

Hope College

## Hope College Digital Commons

---

Holland City News: 1876

Holland City News: 1872-1879

---

12-23-1876

### Holland City News, Volume 5, Number 45: December 23, 1876

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1876](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1876)



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

---

#### Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 5, Number 45: December 23, 1876" (1876). *Holland City News: 1876*. 52.

[https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1876/52](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1876/52)

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1872-1879 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1876 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@hope.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@hope.edu).



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. V.—NO. 45.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 253.

## The Holland City News.

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

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

	1 S. M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	6 00	10 00	17 00
4 "	7 00	12 00	25 00
5 "	8 00	14 00	35 00
6 "	9 00	16 00	40 00
7 "	10 00	18 00	45 00
8 "	11 00	20 00	50 00
9 "	12 00	22 00	55 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three  
changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

## Rail Roads.

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

Taken Effect, Sunday, November 26, 1876.

Trains.	Leave Holland.	Arrive at Holland.
Grand Rapids.	5.15 a. m.	12.25 p. m.
" "	3.10 p. m.	9.35 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	5.40 a. m.	11.10 a. m.
" "	4.10 " "	9.30 p. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	11.20 a. m.	5.10 a. m.
" "	12.45 p. m.	3.10 p. m.
" "	9.45 " "	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.	P. M. A. M.
4.15 7.30	10.10 7.10
4.32 7.44	9.55 6.55
4.48 8.00	9.40 6.40
6.11 9.41	8.16 6.18
6.19 9.49	8.07 6.10
6.35 9.65	7.35 4.45
6.50 9.80	7.35 4.40
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
8.30 11.30	5.50 3.05
A. M. P. M.	P. M. A. M.
6.00 6.30	10.40 8.50
A. M. P. M.	P. M. A. M.
2.40 5.00	11.55 8.30
A. M. P. M.	P. M. A. M.
7.05 9.30	7.40 3.40
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
1.15 4.05	12.10 7.55

### Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 1 No. 2	No. 3 No. 1	
p. m. p. m.	p. m. a. m.	
8.30 12.15	Muskegon	2.00 8.00
7.45 11.45	Perryburg	2.30 8.50
7.40 11.40	Grand Haven	2.40 9.00
6.50 11.10	Pigeon	3.10 9.50
5.45 10.05	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. How-  
ard, cor. Eighth and River streets.

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

TEN RYCK, 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;  
Confectionary and cigars; Refreshments in  
this line served on call; Eighth street.

### Banking and Exchange.

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

### Books and Stationery.

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

### Boots and Shoes.

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

### Dentist.

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

### Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-  
cines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of J. R.  
Van Den Berg's Family Medicines; River St.

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

### Dry Goods.

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

### Furniture.

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

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

### Groceries.

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

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

### General Dealers.

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

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

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

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

### Flour and Feed.

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

### Hardware.

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

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

### Hotels.

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

CITY HOTEL, J. W. MUNDERHOUT, 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. Depot; good  
accommodation; building and furniture new.

### Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

### Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

### Merchant Tailors.

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

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

### Meat Markets.

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

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

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

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

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

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

### Notary Publics.

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

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, Overijse, Mich.

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

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

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

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

SCHOUTEN, R. A. City Physician. Office at D.  
K. Meengs' 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 Allen-  
gan Counties, for the "Howe Sewing Ma-  
chine." Dealers in needles and attachments.

### Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

### Tobacco and Cigars.

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

### Watches and Jewelry.

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

## Special Notices.

### Errors of Youth

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

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

### I. O. O. F.

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

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

P. SCHRAVESANDE, R. S.

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

S. REIDSEMA.

### F. & A. M.

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

Installation of Officers.  
GEO. LAUDER, W. M.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

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

S. REIDSEMA.

### To Consumptives.

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

Rev. E. A. WILSON,  
94 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.  
For Sale by Heber Walsh, Holland,  
Michigan.

### 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.

S. REIDSEMA.

I keep constantly on hand a full assort-  
ment from the cheapest Coffin to the finest  
Casket.

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 stom-  
ach. 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 Per-  
fection. 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.

S. REIDSEMA.

### For the Holland City News:

### What Can be done in this City for the Cause of Temperance?

As the readers of the News will ob-  
serve the above question is to be discussed,  
at Kenyon's Hall, next Tuesday evening.  
And if the same kind reader will give a  
little preliminary attention to the subject,  
we will have a talk over it, and then per-  
haps they will feel more interest in the  
matter, and show their interest in word  
and deed.

And first, I would ask all the good "cit-  
izens of Holland," Is there need of doing  
anything among this people for Temper-  
ance? Let us see: Go through the streets  
and count the places where intoxicating  
drinks are to be had, and compare their  
number with our not over thrifty popula-  
tion, and up the fires for licenses, for  
rent, for cost of liquors, for profits &c.,  
and compare with tax-roll, with the ex-  
penses of the churches or with the sum  
total given for all intellectual and charita-  
ble purposes; make out a list of those who  
furnish the "fools' pence"—the money for  
strong drink, and see how they and their  
families and their creditors are effected  
thereby, in these hard times; notice fur-  
ther how law and good morals are disre-  
garded, how minors and drunkards, and  
the supporters of families are taken in by  
night or by day, and their pockets emp-  
tied and their groveling appetites gratified;  
ask the city officers and learn that the  
main business almost the only business of  
the marshal, and the constables, and the  
justices and the jailer comes from this rum-  
traffic; weep if you have compassion, over  
the young men around us going to ruin, and  
the families destined to life long misery; and  
then answer "Yes" or "No" as conscience  
dictates. Methinks, anybody whose heart is  
not hard, or whose soul is not blind to sin  
and crime, will say "yes indeed, something  
must be done to counteract this evil."

Again we ask, "What has been done?"  
How hard the answer! We have a City  
Council, we have churches, we have Chris-  
tian men and women in large number; we  
have firm friends of law and order and vir-  
tue, we have a community of high moral  
aim, and most anxious for progress, but  
what have they done? Alas! the blood is  
"crying from the ground," and those most  
responsible for it are saying, "Am I my  
brother's keeper?"

And finally, "What can be done?" This  
question, I do not propose to answer. It  
seems to be every man's duty to find out  
what his God and society demand at his  
hand. Let those who see the evil go to  
Kenyon's Hall and take council together.  
A society in this city is trying to do what  
it can for Temperance, by all proper  
means, but generally the citizens have  
stood aloof and have not seconded the  
society's efforts, why is it so? If there be  
in Holland those who seek the common  
good and who sympathize with the society  
let them give it the encouragement and  
financial aid which its successful contin-  
uance demands.

MR. EDITOR:—Having watched the col-  
umns of your paper for the last two or  
three numbers in regard to Dr. Brock's  
disease, we learn by this evening's perusal  
that he has passed away. Although at  
present far from the scene of Dr. Brock's  
last struggle, allow us to express, through  
your columns, our deep regret that the  
young doctor should thus early be cut off in  
the very prime of fair promising man-  
hood.

The untimely death of one person may  
be of little consequence to the world at  
large, but it is quite a different thing to  
his intimate friends. The associations  
with Dr. Brock in the relation of class-  
mate at Hope College and afterwards by  
correspondence and confidential talks,  
cause us to feel his early departure from  
this world almost like the loss of a brother.  
His frank, open social disposition, used to  
make his appearance in our little College  
room seem like a bright beam of sunlight.  
And the cloud of student monotony or  
uncertainty of the future, has often been  
dispelled by the cheery brightness of his  
good-natured smile.

Throwing off, this evening, the cares of  
young ministerial life, we recall with pain-  
ful pleasure some of the last conversa-  
tions we had with Dr. Brock. The last  
rehearsal, in each other's ears, of the  
bright prospects of our life, as these lay  
before us not three months ago, the brotherly  
sympathy each felt in the other's work,  
the earnest purpose we both expressed—  
to be faithful and true in our work; these  
prospects we then painted with many fairy  
touches of youthful hope and ardor. We  
recall the last farewell, the last shake of  
the hand, the last "God bless you" as we  
parted.

But God, who worketh all things ac-  
cording to His will, has thus far spared  
our life while that of our dear friend and  
class-mate has been taken away, and in this  
world we shall never again exchange hopes  
and fears, or inquire after each other's  
wellfare.

We deeply sympathize with his relatives  
and friends, and wish to be considered one  
of the mourners who, in thought, shall  
long and often hover about the grave of  
our friend.

We rejoice that we can leave our brother  
in the hands of that God, whose way,  
though mysterious, is always wise, whose  
justice is far better than our mercy and  
whose mercy is high above our conception;  
earnestly hoping that when God shall see  
fit to gather in the humble results of our  
life work we shall meet our friend, and,  
rejoice, on the banks of the river of life.

F. P. BAKER.

RURAL, Wis. Dec. 12, 1876.

### A Great National Work.

"The Illustrated History of the Centen-  
nial Exhibition, with a full description  
of the Great Buildings and all the ob-  
jects of interest Exhibited in them. By  
James D. McCabe, author of 'The Centen-  
nial History of the United States,'  
Etc. Embellished with over 300 fine  
engravings of buildings and scenes in  
the Great Exhibition.

The National Publishing Co. of Phila-  
delphia and Chicago, have issued a hand-  
some volume bearing the above title.  
The intense interest everywhere mani-  
fested in the great Exhibition, and the desire  
to obtain a complete and connected ac-  
count of it, will unquestionably cause this  
book to have a very extensive sale.

This History of the Centennial Exhi-  
bition is not a dry list of the articles exhib-  
ited. It is a superb volume of 874 pages,  
from the pen of one of the most popular  
authors of the day. Mr. McCabe received  
the constant and sympathetic assistance  
of the Centennial authorities, and enjoyed  
peculiar advantages in the preparation  
of this work. He went note-book in hand  
through every department of the Exhi-  
bition, and the result of his labors is a work  
abounding in brilliant description of the  
great World's Fair. He traces the history  
of the great enterprise from its inception  
to its triumphant closing day. He then



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

A New York dispatch says: "It is rumored that a compromise has been effected, under which the ring magnates, and notably Tweed and Sweeney, are to refund to the city of New York quite a large amount of money, and to receive in return immunity from prosecution. Tweed will return from Europe. The compromise is thought to include Connolly also."

JOSUA F. BAILY, who in 1869 fled from the country as a defaulter in his accounts with the Government, as the Internal Revenue Collector of the Thirty-second (New York) district, has returned, made good his deficit, and has received from the President a full pardon.

THE Brooklyn Fire Marshal has fully investigated the circumstances attending the recent theatrical horror. He finds that there was a lack of proper precautions against fire and no discipline among the employees. The means of exit from the gallery were not good enough in case of fire and panic, and he believes that had the audience been notified when the fire was first discovered by the stage hands they could have got out of the building safely. He thinks that the request of the actors to the people to sit down, however well meant, was very disastrous both to audience and actors. He concludes with a recommendation that all public buildings, schools, churches, hospitals, and theaters be thoroughly overhauled at once.

THE four children of Mr. and Mrs. Ames McGowan, of Round Top, Pa., were recently burned to death. The house caught fire in the absence of the parents, and was reduced to ashes. The children, the oldest 9 and the youngest 3 years, were asleep at the time, and were completely consumed by the flames. The Charter Oak Life Insurance Company of Hartford has purchased \$3,000,000 worth of real estate in Broadway, Wall, and Broad streets, New York. Ex-Gov. William Cozzen, of Rhode Island, died at Newport last week, of typhoid fever contracted at the Centennial. Gen. William F. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, is dead.

### THE WEST.

CHICAGO elevators, as per official figures, contain 2,955,070 bushels of wheat; 261,369 bushels of corn; 452,763 bushels of oats; 83,459 bushels of rye, and 1,114,429 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 4,687,090 bushels, against 2,948,767 bushels at this period last year. Several steamboats were destroyed by the breaking of an ice-berg at St. Louis, last week. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

SINGLE men are being committed to the workhouse daily at Detroit, Mich., on their own request, as vagrants, being out of employment, and preferring that course to begging or pauperism.

A most successful and daring robbery was perpetrated at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, one night last week. The banking-house of William M. Beam was entered by four masked men, and over \$10,000 stolen. Beam and his wife, who lived over the bank, were bound and gagged by the robbers, the former being first compelled, at the point of a pistol, to open the bank vault.

News has reached Cheyenne of a terrible massacre perpetrated in the Big Horn country, as follows: "Recently a party of twenty-six miners started for the Big Horn country, and none have been seen alive since. Mr. John Sherron, who is perfectly reliable, says that weeks ago a company of white men were attacked by a band of Sioux, supposed by the trail to have been a very large band, and it is believed on the first volley the miners fled to the brush, which the Indians fired and then killed their victims. The bodies of eighteen or twenty men have been identified, and among them were Robert Anderson, James Lynght, David Davis, and two men named Spencer and Cook—the latter a blacksmith. These men are well known in the Black Hills."

A new and most ingeniously-executed counterfeit silver 50-cent piece has been discovered in circulation in Chicago. It is made of a combination of metals very nearly of the same specific gravity as silver, finished perfectly, and triple-silver-plated, so that by the eye and the hand it is beyond detection. It even has a good ring, only a little duller than that of the genuine coin, and is possible of detection in that way by practiced ears. The fact of its light weight can also be detected by the scales. For general distribution it is a most dangerous work of art. Be on your guard. They pack more boxes in Chicago now than in all the other large Western cities combined. Over a million have already been slaughtered since the opening of the season.

### THE SOUTH.

A TERRIBLE explosion of a boiler in a saw-mill is reported from Texarkana, a town near Red river, on the Texas and Arkansas line. Nine men were killed, named Channey Beach, James May, W. White, Nicholas Rosenberg, Ed. Griffin, George Green, Tip Stewart, George Jackson, and Fred Williams. Two colored men, named Ooster and Johnson, were dangerously wounded.

THE Committee of the National House of Representatives to investigate the recent election in Louisiana met and organized in New Orleans, on the 12th of December. A communication signed by all the members of the Returning Board was presented to the committee denying the authority of the House of Representatives to review the decision of the Returning Board until they had delivered their documents to the General Assembly. They also protested against the attempts of the House of Representatives of the United States to obtain and review documents in their possession, and claimed that as individuals they could not, under the constitution and laws of the State, surrender them. They stated further that they would have copies of all documents made for the committee if the committee would provide the necessary means; that the State Legislature had made no appropriation for them, and they could not, therefore, furnish copies unless the committee furnished the funds. These copies, they said, would be made as soon as they were through with the documents, provided the funds were furnished. When the communication had been read the Chairman instructed the Sergeant-at-Arms to notify the members of the Returning Board that their presence would be expected at 11 a. m. on Wednesday, in obedience to orders of the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

J. MADISON WELLS, Chairman of the Louisiana Returning Board, was before the House Investigating Committee at New Orleans, on the 13th. He informed the committee that he was willing they should have access to all documents in possession of the board, provided they would furnish the clerical assistance necessary to do the work; at the same time he should

decline to answer any questions regarding his action as a member of said board, for the reason that he denied the right of the committee to interrogate him on the subject. Whereas Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the committee, announced that he should not press the matter, and Mr. Wells withdrew. The counsel for the Republicans addressed a communication to the committee complaining that personal indignities had been offered to some of their witnesses at the hotel where the committee was sitting, and asking "that free access and suitable accommodation be afforded to the counsel representing the Republican party in the investigation, and also that the witnesses subpoenaed by the committee may be able to reach the committee-room without passing through a crowd of hostile and disorderly persons, and that when under examination before the committee they be protected against insults and threats."

A COLUMBIA (S. C.) dispatch of the 14th says: "The inauguration of Hampton took place in front of Carolina Hall this afternoon. The square in front of the hall was densely packed with persons of both races, and the horsepots were covered with spectators. At 3:30 p. m. Hampton was escorted to a stand amid demonstrations of great enthusiasm. Members of the General Assembly occupied a space immediately surrounding the stand, with the crowd in the rear. Hampton delivered an address, at the close of which the oath of office was administered. The chair in which he was seated was then wrapped in the national colors, and he was borne on the shoulders of a dozen men to his hotel."

A DAUGHTER of ex-Secretary Bristow was seriously, if not fatally, injured by a runaway accident in Louisville, a few days ago. A fire at Little Rock, Ark., last week, destroyed \$150,000 worth of property in the business part of the city. Heavy fires are also reported at Bolivar, Tenn., loss \$200,000, and Blackville, Barnwell county, S. C., loss \$40,000.

### WASHINGTON.

MR. WINDOM, of Minnesota, has introduced in the Senate a very important bill for the relief of settlers on the public lands. It authorizes homestead or pre-emption settlers on any public lands; or pre-emption settlers of Indian reservations, where the crops were destroyed or severely injured by grasshoppers in the year 1876, to leave and be absent from said lands until the 1st of next July, or, if the grasshoppers reappear next year, to a like destruction or injury of the crops, to remain away until July, 1878, without impairing their rights, homestead or pre-emption, if they afterwards resume and perfect their settlement. The bill also expressly extends their time for making final proof and payment for one year after the expiration of absence above contemplated, and furthermore provides that all the proposed rights and privileges above stated shall apply to and include settlers under the Timber-culture act of March, 1873.

THE House Committee on Postoffices and Post-roads has substantially agreed to recommend a formal non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the Post-route bill of last session, which provide for the restoration of the fast-mail service and the revival of the franking privilege. The Consul at Santiago de Cuba, who assisted Tweed in getting away from his pursuers, has been removed by the President.

THE President has nominated Wenden O'Neal for United States Marshal for the District of Kentucky, and John R. G. Pitkin for the District of Louisiana; Alex. M. Blair for Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Kansas, and Oliver G. Bosbyshell for Commissioner of the Mint, in place of Snowden, who is appointed Postmaster at Philadelphia.

A WASHINGTON telegram states that the President, in reply to an invitation extended him by a Republican to visit Virginia after his term of office expires, said that he would be glad to do so, but that he intends to leave for Havana, Cuba, in March, and after spending a few weeks there, sail for Europe, to remain for some time. There was an encounter with knives a few evenings ago, at one of the Washington hotels, between Col. John W. Fairfax, who was Chief of Staff to Gen. Longstreet, and Francis M. Schell, one of the doorkeepers of the House. The trouble arose from the fact that Schell ordered Fairfax off the floor of the House. Fairfax, his physician says, was very seriously cut. Schell's wounds were comparatively light.

FOUR HUNDRED employees of the bureau of engraving and printing were discharged last week, nearly one-half of the force of the entire bureau. About two-thirds of the unfortunate victims were women, many of them being press girls. The Naval Commission has reported in favor of abandoning the naval establishments at New London, New Orleans, and Brunswick, Ga.

THE President of the Senate has adopted the following new form of receipt for electoral votes as delivered by the messenger:

VIC PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., —, 1876.—Received of —, he claiming to be a messenger to deliver the same, a sealed package purporting to contain a certificate of the vote given for President and Vice President of the United States by the electors of the State of —, alleging to have been elected Nov. 7, 1876.

(Signed) T. W. FERRY, President pro tem, United States Senate.

### GENERAL.

THE members of the theatrical fraternity in nearly all the cities of the country are giving benefits for the sufferers by the Brooklyn calamity.

BLAND'S Silver bill, which passed the lower house of Congress last week, provides that silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains shall be coined, and shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where payment of gold coin is required by law. This weight of 412½ grains is the same as that of the old legal silver dollar which was a full legal tender for eighty years.

THE great railroad war between Vanderbilt, of the New York Central, on the one side, and Garrett and Scott, of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania roads, on the other, has been brought to a close by the surrender of the first-named, and freight rates between the East and West have again shot upward. Several merchants from the interior of Mexico arrived at New Orleans last week, and they confirm the news of the capture of Lerdo, the death of Escobedo, and the capture of the City of Mexico by Gen. Diaz. Iglesias, from Leon, ordered Diaz to hold the City of Mexico and proclaim the Presidency of Iglesias, which Diaz declined to do unless he could name four members of the Cabinet. This was refused by Iglesias, when Diaz proclaimed himself provisional President, and the revolution now continues between these rival pretenders, who are preparing for new struggle.

SEVEN cars of silkworm eggs, valued at \$3,000,000, have just been shipped from San Francisco for Europe, via New York. They came from China and Japan. The dwelling of R. McInnes, of Barton county, Ont., burned one night last week. Four children perished in the flames. McInnes was severely burned while attempting to rescue them.

### POLITICAL.

HON. HENRY M. TELLER has been elected United States Senator from Colorado for six years.

PRINCE (Democrat) was elected Mayor of Boston, Mass., last week, by 2,141 majority

over Bradley (Citizens) and Butterfield (Prohibitionist). Gov. Hayes was serenaded at Dayton, Ohio, last week, and made a brief speech. Referring to the political complications, he said: "In the excitement that has prevailed before and since the election, people of ardent temperaments have said and done things that are indiscreet, but, as the excitement subsides, we begin to return to our better wisdom and judgment. I have too much faith in the saving common-sense of the American people to think they desire to see in their country a Mexicanized Government. Whatever may be the result at which the lawful authorities arrive, you and I will quietly submit, and I have sufficient respect and confidence in the great majority of the opposite party to believe that they will do the same. I was glad to see in a paper this evening an article from the London Times respecting the condition of this country. Such a state of affairs, it said, could not occur anywhere else in the world. The entire area of the country was agitated by the uncertain issue of the political conflict, and yet not one shot fired, not one man killed, no breaches of the peace."

THE National Democratic Committee has issued the following address:

ROOMS OF NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1876. To the People of the United States: The National Democratic Committee announce as the result of the Presidential election held on the 7th of November, the election of Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, as President, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, as Vice President of the United States. We congratulate you on this victory for reform. It now only remains for the two houses of Congress, in the performance of their duty on the second Wednesday in February next, to give effect to the will of the people thus expressed in a constitutional mode by a majority of all the electoral votes, and confirmed by a majority of all the States, as well as by an overwhelming majority of all the people of the United States. By order of the Executive Committee.

ABRAHAM S. HAWITT, Chairman. FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.

The following response to the above has been issued by the Republican National Committee:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1876.

To the People: An address has to-night been issued by the Democratic Committee. It is the last desperate attempt to prop a falling cause. Gov. Hayes has been fairly elected by a clear majority of the electoral vote. There is no indication that any right-minded citizen has a doubt as to the result. The address of the Democratic Committee is an impudent and audacious attempt to prejudice and pervert public judgment. Hayes and Wheeler are elected, and the will of the American people will be carried out and maintained.

Z. CHANDLER, Chairman National Committee.

### FOREIGN.

THE preliminary meeting of the conference at Constantinople promises well for a harmonious settlement of the vexed Eastern problem. Representatives of the different powers have had little difficulty in agreeing upon the terms to be applied to Servia and Herzegovina. The following points have been decided upon: Montenegro is to be granted a considerable territorial addition, and the boundary of Servia is to be rectified, by which that province will also gain territory. The Turkish army will be required to withdraw from Servia, and the armistice will be prolonged for a term sufficient to cover the time consumed in the negotiations.

VALPARAISO, South America, was recently visited by a disastrous conflagration. The flames raged for twenty-four hours, and a great number of valuable buildings were destroyed. A Constantinople dispatch says: "The absence of the Porte's representative from the preliminary conference creates an unfavorable impression. The fact that Russia, an interested party, is permitted to sit in judgment on the questions at issue is commented on in Turkish circles."

A VIENNA dispatch says the Grand Duke Nicholas, of Russia, has asked for a reserve force of 100,000 men. Their mobilization has already commenced at St. Petersburg and Moscow. It is said if Russian troops, as expected, enter Roumania shortly, the movement will not be accompanied by a declaration of war on Turkey.

A BERLIN dispatch of the 18th says: "News received from the conference at Constantinople in high political quarters here maintains that a Russian-Turkish war is inevitable. Russia has not yet completed her preparations, and will endeavor to protract the conference until her southern army is concentrated. Private telegrams from St. Petersburg also state that Russia is unalterably determined to meet immediately the grievances which have been already indulged too long for European peace, but she will not enter the field until she feels able to make an irresistible assault." Constantinople dispatches announce that the Plenipotentiaries have terminated the labors of the preliminary conference. After making some mutual concessions, they came to an understanding, and referred to their respective Governments for definite instructions. All questions, especially that of occupation, have been examined, but nothing is yet determined. The Panama Star and Herald of a recent date says: "A great battle has taken place in Garapata. The trenches of the revolutionists were taken by our forces, commanded by G. ms. Acosta and Camargo. An armistice of three days was asked for by the rebels to bury 2,000 dead of both sides. A Calcutta telegram says the accounts of the famine received from Madras are worse than those from Bombay. Large numbers of starving people are flocking into Madras. The Khedive of Egypt is going to discharge all his American officers."

CHARLES BRENT, the Louisville (Ky.) forger, has been surrendered by Great Britain to the United States authorities. Minister Cushing has arrived at Madrid. Another colliery explosion, resulting in the death of two or three score of miners, has occurred in Wales. Much irritation has also been caused in Paris by a dispatch from Prince Bismarck, in which he severely censures the French Government on account of the wrong done to German commerce by the French export duties on iron. This action of the German Chancellor, coupled with the announcement of the treaty with Spain, is regarded as an evidence of unfriendly feelings on his part, and of a desire, perhaps, to test just how far he might push France without provoking resistance, so that he may know exactly what he may expect in the event of war in the East. The cable reports a railway smash-up in Belgium, resulting in the death of eight passengers.

### The Man that Broiled the Baron.

Dr. Le Moyné, the owner of the Pennsylvania cremation furnace, is nearly 80 years old, is the father of the Chicago Congressman Le Moyné, and is a man of great learning and wealth. He has endowed a professorship in the Washington and Jefferson College, and expended \$10,000 in founding a town library. His eccentricities are very marked, says a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial. Dr. Le Moyné says that the National Hotel poisoning in Washington city, whereby President Buchanan nearly lost his life, first directed his attention to the subject of cremation. The subsequent investigation into the cause of that catastrophe demonstrated that the water used by the hotel was contaminated by sewage.

EXPERIMENTERS in diet find that the barn-fed rat is pleasant and wholesome.

### CHRISTMAS.

The American Way of Observing the Day—Something About Holiday Presents.

(From the Chicago Times.)

The custom of giving presents on Christmas was imported to this country from England and Germany. Like a good many other imported customs, we never exactly know what to do with it, and it is a question if the custom has not resulted in more harm than good. We have not yet learned how to keep Christmas in this country, and it is very doubtful if we ever will. In New England the day is hardly celebrated at all except by the comparatively few Catholics and Episcopalians. In the Southern States the day is set apart for coon-hunting, horse-racing, and playing whisky-poker. It is reported that an Indian once came into a Southern frontier town on a Christmas morning with some furs which he wished to exchange for fire-water. Seeing all the places of business closed except the taverns and dram-shops, he inquired the cause, and learned that it was the birthday of the Savior of the world. After surveying the field for some time, he expressed the opinion that the aforesaid Savior must have been a very fast fellow, who owned a large number of fast horses and who was mighty fond of hunting coons. In the West a good many people try to celebrate Christmas, but make a ridiculous failure of it. They read in one of Walter Scott's poems or novels how the thing is done in the old country, and foolishly think they can do it here. They succeed no better than the boarding-school girl does who undertakes to make an English Christmas plum pudding by the aid of the information she derives from a cook-book. The truth is, neither she nor her elders are educated up to keeping Christmas. Everything is against its observance. Our trees don't provide mistletoe; our cattle won't kneel in the stable, and even young children have no faith in Santa Claus.

We are more successful in copying the German observance of Christmas than were the English. In truth, the only German custom we ever took very kindly to is that of drinking lager beer. It was reported at the close of the war that a colporteur of the Young Men's Christian Association presented some one-legged soldier in a hospital with copies of tracts on the evils of dancing. Christmas presents are generally selected with about the same degree of appropriateness; cigar cases are given to people who never smoke, while elaborately embroidered shaving leaves are presented to men who habitually wear full beard. Sometimes an article of wearing apparel is sent to some poor female who has a scanty wardrobe. If this is done it is very certain to be of a character to make her clothing look the worse for the addition. It is customary in some country towns to present the minister's wife with an opera cloak on Christmas. It is as much use to her as a hand-sled is to a boy living in the West Indies. As a rule, Christmas presents seem to be selected with an eye single to making the recipient of them as uncomfortable as circumstances will allow. If the present comes in the form of clothing, it is commonly some article that will make the remainder of one's dress look shabby. Young ministers always come in for slippers, while the thing they need by way of foot-gear is walking shoes. The chief effect of making Christmas presents is that those who receive them seem to think they are in strict duty bound to make returns on New Year's day, or on the succeeding Christmas, and they set to studying maliciously what inappropriate thing can be made or bought to fire back to the person who put them under "obligations" to him.

### A Reminiscence of Cole Younger.

Upon one occasion Quantrell's band encountered a party of jayhawkers numbering thirty or more. A dozen of the jayhawkers were killed and fifteen captured. They were taken to a camp and the question of their fate soon settled. After supper, and while the shades of evening were approaching, Cole Younger got out an Enfield rifle captured that day. It was the first he had ever seen, and its merits and demerits were discussed by the men. Opinions differed as to its superior qualities.

One of the men remarked that he had heard that it would kill at the distance of a mile. Younger replied: "If that is so, the force of the discharge must be terrific." Another banteringly remarked if the new gun will kill at a mile distance, the ball at short range would go through ten men. Younger raised up from the saddle on which he was sitting, and remarked: "That is easy to demonstrate." When the prisoners heard this remark, they thought sure their time had come.

The fifteen prisoners were then placed in line, one behind the other, and Cole Younger took the gun, played with the lock a moment, to "git the hang of it," and then measured off fifteen paces in front of the line formed, wheeled about, looked calmly into the faces of the doomed men, and then fired. The first, second and third man dropped without a groan. Muttering a contemptuous condemnation of the new rifle, Younger, without moving from his tracks, continued his experiments. Seven times the rifle was discharged, each time the guerrilla commenting carelessly upon the merits of the Enfield, and fifteen of the jayhawkers lay in an inanimate heap on the grass.—St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press.

### Theatrical Disasters.

The disaster which Brooklyn and the whole country mourns has never been exceeded in this country in respect to loss of life; but 800 people were killed at the burning of an Amsterdam playhouse in 1772, and 1,000 perished in the Saragossa Theater in Spain the same year; nearly 500 died when the Palais Royal, at Paris, was burned, in 1781,

and 1,000 men and women were crushed and burned to death when the Cafe d'Istria Theater in Italy fell and took fire in 1794.

### Oriental War Notes.

—The six Russian corps in process of mobilization are to consist each of 33,000 combatants, with 2,500 horses and 100 guns.

—It is alleged that the Jews of Austria are intensely hostile to the Servians, and have made their influence felt in the Vienna press.

—Civil-service reform makes slow progress in Turkey. The Governor of Cyprus can neither read nor write, but he has the recommendation of being a brother-in-law of Midhat Pasha.

—The Turks were disposed to send their iron-clads to Burgos, on the Black sea, but they refrained at the instance of the British Ambassador from making that warlike demonstration.

—The Sultan applies himself to public business with great earnestness. He continually visits the arsenals, the hospitals, and the naval and military colleges, and displays considerable intelligence.

—The Mohammedans in the East Indies are taking a deep interest in the Eastern question. It is generally understood that the British Government is less anti-Turkish than it might be, on their account.

—Gen. Klaphka, the noted Hungarian, has been received with great cordiality by leading Turks at Constantinople. The sympathy which the Magyars evince for the Turkish cause accounts for this friendliness.

—The two centers of military preparation in Russia are Kischeneff, in Bessarabia, and Odessa, the first being the headquarters of the operating army on the Pruth, the second the place for organizing the defense of the Black sea coast.

—The Emperor of Russia has little taste for diplomatic wrangling. He recently declared that his son was right when he recommended him to declare war against Turkey at the beginning of October. This, he implied, would have put an end to remonstrances.

### Silver Currency.

M. Henri Cernuschi, the wealthy French author and politician and chief bi-metallic missionary of Europe, arrived in this country on Saturday. He will make a visit of several months, and comes to propagate his economical views on the silver question. To rescue his old friend silver from suspicion and menace, he has visited every capital of Europe; for he is cosmopolitan enough to be able to chat in a friendly way with Bismarck and Andrássy in their own language, and one may feel assured he must be an extraordinary Frenchman who has the amiability just now, and the linguistic ability at any time, to do that. He firmly believes that the return of the United States to specie payments will depend on the preservation of the silver currency in Europe. For the United States to resume specie payments, M. Cernuschi says they must give the silver dollar the same value as the gold, accept silver at custom houses, and be able to pay European bondholders in silver dollars. But first Europe must become bi-metallic, else European creditors would suffer serious losses by receiving inconvertible dollars. He also insists that the South American states can neither pay their debts to Europe nor buy merchandise in Europe if their mines do not furnish legal tender.—New York Tribune.

A YOUNG Chinaman has been admitted to the collegiate institute of Napa, Cal., without opposition from the students, who treat him as well as though he was of their own race. He has parted with his queue, and dresses like an American.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	7 30	@ 11 00
HOGS.....	5 80	@ 6 12 1/2
COTTON.....	12	@ 12 1/2
WHEAT—Superior Western.....	6 00	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 28	@ 1 30
CORN—Western Mixed.....	55	@ 60
OATS—No. 2 Chicago.....	40	@ 44
RYE—Western.....	80	@ 82
PORK—New Mess.....	17 50	@ 18 00
LARD—Steam.....	10 1/2	@ 11
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 00	@ 5 65
Choice Hogs.....	5 00	@ 5 35
Cows and Heifers.....	2 10	@ 3 80
Good Second-class Steers.....	3 50	@ 3 80
Medium to Fair.....	3 20	@ 3 50
HOGS—Live.....	4 40	@ 4 20
WHEAT—Fancy White Winter.....	6 75	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex. 5.00.....	6 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring, New.....	1 17	@ 1 18 1/2
No. 3 Spring.....	1 08	@ 1 09
CORN—No. 2.....	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2.....	33	@ 34
RYE—No. 2.....	70	@ 71
BARLEY—No. 2, New.....	33	@ 35
BUTTER—Creamery.....	23	@ 24
EGGS—Fresh.....	22	@ 24
PORK—Mess.....	16 25	@ 16 50
LARD.....	10	@ 10 1/2
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 24	@ 1 25
No. 2.....	1 19	@ 1 20
CORN—No. 2.....	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2.....	32	@ 33
RYE.....	70	@ 71
BARLEY—No. 2.....	76	@ 78
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	1 34	@ 1 35
CORN—Western Mixed.....	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2.....	32	@ 33
RYE—No. 2.....	70	@ 71
PORK—Mess.....	16 50	@ 16 75
LARD.....	10	@ 10 1/2
HOGS.....	5 50	@ 6 00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT.....	1 30	@ 1 40
CORN.....	44	@ 45
OATS.....	30	@ 32
RYE.....	81	@ 82
PORK—Mess.....	16 00	@ 16 25
LARD.....	10 1/2	@ 11
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra.....	1 40	@ 1 44
Amber.....	1 38	@ 1 40
CORN.....	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2.....	34	@ 35
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Medium.....	6 25	@ 6 50
WHEAT—White.....	1 24 1/2	@ 1 42
CORN—No. 2.....	49	@ 50
OATS.....	33	@ 34
RYE.....	50	@ 53
PORK—Mess.....	16 75	@ 17 00
EAST LEBERTON, P.		
HOGS—Yorkers.....	5 65	@ 5 75
Philadelphias.....	5 90	@ 6 15
CATTLE—Best.....	5 12	@ 5 37
Medium.....	4 87	@ 5 00
Sheep.....	4 00	@ 5 00



## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

### Spirited Debate in the Senate on the Louisiana Case.

Mr. Sherman said he could not allow the statement of the gentleman who represented the Democratic party in Louisiana to be printed with a public document without making a brief reply. He was sorry the signers of the paper presented by the Senator from Missouri (Bogy), known as the report of the Democratic committee, did not consider the question of intimidation. Their whole paper consisted in an array of technicalities to defeat the law of Louisiana. The Democratic committee in their paper alleged that under the law of Louisiana there was no provision for the election of Presidential electors. If that was so no one in that State had ever found it out.

Mr. Sherman then read from the law of Louisiana, and said it was manifest that the Democratic committee had taken a very narrow view of the law. If their construction of the law was true, there was no provision of law in Louisiana for the election of any officer in that State. He denied that the law of 1872 repealed the Election law of 1870, as claimed by the Democrats, and argued that the law of 1872 merely changed the mode of conducting elections. Upon this point the Democratic committee had wasted about a column of their report.

The next objection raised by the committee was that the vacancy on the board was not filled by the appointment of a Democrat. He argued that the question of filling the vacancy was one of propriety, but such vacancy did not affect the legal status of the board. He would not say whether the vacancy should have been filled or not. Had he been a member of the Returning Board he would have been in favor of appointing any Democrat who could be found willing to serve on the board. The Democratic committee also found fault because the whole clerical force of the Returning Board was Republican. He knew of no law requiring the board to employ Democratic clerks. The House of Representatives had turned over every clerk and employee of his (Sherman's) political faith, but the Republicans did not complain.

Mr. Sherman then referred to the charge that the affidavits of Supervisors of Election in Louisiana as to intimidation were not made within twenty-four hours after the election, as the laws of the State required. He quoted at length from the report made by the Republican committee, of which he was a member, and claimed that the affidavits were properly made by the Supervisors. He argued that the Democratic committee did not impeach the fairness of the mode of conducting the count by the Returning Board. In seventeen parishes there was intimidation, and, as to the extent of it, the gentlemen of the Democratic committee dared not commit themselves. He (Sherman) was willing to stand, not only before the Senate, but before the people of the United States, and maintain that there was intimidation in Louisiana to an extent which changed the result of the whole election. There was murder, riot, whipping and violence by organized rifle clubs of the Democratic party. The members of the Senate, as Senators and men, ought to keep their minds cool and deliberate to decide the questions now pending—the electoral vote of three or four States in dispute. As to South Carolina, he believed that it was conceded by all that the electoral vote was for Hayes and Wheeler.

Messrs. Randolph and Withers denied that there was any such concession. Mr. Sherman (renewing) said the vote of Florida and Louisiana was in dispute. As to Oregon, he did not think that case would rise to the dignity of a dispute. He believed the Democratic candidate himself would soon to hold the office of President in pursuance of such a fraud.

Mr. Thurman argued that the document which it was proposed to print presented but one side of the case, when both sides should be before the Senate. Another picture would be presented. He was surprised at the remarks of his colleague (Sherman), and was disposed to answer some of them now, but the matter would be before the Senate again. The people of the country would see that there was another word ending in "ion" besides intimidation. There was such a word as exaggeration. He argued that there should be time to examine both sides of this matter.

Mr. Thurman said, the President, in sending a committee to Louisiana, had acted outside his official duty, and the committee sent by him had no official authority. In sending his committee to New Orleans the President selected the Senator from Ohio and three gentlemen who are members of the House of Representatives; therefore, there was a champion in the Senate to present the President's side of the case, and, he supposed, three champions in the House. Of those Senators on the Democratic side of the chamber who went to New Orleans not one of them attended the sessions of the Returning Board.

Mr. Sherman said there were Senators and Representatives in New Orleans belonging to both parties.

Mr. Thurman said there was no question but there were Democrats in Louisiana, and there had been more Democrats than Republicans in that State for some years past. He argued that it was the duty of the Returning Board to fill the vacancy existing in that board, but it was not filled because the board intended that no Democratic eye should see, or Democratic ear hear, its proceedings when it came to the final issue. The action of the Returning Board, so intensely partisan and unfair, must now be bolstered by his colleague. The American people would not take the assertion of any man, no matter how high he might be, that this thing was fair. They would demand all the facts.

He next referred to the affidavits of Supervisors of Election as to intimidation, and argued that they were not made within the time prescribed by law, but were made after the election, in New Orleans, to count out Tilden and count in Hayes, to count out Nicholls and count in Packard.

Mr. Morton said the great question before the Louisiana Returning Board was that of intimidation, murder, and violence. The country wanted to hear about these crimes. It wanted to hear from the Democratic committee which visited New Orleans in regard to this intimidation. The report of that committee touched the great question of intimidation with a single paragraph not as long as his finger.

Mr. Bayard asked what Governor of any State except Louisiana would have assisted in preparing a compilation which showed not only the miserable condition of his people, but his own criminal negligence in not protecting them. He argued that the effect of the document now before the Senate would be to consign to everlasting infamy the false men in control of that State who had never performed the first duty of honest government in suppressing the crimes they now parade. He did not wish to shut out the truth. Let it come out, and it would show the results of Congressional interference with local State Government.

Mr. Sherman argued that the authorities of Louisiana had done all they could to punish criminals, but a criminal could not be arrested outside a parish where the crime was committed unless the proceedings in the parish should have been commenced against such criminal. In some parishes it was impossible to hold a court. The truth was that the young men of the South were determined that negroes should not exercise rights guaranteed to them by the constitution. A few white men could ride roughshod over a number of negroes.

Mr. Bayard said the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) must be in error in saying that a criminal in Louisiana could not be arrested outside of a parish where the crime was committed. If such a state of facts did exist, who was responsible? What party had been in power in that State?

Mr. Bayard then quoted at length from reports of investigation into Southern affairs,

and said he never heard of a single case where a man was assaulted in the South for giving testimony before a Congressional committee.

Mr. Sherman said there would be peace in Louisiana but for the unlawful acts of the Democratic clubs in that State. If this violence and intimidation should be successful in electing a President now, the same violence would soon extend all over the United States, and our Government would be at an end. He did not want to see a war of races, but it would come unless the negroes in the South were given the rights guaranteed them by the constitution. He defended the action of Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, and said he was not able to put down these disorders, but did all in his power to do so. The real trouble was an attempt to organize a party on the color-line, and make a man President of the United States who was not the choice of a majority of the American people. He believed the masses of the people North and South were daily going forward to the conclusion that these crimes of the rifle-clubs of the South must not be permitted.

Mr. Morton said he desired to congratulate the cause of humanity and justice upon the evidence of progress exhibited in the Senate to-day, and that was the fact that the existence of violence and enormities in the South was no longer denied in the Senate. He argued that the crimes in that section had not been punished because intimidation went into the courts. Assassination awaited both Judge and jurors. This ruffianism would be stopped when a great party no longer exercised it.

Mr. Thurman said of course there had been violation of law in the South, but he denied that the Southern people were a set of assassins. He argued that the Democrats had denounced crime in the South, when crime existed. These charges of intimidation were exaggerated, but they would not cease so long as the vote of a whole State could be overthrown by them. His colleague (Sherman) spoke about the color-line. He (Thurman) was prepared to prove that the responsibility of the establishing of a color-line rested with the Republican party. When the right of suffrage was conferred upon the negro it was openly avowed in the Senate that the Republican party needed the votes of 800,000 negroes. The trouble was, the Republican party did not get them.

He then referred to the use of the army in the States, and said if the elections were to be carried by the army of the United States it was the worst kind of intimidation, and there would be an end to republican institutions. The world had its Caesar and its Bonaparte, who overthrew republican governments, but a republican government had never been overthrown by this kind of intimidation, which his colleague (Sherman) and the Senator from Indiana (Morton) complained of.

### Regular Proceedings.

TUESDAY, Dec. 12.—Senate.—Bogy presented the memorial of himself and Senators Stevenson and McDonald, embracing the report of the Democratic committee which witnessed the count by the Returning Board in Louisiana. Orders printed.—Bayard's resolution, directing the Attorney General to inform the Senate as to the number of Deputy United States Marshals employed on election day, was agreed to, with the amendment submitted by Edmunds requesting the Attorney General also to communicate to the Senate a full statement as to the necessity for their employment, the object thereof, the nature of their duties, etc.—The Senate discussed the resolution of Mr. Mitchell, providing for an investigation in regard to the appointment of Cronin as a Presidential elector in Oregon. Edmunds' constitutional amendment providing for the counting of the electoral vote by the Supreme Court of the United States was discussed, amended, and laid over.—Merrimon introduced a bill to amend section 146 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in regard to vacancies in the office of President and Vice President. The bill provides that the Secretary of State, or, in case of his death, the Secretary of the Treasury, shall succeed to the Presidency in the event of the death, removal, or resignation of both President and Vice President.

House.—The House was the scene of a spirited and interesting discussion in regard to the existence of the joint rules of the two houses. Messrs. Garfield, McCrary, Hoar, and Kasson maintained that the rules no longer existed, and Messrs. Springer, Reagan, and Speaker Randall took the opposite side of the case.—Mr. Blair introduced a constitutional amendment forbidding the manufacture and sale of distilled liquors as a beverage, after the year 1900. Referred.—Mr. Holman, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The bill recommends the appropriation of \$3,983,125.—The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of Smith Ely, Jr., as Representative from the State of New York. Laid on the table.—The Fortification bill was reported. It appropriates \$2,500,000.—The Speaker appointed as the committee to inquire as to whether frauds have been committed in the election in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Philadelphia, Messrs. Cox (New York), Rice (Ohio), Waddell, McDougall, and Wells (Mississippi).

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13.—Senate.—Numerous petitions of religious and temperance organizations throughout the country were presented, praying Congress to take steps to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor as a beverage in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States.—The Senate discussed the resolution of Mr. Mitchell providing for an inquiry into the appointment of Oregon electors. Mr. Edmunds' constitutional amendment for settling the Presidential question by conferring upon the Supreme Court power to count the electoral votes was defeated by 31 yeas to 14 yeas. Thirteen Republicans and one Democrat voted in the affirmative.

House.—The proceedings in the House were "flat, stale and unprofitable," nearly the entire day being consumed in discussing what is known as Bland's Silver bill. The measure was finally passed—167 yeas to 63 yeas.

THURSDAY, Dec. 14.—Senate.—The resolution to print extra copies of the President's Message and the accompanying documents, in regard to the late election in Louisiana, was taken up. Mr. Thurman moved to amend, so as to have printed with the Message and documents the memorial of Bogy, Stevenson and McDonald, embracing the report of the Democratic committee which witnessed the count in New Orleans. A later discussion followed. Mr. Sherman defended his report vigorously, while Mr. Thurman assailed it as vigorously, and claimed that it grossly exaggerated the facts. The debate became general in character, not only involving Louisiana, but Florida and South Carolina. Mr. Randolph said, in regard to the latter, that the Democrats did not concede that it had been carried by Hayes, but that the Democrats, on a recount of the votes, expected to show that their national and State tickets had a clear majority of all the votes cast. The resolutions after being amended so as to include the report of the Democratic committee which witnessed the count in New Orleans, were then agreed to.—The Chair laid before the Senate a Message from the President in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 6th inst. in regard to troops being stationed at Petersburg, Va., on election day. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.—Also, a communication from the Attorney General in answer to the Senate resolution of the 12th inst. in regard to the employment of Deputy Marshals on election day. The Attorney General says the information called for is not in his possession, and can only be obtained from the Marshals of the United States, who have the power to appoint deputies, but he will seek to procure information at as early a day as practicable. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

House.—Mr. Knott, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution as a substitute for Mr. McCrary's resolution about counting the electoral votes. It provides for a committee of seven, to act in conjunction with any similar committee that may be appointed by the Senate, to report without delay a measure best calculated to accomplish the desired end; also another committee of seven to report what are the privileges, powers and duties of the House in counting the electoral votes. The resolution was adopted under the operation of the previous question without debate or division.—The Senate amendments to the Post-office bill of last session for the re-establishment of the fast-mail service and of the franking privilege were rejected on the ground that they should not have been grafted on such a bill.

FRIDAY, Dec. 15.—Senate.—Mr. Windom, from

the Committee on Appropriations, reported, without amendment, the House bill to provide for the payment of the electoral messengers. Passed.—The resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the Oregon electoral affair was taken up, and Mr. Thurman addressed the Senate at length in defense of the action of Gov. Grover. The question was further discussed by Messrs. Mitchell and Wallace.—A resolution fixing the compensation of witnesses summoned before the Senate or any of its committees at \$3 per day, and 5 cents per mile each way for traveling expenses, was passed, with an amendment providing that witnesses residing west of the 110th meridian be paid 7 cents a mile each way when the place of their examination shall be east of the Mississippi river.—Mr. Edmunds called up the message from the House announcing the passage of the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to select a committee of the Senate to devise some method of counting the electoral vote, and submitted a resolution referring the message of the House to a select committee to be composed of seven Senators, with power to prepare and report without unnecessary delay such measure as will secure a lawful count of the electoral vote and the best disposition of all questions connected therewith, and that said committee have power to confer with the committee of the House of Representatives.—Adjourned to Monday, Dec. 18.

House.—The bill to pay the expenses of the investigating committees, reducing the amount for the Senate from \$50,000 to \$30,000, and increasing that for the House from \$11,000 to \$50,000, gave rise to some political discussion, conducted on the Republican side by Mr. Hale (Me.), and on the Democratic side by Messrs. Holman and Cox.—The Postoffice Appropriation bill was discussed in committee of the whole.

SATURDAY, Dec. 16.—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—Mr. Schleicher's amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, increasing the appropriation for the transportation of mails on the "star" routes and steamships, was agreed to—yeas, 90; nays, 66. The bill was then passed without division.—The Speaker laid before the House the telegram received by him from Mr. Morrison, the Chairman of the Louisiana select committee, and that to Mr. Morrison from Mr. Orton, the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, refusing to produce the originals of telegraphic dispatches. The dispatches having been read, Mr. Wood (N. Y.) offered a resolution to the effect that the communication be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report at the earliest practicable moment what action the House should take in the premises. The matter went over without action.—Eulogies were delivered upon the late Speaker by a number of members, at the conclusion of which resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted expressing the profound sorrow of the House, directing the Speaker's chair to be kept draped in mourning during the remainder of the session of Congress, and the usual badge of mourning to be worn by members and officers of the House.

MONDAY, Dec. 18.—Senate.—Mr. Edmunds' resolution referring the message of the House of Representatives in regard to devising means to count and declare the electoral vote to a select committee of seven Senators, to act with the committee appointed by the House, was agreed to by a unanimous vote, without discussion, and the Chair was authorized to appoint the special committee.—Mr. Wright introduced a bill to establish a court for the trial of contested elections in the office of President and Vice President of the United States, and at his request it was ordered printed and to lie on the table.—Mr. Wright called up the Message from the President, sent to the Senate at the last session, relating the bill reducing the President's salary from \$50,000 to \$25,000 per annum, and the question being, "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the President thereto?" a discussion followed, and the Senate refused to pass the bill over the veto by a vote of yeas, 26; nays, 19—not two-thirds of the Senate.—Mr. Key (Tenn.) delivered a lengthy speech on the Presidential question.

House.—Mr. Knott introduced a bill regulating proceedings in the electoral count for President and Vice President. Referred to the select committee on the subject.—The resolution of inquiry into the action of Judge Bond, in South Carolina, failed for want of a two-thirds vote.—Bills were introduced: To promote the education of the blind; to facilitate the removal of bills of lading; concerning expatriation and change of allegiance; to establish the franking privilege; to reduce and reorganize the navy; to promote the efficiency of the marine hospital service; for a Commissioner on the locust plague.—Mr. Frye offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of six to inquire into the manner in which the election was conducted for members of Congress last November in the Sixth District of Mississippi and Fourth District of Alabama, and whether in such districts there was any intimidation of candidates or voters. The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over.—Mr. Hale offered a resolution for the protection of citizens in the exercise of the right of suffrage. The resolution giving rise to debate, it went over under the rule.—Mr. Banning moved to suspend the rule, and accept a resolution calling for Gen. Sheridan's report on the removal of Gov. Wells, of Louisiana.—A resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report an amendment to the constitution forbidding the payment of war claims to disloyal persons was adopted—160 to 63.

### Down in the Canebroke.

The Los Angeles (Cal.) Herald says: "Friday, at noon, the mounted police, assisted by the residents of Banning and First streets, burned out the canebroke on the bank of the river between Aliso and First streets. Such a skedaddling of roughs and vagabonds was never seen before. This place has been for a long time a harbor for thieves and rogues, who have committed many depredations in the neighborhood of Los Angeles. The brake being dry, it burned briskly, and for a time the whole neighborhood seemed to be on fire. When the flames had subsided and the ashes were turned over, many articles of camp furniture were discovered, and among the rest were burglarious tools and skeleton keys. The mounted police will watch this rendezvous and prevent any further encampment being formed. The place has become so notoriously infested that the residents were afraid to retire to their beds."

WALNUT trees sometimes attain prodigious size and great age. An Italian architect mentions having seen at St. Nicholas, in Lorraine, a single plank of the wood of the walnut twenty-five feet wide, upon which the Emperor Frederick III. had given a sumptuous banquet. In the Baidar valley, near Balaklava, in the Crimea, stands a walnut tree at least 1,000 years old. It yields annually from 80,000 to 100,000 nuts, and belongs to five Tartar families, who share its produce equally.

WHETHER for use on man or beast, Merchant's Gargling Oil will be found an invaluable liniment, and worthy of use by every resident in the land. We know of no proprietary medicine or article now used in the United States which shares the good will of the people to a greater degree than this. Yellow wrapper for animal, and white for human flesh.—N. Y. Independent.

THE Herald of Health says that the right way to cook an egg is to pour water on it at a boiling temperature and leave the egg in it for fifteen minutes.

IS IT possible that one will be so foolish to suffer from Ostarrh. Cold in the Head, bad Smells in Nose and Throat, when by this new antiseptic principle, Dr. J. H. McLean's Ostarrh. Snuff, you can be cured? Trial boxes, by mail, only 50 cts. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

## HISTORICAL.

### Congress from the Beginning of the Government.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

There have been two distinct periods in the history of Congress, that of the Colonial Congress and that of the present form, provided for in the constitution. The first continued from Sept. 5, 1774, until 1789, part of a year later than the date of the adoption of the Federal constitution in 1789. There have been forty-four Congresses of the new form, of which the second session of the forty-fourth began to-day. The Continental Congress was composed of delegates from the original colonies. It was a creature of circumstances, and held its meetings at different places, according to the changing exigencies in the uncertain days of the infancy of the new republic. It was held at Philadelphia, at New York, at Baltimore, at Lancaster and Yorktown, Pa., at Annapolis, Trenton, and Princeton. From several of these places it fled before armed opposition, or was removed to preserve it from the assaults of a foreign foe.

The Colonial Congress had for the most part but one work to do—to provide the ways and means for the creation of the new Government which it in its infant stages represented. That work saw the beginning of its end in the signing of the Articles of Confederation on July 9, 1778, by the then forty-eight Representatives of the Colonial States. This was followed in the same year by the ratification, in popular convention, composed of delegates from these Colonial States, of the constitution which was so long discussed. Gen. Washington presided at this constitutional Convention. The original Constitution adopted by this convention (September, 1787) consisted of seven articles. It was speedily approved by Congress and submitted to the several State Legislatures for ratification. It was returned from these Legislatures with several important amendments. Under its own provisions the first President of the United States and the members of the first Congress of the new era were elected.

### THE FIRST FEDERAL CONGRESS.

The first Congress of the new era, a Congress of the Federal constitution, assembled in New York, March 4, 1789. There were three sessions of this Congress, of which the two first were held in New York and the last in Philadelphia. Congress continued to assemble in Philadelphia until the second session of the Sixth Congress, when, Nov. 17, 1800, in accordance with an act which had been passed ten years before that day, fixing Washington city as the home of the new Government, the Sixth Congress reassembled at the present national capital. The circumstances attending the passage of the act providing for the permanent location of the capital at Washington city were peculiar. Congress since its first removal here has continued its sessions in the Capitol building, with the exception of the period from 1814 to 1819, when, owing to the partial destruction of the Capitol building by the British invaders, temporary quarters were found in the building now immediately facing the east Capitol Park, which is used as a boarding-house.

### CHANGES IN THE CAPITOL.

There have been as many changes in the form and appearance of the Capitol building itself since its early days as there have been in the outward appearance and in the political complications of the nation itself. The present chambers of the two houses of Congress are of comparatively modern date. They are located in the new wings, which were first occupied in 1856. The sessions of the earlier Congresses were held in the old hall now forming a part of the central portion of the present building, the Senate chamber being occupied by the United States Supreme Court rooms, and the old hall of the House of Representatives being devoted to collections of statuary, and designated "Statuary Hall."

### VANDALISM.

This last hall, until this summer, contained a striking reminder of the old period in the ancient gallery and the antique iron railing at one end. The architect of the Capitol during the present summer, instigated by the spirit of modern iconoclasm, but ostensibly for the sake of greater harmony in the proportions of the new Statuary Hall, has caused this old gallery to be destroyed, and has removed the ancient railing. For thirty-nine years the Congresses of the Federal constitution assembled in these old halls, when they were removed to their new quarters.

### INCREASE OF REPRESENTATION.

The second session of the Forty-fourth Congress commenced to-day. The First Congress was composed of sixty-five members, representing the thirteen original States. In the Second Congress three States, Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee, were added to the number of representatives from the original territory, and the membership increased to 107. There were no changes in the number of States or membership until the Seventh Congress, when Ohio and Louisiana entered the Union, and the number was increased to 142. In 1816 the number of Representatives had become 182—the ratio of representation remaining the same as it had been from the beginning, one Representative to 33,000 people. At this time the basis of representation was increased to 35,000, and Indiana was admitted. From that date, new States were admitted at almost every Congress.

The Twenty-third Congress increased to 243 members. The increase of population in the States was so great, and the number of the States themselves was so speedily increasing, that Congress then threatened to be the unwieldy body which it already has become, and the basis of representation was changed in 1836 to 47,000. This change prevented

any considerable increase in the representation until the Twenty-sixth Congress. In 1845 the basis of representation was again changed to 70,680, and under this basis Florida, Texas, Iowa, and California were admitted to the Union. In 1850 again the ratio of representation was increased to 93,420, and the membership was kept at 246 until the Thirty-seventh Congress. In this Congress the war of secession began, and there were but 181 members left in Congress.

### THE SPEAKERSHIP.

In the history of Congress the Speakership has been geographically distributed as follows: It has been held by Pennsylvania three times; by Connecticut once; by New Jersey three times; by Maryland once, a pro-tempore Speaker; by Massachusetts six times; by North Carolina three times, for three successive Congresses, and by one man, Nathaniel Macon; by Kentucky eight times, Henry Clay being six times Speaker; by New York twice; by Virginia seven times; by New Hampshire once, pro tempore; by Tennessee three times, James K. Polk being twice Speaker; by Indiana five times, Schuyler Colfax being Speaker three of these five times; by South Carolina once, and by Maine three times.

### DENOMINATIONS AND THE CHAPLAINCY.

The various religious denominations have at different times been represented in the Chaplaincy of the two houses. During the early period of the history of the new Congress the Episcopal Church controlled the Chaplaincy of the Senate for eighteen Congresses. Since that time the office has been given to the Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists and Congregationalists. There was at one time a Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Senate. In the House, on the contrary, the Episcopalians have had but two Chaplains. The remaining Congresses have been divided between Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists, the Methodists having the office nearly twice as many times as any other denomination.

### Heller's Basket Trick.

The trick known as the "basket trick," which Mr. Heller introduces as the last feature of his performance at the Wonder Theater, excites a good deal of surprise, as it is only natural it should. The conditions of the trick are simply as follows: A large basket is brought out and placed in full view upon a bench supported on four primitive wooden legs, and leaving an open space between the basket and the floor. There seems no possible way by which a human being once in could get out of that basket without being seen. The basket placed by Mr. Heller and his assistant, Mr. Heller next brings forward a pair of overalls which cover him to the neck, and which have no outlet at the ends of the sleeves or legs. When the overalls are drawn on and a hood drawn over Mr. Heller's head and attached to the main garment by strings, there remains no outlet for so much as a finger of the performer to get through. But as Mr. Heller is about to remove his coat for the purpose of donning his garment he remembers that he is in New York instead of Australia—that is his carelessly-stated excuse—and a screen, which reaches up to the performer's neck, is placed behind the basket, and the performer retires behind this and effects the change. So far as one notices, his head does not once disappear during the time he is employed in drawing on the overalls. The last vision one has is of Mr. Heller's own face disappearing in the ample hood, and immediately he steps out from behind the screen, and, with the help of an assistant, climbs into the basket, the lid of which is closed upon him and locked. As far as the human eye can discover this is Mr. Heller who has just gone into the basket, but in the same instant—almost before the cover is down—Mr. Heller makes his appearance in ordinary evening costume at the entrance of the theater, and walks down the aisle, inquiring "what was being done with him." He immediately ascends the platform, opens the basket, and nobody is within. The question is still an open one. How did Mr. Heller cease to be the man in the basket, and, whoever the man in the basket was, how did he get out?—New York World.

### A Dog That Had Never Seen a Woman.

A half mile farther on we came upon the camp of the men who were building the road. "Camp" is an elastic word. In this case it meant merely a small pine grove, two big fires and some piles of blankets. Here the road ceased. As we halted, three dogs came bounding toward us, barking most furiously. One of them stopped suddenly, gave one searching look at me, put her tail between her legs and with a pitiful yelp of terror turned and fled. I walked slowly after her; she would look back over her shoulder, turn, make one or two lunges at me, barking shrilly, then with the same yelp of terror run swiftly away; at last she grew brave enough to keep her face toward me, but continually backed away, alternating her bark of defiance with her yelp of terror in a way which was irresistibly ludicrous. We were utterly perplexed by her behavior until her master, as soon as he could speak for laughing, explained it.

"Ye see, that 'ere dog's never seen a woman afore! She was reared in the woods, an' I hain't never took her nowhere, an' that's jest the fact on't; she dunno what to make of a woman."

It grew droller and droller. The other dogs were our good friends at once, leaped about us, snuffed us, and licked our hands as we spoke to them. Poor Bowser hung back and barked furiously with warning and menace whenever I patted one of the other dogs, but if I took a step nearer her she howled and fled in the most abject way.—Atlantic Monthly.

"We can breed horses, but not men," says an English paper.



SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1876.

## OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It is noteworthy how few parents visit our public schools in the course of a year, but especially during the examination just closed. Still, we cannot lay the blame to lack of interest, for if any one thing is jealously guarded by the population of this city, it is education. But, if we are not entirely wrong, some of this apparent apathy may be looked upon as a natural result of the position the masses occupied in the Old World; there they are born and bred to the belief that the supervision of education belongs to the central government or its delegated substitutes, and although knowing the right they enjoy as sovereign citizens in this country, have not yet acquired the custom of personal investigation and scrutiny. This ought to be changed. Parents ought to go and see for themselves, and become somewhat acquainted with the intricacies of a well regulated school, and we confidently expect that the visitors would get a kind reception at the hands of those in charge of the little ones. Parents and teachers would get better acquainted with each other, and as they become better acquainted can't we hope for a beneficial result? The examination just closed reflects great credit on Prof. Downie and his corps of teachers, impartially measuring off the economies of praise and merited promotion. And now for a brief respite from study for the bracing air of wintry sport.

## THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Following the favorite republican party rule that the state returning board or governor's certificate decides the electoral vote Gov. Tilden and not Gov. Hayes has 185 votes, and is the president-elect. But one of these comes from Oregon, and is not seriously claimed by the democrats, while it is most stoutly disputed by the republicans. A favorite plan of the extreme republicans now is for their president of the Senate to pick out the republican returns from Oregon, giving Hayes the three votes, and rejecting the other, but count in Louisiana and Florida votes, and so elect their president by just the number necessary,—ignoring and denying all along the right of Congress to entertain questions of contested returns, or, indeed, have anything whatsoever to do with the business except as spectators. Nearly all the republican party papers have been committing themselves to this theory, this week; it seems to be adopted at the White House; and such republican leaders in Congress as Sherman and Morton,—though it is directly in the face of his favorite measure for settling electoral vote disputes,—Ferry, Logan and Garfield have avowed it. Most of the other leading senators and representatives are at present dodging the question, however, and, considering their record last session and before, and the great balance of precedents the other way, it certainly can only need the demonstration of conservative public opinion to carry them against this most revolutionary innovation, and decide both Houses to assert their common right to settle all disputes. In such event, we shall probably have a peaceful presidential inauguration, the choice depending upon the further examination of the Louisiana question by the congressional committees, and the final decision upon the vote of that state. The democrats are a good deal excited at the plans of the extreme party republicans, and mean to make a hot fight against them; but the talk of an appeal to arms has disappeared, and there is now a rapidly increasing faith in settlement of the question by Congress.

## FLORIDA RETURNING BOARD.

The record of the Florida returning board just published, shows that the Hayes majority down there was secured by throwing out the votes of several precincts because of informalities or irregularities in the management of the ballot-boxes and care of the votes. It does not appear from the record that in these cases there was any actual fraud or that the votes were in any form tampered with. The irregularities were the carrying of the ballot-boxes to another room, the postponement of the counting and making up of the returns till another day, placing a supervisor at the window to receive ballots instead of an inspector, and all or nearly all of a character not affecting the honesty or legality of the votes themselves. No votes were thrown out because of alleged intimidation, and those arraigned and rejected for actual fraud were very few. The legal votes actually cast gave the state to Tilden, and such rules of review and decision as prevails in contested election returns before the Massachusetts supreme court or in Congress would evidently give the state officially to him. The whole question of the action of the returning board is now in hearing before the supreme court of the state, and is also being investigated by the congressional committee,—and, if the facts continue to appear as we have represented them, the record of the state's vote should certainly be reversed.

Jon work done now cheaper than ever.

## Special Notices.

For a full line of Canned Goods, such as Peaches, Pears, Corn, Lobsters, etc. etc. call and examine our stock and prices.  
P. & A. STEKETEE.

## Wonderful in its Results.

There is no Medicine that has accomplished so much as *Shiloh's Consumption Cure*. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, and all Lung diseases it has no equal. No Medicine was ever sold on such favorable terms. If it was unreliable it would be the greatest folly to guarantee it. It costs nothing to try it as it can be returned if it does not give satisfaction after using two-thirds of a bottle. Call at our stores and get a sample bottle for 10c or a regular size for 50 cents or \$1. If your Lungs are sore or Chest or Back lame use *Shiloh's Bellabonna Plaster* which seldom fails to give relief. J. O. Doesburg, No. 70, Eighth Street and Wm. Van Putten, River Street, Holland, Mich. Elsewhere by dealers generally.  
"HACKMETACK" a new and delightful Perfume sold by the above dealers.

## A Card to the Public.

For many years we have made two medicines suited to the ailments of a vast class of sufferers. Thousands of cures have been made by them, and in fact, the word failure could not be coupled with them. But within the last two years counterfeiters of our medicines have sprung up, dangerously in their close imitation of our Trade Mark. To secure the people we have placed upon each genuine box of Holloway's Ointment the fac-simile of the signature of our agent, Mr. Jos. Haydock. To counterfeit is felony. We shall relentlessly pursue anyone who imitates this with the utmost vigor of the law. We most earnestly beg that the great mass of the American people will aid us in our efforts to protect their health, and help us in our task of bringing the most unprincipled men to the bar of justice. Uniformly refuse to purchase Medicines purporting to be our unless Mr. Jos. Haydock's signature is attached to each box of Pills or pot of Ointment and the end will soon be reached.

The public's obedient servants,  
HOLLOWAY & CO.

## New Advertisements.

## One Step toward Temperance.

I have this day reduced the whole scale of prices to  
**5 Cents a Drink.**  
C. BLOM, Jr.  
HOLLAND, Dec. 21st, 1876.

## 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 benefits, 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,  
(P. O. Box 76.) 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.**

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

## First Ward Grocery House.

## New Firm! New Goods! New Prices!

At the Store formerly occupied by

## Slooter &amp; Higgins, Cor. 8th &amp; 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 SLOOTERS' 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

## CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING

## NEW BRICK STORE

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

## ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

## Hats &amp; Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN.  
HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-1y

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 &amp; 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. 42-1y

## W. &amp; H. ELFERDINK'S

## BOOT &amp; SHOE EMPORIUM,

—AT—

NO. 23 RIVER STREET,

Holland, - - - Michigan.

The above firm make a specialty of custom work. Guarantee satisfaction. Their prices are low enough to compete with any house in the city.

They keep constantly on hand a choice variety of Ladies and Children's shoes and gaiters.

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

34-1y W. & H. ELFERDINK.

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

## FOR SALE!

## HOUSE, STORE and LOT

I offer for sale Lot 8, Block 41, being on the South East corner of Ninth and Market Streets, City of Holland. The buildings are all new. It is a desirable location for any kind of business. Terms easy.  
D. TE ROLLER.  
HOLLAND, Mich., March 3, 1875. 3-1f

## 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. SPRIETSMA & SON

HOLLAND, February 26, 1874. 42-1y

## 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,

## EISEN 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. Joslin & Breymann, has now started for himself in the store of Mr. J. ALBERS, at

**No. 52, Eighth Street.**

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

**CALL AND SEE.**

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.

H. WIJKHUIJSEN,

J. ALBERS.

## NEW FIRM!

## G. Van Putten.

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

Dry Goods,

Hats & Caps,

Groceries,

Crockery,

Flour & Feed.

Etc., Etc.

The Goods are first-class.

**PRICES ARE LOW.**

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

**CALL AND SEE.**

G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Aug. 2, 1876.

## Mark these Facts.

The Testimony of the Whole World,

**HOLLOWAY'S 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 aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

## For Stomachs Out of Order.

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

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

Sold at the manufacturing office of J. Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and \$1. each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

Office, 112 Liberty Street, New York.

39-1y

## 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 vinding the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the manufacturing office of J. Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and \$1. each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

Office, 112 Liberty Street, New York.

39-1y

## 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. 2-4f



**BENBARD WICK.**



## THE OLD MAN'S CHRISTMAS.

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

Why, let the wind whistle—who cares? Let it blow.  
Driving hither and thither the flakes of the snow.  
Let the wretches without, as they shiver and pass,  
Pass with envy and hatred at me through the glass.  
I am safe from the storm, with all men could desire.  
A dinner of dainties, a hickory fire.  
This luxury round me; all cheerful and bright;  
And my sixtieth Christmas is with me to-night.

Wheel the chair around, William; the cloth take away.  
Drop the curtains, and then light the taper—but, say—  
Place the cherry in reach; put cigars there at hand.

A dozen or so of my favorite brand.  
You may go. Should I need you, the bell-ropes will bring.  
Obedient to summons the slave of the ring.  
I'm alone; but not lonely; unseen by this light,  
There are guests from the past who are with me to-night.

First is Albert, my brother, the golden-haired one.  
The pet of his mother, the youngest-born son.  
He died on the ocean—the blue, swelling wave.  
The home of his choice, at the last was his grave.  
He comes as he went, with a frank, earnest gaze,  
And he warms his wet frame in the bright, cheerful blaze.

Dead now twenty years, but his eyes are as bright—  
No matter—you're welcome, dear brother, to-night.

There is Milton on whom I could ever depend—  
Just less than a brother, and more than a friend—  
Stout Milton, who died not a twelvemonth ago.  
From his home in the churchyard wades here through the snow.  
He comes to spend Christmas, as often before;  
But less briskly than wont seems to enter the door.  
What makes him so pale and listless and white?  
Cheer up; we'll be jolly together to-night.

Ah! Amy, my darling! ten years since we laid  
Your body to rest in the cypress shade,  
And now you return to the husband who pressed  
That sad night in anguish your form to his breast.  
Come back on a visit? No! come to remain.  
For I swear nothing ever shall part us again.  
Thirty years since your eyes cheered my life with  
their light;  
And yet you look younger than ever to-night.

What! Sybil, my daughter, have you too returned  
To the father whose heart for you evermore  
yearned?

Has he whom you chose at the risk of my curse  
Sent you back here to open the strings of my purse?

Why, you died through neglect of the husband who  
loved  
To cherish and love—died, despairing and proud.  
Does the grave give you holiday? Would that it might,  
And you were but living to sit here to-night.

All well—desired guests for the revel are near—  
Wife, daughter, friend, brother—all risen and here.  
Yet it seems to my judgment the sherry lacks taste.  
The cigar has no flavor—it all burns to waste;  
The tapers expire, and the gas-light sinks low;  
The fire fails to enliven—what troubles me so?  
All here, no one missing—the list is not right;  
One guest, and the greatest, is lacking to-night.

He enters at last. "Is a stranger to me,  
So draped with dim shadows, so gaunt—who is he?  
Sunk deep are his eyes, there is ice in his breath—  
A guest most unwelcome! I know him—'tis Death."  
Unwelcome? Not so! Most desired of them all.  
His skeleton foot has a musical fall.  
His shadows have changed to a halo of light—  
Best friend and deliverer, welcome to-night.

## JOHN AUSTIN'S CHRISTMAS.

The advertisement read as follows:

WANTED—A shipping clerk, to receive freight and load vessels; references required. Apply between 10 and 12 at —

The man who out of this from a newspaper on the morning of the 24th of December was an idiot at the age of 50 to have said: "There are no Brothers Cheerybles nowadays. The very last of those good souls died when I was a boy. As to the Cheeryble fortune, what was left of it—very little, in fact, for the brothers were not thrifty—went to distant relatives who are reported to me to have been of a singularly miserly and uncharitable disposition. Wanted a shipping clerk." Here John Austin put the scrap of paper into a lank wallet, and tried quite decidedly to prevent it from blooming and flowering there. Somehow or other every advertisement he had put in his pocket—and they had been innumerable—regularly passed through some horticultural forcing process before they shriveled up and went into impalpable fragments. "Like air plants," the man added, "drawing their nourishment from nothing in particular, and blossoming quite in vacuo."

Though John had a decided tendency toward gushing, even allowing that it was simply internal, it nevertheless was to be deprecated. A good deal of misery and trouble had hardened the man externally. Like water in the rock, his fancies trickled feebly inside of him, in a decidedly useless kind of way, but were fortunately so unobtrusive as scarcely to be ever visible. Very possibly had some utilitarian hydraulic moralist bored into John Austin, and laid out on the pipes and mains, with the most laudable desire of benefiting a parched and thirsty public, it would all have resulted in a most miserable failure.

"A shipping clerk!" the man said as he took from off the shelf a fragment of bread. "A windy berth on the wharves! and what under the heavens do I know about it? What I do know, is that my crust here is old, hard, and stale, and not in large quantity, and that I have precisely 25 cents left, or three 8-cent loaves of bread, just sufficient to carry me over until Monday next; three whole days, when, if I do not earn a dollar, this room of mine will have to be vacated. If snow would only fall, I might pick up some trifle that way by shoveling it off the sidewalks. In fact, I may be at this moment just skirmishing with that terrible wolf, starvation. His lone howl may be supposed to be reverberating in my ears, and I ought not to be eating this bit of bread with singular zest and appetite, but should shed tears over it, only that at 50 the lacrymal ducts, if not dried up, are supposed to be frozen over. A shipping clerk! Probability of chances against me, 50,000 to one. Nothing in the least prepossessing about me—neither mirth, sprightliness, nor good looks. But yet," here John Austin picked a crumb from off his sleeve, "there was once a young man, it was in Venice, who unloaded a ship coming from Crete or Candia, and out of a coarse package of cast-off clothing there tumbled a round, white pearl, which flashed a dainty sphere of lustrous opalescence in the gutter. It was within an ace of falling plump into the canal. That evening, when the galleon was unloaded, the young man carried the pearl to his master, who, of course, embraced his ship-

ping-clerk for joy. That old bale of goods, it seemed, by some strange luck contained treasures which had belonged to the commander of the Dardanelles, Moldovangi Bassa by name, who, of course, under the circumstances, was an accredited foe of the republic, and his goods and chattels were, therefore, confiscable as lawful prizes. I do not think the Council of Ten or the Doge were particularly informed about it. When the package was opened, riches untold were discovered, untarnished gems blazing amid a mass of filthy rags. "One-half is yours," said the master. "I will have none of them save this pearl," replied the clerk; "and oh! my master, I would give it to the most beautiful, the chastest girl in Venice, thy daughter." "Take them both," cried the merchant. "And I have seen," added John Austin, with an astounding amount of conviction, as he finished his crust, "at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, on free days, when it is open, and when I go there to keep warm, the very piece of old majolica that shipping-clerk had made to present to his mistress as a dedicatory offering expressive of his love. Yes, the absolute plate in which he put the big pearl."

The man's breakfast was over, and buttoning on his threadbare overcoat he hurried down the dirty stairs of his tenement-house, stopping just a moment to caress a little girl who loitered on the landing.

"See," said the child, showing a bit of faded silk, and holding up a needle in her small, blue fingers, for it was bitterly cold and gusty in the passage, "mother has given me a piece of an old dress she was turning. If I only had some beads to trim it with! I am going to make myself a doll's dress for Christmas. If only I had a doll to dress!"

"No doll! That is hard, little sister. And is to-morrow positively Christmas?" inquired John Austin, as if with some vague idea, for the child's sake, at least, that there was some possibility of making Christmas a movable holiday.

"Mother had saved some money to buy me a doll, but father is worse, and the money had to be spent for cough mixture."

"You do not say so!" The man's and was in his pocket. Had his twenty-five cents by any chance been divided up then, there might have been twenty cents between him and nothing.

Now John Austin was in the streets, and the stupid fellow was wondering over a story he had picked up somewhere, all about a great Russian Prince, in the time of Peter the Great, who happened to have been born just about that time. How a peasant of the Ukraine, who never before in his life had done anything else but chop down fir trees with his hatchet, as if by inspiration, in anticipation of the happy event, under imperial command, of course, had made a complete set of automatic soldiers, an army in fact, with music and Generals in front, and cavalry and artillery, and how it all worked, the soldiers presenting arms, the cavalry charging, the artillery cannonading, and the trumpets blowing. John Austin saw it all, and had become even for the moment godfather to some possible Czar, when into one corner of his picture there was protruded a little wan face that had not even a doll, and the fancy was gone. Mechanically walking along, John Austin now found himself quite suddenly amid an assemblage of men and boys, all wanting to be shipping clerks, in the act of besieging a business house. "There are people enough here," thought John, "to furnish two men per package for every lot of goods to be shipped out of the port of New York for the next month. I wonder whether, in the present dearth of work, an advertisement headed, 'Hands wanted,' might not bring out Briareus in person?"

Presently John had his innings. The faintest appreciation of the postulant's presence on the part of a strapping in office, who cast a rapid side-glance on John Austin, assured the applicant that at least his chances of filling the position were in the highest degree problematical.

"Perhaps that clerk," thought John Austin, "has been bred up in the house for this particular line of duty, selecting shipping clerks, and exercises his calling with some fine shades of discrimination, which I can neither understand nor appreciate."

"You are too old," said the clerk.

"How too old?"

"We want a young man. Can't you understand?"

"Here is my name with good references. May I call again?"

"Perfectly useless," replied the young man. But John had pushed in to the clerk his rather dingy letter of recommendation, which told how the bearer had really been confidential clerk for twenty years in a respectable house, and how by their failure, John Austin at the age of 50 had been turned adrift.

"I say—no use at all for this," cried the clerk, as he picked up John's thumb-marked paper, and tried to shove it back through the pigeon-hole. But John Austin had gone. His rude reception as the possible incumbent of the position advertised for had not disturbed him a particle. His experience for the last year had been pretty much of the same character.

John Austin went up Broadway with a brisk step. He would go to the Cooper Institute or the Astor Library, and would pass some three hours there. The temperature there was always pleasant—he might read a book. Then there was a baker on Fourth avenue who sold a very superior loaf of bread for 8 cents. John Austin knew that, for he was critical in regard to the staff of life. He passed a hack-stand by the City Hall, and remembered when cab-drivers always said to him, "Hack, sir!" "That inquiry," thought John Austin, "depends solely upon how a man is dressed.

Once they used to apostrophize me." John now pondered about clothes, and gazed at a large poster pasted against the front of a store, which announced "that for only thirty days and 'no more,' the entire stock of clothing would be disposed of at retail." John Austin loitered for a moment, when two men came out of the door, evidently Hebrew priests, intent on a clothing sacrifice. "It's no use, Reuben, nobody is coming in as long as the hand-bills are not distributed," said one of the men. "Bring out a stack of them small bills and get some man to distribute them. It ought to have been done two hours ago."

"I should be only too glad to take the job, sir. I even think I have capabilities for that kind of thing," said John, stepping to the front.

"Well you as anybody else," replied the clerk; "here, take hold," and John had some reams of papers stuck into his arms. "It's 15 cents an hour until 4 o'clock. Now, work your passage and deal 'em out lively. When all your bills are out come in for more."

Fifteen cents an hour! Sixty cents; that was bread for another week. John Austin went to work cheerfully, though perhaps scarcely discriminatingly, for he insisted on giving the shabbiest and most poorly-clad of the passers-by his hand-bills. "If," thought John, "I only had the faith of the Buddhists who distribute pictures of prancing horses to weary travelers, or gayly-painted boats to those foundering at sea, every one of these poor flimsy bits of paper, with probably specious announcements of shoddy coats printed on them, would bestow in an actual way on shivering humanity the heaviest kinds of ulsters and the warmest of pea-jackets."

What harvest John Austin sowed outside to be garnered inside will never be known. At 4 o'clock 60 cents was handed him, and he was discharged. Sixty cents would buy him a hot meal, and the man had not had one for a week. He knew where 15 cents would get a coarse but satisfactory dinner. It was thriftless on his part, but he dived down a narrow street leading to the North river in quest of food. Just a block from Broadway a street-vender pushed a doll into his face. It was a coarse, vulgar, rubicund doll, of primitive type, decidedly archaic in character. It had gorgon eyes, with flat plastered hair, with no possible regard to proportion, sawtooth perhaps refusing to mold itself into anything symmetrical. Had he bargained an instant for the doll or examined it critically, he would have perceived that the doll was minus a leg. "But 10 cents was very cheap," John Austin thought, "for even an ugly doll with a squeak in it." He had quite a decided idea that somebody wanted a doll, and vaguely now that somebody else wanted a dinner. He bought the doll with the same airy grace that would have shown a young millionaire disdaining to chaffer with a jeweler as to the price of a solitary diamond which was to deck the hand of his betrothed on Christmas day. It was a foolish thing for a man with 85 cents in the world. He pushed the doll, now done up in a piece of coarse paper, into his pocket. "Don't," said the vender; "don't ram her in your pocket that way, or you will bust her, and then your little 'un would be disappointed." "Oh, thank you," said Austin, as he extricated the doll and carried it in his hand.

It was half-past 4 when John Austin, still hungry, remembered that he had better go to that office where a shipping-clerk was wanted, and get back his papers. He knew that he had not even the ghost of a chance.

The office was empty now. "Back again! Well, now, I closed up that annoying advertisement business some three hours ago," said the clerk. "Didn't I tell you you wouldn't suit? We are just shutting up. Don't bother. The place is filled."

"Would you kindly return me my letter of recommendation?"

"Your papers! Oh, you are the party that shoved papers on me! Indeed! Just as if my life wasn't worn out by everybody in the world shoving papers on me. Do you suppose I am going to hunt them up now? Just as likely they are in the waste-basket. See here, you are a regular nuisance hanging around. All you fellows answering advertisements are just the same. Papers! Stuff! Get somebody else to write you up a brand-new lot of papers."

"But," gasped out John. The slide before the pigeon-hole was pushed to with a snap, and a voice cried out from behind the partition, "Clear out. I didn't tell you to leave your papers, did I?"

John was dismayed. His poor, useless old letter he felt was the barest shred of a seeming respectability which was left him. He had been treated most discourteously. There was a table near. John dropped his package on the table, and rapped vigorously with both hands on the glass partition.

"If you are going to make a row," said the voice, "if I can't put you out the porter must."

John Austin was on his mettle now, and felt prepared for any emergency, when a gentleman of about John's age entered. "What is this most unseemly disturbance? What is the matter? What do you want? This is my office, sir." Saying this the gentleman, who had several bundles under his arm, placed them on the table.

"Simply this, sir," said John Austin; "I answered in person an advertisement for a shipping clerk—reference required. I left a letter of recommendation with your clerk. He refuses to return it to me, and has been, if not uncommonly rude, at least singularly abusive. These papers are all I have in the world."

"But, sir," said the clerk, addressing his principal, "I told this party not to leave his papers, and the party forced them on me. I might find them, of course. If the party will call to-morrow

—no, that is Christmas—on Monday next."

"You will be good enough to find them for this person at once, if he requires them. It is optional with him whether Monday next will do," and saying this in an imperative way the gentleman picked up his parcels and left.

There was some grumbling behind the screen. "I want them now," said John Austin, "if you and I have to stay here all night." In about fifteen minutes afterward, when the young gentleman had blacked his boots in the most careful manner and washed his hands, in sign of a capitulation a broom-handle was protruded over the partition, on the end of which broom-stick there was a letter, and both were pitched over on to the floor. Indifferent as to the further insult, John picked up his letter, took his doll package from the table, and went homeward. In a moment he had regained his equanimity.

"You will come into my room for a moment, little sister," said John as he met the child, "always providing your dress is done. But how shall I ever tell whether it will fit?"

"You have not a real, true doll for me!" cried out the child, bounding up the stairs after him.

"I have such grave doubts whether your dress will become her," said John, exhibiting the package.

"It wouldn't matter," exclaimed the child.

"Well, then," John untied the string, glanced at the contents, but amazement! It was not his doll. What he held concealed, for he had run now into a corner of the room, was the personification of beauty, a French doll—one of those only the most elegant children design to play with. A doll of Paris make, in all the supple grace of a kid epidermis and with a coiffure of elaborate character. A doll such as finds its way to South America, which, dressed in silk and decked with gems, Indians and negroes worship at their *festas*. John even dared to exert a gentle pressure on the bosom and back of the doll, but no rough sound came. It struck him that such superlative dolls must be necessarily soulless images, mere tuftes, in fact, wanting perfume. They were made daintily pretty, but dumb and voiceless. There was no room in them for anything more. All had to be sacrificed to outward appearances. Fortunately the child knew nothing of what was passing in the man's mind. "My little girl," said he, "you know now, at least, that I have something for you. You must be satisfied with an outside look now. Go finish your dress, and, if indeed to-morrow is Christmas, I think you may count on some kind of a doll."

"All right. I am so glad. Please kiss me. May I tell mother?"

"Yes—now clear out," John Austin passed his hands through his short gray hair, and was dazed for a moment, then looked at the paper which enveloped the doll. It bore an address, somewhere up one of the avenues. "It's a longish walk for a man who has only breakfasted—but think of the disappointment in store for that gentleman's daughter," and with this John hurried out, bent on the interchange. Of course it was a fine house in the vestibule of which John Austin stood in about an hour and a half afterward.

"All right," said the man-servant. "Leave your bundle."

"But it ain't all right. Your master took my package and left his in its place. I do not want to trouble him, but only ask him to give me back my own. He will understand all about it."

John Austin may not have been said to have been forced to cool his heels very long in the vestibule, for, tired out with his long walk, he sank into a hall chair, and the surroundings were so warm and comfortable that he awoke from a doze when a voice said: "Quite curious, indeed. My fault entirely. See here, my good man, I must positively have made away with your package, but exactly how or under what circumstances I am completely in the dark about. Would you kindly inform me? Yes, I think this is my doll. I am quite decided on this point, and this ought to be yours. My wife laughed in quite an astounding way when I displayed what, if I may be allowed to designate it, not being familiar with the subject, is rather a substantial and solid piece of work in the doll way—quite lasting, in fact. But, notwithstanding its comparative excellence, I am rather inclined to think my little girl might not have cherished your doll as it deserved." Here the master of the house put on a pair of eye-glasses and looked at both dolls critically, and then at John Austin. "I am exceedingly obliged to you for your kindness and the trouble you must have taken about this trifle, for we were in the very act of sending out for another doll—more dolls, in fact. But, as I was saying, might I request some clue as to how this quite ludicrous, may I say ridiculous, interchange was accomplished? My curiosity is quite aroused."

John Austin was on the point of telling him the prettiest of Perrault's stories, and would have embroidered into the theme the "Arabian Nights," for he felt he might have an audience; but he checked himself and only said, "I was a disappointed shipping-clerk to-day; I was one of the unlucky, not wanted. You must have put your doll on the table, and, as you left first, you took mine."

"Bless me! It must be exactly as you state it. You will excuse the absurd blunder on my part. I have not the faintest recollection of ever having seen you before. Ah! indeed! we wanted a shipping clerk, did we?"

"I suppose so," said John bluntly.

"You look tired, will you not take a glass of wine? Would you allow me to offer you some slight pecuniary re—" John covered his face with his hands—perhaps an empty stomach had made him weak—for there was a tear there.

He had never been so poor and wretched before; but yet he never could receive a penny he had not bravely earned. "I am sorry, my good man. I meant no offense. Was this doll for your own child?"

"No, sir; I have no children."

"You do not seem very well off in the way this world goes. Was the situation you sought for a necessity?"

John Austin, had he a grain of sense, would have stated that for him it was a place at once or starvation. But he did no such thing; he simply took the proffered glass of wine, bowed to the master of the house, and kept his peace. He was about going when the gentleman said, "You are sure you have the right doll?"

"Certain of it. My doll is done up in coarse straw paper—yours in best Manila," replied John, rather gruffly.

"Pray, write your address, then, on something—here on the paper of my doll. Thanks," and the servant showed John Austin the door. En route homeward the hungry man bought his bread and ate it with thankfulness. It was after 9 o'clock when the girl got her doll. "I give it to you now," said John Austin; "hold it fast to your bosom all night, or it might be changed before morning."

Though there are no postmen of a Christmas day in New York, John Austin received a note, however, on that day, requesting his presence on Monday morning, the 28th of December, at a certain office where a shipping clerk was wanted.

"It seems that you are the lucky man, after all," said the young clerk in the office, looking still quite defiantly at John Austin.

"God bless me! you don't say so!" exclaimed John.

"Yes; the head of the house, who never does interfere, has taken on himself to mix things up dreadfully. Over-slaughed everybody. Now, I beg you to think that I have had no hand in it. I even fancy you do not imagine that you are indebted to me for the position."

"What a rude little jackanapes you must be," replied John Austin. "Still, though you annoyed me on the 24th, I can't bear you much of a grudge to-day, after Christmas, for, if you had not been impertinent, why your chief would never have interfered, and so made way with my doll."

"Doll! See here, my old party, if you ain't quite crazy, you are likely soon to become a lunatic. A precious shipping-clerk you will make, and the lots of papers that will be stuck at me when I have to hunt for your lost goods. Here, don't bother me. Report to the manager—that man there, biting his nails." And the slide was snapped to with a spiteful jerk.

John Austin was regularly installed as shipping-clerk. When he had held the position for a day he chanced to meet the head of the house. The shipping-clerk, as he saluted his chief politely, might have then been inclined to gush the least possible bit, but the master gazed at him in a vacant kind of way, for John Austin had entirely passed out of his mind. Perhaps the duties imposed on Austin are the only ones the man can fill now. The aggressive clerk's prophecy about packages going astray in time become true. When spring sets in it is quite likely that John Austin, reclining against a wharf timber, his eyes half closed, may be freighting his fancies like argosies with all kinds of useless and perishable goods, and will be forwarding impossible packages to those drifting clouds which float in the summer skies. Strange to say, like many men's feeble romances, which accidentally center around themselves, the causes of which are ignored, John Austin will always think he owed his place, and relief from misery and starvation, to his famous letter of recommendation. As to his Christmas doll, he entirely ignored it.

## War Claims.

Following is the joint resolution introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Baker, of Indiana, proposing an amendment to the constitution forbidding the assumption or payment of any claim for loss or damage growing out of the taking, use, or destruction of property during the late war of the rebellion:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), That the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part thereof, to wit:

## ARTICLE.

Neither the United States nor any State thereof shall ever assume or pay any claim or demand for loss or damage arising out of the taking, use, or destruction of any property by any person engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, or under its authority, during the late war of the rebellion, if the owner of such property ever gave any aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to secession or rebellion, or to any pretended Government or authority inimical to the Government of the United States.

## Grover.

Gov. Lafayette Grover, of Oregon, is a native of Bethel, Me., and over 50 years old. Gen. Oviar Grover, of the regular army, is his brother. He is a graduate of Bowdoin College, and has lived in Oregon since 1850. He has held all sorts of Territorial and State offices, and was the first Representative of the State in Congress.

HOW MANY children die from Croup, Diphtheria, &c. This new principle, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules, will cure Croup and Throat diseases, Consumption, Coughing, Hoarseness. Trial boxes, 25 cts. by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

An Iowa man has spent \$1,000 in lawing over his \$2 dog, which was shot while killing chickens in a neighbor's coop. The courts decide against him all the time.







FREE RIDE TO GRAND RAPIDS AND RETURN!

We will pay the Railroad fare to Grand Rapids and back again to any one buying \$25 worth of goods from our store or, if \$15 worth is bought we will pay the fare one way. We do this because we want to sell off our winter stock.

WE HAVE ONLY ONE PRICE

Remember, and guarantee to sell goods cheaper than any store in the state. We are selling Men's Heavy Overcoats \$3.50, \$4, \$5 and upward. Men's business suits.....\$4.50 to \$8.50 We are selling Men's fine Overcoats.....\$9, \$10, \$12, and \$15 Men's fine all wool suits.....\$10 and \$12

Extra Low Prices on Fine Overcoats and Suits.

BOYS OVERCOATS AND SUITS \$2.75, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, AND UPWARD. Take advantage of this chance to save money by buying of us and costing you nothing to come to Grand Rapids.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

Make no mistake in our Store as ours is the only double Store. 38, 40 and 42 Canal Street, GRAND RAPIDS.

[Official.] Common Council. TUESDAY, December 19, 1876. The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the Mayor. Present: Mayor Van Landegend, Ald. Kanders, Croyley, Breyman, Dykema, Schmidt and the clerk. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. PETITION. Of Isaac Cappon and 178 others requesting the appointment of William H. Finch as City Marshal to fill vacancy.—Laid on table. Of Geert Winter recommending himself as a candidate for the vacancy in the office of City Marshal.—Laid on table. (Ald. Minderhout appeared and took his seat.) ACCOUNT. The following bills were presented for payment: George Natan.....\$ 94 P. Schravosande..... 9 00 P. & E. Winter..... 8 38 N. Kenyon..... 2 34 Mrs. J. Ailing..... 1 17 H. Meyer & Co..... 5 00 D. Te Reller..... 8 00 J. Schouen..... 27 70 A. Klavenga..... 2 50 J. De Spelder..... 1 06 T. Kappel..... 3 02 J. De Spelder..... 28 15 D. Van Brugge..... 4 45 P. Boot..... 34 47 W. Croyley..... 4 00 J. Van Oort..... 2 73 H. Quapel..... 15 30 —Referred to Com. on Claims and Accounts.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES. The Com. on Street, Roads and Bridges reported the following persons as having finished their jobs as contracted by your Com. For paying their taxes and recommending the same for payment: P. Steinhart.....\$ 16 63 J. Dykstra..... 16 25 J. Smits..... 15 52 J. De Feyter..... 28 00 Jan Nieuhold..... 5 00 T. Ten Houten..... 4 50 C. H. Schols..... 4 50 H. Van den Berg..... 9 00 J. Van Os..... 7 10 H. O. Riley..... 14 00 A. Dogger..... 6 00 L. Serier..... 5 00 J. Kezeler..... 6 00 G. Daalman..... 10 00 H. J. Van Os..... 2 65 D. Van Leeuwen..... 6 50 F. Venhuisen..... 10 03 H. Nibbelink..... 11 20 G. Heekhuis for C. Dykema..... 9 75 —Report accepted and bills ordered paid. The Com. on Claims and Accounts reported recommending the payment of the following bills: J. W. Minderhout, board registr. election..... 6 00 Dirk Kamperman, clerk of election..... 3 00 Chas. Orell, special police..... 6 00 Chas. Orell, arresting two persons..... 2 40 W. McMartin, special police..... 3 00 B. Rosendaal..... 3 00 H. Oosterrijk..... 3 00 C. B. om, watching fire..... 1 25 B. Grotenhuis, surveying..... 6 00 H. Walsh, Land OI, etc..... 1 65 Joes Verplanke, taking man to county jail..... 3 35 Joes Verplanke, marispike, rope etc..... 3 08 Hoogester & Minder, printing..... 3 25 J. H. Klein, special assessor..... 10 00 John Roost, lumber per contract..... 98 89 —Report accepted and bills ordered paid.

REPORT OF CITY OFFICERS. A communication was received from Fire Department giving a list of members entitled to their salaries as firemen and certified to by Chief Engineer John Kramer and Foreman J. Van Anrooij.—Referred to Com. on Fire Department. The following communication was received from the secretary of the Harbor Board. To the Hon. Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland: GENTLEMEN: I am instructed by the Harbor Board to make the following report to your Hon. body relative to the progress in that "Harbor land suit." The board on the 8th day of December received a communication from Blair, Stone & Kingsby, their attorney's, that on the 27th day of November Judge Withey signed a decree in the Harbor case; the decree provided for recording a copy in the Registers office in case Mr. Gibbs refuses to deed. To-day we have received notice that Mr. Gibbs has appealed the case to the supreme court of the United States. "The balance due our present firm for services is now \$12.60, besides this there is a balance due on previous account." The board resolved to pay on above account at present \$75, one half by the city, and the other half by the town. The board hereby request the council to make provision for \$50, as other expenses has also to be met for traveling expenses for committee, on consultation with attorney's in regard to future action, on this appeal case and before action in the matter will be taken the Council will be communicated with. Respectfully Yours, K. SCHADDELEE, Secretary. —Request of the Harbor Board granted.

and an order ordered drawn for \$50 on the Treasurer and the report ordered printed in full. MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS. By Ald. Schmid, Resolved, That the errors in printing which appeared in the last Council proceedings should have read: J. Van Landegend 5 1/2 cords stone (in place of stove-wood) @ \$7, \$38.50; and bill of J. W. Minderhout should be \$7 instead of \$9.—Carried. Council adjourned until Tuesday Dec. 26, 1876. JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.

and an order ordered drawn for \$50 on the Treasurer and the report ordered printed in full. MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS. By Ald. Schmid, Resolved, That the errors in printing which appeared in the last Council proceedings should have read: J. Van Landegend 5 1/2 cords stone (in place of stove-wood) @ \$7, \$38.50; and bill of J. W. Minderhout should be \$7 instead of \$9.—Carried. Council adjourned until Tuesday Dec. 26, 1876. JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.

New Advertisements. J. FLIEMAN, MANUFACTURER OF Top or Open Buggies Light & Heavy Wagons. SLEIGHS TRUCKS etc. Also sole Agent for the Studebaker Bro's Mfg Co. SOUTH BEND, IND. This wagon is the best wagon in use in this State, and the only slope-spoked wagon manufactured. It is a better wagon than the Jackson Wagon, and I will sell them just as cheap, and give a written warranty for one year. Wagons of my own manufacture I will sell for SIXTY DOLLARS CASH All Work Warranted. General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch. Horse Shoeing a Specialty. J. FLIEMAN. HOLLAND, September 1, 1875.

Drs. ANNIS & BROEK, DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS, No. 86, Eighth Street. Opp. Van Raalte's Shoe Store. DEALERS IN Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Fancy Articles. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours of the day and night. Our stock is all first-class, and we offer it to the public cheap for cash. We invite our friends and the public generally to give us a share of their patronage. T. E. ANNIS, M. D. A. BROEK, M. D.

CROCKERY!

From and after this date, I intend to devote to this line of trade the necessary attention, and will keep on hand a complete stock of White Granite and C. C. Ware. A liberal deduction to those who buy sets or in large quantities. Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies. G. J. VAARWERK. HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

NEW Meat Market.

No. 76, Eighth St. The undersigned have opened a Meat Market in Sluiter's Store, two doors East of L. T. Kanders Book Store, where they will keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of fresh and salted meats. Fresh Pork, Salt Pork, and every thing else belonging to their line of business. By promptness and fair dealing we will endeavor to establish ourselves and invoke the well wishes of the community at large. Come and Give us a Trial. HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876. J. VAN DEN BERG, PETER BRAAM.

BOOTS & SHOES —AT— E. HEROLD, EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND. Ladies, Gents, Youth and Misses Wear. Full line for the Winter trade. HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

J. O. DOESBURG, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY. NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET. Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Oils. Are sold as cheap at this Drug Store as at any other. Medicines warranted to be strictly pure. Trusses, Chamois Skins, Counter, Cloth, Hair and Paint Brushes. All the leading Patent Medicines in the market. A full Stock of the very best Perfumery sold in bottle or by measure. J. O. DOESBURG. HOLLAND, Mich., July 29, 1876.

Meat Market, —OF— Jacob Kuite. I will pay the highest market prices for all meats. The Highest market prices paid for Hides. I will sell cheaper than any one in this City. HOLLAND, Feb. 14, 1874. JACOB KUIE.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatocoe or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c. Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents. The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps. Address the Publishers, F. Bragman & Son, 41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box. 4586. Nathan Kenyon, Banker HOLLAND, MICH. Does a general Banking, Exchange, and Collection business. Collections made on all points in the United States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the collections of Banks and Bankers. Remittances made on day of payment. All business entrusted to me shall have prompt attention. Interest allowed on time deposits, subject to check at sight. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe sold at my office. N. KENYON.

Farm for Sale. I will sell eighty acres of splendid clay soil, six miles from this city. Near church and school house, at a bargain; 30 acres of this land is partially improved. Also 40 acres of unimproved land in the Township of Fillmore. Inquire of M. D. HOWARD. 42-1f

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

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

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

WANTED.

Everything in the line of Produce will be receive and at the highest market prices. HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.

ROBERT S. HILL, Saw-Mill Work, Steam Machinery, Iron and Brass Castings. BOILER WORK DONE. Patent Boss-Saw Guide. Patented Sept. 6th, 1876. Saw-gumming Done at Short Notice. ROBERT S. HILL. HOLLAND, Sept. 11, 1876.

De Feyter Bro's, DEALERS IN Wood, Lumber, Bark, Ties, Timber, and all kinds of Wood Produce. We have put up in our woods, (on the Lake Shore Road, two miles West of the white school-house on the Grand Haven road) a first-class portable saw-mill which is now in good running order, and can serve the public at any time with all kinds of building material and fencing at low prices, and deliver the same whenever wanted. We can lengthen out so as to saw 40 feet, and will make long lumber and timber a specialty. Our facilities for getting out dock planks and any kind of ship timber are unequalled. All bills will be filled promptly and with dispatch, and a fair dealing can be relied upon. Custom sawing done at bottom figures. All kinds of Farm Products, taken in pay for lumber and sawing. Also Wood, Bark and Railroad Ties, when delivered at our Pier on Lake Michigan, or on any of the docks along Black Lake. HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1875. 4-1f

I. P. THIBOUT, MERCHANT TAILOR, Has removed his business to GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. 79 Monroe Street. Will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers that require anything in the clothing line. We make, cut and trim to order anything in our line according to the latest styles, and for the lowest possible prices. Repairing Neatly Done. GIVE US A TRIAL. 5 18 I. P. THIBOUT.

T. THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., 5-17 Portland, Maine.

1875. FALL AND WINTER. 1876. Millinery, Toys and Fancy Goods.

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

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

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

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

Call and Examine. No Trouble to Show Goods. L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE, EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND, MICH

CITY HOTEL, HOLLAND, MICH. The Proprietor announces to the Public that no pains will be spared by him to make this House FIRST-CLASS in every respect. The Rooms are spacious and well furnished with new and elegant furniture. Office on First Floor. For the convenience of Commercial Agents a large and well lighted sample room has been fitted up on the ground floor. Livery connected with the Hotel. J. W. MINDERHOUT, Prop'r.

MEAT MARKET —IN THE— FIRST WARD.

The undersigned announces to the Public that they have finished their new Meat-Market, and are now ready to supply their customers with all kinds of Meats and Sausages. By promptness and fair dealing they feel confident of giving satisfaction to all those who wish to favor them with part of their trade. The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store. W. BUTKAU, J. VAN ZOEREN. HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

BOOTS & SHOES!

I have on hand a large stock of Boots and Shoes Of the neatest styles and best qualities which I offer at greatly reduced prices.

J. O. Bakker

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

Makes Custom Work a Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 800 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; Strawberries; Pears, Apple, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing. No money required down in full. J. VAN LANDEGEND. HOLLAND, April 19.