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### Holland City News, Volume 5, Number 44: December 16, 1876

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. V.—NO. 44.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 252.

## The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectible quarterly.

## Rail Roads.

### Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, November 26, 1876.

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

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

### Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

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

### Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 20, 1876.

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

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys.

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

MCBRIDE, G. W., Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery; office with M. D. Howard, cor. Eighth and River streets.

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

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

### Bakeries.

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

### Banking and Exchange.

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

### Books and Stationery.

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

### Boots and Shoes.

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

### Dentist.

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

### Drugs and Medicines.

ANNIS & BROEK, dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumery, Paints and Oils, &c. Eighth st. eet.

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

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

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

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a full stock of goods pertaining to the business See advertisement.

### Dry Goods.

BERTSCH, D., General dealer in Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Hats, Caps, &c.; cor. Eighth and River streets.

### Furniture.

MEYER H., & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins, Picture Frames, &c.; River street.

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

### Groceries.

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

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

### General Dealers.

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

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

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

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

### Flour and Feed.

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

### Hardware.

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

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

### Hotels.

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

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

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

### Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

### Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

### Merchant Tailors.

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

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

### Meat Markets.

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

KLEYS, P., First Ward Meat Market; best of Meats always on hand. Eighth street.

KUTTE, 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, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

### Notary Publics.

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

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

### Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Saddlery.

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

### Sewing Machines.

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

### Staves, Wood, Bark, &c.

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

### Tobacco and Cigars.

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

### Watches and Jewelry.

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

## Special Notices.

### Errors of Youth.

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

JOHN B. OGDEN,

42 Cedar st., New York.

### I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, N. G.

P. SCHRAVESANDE, R. S.

I keep a large stock of Live Geese Feathers by the pound or made up in pillows and beds. Also Carpets—all qualities—cheap.

41-6w

S. REIDSEMA.

### F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 27, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

Installation of Officers.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

A full stock of Holiday Goods. All kinds of Toy Chairs, Toy Cradles and Tables, Toy Carts—all sorts—too numerous to mention. Give us a call. All goods cheap.

41-6w

S. REIDSEMA.

### To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. E. A. WILSON,

94 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

For Sale by Heber Walsh, Holland, Michigan.

### For Sale at a Bargain.

A pair of work horses. Inquire of 42-2w

M. D. HOWARD.

A well selected stock of all kinds of Furniture, Wall Paper and Shades at greatly reduced prices for cash.

41-6w

S. REIDSEMA.

I keep constantly on hand a full assortment from the cheapest Coffin to the finest Casket.

41-6w

S. REIDSEMA.

### ATTENTION!

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In all crowded cities, Malaria and fogs are breathed over and over again, till the strongest lungs are incapable of producing pure blood, hence the sluggishness of mind and body, the weariness and irritability of many persons during this season of the year. These medicines neutralize these impurities and give vigor to the head, heart and stomach. 25 cents per box or pot.

### Something New for the Ladies.

The Ladies of Holland and vicinity are invited to call at L. & S. Van den Berge's Millinery and Fancy Store and examine the new and delightful perfume called Perfection. Nothing like it has ever been offered for sale in this city. Come and see it, and while you are there do not fail to examine the balance of our Trimmed Hats, which will be sold at 25 per cent. less than regular prices.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

44-3m Sole Agents for Holland, Mich.

I keep a large assortment of Boy's Sleighs and Hobby-horses and sell them cheap.

41-6w

S. REIDSEMA.

### Mexico's Mobs.

The English steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz, and brings the following startling intelligence from the city of Mexico to Dec. 1:

On the 16th ult. Porfirio Diaz defeated the government army under Gen. Alatorre, near Huamantla, about 100 miles distant from the city of Mexico. Although he had much the largest force, Diaz was nearly defeated after four hours' fighting, when Gen. Conzales came up with 4,000 men, turning the scale, and completely destroying Gen. Alatorre's army. Puebla fell on the 18th by revolt of the troops in favor of Diaz. Lerdo De Tejada, with his government, fled from the capital on the 21st, escorted by about 1,000 men. He made for Mohna, where, in imitation of Juarez, he will attempt to maintain a constitutional government. His train consisted of 16 carriages, 100 extra animals, and \$500,000, but his escort began to desert him the next day, and on the third day he had but 300 men. When last heard from he was in the state of Michoacan. Before leaving the capital, President Lerdo appointed Tagle, an adherent of Diaz, governor of the district, and Debrío, another Diaz man, president of the city municipality. Perfect order reigned in the city during the interregnum. Gen. Diaz and staff entered the city on the 23d, in the midst of the greatest demonstrations. Intelligence is received daily of the surrender of cities, towns, and garrisons. Vera Cruz has also declared her adherence to Diaz. The railroad is now running uninterruptedly. Gen. Diaz declared that the necessities of the situation required that he should assume the presidency of the republic, and on the 30th he was officially announced as provisional president. He invited the merchants of the city to meet him at the plaza, where he told them he wanted a loan of \$500,000 at one per cent. per month, which was granted. The question of paying the first installment of \$300,000 due the United States in January on claims awarded is now being discussed. Diaz cannot possibly raise the money above his immediate wants and will not be able to pay it. An agreement had been made between the Iglesias and Diaz factions that Iglesias should appoint all the cabinet of the provisional government and Diaz all the state governors, ad interim. In six days afterwards, Iglesias, finding that all the advantages were given to the Diaz party, repudiated it. He was within one day's march of the capital, but returned with his troops and cabinet to Guanajuato, being determined to maintain his position against the demands of Diaz. Five thousand troops left on the 28th for Guanajuato to put down the Iglesias government; 3,000 more were to leave Dec. 2. Iglesias has over 9,000 men, and the old Lerdo troops, stationed in states surrounding Guanajuato, are fraternizing with Iglesias's force. Apprehensions are felt by the Diazists that large numbers of their troops sympathize with Iglesias. Everybody is now anxiously waiting to see what turn affairs will take. Meanwhile the country is enjoying three different governments—a legal president, a president interno, and a military dictator. Diaz has appointed his own ministers, the most prominent being Riva Palacio.

Gen. Porfirio Diaz, the Mexican revolutionist, is about five feet ten inches in height, and when sitting in the Congress, is credited to the State of Vera Cruz. He is a man of great influence, and the secret of it is found in his remarkable executive ability. He was married by proxy on the eve of one of his principal battles with the French, during the invasion.

Among the latest European dispatches we find the following copied from the Daily News: "We understand that her majesty's government, after discussion with the United States minister, has accepted the American interpretation of the extradition treaty. It is hoped that now the American interpretation of the treaty has been admitted, the United States will be willing to enter into a new treaty enlarging the scope of extradition." The News gives the following as the interpretation accepted by England, that a prisoner surrendered for one offense may after a fair trial for that offense be at once rearrested in the country to which he has been delivered up, and put on his trial for any other crime for which he would be liable to extradition under the treaty. The News, editorially, rejoices that the English government have seen their mistake on the extradition question, and had the courage and candor to acknowledge it.

### The Cheapest and Best Edited American Newspaper.

As a monument of editorial ability and sagacity the "Sun" shines the brightest. The following compact statement will serve those who want to procure the most and the best news for the smallest amount of money:

The different editions of the Sun during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

The Sun will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statesmanship, wisdom, and integrity for hollow pretence, imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete and trustworthy account of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily Sun will be 55 cents a month or \$6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition \$7.70 a year.

The Sunday edition alone, eight pages, \$1.20 a year, post paid.

The weekly Sun, eight pages of 56 broad columns, will be furnished during the year 1877 at the rate of \$1 per year post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for the Weekly can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself without charge. At one dollar a year, postage paid, the expenses of paper and printing are barely repaid; and, considering the size of the sheet and the quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider the Weekly Sun the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and we trust also one of the very best. Address,

THE SUN, New York City, N. Y.

### The Mississippi Jetties.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The report of the Military Commission upon the works for the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi River has been made to the Secretary of War and closes as follows:

"We deem not only an enlargement of section, but a large application of stone, to be essential to the security of the jetties, their sea ends especially, and we are of the opinion that this enlargement of section at the sea ends, and consolidation throughout by the application of stone, should be undertaken at once, and a reasonable progress thereon be made the condition of the second and all future payments. The immediate and full consolidation of the jetties should be neither required nor expected, as they will continue to settle for some time, both by the subsidence of the bottom upon which they rest and by the compression of the mattresses of which they are largely composed; but this settlement and consolidation should be hastened, as has just been remarked, by the application of stone from time to time, so that they may be in condition to receive their final finish as soon, at least, as the expected full depth of water in the channel has been obtained. The present works at the head of the pass are mostly of a tentative and temporary character, and as their proper proportions are determined should be replaced by substantial and permanent structures, to be completed before the final payments are made."

EXTENSIVE preparations are making at Trenton, N. J., to



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

The actual number of people who perished in the Brooklyn fire will probably never be known, for in many instances the remains were reduced by the fire to a single charred bone, while in the process of digging for bodies the limbs of some were separated and scattered until there was no means of finding out where they belonged. An entire coffinful of such fragments of bodies was collected.

MAJOR WICKHAM, of New York, has appointed John Kelly Comptroller of the city, in place of Andrew H. Green.

Some of the victims of the awful Brooklyn calamity as had not been identified and claimed by friends and relatives were buried at the city's expense on Saturday, the 9th of December. From a Brooklyn paper we glean the following particulars of the mournful funeral: "The burial of the bodies of the victims this afternoon was a fitting end to one of the most doleful histories of modern times. This morning all the bodies in the morgue were removed to the temporary dead-house in the old market, where there were in all 100 of the charred corpses. A hundred coffins with German silver mountings were brought in and placed upon the floor, and into them the unidentified and destitute dead were placed. Shortly after 1 o'clock the ghastly cortege started through Beaman place, and then entered Schermerhorn street. Hundreds of men, women and children followed, rushing along the sidewalk in a state of great agitation. When the hearse and wagons reached Schermerhorn street, they were formed in parallel lines, and there was a delay of nearly three-quarters of an hour. Although the weather was bitterly cold, and a cutting wind was blowing a gale, the neighborhood of Schermerhorn street and Flatbush avenue was crowded with participants and sympathetic spectators. The sadness in the faces of the women waiting on the pavement was very marked. The soldiers who were waiting orders to move suffered intensely from the cold. The procession immediately moved from the head of Schermerhorn street into Flatbush avenue amid general mourning, and timed by the measured roll of drums and by the faint sobbing of the almost broken-hearted people. Within the houses and without them, far along the wide avenue and across the broad streets, many an eye was moist and many a lip quivering as the dead were borne to Greenwood, leaving behind them sacred memories and cruel poverty, too, which will not be effaced, and by their very stillness and seclusion appealing more loudly than the noise of words in behalf of their stricken and famishing loved ones for a wise and generous charity. Compared with other funeral processions, the great procession of to-day had many characteristics of its own. The number and appearance of the many craped and dismembered forms, the occupants of carriages, all of them nearest friends of the dead, none of them, as is so often the case, distant relations and mere acquaintances with tearful and conventional sadness, were distinct and terrible features; but the one feature which pervaded the scene and lent to it distinctive and deeply-touching significance was the manifestation of popular sympathy and sorrow. A community had been afflicted, and sadness was common. Many of the private and almost all of the public buildings were heavily draped. All flags were at half-mast, and torn by the gale almost into shreds, as if the great occasion had a right to all the service they could ever render. As the cortege passed through the gate the bell in the tower tolled mournfully. On either side along the pathways, on the hillsides and invading private plots, there were large crowds of people. Turning to the left the funeral party proceeded directly to Battle avenue, where, about 150 yards from the entrance of the cemetery, a trench had been prepared for the reception of the dead. The great crowds which met near and just within the cemetery were formed about the vast grave. The site being on the slope of the hill and completely exposed, the cold was almost insufferable, but still the people held their places. There was no delay in removing the remains from the hearse and wagons and depositing them in the circular trench. Then the services began. Rev. Noah H. Schenck read the beautiful burial service of the Episcopal church, which was listened to attentively by those who were within reach of his voice. There was inexpressible sadness mingled with solemnity in the scene. Hundreds of people wept, the tears freezing on their cheeks as they issued from the eyes. After the reading of the service, Rev. A. P. Putnam, of the Unitarian Church of Our Savior, addressed the assemblage. Rev. A. Stewart Walsh, a Baptist clergyman, offered a fervent prayer at the conclusion of Mr. Putnam's remarks, and the services were brought to a close with a benediction by Rev. Joseph Odell. Previous to the dismissal of the assemblage the chorale societies sang "Say, What Troubles Thee?" and "Above the Tree Top is Rest." The people now departed and all was ended except the enduring agony of the widow and orphan.

### THE WEST.

The Legislature of Colorado has adopted a preamble and resolutions protesting against the action of the National House of Representatives in refusing to recognize the credentials of the Congressman-elect from that State.

JACK McCALL was recently tried at Yankton, D. T., for the murder of Wild Bill, in the Black Hills, last summer. The jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree, the penalty for which is death. J. A. Moore & Bro., loan and insurance brokers, of Indianapolis, have failed. Liabilities, \$393,000. Their assets are estimated at \$1,000,000.

A FARMER named Edward F. Carr, living in Valley county, Neb., recently murdered his wife and two children and then committed suicide. He left a note saying: "I cannot live always, and am not willing to leave my family to suffer. Bury us all together on the top of some high hill."

### THE SOUTH.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN was inaugurated Governor of South Carolina, at Columbia, on the 7th inst. The inaugural ceremonies were very quiet, and very few persons in the city knew anything of it until some time after it was over. The Democratic Legislature met the same day, and appointed a committee to ask Gen. Ruger to remove the troops from the State House.

A COLUMBIA dispatch of the 9th inst. says the Democratic House has instructed its Judiciary Committee to employ counsel and proceed against D. H. Chamberlain for treasonable acts in usurping the Government of the State.

A TELEGRAM from Columbia, S. C., states that a committee of the Democratic House of Representatives waited upon Gen. Ruger and asked him by what authority troops were in the State House, for what purpose, and if they were instructed to resist the peaceable entrance of the Democratic members into the hall of the House of Representatives. Gen. Ruger replied as follows: "My orders to them came from the President

of the United States, and I acted as I understood those orders. Gov. Chamberlain applied to the President for troops to preserve the peace against violence and insurrection. President Grant recognized Chamberlain as the Governor of South Carolina, and ordered the troops placed at his disposal. The troops as they are now placed are, to preserve peace and to prevent interference with the House which Chamberlain recognizes as legal." Three young ladies—two Misses Campbell, and a Miss Coates—and one man, James Gregory, were drowned in a mill-pond ten miles from Olmstead, Ky., Friday night of last week. They were going to a party, and were crossing a pond in a canoe, when the craft capsized.

THE Chamberlain Legislature of South Carolina has declared the seat of Chief-Justice Moses vacant, in consequence of his having violated a constitutional provision by accepting another office of trust and profit—that of Professor of Law in the University—while holding the Chief Justiceship. At Columbia, last week, Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, rendered his decision in the habeas corpus case of the Board of State Canvassers. Judge Bond discharged the prisoners, and declared that the Supreme Court exceeded its powers in meddling with the duties of the Board.

### WASHINGTON.

THE State Department has received satisfactory evidence that Tweed bribed the United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba to procure him a vessel to escape from Cuba. The Consul has been dismissed. In the Senate, last week, the Chairman laid before that body a communication signed by Carl Schurz and J. B. Henderson, praying that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the various States by which the counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice President and declaring the result thereof may be conferred upon the Supreme Court of the United States. The communication was laid on the table on the motion of Senator Edmunds, who stated that the subject had already been reported to the Senate.

THE Democrats of the House of Representatives met in caucus the other day and appointed a Committee of Safety, consisting of seven members, who shall have charge of the parliamentary management of the House, and keep a sharp lookout for the main chance generally. The committee is composed of Hewitt (Chairman), Payne, Wood, Randall, Holman, Warren of Massachusetts, and Sparks.

THE following committees have been appointed by the President of the Senate to go to Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina and investigate the recent elections in those States: For Louisiana, Messrs. Howe, Wadleigh, McMillan, Boutwell, Sanbury, and McDonald. For Florida, Messrs. Mitchell, Teller, and Cooper. For South Carolina, Messrs. Cameron (Wis.), Christianity, and Merrimon.

At a caucus of the House Democrats, held last week, the political situation was discussed at length, and a resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine and report as to the powers, duties, and privileges of the House in connection with the counting of the electoral vote, and respecting the Presidential question generally. It is said that the sentiment of the members present was in favor of insisting upon the right of the House to an equal voice with the Senate in acting judicially upon the returns of every State. Messrs. Thurman, Bayard, Boggs, Kernan, and Eaton have been appointed by the Senatorial caucus a committee to confer with the House Democrats in settling upon a party policy.

### GENERAL.

NEAR Petrolia, Pa., one day last week, a wagon-load of glycerine, containing some 600 pounds of the fluid, exploded with terrible force, tearing wagon and horses to shreds, instantly killing Daniel Garth, superintendent of the Roberts Torpedo Company, and Mr. Humphreys, of that place. The bodies were blown to atoms, and, with the exception of a portion of one foot and some pieces of charred flesh, have not yet been found.

### POLITICAL.

The electors for President and Vice President met at their respective capitals, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, and cast their ballots. The following-named States voted for Rutherford B. Hayes and Wm. C. Wheeler, namely: California, 5; Minnesota, 5; Colorado, 3; Nebraska, 3; Florida, 4; Nevada, 3; Illinois, 21; New Hampshire, 3; Iowa, 11; Ohio, 10; Kansas, 5; Pennsylvania, 20; Louisiana, 8; Rhode Island, 4; Maine, 7; South Carolina, 7; Massachusetts, 11; Wisconsin, 10; Michigan, 11.

The following States cast their ballots for Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks: Connecticut, 6; Maryland, 8; New Jersey, 9; Mississippi, 8; New York, 35; Missouri, 15; Indiana, 15; North Carolina, 10; Alabama, 10; Tennessee, 12; Arkansas, 6; Texas, 8; Delaware, 3; Virginia, 11; Georgia, 11; West Virginia, 5; Kentucky, 12.

In Oregon two sets of ballots were cast—one of them giving the three electoral votes of the State to Hayes, and the other giving Hayes two votes and Tilden one. Gov. Grover maintained that Watts, one of the Republican electors, was ineligible by reason of having been a Postmaster when elected, and issued certificates to Odell and Cartwright, Republicans, and Cronin, Democrat. The latter declined to show his authority at the meeting of the electors, and the Republicans refused to recognize him. Cronin then elected J. N. T. Miller and John Parker Republican electors, and proceeded to cast the vote, two for Hayes and one for Tilden. The Republicans organized, Watts resigned, was at once re-elected, and three votes were cast for Hayes and Wheeler, which, with their sworn statement, and copies of the abstract of votes cast in the State, certified to by the Secretary of State, were sealed and sent on.

THE Florida Canvassing Board concluded the canvassing of the vote of the State the day before the time set for casting the electoral vote. The Hayes electors were declared elected by an average majority of 946, and Stearns, Governor, by twenty-four majority. The Democrats have a majority of five on joint ballot in the Legislature.

A MONTPELIER (Vt. telegram of Dec. 6 says: "Aldrich, the contesting elector, appeared this morning with counsel before the Electoral College. Counsel informed the college that Aldrich wished to take a part in the deliberations, and to protest against Henry N. Sillace taking any part. The college refused to hear anything from counsel for Aldrich, and after casting their votes for Hayes and Wheeler, adjourned. Aldrich asked Nichols, the messenger, to carry his vote to Washington, and was refused. He then appointed himself messenger, and signed his own certificate of his votes, which was in common form, and gave Nichols notice that he should go to Washington at the same time he did and present his vote and fight it out in Congress. Aldrich has not been sworn in as an elector."

In each of the three disputed Southern States—Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida—the Democratic candidates for Presidential electors met at the State capitals, on the 6th inst., cast their votes for Tilden and Hendricks, certified to and sealed the returns, and appointed a messenger to carry them to Washington.

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, referring to the complications growing

out of the Presidential dispute, says, "The Republican programme will doubtless be for the President of the Senate to invite the House to be present in the Senate Chamber on the counting of the vote. The votes will then be counted as 185 for Hayes, including the Republican electors from Oregon. The President of the Senate will hold that, under the Constitution, no business is in order; that, as there are no joint rules, no motion can be entertained or debate heard, and that the only duty will be an open count and a declaration of the votes. The Senate, through the Sergeant-at-Arms, will see to it that order is preserved. The vote being declared, Hayes would be immediately inaugurated and President Grant would immediately surrender the Government to him. This appears to be the Republican programme, unless it shall be modified by the adoption of some compromise measure as to counting the votes between the two houses, which now seems as impossible as it is improbable."

### FOREIGN.

CARDINAL SIMEONI, the successor of the late Cardinal Antonelli, has arrived at Rome. The Roumanian Government has ordered 80,000 Chassepot rifles, and the necessary ammunition. The Servian Government has also given a fresh order abroad for arms and ammunition. A Constantinople dispatch says that much patriotic excitement prevails throughout Turkey. Sons of the best families are voluntarily enlisting.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch of the 9th says: A conspiracy to depose the present Sultan was discovered on Tuesday night. The conspirators, six of whom were found in disguise in the palace itself and arrested, had planned to carry off the ex-Sultan, Murad, in a steamer which they had already engaged, to Athens. When they intended to proclaim that Murad had recovered his reason, and the Sultan Hamed was consequently a usurper. There has been a ministerial crisis in France, and a new Cabinet has been formed.

News comes from the interior of Mexico, by way of Matamoras, that President Lerdo and Cabinet have been captured by the revolutionists near the city of Nuncun; that Gen. Escobedo, Secretary of War, was shot with several others; that the Government of Lerdo is undoubtedly overthrown; that Monterey and Saltillo have declared in favor of Iglesias, and surrendered without fighting; and that the whole Northern frontier of Mexico, except Matamoras, is in possession of the supporters of Iglesias. At the annual fête of St. George, celebrated at St. Petersburg, the Czar, as usual, proposed the health of Emperor William, who is the oldest knight of the order, in complimentary and friendly terms. He also expressed hopes of a peaceable settlement of the Eastern question.

News from Egypt announces that envoys from the King of Abyssinia, who had been kept under surveillance in Cairo for some time, recently managed to escape to the house of the British Consul. They were rearrested during the night by the Khedive. The continuation of the war with Abyssinia is now certain. A correspondent of the London Standard, at Constantinople, telegraphed the following on the 12th: "I learn from undoubted authority that the conference will certainly result in peace, a mode of satisfying all just demands and providing sufficient guarantees having been found."

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

### Debate on the Sherman Report.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, to which was referred the motion to print the depositions accompanying the communication of the Hon. John Sherman, and others, to the President in regard to the late election in Louisiana, reported in favor of printing all the depositions.

Mr. Sanbury, a member of the Committee on Printing, dissented from the report of the majority, and said he could not give his consent to publishing such matter. He honestly believed that all these ex parte statements should not be distributed to the public as testimony.

Mr. McDonald said he was willing to print all the testimony on both sides bearing on the late election in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the address of the Democratic Committee which attended the sessions of the Returning Board in New Orleans, to the effect that the Tilden Electors had a majority of the votes in Louisiana, and also from the preamble of the report made to the House of Representatives by a committee of that body on the 23d of February, 1875, in regard to elections in that State.

Mr. Sherman, in reply to a question of Mr. Merrimon, said there were three classes of testimony presented with the communication. First, oral testimony taken before the Returning Board, and the proceedings of the board; second, statements of Supervisors of Election and affidavits sworn to by them; third, testimony taken according to the laws of Louisiana on interrogatories and cross-interrogatories.

Mr. Eaton opposed the printing of the documents because they were not brought here by action of the Senate. Proper testimony in regard to the election in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana would be taken both by the Senate and House of Representatives, and that should be printed, not this partisan matter.

Mr. Thurman said he did not object to the printing of these papers because he wanted to suppress the publication of any facts, but he did not want public opinion to be forestalled by a premature publication of part of the facts. If this matter should be delayed till all the testimony was fully produced, as it would be shortly, he would not object to the publication. He commented on the action of the Louisiana Returning Board, and said this was the third time that board has set aside the will of that State. Now the matter concerned not the State of Louisiana alone, but the whole republic, and he (Thurman) wanted to scrutinize the testimony upon which this extraordinary result had been reached by the board. If his colleague (Sherman) had stated the acts of the Returning Board so far as he knows, then he (Sherman) had not said anything in regard to the secret sessions of that board. The country wanted to know what the secret resolutions of that board were by which an apparent majority of 7,000 for Tilden was converted into a majority of 3,000 for Hayes and Wheeler. This was done in secrecy, and the worst kind of secrecy. The vacancy in the board was never filled, and the reason of this was that the board could not agree upon a man. Not one of the 83,000 men in Louisiana who voted for Tilden could be named. The very thing on its face showed a determined purpose to do wrong. Had there been a Democrat on the board he could have seen what was done in secret. All the whitewashing in the world cannot wipe out or hide the guilt. The majority in the Senate might make efforts to forestall public opinion by distributing this testimony, but it would go to the country stamped with the stigma of being a one-sided statement. He protested against the publication of the statements in the name of fair play. He hoped they would be allowed to lay upon the table until the other side should be heard from; then print all.

Mr. Morton said the Senate had a singular spectacle here in the denunciation of the Returning Board of Louisiana for fraud, while at the same time resistance was made to laying before the country the evidence upon which the action of that board was based. The Democratic Committee in New Orleans was invited by the Republican committee to publish the testimony taken by it, together with that taken by the Republicans. But the Democrats were not willing to make public their case as it was before the board. They wanted to wait to get more testimony, and thus make a case which

was not before the board. They thus confessed that they were not satisfied with their case, but wanted to make a new one. This free denunciation of the Returning Board was unfair. If the board acted unfairly let the Democrats bring forward their evidence to that effect. He was not afraid of testimony. The more the better.

Mr. Thurman said he did not know why the Democratic committee in New Orleans declined to furnish their testimony to the Republican committee, but had been a member of the Democratic committee he would have refused to furnish the testimony, and he thought the committee acted fairly in refusing to furnish the Republicans with their testimony. His colleague (Sherman) and comrades went to New Orleans at the request of the President. They did not ask the Democratic committee to join them in making a report to the President, but asked that the Democratic testimony be placed in their hands, that they (five Republican gentlemen) might make up a verdict to send to the President, which constituted the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) and his four associates in New Orleans the sole judges in this case. There never was a time in all the history of this nation when the forms of government and constitution were put to a severer test than now, and everything done by Congress should set an example to the people of coolness.

Mr. Morton said that all the ingenuity that could be brought to bear on the other side could not change the dilemma in which the Democrats were placed. When the Republican committee in New Orleans offered to lay the whole testimony of both sides before the country the Democrats declined to furnish their side, and when the Republicans came forward to publish what they had, they were asked by the Democrats not to do so.

Mr. Sherman defended the action of the committee with which he acted, and said the committee presented every particle of testimony they could get. They tried to get it all on both sides, but could not do so. He argued that it was on the testimony now before the Senate that the decision of the Returning Board was made.

Mr. Thurman said it was upon one side of the case that the Returning Board rendered its decision and reversed a popular majority of 7,000. Where was the statute which authorized the committee which visited New Orleans to report to the President? The members of that committee were public officers. The President invited none but members of his own party to serve on the committee. The attempt to put the garment of office on this thing would not do.

Mr. Edmunds said the third section of the second article of the constitution of the United States authorized the President to transmit to Congress from time to time information as to the safety of the Union. He was commanded to perform that duty, and bound to obey it. The President, to obtain information from one of the States of the Union, invited certain citizens to go there to get such information, and after he had obtained it to communicate it to Congress, as he believed it was of a character to justify him in transmitting it to Congress. He argued that it never had, in the history of the Government, been unusual to print information sent in by the President.

Mr. Bayard said it was usual to print documents sent to the Senate by the President, but these papers were not official, and did not pretend to be official. They were not accompanied by any recommendation of the President calling for the action of Congress. The office of President of the United States no more connected him with the election in any State than the office of Senator connected him with such election. Therefore the whole action of the President in sending a committee to New Orleans was without warrant of law. If the two committees in New Orleans had co-operated and destroyed the partisan features, there would have been a combined scrutiny of the count, and the country would have had at least an attempt to agree upon the law and the facts. If there should be a delay until the testimony of the other side was presented, so that both might be printed and go out together, he would not object. He desired every fact made public in the Louisiana case. In the position in which the Senate was now placed, there must be no shuffling, but every Senator must stand upon the rock of the law and truth.

### Regular Proceedings.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.—Senate.—Mr. Withers called up his resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate under what authority and for what purpose troops were sent to Petersburg, Va., on the day of the recent election. After a long debate, participated in by Messrs. Withers, Thurman, Morton, Edmunds, and Logan, the resolution was adopted in a slightly modified form. The Chair laid before the Senate a Message from the President of the United States inclosing the report of Senator Sherman and other members of the committee which visited New Orleans, together with accompanying testimony in regard to the recent election in Louisiana, and moved that it be printed and lie on the table. A lengthy debate followed, the Democratic Senators objecting to printing the communication of the committee and the accompanying affidavits. Edmunds moved to take up the joint resolution of which he gave notice yesterday, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States in relation to counting the electoral vote. Merrimon objected and read the 21st joint rule, requiring that bills, resolutions, etc., not acted upon at the close of the first session of a Congress shall be taken up and acted upon at the beginning of the second session, as if no adjournment had taken place. He raised the point of order that as the joint rules were in force unfinished business from the last session should be taken up. The Chair overruled the point of order, and decided that the joint rules in Louisiana, and proceeded to address the Senate, but soon yielded for a motion to adjourn, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President transmitting a letter accompanied by the testimony addressed to him by Hon. John Sherman and other distinguished citizens in regard to the canvases of the vote for electors in Louisiana. The Speaker, after a review of the rule on the subject, decided that the paper in question was in the nature of information and a step toward correct legislation, and that therefore it must be read. The Clerk thereupon proceeded with the reading of the paper. When it was finished, Mr. Wood, of New York, rose and expressed surprise at such a Message having been sent by the President. He regarded it as most extraordinary and unprecedented, but remarked that this was a marvelous case in the history of the Government. He (Wood) took it that it was that the President should have transmitted in such an unauthorized way an unauthorized document of a mere partisan and ex parte character, and his first impulse had been to move that the communication be returned to the President. He should simply move that the Message of the President and the accompanying documents be laid on the table, desired to debate the subject. The motion, however, was undebatable, and it was adopted—yeas, 153; nays, 9; a party vote.

THURSDAY, Dec. 7.—Senate.—The Senate indulged in another long political debate on the proposition to print the President's special Message and the accompanying report of the Republican Visiting Committee to Louisiana. Mr. Thurman led the debate on the Democratic side, and was answered by Messrs. Morton and Sherman. It was finally decided, 40 to 13, to print all the depositions accompanying the report. Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, offered a resolution that the Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to investigate the facts in connection with the Governor and Secretary of State of Oregon in giving a certificate of election to one of the Tilden electoral candidates. Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to restrain unauthorized persons from assuming to act as electors for President and Vice President. Mr. Paddock introduced a bill for the free distribution of public documents printed or ordered to be printed. Mr. Cameron (Wis.) introduced a bill concerning commerce and navigation, and the regulation of steam vessels and sailing vessels.

House.—Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, introduced a joint resolution providing for the appointment

of a committee of five members and five Senators to decide upon some rules governing the counting of the electoral vote, so as to prevent any trouble. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Pension bill was reported to the House. It appropriates about \$28,000,000, or some \$2,000,000 less than last year. Frye presented a protest of the Colorado Legislature against the refusal of the House to admit to his seat the member-elect from that State. Referred. Wood (N. Y.) asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for copies of all orders and directions emanating from him, or from any of the executive departments of the Government, to any military or civil officer with regard to services of the army in Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida. Kansas objected.

FRIDAY, Dec. 8.—Senate.—Edmunds moved to take up the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States in regard to the count of the electoral vote by the Supreme Court. Merrimon objected, and read the 21st joint rule, providing that unfinished business left over from one session shall not be taken up for action until the lapse of six days of the beginning of the subsequent session. He made a point of order that under that rule the joint resolution could not be considered now. The Chair (Ferry) overruled the point, and announced that the joint rules were not in force. After considerable discussion the Chair was sustained, only four votes being recorded in the negative, namely: Maxey, Merrimon, Whyte, Withers—all of them Southern Senators.

House.—The House passed Mr. Hewitt's resolution calling upon the President for information regarding the use of troops in the Southern States. Baker (Ind.) introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the constitution, forbidding the assumption or payment of any claims for loss or damage growing out of the loss or destruction of property during the late rebellion. The Pension Appropriation bill was passed. Wood (N. Y.) called up his resolution calling on the President for copies of the instructions sent to, and the reports received from the military officers in the South since August. Lehigh (Ill.) offered the following resolution: "Whereas, Serious differences of opinion may arise between members of the two houses of Congress as to their jurisdiction and powers in joint session in counting the electoral vote, and the questions involved being questions of law, 'Resolved, That the Senate be requested to appoint a committee to act with a committee of five to be appointed by the Speaker of the House in presenting to the Supreme Court questions as either of crisis, and asking the members of the Supreme Court to give Congress an opinion thereon.'"

MONDAY, Dec. 11.—Senate.—Edmunds called up his proposed amendment to the constitution, providing that the Supreme Court shall open and count the electoral votes. Morton signified his opposition to this amendment, regarding it as dangerous. The matter was discussed at length by Frelinghuysen, Edmunds, Merrimon, and Morton. Merrimon gave notice of an amendment he would offer so as to prevent any Justice of the Supreme Court from being appointed to any office under the United States, and also ineligibility to be elected President or Vice President until the expiration of four years next after he shall have ceased to be such Justice. Ordered printed. Bayard offered a resolution calling upon the Attorney General for a statement of the number of Deputy United States Marshals employed throughout the country at the recent election. Laid over. Sherman presented a petition from Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, asking redress of his political disabilities. Referred. A bill appropriating \$26,000 to defray the expenses of the Southern Investigating Committee was passed. Boggs, of Missouri, presented the report of the Democratic committee which attended the sessions of the Louisiana Returning Board, and moved that it be printed. Objection was made by several Senators on the Republican side, on the ground that the paper was not addressed to the Senate, and to print it would be a violation of the rules. After debate, it was decided that Messrs. Boggs, Stevenson and McDonald should prepare a memorial, making the paper a part thereof, and it could then be printed. Mitchell, of Oregon, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported favorably on the resolution authorizing an investigation as to the eligibility of Watts to the Oregon electoral college. Cameron (Wis.) introduced a bill to provide for the redemption of greenbacks.

House.—The Speaker announced the appointment of Clymer, of Pennsylvania, to fill a vacancy in the Committee on Appropriations, caused by Randall retiring. The Chairmanship of the committee remains with Holman. Under the call of States for the introduction of bills, their reading in full was required by the Republicans, so as to consume the morning hour, and leave no time for the call of the States for resolutions. By the following new bills were introduced: By Cox, to regulate the compensation of letter-carriers; by Cannon, to promote commerce and cheaper railroad transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and the West, by chartering the American Midland Railway Company; by Glover, for the protection of the States against domestic violence; Mr. Manning called the roll, and the House passed on the resolution reciting the eloquent passage of J. Madison Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, in the report of Senator Sherman and others to the President, and requesting the President to furnish from the War Department copies of all reports, orders, correspondence, etc., connected with the removal of Wells from the Governorship of Louisiana by Gen. Sheridan in 1867. Lost—yeas 141, nays 81—not two-thirds in the affirmative. Spencer moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether intimidation has been practiced on Government employees during the late election to compel such employees to contribute to the election fund of any political party, and what legislation is needed to abate the evil. Lost—yeas 134, nays 74, not two-thirds.

## THE MARKETS.

### NEW YORK.

BECKES	7 00	@ 11 00
HOGS	5 75	@ 6 35
COTTON	12 1/2	@ 12 1/2
WHEAT—No. 1	5 10	@ 5 10
WHEAT—No. 2	5 00	@ 5 00
CORN—Western Mixed	54	@ 60
OATS—No. 2	40	@ 44
RYE—Western	83	@ 83 1/2
PORK—New Mess	16 75	@ 17 00
LARD—Steam	10 1/2	@ 10 1/2

### CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 35
Choice Native	4 40	@ 4 80
Cows and Heifers	3 75	@ 4 00
Good Second-class Steers	3 75	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	4 25	@ 4 50
HOGS—Live	4 50	@ 5 15
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 75	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring E	5 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring, New	1 16 1/2	@ 1 17
CORN—No. 2	1 09	@ 1 10
OATS—No. 2	72	@ 73
RYE—No. 2	72	@ 73
BARLEY—No. 2, New	63	@ 64
BUTTER—Creamery	33	@ 35
EGGS—Fresh	23	@ 24
PORK—Mess	16 25	@ 16 50
LARD	9 1/2	@ 10

### MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 22	@ 1 23
WHEAT—No. 2	1 17	@ 1 18
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33
RYE	69	@ 70
BARLEY—No. 2	75	@ 76

### ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 31	@ 1 32
CORN—Western Mixed	43	@ 44
OATS—No. 2	72	@ 73
RYE	72	@ 73 1/2
PORK—Mess	16 00	@ 16 25
LARD	9 1/2	@ 10
HOGS	5 60	@ 5 15
CATTLE	2 50	@ 4 75

### CINCINNATI.

CORN	1 35	@ 1 45
WHEAT	45	@ 46
OATS	30	@ 38
RYE	79	@ 80
PORK—Mess	15 10	@ 15 25
LARD	10	@ 10 1/2

### DETROIT.

FLOUR—Medium	5 83	@ 6 40
WHEAT—White	1 22	@ 1 42
CORN—No. 2	50	@ 52
OATS—Mixed	38	@ 41
RYE	51	@ 55
PORK—Mess	16 40	@ 16 75

### EAST LIBERTY, PA.

HOGS—Yorkers	5 55	@ 5 75
Philadelphia	5 65	@ 6 00
CATTLE—Best	5 25	@ 5 50
Medium	4 25	@ 5 00
SHEEP	4 00	@ 5 50



## APPALLING DISASTER.

**Destruction by Fire of a Brooklyn Theater—A Panic, During Which 350 Persons Perish—Details of the Terrible Calamity.**

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Theater was destroyed by fire on the night of the 5th inst., and about 350 people perished in the flames. Dispatches from New York give the following details of the awful calamity:

The fire originated on the stage at 11:30 p. m., when the company was about half through with the last act of the "Two Orphans." The fire spread with lightning rapidity, and burst out through the door on Washington street. The panic and confusion among the audience were terrible.

The fire originated in the flies, which, blazing, fell on the top of the scenery. One of the actresses came to the front of the stage and said: "A small accident has occurred, but don't be alarmed. Only a piece of fly is on fire." On the mention of "fire" the audience rose to their feet and made a wild rush for the doors. The smoke soon became suffocating, and women fell fainting in the aisles, and were trampled over. Numbers jumped out of the windows and were seriously injured. It is thought that not less than 350 persons were killed in the rush to the exit or burned to death, being unable to escape.

The fire broke out during the performance of the last scene of the "Two Orphans," in which Miss Claxton, who plays the part of the heroine, lies on the boat-house floor. In five minutes more the audience would have been dismissed, and there would have been nothing more serious to record than the destruction of property.

The house was about two-thirds filled, those below sitting well forward toward the stage. For those in the family circle, dress circle, and galleries there was no way of escape, except by Washington street.

The panic-stricken people rushed pell-mell toward and down the stairways. The main exit became immediately choked up, and a scene of terror, confusion, and distress ensued which beggars description.

Just above the landing-place of the stairway, a woman in the crush had her foot pushed between the balusters and fell. The crowd behind, forced forward by the terrified people still further behind, fell over and piled on top of each other four and five feet deep.

The police from the station-house, next door, were promptly at the scene, but, owing to the manner in which the people were piled upon top of each other and massed together, they could extricate comparatively few, and these were all bruised, bleeding and maimed.

Kate Claxton, at the preliminary inquiry of the Fire Marshal, said: "At the beginning of the last act, just as the curtain went up, I heard a rumbling noise on the stage, and two minutes after I saw flames. The fire seemed to be all on the stage. Mrs. Farren, myself, Mr. Studley and Mr. Murdoch were on the stage at this time. We four remained there and endeavored as best we could to quiet the audience and prevent a panic. I said to people: 'Be quiet, we are between you and the fire. The front door is open and the passages are clear. Not one of the audience jumped on the stage. Flames were then coming down on us. I ran out and jumped over several people. Mr. H. S. Murdoch, after endeavoring to calm the fears of the panic-stricken people, went to his dressing-room to get his clothing, and must have been suffocated.'

J. W. Thorp, the stage manager, states that the fire occurred in this wise: A drop was ignited from a border light by some means inexplicable, as one was guarded from the other. He immediately directed Stage Carpenter Weaver and two supernumeraries to endeavor to extinguish the flames, but the difficulty was to reach the part on fire. The stage carpenter, with the supernumeraries, essayed to effect that object by lowering the drop, and in so doing added fuel to the flames. The scene, the last in the play, embraced a ceiling apartment, and the instant that the burning drop came in contact with the inflammable ceiling, it seemed to spread the existing flames. In a flash, as though powder had previously been scattered about the scenery, the entire properties were in a blaze. The usual avenues of escape were thus summarily closed at the rear, and an exit, if at all possible, had to be made by way of the box entrance. All, except perhaps one or two, thus escaped.

A later dispatch from New York gives the following additional details: Horror upon horror accumulated as the day advanced. Corpses after corpses, charred and blackened, were passed out, and still the pile of bodies in the cellar did not seem to diminish. As the number mounted to 150 and 160, the belief that the number would reach 200 grew into a certainty, and, finally, at 4:30, the 200th body was removed. Some were found with limbs and hands burned off, and nothing left but a ghastly, blackened trunk.

At 5 o'clock the number had reached 220. Twenty bodies were taken out in half an hour. A look into the pit at this time still showed a considerable pile of corpses lying crosswise, like sticks of wood, and there were apparently still fifty or sixty corpses remaining. This was in the cellar under the inner vestibule, from where all the bodies taken out to-day were removed. They lay in a pile, apparently where they had been pitched into the cellar when the floor and stairway gave way. As night approached, two calcium lights were placed in position, and the work of removing the ghastly forms of the dead (made more so by the light) was continued. They were under the galleries, but no estimate could be made of the number. The charred remains of the victims were taken out in front and rear of the theater and rapidly loaded in boxes, and placed upon the undertakers' wagons. Still the pile of bodies in the cellar did not seem to diminish.

At a late hour to-night 285 bodies have been recovered.

The city authorities were in session to-day to make arrangements for interment in Greenwood Cemetery of the dead not identified.

The Times says that Fire Marshal Keady, who has made an exhaustive examination of the circumstances attending the fire, is of opinion that at least 350 persons perished in the flames.

**Further Particulars—Heartrending Scenes and Incidents—Deaths' Convulsions.**

[New York Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

A medical gentleman stated that the position of nearly all the bodies indicated that a mighty struggle was going on when death overtook them. Arms were flexed and hands clenched in the act of pushing. Knees were bent and legs drawn up as though fighting off some advancing, overpowering foe. Whether this was caused by the pressure of the crowd, or falling debris, or even the heat of the flames, could not be told. It was the general opinion, nevertheless, that some portion of the building gave way, precipitating the crowd into the flames below. The rapid fall of the roof that followed buried those who escaped the other catastrophe.

A young man named Dietz was identified by his sister and a friend, who, in discovering that it was the body they were in search of, were so overcome that it was all the authorities could do to keep them from falling on and embracing the corpse. The sister stood near it crying, and giving vent to such exclamations as, "Poor Abe! Oh, if mother could only stand this blow!"

The body of one young man was discovered by his sister, who, casting one glance at what was left of his coat, gave a cry of "My Tom!" and fell fainting in the arms of her father, and was carried insensible to the street. It was afterward found that this young man was the only support of his mother and sister, his father being a drunkard, who had not con-

tributed toward the support of his family for two or three years.

A dense crowd filled the streets in the vicinity of the place of the disaster. The crowd was so great that it was almost an impossibility for those who were permitted to enter the line to make their way through it. All classes of people composed the assemblage—women and children as well as men—all drawn to the spot by the excitement.

Most of the buildings opposite the theater run through from street to street, and the windows of all of them were crowded with spectators, principally women. A temporary wooden inclined plane was built from the horrible pit in which most of the bodies were found. Along this they were carried in boxes covered with blankets. They were then placed in the undertakers' wagons, which were in waiting to carry them to the morgue. The wagons of all the undertakers in Brooklyn were in use, and were drawn up in line along the edge of the sidewalk. One after another of them was backed up to the theatre door to receive the boxes containing the dead. At intervals of a few minutes several men would emerge from the door carrying a coffin-shaped, leaden-lined box, covered with a blanket to conceal the ghastly spectacle presented by the charred and blackened corpses. The blanket outlined the deformed and shapeless mass. A hand or foot protruded above the box, and in some cases bodies were stiffened in almost sitting posture, and, as the wagons were driven rapidly up the street, their heads nodded to and fro beneath the blankets, or protruding limbs quivered horribly.

The sight caused many strong men to turn away from the spot with tearful eyes.

Miss Kate Claxton said that, at the time the fire broke out, she was reclining on a mattress on the stage at the opening of the first scene of the last act of the "Two Orphans." She was lying without a pillow, face upward, with her eyes closed, but, hearing the confusion, she partially opened her eyes, and could see, through the canvas cover of the house represented on the stage, the flames above. The scene proceeded with the knowledge on the part of the actors that there was a fire on the stage, but all were hoping that it would be extinguished. The actors on the stage at the beginning of the act were Miss Claxton and Mr. Murdoch. Mrs. Farren and Mr. Studley also took their parts soon after, and the scene was about half-played when the scenery was seen to be in flames. The people in the parquette also became alarmed at the confusion on the stage and the fire, which was now plainly seen. The four actors ranged themselves in a line across the stage close to the footlights, and as far as possible from the flames in the rear. Mr. Studley begged the audience to be quiet, saying that there was no cause for alarm. Miss Claxton cleared her throat and shouted: "Will the people keep their seats? We are between you and the flames, and we will be burned first. Will the people in the front seats sit down?" Miss Claxton is of the opinion that, had not the actors remained firm in a line across the front of the stage, the people would have leaped upon the stage and attempted to escape by the rear, where the flames were raging. In a moment or two, however, the alarm seized upon the people in the balcony and gallery, and a rush was then made for the doors.

## Wedding Anniversaries.

Fashion has established a custom, of late years, of celebrating certain anniversaries of the marriage, these being named as follows:

The celebration at the expiration of the first year is called the cotton wedding; at two years comes the paper; at three the leather; at the close of five years comes the wooden; at the seventh anniversary the friends assemble at the wooden, and at ten comes the tin. At twelve years the silk and fine linen; at fifteen the crystal wedding. At twenty the friends gather with their china, and at twenty-five the married couple that have been true to their vows for a quarter of a century are rewarded with silver gifts. From this time forward the tokens of esteem become rapidly more valuable. When the thirtieth anniversary is reached they are presented with pearls; at the fortieth comes the rubies; and at the fiftieth occurs the glorious golden wedding. Beyond that time the aged couple are allowed to enjoy their many gifts in peace. If, however, by any possibility they reach the seventy-fifth anniversary, they are presented with the rarest gifts to be obtained, at the celebration of their diamond wedding.

In issuing the invitations for celebrating these anniversaries, it is customary to print them on a material emblematic of the occasion. Thus thin wood, leather, cloth, tin-foil, silk, silver, and gold paper, and other materials are brought into use.

Of course, those who accept such invitations, and partake of the hospitalities of the host and hostess, are expected to contribute to the collection of gifts that will grace the occasion.

## A Favorite Pool for English Suicides.

Some remarkable statements were made at an inquest held at Bury, in Lancashire, on Saturday, respecting a mill-stream lodge known as "Old Charley's lodge," or "The Hatter's cemetery," in which a young woman aged 19 drowned herself. The lodge, it seems, is in the midst of a thickly-populated neighborhood, and is not protected by any fence. The water being warm, it offers unusual temptation to suicide, and, owing to its unguarded condition, it is also the scene of many fatal accidents to young children, who fall into it while playing on the banks. The coroner said he considered it "a public scandal" that "Old Charley's lodge" was not fenced off in some way. He had himself held inquests on the bodies of from fifteen to twenty persons who had met with their deaths in that lodge, and he understood that altogether upward of fifty bodies had been taken out of it. He did not think that there was another place in the kingdom to equal it. This is a mistake. The ponds on Hampton Heath claim to have destroyed more human life than any other piece of water of similar size in Great Britain, and the number of bodies taken out of them is almost beyond calculation. "Old Charley's lodge" is, however, beyond a doubt, a most deadly pool, and a police constable present at the inquest stated that it was a common saying in the borough, "I'll go to Old Charley's lodge," or, "Go to Old Charley's lodge," the first being an expression of despair, the second of brutality. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CORNUCOPUS is the Latin for tight boots.

## LAST OF THE BIG SHOW.

**Sale of the Exhibition Buildings—A Lay-out of \$2,500,000 Bringing Returns at Auction of Only \$296,160.**

[Philadelphia Cor. New York Tribune.] Probably the largest sale of property ever held in a single day took place to-day on the Centennial grounds, when the twenty-four buildings belonging to the Board of Finance and a dozen structures of varying dimensions belonging to individuals or firms, were exposed at public auction. The total cost value of the property offered for sale was estimated in round figures at \$2,500,000, and the actual figures realized from the sale were \$296,160. Machinery hall, Horticultural hall and Memorial hall, not being in the list of properties owned by the Finance Board, were not included in the list.

The sale began with the Main building, in which the gas-pipes, elevators, and other personal property were reserved from the sale, while the chandeliers were included. The building cost about \$1,600,000. The only bids for it were one of \$200,000, by R. J. Dobbins, and one of \$250,000, by John S. Morton, Esq., who made the bid on behalf of the Permanent Exhibition Company. It was knocked down to Mr. Morton, amid the general applause of the audience.

The two Mineral annexes, which cost together over \$19,000, were next offered, with the privilege of taking one or both. The successful bidder was Mr. William King, of Philadelphia, an oil merchant, to whom both the buildings were knocked down—the larger at \$600 and the smaller at \$400.

The Carriage building was then put up. It cost about \$55,000, and the terms of sale require its removal before the 1st of April. The first bid was one of \$1,000, and from this start the bidding ran up rapidly to \$4,100, at which sum it went to Mr. James C. Adams, for Richard J. Dobbins, Esq.

Photographic hall, which is to be removed by March 1, and for the construction of which between \$22,000 and \$23,000 was expended, was the next on the list of sales. In answer to a question as to who would bear the loss in case of fire between the time of purchase and removal of any of the buildings, Mr. Welsh replied: "I guess we will have to assume that risk." The building was then disposed of at \$1,000 to Mr. Crous, of Reading, Pa.

The Art Gallery annex, which cost \$110,000, was next offered for sale. The first bid of Mr. R. J. Dobbins of \$1,600 appeared for a time to have no second, but finally rose to \$3,050, and at this sum was knocked down to A. P. Bil-yew & Son, builders, of Philadelphia.

Judges hall, which cost \$30,000, was sold for \$1,500 to John S. Morton, Esq., for the International Exhibition Company. The gas fixtures of the building, according to an estimate by Mr. Welsh during the bidding, were worth \$1,500. The building will probably be retained in its present position, the purchasers having until May 1 to make any necessary arrangements. The list of buildings offered was then proceeded with and disposed of at the rates and to the purchasers named as follows:

The Medical Department building for \$300, to Henry H. Yard, of Ocean Beach, N. J., dealer in real estate.

The Department of Public Comfort building, which cost \$22,000, for \$1,000, to James and John Hunter, of Philadelphia.

The Shoe and Leather building, costing \$30,750, was disposed of for \$3,000 to R. J. Dobbins.

The Centennial Guard Reserve building, a small frame 20x30 feet, which cost \$500, sold for \$155.

The British boiler-house, costing \$15,396, sold for \$100 to R. J. Dobbins.

The Corliss boiler-house, costing \$20,976, and containing 8,125 cubic feet of masonry, 243,450 bricks, and 25,000 pounds of iron, was sold for \$1,400 to John Welsh, for either Fairmount Park or the Franklin Institute.

Boiler-house No. 3 and machine shop, costing \$39,700, were sold for \$2,200 to Frank H. Ward, Philadelphia.

Boiler-house No. 4, costing \$24,000, was sold for \$1,400 to John Shedrick & Sons, Philadelphia.

The saw-mill and boiler-house No. 5, costing \$12,000, were sold for \$1,275 to Lewis Haehtlen, Philadelphia.

Boiler-house No. 6, costing \$3,131, was sold for \$300 to Andrew Watson, Philadelphia.

The Music pavilion brought \$100.

The Wagon annex was sold for \$850 to Samuel A. Simes, Treasurer Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company.

Agricultural hall boiler-house was sold for \$250 to R. J. Dobbins.

The annex to Horticultural hall was sold for \$600 to John Welsh.

Agricultural hall, covering ten acres, and costing \$275,000, was bid for at one time at a lively rate by Messrs. Allison and Dobbins, the effect of the brief rivalry being to increase the price some \$4,000. It was finally knocked down to R. J. Dobbins for \$13,100.

The Pomological building, which cost \$19,000, was sold for \$1,250 to R. J. Dobbins.

The Butter and Cheese building, which cost about \$15,000, brought \$1,100. The owner proposes to take it to Asbury Park, N. J.

The Centennial National Bank, with stationary counters, vaults, etc., included, which cost \$7,000, went for \$600, and will be taken to Ocean Grove, N. J.

The Grand American Restaurant, 273 by 138 feet in size, which cost over \$30,000, and which, according to the statement of the auctioneer, the architect had offered to take down, remove, and erect for less than \$7,000, sold for \$1,100 to W. E. Baker, of Boston, and will be taken to Ridge Hill farm, Wellesley, Mass.

Cook's "World's Ticket Office," which cost over \$6,000, sold for \$525.

The Liberty Stove works went to J.

O. Shaw, of New York, for \$325. The purchaser intends to remove the building to his farm at Bound Brook, N. J.

The Averill Chemical Paint Company's pavilion sold for \$550.

The Boston Daily Advertiser building went for \$160. Rowell's Newspaper pavilion sold for \$520.

The Pennsylvania Educational hall, costing \$12,000, went for \$900 to James A. Bradley, and is to be taken to Asbury Park.

The British police barracks went for \$650.

The British workmen's headquarters for \$425.

The Turkish cafe, costing \$4,000, for \$250.

Two of the eight cigar pavilions offered brought \$40, cash, apiece, the remainder not being disposed of.

At the close of the sale it was announced that another sale would soon be held of all gates, fences, and movable property to be removed from the grounds.

## Moon's Stroke.

An Indian correspondent writes to *Nature*: "There is a popular belief that it is dangerous to sleep in full moonshine, as it is supposed to produce some injurious effect called moonstroke. A clear sky admits of rapid radiation, and any person exposed to such radiation is sure to be chilled by rapid loss of heat. There is reason to believe that under the circumstances paralysis of one side of the face is likely to occur from chill, as one side of the face is more likely to be exposed to rapid radiation and consequent loss of its heat. The chill is more likely to occur when the sky is perfectly clear and in a full moon. I have often slept in the open air in India on a clear summer night when there was no moon, and although the first part of the night may have been hot, yet toward 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning the chill has been so great that I have often been awakened by an ache in the forehead, which I have as often counteracted by wrapping a handkerchief around my head and drawing the blanket over my face. As the chill is likely to be greatest on a very clear night, and the clearest nights are likely to be those on which there is a bright moonshine, it is very possible that neuralgia, paralysis, or some other similar injury, caused by sleeping in the open air, has been attributed to the moon, when the proximate cause may really have been the chill."

## Christmas and the Jews.

The *Jewish Messenger* opposes the celebration of Christmas by Israelites. It says: "Without saying a word in disparagement of a festival that has such holy and sweet recollections for Christians, and a ceremony that is innocent in itself, and gives great pleasure to young and old, we simply ask, is it consistent for would-be liberal Jews, who have pews in a temple and family plots in a Jewish cemetery, who fall in a rage when they notice the Jews aspersed in the press—and who probably object to their daughters and sons visiting frequently among Christians—to neglect Jewish festivals and ceremonies having a biblical origin, and indulge in Christmas, that is distinctively anti-Jewish? To remember the exodus from Egypt by eating unleavened bread is barbarous, of course; but they will keep a day whose origin is problematical, just because Christians keep it. To celebrate the giving of the law by a display of flowers in home and synagogue is antiquated; but these Jews will walk Fifth avenue on Easter Sunday with violets in their coat lapel, because it is the fashion among young Christians so to act. Chanuca lights are to be tabooed, but Christmas trees are fully in order."

## Payne's Flame.

It is not perhaps generally known, says the *St. Louis Republican*, that the author of "Home, Sweet Home," was madly in love with Miss Maria Mayo, of Richmond, Va., afterward Mrs. Gen. Winfield Scott. Miss Mayo was a famous belle, and as remarkable for her wit as for her beauty. Poor Payne was not the only one who had laid his heart at her feet and had to take it up again; but he probably suffered more from his disappointment than the rest of the rejected lovers. When all hope of winning the fair prize was abandoned, he went abroad never to return; and there is no doubt that the corroding sorrow hastened him to the grave he found in a foreign land. The tradition in Richmond is that Scott addressed Miss Mayo when he was only a Captain in the army, and received a prompt dismissal. He repeated the experiment when a Major, but with no better success. The third time he proposed he wore the epaulettes of a General, and then was accepted. A friend of the lady asked her why she changed her mind. The reply was, "In my estimation there is a vast difference between Captain or even Major Scott and General Scott."

## An Unfortunate Wise Man.

A gentleman made application for a school in Maine, and presented himself to the board for examination as to his qualifications. Arithmetical questions were proposed. The teacher stumbled and halted, but finally made out to cipher out the answers. Said the committeeman: "Can you locate Boston?" He answered: "I know all about it, probably, just as well as you do; have heard of the place several times, but can't, somehow or other, seem to locate it." With a view to helping him out, the committeeman said: "It is the capital of some State, is it not?" "Yes; I believe it is." "What State?" "Well, I know, probably, as well as you do, what State Boston is the capital of, but, you see, I haven't got the flow of language to express it." —*New English Journal of Education.*

## A COLORADO HEROINE.

**An Affecting Story of Frontier Life. Mrs. Ostrom's Mournful Bivouac in the Rocky Mountains.**

[From the New York World.]

On Friday night of last week, in one of the small parks of Colorado, lying among the mountains on the North Platte, there was a curious scene. There in a place fifteen miles away from the nearest neighbor sat a woman, surrounded by her family of seven children, and watching the dead body of her husband. A large fire which she and her oldest boy, a lad of 14, had built, threw a ghastly glare over the lonely landscape. The broad sky above, and the huge hills around made more intense the sense of desolation and the littleness of humanity, and the murmur of the stream near by and the bark of the fox in the distance were the only utterances of solitude to grief. This woman's story, as told in the *Denver Tribune*, is one of the most affecting in the strange annals of American pioneer adventure. Her husband, W. H. Ostrom, had come to Colorado from Alabama, and, on account of the depredations of the grasshoppers had not been very prosperous. He had prepared a new home for his family in a park on the North Platte, and set out that morning from Pine Grove gulch for the journey of twenty miles, in a Western wagon drawn by a team of mules, and loaded with his household and his household goods. Toward evening, as he was crossing a small stream at a rough part of the road, one of the mules shied, and the wagon was overturned. It is probable that Ostrom was walking beside it, and flung himself in the way to try and save his wife and children. They were thrown violently out and he was caught under the overturned wagon and borne to the ground with the cross-bar of the wagon-bed across him and a weight of 1,500 pounds crushing him. His terrified wife found him lying in this way, cool and considerate, but very pale. He directed her in her vain efforts to pry the wagon over, and died within five minutes, even while assuring her that he was not dangerously hurt. The oldest boy was on foot, driving a cow, and came up only in time to join his mother in her attempts to release his father's dead body. With true pioneer readiness and sternness the team was unhitched and put to drag off the wagon, the corpse was rolled in a sheet, a fire was built, the mules were corralled, and the widow and orphans sat down in their dismal bivouac. Even when death comes by slow approaches and with fair warning, where the care of anxious friends and the comforts of civilized life mitigate suffering, the loss of a husband and father is a calamity that evokes our sympathy for the afflicted. It is a grief that no condolences can soften, no wealth alleviate, no companionship render endurable. It would be useless, therefore, to dwell upon the terrors of death when it struck down the head of a family unexpectedly and violently in a Colorado wilderness, leaving a woman and children desolate, with darkness and the desert about them. We think a picture of this night-watch of Mrs. Ostrom would be as characteristic of a great phase of American life as any scene that the imagination could conceive of. In her bitter experience, giving us a glimpse of the sufferings of the women of the Western frontier, we have something to suggest the trials and labors of all that hardy generation which pushed slowly on from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, before whom the wilderness receded like the horizon. It is the fault of our time to underrate the rough virtues of the pioneers, and forget the value of their achievements. We are losing sight of the romantic and heroic aspects of their life, in the refinements and luxuries of our own. Her story should bring back old memories to those in the heart of civilization, and teach them what they cost. It was not by enchantment that the log cabin was changed to the brown-stone mansion, the homespun dresses to silk, the emigrant wagons to family carriages. The metamorphosis was rapid, but it was the result of the sacrifice and endeavor of ages heaped into a few years. The Colorado woman, sitting all night in her mournful bivouac, with her seven children around and the corpse of her husband just outside of the glare of the fire, stiffening in the frost—this penniless widow a rousing herself in the morning, taking the dead body on the wagon and retracing her steps toward civilization, is as distinct a type of American womanhood as the gayest lady that attends church in New York to-day. They have different missions; but neither of them should forget that they are sisters. —*N. Y. World.*

## The Minnesota Liquor Law.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has affirmed the constitutionality of that very excellent and wholesome law, passed in 1873, requiring each liquor-dealer in the State to pay \$10 annually for the establishment and maintenance of a State Asylum for Inebriates. Grounds for the asylum were long since located at the charming city of Rochester, and this decision of the Supreme Court removes the last remaining obstacle to the early erection of the necessary buildings.

THE *London Economist* notices as a remarkable fact that the American Government has, directly or indirectly, bought £200,000 of silver in the London market for the purpose of coining, and shows that the export of silver from the United States to England has steadily decreased since 1874.

SINGS LIKE A BIRD.—The delightful effects of this new principle, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules. As the saliva in the mouth acts on the Globule a gas is generated which soothes and heals irritation of the throat and lungs, makes the voice clear as a bird, cures Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Consumption. Trial Boxes, by mail, 25 cts. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut St. Louis.



THE VOTE OF THE ELECTORS.

What may be called the second stage in the American process of electing a president took place, on Wednesday. The electors bearing the certificates of the several state authorities met in their state capitols, and cast their votes for president and vice-president in accord with the party which nominated them. There was no one of Congressman Seelye's moral turn of mind and independent ways to put the peace of the country and the settlement of a difficult question above allegiance to party. Every elector voted straight. And as the Hayes and Wheeler electors in Louisiana and Florida had the certificates of the recognized state authorities, the republican candidates for president and vice-president received just the number (185) of electoral votes to give them, prima facie, the election.

Of course, nobody expects this result to be accepted by a large portion of those citizens who supported Hayes and Wheeler. There is no doubt that it is held by a great majority of the voters of the country as unjust, and, in a true sense, illegally obtained, by proceedings morally violent and revolutionary, and justifying, not for the sake of a party or a candidate, but for the cause of justice, for the sake of the country and for the safety of our republican institutions, an appeal to Congress for revision and reversal. As the basis of such an appeal, there will be contesting electoral votes sent up from Louisiana and Florida and also from South Carolina, but the main contest will be that of Louisiana, —though, with the evidence now before the country, the vote of Florida seems hardly less clearly unjust and fraudulent.

The whole winter in Congress will naturally be given up to this supreme question, and it will absorb and disturb the public mind of the country until it is finally settled. When and how this will be, no one can wisely say. The extreme party republicans will take the ground that the president of the Senate has supreme power in counting the electoral votes as sent up from the several States, and that he must and will recognize as the regular vote of each state that which is authenticated by the state government that is recognized by the national government. This rule would sustain the Hayes electors from the disputed states, and give Mr. Hayes the presidency. Whether the republican majority in the Senate will sustain their republican president (Mr. Ferry) in such action remains to be seen. It is against authority, against precedent, and against the recorded opinions of enough of the republican senators, added to the democrats to defeat it. It is certain that the democratic House of Representatives would not acquiesce in this view of the question. The extreme democratic doctrine now is that either branch can reject the vote of a state. But this, though it has republican precedent, is quite as doubtful, if not as dangerous, doctrine as the other one. Our judgment is that both should and will fall together; that neither the republican Senate will sustain the one, nor the democratic House the other.

What then? Either the two houses must concur in some disposition of the subject by accepting or rejecting such votes as will either secure an undisputed election or an undisputed no choice, in which latter case, of course, the House would proceed, under the constitutional provision, to elect Mr. Tilden. But if the two branches cannot agree upon either of these results, then there would seem to be a default of election, and such a vacancy as, under the constitution, must be filled by a new election, the president of the Senate acting as president of the government until that election is held and decided.

We believe this is Gov. Tilden's view of the probable course of things. It is certainly the most natural outcome of the present conflict of parties and opinions, and it may be described as the worst of the peaceful alternatives of the situation. Probably it will not be reached without Congress previously taking the judgment of the supreme court, that this is the effect of the non-agreement of the two houses upon either of the other results,—that is, the acceptance of votes enough to elect one of the two candidates, or the rejection of enough to defeat a choice. We dismiss the alternative of the Senate deciding that Hayes is elected, and the House that Tilden is, and the setting up of two presidents, and a possible appeal to arms for supremacy. We cannot believe that the American people will proceed to such absurd and wicked extremities, when other and more sensible and more peaceful remedies are at hand.

The situation is certainly very grave and distressing. We wish we could believe that Gov. Hayes is entitled to the 185 electoral votes that he received on Wednesday. We have faith that he would prove a most excellent president, and advance the country in peace, reform and prosperity. But, with the evidence now before the public, it is impossible for the non-partisan mind to believe he is the rightful choice, by the processes of law, of the American people. And it is much better that we should ac-

cept a poorer president than he would make than to secure him at the cost of the integrity of these processes of election, which, however imperfect, must be maintained inviolate, if we would preserve our own faith in our own institutions, and continue to command the respect of the world. —Springfield Republican.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

Congress starts off in a sharply partisan manner. The hope that the two branches, as the two parties, would join in a common investigation of the disputed states of the South, is lost at once. Each branch sets up an investigation of its own; and, while the republicans in the House, opposed and tried to defeat that ordered by their body, the democratic minority in the Senate similarly objected to and voted against the investigation demanded by the republican majority of the upper branch. The House investigations have however, two advantages or claims to independent respect,—first, they are approved by Gen. Grant, and, second, the committees appointed to make them, though of course having a majority of democrats on each, are confessedly of the best men of the House, justify no criticism from the republicans. Mr. Morrison of Illinois is chairman of the Louisiana committee, Mr. Thompson of this state of the Florida committee, and Mr. Sawyer of Ohio, with Judge Abbott of Boston as his second, heads that for South Carolina. Their proposed work is confined to these three states. The Senate investigation, which is at the instance of senator Edmunds, is broader, and takes in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, also, and, by the very terms of the order for it, presupposes a general abridgment in all the states of the negro to vote in violation of the 14th amendment of the Constitution. This investigation is to be conducted by one of the standing committees of the Senate, that of privileges and elections, of which Mr. Morton is chairman, John A. Logan the second member, and Hippie Mitchell the third, and counting, in all, six republicans to three democrats. Two of the republicans, Wadleigh of New Hampshire and Cameron of Wisconsin, have some claims to independency and impartiality of judgment, and may give trouble to their more partisan associates in the progress of their work.

Births.

At Holland, on Thursday, December 14, 1876, a son to Mr. and Mrs. H. Van der Haar.

New Advertisements.

A Sure Cure.

For Consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, throat and lung diseases. Also a sure relief and permanent cure for general debility, dyspepsia and all nervous affections, by a simple vegetable medicine, which cured a venerable missionary Physician who was long a resident of Syria and the East, and who has freely given this valuable specific to thousands of kindred sufferers with the greatest possible benefit, and he now feels it his sacred Christian duty to impart to others this wonderful invigorating remedy, and will send FREE the original recipe complete, with full directions, to any person enclosing stamp for reply.

DR. CLARK A. ROBBINS, Greely Block, Syracuse, N. Y. 44-6m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**First Ward Grocery House.**  
**New Firm! New Goods! New Prices!**  
At the Store formerly occupied by  
**Slooter & Higgins, Cor. 8th & Fish St.**  
**Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Syrup, Tobacco, Etc.**

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

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

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

**CASH ONLY.**

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

**ONLY PURE GOODS.**

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

**The Goods are all NEW AND PURE.**

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

**Wm. COLEMAN & CO.,**  
**EIGHTH STREET CORNER OF FISH STR.**  
**IN SLOOTER'S BRICK STORE.**

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

**WM. COLEMAN & CO.**

**J. W. Bosman,**  
**Merchant Tailor,**  
Dealer in all kinds of  
**Ready Made**  
AND  
**CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING**  
Moved into his  
**NEW BRICK STORE**

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

**ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.**  
**Hats & Caps in Great Variety.**

Give us a call and see our Goods.  
**J. W. BOSMAN.**  
HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-ly

**PHENIX**  
**Planing Mill.**

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery,  
Of the Most Approved Patterns;  
And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

**Planing, Matching,**  
**Or Re-Sawing Done.**

**WE HAVE A STEAM**  
**DRY KILN**  
AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER  
**WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALTY.**

**DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.**  
Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.  
**H. W. VERBEEK & Co.**

**HARRINGTON & VAUPELL'S**  
**Livery, Sale and Board Stable.**

**BARN WEST OF CITY HOTEL.**  
Fine horses and beautiful carriages, cutters, and all kinds of vehicles can always be obtained at our stable at reasonable rates.

**GOOD TURNOUTS GUARANTEED**

**GIVE US A TRIAL.**

**TEAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.**  
**E. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.**  
**JOHN VAUPELL.**  
HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-ly

**BOTTOM PRICES**

I am now prepared to take  
**Photographs, Tin-Types,**  
**Copies, large and small at**

**BOTTOM PRICES**  
2w **B. P. HIGGINS**

Eastern Salt, Lime, Lath and Shingles and other articles too numerous to mention, at the store of  
**E. J. HARRINGTON.**

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

**FOR SALE!**

**HOUSE, STORE and LOT**  
I offer for sale Lot 8, Block 41, being on the South East corner of Ninth and Market Streets, City of Holland. The buildings are all new. It is a desirable location for any kind of business. Terms easy.  
**D. TE ROLLER.**  
HOLLAND, Mich., March 3, 1875. 3-ly

**Boots and Shoes.**

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

It is of the Latest Styles of  
**LADIES, GENTS, YOUTHS, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.**

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

**CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY, AND**

**REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE**

**Cash Paid for Hides**  
**L. SPIETSMA & SON**  
HOLLAND, February 26, 1874. 42-ly

**NOTICE!**

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

**J. M. Reidsema & Son.**  
Now offers his complete stock of Goods consisting of

**Furniture, Carpets,**

**Oil Cloths, Wall Paper,**

**Window Shades, Feathers & Feather Beds,**

—AT—  
**GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.**

All the goods are marked down, and I hereby solicit the good will and patronage of the public.  
**SIMON REIDSEMA.**  
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 18, 1876.

**H. Wijkhuijsen,**  
**ELGIN WATCHES**  


**Watchmaker and Jeweler.**

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

**No. 52, Eighth Street.**

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

**CALL AND SEE.**

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.  
**H. WIJKHUIJSEN,**  
**J. ALBERS.**

**NEW FIRM!**

**G. Van Putten.**

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

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

**The Goods are first-class.**  
**PRICES ARE LOW.**

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

**CALL AND SEE.**  
**G. VAN PUTTEN.**  
HOLLAND, Aug. 2, 1876.

**Mark these Facts.**

*The Testimony of the Whole World,*  
**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**  
"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one."  
"Your Pills are marvellous."  
"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."  
"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."  
"I gave one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."  
"My nausea of a morning is now cured."  
"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ears, and the noise has left."  
"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."  
"I enclose a dollar; your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."  
"Send me five boxes of your Pills."  
Let me have three boxes of your Pills by return mail for 'Chills and Fever.'  
I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude.

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

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**  
Invariably cure the following diseases;

**DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.**

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

**For Stomachs Out of Order.**

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

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

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**

None are genuine unless the signature of J. Holloway, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.  
\* Sold at the manufacture of Professor Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1 each.  
\* There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.  
\* N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

**Office, 112 Liberty Street, New York.**  
39-ly

**DR. SCHOUTEN'S**  
**ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS.**

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

—SOLD AT—

**Wholesale and Retail**

—BY—  
**H. WALSH, Druggist.**

**Holland, Mich.**  
HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 25, 1875. 2-ly



## Findings.

Go and see the holiday-goods at L. T. Kanters.

JOB work done in a few hours, and at cost price—far below Chicago prices—at this office.

Don't fail to go to Kenyon's Hall on Monday evening next and hear the Philharmonic Vocalists.

On Monday last the funeral took place of Dr. A. Brock. The ceremonies were extensive and very impressive.

NEW ORLEANS is jealous of the fact that Houston Tex., is crowding her for the supremacy as a cotton mart.

If you want to feast your eyes on a fine clothing store, step into J. W. Bosman's store, next door to the News Office.

The sound of the axe is heard no more in the pines, saws doing their work more expeditiously and economically.

Work is progressing rapidly on the building for the Paris Exposition of 1878 and April 1 of that year is announced as opening day.

The Lauder family left on Monday evening for California, where the husband and father has been for some time past. We wish them a safe journey.

CAPT. JOHN WARING, of the schr. Kate E. Howard, informs us that the schr. is not a total loss yet, and he still entertains hopes of getting her afloat again.

ALBERT EDING and family—who journeyed to the Netherlands to obtain possession of a legacy left to his wife, is expected back every day, the steamer in which he left Rotterdam being due.

WEEK before last we heralded the advent of the Evening Argus of Grand Rapids, and this week we are called upon to write its death notice. We will omit the obituary. Peace to its ashes.

WE are requested to inform the public and to invite them to the Public School examination, which will commence on Tuesday morning and continue until Friday afternoon, after which a vacation of two weeks will follow.

QUITE a number of applications have been made to the Common Council for the appointment of City Marshal, in the place of Joos Verplanke, resigned. The office of City Marshal seems to become very desirable all at once.

MR. WILLIAM VAN PUTTEN, our enterprising druggist on River street, has engaged the services of Johannes Lubach, an old and accomplished drug clerk, in the Netherlands, who is also expected in the Rotterdam steamer now due.

Now if you want to get some fine holiday-goods cheap, just go and see S. Reidsema. The boys are of one opinion, and think that no store in town offers such attractions to them as the stock which Reidsema offers. Go and examine his stock before the prettiest and cheapest are picked out.

PELEG Sprague, formerly for many years representative and senator in congress from Maine, and subsequently judge of the United States district court of Massachusetts now lives in Boston, and is totally blind. He is the last survivor of the memorable senate of 1830, among whose members were Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Whright, Hayes, Grundy, Marcy, Eving, Clayton, Tazewell, and Tyler.

In a special telegram to the Chicago Times we find the announcement of the death of Hon. A. H. Giddings, which took place in the city of Philadelphia Sunday evening. For many years he was judge of the district composed of Newaygo, Muskegon, Mecosta and Oceana counties. He emigrated to this State from Great Barrington, Mass. The cause of his death is not known. He was very popular, and leaves many friends.

Our markets are active. Winter Wheat is quoted at \$1.20 pr. bu., and flour at \$6.75 pr. brl.; feed, \$22.00 pr. ton; feed pr. 100 lb., \$1.25; Buckwheat 90c. pr. bu.; Barley pr. 100 lb., \$1.25; Fine Corn Meal pr. 100 lb., \$1.75; coarse, do., \$1.36; Potatoes, 60c. pr. bu.; Butter, 16c. pr. lb.; Eggs, 20c. pr. doz.; Beans, \$1.20 pr. bu.; Pork is steady at \$5.00 to \$5.50 pr. 100 lb.; Beef, \$4.00 to \$5.00 pr. 100 lb.; Chickens, 7 @ 9c. pr. lb.; Turkeys, 8c. pr. lb.; Wood is steady at \$1.50 for Maple, stovewood, and \$1.25 for Beach.

In a Washington dispatch to the N. Y. Sun, of Dec. 5, we find the following: The almost universal opinion here among Republicans as well as Democrats, is that the President's message was in exceeding bad taste as well as puerile. The Republican Congressmen do not like it because it has an apologetic tone, and because it throws the responsibility for his many bad appointments upon them. One of them said to-day when he heard that portion of the message read, "Well, thank God, he can't throw the responsibility for the appointment of Casey and all his other relatives upon us."

At Pessinks you can find all the holiday novelties imaginable in the candy line.

THE Holland City Dancing Club had another good time on Tuesday night last.

MR. EDWIN ROOTH, it is said, has just paid \$142,500 for a block of buildings in Chicago.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has arrived at home in New Orleans much improved by his trip to Europe.

JOHN Morrissey has declared off all pools sold in his house on the direct result of the presidential election.

THE 400th anniversary of the introduction of printing into England is to be celebrated in London next June.

THE wheat fields of Colusa county, California, are covered by millions of wild geese, and great damage is being done.

BEECHER says: "Where you find three politicians, one of them is a thief always. Why, one twelfth of the primitive apostles were thieves!"

On the first day of the coming January the democratic party of North Carolina goes into complete power, except a portion of the judiciary.

WILLIAM WHEELER, of Snowhegan, Me., who went into the Black Hills poor and discouraged last spring, has returned with \$100,000 in his pockets.

THE large bell in the Cologne Cathedral, made out of captured French cannon, is a failure. The tone is very unpleasant. It will not be used, and is named "Silent Bell."

LIST of letters remaining in the Office at Holland, Mich., Dec. 14, 1876: William Jones, C. H. May, Rosa Names, Godolph Shank.

WM. VERBEER, P. M.

On Tuesday last we had a very fine forecast of sleighing, quite a number of fine cutters and good trotters made their appearance, and a large number of farmers' teams. Eighth street had a gay appearance.

WANTED—an efficient City Marshal, as a proper successor to the sheriff-elect. Candidates will please send in sealed applications. Qualifications: sobriety, courage, good judgment and not stick your nose into everybody's business.

O'LEARY, the great American pedestrian has made another conquest in Manchester, England, in a 300 mile walk. His opponent, Peter Crossland, of Sheffield, England, was so badly used up that his physicians had to interfere and take him off the track, leaving O'Leary an easy winner.

It is in this season of the year, when, with sudden rains, snow and thaws, the fashion of walking around on slippers is laid aside, that the wisdom of the adoption of our new style of street crossings sticks out prominently. We dare say our street crossings can't be beat for durability, usefulness and cleanliness, in any town in this State.

THE state board of canvassers completed their work on Friday of last week by a canvass of the vote relative to the increase of salaries of circuit judges, which was thought to have been carried. The measure was defeated by 592 majority. This is a fact that both parties greatly deplore, as probably many of our best circuit judges will now resign, the present salary being very small, and insufficient to maintain the emine in a proper manner.

THE special correspondent of the London Times writes on the 15th inst. that the "King Gun" of 100 tons is an immense success. One round especially, with 374 pounds of powder, developed unparalleled range and penetrative power. "There can be no doubt," writes the officer, "that for the time the attack has far outdone the defence, nor can we see much prospect of a reversal of the conditions." The Italian Government is now building two ironclads that will have a yard thick armor on the water line, and register 14,000 tons each, with 28 boilers on a novel plan.

A LARGE part of the business portion of the city of Grand Rapids stands upon what is known as the Campau plot, and is valued at millions of dollars. It was laid out by Louis Campau 40 years ago, who afterwards conveyed to Touissant Campau. The latter and his wife reconveyed the property to Louis Campau, and now Touissant's widow, who was but 17 years of age when she signed the last deed, comes forward with a claim for a dower interest in the property, based upon the ground that the last conveyance to Louis Campau, was when she was under lawful age to execute such an instrument. This claim has created quite an excitement among said property holders, and have organized for their defense. It is rumored that our great lawyer, G. N. N. Lothrop, of Detroit, considers the woman's claim good.

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

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

IN Watertown, Carver county, Minn., good maple wood has been offered at \$1 per cord.

A COLONY of Russians have bought \$20,000 worth of farming land in Jefferson county, Nebraska.

MUNROE & Boyce of Spring Lake, Mich., are making extensive repairs and improvements in their mill.

DURING the month of November the San Francisco mint coined 2,002,000 pieces, of an aggregate value of \$3,037,000.

FIVE million bushels of corn was grown in Page county, Iowa, this year, worth to producers, at present prices, about \$1,250,000.

BABCOCK Brothers of Lamont, Mich., have bought 500,000 feet of white oak and pine timber of S. L. Lowing, and they will get it out this winter.

To obtain the necessary sinews of war the Russian Government has issued notices that from and after the 1st of January next the import duties must be paid in gold.

His name is Charles Sanford this time, and the saw that he thought was not running was in Boyden & Akeley's mill at Grand Haven, Mich.; three or four fingers on the retired list convinced him that the saw was busy, as usual.

THERE are 800 paper-mills in the country, valued at \$40,000,000 of capital invested, with a total production of \$70,000,000. These mills give employment nominally to 20,000 people, whose earnings are footed up at \$10,000,000 annually.

THERE is a curious artesian well at Cherrystone, Indiana. It is 260 feet deep. The water is a mild cathartic, cleanses thoroughly, softens the skin, is cold and very clear. When stirred in any vessel it becomes white as milk. A gas also escapes with the water, which, when collected, burns with a bright flame of two distinct colors one of them a twirling blue blaze, the other small tongues of yellow.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch of the 11th inst. says: "General Winfield S. Hancock arrived in this city on a late train. He was met by several prominent democrats and old friends, and stated that he had been ordered to San Francisco, and that Phil. Sheridan would take his place in New York. The impression prevailed from the conversation that the object of the transfer was to get Hancock out of the way on account of political consideration."

THE New York Observer is out with its prospectus for the fifty-fifth year. It is a large paper of the first class, and should be in every family in the land. Those who do not take it should send for a specimen copy at once, or, better yet, should send the price for a year. Any person desiring a comprehensive weekly newspaper, filled with just the news that every family wants, and free from claptrap or objectionable matter of any kind, will hardly do better than to send \$3.15 to S. I. Prime & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, and receive the Observer post-paid.

A PARIS dispatch of Dec. 12th says that the political situation is one of great tension. It is believed that President MacMahon has abandoned the idea of trying to satisfy the demand of the left, and the formation of a cabinet from the right is regarded probable. And a London despatch of the same date says: "A despatch from Paris announces that the ministerial crisis is ended. M. Simon has been appointed president of the council and minister of the interior, and M. Martel minister of justice. M. M. Dufaure and Marcere retire. The other ministers remain as at present."

At last our friend, Alderman Sipp, is slowly improving under the advice and care of that able corps of surgeons and physicians of the National Surgical Institute, at Indianapolis. Mr. Sipp showed us a letter, written to him from the Institute, saying: "Three or more of our Surgeons will visit Grand Rapids, Mich., professionally, and will be at Sweet's Hotel December the 18th and 19th, 1876, where they will be pleased to meet you and learn from a personal examination, the progress you have made under our treatment, and will cheerfully give you all necessary advice and instructions. We feel a great interest in all those who have been treated by us, and we are satisfied that a personal interview with our surgeons will be of great advantage to you. We shall also be glad to meet those of your friends and acquaintances who may be in need of treatment, and our surgeons will be fully prepared to place under treatment all cases coming within the scope of our specialty. Consultation and examination free." This Institute needs no word of recommendation from our feeble pen. It is enough to say that the Institute is a national blessing, and that our suffering alderman is a living witness of their skill.

Call at L. T. Kanters for holiday goods, such as Albums, Toys, Wine Setts, Toilet Setts, and many more articles too numerous to mention. Prices from 1 cent to \$10.00. Be sure and come this week, before the best is picked out. L. T. KANTERS.

# REMOVAL!

## THE STAR HAT STORE, GRAND RAPIDS,

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

## DR. AIKIN'S DOUBLE COLUMN.

## READ THIS. READ ALL.

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

## Dr. Aikin's Remedial Institute

—FOR THE CURE OF—  
**CHRONIC AND SURGICAL DISEASES.**

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

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

And he has also another entrance at

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

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

### DR. AIKIN

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

### A Doctor who Cures.

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

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

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

### DR. AIKIN.

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

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

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

**HEARING AND SIGHT RESTORED, LUNG THROAT, AND OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES CURED, AND OTHER SLOW CONSTITUTIONS BUILT UP AND REINVIGORATED.**

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

### The Right Doctor at Last.

A sufferer for years from disease and bad treatment, writes: "Dr. Aikin, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for making me as well as I am." A gentleman states: "Dr. Aikin, you are right—it is needless to be sick. By following your directions, after your medicines had cured me, have kept perfectly well. I tell everybody of your great success and improved treatment."

Another one says: "Have never felt so well in my life as when under your care and since your curing me."

### A DOCTOR TO HAVE FAITH IN.

A lady writes to Dr. Aikin: "I am so soon and easily well by your treatment that my faith in you is unbounded and shall recommend you to all my friends as a most reliable physician."

"Must have help, or die, or go insane, I concluded," writes a man of 26, in poor health for years, who, after a short treatment by Dr. Aikin, further states: "Your remedies are having a remarkable effect. I can sleep better, am gaining flesh, and my health is improving in all respects."

DR. AIKIN has given the public sufficient evidence to convince the most skeptical and incredulous that his method of treatment is peculiarly successful in every department of his Great Specialty, especially such cases as have defied the skill of other and justly celebrated physicians: hence NO ONE SHOULD DESPAIR that is afflicted with seemingly incurable disease, but cherish a hope of being relieved of suffering, if not entirely cured, by his successful mode of treatment.

### BLINDNESS! DEAFNESS!

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

### CATARH, CONSUMPTION.

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

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

### LADIES!

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



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

### EPILEPSY.

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

### DEFORMITIES.

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

### GENTLEMEN! YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN

Suffering the sad effects on body and mind of Self-Abuse, Excesses, Diseases, or Defect, what ever read or doctored in vain, let a despatch or false modesty be your ruin at all or end at once. The only sure, rational, lasting cure for Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc., No quackery or deception. Friendly advice and reliable aid. It is well known that Dr. Aikin effects a cure. His treatment includes ALL you need never look elsewhere. Those about to marry should not fail to consult him. SURE quick, mild, and certain cures for all private diseases or old symptoms, such as, Gonorrhea, Stricture, Defects, Pimples, Syphilis, Varicose, etc., radically cured. No mercury used. Private Rooms. No getting prescriptions. Travelers promptly supplied.

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

### Good Advice and Good Treatment

Youths and men who have suffered from others bad treatment and immoral advice resulting in sad consequences or terrible diseases, with find a true friend in Dr. Aikin, whose counsel and remedies they can rely upon for their moral and physical well-being.

### ST-ST-STUTTERING!

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

### CONFIDENTIAL!

Every Patient (either sex) may rely safely on all particulars of their case to Dr. Aikin, either in person or by letter, respecting his trust any delicate, personal, or family matter, and can always rely upon the strictest confidence and secrecy. DR. AIKIN guarantees a better, safer treatment (and for long enough) for all Special Cases than can be had elsewhere. He is easily accessible from all points.

### THE MOST DIFFICULT CASES SOLICITED.

Consultation Free. Terms always reasonable. Come prepared to arrange treatment, thorough treatment. Satisfaction guaranteed to All. Medicines furnished. Patients visited, in city, or any distance, in serious cases.

### No Excuse for You.

From the wrong idea that he charges too much, many whom Dr. Aikin would soon cure, continue to suffer or doctor carelessly, wasting time, buying worthless patent medicines and trying a resipice, and in this way expend more than sufficient to have cured and kept them well. The fact is, by saving drug bills, loss of time, etc., he cures for less than others.

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

### CURED AT HOME.

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

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

## BOOKBINDING!

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

### Dead Animals.

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

BENJAMIN WICK.

HOLLAND, Aug. 28, 1876. 29-1y



## HOW JERRY COUNTED TURKEYS.

It was the night before Christmas, when all through the room, from the door to the ceiling, were shadows and gloom.

In a snug little house near to good Boston town, just close to where Maiden road winds its way down.

Jerry's wife was at work, waiting Jerry's return from his trip to the town, whence the news she could learn.

For Jerry had gone, as he went at such times, to raffle for poultry and hazard his dime.

'Twas late and 'twas cold—Jerry's wife was provoked.

And all her forgiveness for a speech she revoked—

Excepting, indeed, had he happened to win

A fine lot of turkeys and brought them all in.

She had stuffed both the stockings, hung slyly with care—

For Jerry's two boys looked for Santa Claus there—

Which said boys, being twins, were all snug in their beds.

Both down with 'em measles, with pains in their heads.

There she sat in her gown, with a bowl in her lap,

And preparing the gruel for each sick little chap.

By a very dim light—for the candles were frozen,

And one of them sputtering up to its nose.

'Twas a true Eastern winter, when ponds are all still.

And Brighton road lonely and Maiden road chill,

A poor draught up the chimney, the fire burning blue.

Using plenty of coal and poor heat giving, too.

On this very cold night, when the winds were at war

And snow-flakes were drifting from dull clouds afar.

She had just then concluded to hazard a nap,

And was just cross enough to give some one a rap.

When a rap at the door, and a foot-stamping clatter,

Called her down to the gate to see what was the matter.

Away from the kitchen she flew like a flash,

With the gruel pail by with an ill-natured dash.

When what to her half-sleepy eyes should appear,

But a man on the step, with a stutter and leer.

She shielded her lamp from the soft flakes of snow,

And, casting her eyes on the object below,

Found a smart little man, without satchel or trunk,

Whom she recognized soon as her Jerry—home drunk.

He was covered with snow from his head to his foot.

And his pants were tucked clumsily into each boot,

And the briar-wood pipe that he held in his teeth

Was turned upside down, with the ashes beneath.

A blue-looking bird on his shoulder was hung,

While a bundle of evergreens next it was slung.

For Jerry, though "full," was decidedly merry,

With his face like a full moon, his nose like a berry.

His queer little mouth was drawn up like a bow.

As her Jerry proceeded his trophies to show.

And the boy took the horse, which stood still at the door.

As often the sleepy lad had done before.

"My darling," said Jerry, "you see, I've come home—

You wanted a Christmas, and I've brought you some—

I've jolly good luck, and like all loving men,

I've brought you one turkey, my dear, I've brought ten."

Ten turkeys, you brute—ten drinks you must mean—

You've won one, as is plain to be seen;

You're drunk as a fool—you're as full as a tick,

Leaving me all alone, with both the boys sick."

Now Jerry was jolly, but dreading a war,

Stopped to argue the point with his wife in the hall:

"My love," stammered he, "you are such a good nurse,

That, if I had the measles, I'd never grow worse,

When you made the gruel, and watched me by night,

So I knew that the darlings up-stairs were all right.

You've so often told me of a Christian's true mission—

To do things in charity, and learn true submission

That I know you are right—I am drunk—that's no fun."

But I've turkeys enough to give all the folks one,

There's old Mrs. Jones, and there's little Nan Brown—

Just make them both happy by sending one down.

You can hang up the rest; so forgive me, my dear,

When you see all the turkey I've brought you this year."

The good woman gave in—brushed the snow from his coat.

And loosened the kerchief that circled his throat.

As for Jerry, no rife to be caught unawares,

He laughed to himself, and then staggered up-stairs—

Gave a look at the boys, and then tumbled in bed,

With his boots on his feet and his cap on his head.

Mrs. Jerry then searched in the sleigh, all about—

Not finding the turkeys or ducks she found out,

And her boom with virtuous anger then throbbed,

When she saw that her good-natured man had been robbed.

Up-stairs in a twinkling her nimble feet flew,

And her look, like the one bird, was verging on blue.

"Jerry, Jerry, wake up—you've been robbed on the way!

There's not even a tail-feather left in the sleigh!

Where are you? have you stopped, and with whom have you been?"

You're the drunkest and stupidest fool to be seen!"

Jerry's look was a study—with air most perplexed—

Which angered his wife, who was fearfully vexed."

He sat up in the bed, and with stutter and wink,

Seemed to settle his brain to composedly think.

"My dear, don't you scold, and I'll prove to you now,

Where the turkeys have gone, and I'll just tell you how."

"You lost them, you fool! You're a shame and a sin—

You've been drinking all day, down at Harry Smith's inn."

"No, Mary, my darling, I fell down in the snow,

While waiting for Thomas—he drove very slow.

My dear, when I fell, the turkey fell, too,

So I picked myself up, and kept staggering thro'.

I fell down just nine times, and each time I was down."

I picked up a turkey—my dear don't you frown—

You see, Mary, love, that my count is right, then—

For the one that you have—and the others make ten."

'Twas no use to quarrel. Mrs. Jerry was foomed.

Jerry turned on his side, gave a grunt, and then snored.

## THE BELL SPRITE.

How the bells did ring! One would have supposed they had a fit or had gone mad, if everybody hadn't known what they were making such a noise about. First one, then the other, and then all together; and not in one church, but in all the churches, for it was Christmas day morning. But when the chimes began it was lovelier and brighter and more merry than ever; little May Nelson thought so, as a sweet, old-fashioned hymn came floating out in the clear, still air from the belfry of the church in the next street. She was lying on a bed in such a poor, little room. There were only two really bright things in it—the sunshine on the floor, and her own sweet, bright, little face.

"I'm so glad the sun is shining," she said. "I don't feel half so lonely when you're gone if the sun shines, mother."

Mrs. Nelson was putting on a bonnet and shawl as May spoke, and she turned round, showing a kind, pleasant face, but one that looked tired and thin, and said, as she went to the side of the bed and leaned over to kiss her:

"I'm glad it shines, too, darling; and I wish I could make this a real shiny Christmas for you all day long."

"Why, so you have, mother," said May, putting two little, thin arms round her neck. "It's a lovely Christmas, I'm sure; so much jollier than it was last year, 'cause I can sit up while you're gone. And then, I've got so much this year—grapes and oranges and two books. There's just two things I want, mother."

"What, dear? Hurry, I'm late now to Mrs. Johnson's hair, I'm afraid."

"You to stay home all day; an' something live to stay home when you can't."

"What would become of all the heads if I should stay home? And where would the bread and butter come from? But perhaps I can get a kitten for you somewhere."

"Oh! splendid!" And May almost jumped. But she didn't, because she couldn't—she had some trouble with the spine. So her mother kissed her, and went out to her long day's work of hair-dressing at ever so many houses, and May was all alone. She lay quite still for a little while, listening to the bells that were still chiming. And when they stopped, she thought how nice it was to have two new books, and such a nice, warm room to be in; and not to be like some poor little newsboys she had been reading about, who had to sleep in areas or any old box they could find. Presently, a voice right in her ear said: "Isn't it jolly, though?" She turned her head, and there, sitting on her pillow, was the oddest little man, just about as long as my hand, dressed in a suit of gray, with slashed sleeves, where blue showed through, and a little gold-colored cap on his head. There he sat, as quiet as could be, and with such a merry, kind face—sort of old, and yet it wasn't, either.

"How do you do?" he said, as May looked round.

"Who in the world are you?" she said. "You can't be Santa Claus. You ain't big enough."

"Not a bit of it," laughed the elf. "I'm the Bell Sprite. I come, I go here, there, everywhere. Nobody sees me or hears me; they only feel me. I get into people's hearts, whether they will or no. Sometimes it's hard digging; but I do get in, if I keep at it long enough. But I love the hearts best that are wide open for me, like yours—pleasant kind of hearts that see things right. Dear! dear! I've had a dreadful time in the next street digging into some children's hearts who squabbled in a shocking way over their presents. I declare I'm tired out!" And he put on a comical look of despair.

"Why, how do you get round?" said May.

"I go anywhere where the sound of any bell goes; no matter where. Oh! I've seen lots of things in my time."

"Oh! do tell me about 'em."

"Ho! ho!" laughed the elf. "Why, I never could get through. I've lived always—long before there were any bells. But stay!" and he put his finger to his forehead, and then nodded his head in a knowing way. "I'll tell you one story—one I'm fond of myself."

"Oh! do," said May, settling herself in bed.

"Let me see," said the Bell Sprite, "this is what they call Centennial year. What a fuss the people do make about it, to be sure! A century! Why, it's nothing. I'll go further back than that for you, and tell you of a Christmas day, more than 200 years ago. It was down near the sea, in what is now Maine. But the only name the place that I'm going to tell you about had then was 'The Garrison House.' There ruled at that time in England the Puritan, Oliver Cromwell, who thought he was doing the very best thing for his country when he cut off the head of the King, Charles I.; and then he exiled a great many friends of the dead King, who were called cavaliers. One colony landed at Boston. But there were so many Puritans there that they were afraid to stay there; and so they went further eastward along the coast to the Spanish colony. And there they were afraid to keep them, because they did not dare to displese Cromwell; so the poor people had to go still further into the wilderness.

"Fortunately, it was spring, and growing warmer every day, and at last they made a stop at the top of a high hill, and decided to build a house. These men were not used to working and cutting down trees, and their wives did not know how to cook their food at first, and in the learning, they wasted a great deal of precious food, because it often wasn't fit to eat and had to be thrown away. So the supplies began to get low before the house was finished. They cut down the largest trees they could find, and squared them off, and then laid them one upon another, with joints into each other at the corners. That we call dove-tailing. And they built the upper story of the house to project over the lower part. In the floor they made holes to put the barrels of muskets through, so they could shoot Indians or wild animals, if they came close to the house. For the country was full of Indians then, and they hated the white people, who came and took their land, and never asked them whether they were willing or not. And so they burned the houses and killed the white men and their wives and little children wherever they found the chance to do so. And when the house was built, the men drove trees into the ground closely together around it, to make a stockade. And by that time winter had come, and the different families, who had been living in little huts made of birch-bark during the warm weather, were all very glad to go into it to live, and to have a real roof over their heads once more.

"There were only two children in the house—Eleanor and Roland Plaisted. They were 8 and 10 years old. Roland was the eldest, and took great care of his little sister. In the summer they hadn't minded much being in a strange, wild country; for they had played in the forest, all day long, when the men had been cutting the trees, or they had made ships of sheets of birch-bark, and put on acorns for passengers, and sent them sailing down the little river. Sometimes they kept right side up till they were out of sight, and sometimes they tipped over right away. But it was all great fun until winter came; and then, when they were shut up in the little rooms, they didn't like it at all. The rooms were so low that their father could only just stand up in them, and

then his head nearly touched the ceiling; and when he went through the doorway he had to bend way, way down, for fear of hitting his head. The children longed for the great hall at Plaisted Grange, that had been such a fine place to play in; and for the fire-place, with a settle on each side, where they had sat on winter evenings with old Ralph, the gamekeeper. They had a fire, of course, because there was such a lot of wood to burn; but the fireplace was a little one, and the rooms were very small and very full of people. And there was no hall at all; for the space at the head and foot of the stairs was not nearly so large as the landing by the window on the staircase at home. They were pinched and cold, too, for their clothes had not been made to wear in such a cold climate, and, besides, they were nearly worn out. Roland's fine black-velvet suit was torn and dirty, and nearly all the nap was worn off the velvet; and Eleanor's pretty, quilted satin petticoat was frayed and torn, too, and her bodice was sadly soiled, which distressed her very much, for she was a neat little girl. Their shoes had been gone long before, and their hair was not kept in the beautiful, long curls that it had been in England. It was matted and tangled—Roland's as well as his sister's; and his mamma would not cut it off, because she said he would look like a 'Roundhead' then. So it came to be the day before Christmas; and it was very, very cold and gloomy, and the snow lay very deep about the house. The women were all busy with the loom in one of the chambers, trying to weave some cloth, to make some clothes for themselves and for their husbands and children. The men sat huddled gloomily over the fire, and talked in a dreary way of their sad condition; for their stock of food was almost gone, and the snow was so deep that they were afraid to try to get to the Spanish colony for help. And they were afraid of the Indians besides. As they talked, one of the men said:

"This is the day before Christmas. I had well-nigh forgotten it."

"Ay, so had we all, Squire," said another. And then, as he took Eleanor on his knee, he said: "There can be no holidays, this year—no maskers and no yule log, not even a Christmas carol from the waits, my little lassie. There is no Christmas here."

"I know that," said Eleanor. "But mamma told me we could keep Christmas in our hearts; for Jesus was born to help everybody to be good, even in a cold land like this, even if we could not be merry."

"Bless thy sweet heart!" said the man, and thy mother, too; for, he added, turning to the men, "sweet Mistress Plaisted has a brave heart under her bodice, and it'll become us to sit crooning over the fire like old beldames when her gentle hands hold the tough flax for us, and she alone of us all remembers the Christmas-tide in the spirit of it. Who will come with me to try for a shot at the birds we saw but now flying just without the stockade?"

"So the children were left alone; and they sat down by the hearth, made of square, red tiles, and huddled as close to the fire as they could. "What makes everybody so cross, to-day, Rolly?" said Eleanor, spreading her hands over the fire. "Nobody is pleasant now, as they used to be in the summer-time in the wood."

"It isn't cross, dear Nelly," said her brother. "But don't you know they are all frightened, lest we would starve? The grain is almost gone, and we have no more to make bread."

"Gone! Rolly, there was so much of it, too!"

"Yes, I know. But Clifford said some strange animal must have burrowed up and carried it off; for there is a hole in the ground in the cellar."

"Oh! what shall we do? It will be dreadful to starve—and Nelly began to cry softly—and to starve on Christmas day, of all the days!"

"Oh! we shall not starve to-morrow, only the meat is all gone. I heard them whispering about it to-day; and mamma doesn't know that, and you must not tell, Nelly."

"Eleanor looked into the fire for a few minutes, and then said: 'And can we do nothing to help, brother?'

"I don't know, I'm sure. I wish we could cheer them up."

"We might eat only a very, very little."

"That would only make them all sorry."

"Oh!" said Roland, "it makes me sorry, too, when I think of the good times we had at home, two years ago, and to think there will be no joy bells, to-morrow. That makes mamma sad, I know."

"And then Roland began to tell his sister about the times they had at home, for she had been so very little when they had last kept the holidays that she couldn't remember anything about it, for that had been two years before. The last Christmas in England, they had been hiding away in the house of a Puritan friend from the soldiers. And it told her sister how the bells rang in the morning, and the village children sang a carol under the windows, and of how mother had loved to hear it.

"Suddenly Eleanor jumped and clasped her hands. "Why can't we sing a carol out by the stairs in the morning?"

"So we can, if you know one," said Roland.

"I do know part of one, and you can tell me the rest; and then we can sing it, to-morrow morning, while it is yet quite dark."

"I never thought of that," said Nelly. "Oh! wait, though. I have something that will do. See!" And she opened a tiny, little cupboard and took out a little triangle.

"Why!" said Roland. "Where did it come from? It's the one I had from the maskers, so long ago."

"Mamma found it at the bottom of

the old chest, yesterday; and I was going to give it to you, to-morrow."

"It will do nicely," said Roland, and he struck it. "Ting, tang, tong" rang out; and the children smothered it in Nelly's petticoat for fear the sound should betray their secret. But I heard it, and was there in a second. It sounded like a bell; and when I got there and found it a mistake I stayed, because I knew they meant it for a bell. Oh! how blue and cold those dear children were! It makes me shiver when I think of it."

"Squire Plaisted and his wife talked a long time, that night, and Roland heard his father say that somebody must have courage on the morrow to try to reach the Spanish colony and get help from them, or they should surely starve. 'But,' he said, 'the men are all afraid of getting lost in the forest and perishing in the snow, and I must go myself. If we could but shoot some game, it would be a blessing; for the meat we had is spoiled, you know.'

"Yes," said his wife, 'I know it. But do not despair. The morrow is Christmas day, and it may bring us good cheer.'

"Scarcely the faintest streak of dawn was in the sky when the two children crept out on to the landing in the staircase; and presently all the people in the house thought they were dreaming of home and the Christmas carol. But it wasn't a dream, for the little triangle, under Roland's vigorous strokes, peeled away as hard as ever it could, and two sweet little voices sang, in the darkness and the cold in the solitary house in the wilderness, the sweet old carol:

"God rest you merry gentlemen;  
Let nothing you dismay;  
For Jesus Christ our Savior  
Was born upon this day,  
To save us all from Satan's power  
When we were gone astray.  
Oh! tidings of comfort and joy,  
For Jesus Christ our Savior  
Was born on Christmas day."

"Everybody in the house listened, and tears stood in some eyes as the children sang all the sweet verses that they had heard often before at home. And when they stopped, a voice down-stairs cried: 'A merry Christmas, brave little ones. Nothing shall dismay us, and I, for one, will start for the Spanish colony as soon as it is light!' 'And I!' 'And I!' came from other rooms. And so, helped by the little children, they started off.

"Three of the men stayed, and all the women; and when they were gone those that were left felt very sad, because it was a hard journey through the snow and the wild forest. In the middle of the day the children were playing together in the room up-stairs, where the muskets were kept in a rack; and presently Roland heard a strange rubbing and sniffing at the side of the house under them. He looked out of the window, and saw that the gate of the stockade was open, and that there were tracks in the snow that he knew very well. It wasn't Indians; but it was a big, black bear. Roland knew if he could orly kill that bear they would have meat for some time; and he determined to try to kill it himself, because he was afraid if he ran to call one of the men that the bear would go away. He didn't dare to fire without telling Eleanor what it was, for she was in constant terror of Indians; so he whispered to her softly that he was going to try to shoot a bear, and then he very softly pulled a plug out of one of the holes in the floor, and, looking through, saw the bear just underneath. Very quickly and very softly he took a gun from the rack, where they always stood loaded, and put it carefully into the hole; but, in spite of all his care, he made a little noise, and Master Bruin looked up just as Roland pulled the trigger. As it happened, nearly the whole charge went into his eye, and with one long, horrible howl, the bear dropped dead, and the snow round him was covered with blood.

"Such a fright as the garrison had! The men drew their pistols and ran for their guns, not knowing what had happened. The women ran to find the children; and there stood Roland, as proud as a king, with such a color in his pale cheeks as hadn't been seen for many a day. How they praised and petted him I could never tell you, nor of how they enjoyed their famous dinner of bear-steak; for one would have to be as hungry as they were to know how they did enjoy it. Best of all, that very night, the men who had gone to the other colony came back safe and sound, with plenty of provisions for the cold months before them. They had met messengers coming to them on the way, and so it was a right 'merry Christmas,' after all. Such a capital rug as that bear-skin made for the children to lie on by the fire, and it was always called Roland's bear."

"There," said the elf, folding his arms and twinkling his bright little eyes, "isn't that a good story?"

"Splendid," said May. "How I wish I could have given 'em some of these oranges, too. I've got such a lot. But what became of 'em? Did they ever go back to England?"

"No, they never did. They grew to love the old Garrison House and to feel that it was home; and by-and-by others were built, and there was a colony. And both Eleanor and Roland grew up and married and died, leaving ever so many children and grandchildren. And, come to think of it," added the elf, thoughtfully, "it was two of Roland's grandchildren who squabbled so this morning; and you, Miss May, are very like your grandmother Eleanor, with ever so many 'greats' before it."

"Was she my grandmother?" said May, opening her eyes very wide.

"Your very own. Way back, to be sure; but still yours," said the elf.

"And the old house, did it fall down or burn down?"

"Not a bit of it. There it stands to this very day; very old and decayed outside, but with the logs almost as sound and true as when they were laid more

than 200 years ago. And you may see it for yourself if you ever go to York, in Maine."

"But I never shall," said May. "I can't get up."

"We'll see," said the elf. And he passed his hand to the back of her head, and it felt cold on her neck. He mumbled something to himself, gave a funny little sniff, and was gone, crying: "Good-by, till next year."

But as he stood for a minute, looking in her face, hair began to grow on it, and he grew bigger and bigger, and his eyes grew bigger, too, and his mouth disappeared, and his nose grew out to be—that of the most cunning Scotch terrier that was ever born. May gazed at him, rubbed her eyes, said, "Oh! thank you, sir!" and opened them wide, to see her mother standing beside her, laughing.

"Oh! how you jumped when he put his cold nose on your neck. See what a present you have to-day. John, the stableman sent it to you."

"Oh! dear doggie," said May. "But it was the Bell Sprite, mother. And why are you home now?"

"Mrs. Johnson didn't need me, after all. So here we are, to eat our Christmas dinner together."

"And a fairy came and told me a lovely story, mother," said May.

"Did it! Tell it to me, after dinner."

Now, that was a kind of mother worth having. She never made fun of fairies. It's really astonishing how much some people don't know, and how they don't believe in fairies or elves. If they did believe in them, the fairies would tell them stories, too. And they never will until they do.

## A Novel Plan of Dealing with Highwaymen.

The Chicago Tribune of a recent date says: "Quite a number of people have been stopped recently in well-lighted and well-traveled neighborhoods, and compelled to give up what money and valuables they had, at the solicitation of two or three highwaymen, who pointed pistols at them by way of suggestion. This class of gentry are hard to catch, since they never appear in the same vicinity twice. A novel plan, however, has been devised, which promises to be successful, although it may be attended with the shedding of blood. It has been called 'trolling.' Fifteen or twenty of the best-looking patrolmen are to be dressed like business men, and scattered through the localities where people live who are apt to be attacked for their wealth. They will walk along quietly, assume to be under the influence of liquor if occasion requires it, and wait to be called upon to stand and deliver. They will deliver lead, not lucre, for the orders say: 'Shoot if the highwaymen present revolvers.' To guard against being overpowered, two officers will travel together—not side by side, but one will be a half-block or a block behind, with overshoes on, so that his footsteps cannot be heard. This scheme will undoubtedly work well, and, as not over half a dozen men are doing this Claude Duval business, it cannot be long before they are either in the County Jail or in the Potter's Field. Assistant Superintendent Dixon, who is author of this plan, is confident of its success, and it is to be hoped that he will not be disappointed. The only way to get rid of the foot-pad, who is a meaner thief than a burglar, is to shoot him on sight. Public sentiment would justify the officers who do it, and a gold-headed cane would perhaps be presented the officer who kills the first one."

## Traveled Far Enough.

A good story is told of a tramp who, some months ago, hailed from the North, and ahead of him came the report of his unmitigated cheek in his manner of bumming along the road. On arriving at a station he would call up every lounge and fellow-passenger, and order the drinks or cigars for all hands. After the usual ceremony of mustache-wiping, etc., he would wink at the barkeeper and say, "That's on me." The astonished cocktail-diluter would naturally inquire, "Who in the thunder are you?" The bummer would lay one hand on his revolver and make the rather heavy statement, "My name is Poker Bill. I have traveled all the way from Omaha on this." That was the news the stage-drivers imparted at a place not a great way from Independence, and a few days later along came the irrepressible individual from Omaha. The proprietor of the station had been forewarned, but he set up the refreshments, and the same performance above described was enacted until "Poker Bill" started to tell how he had traveled all the way from Omaha, when he suddenly found himself looking down the muzzle of a huge Colt's pistol in the hands of the barkeeper, who quietly informed the bummer that he had traveled far enough. "Poker Bill" did not even demur, but paid his bill like a little man, remarking something about the people being so particular about trifles.—*Mayo (Cal.) Independent.*

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ACCORDING to the *Journal of Chemistry* girls ought not to be allowed to study out of school hours.

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