed in the hall except members.

Gen. Ruger has sent his staff officer to the Speaker's stand, and notified the Democratic Speaker, Wallace, that at noon to-morrow the Democratic members from Edgelyield would not be permitted on the floor of the House. Upon receipt of that order, a protest was immediately sent to Gen. Ruger.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1.—The situation is unchanged. Both bodies have occupied the House of Representatives since yesterday. Numerous propositions for a compromise have availed nothing. The United States troops have not interfered. The Democratic Representatives from Edgelyield and Laurens counties are still in their seats.

A proposition was signed by the two Speakers to adjourn the respective Houses simultaneously, to meet to-morrow at noon, with the status of each unchanged, to take effect immediately, provided Gen. Ruger would agree, but Ruger refused, on the ground that he must obey orders if he received them from Washington.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 2.—Two Republican members (colored), Wyers and Hamilton, have just deserted the Republican side and been sworn in by the Democratic Speaker.

Both Houses are still in session. The Senate has adjourned till Monday.

A motion was made to-day in the Supreme Court in behalf of Wallace, Speaker of the Democratic House, for a mandamus on Mackey, Speaker of the Republican House, to compel him to deliver the returns for Governor in Mackey's possession to Wallace, as the legal Speaker of the House; also a motion for a quo warranto on the Hayes electors. Both cases are to be heard Monday.

Mackey, in the House this evening, told Wallace he intended to remove the Edgelyield men with State constables. Wallace said the House was the only conservator of its own order, and could not legally be interfered with by constables or any outside force, and he would resist them with all the power at his command, and would yield only to United States troops under Gen. Ruger.

The Republicans to-night seated four new members from Abbeville county. No protests or contests were heard. The Democratic members with certificates of election from the Board of Canvassers were in the hall.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 4.—After the two Houses were called to order, Speaker Wallace (Democrat) announced that as there were 100 special constables in the State House to eject the Democratic members, and as he feared such a movement would be resisted, and bloodshed would ensue, he adjourned his House to meet at Carolina Hall, where they are now in session. The Republicans then went into secret session in the State House.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 5.—The Republican Legislature to-day canvassed the vote for State officers as returned by the Board of Canvassers, and declared Chamberlain to be elected Governor, and Gleaves Lieutenant-Governor.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 30.—The Board of Canvassers met at 10 o'clock to-day. Alachua county was called and passed, and Baker county taken up. The Democratic managers called attention to the fact that the second return from Baker, besides the points of illegality brought against it yesterday, was signed by a Justice of the Peace appointed since the election; that it was not certified to in the County Clerk's office; and that the County Clerk was not summoned to attend the canvass upon which it was based, and that official precinct returns were omitted from that return and a false result reached. The Alachua county testimony was listened to with interest. The Democrats first offered testimony that the alleged affidavit from Green R. Moore, purporting to deny certain facts in another affidavit he had made, was dated and executed the 20th, while the affidavit he proposed to retract was dated and executed the 23d. They then pronounced the affidavit purporting to be from Floyd Dukes a square forgery. They then introduced Moore and Dukes as witnesses. Moore swore specifically that all points in his affidavit of the 23d were true; that he had stated the facts therein contained openly time and again; that he was inspector at Archer, and only 316 votes were cast or counted; that 535 votes were not cast; that he signed the election certificate in blank, not thinking there could be any dispute; that he was approached the other day by Barnes, a Republican, Sheriff of the county, who offered him \$100 if he would sign a paper. He asked if he had to swear to it. He was told he would not. He then signed it, and received the money. This paper was the one produced by the court as a counter-affidavit. Floyd Dukes, colored, swore that he was inspector at Archer precinct; that only 316 votes were cast; that he can't read or write, and that he never signed a paper saying 535 votes were cast. Upon the counter-affidavit alleged to have been signed by him being read, he swore he did not sign it; that ex-Congressman Wales and Justice Belton came to his house to get him to sign it, and offered him \$25 if he would sign it, but he refused to do so.

The Democrats then called attention to the fact that in affidavits from several hundred negroes, swearing that they voted at Archer precinct, eleven names appear in two places, two names in three places, two names of men long since dead, and two names of men proven to have voted elsewhere. The Republicans submitted objections to two precincts in Columbia county, alleging that the Democratic inspector industriously changed ballots when they were handed him, and that the negroes were taken by three Democrats into a swamp a week before the election, and after various outrages, were made to swear on their knees that they would vote the Democratic ticket.

Pending the preparation of papers in other cases, the board adjourned.

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 1.—The Board of Canvassers met this morning, and the Republicans introduced witnesses in the Alachua case. Vance, colored clerk at the Archer precinct, swore that the election was fair and regular, and that 531 votes were polled; that certificates were made out to show this number of votes, and were regularly signed by Moore and Dukes, inspectors. He described with great particularity the mode of conducting the election and count. Upon being cross-examined, he swore he was employed as Clerk of the County Commissioners about one month before

the election in the office of Mr. Dennis; and that a tally-sheet was kept. He don't know what became of the sheet; that the ballot-box was taken to his (Vance's) house on election night, kept there till morning, when it was taken in a basket to the Court House. Vance was born in Canada, and educated at a Buffalo (N. Y.) common school.

P. P. Black (colored) testified that he was Inspector of Elections at Archer; that 531 votes were cast, counted, and put in a certificate regularly.

The Democrats then filed objections to the vote of Duval county on the ground that fifty-three non-registered men voted; that thirty-three men voted twice; that thirteen under penal conviction voted; that thirteen inmates of the County Jail voted; that the registration list was padded and packed, the only Democratic member of the Board of County Commissioners being removed just before the election to make room for fraud there.

The Republicans filed objections to twenty-nine votes in Nassau and twenty-three in Duval, on the ground that two paymasters of railroads gave Democratic tickets marked with certain numbers to negro employees, and told them they would be discharged if those numbers were not found in the box; that these negroes, through fear, did vote the numbered tickets; and various other grounds of intimidation and violence.

The Republicans objected to Jackson county on the general charge of intimidation, violence, and fraud.

Ex-Congressman Walls (colored) testified that he did not offer Dukes \$250 or any other sum to sign the affidavit introduced by the Republicans. He did go to Dukes' house with Belton to persuade Dukes to sign it. Dukes said he would sign them in town when they reached town. Belton and Dukes retired to Belton's office. Belton came out after awhile saying Dukes had touched the pen and signed. Dukes cannot write his name. He touches the pen and the mark is made for him.

Maj. McCan (colored) said he was in Belton's office on the 13th, and saw Dukes put his mark to the affidavit that was read to him. It was something about the Archer box being placed on a low bench where the voters could not see it; that one Inspector took a handful of tickets out of the box and put them in his pocket; that all the Republican votes were taken from the box at one precinct during the dinner hour, when it was left open and unguarded.

The board then adjourned for the day. Papers in other counties will be filed to-morrow, which is the last day for filing papers.

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 2.—This being the last day for the introduction of testimony before the Board of Canvassers, the day was taken up mostly by that work. Each side filed specifications of contest in several counties, and made replication to the charges on certain counties. There was only one new or notable point raised. This was in the county of Maunee. The clerk of this county, by law the registering officer, resigned a

for
1877.

tions, price, \$25, given to the person sending this club. For sale at all News stands, at 25 cents a number. Special Terms to Agents. J. E. POTTER & Co., Phila., Pa.

O. N. U. No. 49

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

FARMERS AND MECHANICS !! ATTENTION !!

In consequence of the dull times we have made

Startling Reductions in Prices of Men's & Boys Overcoats.

We have people come to buy from as far as 100 miles away. Men's Gray & Black Overcoat \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$6.50, \$7. Men's fine Beaver and other Overcoats \$9, \$10, \$12 and \$15. Boys and Children Overcoats \$2.75, \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5.

We are also Selling Men's and Boy Suits Extra Low.

Men's Suits down to \$4.50 | Children Suits \$3.50 to \$5
Good business Suits down to \$5 to \$7.50 | Boys Suits \$4, \$5, \$6 and \$7.50

Men's all wool Cassimere Suits \$10 and \$12; these suits are a special lot worth fully \$15 and \$18 a suit. Men's working Pants \$1 and upwards. Men's working Coats \$2 and upwards. We now give a good pair of suspenders with every pants to \$2 and up.

TRUNKS AT EXTRA LOW PRICES.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

Make no mistake in our Store as ours is the only double Store.

38, 40 and 42 Canal Street, GRAND RAPIDS.

Sketch of Mendelssohn.

He was a man rather under the ordinary statute and size, somewhat neglectful of his personal appearance, yet graceful in his walk and bearing. His head was covered with glossy black hair, curling in light locks; his forehead, as befitted the head which teemed with such a burden of thought and feeling, was high and arched; his features sharply cut, but noble. His eyes were unspeakable expressive; when they glowed with indignation, or looked at you with estrangement, too much to bear; but, in his general friendly mood, indescribably charming; his nose, noble, and inclined to the Roman type; his mouth, firm, fine, in his serious moods more than dignified, authoritative, I might say, yet capable of the sweetest smile and the most winning expression. In this graceful, finely-moulded form, was hidden not only a royal spirit, but a most kindly heart. To speak out in a single word what was the most salient feature in his character, he was a Christian in the fullest sense. He knew and he loved the Bible as few do in our time; out of his familiarity with it grew his unshaken faith, and that profound spiritual-mindedness without which it would have been impossible for him to produce those deep-felt sacred compositions; and, besides this, the other principle of genuine Christian life, love, was powerful in him. God had blessed him with a noble use of them. He carried the biblical injunction into effect, to "visit widow and the fatherless in their affliction;" and he knew that to feed the hungry and to clothe the naked is acceptable to the Lord. His threshold was always besieged by the needy of all sorts, but his kindness knew no bounds; and delicacy and consideration with which treated the recipients of his bounty largely increased the worth of his gifts, valuable as they were, even in a merely material sense. Since he died, deed upon deed has come to light, which I am not at liberty here to relate, out of courtesy to the receiver, out of consideration to the giver, which only shows how literally he fulfilled the Saviour's injunction, not to let the left hand know what the right hand doeth. But what is to be reckoned largely to his credit is, that, with his worldly advantages, he cherished such a love of work; that he was a man of such restless activity. Many successful workers of the German muse have been the children of poverty, and, without the stimulus of necessity, would have always been unknown; in many a man of genius, the sad experience has been repeated, that, as soon as fortune smiled, his genius has been soothed to easy slumbers; but Mendelssohn, born in the lap of luxury, never gave himself with easy resignation to a life of contentment with worldly comforts; he only used his wealth as a means of giving his talents the more exclusively to his art; he did not compose in order to live, but he lived in order to compose.—Life of Mendelssohn, by W. L. Lampadius.

THE following anecdote of the late Rev. Thomas Williams was told to President Lincoln, who pronounced it one of the best jokes he had ever heard: Mr. Williams was met one day in Providence, many years ago, by the late Gen. Carpenter, a noted lawyer of that city, and one of the sympathizers with Dorris' insurrection. "Good morning, Father Williams," said Gen. Carpenter. "How do you do? How have you been? I do wish I could hear you preach once more. I have not heard you now for a long time." "If you had been where you ought to have been," rejoined Mr. Williams, "you would have heard me last Sabbath." "Ah! where were you? where did you preach last Sabbath?" said Gen. Carpenter. "In the State's Prison," retorted Father Williams.

DOCTORS never take their own medicine. The stable of Elizar Wright, the insurance expert, was burned the other day, and it wasn't insured.

J. FLIEMAN, BOOTS & SHOES

MANUFACTURER OF

Top or Open Buggies
Light & Heavy Wagons.
SLEIGHS TRUCKS etc.

Also sole Agent for the

Studebaker Bro's Mfg Co.
SOUTH BEND, IND.

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

SIXTY DOLLARS CASH

All Work Warranted.
General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality.
J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, September 1, 1875.

Drs. ANNIS & BROEK,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
No. 86, Eighth Street.

Opp. Van Raalte's Shoe Store.

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,
and Fancy Articles.

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

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

CROCKERY!

From and after this date, I intend to devote to this line of trade the necessary attention, and will keep on hand a complete stock of White Granite and C. C. Ware.

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

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

NEW
Meat Market.

No. 76, Eighth St.

The undersigned have opened a Meat Market in Sulters' Store, two doors East of L. T. Kanter's Book Store, where they will keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of fresh and salted meats

Fresh Pork, Salt Pork,
and every thing else belonging to there line of business. By promptness and fair dealing we will endeavor to establish ourselves and invoke the well wishes of the community at large.

Come and Give us a Trial.
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875.

J. VAN DEN BERG,
PETER BRAAM.

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S
BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,

AT
NO. 23 RIVER STREET,

Holland, Mich.

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

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

31-1y W. & H. ELFERDINK.

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

Ladies,
Gents,
Youth and
Misses Wear.

Full line for the Winter trade.
HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints and Oils

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

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

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

J. O. DOESBURG.
HOLLAND, Mich., July 29, 1876.

Meat Market,

OF
Jacob Kuite.

Since the dissolution of our co-partnership, I am carrying on this business alone, at the OLD STORE, where I can be found at all times, and where I will keep constantly on hand the choicest of Salt and Fresh Meats, and offer them at the lowest prices. I expect to see all our old friends, to come and call on me, when I will offer them such bargains as will induce them to purchase their daily rations with me.

I will sell cheaper than any one in this City.

JACOB KUIITE.
Holland, Feb. 14, 1874.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of the Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents. The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,
F. Brugman & Son.
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.

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.

Farm for Sale.

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

42-tf M. D. HOWARD.

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

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Crockery, Stoneware,
Notions and Trimmings, Hats & Caps, Groceries, Flour & Feed, Provisions etc
RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

We invite the Public to come and examine our stock and judge for themselves. Our line of clothing is very large and complete and we have no doubt but we can satisfy all who wish to purchase.

WANTED.

Everything in the line of Produce will be receive and at the highest market prices.

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.

ROBERTS. HILL, CITY HOTEL,

HOLLAND, MICH.

Having established himself in Holland, Mich., as a machinist, hereby informs the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of

Saw-Mill Work,
Steam Machinery,
Iron and Brass Castings

BOILER WORK DONE.
Patent Boss-Saw Guide.

Patented Sept. 6th, 1876.

Saw-gumming Done at Short Notice.

ROBERT S. HILL.
HOLLAND, Sept. 11, 1876.

De Feyter Bro's,

DEALERS IN
Wood, Lumber, Bark, Ties,
Timber, and all kinds
of Wood Produce.

We have put up in our woods, (on the Lake Shore Road, two miles West of the white school-house on the Grand Haven road) a first-class portable saw-mill which is now in good running order, and can serve the public at any time with all kinds of building material and fencing at low prices, and deliver the same wherever wanted.

We can lengthen out so as to saw 40 feet, and will make long lumber and timber a specialty.

Our facilities for getting out deck planks and any kind of ship timber are unequalled.

All bills will be filled promptly and with dispatch, and a fair dealing can be relied upon. Custom sawing done at bottom figures.

All kinds of Farm Products, taken in pay for lumber and sawing. Also Wood, Bark and Railroad Ties, when delivered at our Pier on Lake Michigan, or on any of the docks along Lake Lake.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1875. 4-tf

I. P. THIBOUT, MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

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

Repairing Neatly Done.

GIVE US A TRIAL.
5.18 I. P. THIBOUT.

THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

5-17

1875. FALL AND WINTER. 1876.

Millinery, Toys and Fancy Goods.

And a full line in Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Suits, Infants' Misses and Ladies' Cloaks, and Cloaking, Fall and Winter Shawls, and all kinds of Gloves.

A full supply of fall and winter hats all of the latest styles.

Elegant Dress Goods, Fine Cloaking and Shawls we make a specialty.

Beautiful Furs, and Fur Cloak trimming, and a large variety of Ornamental Feathers.

Call and Examine. No Trouble to Show Goods.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND, MICH

The Proprietor announces to the Public that no pains will be spared by him to make this House FIRST-CLASS in every respect.

The Rooms are spacious and well furnished with new and elegant furniture.

Office on First Floor.

For the convenience of Commercial Agents a large and well lighted sample room has been fitted up on the ground floor. Livery connected with the Hotel.

J. W. MINDERHOUT, Prop'r.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

The undersigned announces to the Public that they have finished their new Meat-Market, and are now ready to supply their customers with all kinds of Meats and Sausages. By promptness and fair dealing they feel confident of giving satisfaction to all those who wish to favor them with part of their trade.

The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store.

W. BUTKAU,
J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

BOOTS & SHOES!

I have on hand a large stock of

Boots and Shoes

Of the newest styles and best qualities which I offer at greatly reduced prices.

J. O. Bakker

Will be on hand to wait on his friends and customers and

Make Custom Work a Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes, Strawberries, Pears, Apples, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing.

No money required down inquire of
J. VAN LANDEGEND,

HOLLAND, April 19