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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. IX.—NO. 44.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 460.

The Holland City News,

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

OTTO J. DOESBURG,

Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$1.75 if
paid at three months, and \$2.00 if
paid at six months.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo.
P. Rowell & Co's News-
paper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where
advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW
YORK.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 14, 1880.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	* 8.45 a. m.	1.40 a. m.
" "	8.14 a. m.	5.20 "
" "	1.50 p. m.	* 11.15 "
" "	* 10.10 p. m.	3.25 p. m.

Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	1.30 p. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	* 7.25 p. m.	3.35 p. m.
" "	* 10.00 p. m.	* 11.30 a. m.

New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.30 a. m.	* 6.00 a. m.
" "	* 5.15 a. m.	" "
" "	* 11.00 "	8.15 a. m.
" "	3.20 p. m.	* 9.30 a. m.
" "	10.00 "	1.55 "
" "	* 7.40 p. m.	* 10.05 p. m.

* Mixed trains.
† Daily except Sunday and Monday.
‡ Daily except Saturday.
§ Mondays only.
All other trains daily except Sundays.
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago
time which is 20 minutes later than Columbus
time.

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, Oct. 18, 1880.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4. No. 2.	No. 3. No. 1.	No. 1. No. 3.
P. m. A. m.	A. m. P. m.	P. m. A. m.
9 10 12 20	Muskegon.	6 00 3 05
8 25 11 47	Ferryburg.	6 55 3 35
7 55 11 42	Grand Haven.	7 00 3 40
7 00 11 12	Pigeon.	8 40 4 06
5 55 10 45	Holland.	9 25 4 35
5 20 10 25	Fillmore.	10 15 4 45
5 10 9 35	Allegan.	12 00 5 40

FRED. H. MAY, Manager.
B. C. LEAVENWORTH, Gen'l Freight Agent.
CHAS. J. OTIS, Agent.
Holland, Mich.
Close connections made at Allegan with G. R. &
I. R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalama-
soe Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, and points east.
Tickets to all the principal cities in the West,
South, and East at popular prices.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

MCBRIDE, P. H., Attorney and Counselor at
Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11
River street.

PARKS, J. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law,
corner of River and eighth streets.

TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting
Agent. Office Kenyon & Van Putten's bank
Eighth street.

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L., barber. Hair cutting, shaving,
shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at rea-
sonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City
Hotel. 14-ly

Commission Merchant.

BEACH BROS.'s Commission Merchants, and
dealers in Grain, Flour and Produce. High-
est market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick
store cor. Eighth & Fish streets, Holland, Mich. 17

Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and
office No. 42 Ninth street, next door to the
First Reformed Church.

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr.
W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicines; Eighth St.

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a
full stock of goods appertaining to the busi-
ness.

Dress Makers.

PERRY, C. A., Dress Maker and Hair Dresser,
would respectfully announce to the citizens
that she has opened Dressmaking and Hair Dress-
ing rooms, in the building, one door west of Grif-
fin's Drug Store, Washington street, Grand Haven.
Also teaches in Wax, Worsted, Lace, and other
fancy work. 31-ly

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL. Mrs. J. Meyers & Sons, Pro-
prietors. The largest and best appointed
hotel in the city. Ample accommodations for
permanent boarders and transient guests. Every-
thing first class. Cor. of Eighth and Market streets,
Holland, Mich. 8-ly

PHOENIX HOTEL. Jas. Ryder, proprietor.
Located near the Chi. & W. Mich. R. R. de-
pot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and
its table is unsurpassed. On Ninth str., Holland,
Michigan. 8-ly

DELGRIM, M., Proprietor of Ottawa House.
Good accommodations for steady boarders,
and every facility for transient guests. The En-
glish, German and Holland languages are spoken.
Corner of First and Fulton street, Grand Haven,
Michigan. 6-ly

SCOTT'S HOTEL. Wm. J. Scott, proprietor.
This hotel is located on the cor. of Ninth and
Fish streets, convenient to both depots. Terms,
\$1.00 per day. Good accommodations can always
be relied on. Holland, Mich. 8-ly

Livery and Sale Stables.

BOONE H., Livery and Sale Stable. Office
and barn on Market street. Everything first
class.

HAVERKATE & SCOTT, Livery and Boarding
stable. Fine rigs and good horses can be
always be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's
Hotel. 38-ly

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable;
Ninth street, near Market.

Meat Markets.

BUTKAU & VAN ZOEREN, New Meat Mar-
ket, near corner Eighth and Fish Street. All
kinds of sausages constantly on hand.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

WILMS, P. H., Manufacturer of Wooden, and
Iron and Wood combination Pumps. Cor-
ner 10th and River streets.

Notary Publics.

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

VAN SCHELVEN, G., Justice of the Peace,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc. Office,
Van Landegend's Block.

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, has made
the disease of the Eye, Ear and Throat a
special study. Office hours night and day, on the
cor. of Eighth and River sts., Holland, Mich. 6-ly

SCHOUTEN, R. A., Physician and Surgeon;
office at the First Ward Drug Store, Eighth
street.

SCHOUTEN, F. J., Physician and Acconcher.
Office at Dr. Schouten's drug store, Eighth
street. 40-ly

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon;
office at Grandfather Village, Allegan county,
Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. 26-ly

YATES, O. E., Physician and Surgeon. Office
at his residence, Overysel, Mich.

Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P., the leading Photographer, Gal-
lery opposite this office.

Saddlery.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

BREYMAN, OTTO Watchmaker, Jeweler, and
dealer in Fancy Goods; Corner of Market
and Eighth Street.

Societies.

I. O. of O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

WILL H. ROGERS, R. S. JOHN HUMMEL, N. G.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE,
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall,
Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Dec.
15, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

OTTO BREYMAN, W. M.

W. H. JOSLIN, Sec'y.

A LARGE stock of Ready Made Clothing
can always be found at Brusse's Clothing
House in the Village of Zeeland, and will
be sold at greatly reduced rates for the
next 60 days. 31-ly

THE only place where everybody can
get fitted and suited, no matter how hard
to fit or to suit, is at the Union Flag
Clothing House, 34 Canal street, Grand
Rapids, Mich. 41-6w.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 35
Beans, bushel	1 00
Butter, lb.	19
Clover seed, bushel	4 40
Eggs, dozen	24
Honey, bushel	20
Hay, ton	8 00
Onions, bushel	45
Potatoes, bushel	35
Timothy Seed, bushel	3 25

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 3 50
" " green	2 50
Oats, bushel	2 50
Shingles, A m.	2 00
Railroad ties	12

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white, bushel	92 @ 94
Corn, shelled, bushel	40
Oats, bushel	35
Buckwheat, bushel	65 @ 65
Barley, 100 lbs.	60
Feed, ton	18 00
Barley, 100 lbs.	60
Middling, 100 lbs.	1 20 @ 1 30
Flour, 100 lbs.	1 00
Pearl Barley, 100 lbs.	60
Rye, bush.	65
Corn Meal 100 lbs.	90
Fine Corn Meal 100 lbs.	1 20

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	5
Pork	4 1/2 @ 5
Lard	8
Turkeys, per lb.	11
Chickens, dressed per lb.	8

Additional Local.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring
work after a winter of relaxation, your
system needs cleansing and strengthening
to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or
Spring Fever, or some other Spring sick-
ness that will unfit you for a season's
work. You will save time, much sickness
and great expense if you will use one
bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this
month. Don't wait. See other column.

ONE of the finest and largest stocks of
ladies and gents' boots, and gaiters, can
always be found at the large store of H. C.
Akely & Co., at Grand Haven. 17-ly.

ANY kind of Men's and Boy's Clothing
cut and made to order according to the
latest styles. We have some very fine
goods. Call and see us at
BRUSSE'S CLOTHING HOUSE,
12-ly Main St., Zeeland, Mich.

Over the Hills to the Boneyard.

Straight to the boneyard people go who
neglect too long the danger signal of ap-
proaching consumption, a hacking cough.
But with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for a
safeguard the peril is averted. It is a
superlatively fine remedy also for rheuma-
tism, piles, soreness, hurts, etc. Sold by
D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

AN immense stock of dry goods to pick
from, a large assortment of summer dress
goods, hosiery, and notions, can always
be found at H. C. Akely & Co., at Grand
Haven. 17-ly.

At Brusse's Clothing Store, in Zeeland,
you can find a very fine and complete
selection of Gents' furnishing goods. Some
of the 'nobbist.' Go and see. 31-ly

At Brusse's Clothing Store, in Zeeland,
there is just received an immense variety
of fall and winter goods, which are made
up according to the latest styles, and at
lowest rates. 31-ly.

If you never got a bargain, now is your
time, at the Union Flag Clothing House,
34 Canal street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
The well assorted stock of Mens', Youth's
and Boy's clothing will be closed out
without reserve, regardless of cost. 41-6w

No More Nauseous Drugs.

For nauseous drugs, no use there soon
will be,
For Salts, Magnesia, Senna no pretence,
Dispensing Chemists, all men will agree,
To view, as things with which they may
dispense,
But when Dyspepsia assails, then is the
time to try,
Spring Blossom's virtue as a remedy.
Prices: 50c., trial bottles 10c.

Don't forget to visit the Boston Boot
and Shoe Store, 66 Canal street, Grand
Rapids, Mich. You will be convinced it
has the best assortment at the lowest
prices. 41-6w.

A FULL assortment of Spectacles for
old and young, of different qualities, in-
cluding for weak eyes and near sighted;
also thermometers and Weather Indicators,
cheap at
J. O. DOESBURG.
34-3m

FOR Crockery and Glassware go to M.
Hulzenga & Co., they beat them all in the
city.

Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 7, 1879.

The Common Council met in regular session
and was called to order by Mayor Van der Veen.
Aldermen present—Sprleisma, Ter Vree, De
Vries, Butkau, Boone, Kramer, Bertsch, Landaal
and the Clerk.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

PEITIONS AND ACCOUNTS.

The following bills were presented for payment:
R. Kanters, 3rd quar. rent engine room ... \$ 37 50
L. T. Kanters, sal. as Chief Fire Dep't 7 mo. 8 75
D. De Roller, " Director of the Poor 6 months. 20 00
John Vaupeell, sal. as City Marshal, 1/2 mo. 11 45
Geo. H. Sipp, City Clerk, 1 mo. 25 00
Isaac Fairbanks, Ins. of election 3 00
R. Smith, 2 cord 6 ft wood for council rooms 6 02
H. Boone, 1/2 cord " " 1 50
E. Van der Veen gravel screen, hardware... 14 46
A. Cloetghing, repairing books for library... 14 35
G. A. Koning, house rent for Mrs. Caudle... 2 75
H. D. Post, 1 blank book, covering, labelling 6 00
D. & P. De Vries, Oil, salt, etc. 2 53

—Salary, election and certified to bills be allowed
and warrants ordered issued on the City Treasurer
for the amounts, and the bills of H. D. Post and
D. & P. De Vries referred to the Com. on Claims
and accounts.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Com. on Poor reported presenting the semi-
monthly report of the Director of the Poor and
said committee, recommending \$31.75 for the sup-
port of the poor, for the two weeks ending Dec.
21, 1880, and having extended temporary aid
amounting to \$2.—Approved and warrants ordered
issued on the City Treasurer for the amounts.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

The Supervisor reported as required by law, the
amount of taxes assessed in the city of Holland
and the amounts for the several funds for the year
1880.

Justice H. D. Post reported no fines collected by
him during the past month.—Filed.

The Street Commissioner reported for the
month of November.—Filed.

The city clerk, that the letting of the work of
improving Fish Street had been advertised accord-
ing to instruction of the Council.

John Vaupeell resigned the office of Constable of
the First ward of the city of Holland.—Accepted.
L. T. Kanters resigned the office of Chief En-
gineer of the Fire Dept.—Accepted.

The city clerk presented the following bids for
the Fish Street Improvement work:

Mr. H. Plaggenmarr will do the grading of Fish
st., in workman-like manner for 11 1/2 ct. per cubic
yard, and third-five dollars for sidewalks.

Sureties, H. Boone and P. Berghuis.
1, the undersigned would herewith state that I
will do the work of excavating and filling, for the
proposed Fish Street Improvement, city of Hol-
land, for the sum of 11 1/2 per cubic yard. All
other work for the sum of \$10.

I would present as sureties Jacob Van Putten
and G. Van Putten. T. VENUHUIZEN
1, the undersigned offer to grade Fish street ac-
cording to the plan and grade established, as per-
petual, adopted by the Common Council, for the sum
of 11 1/2 cents per cubic yard.

The following bondmen I offer for the faithful
performance of said work, according to the specifi-
cations including the sidewalks: H. Boone and
P. Kleis. K. VAN HAFTEN.

For riding sand, 11 cent per yard, and for side-
walks and crossings 40 dollars, and for suretyship
H. Boone and J. Klein. P. BERGHUIS.
For grading Fish street, 11 cents per cubic yard.
F. A. Kleis, K. Van Haften, J. Van Spyker.

By Ald. De Vries,
Resolved: That the contract for the grading and
filling of all Fish Street on Fish street be and is
hereby awarded to Mr. K. Van Haften.—Yeas,
8. Nays, 0.—Adopted.

By Ald. Landaal,
Resolved: That the City Attorney be and is here-
by instructed to draw up the necessary contract be-
tween the city of Holland and K. Van Haften.—
Adopted.

NOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. De Vries,
Resolved: That the Common Council fill the vacan-
cy in the office of City Marshal by appoint-
ment.—Adopted.

Martin M. Clerk was appointed to the office for
the unexpired term by the following yeas and
nays:
Yeas: Butkau, Kramer, Bertsch and Landaal.
Nays: Sprleisma, Ter Vree, De Vries and Boone.
Mayor Van der Veen giving the casting vote
yea.—Yeas, 5. Nays, 4.
Council adjourned.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

A Heroic Slave of Duty.

Charlie Owen, express messenger on the
train that was wrecked last Friday evening
was struck between the shoulders by a
box, temporarily paralyzing his arms, but
when offered a glass of whiskey by the
physician he refused, and when the doc-
tor urged him he again refused. Insisting,
the medical gentleman and several others
standing near told him he must take it to
save his life. "No, sir!" said the young
man, firmly refusing. "When I went to
railroading I promised my mother that I
would never touch whiskey, and I'll die
here in my tracks, before I'll touch it."
The young man mentioned is a brother of
the agent at Knoxville. He is about
nineteen years of age, and has been in the
employ of the Southern Express Company
for a few months only. He has been tried
on several roads, and on account of his
integrity, intelligence and close applica-
tion to duty has been rapidly promoted by
his route agent to the position of "first-
class" messenger. He left Lynchburg
September 24th with a heavy "run" of
freight and valuables. The entire train
near Big Lick, and the express car and
contents were all torn to splinters. Charlie
was dragged from under the wreck
crushed and bruised, and was evidently
suffering greatly. His first words were to
call for his safe and the two boxes of sil-
ver. When brought to him he extended
his valuable "run" through the long
hours of the night.—Knoxville (Tenn.)
Tribune.

A Jest.

A witty man can make a jest, a wise
man can take one. It does not take either
to find out the virtues of Spring Blossom
in curing disorders arising from impurities
of the blood, Constipation, Indigestion
etc. Prices 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents.

A Soldier who found One Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars.

Ezelot, the French soldier who found
the \$26,000 which M. Pages lost in the
Northern Railway station in Paris has
communicated to the *Courrier de l'Aisne*
the particulars attendant on his good for-
tune. They are very interesting, and
show how some men are born to fortune,
some achieve fortune, and some have for-
tune thrust upon them. Ezelot was walk-
ing through the railway station with two
comrades,

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The President's Annual Message.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I congratulate you on the continued and increasing prosperity of our country. By the favor of Divine Providence we have been blessed, during the past year, with health, with abundant harvests, with profitable employment for all our people, and with contentment at home, and with peace and friendship with other nations.

The occurrence of the twenty-fourth election of Chief Magistrate has afforded another opportunity to the people of the United States to exhibit to the world a significant example of the peaceful and safe transmission of the power and authority of Government from the public servants whose terms of office are about to expire, to their newly-chosen successors. This example cannot fail to impress profoundly thoughtful people of other countries with the advantages which republican institutions afford. The immediate, general and cheerful acquiescence of all good citizens in the result of the election gives gratifying assurance to our country and to its friends throughout the world that a Government based on the free consent of an intelligent and patriotic people possesses elements of strength, stability and permanency not found in any other form of Government.

Continued opposition to the full and free enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, conferred upon the colored people by the recent amendments to the constitution, still prevails in several of the late slave-holding States. It has, perhaps, not been manifested in the recent election to any large extent in acts of violence or intimidation. It has, however, by fraudulent practices in connection with the ballots, with the regulations as to the place and manner of voting, and with counting, returning, and canvassing the votes cast, been successful in defeating the exercise of the right preservative of all rights, the right of suffrage, which the constitution expressly confers upon our enfranchised citizens.

It is the desire of the good people of the whole country that sectionalism as a factor in our politics should disappear. They prefer that no section of the country should be united in solid opposition to any other section. The disposition to refuse a prompt and hearty obedience to the equal-rights amendments to the constitution is all that now stands in the way of a complete obliteration of sectional lines in our political contests. As long as either of these amendments is flagrantly violated or disregarded, it is safe to assume that the people who placed them in the constitution, as embodying the legitimate results of the war for the Union, and who believe them to be wise and necessary, will continue to act together, and to insist that they shall be obeyed. The paramount question still is as to the enjoyment of the right by every American citizen who has the requisite qualification to freely cast his vote and to have it honestly counted. With this question rightly settled, the country will be relieved of the contentions of the past; by-gones will indeed be by-gones, and political and party issues with respect to economy and efficiency of administration, internal improvements, the tariff, domestic taxation, education, finance and other important subjects will then receive their full share of attention; but resistance to and nullification of the results of the war will unite together in resolute purpose for their support all who maintain the authority of the Government and the perpetuity of the Union, and who adequately appreciate the value of the victory achieved. This determination proceeds from no hostile sentiment or feeling to any part of the people of our country, or to any of their interests. The inviolability of the amendments rests upon the fundamental principles of our Government. They are the solemn expression of the will of the people of the United States.

The sentiment that the constitutional rights of all our citizens must be maintained does not grow weaker. It will continue to control the Government of the country. Happily, the history of the late election shows that in many parts of the country where opposition to the Fifteenth amendment has heretofore prevailed it is diminishing, and is likely to cease altogether, if firm and well-considered action is taken by Congress. I trust the House of Representatives and the Senate, which have the right to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members, will see to it that every case of violation of the letter or spirit of the Fifteenth amendment is thoroughly investigated, and that no benefit from such violation shall accrue to any person or party. It will be the duty of the Executive, with sufficient appropriations for the purpose, to prosecute unsparingly all who have been engaged in depriving citizens of the rights guaranteed them by the constitution.

It is not, however, to be forgotten that the best and surest guarantees of the primary rights of citizenship to be found in that capacity for self-protection which can belong only to a people whose right to universal suffrage is supported by universal education. The means at the command of the local and State authorities are, in many cases, wholly inadequate to furnish free instruction to all who need it. This is especially true where, before emancipation, the education of the people was neglected or prevented, in the interest of slavery. Firmly convinced that the subject of popular education deserves the earnest attention of the people of the whole country, with a view to wise and comprehensive action by the Government of the United States, I respectfully recommend that Congress, by suitable legislation and with proper safe-guards, supplement the local educational funds in the several States where the grave duties and responsibilities of citizenship have been devolved on uneducated people, by devoting to the purpose grants of the public lands, and, if necessary, by appropriations from the treasury of the United States. Whatever Government can fairly do to promote free popular education ought to be done. Wherever general education is found, peace, virtue and social order prevail, and civil and religious liberty are secure.

In my former annual messages, I have asked the attention of Congress to the urgent necessity of a reformation of the civil service system of the Government. My views concerning the dangers of patronage, or appointments for personal or partisan considerations, have been strengthened by my observation and experience in the Executive office, and I believe these dangers threaten the stability of the Government. Abuses so serious in their nature cannot be permanently tolerated. They tend to become more alarming with the enlargement of administrative service, as the growth of the country in population increases the number of officers and places men employed.

The reasons are imperative for the adoption of fixed rules for the regulation of appointments, promotions and removals, establishing a uniform method, having exclusively in view, in every instance, the attainment of the best qualifications for the position in question. Such a method alone is consistent with the equal rights of all citizens, and the most economical and efficient administration of the public business.

Competitive examinations, in aid of impartial

appointments and promotions, have been conducted for some years past in several of the Executive Departments, and by my direction this system has been adopted in the Custom Houses and Postoffices of the larger cities of the country. In the city of New York over two thousand positions in the civil service have been subject, in their appointments and tenure of place, to the operation of published rules for this purpose, during the past two years. The results of these practical trials have been very satisfactory, and have confirmed my opinion in favor of this system of selection. All are subjected to the same tests, and the result is free from prejudice by personal favor or partisan influence. It secures for the position applied for the best qualifications attainable among the competing applicants. It is an effectual protection from the pressure of importunity, which, under any other course pursued, largely exacts the time and attention of appointing officers, to their great detriment in the discharge of their official duties, preventing the abuse of the service for the more furtherance of private or party purposes, and leaving the employes of the Government, freed from the obligations imposed by patronage, to depend solely upon merit for retention and advancement, and with this constant incentive to exertion and improvement.

These invaluable results have been attained in a high degree in the offices where the rules for appointment by competitive examination have been applied. A method which has so approved itself by experimental tests at points where such tests may be fairly considered conclusive should be extended to all subordinate positions under the Government. I believe that a strong and growing public sentiment demands immediate measures for securing and enforcing the highest possible efficiency in the civil service, and its protection from recognized abuses, and that the experience referred to has demonstrated the feasibility of such measures.

The examinations in the Custom Houses and Postoffices have been held under many embarrassments, and without provision for compensation for the extra labor performed by the officers who have conducted them, and whose commendable interest in the improvement of the public service has induced this devotion of time and labor without pecuniary reward. A continuance of these labors gratuitously ought not to be expected, and without an appropriation by Congress for compensation it is not practicable to extend the system of examinations generally throughout the civil service. It is also highly important that all such examinations should be conducted upon a uniform system and under general supervision. Section 1,753 of the Revised Statutes authorizes the President to prescribe the regulations for admission to the civil service of the United States, and for this purpose to employ suitable persons to conduct the requisite inquiries with reference to "the fitness of each candidate, in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability, for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter;" but the law is practically inoperative for the want of the requisite appropriation.

I therefore recommend an appropriation of \$25,000 per annum to meet the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the President in accordance with the terms of this section, whose duty it shall be to devise a just, uniform and efficient system of competitive examinations, and to supervise the application of the same throughout the entire civil service of the Government. I am persuaded that the facilities which such a commission will afford for testing the fitness of those who apply for office will not only be as welcome a relief to members of Congress as it will be to the President and heads of departments, but that it will also greatly tend to remove the causes of embarrassment which now inevitably and constantly attend the conflicting claims of patronage between the Legislative and Executive departments. The most effectual check upon the pernicious competition of influence and official favoritism in the bestowal of office will be the substitution of an open competition of merit between the applicants, in which every one can make his own record, with the assurance that his success will depend upon this alone.

I also recommend such legislation as, while leaving every officer as free as any other citizen to express his political opinions and to use his means for their advancement, shall also enable him to feel as safe as any private citizen in refusing all demands upon his salary for political purposes. A law which should thus guarantee true liberty and justice to all who are engaged in the public service, and likewise contain stringent provisions against the use of official authority to coerce the political action of private citizens or of official subordinates, is greatly to be desired.

The most serious obstacle, however, to an improvement of the civil service, and especially to a reform in the method of appointment and removal, has been found to be the practice, under what is known as the spoils system, by which the appointing power has been so largely encroached upon by members of Congress. The first step in the reform of the civil service must be a complete divorce between Congress and the Executive in the matter of appointments. The corrupting doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils" is inseparable from Congressional patronage as the established rule and practice of parties in power. It comes to be understood by applicants for office, and by the people generally, that Representatives and Senators are entitled to disburse the patronage of their respective districts and States. It is not necessary to recite at length the evils resulting from this invasion of the Executive functions. The true principles of government on the subject of appointments to office, as stated in the National Conventions of the leading parties of the country, have again and again been approved by the American people, and have not been called in question in any quarter. These authentic expressions of public opinion upon this all-important subject are the statement of principles that belong to the constitutional structure of the Government.

"Under the constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office. The Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interest of the public service demands that these distinctions be respected; that Senators and Representatives, who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office." To this end the co-operation of the Legislative Department of the Government is required, alike by the necessities of the case and by public opinion. Members of Congress will not be relieved from the demands made upon them with reference to appointments to office until, by legislative enactment, the pernicious practice is condemned and forbidden.

It is therefore recommended that an act be passed defining the relations of members of Congress with reference to appointments to office by the President, and I also recommend that the provisions of section 1,767, and of the sections following, of the Revised Statutes, comprising the Tenure-of-Office act, of March 2, 1867, be repealed.

Believing that to reform the system and methods of the civil service in our country is one of the highest and most imperative duties of statesmanship, and that it can be permanently done only by the co-operation of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government, I again commend the whole subject to your considerate attention.

It is the recognized duty and purpose of the people of the United States to suppress polygamy where it now exists in our Territories, and to prevent its extension. Faithful and zealous efforts have been made by the United States authorities in Utah to enforce the laws against it. Experience has shown that the legislation upon this subject,

to be effective, requires extensive modification and amendment. The longer action is delayed, the more difficult it will be to accomplish what is desired. Prompt and decided measures are necessary. The Mormon sectarian organization which upholds polygamy has the whole power of making and executing the local legislation of the Territory. By its control of the grand and petit juries, it possesses large influence over the administration of justice. Exercising, as the heads of this sect do, the local political power of the Territory, they are able to make effective their hostility to the law of Congress on the subject of polygamy, and, in fact, do prevent its enforcement. Polygamy will not be abolished if the enforcement of the law depends on those who practice and uphold the crime. It can only be suppressed by taking away the political power of the sect which encourages and sustains it. The power of Congress to enact suitable laws to protect the Territories is ample. It is not a case of half-way measures. The political power of the Mormon sect is increasing; it controls now one of our wealthiest and most populous Territories. It is extending steadily into other Territories. Wherever it goes it establishes polygamy and sectarian political power. The sanctity of marriage and the family relation are the corner-stone of our American society and civilization. Religious liberty and the separation of church and state are among the elementary ideas of free institutions. To re-establish the interests and principles which polygamy and Mormonism have imperiled, and to fully reopen to intelligent and virtuous immigrants of all creeds that part of our domain which has been, in a great degree, closed to general immigration by intolerant and immoral institutions, it is recommended that the Government of the Territory of Utah be reorganized.

I recommend that Congress provide for the government of Utah by a Governor and Judges; or Commissioners, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate—a government analogous to the provisional government established for the territory northwest of the Ohio, by the ordinance of 1787. If, however, it is deemed best to continue the existing form of local government, I recommend that the right to vote, hold office, and sit on juries in the Territory of Utah be confined to those who neither practice nor uphold polygamy. If thorough measures are adopted, it is believed that within a few years the evils which now afflict Utah will be eradicated, and that this Territory will, in good time become one of the most prosperous and attractive of the new States of the Union.

Our relations with all foreign countries have been those of undisturbed peace, and have presented no occasion for concern as to their continued maintenance.

My anticipation of an early reply from the British Government to the demand of indemnity to our fishermen for the injuries suffered by that industry at Fortune bay, in January, 1878, which I expressed in my last annual Message, was disappointed. This answer was received only in the latter part of April in the present year, and, when received, exhibited a failure of accord between the two Governments, as to the measure of the inshore-fishing privilege secured to our fishermen by the treaty of Washington, of so serious a character that I made it the subject of a communication to Congress, in which I recommended the adoption of the measures which seemed to me proper to be taken by this Government in maintenance of the rights accorded to our fishermen under the treaty, and toward securing an indemnity for the injury these interests had suffered. A bill to carry out these recommendations was under consideration by the House of Representatives at the time of the adjournment of Congress in June last.

Within a few weeks I have received a communication from her Majesty's Government, renewing the consideration of the subject, both of the indemnity for the injuries at Fortune bay, and of the interpretation of the treaty in which the previous correspondence had shown the two Governments to be at variance. Upon both these topics the disposition toward a friendly agreement is manifested by a recognition of our right to an indemnity for the transaction at Fortune bay, leaving the measure of such indemnity to further conference, and by an assent to the view of this Government, presented in the previous correspondence, that the regulation of conflicting interests of the shore fishery of the provincial seacoasts, and the vessel fishery of our fishermen, should be made the subject of conference and concurrent arrangement between the two Governments.

I sincerely hope that the basis may be found for a speedy adjustment of the very serious divergence of views in the interpretation of the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington, which, as the correspondence between the two Governments stood at the last session of Congress, seemed to be irreconcilable.

In the important exhibition of arts and industries, which was held last year at Sydney, New South Wales, as well as in that now in progress at Melbourne, the United States have been efficiently and honorably represented. The exhibitors from this country at the former place received a large number of awards in some of the most considerable departments, and the participation of the United States was recognized by a special mark of distinction. In the exhibition at Melbourne, the share taken by our country is no less notable, and an equal degree of success is confidently expected.

The state of peace and tranquility now enjoyed by all the nations of the continent of Europe has its favorable influence upon our diplomatic and commercial relations with them. We have concluded and ratified a convention with the French republic for the settlement of claims of the citizens of either country against the other. Under this convention a commission, presided over by a distinguished publicist, appointed, in pursuance of the request of both nations, by His Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, has been organized and has begun its sessions in this city. A congress to consider means for the protection of industrial property has recently been in session in Paris, to which I have appointed the Ministers of the United States in France and in Belgium as delegates. The International Commission upon Weights and Measures also continues its work in Paris. I invite your attention to the necessity of an appropriation to be made in time to enable this Government to comply with its obligations under the Metrical Convention.

Our friendly relations with the German empire continue without interruption. At the recent International Exhibition of Fish and Fisheries, at Berlin, the participation of the United States, notwithstanding the haste with which the commission was forced to make its preparations, was extremely successful and meritorious, winning for private exhibitors numerous prizes, a high class, and for the country at large the principal prize of honor offered by His Majesty, the Emperor. The results of this great success cannot but be advantageous to this important and growing industry. There have been some questions raised between the two Governments as to the proper effect and interpretation of our treaties of naturalization, but recent dispatches from our Minister at Berlin show that favorable progress is making toward an understanding, in accordance with the views of this Government, which makes and admits no distinction between the rights of a native and naturalized citizen of the United States. In practice, the complaints of molestation suffered by naturalized citizens abroad have never been fewer than at present.

There is nothing of importance to note in our unbroken friendly relations with the Governments of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and Greece.

During the last summer several vessels belonging to the merchant marine of this country, sailing in neutral waters of the West Indies, were fired at, boarded, and searched by an armed cruiser of the Spanish Government.

The circumstances, as reported, involve not only a private injury to the persons concerned, but also seemed too little observant of the friendly relations existing for a century between this country and Spain. The wrong was brought to the attention of the Spanish Government in a serious protest and remonstrance, and the matter is undergoing investigation by the royal authorities, with a view to such explanation or reparation as may be called for by the facts.

The commission sitting in this city for the adjudication of claims of our citizens against the Government of Spain is, I hope, approaching the termination of its labors.

The claims against the United States under the Florida treaty with Spain were submitted to Congress for its action at the late session, and again invite your attention to the long-standing question, with a view to the final disposition of the matter.

At the invitation of the Spanish Government, a conference has recently been held at the city of Madrid to consider the subject of protection by foreign powers of native moors in the empire of Morocco. The Minister of the United States, in Spain was directed to take part in the deliberations of this conference, the result of which is a convention signed on behalf of all the powers represented. The instrument will be laid before the Senate for its consideration. The Government of the United States has lost no opportunity to urge upon that of the Emperor of Morocco the necessity, in accordance with the humane and enlightened spirit of the age, of putting an end to the persecutions, which have been so prevalent in that country, of persons of a faith other than the Moslem, and especially of the Hebrew residents of Morocco.

The Consular treaty concluded with Belgium has not yet been officially promulgated, owing to the alteration of a word in the text by the Senate of the United States, which occasioned a delay, during which the time allowed for ratification expired. The Senate will be asked to extend the period for ratification.

The attempt to negotiate a treaty of extradition with Denmark failed on account of the objection of the Danish Government to the usual clause providing that each nation should pay the expense of the arrest of the persons whose extradition is asked.

The provision made by Congress, at its last session, for the expense of the commission which had been appointed to enter upon negotiations with the Imperial Government of China, on subjects of great interest to the relations of the two countries, enabled the Commissioners to proceed at once upon their mission. The Imperial Government was prepared to give prompt and respectful attention to the matters brought under negotiation, and the conferences proceeded with such rapidity and success that, on the 17th of November last, two treaties were signed at Peking, one relating to the introduction of Chinese into this country, and one relating to commerce. Mr. Trescott, one of the Commissioners, is now on his way home bringing the treaties, and it is expected that they will be received in season to be laid before the Senate early in January.

Our Minister in Japan has negotiated a convention for the reciprocal relief of shipwrecked seamen. I take occasion to urge once more upon Congress the propriety of making provision for the erection of suitable fire-proof buildings at the Japanese capital for the use of the American legation, and the Court House and Jail connected with it. The Japanese Government, with great generosity and courtesy, has offered for this purpose an eligible piece of land.

In my last annual message I invited the attention of Congress to the subject of the indemnity funds received some years ago from China and Japan. I renew the recommendation then made, that whatever portions of these funds are due to American citizens should be promptly paid, and the residue returned to the nations, respectively, to which they justly and equitably belong.

The extradition treaty with the kingdom of the Netherlands, which has been for some time in course of negotiation, has, during the past year, been concluded and duly ratified.

Relations of friendship and amity have been established between the Government of the United States and that of Roumania. We have sent a diplomatic representative to Bucharest, and have received at this capital the special Envoy who has been charged by his Royal Highness Prince Charles to announce the independent sovereignty of Roumania. We hope for a speedy development of commercial relations between the two countries.

In my last annual message I expressed the hope that the prevalence of quietude on the border between this country and Mexico would soon become so assured as to justify the modification of the orders, then in force, to our military commanders, in regard to crossing the frontier, without encouraging such disturbances as would endanger the peace of the two countries. Events moved in accordance with these expectations, and the orders were accordingly withdrawn, to the entire satisfaction of our citizens and the Mexican Government. Subsequently the peace of the border was again disturbed by a savagery, under the command of the Chief Victorio, but, by the combined and harmonious action of the military forces of both countries, his band has been broken up and substantially destroyed.

There is reason to believe that the obstacles which have so long prevented rapid and convenient communication between the United States and Mexico by railways are on the point of disappearing, and that several important enterprises of this character will soon be set on foot which cannot fail to contribute largely to the prosperity of both countries.

New Envoys from Guatemala, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela and Nicaragua have recently arrived at this capital, whose distinction and enlightenment afford the best guarantee of the continuance of friendly relations between ourselves and these sister republics.

The relations between this Government and that of the United States of Colombia have engaged public attention during the past year, mainly by reason of the project of an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama, to be built by private capital under a concession from the Colombian Government for that purpose. The treaty obligations subsisting between the United States and Colombia, by which we guarantee the neutrality of the transit and the sovereignty and property of Colombia in the Isthmus, make it necessary that the conditions under which so stupendous a change in the region embraced in this guarantee should be effected—transforming, as it would, this Isthmus, from a barrier between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, into a gateway and thoroughfare between them, for the navies and merchant ships of the world—should receive the approval of this Government, as being compatible with the discharge of these obligations on our part, and consistent with our interests as the principal commercial power of the Western Hemisphere.

The views which I expressed in a special message to Congress in March last, in relation to this project, I deem it my duty again to press upon your attention. Subsequent consideration has but confirmed the opinion "that it is the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any interoceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interest."

The war between the republic of Chili on the one hand, and the allied republics of Peru and Bolivia on the other, still continues. This Government has not felt called upon to interfere in a contest that is within the belligerent rights of the parties as independent states. We have, however, always held ourselves in readiness to aid in accommodating their difference, and have at different times reminded both belligerents of our willingness to render such service.

Our good offices in this direction were recently accepted by all the belligerents, and it

was hoped they would prove efficacious; but I regret to announce that the measures which the Ministers of the United States at Santiago and Lima were authorized to take, with the view to bringing about a peace, were not successful. In the course of the war some questions have arisen affecting neutral rights, in all of these the Ministers of the United States have, under their instructions, acted with promptness and energy in protection of American interest.

The relations of the United States with the empire of Brazil continue to be most cordial, and their commercial intercourse steadily increases, to their mutual advantage.

The internal disorders with which the Argentine Republic has for some time past been afflicted, and which have more or less influenced its external trade, are understood to have been brought to a close. This happy result may be expected to redound to the benefit of the foreign commerce of that republic as well as to the development of its vast interior resources.

In Samoa, the Government of King Malietoa, under the support and recognition of the Consular representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, seems to have given peace and tranquillity to the islands. While it does not appear desirable to adopt as a whole the scheme of tripartite local government, which has been proposed, the common interests of the three great treaty powers require harmony in their relations to the native frame of government, and this may be best secured by a simple diplomatic agreement between them. It would be well if the Consular jurisdiction of our representative at Apia were increased in extent and importance so as to guard American interests in the surrounding and outlying islands of Oceania.

The obelisk, generously presented by the Khedive of Egypt to the city of New York, has arrived safely in this country, and will soon be erected in that metropolis. A commission for the liquidation of the Egyptian debt has lately concluded its work, and this Government, at the earnest solicitation of the Khedive, has acceded to the provisions adopted by it, which will be laid before Congress for its information. A commission for the revision of the judicial code of the reform tribunal of Egypt is now in session at Cairo. Mr. Farman, Consul General, and J. M. Batchelder, Esq., have been appointed as Commissioners to participate in this work. The organization of the reform tribunals will probably be continued for another period of five years.

In pursuance of the act passed at the last session of Congress, invitations have been extended to foreign maritime states to join in a sanitary conference in Washington, beginning the 1st of January. The acceptance of this invitation by many prominent powers gives promise of success in this important measure, designed to establish a system of international notification by which the spread of infectious or epidemic diseases may be more effectively checked or prevented. The attention of Congress is invited to the necessary appropriations for carrying into effect the provisions of the act.

The efforts of the Department of State to enlarge the trade and commerce of the United States, through the active agency of Consular officers and through the dissemination of information obtained from them, have been unremitting. The interest in these efforts, as developed in our commercial communities, and the value of the information secured by this means to the trade and manufactures of the country, were recognized by Congress at its last session, and provision was made for the more frequent publication of Consular and other reports by the Department of State. The first issue of this publication has now been prepared, and subsequent issues may regularly be expected. The importance and interest attached to the reports of Consular officers are witnessed by the general demand for them by all classes of merchants and manufacturers engaged in our foreign trade. It is believed that the system of such publications is deserving of the approval of Congress, and that the necessary appropriations for its continuance and enlargement will commend itself to your consideration.

The prosperous energies of our domestic industries, and their immense production of the subjects of foreign commerce, invite, and even require, an active development of the wishes and interests of our people in that direction. Especially important is it that our commercial relations with the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of South America, with the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico should be direct, and not through the circuit of European systems, and should be carried on in our own bottoms. The full appreciation of the opportunities which our front on the Pacific ocean gives to commerce with Japan, China and the East Indies, with Australia and the island groups which lie along the routes of navigation, should inspire equal efforts to appropriate to our own shipping, and to administer by our own capital, a due proportion of this trade. Whatever modifications of our regulations of trade and navigation may be necessary or useful to meet and direct these impulses to the enlargement of our exchanges and of our carrying trade, I am sure the wisdom of Congress will be ready to supply. One initial measure, however, seems to be so clearly useful and efficient that I venture to press it upon your earnest attention. It seems to be very evident that the provision of regular steam postal communication, by aid from Government, has been the forerunner of the commercial predominance of Great Britain on all these coasts and seas, a greater share in whose trade it is now the desire and intent of other European nations to contend with Great Britain for a share of this commerce have been successful in proportion with their adoption of regular steam-postal communication with the markets whose trade they sought. Mexico and the states of South America are anxious to receive such postal communications with this country, and to aid in their development. Similar co-operation may be looked for, in due time, from the Eastern nations and from Australia. It is difficult to see how the lead in this movement can be expected from private interests. In respect of foreign commerce, quite as much as in internal trade, postal communication seems necessarily a matter of common and public administration, and thus pertaining to government. I respectfully recommend to your prompt attention such just and efficient measures as may conduce to the development of our foreign commercial exchanges and the building up of our carrying trade.

In this connection I desire also to suggest the very great service which might be expected in enlarging and facilitating our commerce on the Pacific ocean were a transmarine cable laid from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands, and thence to Japan at the north and Australia at the south. The great influence of such means of communication on these routes of navigation, in developing and securing the due share of our Pacific coast in the commerce of the world needs no illustration or enforcement. It may be that such an enterprise, useful and in the end profitable as it would prove to private investment, may need to be accelerated by prudent legislation by Congress in its aid, and I submit the matter to your careful consideration.

An additional, and not unimportant, although secondary, reason for fostering and enlarging the navy may be found in the unquestionable service to the expansion to our commerce, which would be rendered by the frequent circulation of naval ships in the seas and ports of all quarters of the globe. Ships of the proper construction and equipment, to be of the greatest efficiency in case of maritime war, might be made constant and active agents in time of peace in the advancement and protection of our foreign trade, and in the nurture and discipline of young seamen, who would, naturally, in some numbers, mix with and improve the crews of our merchant-ships. Our merchants at home and

abroad recognize the value to foreign commerce of an active movement of our naval vessels, and the intelligence and patriotic zeal of our naval officers in promoting every interest of their countrymen is a just subject of national pride.

The condition of the financial affairs of the Government, as shown by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, is very satisfactory. It is believed that the present financial situation of the United States, whether considered with respect to trade, currency, credit, growing wealth, or the extent and variety of our resources, is more favorable than that of any other country of our time, and has never been surpassed by that of any country at any period of its history. All our industries are thriving; the rate of interest is low; new railroads are being constructed; a vast immigration is increasing our population, capital, and labor; new enterprises in great number are in progress; and our commerce with other countries is improving.

The ordinary revenues, from all sources, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, were:

From customs	\$186,522,064.60
From internal revenue	124,069,373.92
From sales of public lands	1,016,506.00
From tax on circulation and deposits of national banks	7,914,971.44
From repayment of interest by Pacific railway companies	1,707,366.18
From sinking fund of Pacific railway companies	786,621.22
From customs fees, fines, penalties, etc.	1,148,800.16
From fees—consular, letters patent and lands	2,337,029.00
From proceeds of sales of Government property	282,615.50
From profits on coinage, etc.	2,792,186.78
From revenues of the District of Columbia	1,809,469.70
From miscellaneous sources	4,099,603.88

Total ordinary receipts.....\$333,526,610.98

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were:

For civil expenses	\$ 15,693,963.55
For foreign intercourse	1,211,490.58
For India	5,945,457.09
For pensions, including \$19,341,025.20 arrears of pensions	56,777,174.44
For the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals	38,116,916.22
For the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yards	13,536,984.74
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenue	34,535,691.00
For expenditures on account of the District of Columbia	3,272,384.63
For interest on the public debt	95,757,575.11
For premium on bonds purchased	2,795,320.42

Total ordinary expenditures.....\$267,642,957.78

Leaving a surplus revenue of.....\$ 65,883,653.20

Which, with an amount drawn from the cash balance in the treasury of.....8,084,434.21

Making.....\$ 73,968,087.41

Was applied to the redemption—

Of bonds for the sinking fund	\$ 73,652,900.00
Of fractional currency	251,717.41
Of the loan of 1858	40,000.00
Of temporary loan	25.00
Of bonds—land scrip	190.00
Of compound interest notes	16,500.00
Of 7-30 notes of 1864-'5	2,650.00
Of one and two-year notes	3,700.00
Of old demand notes	495.00

\$ 73,968,087.41

The amount due the sinking fund for this year was \$37,931,643.55. There was applied thereto the sum of \$73,904,617.41, being \$35,972,973.86 in excess of the actual requirements for the year.

The aggregate of the revenues from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, was \$333,526,610.98, an increase over the preceding year of \$59,699,426.52. The receipts thus far, of the current year, together with the estimated receipts for the remainder of the year, amount to \$350,000,000, which will be sufficient to meet the estimated expenditures of the year, and leave a surplus of \$90,000,000.

It is fortunate that this large surplus revenue occurs at a period when it may be directly applied to the payment of the public debt soon to be redeemable. No public duty has been more constantly cherished in the United States than the policy of paying the nation's debt as rapidly as possible.

The debt of the United States, less cash in the treasury and exclusive of accruing interest, attained its maximum of \$2,756,431,571.43 in August, 1865, and has since that time been reduced to \$1,886,019,504.65. Of the principal of the debt \$108,758,100 has been paid since March 1, 1877, effecting an annual saving of interest of \$6,107,593. The burden of interest has also been diminished by the sale of bonds bearing a low rate of interest, and the application of the proceeds to the redemption of bonds bearing a higher rate. The annual saving thus secured since March 1, 1877, is \$14,290,453.50.

Within a short period over \$600,000,000 of 5 and 6-per-cent. bonds will become redeemable. This presents a very favorable opportunity not only to further reduce the principal of the debt, but also to reduce the rate of interest on that which will remain unpaid. I call the attention of Congress to the views expressed on this subject by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, and recommend prompt action, to enable the Treasury Department to complete the refunding of the debt which is about to mature.

The continuance of specie payments has not been interrupted or endangered since the date of resumption. It has contributed greatly to the revival of business and to our remarkable prosperity. The fears that preceded and accompanied resumption have proved groundless. No considerable amount of United States notes have been presented for redemption, while very large sums of gold bullion, both domestic and imported, are taken to the mints and exchanged for coin or notes. The increase of coin and bullion in the United States since Jan. 1, 1879, is estimated at \$227,399,428.

There are still in existence, uncanceled, \$346,681,016 of United States legal-tender notes. These notes were authorized as a war measure, made necessary by the exigencies of the conflict in which the United States was then engaged. The preservation of the nation's existence required, in the judgment of Congress, an issue of legal-tender paper money. That it served well the purpose for which it was created is not questioned, but the employment of the notes as paper money indefinitely, after the accomplishment of the object for which they were provided, was not contemplated by the framers of the law under which they were issued. These notes long since became like any other pecuniary obligation of the Government—a debt to be paid, and, when paid, to be cancelled as mere evidence of an indebtedness no longer existing. I, therefore, repeat what was said in the annual Message of last year, that the retirement from circulation of United States notes, with the capacity of legal tender in private contracts, is a step to be taken in our progress toward a safe and stable currency, which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the Government and the interest and security of the people.

At the time of the passage of the act now in force requiring the coinage of silver dollars, fixing their value and giving them legal-tender character, it was believed by many of the supporters of the measure that the silver dollar, which it authorized, would speedily become, under the operations of the law, of equivalent value to the gold dollar. There were other supporters of the bill, who, while they doubted as to the probability of this result, nevertheless were willing to give the proposed experiment a fair trial, with a view to stop the coinage, if experience should prove that the silver dollar authorized by the bill continued to be of less commercial value than the standard gold dollar.

The coinage of silver dollars, under the act referred to, began in March, 1873, and has been continued as required by the act. The average rate per month to the present time has been \$2.276,492. The total amount coined prior to the 1st of November last was \$72,847,

750. Of this amount \$47,084,450 remain in the treasury, and only \$25,967,291 are in the hands of the people. A constant effort has been made to keep this currency in circulation, and considerable expense has been necessarily incurred for this purpose, but its return to the treasury is prompt and sure. Contrary to the confident anticipation of the friends of the measure at the time of its adoption, the value of the silver dollar, containing 412½ grains of silver, has not increased. During the year prior to the passage of the bill authorizing its coinage, the market value of the silver which it contained was from 90 to 92 cents, as compared with the standard gold dollar. During the last year the average market value of the silver dollar has been 88½ cents.

It is obvious that the legislation of the last Congress in regard to silver, so far as it was based on an anticipated rise in the value of silver as a result of that legislation, has failed to produce the effect then predicted. The longer the law remains in force, requiring as it does the coinage of a nominal dollar, which, in reality, is not a dollar, the greater becomes the danger that this country will be forced to accept a single metal as the sole legal standard of value, in circulation, and this a standard of less value than it purports to be worth in the recognized money of the world.

The constitution of the United States, sound financial principles, and our best interests, all require that the country should have as its legal tender money both gold and silver coin, of an intrinsic value, as bullion, equivalent to that which, upon its face, it purports to possess. The constitution, in express terms, recognizes both gold and silver as the only true legal-tender money. To banish either of these metals from our currency is to narrow and limit the circulating medium of exchange to the disparagement of important interests. The United States produces more silver than any other country, and is directly interested in maintaining it as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world. It will, in my judgment, contribute to this result if Congress will repeal so much of existing legislation as requires the coinage of silver dollars, containing only 412½ grains of silver, and in its stead will authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to coin silver dollars of equivalent value as bullion with gold dollars. This will defraud no man, and will be in accordance with familiar precedents. Congress, on several occasions, has altered the ratio of value between gold and silver, in order to establish it more nearly in accordance with the actual ratio of value between the two metals.

In financial legislation every measure in the direction of greater fidelity in the discharge of pecuniary obligations has been found by experience to diminish the rates of interest which debtors are required to pay, and to increase the facility with which money can be obtained for every legitimate purpose. Our own recent financial history shows how surely money becomes abundant whenever confidence in the exact performance of moneyed obligations is established.

The Secretary of War reports that the expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, were \$39,924,778.03. The appropriations for this department, for the current fiscal year, amount to \$41,993,630.40.

With respect to the army, the Secretary invites attention to the fact that its strength is limited by statute (Section 1,115, Revised Statutes) to not more than 30,000 enlisted men, but that provisions contained in appropriation bills have limited expenditures to the enlistment of but 25,000. It is believed that full legal strength is the least possible force at which the present organization can be maintained, having in view efficiency, discipline and economy. While the enlistment of this force would add somewhat to the appropriation for pay of the army, the saving made in other respects would be more than an equivalent for this additional outlay, and the efficiency of the army would be largely increased.

The rapid extension of the railroad system west of the Mississippi river, and the great tide of settlers which has flowed in upon new territory, impose on the military an entire change of policy. The maintenance of small posts along wagon and stage routes of travel is no longer necessary. Permanent quarters at points selected, of a more substantial character than those heretofore constructed, will be required. Under existing laws, permanent buildings cannot be erected without the sanction of Congress, and when sales of military sites and buildings have been authorized, the moneys received have reverted to the treasury, and could only become available through a new appropriation. It is recommended that provision be made, by a general statute, for the sale of such abandoned military posts and buildings as are found to be unnecessary, and for the application of the proceeds to the construction of other posts. While many of the present posts are of but slight value for military purposes, owing to the changed condition of the country, their occupation is continued at great expense and inconvenience, because they afford the only available shelter for troops.

The absence of a large number of officers of the line, in active duty, from their regiments is a serious detriment to the maintenance of the service. The constant demand for small detachments, each of which should be commanded by a commissioned officer, and the various details of officers for necessary service away from their commands, occasions a scarcity in the number required for company duties. With a view to lessening this drain to some extent, it is recommended that the law authorizing the detail of officers from the active list as professors of tactics and military science at certain colleges and universities be so amended as to provide that all such details be made from the retired list of the army.

Attention is asked to the necessity of providing by legislation for organizing, arming, and disciplining the active militia of the country, and liberal appropriations are recommended in this behalf. The reports of the Adjutant General of the army and the Chief of Ordnance touching this subject fully set forth its importance.

The report of the officer in charge of education in the army shows that there are seventy-eight schools now in operation in the army, with an aggregate attendance of 2,305 enlisted men and children. The Secretary recommends the enlistment of 150 schoolmasters, with the rank and pay of Commissary Sergeants. An appropriation is needed to supply the Judge Advocates of the army with suitable libraries, and the Secretary recommends that the corps of Judge Advocates be placed upon the same footing as to promotion with the other staff corps of the army. Under the existing laws the Bureau of Military Justice consists of one officer, the Judge Advocate General, and the corps of Judge Advocates, of eight officers of equal rank (Majors), with a provision that the limit of the corps shall remain at four, when reduced by casualty or resignation to that number. The consolidation of the Bureau of Military Justice and the corps of Judge Advocates, upon the same basis with the other staff corps of the army, would remove an unjust discrimination against deserving officers, and subserve the best interests of the service.

Special attention is asked to the report of the Chief of Engineers upon the condition of our national defenses. From a personal inspection of many of the fortifications referred to, the Secretary is able to emphasize the recommendations made, and to state that their incomplete and defenseless condition is discreditable to the country. While other nations have been increasing their means for carrying on offensive warfare and attacking maritime cities, we have been dormant in preparation for defense; nothing of importance has been done toward strengthening and finishing our casemated works since our late civil war, during which the great guns of modern warfare and the heavy armor of modern fortifications and ships came into use among the nations, and our earthworks

left, by a sudden failure of appropriations some years since, in all stages of incompleteness, are now being rapidly destroyed by the elements.

The two great rivers of the North American continent, the Mississippi and the Columbia, have their navigable waters wholly within the limits of the United States, and are of vast importance to our internal and foreign commerce. The permanency of the important work on the South pass of the Mississippi river seems now to be assured. There has been no failure whatever in the maintenance of the maximum channel during the six months ended Aug. 9 last. This experiment has opened a broad, deep highway to the ocean, and is an improvement, upon the permanent success of which congratulations may be exchanged among people abroad and at home, and especially among the communities of the Mississippi valley, whose commercial exchanges float in an unobstructed channel safely to and from the sea.

A comprehensive improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries is a matter of transcendent importance. These great waterways comprise a system of inland transportation spread like net-work over a large portion of the United States, and navigable to the extent of many thousands of miles. Producers and consumers alike have a common interest in such unequaled facilities for cheap transportation. Geographically, commercially and politically they are the strongest tie between the various sections of the country. These channels of communication and interchange are the property of the nation. Its jurisdiction is paramount over their waters, and the plainest principles of public interest require their intelligent and careful supervision, with a view to their protection, improvement, and the enhancement of their usefulness.

The channel of the Columbia river, for a distance of about 100 miles from its mouth, is obstructed by a succession of bars, which occasion serious delays in navigation, and heavy expense for lighterage and towage. A depth of at least twenty feet at low tide should be secured and maintained, to meet the requirements of the extensive and growing inland and ocean commerce it subserves. The most urgent need, however, for this great water-way is a permanent improvement of the channel at the mouth of the river.

From Columbia river to San Francisco, a distance of over 600 miles, there is no harbor on our Pacific coast which can be approached during stormy weather. An appropriation of \$150,000 was made by the Forty-fifth Congress for the commencement of a breakwater and harbor of refuge, to be located at some point between the Straits of Fuca and San Francisco, at which the necessities of commerce, local and general, will be best accommodated. The amount appropriated is thought to be quite inadequate for the purpose intended. The cost of the work, when finished, will be very great, owing to the want of natural advantages for a site at any point on the coast between the designated limits, and it has not been thought to be advisable to undertake the work without a larger appropriation. I commend the matter to the attention of Congress.

The completion of the new building for the War Department is urgently needed, and the estimates for continuing its construction are especially recommended.

The collections of books, specimens and records constituting the Army Medical Museum and Library are of national importance. The library now contains about 51,500 volumes and 57,000 pamphlets relating to medicine, surgery and allied topics. The contents of the Army Medical Museum consist of 22,000 specimens, and are unique in the completeness with which both military surgery and the diseases of armies are illustrated. Their destruction would be an irreparable loss, not only to the United States, but to the world. There are filed in the Record and Pension Division over 16,000 bound volumes of hospital records, together with a great quantity of papers, embracing the original records of the hospitals of our armed forces during the civil war. Aside from their historical value, these records are daily searched for evidence needed in the settlement of large numbers of pension and other claims, for the protection of the Government against attempted frauds, as well as for the benefit of honest claimants. These valuable collections are now in a building which is peculiarly exposed to the danger of destruction by fire. It is therefore earnestly recommended that an appropriation be made for a new fire-proof building, adequate for the present needs and reasonable future expansion of these valuable collections. Such a building should be absolutely fire-proof; no expenditure for mere architectural display is required. It is believed that a suitable structure can be erected at a cost not to exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000).

I commend to the attention of Congress the great services of the Commander-in-Chief of our armies during the war for the Union, whose wise, firm, and patriotic conduct did so much to bring that momentous conflict to a close. The legislation of the United States contains many precedents for the recognition of distinguished military merit, authorizing rank and emoluments to be conferred for eminent services to the country. An act of Congress authorizing the appointment of a Captain-General of the army, with suitable provisions relating to compensation, retirement, and other details, would, in my judgment, be altogether fitting and proper, and would be warmly approved by the country.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the successful and satisfactory management of that department during the last fiscal year. The total expenditures for the year were \$12,916,639.45, leaving unexpended at the close of the year \$2,141,682.23 of the amount of available appropriations. The appropriations for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1881, are \$15,035,061.45; and the total estimates for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are \$15,953,851.61. The amount drawn by warrant from July 1, 1880, to Nov. 1, 1880, is \$5,041,570.45.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, that provision be made for the establishment of some form of civil government for the people of Alaska, is approved. At present there is no protection of persons or property in that Territory, except such as is afforded by the officers of the United States ship Jamestown. This vessel was dispatched to Sitka, because of the fear that, without the immediate presence of the national authority, there was impending danger of anarchy. The steps taken to restore order have been accepted in good faith by both white and Indian inhabitants, and the necessity for this method of restraint does not, in my opinion, now exist. If, however, the Jamestown should be withdrawn, leaving the people, as at present, without the ordinary judicial and administrative authority of organized local government, serious consequences might ensue.

The laws provide only for the collection of revenue, the protection of public property, and the transmission of the mails. The problem is to supply a local rule for a population so scattered and so peculiar in its origin and condition. The natives are reported to be teachable and self-supporting, and, if properly instructed, doubtless would advance rapidly in civilization, and a new factor of prosperity would be added to the national life. I, therefore, recommend the requisite legislation upon this subject.

The Secretary of the Navy has taken steps toward the establishment of naval coaling-stations at the Isthmus of Panama, to meet the requirements of our commercial relations with Central and South America, which are rapidly growing in importance. Locations eminently suitable, both as regards our naval purposes and the uses of commerce, have been selected, one on the east side of the isthmus, at Chiriqui Lagoon, in the Caribbean sea, and the other on the Pacific coast, at the Bay of Golfito,

The only safe harbors, sufficiently commodious, on the isthmus are at these points, and the distance between them is less than 100 miles. The report of the Secretary of the Navy concludes with valuable suggestions with respect to the building up of our merchant-marine service, which deserves the favorable consideration of Congress.

The report of the Postmaster General exhibits the continual growth and the high state of efficiency of the postal service. The operations of no department of the Government, perhaps, represent with greater exactness the increase in population and the business of the country. In 1860 the postal receipts were \$8,518,068.40; in 1880 the receipts were \$33,315,479.34. All the inhabitants of the country are directly and personally interested in having proper mail facilities, and naturally watch the postoffice very closely. This careful oversight on the part of the people has proved a constant stimulus to improvement. During the past year there was an increase of 2,134 postoffices, and the mail routes were extended 27,177 miles, making an additional annual transportation of 10,804,191 miles. The revenues of the postal service for the ensuing year are estimated at \$38,845,174.10 and the expenditures at \$42,475,922, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the treasury of \$3,630,757.90.

The Universal Postal Union has received the accession of almost all the countries and colonies of the world maintaining organized postal services, and it is confidently expected that all the other countries and colonies now outside the Union will soon unite therewith, thus realizing the grand idea and aim of the founders of the Union, of forming, for purposes of international mail communication, a single postal territory embracing the world, with complete uniformity of postal charges, and conditions of international exchange, for all descriptions of correspondence. To enable the United States to do its full share of this great work, additional legislation is asked by the Postmaster General, to whose recommendations especial attention is called.

The suggestion of the Postmaster General, that it would be wise to encourage, by appropriate legislation, the establishment of American lines of steamers by our own citizens, to carry the mails between our own ports and those of Mexico, Central America, South America, and of transpacific countries, is commended to the serious consideration of Congress.

The attention of Congress is also invited to the suggestions of the Postmaster General in regard to postal savings.

The necessity for additional provision, to aid in the transaction of the business of the Federal courts, becomes each year more apparent. The dockets of the Supreme Court and of the Circuit Courts, in the greater number of the circuits, are encumbered with the constant accession of cases. In the former court, and in many instances in the Circuit Courts, years intervene before it is practicable to bring cases to hearing.

The Attorney General recommends the establishment of an intermediate court of errors and appeals. It is recommended that the number of Judges of the Circuit Court in each circuit, with the exception of the Second circuit, should be increased by the addition of another Judge; in the Second circuit, that two should be added; and that an intermediate appellate court should be formed in each circuit, to consist of the Circuit Judges and the Circuit Justice, and that in the event of the absence of either of these Judges the place of the absent Judge should be supplied by the Judge of one of the District Courts in the circuit. Such an appellate court could be safely invested with large jurisdiction, and its decisions would satisfy suitors in many cases where appeals would still be allowed to the Supreme Court. The expense incurred for this intermediate court will require a very moderate increase of the appropriations for the expenses of the Department of Justice. This recommendation is commended to the careful consideration of Congress.

It is evident that a delay of justice, in many instances oppressive and disastrous to suitors, now necessarily occurs in the Federal courts, which will in this way be remedied.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior presents an elaborate account of the operations of that department during the past year. It gives me great pleasure to say that our Indian affairs appear to be in a more hopeful condition now than ever before. The Indians have made gratifying progress in agriculture, herding and mechanical pursuits. Many who were a few years ago in hostile conflict with the Government are quietly settling down on farms where they hope to make their permanent homes, building houses and engaging in the occupations of civilized life. The introduction of the freighting business among them has been remarkably fruitful of good results, in giving many of them congenial and remunerative employment, and in stimulating their ambition to earn their own support. Their honesty, fidelity, and efficiency as carriers are highly praised. The organization of a police force of Indians has been equally successful in maintaining law and order upon the reservations, and in exercising a wholesome moral influence among the Indians themselves. I concur with the Secretary of the Interior in the recommendation that the pay of this force be increased, as an inducement to the best class of young men to enter it.

Much care and attention has been devoted to the enlargement of educational facilities for the Indians. The means available for this important object have been very inadequate. A few additional boarding schools at Indian agencies have been established, and the erection of buildings has been begun for several more, but an increase of the appropriations for this interesting undertaking is greatly needed to accommodate the large number of Indian children of school-age. The number offered by their parents from all parts of the country for education in the Government schools is much larger than can be accommodated with the means at present available for that purpose. The number of Indian pupils at the Normal School at Hampton, Va., under the direction of Gen. Armstrong, has been considerably increased, and their progress is highly encouraging. The Indian school established by the Interior Department, in 1879, at Carlisle, Pa., under the direction of Capt. Pratt, has been equally successful. It has now nearly 200 pupils of both sexes, representing a great variety of the tribes east of the Rocky mountains. The pupils in both these institutions receive not only an elementary English education, but are also instructed in housework, agriculture, and useful mechanical pursuits. A similar school was established this year at Forest Grove, Ore., for the education of Indian youth on the Pacific coast. In addition to this, thirty-six Indian boys and girls were selected from the Eastern Cherokees and placed in boarding-schools in North Carolina, where they are to receive an elementary English education and training in industrial pursuits. The interest shown by Indian parents, even among the so-called wild tribes, in the education of their children is very gratifying, and gives promise that the results accomplished by the efforts now making will be of lasting benefit.

The expenses of Indian education have so far been drawn from the permanent civilization fund at the disposal of the Department of the Interior; but the fund is now so much reduced that the continuance of this beneficial work will in the future depend on specific appropriations by Congress for the purpose, and I venture to express the hope that Congress will not permit institutions so fruitful of good results to perish for want of means for their support. On the contrary, an increase of the number of schools appears to be highly advisable.

The past year has been unusually free from disturbances among the Indian tribes. An agreement has been made with the Utes, by which they surrender their large reservation in Colorado in consideration of an annuity, to be paid to them, and agree to settle in severity on certain lands designated for that purpose, as farmers, holding individual title to their land in fee-simple, inalienable for a certain period. In this way a costly Indian war has been avoided, which, at one time, seemed imminent, and, for the first time in the history of the country, an Indian nation has given up its tribal existence to be settled in severity, and to live as individuals under the common protection of the laws of the country. The conduct of the Indians throughout the country, during the past year, with but few noteworthy exceptions, has been orderly and peaceful. The guerrilla warfare carried on for two years by Victorio and his band of Southern Apaches, has virtually come to an end by the death of that chief and most of his followers, on Mexican soil. The disturbances caused on our northern frontier by Sitting Bull and his men, who had taken refuge in the British dominions, are also likely to cease. A large majority of his followers have surrendered to our military forces, and the remainder are apparently in progress of disintegration.

I concur with the Secretary of the Interior in expressing the earnest hope that Congress will at this session take favorable action on the bill providing for the allotment of lands on the different reservations in severity to the Indians, with patents conferring fee-simple title inalienable for a certain period, and the eventual disposition of the residue of the reservations, for general settlement, with the consent and for the benefit of the Indians, placing the latter under the equal protection of the laws of the country. This measure, together with a vigorous prosecution of our educational efforts, will work the most important and effective advance toward a solution of the Indian problem, in preparing for the gradual merging of our Indian population in the great body of American citizenship.

A large increase is reported in the disposal of public lands for settlement during the past year, which marks the prosperous growth of our agricultural industry, and a vigorous movement of population toward our unoccupied lands. As this movement proceeds the codification of our land laws, as well as proper legislation to regulate the disposition of public lands, becomes of more pressing necessity, and I therefore invite the consideration of Congress to the report and the accompanying draft of a bill, made by the Public Lands Commission, which were communicated by me to Congress at the last session. Early action upon this important subject is highly desirable.

The attention of Congress is again asked to the wasteful depredations committed on our public timber-lands, and the rapid and indiscriminate destruction of our forests. The urgent necessity for legislation to this end is now generally recognized. In view of the lawless character of the depredations committed, and the disastrous consequences which will inevitably follow their continuance, legislation has again and again been recommended to arrest the evil, and to preserve for the people of our Western States and Territories the timber needed for domestic and other essential uses.

The report of the Director of the Geological Survey is a document of unusual interest. The consolidation of the various geological and geographical surveys and exploring enterprises, each of which has heretofore operated upon an independent plan, without concert, cannot fail to be of great benefit to all the industries of the country which depend upon the development of our mineral resources. The labors of the scientific men, of recognized merit, who compose the Corps of the Geological Survey, during the first season of their field operations and inquiries, appear to have been very comprehensive, and will soon be communicated to Congress in a number of volumes. The Director of the Survey recommends that the investigations carried on by his bureau, which, so far, have been confined to the so-called public-land States and Territories, be extended over the entire country, and that the necessary appropriation be made for this purpose. This would be particularly beneficial to the iron, coal and other mining interests of the Mississippi valley, and of the Eastern and Southern States. The subject is commended to the careful consideration of Congress.

The Secretary of the Interior asks attention to the want of room in the public buildings of the capital, now existing and in progress of construction, for the accommodation of the clerical force employed, and of the public records. Necessity has compelled the renting of private buildings in different parts of the city for the location of public offices, for which a large amount of rent is annually paid, while the separation of offices belonging to the same departments impedes the transaction of current business. The Secretary suggests that the blocks surrounding Lafayette Square, on the east, north, and west, be purchased as the sites for new edifices, for the accommodation of the Government offices, leaving the square itself intact; and that, if such buildings were constructed upon a harmonious plan of architecture, they would add much to the beauty of the national capital, and would, together with the treasury and the new State, Navy, and War Department building, form one of the most imposing groups of public edifices in the world.

Commissioner of Agriculture expresses the confident belief that his efforts in behalf of the production of our own sugar and tea have been encouragingly rewarded. The importance of the results attained have attracted marked attention at home, and have received the special consideration of foreign nations. The successful cultivation of our own tea, and the manufacture of our own sugar, would make a difference of many millions of dollars annually in the wealth of the nation.

The report of the Commissioner asks attention particularly to the continued prevalence of an infectious and contagious cattle-disease, known and dreaded in Europe and Asia as cattle-plague, or pleuro-pneumonia. A mild type of this disease, in certain sections of our country, is the occasion of great loss to our farmers, and of serious disturbance to our trade with Great Britain, which furnishes a market for most of our live-stock and dressed meats. The value of neat-cattle exported from the United States for the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1880, was more than twelve million dollars, and nearly double the value for the same period in 1879, an unexampled increase of export trade. Your early attention is solicited to this important matter.

The Commissioner of Education reports a continued increase of public interest in educational affairs, and that the public schools generally throughout the country are well sustained. Industrial training is attracting deserved attention, and colleges for instruction, theoretical and practical, in agriculture and the mechanic arts, including the Government schools recently established for the instruction of Indian youth, are gaining steadily in public estimation. The Commissioner asks special attention to the depredations committed on the lands reserved for the future support of public instruction, and to the very great need of help from the nation for schools in the Territories and in the Southern States. The recommendation heretofore made is repeated and urged, that an educational fund be set apart from the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands annually, the income of which, and the remainder of the net annual proceeds, to be distributed on some satisfactory plan to the States and Territories and the District of Columbia.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.
EXECUTIVE MANNOR, Dec. 6, 1880.

MISS SUSAN M. HOLLAND, of Agency Ford, Mo., likes to have men swear before her. She is a Notary Public.

THE BUSINESS BOOM.

The New York Herald of a recent date, thus speaks of the outlook over the Country at large:

Wall street is a sea of speculation and commercial activity. It makes one dizzy to read our money columns. Enterprises which a generation ago would have tried the resources of the nation are tossed up and down and handled as easily as an ordinary business transaction. A railway king will buy a railway as he buys a cigar. One syndicate of bankers subscribes forty millions to complete the Northern Pacific Railway—an enterprise which a few years ago the same bankers condemned as almost as visionary as a railway to the moon. A Broadway firm buys a Long Island Railroad, and the transaction is not deemed worthy of more than a passing notice in the news columns. Never was there so much activity in railway building. The Atchison and Topeka people are pushing their road toward California. The Southern Pacific is driving toward the Gulf of Mexico. By the first of the year a junction of these roads will be made and we shall have two roads to the Pacific. It is proposed to build another from Ogden to Portland, Oregon, through the heart of the best of our Western Territories. Two or three roads are going into Mexico, one of which will find an outlet at Guaymas and be a fourth route to the Pacific. Then if our Canadian friends are serious and propose to build their road to British America we shall have in a few years five distinct railways between the Atlantic and the Pacific. If the Mexican enterprises flourish, in five years that country, which now has only a few hundred miles of railway, will have twenty-five hundred.

This activity is, of course, one of the results of the prosperity which our country has enjoyed for the past few years. We have recovered from the paralysis which fell upon us in 1873. In those days conservative business men would have nothing to do with the West or the South. The West was twenty years ahead of time. The Territories were good enough for Indians and buffaloes—there was no money there. The South was in the hands of the Ku Klux and the carpetbaggers—there was no safety for capital. The only things worth having were the old established concerns—the railways that ran between great cities and through settled communities. Now all is changed. The West and the South are the favorite fields of enterprise. Money fears neither the Indian nor the Ku Klux. Commercial ambition has arisen as it were from a dream and advances in all directions through Texas, New Mexico, Montana, Colorado and California. And even old Mexico, the land of the Aztec and the Spaniard, which seemed to have gone into a comatose condition, contents to sleep and dream of its romantic and venerable past and pay no heed to the rush and roar of this busy century, awakes to the possibilities of her dominions and proposes to keep time with our Republic in the march of commercial destiny.

The Tidy Housewife.

The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleaning by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

The Condition Powders of Prof. Wellenburgh, for sale at the drug store of Dr. Wm. Van Putten, have been used in my stable in the year 1874, when the epizootic was raging throughout the land, with the very best success and recommend them freely for the use of ailments in horses.

H. BOONE.

Holland, Oct. 26, 1880. 36-17

Special Notices.

A COMPLETE stock of cigars—the finest in the land. Come and try them at 44-3w H. DANGREMOND.

THE Union Flag Clothing House, 31 Canal street, Grand Rapids, Mich., is closing out their entire stock of Men's Youth's and Boy's clothing, regardless of cost. Must positively be closed out by January 1st. Secure your bargains before they are gone. 41-6w.

THE Boston Boot and Shoe Company, 66 Canal street, Grand Rapids, Mich., is the most reliable firm to deal with. 41-6w

New Advertisements.

CASH

Will be paid for old iron at the Holland City Foundry.

Wm. H. DEMING.

Holland, Dec. 8, 1880. 44-17

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Pianos & Organs

Being general agent for Ottawa, Allegan, Muskegon and Kent counties, I can sell at wholesale as well as at retail the celebrated

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, HAZLETON AND GOBLER'S PIANOS

—ALSO—

Wilcox & White, Western Cottage, Smith's American and Estey Organs.

My Stores are to be found at

HOLLAND, GRAND RAPIDS & COOPERSVILLE.

My store in Holland will be found next door to Bosman's Clothing store, and has just been replenished with choice instruments, which I offer to sell, just as cheap as any Music House in America.

Come & See the Instruments

G. RANKINS.

HOLLAND, Dec. 10, 1880. 44-6m

\$5.00 REWARD.

LOST—my spotted hound, about six months old; his ears are brown, and yellow spots over the eye; one brindle spot on the hip and on the side. His general appearance is spotted gray; smooth-haired; answers to the name of Caesar. Any body who will return the above mentioned dog to the undersigned will receive \$5.00 in cash.

CHAS. ODELL.

HOLLAND, Dec. 6, 1880. 44-3m

W. H. JOSLIN, R. B. BEST.

JOSLIN & BEST,



AND DEALERS IN
Clocks, Watches, Solid Gold
and Plated Jewelry.

All Kinds of Spectacles.

Repairing neatly and promptly done, and warranted.
We invite all our old Colony friends, who happen to visit Grand Rapids, and all our old and new friends in and around the city of Grand Rapids, to call at our new place of business, and examine our stock. We shall be happy to see them at any time.

NO. 43 PEARL STREET,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

GRAND RAPIDS, Dec. 1, 1880. 43-17

WANTED 10,000 BUCKEYE BUCKEYES, of which I make Buckeye's Pile Ointment, Warren, Mo. Cure Piles. Address with stamp, Dr. J. N. Tobler, St. Louis, Mo.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN: Twentieth Judicial Circuit—in chancery.

Janneke Keppel, an insane person, who brings suit by Herbert Keppel, guardian ad litem.
Complainant,
vs.
Jan Panels, Johannes Dijkema, Jacob Van Putten, Maria Kanters, Maaike Plugger, Elizabeth Oggeel, Wilhelmina Kruidenier.
Defendants.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in chancery, at the city of Grand Haven, this 4th day of November, A. D. 1880.
It satisfactorily appearing to this Court by affidavit on file in this cause, that the defendants, Maria Kanters, Elizabeth Oggeel and Wilhelmina Kruidenier are non-residents of this State, but reside within the United States, and that the defendant Maaike Plugger resides within this State, that process for her appearance has been duly issued, and the same cannot be served, by reason of her absence from the State of Michigan. On motion of Wm. H. Parks, solicitor for said complainant and said guardian, it is ordered, that the said Maaike Plugger cause her appearance in this cause to be entered within three months from the date of this order, and that the said defendants, Maria Kanters, Elizabeth Oggeel and Wilhelmina Kruidenier, cause their appearance in this cause to be entered within one hundred days from the date hereof, and in case that they, or either of them, cause their answer to the complainant's bill to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service of a copy of said bill, and notice of this order, and in default thereof that the said bill be taken as confessed by them. And it is further ordered that within twenty days the said complainant cause this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a paper printed and circulated weekly in the said County of Ottawa, and that said publication be continued once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that complainant cause a copy of this order to be personally served on each of said defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed for their appearance.
Dated the 4th day of November, A. D. 1880.
ARNOLD VISCHEK,
Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Michigan.
Wm. H. PARKS, Solicitor for Complainant. 40-7w

Again in Business.

The undersigned has again opened a store of general merchandise, on the corner of
Eighth and River Streets,
where he hopes to see all his old customers, and as many new ones as may deem it to their advantage to deal with him.

The stock of goods offered for sale consists of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Provisions Etc.,
Country Produce, Butter and Eggs, Etc., Etc.,
Taken in Exchange.

Call and See for Yourself.

J. Duursema.

HOLLAND, April 17, 1880. 10-

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Bernard Lasemann and his wife Maria Lasemann, of the township of Holland, Ottawa county, Michigan, to Jacob Van Putten and Jan Panels, of the city of Holland, county and state aforesaid, dated on the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the county of Ottawa, State of Michigan, on the thirty-first day of January, A. D. 1878, at eight o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in liber No. 8, of mortgages on page 457, by which default the power of sale contained in said indenture of mortgage has become operative, and upon which said indenture of mortgage, there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of six hundred and fifty-five dollars and forty cents, principal and interest, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, the said power of sale having become operative, by reason of the default of said Bernard Lasemann and his wife Maria Lasemann, in not paying the first two installments and interest as provided for in said indenture of mortgage, and the said Jacob Van Putten and Jan Panels, having elected to consider the whole amount of said principal and interest of said indenture of mortgage, to be due and payable after the lapse of thirty days, after said default, as provided for in said indenture of mortgage, and more than thirty days having elapsed prior to the date of this notice, and said Jacob Van Putten and Jan Panels, having elected to take the sum of six hundred and fifty-five dollars and forty cents, the consideration in said indenture of mortgage, and the interest from the date thereof, as provided for in said indenture of mortgage; Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said indenture of mortgage contained, and pursuant to the provisions thereof, said indenture of mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the property described therein, or so much thereof, as will be necessary to pay the debt secured thereby, together with interest at ten per cent, legal costs of advertisement and sale, and an attorney fee of thirty dollars, provided for in said indenture of mortgage, on Tuesday the 15th day of February, A. D. 1881, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Grand Haven, in said county, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court of said county, at which said time and place will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the property described in said indenture of mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay said debt, interest, legal costs, and said attorney fee, as follows, to-wit: All of those certain tracts or parcels of land lying and situate in the county of Ottawa and state of Michigan, and further known as lots numbered one, two, nine and ten, (1, 2, 9 and 10), in block numbered four, in M. D. Howard's addition to the city of Holland, according to the recorded map on record in the Register's Office for Ottawa county, Michigan.
Holland, Mich., Nov. 17th, 1880.
JACOB VAN PUTTEN,
JAN PANELS,
Mortgagees.
HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attorneys for Mortgagees. 41-13

NERVINE PILLS.

They act like a charm on the Urinary Organs, Kidneys and Liver, restoring lost vigor, curing nervous debility, \$1 per box, or 6 for \$5; sent sealed by mail. Ladies' Rubber Fountain Syringe, \$2, by mail, sealed; Also all kinds Rubber Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, a book on Lost Manhood Regained, cause and cure, 10c, to pay postage. Dr. JAMES, 304 Washington Street, Chicago Ill. 41-17

Grand-Mother's Chair.

Popular—Words & Music. PIANO MUSIC.

"On the Tramp" March. ALL A PIECE.

Twickenham Ferry. Mailed on receipt of

Spikendid—Words & Music. Four 3c stamps.

Adelphian Galop. J. M. STODDART & CO.

Sprightly & Pleasing. Philadelphia. 41-4w

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa—in Chancery.

RICHARD SHEARS, Complainant,

vs. CHRISTINA SHEARS, Defendant.

At a session of said court, held at the Court House, in the city of Grand Haven, in said county, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1880. Present, Dan J. Arnold, Circuit Judge.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant Christina Shears is not a resident of this state, but is a resident of Bear Brook, in the Province of Ontario, Canada. On motion of Godwin & Earle, complainant's solicitors, ordered that the appearance of said non-resident defendant, Christina Shears, be entered herein within one hundred days from the date of this order, and in case of her appearance she cause her answer to be served on the complainant's solicitors within twenty days after service on her of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof, said bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendant. And it is further ordered, that within fifteen days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that said publication be continued once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance.

DAN J. ARNOLD, Circuit Judge.

GODWIN & EARLE, Complainant's Solicitor.

A true copy, A. A. TRACY, Register in Chancery. 40-7w

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

The Great European Remedy—Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine.

It is a positive cure for Spasmorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, as Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pains in Back or Side and diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity, and a truly grave. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success. Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars. Price, Specific, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5. Address all orders to J. B. SIMPSON'S MEDICINE CO., No. 104 and 106 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. Sold in Holland by D. R. MEENGS. 51-17



G. S. Deane & Son,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS

AND MACHINERY.

Office at the Foundry and Works, Mill Street,

Grand Rapids Michigan.

G. S. Deane & Co's Steel Plow, is one of the best and most popular plows in the market. This plow has two kinds of pointers, also Steel Coulters.

Deane's new patent Gauge, wheel for plows and cultivators is a novelty. One of this kind of wheels will last longer than six of any kind now in use. It keeps dirt from the axle, and can be oiled same as a buggy wheel.

G. S. DEANE & SON.

GRAND RAPIDS, Oct. 14, 1880. 36-3m

BUYING HOLLIDAY GOODS!!

Spend your money carefully and where it will go the farthest.
Substantial Presents are the Wisest Ones!

Immense Arrival of New Goods for the Holidays!
PRICES WAY DOWN.

10,000 yards New Styles, Fast Color Prints for Holiday trade, only 5 cts. Best Tyecon Repps 20cts a yard, worth 25 cts. 500 pieces Alpaca in all the new shades at 12½ cts., worth 18 cts. Great Bargains in new and desirable Dress Goods at 20 cts., 25 cts. and 30 cts. Handsome Dress Goods 8c and 10c. Fine All Wool Black and Colored Cashmere at 45c and 50c.

Great Bargains in Black Silks. Good Black Silks at 75c, 85c and \$1.00. Black Silks at \$1.50, worth \$2.00. Great Bargains in Felt Skirts and Balmoral Skirts, useful Holiday presents. Great Bargains in Cloaks, Shawls and Dolmans. Good Beaver Cloaks \$2.00, \$3.00 \$4.00, \$5.00, and upward. Broche Shawls \$5.00 and upward. Great Bargains in Single and Double Woolen Shawls and Beaver Shawls. Our Prices on all kinds of Shawls and Cloaks are the lowest, our goods the newest.

We are still giving the lowest prices on Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths. Cottage Carpets 20c and 25c, worth 25c and 30c. Good Ingrain Carpets 30c, 40c and 50c. All Wool Ingrain Carpets 75c. Yard wide Floor Oil Cloth 30c. Great Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins, Towels and Toweling. Great Bargains in Waterproof Cloths, Kentucky Jeans and Cassimeres. Good Waterproof Cloth 60c. Good Kentucky Jeans 15c, 20c and 25c. Great Bargains in Flannels and Canton Flannels, Blankets and Bed Comfortables. Good Plaid Flannels 12½c. Heavy Twill Flannels 15c and 20c. Good Canton Flannels 8c. Heavy White Blankets \$2 50 a pair. Large size Bed Comfortables \$1.25. Bargains in Shirts, Ticks, Denims and Gingham.

Great Bargains in Corsets of 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Great Bargains in Silk Handkerchiefs. Silk Handkerchiefs from 25c up. Linen Handkerchiefs from 6c up. Great Bargains in all kinds of Hosiery, Notions, Gloves and Underwear. Muslins, Canton Flannel and Ticks at prices that cannot be found in the State.

All Goods marked in Plain Figures, and strictly One Price to all. Buy your Holiday Presents of us, and save money.

JOHN FITZGERALD & CO.

NEW YORK CITY STORE, No. 72 MONROE ST.

(Cor. Ottawa), GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

35-13w

To the LADIES and GENTLEMEN!
PROF. GUILMETTE'S
FRENCH KIDNEY PAD.

A Positive and Permanent Cure Guaranteed in all cases of

Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence and Retention of Urine, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder,

HIGH COLORED URINE, PAIN IN THE BACK, SIDE OR LOINS, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, and in fact all disorders of the Bladder and Urinary Organs, whether contracted by private diseases or otherwise. This great remedy has been used with success for nearly ten years in France, with the most wonderful curative effects. It cures by absorption; no nauseous internal medicines being required. We have hundreds of testimonials of cures by this Pad when all else had failed.

Ladies, if you are suffering from Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea, or diseases peculiar to females, or in fact any disease, ask your druggist for PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH KIDNEY PAD, and take no other. If he has not got it, send \$2 and you will receive the Pad by return mail. Address U. S. Branch

FRENCH PAD CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Prof. Guilmett's French Liver Pad.

Will positively cure Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Ague Cake, Biliousness, Jaundice, Dropsy and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Blood. The pad cures by absorption, and is permanent. Ask your druggist for this pad and take no other. If he does not keep it, send \$1.50 to the FRENCH PAD CO., (U. S. Branch) TOLEDO, OHIO, and receive it by return mail. For sale at Heber Walsh, wholesale and retail druggist, Holland, Mich. 32-17

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and lot, foundry and finishing shop and lot, steam engine, yard and all its appurtenances. Inquire of

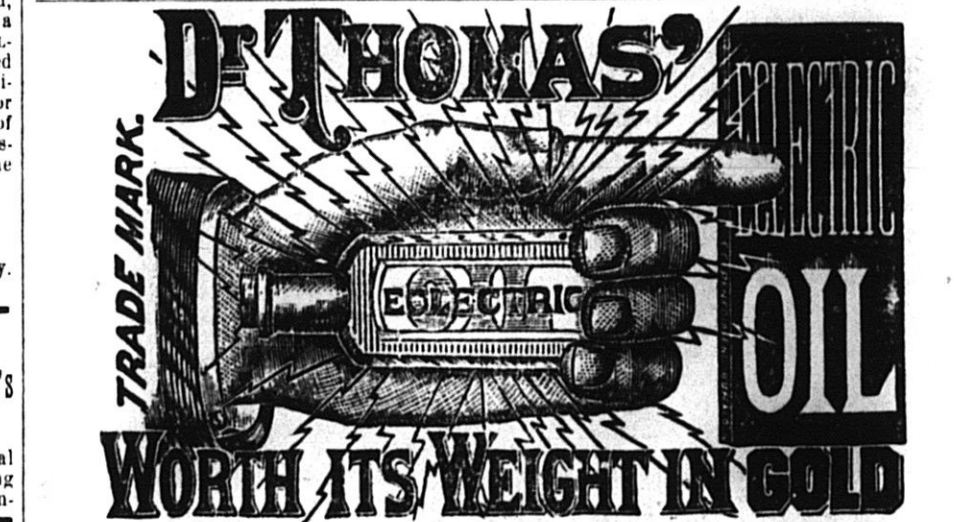
W. H. WASHER,

Grand Rapids, Mich. 22-6m

Or Wm. H. DEMING, Holland Mich. 22-6m

YOUNG MEN

Will not only save money but valuable time in the future by attending the Grand Rapids Business College, where they will receive a thorough, quickening, practical education. Send for College Journal. 29-17



Cures Rheumatism, Cures Coughs and Colds.

Cures Rheumatism, Cures Coughs and Colds.

CURES SORE THROAT. CURES DIPHTHERIA

CURES LAME BACK AND STIFF JOINTS.

CURES LAME BACK AND STIFF JOINTS.

CURES BURNS, CUTS AND BRUISES.

CURES BURNS, CUTS AND BRUISES.

SOLD BY D. R. MEENGS.

Go to D. R. MEENGS for Mrs. Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color they are unequalled. Color 2 to 5 lbs., price 15 cents.

1880. FALL AND WINTER. 1880.

MILLINERY & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

Flowers, Laces, Beaded and Silk,

FRINGES AND GALOONS, CIRCULARS,

Dolmans, Cloaks, Plain & Brocade Velvet, Silks,

Satin in all desirable Colors. Cape, Gloves, Hosiery,

Germantown Yarn, Woosted, Canvas, Embroidery,

SILK AND HAIR GOODS.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET . . . HOLLAND, MICH

Notings.

Snow, snow, lots of snow.

Don't forget the Opera Company on Monday evening next, at Lyceum Hall.

Our brewer is taking time by the forelock and is filling his ice-house full of excellent ice.

As will be seen by the proceedings of the Common Council, the job to grade Fish street has been let to Mr. K. Van Haaften.

Mr. D. Jonker, treasurer for the Township of Holland, wants to inform the taxpayers that he can be found at home on Tuesdays and Fridays until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

During the last seven or eight years the occupation of Atchin has cost the Dutch close upon a hundred million florins (\$40,000,000), irrespective of expenses incidental to the war.

HANCOCK and Garfield seem to have run nearly neck and neck on the popular vote, while each was more than three hundred thousand short of having a clear majority over all.

Mr. G. Vijn and wife, of Zeeland and Mr. A. Wagenaar, of Olive, started on Thursday last for a trip to North Carolina. The result of this trip by these parties may create quite a stir in the near future.

An expert watchmaker is now on hand at Mr. O. Breyman's jewelry store, and customers will be helped very promptly. You can now bring on your old watches, clocks, jewels, etc., and have them fixed before Christmas.

THE vacancy created by the resignation of Marshal Vaupell, has been filled by the Common Council, on Tuesday evening last, by the appointment of Mr. M. Clark, and now comes one of our Justices of the Peace, and says, that the appointment was illegal.

Mr. Burgess, our popular photographer, has a new arrangement, by which he takes parties as sitting in a cutter. The samples shown us were very fine, and we think that if the young folks have seen this once, they will have no other pictures during the winter season. Go to his art gallery and see the specimens, if you want to see something nice.

LAST spring J. N. Marden of Baltimore, Md., tried the experiment of keeping the frost away from 2,500 of his pear trees by building fires around them on severe nights. His orchard contains 15,000 trees, and those treated as above described yielded fruit that sold for more than \$6,000, while the balance of the orchard produced comparatively little.

ON Tuesday next Messrs. A. M., R. A., J. D. and G. A. Kanters will start for Texas to assist their father, who left last week, in the construction of brush breakwaters; and the crew will follow them on Wednesday. Mr. L. T. Kanters, county-treasurer elect, will go to Grand Haven on January 1st next. We hope all hands will enjoy their sojourn in Texas, and come back in good health and spirits.

SENATOR Sharon once dined with a literary club in New York. At the table he quoted from history, and so the story goes, a little man at his right joined issue on the question. Sharon waxed a trifle warm, and insinuated that his opponent might be a clever sort of a man, but his story was not his forte. After dinner Sharon remarked to a friend: "Who is that little fellow there who disputed my dates?" "Bancroft the historian."

SINCE the beginning of the sixteenth century more than 800,000 acres have been won from the water in Holland, and reclamation still goes on at the rate of about eight acres a day. Since 1850, the Lake of Haarlem has been converted into a region of farms and villages, and the pumping out of the Zuyder Zee, now to be done, will surpass in magnitude all previous endeavors, and give fresh force to Zeeland's motto, *Luctor et emergo*.

Mr. G. Rankins is once more on deck, and is bound to make such a profuse display of handsome pianos and organs, that he is bound to do a good business. While we refer our readers to the new advertisement of Mr. Rankins, in another column, we wish to assure them that the popularity of Mr. Rankins is deserved. He deals fair, and sells nothing but good instruments; this we can safely say from our own experience. Call and see him—the holidays are near by.

BISSET, the animal trainer of Perth, taught an orang to wait on the table and to perform other household duties belonging to servants. A chimpanzee has been trained to feed and attend a baker's oven fire on board ship. A female chimpanzee in the London Zoological Gardens could lock and unlock a door or drawer and thread a needle. In taking her meals she used knife, fork, spoon, and drinking cup with as much ease as a human being. The chacma baboon has been taught to blow bellows and to drive teams of wagon horses.

Tax time has arrived, and the tax collectors are ready to receive it.

Gov. McClellan has just received a gift of the flint-lock pistol carried by Winfield Scott during the Mexican war.

THE schooner J. H. Mead, of Sheboygan, with a crew of eight, left Buffalo on Nov. 19, and has not been heard from.

A CALIFORNIA inventor has devised a process for pressing and drying potatoes so that they will keep for years without loss of flavor.

STEAM was got up at the Peninsular car works in Adrian, the other day, and sounds of the sonorous steam whistle were again heard for the first time in eight years.

KRUPP has lately designed a new gun-boat for the German navy, to have a speed of twenty miles an hour, and to carry a fifty-ton gun mounted on a pivot and non-recoil system.

It seems to us the condition of the schr. Jones cannot be so very bad as was reported last fall, for Capt. R. Schaddelee says he has concluded to sail her another season without rebuilding.

THE stock of accordions, violins, guitars and other musical instruments received at Breyman's jewelry store, is larger, finer and more complete than ever before. Go and see for yourself before you purchase all your Christmas presents.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Dec. 9, 1880: Miss Varnum Brown, Joseph C. Davis, Miss Jane Goodin, H. L. Hayes, M. D. Hurd, Mrs. Mary E. Long, Miss Stella Nichols, C. D. Strong, Miss Mary Thompson, Miss Ella Strotter, J. C. Clark.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE Director of the Mint's inquiries into the annual production of the precious metals in this country have convinced him that in arts and manufactures the United States employ about \$10,000,000 worth of gold and about \$5,000,000 worth of silver a year. France absorbs about the same quantity, and the two countries employ the half of what is used in this way in the civilized world.

MICHIGAN has done liberally by her tramps. Of the 866 prisoners received at the Ionia prison during the year, 422 were tramps. They were sent from juic courts at a cost to the state for fees and expenses of constables and other officers of \$6,528.51; the cost of their keeping while inmates was \$18,132.55, and their transportation from the house of correction cost \$1,429.81, making their total cost to the state of \$26,100.87.

If we could only see ourselves as we really are we should probably set about the work of reformation at once. The only reason why we are not better than we are is that we honestly think that we are better than we are. We ought to follow the Irish drill sergeant's advice, who when he ordered an awkward squad to present arms exclaimed in disgust, "Hivins! what a prisint arms that is! Jist step out here, every one of yez, and look at yerselves."

THE Grand Haven Herald has changed hands. It appears from an editorial in its edition of Saturday last, that Mr. G. Webber, said to hail from Chicago, has bought the office and announces that the paper will undergo considerable alteration in its appearance within the next few weeks. We bid welcome to brother Webber in the field of printers in Ottawa County. We like very much the tone in which he speaks, especially where he says, "Personal difficulties, if any should arise, can be settled outside of the columns of the papers, and we desire to give notice now that under no circumstances will we permit the columns of the Herald to serve as a vehicle for complimentary personalities directed against any citizen of this county to satisfy the spite or spleen of any other citizen." These are our sentiments exactly, brother Webber, and we sincerely hope you will stick to them. Moreover, we think it an outrage on the public, for a publisher to use his paper for personal quarrels, in which the public are certainly not interested. We are glad to see such a firm tone, deliberately expressed, at the outset. Its politics, it appears, will remain the same—only a little more stalwart.

SLATES, books, writing fluids, pencils, and all kinds of stationery, for sale at 44-3w H. DANGREMOND.

WE have taken especial pains to have on hand for the holidays, a line of goods, as complete and handsome as any house in Western Michigan. Our Albums are strikingly beautiful. Our Souvenirs are the finest variety, the most unique, odd and beautiful ever offered to the public, and must be seen to be appreciated. Call at the Book store of 44-3w H. DANGREMOND.

SUBSCRIBE for your Magazines and newspapers at H. D. Post's. You can save money by doing so. 43-3w

BAY City is to have an umbrella factory. CLEAR hard maple wood, cut stove length, is only \$1 a cord in Reed city.

THE first American city to light its streets wholly by electricity is Ogden, Utah.

ANY boy can make five dollars—by finding and returning Mr. Odell's dog, advertised for in another column.

It took five men one hour to get a fire-cistern cover loose in Three Rivers, one day last week, when the water was wanted.

CANADIAN Indians prophesy a severe winter, basing their prediction upon the fact that the muskrats have built larger houses than usual this fall.

IMMIGRATION and the building of railroads have augmented the value of lands in Texas. Land that five years ago could not be sold at \$1 per acre has now jumped up to \$5.

In the estimates of the war department the following amounts are for harbors hereabouts: Grand Haven, \$200,000; Holland, \$20,000; Muskegon \$30,000; Saugatuck \$20,000; South Haven \$20,000.

THE wife of a Dutch settler at Draper, Ont., cares for her child and household duties, and is helping her husband to get out 100,000 feet of logs. She has helped her husband cut 400 logs with a cross-cut saw already, and expects to cut 230 more.

JOHN Mocklenate, of Cheshire, has formed a partnership with H. W. Burkholder at Berlamont for carrying on general mercantile business. He will leave his farm and move to Berlamont. *Allegan Journal*. This is the same John Mocklenate, who was a member of the first Latin class in this city, many years ago; and since many of his old schoolmates and playmates have not heard from him in years, we deemed that the above item might perhaps be as interesting to them as to us.

Tax Items.

As the Annual Assessment Roll has again been placed in the hands of the municipal publican, a summary of the following items may be of interest to those who are asked to contribute:

The assessed valuation of the city, as equalized by the Board of Supervisors, and as compared with last year, is as follows:

1879. 1880.

Real Estate.....\$351 144 \$253 929

Personal Estate.....62 160 73 295

\$ 413 304 \$327 224

The State and County Taxes for Ottawa County for the year 1880, and compared with the previous year are:

1879. 1880.

State Tax.....\$18 737 34 \$9 561 32

County Tax.....16 500 00 16 500 00

Total.....\$35 237 34 \$26 061 32

The County Tax is estimated to cover the following expenses for the ensuing year:

For General purposes.....\$ 8 500

Poor.....2 500

Salaries.....3 700

Insane.....2 000

Total.....\$16 500

The amount of State Tax is made up of the following items, as apportioned to this county, by the Auditor General:

State University.....\$ 764 48

Normal School.....201 91

State Militia.....555 55

State Public School.....523 21

Capitol Grounds.....17 86

State Reform School.....422 62

Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind.....477 38

Agricultural College.....143 33

Fish Commission.....59 52

Reform School for Girls.....119

School for the Blind.....119 05

General Purposes.....6,116 66

\$9,581 32

The proportion for the City of Holland in these amounts of State and County Taxes will be shown below.

The Assessment roll for this year foots up \$12,573.73, and the amounts for the several funds and purposes, compared with 1879, show as follows:

General. 1879. 1880.

State Tax.....\$ 955 76 \$ 457 06

County Tax.....1,148 98 889 00

Charged back Taxes.....23 64 15 73

School Fund.....4,500 00 4,954 37

General Fund.....1,300 00 1,645 00

Poor Fund.....900 00 800 00

Fire Dep't Fund.....600 00 900 00

Collection fees.....596 79 298 65

Excess of Roll.....23 69 6 79

\$10,017 86 \$10,246 82

Special.

Eighth Street.....1,322 76 \$1,417 48

River Street.....865 06

Fish Street.....690 06

Sidewalk Repairs.....95 33 219 37

\$2,483 65 \$2,336 91

The percentage last year was 3.36 and this year 3.61.

The balance of Eighth Street Improvement Bonds will all mature in two years, and including the interest, will require the following assessments:

For 1881.....\$ 1,630

" 1882.....2,000

Amount of Dog Tax.....117

December 6, 1880.

SUPERVISOR.

Merry Christmas!

A full line of albums, bibles, diaries, scrap books, choice gift books and autograph albums, at 43-3w H. D. POST'S.

A handsome new kind of willow-ware for ornaments and toys, in endless varieties, at the toy store of 44-3w H. DANGREMOND.

Let there be Light!

Not only sunlight, but the Electric Light, as at the

Great Wardrobe,

In order that Mechanics, Workmen and all others who can not call during the day time, can do so in the evening, and be able to select goods equally as well.

We invite all to call and examine the immense stock of Men's, Youths and Boys

CLOTHING

We are now offering for

FALL AND WINTER ONE PRICE TO ALL

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

1500 Woolen Suits to select from all grades.

2500 Overcoats to Select from every style.

BOYS AND CHILDREN CLOTHING,

Large Stock, Very Cheap.

NO RISE IN PRICES AT

E. S. PIERCE'S

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS, well made, strong sewed and Cheap.

We have a big stock and assortment of

TRUNKS, SACHETS and TRAVELING BAGS.

EVERY GRADE OF

Men and Boys Underwear.

We are the Leading

Merchant Tailors,

And keep all the best Woolen Clothes made in the world. Suits or single garments made to order on Short Notice, by the best artists and for less money than same goods can be bought in Chicago or Detroit.

Mr. G. A. Koning, will be pleased to see his friends when in the city and show them every attention where all are welcome at the

GREAT WARDROBE

—OF—

E. S. PIERCE

UNDER THE TOWER CLOCK,

Grand Rapids Michigan.

32-3mo

Read This!!

Just Received at the Store of

P. & A. Steketee

a large assortment of

SHAWLS

AND LADIES & MISSES' CLOAKS.

Underwear for both Sexes. Flannel and Woolen

Blankets, Ribbons—as fine an assortment as any in the city—cheap. Nubias, Misses

and Children's Knit Hoods.

COLUMBIA AND OTHER YARNS.

Dress Goods from 10c and upward, and a full assortment of Ladies' Skirts.

Gents' White Shirts—the best 50c Shirt ever sold in Holland.

Feathers of the best grade always on hand at bottom figures.

A Full Stock of

GROCERIES

A better 50c Tea than ever; Roasted Coffee of many varieties. The best cheese. New Holland Herring, by the keg or piece. The Best Oat Meal always on hand and fresh, etc., etc.

Salt by the pound or barrel.—Harris & Smith's Safety Lamps, and many more goods, too numerous to mention.

Come and inspect our Stock.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

HOLLAND, Oct. 1st, 1880.

Otto Breyman

Successor to

JOSLIN & BREYMAN,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1880.

Fall and Winter GOODS

—have just arrived at the store of—

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

They have all kinds of

DRESS GOODS,

CASHMERES,

WATER PROOF,

FLANNELS,

and a novelty in SKIRTS—(beautiful cashmere) Satin Skirts, etc., etc.

A complete variety of Germantown and other Woolen Yarn,

Hosiery, Socks.

A full line of NECKTIES, and all kinds of

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

—ALSO,—

Ribbons, Trimmings, in Silks &

Satins, Table Linens, etc.,

A full line of PROVISIONS, also

GROCERIES

YANKEE NOTIONS, ETC.

Have our own team and deliver goods free of charge in the city.

G. Van Putten & Sons.

HOLLAND, Sept. 24th, 1880.

FIRST WARD

DRUG STORE,

Three doors East of Kruisengs' Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,

PROPRIETOR.

This new store will keep a full supply of the best and finest

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars,

Writing Material, Snuff,

And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,

(for Medicinal use only.)

PAINTS AND OILS,

And almost everything else belonging in a well stocked drug store.

The above firm are the manufacturers of DR SCHOUTEN'S

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

AND

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prescriptions carefully compound at all hours day or night.

36-1y

NEW FIRM!

Boot & Kramer.

We respectfully invite the attention of our citizens to the stock of goods which we have opened one door east of E. Van der Veen's hardware store, and the prices for which we offer them.

Teas, Coffees, sugars, Spices,

Laundry and Toilet,

Soaps, etc., etc.

Our 40 cent Tea is called A No. 1 for the price by expert judges. Fine Candies, Tobacco and Cigars, Toys, Notions, Flower Pots, Hanging Baskets in great variety.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

Give us a trial and you will be pleased with goods and Prices.

No trouble to Show Goods.

BOOT & KRAMER.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 21, 1879.

PHENIX

Planing Mill

In rebuilding our new shop we have purchased entirely new

Machinery of the most Approved Patterns,

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE

DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL

MAKE A SPECIALTY.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

The volume of business at the New York Clearing House last week was the greatest on record, and the transactions of "Black Friday" no longer set the high-water mark. The aggregate clearings for the six days were \$989,274,472, or an average of \$164,873,079 daily. The figures indicate the enormous speculations in stocks, cotton, and grain that characterized the week.

BROCKWAY, the "squealing" United States bond forger, has surrendered to the United States District Attorney, at Brooklyn, the counterfeit plates from the bonds were printed, together with \$45,000 in counterfeit \$100 bank notes, a quantity of fiber-paper, and, in addition, an amount of information which has already proved of great value to the Government. A New York dispatch says that when the package was opened in the District Attorney's office, and the plates, money, etc., displayed, it was easy to see that the spoils of the most gigantic counterfeiting scheme on record were presented. As plate after plate was displayed the marvel grew greater, and one could not help feeling that the business community had escaped from a great peril.

WHILE New Yorkers have been talking about raising a fund to pension ex-Prisidents, a few Philadelphians, including George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel and Col. Thomas A. Scott, have raised a fund of \$100,000 to present to Gen. Grant.

The Grand Jury at New York has indicted Keenard Philp for writing, and Joseph Hart, Louis A. Post, and Charles A. Byrne for publishing in *Truth* an editorial headed "Lying and Sticking to It," as also for printing the Morey letter. Samuel S. Morey has been indicted for perjury. The penalty for criminal libel in New York is one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary and a fine of \$250. A syndicate has been formed at New York to take subscriptions for the De Lesseps Panama canal project. The cotton-house of the Peppercorn Manufacturing Company, at Biddeford, Me., has been burned.

A PEDESTRIAN match between O'Leary and Weston, for \$2,500, has been arranged to take place in New York. The Kearsarge cotton mill, a six-story brick structure, at Portsmouth, N. H., has been destroyed by fire. One employee was burned to death and 350 thrown out of employment. The loss is placed at \$500,000, on which there is \$411,000 insurance.

THE whole coffee house of B. G. Arnold & Co., New York, has made an assignment, after aspiring to control the trade of the world, the liabilities being about \$1,000,000.

THE WEST.

THE butter and cheese men of Chicago having discovered that a law of Illinois provides for the punishment of the sale of oleomargarine and outterine as butter, they have subscribed \$430 to aid in the enforcement of that law.

THE explosion of a kerosene lamp caused the destruction of the Beckwith House, at Oskosh, Wis. Mrs. Charles E. Harlow was saved by leaping from the fourth floor to outstretched blankets; Mrs. Simon B. Page was taken out insensible, and is dead. A porter and a servant girl also perished in the flames. The loss on the hotel is \$60,000. The trial at Chicago of B. F. Allen, President of the defunct Cook County National Bank, upon the indictment charging him with making false report as to its condition, terminated in a verdict of "not guilty." Leary H. Key, of national reputation as commander of the "Regulators" among the Andersonville prisoners, has just died at Springfield, Ill. Under his leadership, as such, six men, convicted of plundering sick and dying prisoners, were hanged.

A serious collision occurred on the Wisconsin division of the Northwestern railroad, near Crystal Lake, Ill. The Geneva Lake passenger train, south bound, had stopped to repair a brake, and the dense fog which prevailed prevented the flagman who was sent back to warn the approaching Janesville passenger, also south bound, from being seen by the engineer. The engine of the Janesville train crashed into the rear car of the Lake Geneva train, telescoping it and creating a terrible havoc among the fifteen passengers. Mrs. H. C. Maynard, the invalid wife of the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, of Chicago, was the most severely wounded, and at last account's fears were entertained of her recovery. The only person who escaped without any injury whatever—and that, too, in a most remarkable way—was a son of L. Z. Leiter, who was thrown to the bottom of the car by the shock of the collision, the locomotive passing over his body, but leaving him unhurt, though very badly scared. The most important dramatic event of the season in Chicago is the production on the boards of McVicker's theater of Sheridan's famous comedy of "The Rivals." The cast is an exceptionally strong one, including Mr. Joseph Jefferson as Bob Acres, Mrs. John Drew as Mrs. Malaprop, Mr. Frederick Robinson as Sir Anthony Absolute, Mr. Maurice Barrymore as Capt. Absolute, Mr. Chas. Waverly as Sir Lucius O'Trigger, and Miss Rosa Rand as Lydia Languish. This celebrated comedy has never been seen in the West with such a strong cast, and the management of McVicker's Theater have bestowed unusual care and attention to the mounting of the piece. In Chicago there are regularly-organized bands of youthful highwaymen from 12 to 15 years of age. Many of them are armed with pistols and knives. When they meet a youngster not of their tribe they seize him, hold him up, go through him, take whatever he has of value, threaten him with vengeance, and then depart hastily. Children of wealthy parents, on their way to school, are their favorite victims. Dr. C. A. Washington was hanged by a mob at Otter, N. M. He had treated a hotel dining-room girl, who died, stating before her death that he had chloroformed her and taken improper liberties.

A STREET car on Archer avenue, Chicago, while crossing the Michigan Southern railroad track, was run into by a switch engine. Eight persons on the car were injured, two of them seriously. Two stores in Central block, Omaha, were destroyed by fire. Her & Co., liquor dealers, lost \$50,000, and Collins Brothers, leather goods, \$45,000.

THE SOUTH.

DUELING has become so thoroughly repulsive to public sentiment in South Carolina that a bill is before the Legislature to punish with death the slaying of an opponent in an affair of honor, and parties leaving the State to fight will be deemed guilty of misdemeanor. A fire at Durham, N. C., destroyed a tobacco factory and other buildings comprising a considerable portion of the town, valued at \$75,000. H. Victor Newcomb has resigned

the Presidency of the Louisville and Nashville road, and E. H. Green has been chosen his successor.

THE County Court of Pulaski, Tenn., imposed a sentence of twenty-one years in the penitentiary on a young negro who had attempted to outrage a white orphan girl. A body of 100 or more citizens rushed into the court-room, took the culprit from the officers, and lynched him on a bridge.

MRS. GERTRUDE NEAL, of Milton, N. C., knelt in prayer before the grate in her bed-chamber, when her clothing ignited, and she was burned to death.

CHARLES HENDERSON (colored) was hanged at Friar's Point, Miss., for the murder one year ago of Thomas King, a white man. The Piedmont and Arlington Life Insurance Company, of Virginia, has made an assignment because of extraordinary mortality among the policy-holders.

WASHINGTON.

THE army officers over 62 years of age, whose retirement can be made by the President under the law, are Gen. McDowell and Ord, and Quartermaster General Meigs, none of whom are willing to be put on the retired list that other men may be promoted to their places. The contest as to whether they shall be shelved rages more furiously than ever in army and political circles at Washington. Assistant Postmaster General Brady has purchased a controlling interest in the *National Republican*, at Washington.

The monthly public-debt statement issued Dec. 1 is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	\$ 213,521,530
Five per cent. bonds	469,651,050
Four and one-half per cents	250,000,000
Four per cents	738,404,450
Refunding certificates	94,350
Navy pension fund	14,000,000

Total coin bonds	\$1,686,520,400
Matured debt	5,518,085
Legal tenders	346,741,798
Certificates of deposit	8,525,000
Fractional currency	7,163,207
Gold and silver certificates	42,477,780

Total without interest	404,907,783
Total debt	\$2,096,946,268
Total interest	18,861,661
Cash in treasury	210,926,763

Debt less cash in treasury	\$1,904,881,166
Decrease during November	3,600,261
Decrease since June 30	37,291,128
Current liabilities	
Interest due and unpaid	\$ 2,892,955
Debt on which interest has ceased	5,518,085
Interest thereon	749,376
Gold and silver certificates	42,477,780
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	8,525,000
Cash balance available Dec. 1	150,763,567

Total	\$ 210,926,763
Available assets—	
Cash in treasury	\$ 210,926,763

Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	\$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,387
Interest paid by United States	47,589,861
Interest repaid by companies	
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	13,879,365
By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings	655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States	33,055,296

GEN. WILLIAM B. HAZEN has been appointed Chief Signal Officer of the army.

This promotion advances Gen. McCook to the Colonelcy of the Sixth infantry. Gen. Ord having been retired, Gen. Anger will take the Department of Texas. It is reported that Gen. O. O. Howard will take command of the Military Academy and Gen. Schofield be sent to California.

POLITICAL.

WITH the exception of Georgia, the Electoral Colleges met at the capitals of the several States on the 1st inst., and cast their ballots for President and Vice President, appointing messengers to deliver the certificates at Washington. Although Gov. Colquitt gave the notice required by the State law, the electors of Georgia failed to meet.

JUDGE HOUTSON, Republican candidate for Congress in Delaware at the late election, has served a notice of his purpose to contest the seat of Edward L. Martin in the Forty-seventh Congress.

GENERAL.

GONZALES has been peacefully inaugurated President of the Mexican republic, and Gen. Diaz has accepted the portfolio of public works in his Cabinet. In the New York Assay Office there is foreign gold coin to the value of \$50,000,000. It is estimated \$12,000,000 more is on the way to the United States.

Advices from Chihuahua, Mexico, bring appalling particulars of the devilment done by the escaped and desperate remnant of Victoria's band in the neighborhood of that town. In that section from twenty to thirty men, women and children are known to have been murdered and mutilated in the most horrible manner. A detachment of ten returning with Gen. Terrasas, after the abandonment of Victoria's camp, were attacked by about thirty Indians a few days ago. Only Terrasas and one man escaped.

FOREIGN.

THE Irish political prisoners from four counties, including the men charged with Boyd's murder, have been taken to Waterford for trial. Extraordinary sales of guns are reported there, the county is said to be fully armed, and serious disturbances are apprehended. There is another difficulty about the cession of territory to Montenegro. Dervich Pasha refuses to surrender San Giorgio, and the Montenegrin Foreign Minister has reported the matter to the representatives of the great powers. In consequence of the recommendations of the powers, Greece has assumed a less warlike attitude, and has abated somewhat in its claims for Turkish territory. Boycott has abruptly quitted Ireland for England. A threatening letter received by him at his hotel at Dublin hastened his going.

THE jury for the state trials, as the cases of the indicted Irish agitators are called, will be selected from a special list 1,500 names. From these forty-eight will be selected by ballot. Of the forty-eight, each side will have the right to reject twelve. Of the remaining twenty-four, each side will be allowed to challenge six. The twelve men whose names are left will constitute the jury. Application will be made for the postponement of the trial on the ground that the date fixed would deprive Parnell, Biggar, Sullivan, Sexton and Dillon of their constitutional right to be present at the session of Parliament.

THE British Government has aimed a blow at the Irish press which is destined to add many recruits to the army of the Land League. Proceedings are to be commenced against the proprietor of the *Sligo Champion* for publishing a notice calling upon a tenant to relinquish his farm. The allied squadron which sailed the Mediterranean to "demonstrate" in such fashion as to settle the Eastern question, and absolutely refrained from doing anything of the sort, has been formally dissolved. The British fleet sails for Malta, the French for Toulon, and in the future, as pending their alliance, the fleets that made up the squadron will doubtless combine to neutralize each other.

THE President of Buenos Ayres offers free lands to 50,000 Irish emigrants. It is officially proclaimed in Dublin that the County Leitrim is in a state of disturbance requiring additional police. A fund of £3,000 for the defense of the Land-Leaguers has been subscribed. Boycott's farm is described as a complete wreck. It is said that there is almost a universal suspension of the payment of rent.

THERE was an immense Land League demonstration at Waterford, Ireland, on Sunday. Parnell was escorted through decorated streets to the speakers' stand. In the immediate vicinity were 400 police, 200 infantry, and 100 cavalry. A dispatch from Paris states that the Panama canal subscription is more than covered already.

Cable dispatches state that anarchy and terrorism are on the increase in Ireland. The leaders of the Land League are endeavoring to prevent bloodshed, and to limit the terrorism to threatening, "Boycotting," and the reduction of rents to Griffith's valuation. They not only fear that bloodshed would bring about immediate coercion, but that it would also check the half-concealed desire of the Government to drop the state prosecutions. In the Queen's Bench Division at Dublin the application by Parnell, Biggar, T. D. Sullivan, Sexton and Dillon for the postponement of the state trials until Jan. 25, on the ground that the date fixed will interfere with their constitutional rights to be present when Parliament meets, was opposed by the Attorney General and refused by the court, with costs. The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, strongly denounced the state of anarchy existing in the country. Dr. Thomas Grimsaw, Registrar General of Ireland, received a threatening letter for refusing to dismiss his gardener, a pensioner. He has obtained police protection. Siemens Brothers, of London, have taken a contract to construct and lay two new cables across the Atlantic, at a cost not exceeding £1,500,000.

THE work of dispersing Irish Land-League meetings by troops of dragoons was inaugurated the other day at Brookborough, County Fermanagh. The 5,000 people who assembled were driven from the meeting by the soldiers, and three who resisted were arrested.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

The second session of the Forty-sixth Congress assembled at the Capitol in Washington on Monday, Dec. 6. The Senate was called to order at high noon, and prayer was offered by Chaplain Bullock. James L. Pugh, of Alabama, and Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, were sworn in as Senators, and the credentials of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont (re-elected as his own successor), were read. A committee was appointed to notify the President that the Senate was ready for business. After a brief recess the Senate reassembled, the message was read, and an adjournment voted. The House was called to order by Speaker Randall at precisely 12 m. The roll-call showed 227 members present. The customary committee to notify the President that the House was ready for business was appointed, after which there was a call of the States for bills and resolutions. Mr. Cox, of New York, offered a resolution calling upon the President to communicate to the House the new treaty with China. Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, offered a joint resolution declaring that a tariff for protection (so called) does not, in most cases, protect the interest it pretends to protect, that it does not increase the wages of workmen, that it builds up one citizen at the expense of another, disturbs the prime law of trade which governs exchange by supply and demand, and is highly detrimental to American commerce. Pending action on the latter resolution, the President's message was received and read.

Adorning School Grounds.

We have had occasion to drive hundreds of miles this season among the farmers of the middle and western portions of the State, and could not fail to observe the neglected condition of nearly all the district school-houses. The buildings themselves were mostly in fair condition, but not one in ten was shaded by a single tree. Here in this scene of bleakness the rising generation receives its first impressions of taste and civilization. If they have pleasant homes, they will certainly acquire by the contrast a strong aversion to the school. If parents and school trustees cannot be induced to regard common decency in the matter, it would be well to procure the passage of a law that no district should receive public money, as failing of its purpose, that did not have at least a dozen thrifty shade or evergreen trees on the school grounds. These trees would not cost ten dollars. Agricultural and horticultural societies should take hold of the matter. It would be more important than giving premiums for fat pigs and big apples. Do other States generally do better?—Country Gentlemen.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 10	@ 12 00
Cows and Heifers	4 10	@ 4 30
Medium to Fat	4 25	@ 4 75
HOGS—	12	@ 12 1/2
COTTON—	3 50	@ 4 15
FLOUR—Superfine	1 17	@ 1 25
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	58	@ 62
CORN—Mixed Western	42	@ 44
OATS—	1 03	@ 1 04
RYE—Western	14	@ 15 25
POKE—Mess	8 1/2	@ 9
LARD—	8 1/2	@ 9

CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 10	@ 6 10
Cows and Heifers	4 25	@ 4 75
Medium to Fat	4 10	@ 4 85
HOGS—	6 75	@ 6 25
COTTON—	5 00	@ 5 50
FLOUR—Superfine	1 07	@ 1 08
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	58	@ 61
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33
RYE—No. 2	88	@ 90
BARLEY—No. 2	1 00	@ 1 03
POKE—Choice Creamery	32	@ 34
EGGS—Fresh	27	@ 28
POKE—Mess	11 85	@ 13 25
LARD—	8 1/2	@ 8 3/4

MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 07	@ 1 12
No. 2	1 06	@ 1 07
CORN—No. 2	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33
RYE—No. 2	88	@ 90
BARLEY—No. 2	86	@ 87

ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 05	@ 1 06
CORN—Mixed	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 34
RYE—	90	@ 91
POKE—Mess	13 00	@ 13 25
LARD—	8 1/2	@ 8 3/4

CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—	1 07	@ 1 08
CORN—	48	@ 49
OATS—	36	@ 37
RYE—	90	@ 91
POKE—Mess	13 00	@ 14 00
LARD—	8 1/2	@ 8 3/4

TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 04	@ 1 05
No. 2 Red	1 03	@ 1 04
CORN—No. 2	43	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 34

DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	5 25	@ 6 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 05	@ 1 06
CORN—No. 1	48	@ 49
OATS—Mixed	36	@ 37
BARLEY—Per cental	1 35	@ 2 10
POKE—Mess	13 50	@ 14 50

INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN—	42	@ 43
OATS—	32	@ 34
POKE—Clear	15 75	@ 16 00

EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	4 50	@ 4 75
Fair	4 00	@ 4 25
Common	3 50	@ 4 00
HOGS—	4 30	@ 4 80
SHEEP—	3 50	@ 4 95

REPORT OF SECRETARY SCHURZ.

The larger part of the report of the Secretary of the Interior is devoted to Indian affairs. In his opening chapter upon this subject the Secretary gives an explanation of the important change which has taken place with regard to the reservation system. He says that although at first accepting, as he found it, the reservation policy which had so long been followed by the Indian Office, more extensive observation and study of the matter gradually convinced him that this was a mistaken policy; that it would be better for the Indians, and more in accordance with justice as well as wise expediency, to respect their home attachments; to leave them upon the lands they occupied, provided such lands were capable of yielding them sustenance by agriculture or pastoral pursuits, and to begin and follow up the practice of introducing among them the habits and occupations of civilized life on ground they inhabited. In view of the fact, also, that the maintenance of the system of large reservations against the pressure of white immigration and settlement would, in course of time, become impracticable, a different policy has been followed, having for its object the settlement of the Indians upon lands in severalty, and the disposal for their benefit of their lands not required for this purpose, and gradually to prepare the way for their final incorporation into a body politic as independent and self-relying men, invested with all the rights which the other inhabitants of the country possess. The results already accomplished in pursuance of this policy and the promising outlook in the same direction are described in general terms, and illustrated by specific accounts of the progress made by the individual tribes.

Secretary Schurz expresses the firm belief that the agricultural industry of the Indians would be greatly stimulated and its product much increased if assurance were given to them that they will be secure in the possession of their lands.

The Secretary continues: "I desire also to call attention once more to the bill repeatedly introduced in Congress extending over the Indian reservations the jurisdiction of the courts of the States or Territories in which such reservations are located, giving the Indians a standing in such courts, and securing to them the full benefit of the laws. I venture to express the hope that Congress may not adjourn again without having taken action upon these important measures so essential to the progress and security of our Indian wards."

The number of Indian youth learning trades in workshops at the agencies has increased from 135 last autumn to 358 this year. The policy of employing Indians as workmen, and even as foremen and machinists, at the agencies has been continued and extended with great success. Blacksmithing has been begun. Houses for the Indians are now almost exclusively built by the Indians themselves. The aptitude shown by the Indians for mechanical work has, in many cases, been surprising, and is considered deserving of every possible encouragement. Expressions of anxious desire on the part of Indians belonging to the so-called wild tribes to have their children instructed in the ways of civilized life have, it is stated, grown so numerous and urgent that the inadequacy of the means placed at the disposal of the department for this purpose has become particularly painful. The desire and purpose of the department is to largely increase the present small number of industrial boarding-schools for Indian youth, as the day-schools at the agencies do not withdraw the pupils from the influences of home surroundings sufficiently to facilitate a change in their habits of daily life.

The report next mentions as another important civilizing agency, largely introduced under the present administration, the organization of a police force consisting of Indians, which has been put in operation at forty agencies. The force now consists of 162 officers and 653 privates. Its benefits, both as a means of maintaining good order and as a moral influence upon the Indian tribes among whom it has been established, are set forth as worthy of special notice. Looking at the present condition of things, it may be said without exaggeration that, on the whole, the Indian situation is now more hopeful than ever before. The desire of the Indians to maintain friendly relations with their white neighbors, to go to work for their own support, to cultivate the soil, to acquire permanent homes, to have their children educated, and to assimilate themselves to the civilization of the country, is growing stronger and more general every day.

Secretary Schurz remarks that experience has strengthened his conviction (which, as this is his last report, he now feels at greater liberty to express) that the management of Indian affairs should continue to be entrusted to the civil and not to the military branch of the public service. His argument on this topic has been fully foreshadowed in former annual reports.

The report enters into many interesting details concerning the present condition of individual tribes. The case of the Poncas receives minute attention. The injustice done them by their original removal from their Dakota lands is fully described, but it is also clear to the Secretary that it would be contrary alike to their own interests and to those of the country at large to remove them from their present homes.

Attempts by evil-disposed persons to invade the Indian Territory and to take possession of certain unoccupied lands there have so far been successfully frustrated by the prompt action of the Government, but they have been as persistently repeated. It is reported that another attempt is in preparation now. The military forces of the United States in the Territory are instructed to arrest intruders, and to take proper measures to bring them to justice, as they have done heretofore. But it is evident that the penalty imposed upon repeated intrusion into the Indian Territory, which penalty consists in a mere fine, and is difficult of enforcement, is not sufficient to deter lawless characters from such undertakings. I concur with the Commissioner in recommending that a law be passed adding a penalty of imprisonment to that of fine. If this is done invaders will know that such attempts are not without serious risks to them."

Referring to the measures instituted by the department to put a stop to depredations on public timber lands, the Secretary reports they have been highly successful. During the past three years upward of \$240,000 have been turned into the treasury as the result of keeping the department's special agents in the field to defend and prosecute wholesale timber trespassers, and the illicit cutting and exportation of timber from the public lands along our coasts, which had grown to an enormous yearly aggregate, has been almost entirely arrested.

The Secretary again urges upon the attention of Congress the great desirability of enacting laws to provide for the proper preservation of our forests by preventing the reckless waste which now attends the cutting of timber in many parts of the country without restraint. The report also contains, among other matters not above indicated, a series of synopses of reports, extension of the geological survey all over the United States, and the adoption by legislative enactment of Commissioner Bentley's plan for taking evidence in pension cases by oral examinations throughout the country; concurs with Commissioner Marble in asking an increased force of clerks and examiners for the Patent Office; recommends early action upon the Public Land Commission's bill; indorses Gen. Walker's recommendation for authority to secure prompt publication of the census furnished under special instructions of the department by the Governors of the various Territories, setting forth their material resources, and their respective attractions for immigrants.

VEGETINE.

Kidney Complaints.

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The symptoms of an acute attack of inflammation of the kidneys are as follows: Fever, pain in the small of the back, and thence shooting downward; numbness of the limbs, vomiting, usually at first a deep red color of the urine, which becomes pale and colorless as the disease increases, and is discharged very often with pain and difficulty; costiveness, and some degree of colic. In chronic diseases of the kidneys the symptoms are pain in the back and limbs, dizziness of the skin, frequent urination (especially at night), general droop, headache, dizziness of sight, indigestion and palpitation of the heart, gradual loss of strength, paleness and puffiness of the face, cough, and shortness of breath.

In diseases of the kidneys the VEGETINE gives immediate relief. It has never failed to cure when it is taken regularly and directions followed. In many cases it may take several bottles, especially cases of long standing. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleansing and strengthening, removing all obstructions and impurities. A great many can testify to cases of long standing having been perfectly cured by the VEGETINE, even after trying many of the known remedies which are said to be as effective for this disease.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

CINCINNATI, O., March 19, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I have used your VEGETINE for some time, and can truthfully say it has been a great benefit to me; and to those suffering from disease of the kidneys I cheerfully recommend it.

Respectfully,
O. H. SMITH.
Attended to by K. B. Ashfield, Druggist, corner Eighth and Central Avenues.

CINCINNATI, O., April 19, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: I have suffered several years with the kidney complaint, and was induced to try VEGETINE. I have taken several bottles of your preparation, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy. It has done me more good than any other medicine. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from kidney complaints.

Yours respectfully,
J. S. McMillen,
First Bookkeeper for Newhall, Gale & Co., Flor. Merchants, No. 86 West Front Street, Cincinnati, O.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.



HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a tonic, corrective and anti-bilious medicine, is not known and appreciated. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1881.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE ONLY MEDICINE
That Acts at the Same Time on
THE LIVER,
THE BOWELS,
and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with
TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky orropy Urine, or Rheumatic Pains and Aches, are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer. Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?
Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?
Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?
KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a pack age at once and be satisfied.
It is a dry vegetable compound and One Package makes six quarts of Medicine. Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, \$1.00.

WILLIS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
(Will send post paid.)
Burlington, Vt.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDEL

Visiting.

When guests arrive in response to an invitation, the mistress and master of the dwelling, whether a mansion or a cottage, should spare no pains to make the visit an agreeable one. Many well-meaning people, from over anxiety to do so, after the entire arrangement of their households, and, in consequence, fail to achieve their object; for if a visitor perceives—and he is almost certain to do so—that you have changed your ordinary routine of living, an uncomfortable feeling that you are—to use a homely phrase—"putting yourself very much out of the way" will prevent any true enjoyment from being felt. Therefore, the host's first care should be to make a visitor aware that his presence is not a disturbing element, and that the action of the domestic machinery will not be disarranged in consequence. This is the true courtesy, and a course that never fails to put the visitor at his ease. Let whatever is performed be done without apparent effort, so that the effect produced may be that the visitor finds himself a sharer of your own home enjoyments—not that you have to tax your energies to afford him entertainment.

There should, however, be no sort of neglect on the part of either host or hostess, and the comfort of a visitor should be carefully studied. For instance, the guest's room should be made as comfortable and pleasant as possible. If the weather is cold, a fire in the grate will be felt as a most welcome attention. Do not think it sufficient to ask, "Would you like a fire in your bedroom this evening?" Such an inquiry could hardly fail to have a chilling effect, and a negative reply would most probably be given. It is quite easy to judge whether the weather is sufficiently cold to make a fire an agreeable addition.

Pens, ink, paper, envelopes, matches, and a few books and flowers should find a place. Generally visitors bring their own writing materials; but, should these by chance be forgotten, it is pleasant for them to find their wants have been anticipated. For the same reason a properly-furnished work-box, with buttons, scissors, etc., should be provided, and especially if the visitor is a lady. It would be impossible to enumerate all these little conveniences, so much depending upon circumstances; but it is just these little things which have the most to do in making a visit an enjoyable one.

While visitors are with you do not, if anything occurs to annoy you, trouble them with the details of what has gone amiss. Such a course only tends to make them feel that they are putting you to some inconvenience.

On the other hand, the guest, perceiving something to be wrong, should abstain from making any remark upon it—should appear, indeed, not to have seen it. Equally reprehensible is it to suggest changes and alterations to the host—to criticize his taste or call his judgment into question. Or, if his children should be fractious or rude, it is out of place for the guest to remark upon it, or to find fault with what they say or do, if the parents do not see fit to interfere.

From first to last a rigid observance of the law "bear and forbear," by host and guest, will be found essential to the preservation of harmony and enjoyment.

One Experience from Many.

"I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them until known to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said 'Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy.'"—The Mother.—*Home Journal*.

A Good Chance for Solitude.

Far out in the Atlantic, 184 miles very nearly due west of St. Kilda, and 290 miles from the nearest part of the main land of Scotland, there is a granite stack, which rises to a height of seventy feet above the sea, and at a distance has been mistaken for a vessel under sail. The upper part is inhabited by vast numbers of sea fowl. The name of the stack is Rockall. The great sand bank from which it rises abounds with cod. For nearly two years a man, through the columns of the *London Spectator*, has been calling the attention of various scientific societies and individuals to the suitability of Rockall for a meteorological station, and has been offering, under certain conditions, to reside there alone for a twelve-month, and take a series of observations. With a foundation of seventy feet above the sea, or even less, he says, there would be no difficulty in fixing a house upon Rockall that would laugh at the wind and spray. One chamber would do, and it could be made of stout timber locked to ringbolts, or to be built of concrete. If connected by telegraph to the main land, Rockall would, this person thinks, be an agreeable residence; and even in its isolated state it would be endurable enough if the occupant were cheered by the reflection that he was a pioneer in a noble cause. A little money would be well spent in trying to make storm warnings more reliable than they have been of late. Besides meteorological observations, an observer posted on Rockall might, if properly instructed, be able to throw a little light on oceanic circulation, temperature, &c.

Correct Speech.

Correct speech is such an indisputable mark of a lady or a gentleman that it cannot be too often repeated that the true standard of pronunciation is one in which all the marks of a particular place of birth and residence are lost, and in which nothing appears to indicate any habits of intercourse other than with the well-bred and well-informed wherever they may be found. In the matter of accent, the aim ought to be to avoid all that is local, affected or vulgar.

Let no transgressors imagine that they can escape with impunity. Their speech will betray them, and even well-educated children will be merry and critical over them behind their backs.

Feeble Ladies.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its elasticity; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. Will you heed this?—*Cincinnati Saturday Night*.

European Rapacity—Chinese Moderation.

If Europeans, in truth, understood the duties resulting from the five relationships, then we should discern the effects in their lives. Love between prince and minister, father and son, elder and younger brothers, husband and wife, friend and friend would bring due subordination and careful fulfillment of relative duties; peace and order would reign supreme; there would be no angry rivalry or unrestrained greed, making use of deadly weapons to bring destruction on mankind. But do we see these results in Western countries? No, indeed! Their whole energy is centered in the manufacture of different kinds of machines—steam vessels and locomotives to bring rapid returns of profit, guns and rifles to slay their fellow-men. They rival one another in greed and in cunning methods of acquiring wealth; they say they are rich and mighty; and put it all down to their true knowledge, forsooth! But from the time when the heavens were spread out and the earth came into existence China has boasted a continuous line of great men; so that man's wants have been better supplied each day than the one before it, and our language immeasurably exceeds those of Europe in strength and depth. Property is wealth to the foreigner; moderation in his desires to the Chinese; material power is might to the foreigner; to live and let live is might to the Chinese. But the heaping up of words will not explain these principles. China forbids strange devices (machinery) in order to prevent confusion; she encourages humanity and justice as the very foundation of good government; and this will be her policy forever. Yet foreigners say that such principles are profitless. Profitless, indeed! Profitable, rather, beyond expression!—*Dr. Liu Ta-Jen, in the Nineteenth Century*.

The Omaha Weekly Bee.

Over fifteen thousand dollars in premiums given to the subscribers of the *Omaha Weekly Bee*. These premiums include one forty-acre farm; over \$4,000 in farm machinery and implements; \$3,000 worth of household goods, musical instruments and sewing machines; \$7,000 worth of watches, silverware, books, &c. The *Weekly Bee* is the best paper west of the Mississippi; contains more far Western news, including the Rocky mountain Territories and Pacific slope, than any other paper in America. Sample copies, with full premium list, mailed free to any applicant. Address *DAILY BEE*, Omaha, Neb.

Decorative Art.

The one unfortunate thing in house decoration nowadays, in the opinion of Mr. R. W. Edis, is the everlasting seeking after some novelty in papers, curtains, or other hangings. Everybody wants to have a room different from their neighbor. Decoration is being done as a fashion, not from any real love for it. Of course, we should not like to see room after room repeating itself in decoration, but why a few really good papers should not be the ground-work of true artistic decoration—when the narrowness of worldly circumstances prevents the more elaborate and more extensive hand decoration in paint or distemper—and let the rest follow from the design, there is no good reason. If that suggestion should be adopted there might be hope for real art decoration instead of the cold formality and everlasting interchange of two or three colors. As a critical writer on art decoration has said: "If the papers on our walls and the curtains we hang in our rooms were, even at second-hand, but the record of the fresh impressions and the graceful fancies of artists of our own day instead of being encumbered with mechanical pattern work struggling to be artistic, it would be better than all the present miserable striving after novelty." Not to have what your neighbor possesses is the bane of decorative art.—*New York Times*.

French Way of Washing Clothes.

A system of washing clothes in vogue in some French towns is worthy of special mention. Its economy is so great as to greatly reduce the cost. This is the process: Two pounds of soap is reduced with a little water to pulp, which having been slightly warmed is cooled in ten gallons of water, to which is added one spoonful of turpentine oil and two spoonfuls of ammonia; then the mixture is agitated. The water is kept at a temperature which can be borne by the hand. In this solution the white clothes are put in and left there for two hours before washing them with soap, taking care in the meantime to cover the tub. The solution may be warmed again and used once more, but it will be necessary to add a half spoonful of turpentine and another spoonful of ammonia. Once washed with soap the clothes are put in hot water, and the blue is applied. This process, it is obvious, saves much time, much labor and fuel, while it gives to the clothes a whiteness much superior to that obtained by any other process and the destructive use of the washboard is not necessary to clean the clothes from the impurities which they contain.

The greatest effects have sometimes the smallest cause. Life is constantly sacrificed by neglect of Coughs and Colds, when a 25-cent bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup would save the sufferer.

A WOMAN—a lovely woman it is to be supposed—had her first political trouble at Port Jarvis. A horrid and wicked man challenged her as not being twenty-one years old, and instead of swearing her vote in she commenced to weep bitterly and tore her ballot to tatters. If a woman has got to swear to her age before she can vote, the knell of female suffrage is already sounded.

A Pastor Made Happy.

I have been greatly troubled with my kidneys and liver for over twenty years, and during that entire time I was never free from pain. My medical bills were enormous, and I visited both the Hot and White Springs, noted for the curative qualities of the water. I am happy to say I am now a well man, and entirely as the result of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. With such glorious results I am only too glad to testify regarding the remedy which has made me so happy.

(Rev.) P. F. HARKLEE.
Coal Run Crossing, Arkansas.

In the town of Portage, N. Y., a man was out hunting squirrels, recently, shot at what he supposed to be a red squirrel, lying on a limb in a chestnut tree. The squirrel did not drop, but yelled outright, and was found to be a boy who had on red stockings.

The Epizootic

Has again made its appearance in various parts of the country. As prevention is better than cure, the attention of owners of stock is called to *UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS*. These celebrated powders stand unrivaled for their excellence as a preventive from disease. By mixing with the feed they will keep the animal in the best general health, tuning up the system and keeping the digestive organs and blood in a healthy condition.

The Powders are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Prepared by the *EMMETT PROPRIETARY CO.*, Chicago, Ill. Put up in 25 and 50-cent packages, and sold by all druggists.

Science in Aid of the Housewife.

Mending of all kinds of clothing, table and bed linen, etc., and elegant embroidery, is now done on the Wilson Oscillating Shuttle Sewing Machine, without an attachment. Wonders will never cease in this age of progress.—*Scientific American*.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon thirty days' trial. See their advertisement in this paper, headed, "On Thirty Days' Trial."

Dr. C. E. SHOEMAKER, the well-known rural surgeon of Reading, Pa., offers to send by mail, free of charge, a valuable little book on deafness and diseases of the ear—especially on running ear and catarrh, and their proper treatment—giving references and testimonials that will satisfy the most skeptical. Address as above.

MALARIAL fevers can be prevented, also other miasmatic diseases, by occasionally using *Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator*, the oldest general Family Medicine, which is recommended as a cure for all diseases caused by a disordered liver. Eighty-page book sent free. Address *Dr. Sanford*, 162 Broadway, New York.

VEGETINE is nourishing and strengthening, purifies the blood, regulates the bowels, quiets the nervous system, acts directly upon the secretions, and arouses the whole system to action.

For a pamphlet on Electric Treatment of chronic diseases with Electricity, which will be sent free, address the *McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co.*, 192 & 194 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

Young men who attend H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College have the highest advantages that are to be found for practical education in the country.

One pair of boots or shoes can be saved every year by using *Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners*.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers. DR. MARCHESI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to *HOWARTH & BALLARD*, Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—\$1.50 per bottle.

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COUGH
SYRUP

PISO'S CURE for Consumption is also the best cough medicine.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Sample worth \$5 free. Address *STINSON & CO.*, Portland, Me.

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YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and earn \$40 to \$100 a month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address *VALENTINE BROS.*, Managers, Janesville, Wis.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address *H. HALLITT & CO.*, Portland, Me.

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address *F. O. VICKERY*, Augusta, Maine.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No money paid. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

EMPLOYMENT—LOCAL OR TRAVELING. Also SALARY per month. All EXPENSES advanced. WAGES promptly paid. *SLOAN & CO.*, 305 George St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents everywhere to sell our goods by sample, to families. We give attractive presents and first-class goods to your customers; we give you good profits; we pay all express charges; we furnish outfit free. *PEOPLE'S TEA CO.*, Box 5085, St. Louis, Mo.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY! Special offer will be made to all who will send a recent picture of your face by mail, and we will send you a silver watch when you will fill out and date of marriage, if married, and date of birth, if single. This is no hoax!

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