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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. II.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1874.

NO. 48.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.
G. S. DOEBURG & Co., PUBLISHERS.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00 per year in advance.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	7 00
2 "	5 00	7 00	10 00
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00
4 Column	10 00	14 00	18 00
5 "	14 00	18 00	25 00
6 "	18 00	25 00	40 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$3.00 per annum.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Business Directory

Agencies.

KANTERS, A. M., Agent for Grover and Baker's Sewing Machines; Eighth street.

VORST & DALMAN, Agents of the Etna Noiseless Sewing Machine; office at Vorst's Tailor shop, River street.

Bakeries.

BINNEKANT, J., Proprietor of the Pioneer Bakery; baking done to order; 8th street.

PESSINK, Mrs. L., Proprietor of City Bakery; Confectionary and cigars; Refreshments in this line served at call. 8th street.

Banking and Exchange.

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

Books and Stationery.

BINNEKANT, Mrs. A. M., dealer in Books & Stationery, Confectionery, Toys, etc.; River Street.

CLUETINGH, A., Book-Binder, and dealer in Books and Stationery, River street.

KANTERS, L. T. & CO., Dealers in Books, Stationery, Toys, Notions and Candles, opposite City Drug Store, Eighth street.

Boots and Shoes.

ELFERDINK & WESTERHOFF, General dealers in Boots and Shoes; repairing neatly done; River street.

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

SPRIETSMAN & SON, Dealers in and Manufacturers of all kinds of Boots and Shoes; 9th St.

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

Furniture.

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

Hardware.

HAVERKATE, G. J. & SON, 1st Ward Hardware Store; sell cheaper than any other; 8th street.

KROON, G. J., Retail Dealer in all the branches of Hardware. A full stock always on hand; 8th street.

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

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

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, E. KELLOGG & SON, Proprietors. Built in 1873; furnished in elegant style, and a first-class hotel throughout.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

BENDER, G. H. & Co., Livery and Sale Stable; new barn; opposite City Hotel; Market street.

BOONE, H., Livery and Sale Stable; Market street.

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable; good accommodation for horses; 9th street, near Market.

Manufacturers, Etc.

HEALD, B. K., Manufacturer of Pumps, Agricultural Implements, and commission agent for Moving Machines; cor. 10th & River street.

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

SCOTT, W. J., Planning, Matching, Scroll-sawing and Moulding; River street.

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

Notary Publics.

HARRINGTON, E. J., Notary Public, collects accounts; also dealer in Lath, Plaster and Lime; office on River street.

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

WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer, Insurance and Real Estate Office; Eighth street.

Meat Markets.

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.

Merchants and Dealers.

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

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Taylor, and Dealer in Ready made clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

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

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

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

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

VAN PUTTEN & DE VRIES, General Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc.; River St.

WERKMAN & SONS, General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, etc.; Grain, Flour and Feed made a specialty. Riv. St.

Professional.

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

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

LEDEBOER, B., Physician; residence on Ninth street.

LEDEBOER, F. S., Physician and Surgeon; Office and home, at the residence of B. L. DEBOER, M. D., 9th street.

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

POWERS, T. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon; office on M. D. HOWARD's lot, corner of 8th and River st., residence on 10th st.

Publishers.

BENJAMINSE, Wm., Publisher of *De Hollander*; all kinds of printing done neatly, and at low figures; Eighth street.

VORST, C., Publisher of *De Wachter*, organ of the True Ref. Dutch Church.

Saddlers.

DEVRIES, U., Dealer in Harness, Satchels, Trunks, Saddles, Whips, Robes, etc.; Eighth street.

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers, and dealers in Fancy Goods; cor. Eighth and Market streets.

WYNNE, C. B., Watchmaker at J. ALBERS; Eighth street; all work neatly done and warranted.

Mortgage Sale.

Default has been made in the payment of the sum of one thousand three hundred and sixty four dollars and fifty seven cents (\$1,364.57) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on a certain mortgage bearing date the 9th day of November, A. D. 1870, executed by Nathaniel T. McGee of the city of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, to Theodore P. Sheldon of Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County, State of Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan on page 515, of Liber U, of Mortgages in said office on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m. which said mortgage was duly assigned to R. Carlisle Burdick, by Theodore P. Sheldon afore said by a deed of assignment dated the 17th day of May, A. D. 1871, and recorded in the office of the aforesaid Register of Deeds on the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1871, on page 304 of Liber R, of mortgages in said office and was again assigned by R. C. Burdick to Henry Brees and John McKibbin of Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County, State of Michigan by a deed of assignment dated the 9th day of December, A. D. 1871, and duly recorded in the office of the aforesaid Register of Deeds on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1873 at 8 o'clock a. m. on page 92 of Liber R, of Mortgages, in said office, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted either at law or in equity to recover the amount now due on said mortgage or any part thereof, therefore.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the lands and premises described in said mortgage, viz: All of those certain parcels of land which are situated in the city of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan and described as follows: Lot number three (3) in Block number nine (9) and a part of Lot number two (2) in Block number nine (9) bounded as follows viz: North by a line parallel with the north line of lot number three aforesaid, and forty feet north from it, east by the east line of said lot, numbered two, south by the south line of said lot, and west by Black Lake. Also Lots three and four in Block numbered Ten. All in said City of Holland, according to the recorded map thereof, or so much thereof, as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage with the interest and the costs and expenses of sale allowed by law, and an attorney fee of twenty five dollars as in said mortgage provided, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court of the County of Ottawa) at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock afternoon of said day. Dated, December 19th, A. D. 1873.

HENRY BRES,
JOHN MCKIBBIN, Assignees.
H. D. POST, Atty. for Assignees.

TALMAGE, SPURGEON.

T. De Witt Talmage is editor of *The Christian at Work*, C. H. Spurgeon, Special Contributor. They write for no other paper in America. Three magnificent Chromos. Pay larger commission than any other paper. C. 23M35 ALL READY. No Sectarianism. No Sectionalism. One agent recently obtained 389 subscriptions in eighty hours absolute free. Sample copies and circulars sent free.

AGENTS WANTED.

H. W. ADAMS Publisher 102 Chambers Street, New York.

"RED TAPE."

The manner in which we pay our Import Duties.

After a merchant purchases goods in a foreign country and obtains his bills, he must add every penny of expense, to the invoice cost of the goods, as provided by the Tariff Act of 1860:

"There shall be added to the cost, or to the actual wholesale price or general market value at the time of exportation in the principal markets of the country from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States, the cost: 1, of transportation; 2, shipment; 3, transshipment; 4, with all the expenses included, from the place of growth, production, or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which shipment is made to the United States; 5, the value of the sack, box, or covering of any kind in which the goods are contained; 6, commission at the usual rates, but in no case less than 2½ per cent; 7, brokerage; 8, export duty; and 9, all other actual or usual charges for putting up, preparing, and packing for transportation or shipment."

The failure or omission to add this, even to the extent of 25 cents, subjects the importer to a penalty equal to the value of the entire invoice.

A merchant in New York or Boston receiving his invoices from his agent or partner in Europe, presents it at the Custom-House and then begins the following process, which is required by our laws: The triplicate invoices, made out by the purchasing agent abroad, setting forth in detail all the minute charges, are sworn to by him before the American Consul; the Consul sends one to the Collector of the Port where the goods are consigned, and the third is sent to the importer. Upon the arrival of the vessel, the Custom-House officers inspect the cargo and makes a return to the Surveyor's office. The merchant then delivers his invoice to a broker who makes out an entry in the form prescribed by law, and a duplicate, one of which is delivered to the collector and the other to the Naval Officer. This entry, with the invoice and bill of lading, is examined by the entry clerk. If the three papers compare correctly, he estimates the duties on the invoice value and quantity, certifies the invoice, and grants a permit for the final delivery of the goods, making also a minute of the American gold value for the foreign gold value. In the office of the Naval Officer these papers are all examined with like particularity, and the invoice and permit are taken back to the Collector's office, where the Deputy-Collector administers the oath, and designates on the entry, invoice, and permit, the packages to be sent to the Appraiser's office for examination. This completes the first step. Experts in the Appraiser's office examine the contents of the various packages, and mark upon the invoice the specific and *ad valorem* duty of each article. These calculations are often extremely delicate. The following rates of tariff under the law of 1870 will show the complex nature of this examination:

Cotton tissues, other than jeans, etc., weighing over 5 ounces per square yard, not over 100 threads per square inch, warp and filling—5½¢ per square yard and 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

Ditto, over 100 and not over 150 threads per square inch—5½¢ per square yard and 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

Ditto, over 150 and not over 200 threads per square inch—same duty.

Ditto, over 200 threads—same duty.

The same discriminations run through all the lines of cotton goods, the duty varying according to the weight, number of threads and value, and being both specific and *ad valorem*.

These examinations are made with powerful magnifying glasses by experts, and then the invoice, bearing the result of this critical research, is returned to the amendment clerk in the Custom-House, who, in red ink, amends the invoice according to the Appraiser's return. All the preceding formalities amount to nothing, because the Appraiser's return of the invoice is final. The whole invoice stands as nothing against the Appraiser's certificate. An appeal is allowed, but it is to determine the accuracy of the Appraiser's valuation, and not that of the invoice. The slightest error in computing the weight, or the number of threads or the proportion of silk, cotton, or worsted in the fabrics, may double or reduce the amount of the legal duty. After all this, the importer pays the duty certified by the Appraiser to be due, and gets his goods.

Jay Cook & Co.'s Affairs.

Public opinion in financial circles has settled down 25 cents on the dollar as the figure which the estate of Jay Cook & Co. will probably yield its creditors if closed within a year, under the provisions of the Bankrupt law. About half of the entire assets of the firm are in the obligations of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which, if thrown upon the market at once in a body, would scarcely bring a nominal price. Many of the large creditors are opposed to the immediate sale of the bonds and other obligations of the road held by them, on the ground that nearly the entire amount would be sacrificed.

An examination of the assets of the bankrupt firm makes it more than evident that the Northern Pacific was the weight that sunk them. Their contract with the Company gave them 12 per cent for placing the loan. They got the bonds at 88 and sold them at par. If they had succeeded in disposing of the whole loan before the panic came, they would have made a colossal fortune from the transaction. As it was, they need not have suffered by the want of confidence felt by the public in the success of the enterprise, if they had confined their connection with it to an agency business, and had not supported it with their own money and that of their depositors.

To what extent they purchased bonds cannot be ascertained but among their assets appear over \$300,000 held as collaterals for loans, of which \$23,000 went to a former official of the House of Representatives, generally reputed to have given great assistance in lobbying the land-grant for the road through Congress. From the day when the firm began to buy back the bonds and make loans upon them their doom was certain. Their subsequent effort to save themselves was only rowing up stream while the current was carrying them steadily and swiftly into the whirlpool of bankruptcy.

Ocean Disasters in 1873.

The ship property destroyed last year was valued at \$11,783,000, while the sea has claimed a larger number of victims than usual. Storm, fire, wreck, and collision have characterized the sad recital of the year's record. With comparatively few exceptions, the losses have been chiefly due to unusually tempestuous weather, and all the efforts and precautions which human ingenuity can devise seem futile to prevent such disasters. The loss includes 24 steamers, 51 ships, 102 barks, 64 brigs, and 218 schooners. The most serious loss occurred in the month of January, involving the destruction of property valued at \$1,514,000. February, March, April, and December were also severe months. Included in the list of steamers are the Atlantic and the Ville du Havre, the melancholy details of which are still fresh in the public mind.—*Boston Globe*.

A hasty attempt was made at Brooklyn, N. Y., to kill Judge S. T. Morris, with an infernal machine which was sent to his house. The Judge opened the box, but unfortunately the matches did not strike in such a manner as to explode the torpedo contained in it. The fact that Judge Morris is an active prosecutor of the corrupt Brooklyn City ring sufficiently accounts for this villainous attempt to secure his death.

PROF. AGASSIZ's will has been made public. It gives his library, excepting such books as his son Alexander may choose to keep for himself, to the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The rest of his estate is given to his "beloved wife." The bequest to Mr. Alexander Agassiz of such books as he may wish to use, is qualified by the request that he will return them to the Museum when he has no further use for them.

An increase of freight rates from Chicago to the East has been decided upon by a conference of railroad men at New York. This raise follows the close of water navigation and the consequent interruption of the competition which forced the roads to lower their charges last June.

THE French Admiralty Court has pronounced judgment, declaring the management of the steamer Ville du Havre to have been blameless, and holding that the bad management of the Loch Earn was the cause of the disaster. The Court eulogized Capt. Surmont.

A colored woman named Hay dropped dead while under uncontrollable religious excitement at a prayer meeting in Bowling Green, Ky., a day or two since.

Mexico.

Thomas H. Nelson, Ex-Minister to Mexico, gives the following favorable account of the condition of that country, under the administration of President Lerio de Tejada:

Perfect peace, he says, prevails from the Rio Grande to the borders of Yucatan, all the Generals and Governors, having ceased to revolutionize. The railroad from Mexico City to the coast puts that mountain capital in close relations with American and European cities. Brigandage has been broken up. The interior government of the country assimilates in vigor and moral power with that of the United States. Society is polite and tranquilized, and great hopes are entertained of railroad communications with both the Texas and Pacific coast systems; and the Mexican engineers and capitalists have, on the whole, preferred to control such public works, and not surrender them to either English or Americans. Religious toleration generally prevails, and the country is growing more liberal in race, religion, and letters, showing a rapid approach to the condition of things in the United States. Juarez is looked upon as both the Washington and Lincoln of the country; and such is his fame that streets have been named for him in Cadiz, Paris, and the South American capitals. Santa Anna, our old enemy, has left a strong personal, but doubtful national, reputation in Mexico, having been penurious, wily, and corrupt.

New National Holiday.

A petition has been presented to the House of Representatives, which the signers will, at all events, succeed in keeping out of the musty pigeon-holes of the committee. It is from fifty citizens of the city of Buffalo, N. Y., praying Congress that the 12th day of February, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, be declared a national holiday. The petition is signed on parchment and framed in black ebony, with rows of silver stars on the inner border, and is about two feet and a half square. The frame is encased in a rosewood lid, highly polished, having for a base-relief a shield of bird's eye maple, bearing the following inscription in indented letters: "Memorial to Congress of fifty citizens of Buffalo, New York." The obverse side of the frame, bearing the signatures, is of Russia leather, and has the inscription; "Congress the Forty-third." It was presented to the House by the Hon. Lyman K. Bass. It will make an ornament for the committee-room, at all events.

Important Decision.

The United States Supreme Court, has decided the case of the Union Pacific railroad, against the Treasurer of Lincoln county, Neb., on appeal from the Circuit Court of that State. Judge Strong delivered the opinion, the court holding that the taxing power of a State is an attribute of sovereignty that exists independently of the Constitution of the United States, and not derived from that instrument, and that it may be exercised to an unlimited extent on all property, trades, business, and vocations existing or carried on within the boundaries of the State, except so far as has been surrendered to the Federal Government, either expressly or by necessary implication. The court, therefore, sustains the right of the State of Nebraska to tax the property of the Union Pacific railroad within the boundaries of the said State.

Our Nominee for Chief Justice.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Mass., although 74 years of age, is active, vigorous, and versatile. He is called a "walking Encyclopedia." He has been a successful lawyer, member of the State Legislature, Representative in Congress, Judge of the State Supreme Court, Commissioner to China, Attorney General of the United States, and counsel before the Geneva Arbitrators. He failed as a General in the Mexican war, like others of our prominent men failed in the war of the Rebellion. Mr. Cushing was originally a Whig, but "Tylerized" in 1841, then became a Democrat, and never acted with the Republican party until 1872, when he preferred Grant to Greeley.

SHERIFF HAYNES, of Grand Rapids, received a telegram that Munsell, the forger who got \$6,400 from the banks there some time since, had been arrested in a city in Ohio. Haynes has gone after him.

GENERAL McCLELLAN was present in court throughout the trial of Marshal Bazaine, and was deeply interested in the proceedings.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, late Sheriff of New York, and his deputy, Shields, are serving a sentence of thirty days in jail for contempt of court in allowing the convicted Tammany thief, Genet, to escape.

A revolting scene took place in the Hudson county (N. J.) jail, the other day, at the execution of Jacob Michela. After Michela had been hanging about three minutes, and while being lowered for the convenience of the physicians the knot slipped, and he fell heavily to the ground. Rapidly as possible the rope was readjusted, and Michela was again suspended, and after a few convulsions was declared to be dead. President Thompson has assured the engineers that the Pennsylvania railroad will raise their wages as soon as the financial crisis is over.

Nine thousand coal miners at Pottsville, Pa., have struck in consequence of the proposal of the operators to reduce their pay to \$2.25 a day. It is thought there will be a general and prolonged strike.

NEARLY the whole business portion of the town of Natick, Mass., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at nearly \$1,000,000.

The West.

THE case of ex-Senator Pomeroy, in which that dignity is charged with bribery, came up for trial at Topeka, Kansas, last week. He did not appear in person, but his attorneys made application for a continuance for thirty days, which was denied by the Court and his bail declared forfeited. Two young men, named William McEwan and George Smith, of East Saginaw, Mich., got adrift on a cake of ice on the 31st of December, and drifted about on the lake for six days. The cake of ice on which they had taken refuge floated ashore at Pocomon on the 6th of January, and the men were rescued from their perilous position in an exhausted and almost dying condition.

AN awful catastrophe is reported from Tuscola county, Mich. The residence of Mr. McMonagle caught fire during the night and was destroyed, the whole family, consisting of husband, wife and child, perishing. The St. Louis Globe has purchased the Staats-Zeitung, a German paper, for \$40,000. The Globe, by this means, becomes a member of the Associated Press. Last August the city of Portland, Oregon, was almost destroyed by an incendiary fire. Suspicion rested on a man named St. Clair, and he has been closely watched. The other night he was detected in an attempt to burn the remaining portion of the city, and is now under arrest. A party of six men who went out from East Saginaw, Mich., to search for two fishermen, since rescued, that were carried away on an ice-floe, are believed to have been drowned, as their boat has been found bottom up near the shore.

Resolutions have been introduced in both houses of the California Legislature requesting Congress to put a stop to Chinese immigration. Ex-Treasurer David A. Gage, of Chicago, has been unanimously indicted by the Grand Jury for the felonies of perjury and embezzlement of the public funds.

THE sentences of Williams and Fefee (colored), who were to have been hung at Pinckneyville, Ill., Jan. 9, have been commuted by Gov. Beveridge to imprisonment for life.

A GREAT calamity has overtaken the city of Helena, Montana Territory. At 6:30 on the morning of the 9th inst. a conflagration broke out in the Chinese quarter of the town and swept away nearly the whole of the city. All the hotels, banks, newspaper offices, and telegraph office were burned. A strong wind was blowing, and nothing could stay the progress of the flames.

THE loss by the Helena (Montana Territory) fire is estimated at \$850,000, upon which the insurance was very light. A fire at Sand Lake, Mich., on the 10th inst., burned \$100,000 worth of lumber.

ONE man was killed and three injured by a collision on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, near Astor, Wis., on the 12th inst. Bennett Pieters, the original proprietor of the well-known Red Jacket Bitters, committed suicide in Chicago a few days ago. Four or five years ago Pieters was a wealthy and influential business man, but wine and women had latterly reduced him to a condition of the most abject poverty and misery. A bill has been introduced into the Illinois Legislature to prevent the watering of railway or other stocks.

The South.

Gov. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, in his message to the Legislature, says the debt of the State is \$24,283,336, and recommends the repudiation of 40 per cent. of the amount by funding the debt at 60 cents on the dollar. The late election in Texas is invalid, as the Supreme Court of that State has decided that the law under which it was held is unconstitutional. This law directed the polls to be kept open but one day, in contradiction of the provisions of the Constitution, which requires them to be open for four days. Under this decision the sitting State officers hold over till the Legislature orders a new election in a constitutional manner.

HON. JOHN B. THOMPSON, formerly United States Senator from Kentucky, died at Harrodsburg, in that State, last week.

THREE Indians and one white man have been sentenced to be hung at Fort Smith Ark., on the 3d of April, for murders committed in the Indian country.

It is alleged by a Washington correspondent, who derives his authority from a naval officer at Key West, that it was understood among naval officers there that the Virginians would go to the bottom before reaching New York. He states further that the meteorological charts of the signal service were consulted so as to ascertain the probability of a storm which would furnish an excuse for the sinking of the vessel.

Washington.

THE Navy Department estimates have been cut down \$3,000,000.

It is announced that the House Committee on Banking and Currency have agreed to invite the leading economists of the country to appear before them to give their views upon the subject of the currency, and the means of bringing its value to a higher standard, on the basis of the value of gold. The President has nominated Gustav B. Wahl for Postmaster at Cincinnati. The House Committee on Elections has decided to remand the West Virginia Congressional contest back to the State for a new election. Washington correspondents say the postal savings banks scheme has little strength in Congress.

THE House Committee on Banking and Cur-

rency have determined to report against Mr. Croswell's postal savings banks scheme.

Mr. McCrory's bill for the regulation of commerce by railroad between the States was taken up on the 10th by the Committee on Post Roads and Canals. They accepted five of its fourteen sections, with amendments increasing the powers of the Board of Railroad Commissioners which it creates and extending the term for which they hold office. The President has nominated Seth M. Barber, Pension Agent at Cleveland; H. B. Swope, United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania; George S. Peck, United States Attorney for Kansas. Several of the members of the Appropriation Committee think the estimates will be brought down about \$10,000,000. The President has nominated Caleb Cushing for Chief Justice. The appointment occasioned some surprise at Washington, and was a matter of astonishment to Mr. Cushing himself, as he had completed all arrangements to leave for Madrid.

THE reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to Senator Windom's resolution calling for information as to the money expended for public works, railroads, canals, and wagon-roads, shows that the total amount expended for public works, from 1865 to 1873, was \$103,294,501, and the total for railroads, canals and wagon-roads, from 1879 to 1873, \$104,705,163. The total for both purposes, \$207,999,664. Total amounts expended in the New England States for public works, from 1865 to 1873, were: Maine, \$8,030,500; New Hampshire, \$1,285,212; Vermont, \$209,256; Massachusetts, \$6,071,197; Rhode Island, \$880,211; Connecticut, \$677,724. The amounts for the leading Western States, during the same period, were: For public works—Ohio, \$1,080,972; Indiana, \$647,354; Illinois, \$8,633,177; Michigan, \$3,681,497; Wisconsin, \$1,781,165; Iowa, \$2,544,564; Minnesota, \$810,431. For railroads, canals, and wagon-roads from 1879 to 1873—Ohio, \$2,102,888; Indiana, \$1,751,271; Illinois, \$747,879; Michigan, \$1,330,024; Wisconsin, \$422,508; Minnesota, \$562,770; Iowa, \$84,226. Upward of 1,200 bills have already been introduced into the House this session.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 12th says: In a conversation with an Administration Senator to-night, with regard to Cushing's nomination, the President said: "I nominated a lawyer for Chief-Justice, and you refused him, because you said that he didn't know enough. Then I sent in the name of a man who is recognized by the bar as a thorough lawyer, and you object to him because you say he is an atheist. If you reject him, I will send the name of Jeremiah S. Black." Mr. Hurlbut, of Illinois, has introduced in the House a bill chartering a double-track trunk railroad from New York to the Missouri river, for freight only. The bill is similar in detail to the one recommended by the State Farmers' Convention held at Bloomington nearly a year ago, and is designed to furnish a means of cheap transportation from the West to tide-water. The capital of the corporation is not to exceed a hundred millions of dollars.

THE House Committee on Postoffices and Post-Roads have perfected a bill providing for a partial restoration of the franking privilege.

Foreign.

THE diplomatic representatives of Spain at Paris, Brussels and Lisbon have resigned. It is stated that the besiegers of Cartagena, inspired by the new order of things, redouble their efforts to reduce the city. At the same time, the defenders seem to have taken fresh courage from the belief that the present Government is unpopular and short-lived. They have recently made several desperate sorties, but without effect, and have hoisted the black flag. Captain-General Jovellar's requisition for supreme powers has been granted by the Spanish Government. The whole of Cuba is now virtually in a state of siege, and the Captain-General is Dictator, amenable to no other law than his own will.

A MADRID dispatch states that Castelar has rejected the overtures of Figueras, Salmeron and Pi y Margall asking him to co-operate with them in organizing the Federal Republicans. The health of Emperor William of Germany continues to improve. The trouble between Castelar and Salmeron seems to have originated in a difference of opinion as to the treatment which the captured insurgents should receive. Salmeron regards the death penalty to be unrepugnant and barbarous. Castelar thinks it absolutely necessary for the salvation of the Republic and the restoration of order. The Cortes, most of whom are visionaries, sided on this question with their presiding officer, and the result was that Castelar retired from the head of affairs.

MADRID items: Spain will make many changes in the representatives abroad, but Admiral Polo, Minister at Washington, will remain there. The Government continues to receive congratulatory telegrams from all quarters, especially Cuba. A decree has been issued calling out the entire reserve of 1874 for active service. The suppressed Carlist journals have been permitted to resume on certain conditions. The Ministry has issued a long manifesto, addressed to the nation, declaring their objects to be identical with the revolution of 1868. A decree has been promulgated dissolving the Cortes, and announcing that the election for a new body will be held as soon as order is rendered secure, and freedom and universal suffrage are unhindered. The Carlists completely surround Bilbao, and are about to renew their attacks on Portugalete. Louie, the Tichborne witness who testified to the voyage of the Osprey, has confessed that he was bribed. A Matamoros (Mexico) paper states that claims exceeding \$100,000,000 against the United States have been presented before the Mexican Frontier Commissioners.

GREAT excitement has been caused at Tiflis, Persia, by the capital punishment of Miza Yussuf Khan, an able and popular statesman, who was educated in Paris at the expense of the Shah. Yussuf's offense was the mal-appropriation of moneys entrusted to him for relieving a famine that had broken out in Astrakhan. A serious intransigent insurrection has broken out in the province of Barcelona, Spain. The returns of the recent elections to the German Parliament indicate that the Liberals and Progressives have elected about an equal number of members. It is announced from Madrid that President Serrano will not convoke the Cortes for twelve months. He will lend all his energies to the suppression of insurrection, and the tranquillization of the country, and not until these tasks are accomplished will he summon the Legislature. The siege of Cartagena was being vigorously pushed at last accounts. Another magazine is reported to have exploded in the city, killing over 200 people. The insurgents in the Mexican State of Coahuila have been defeated after a severe engagement.

THE Spanish provinces of Madrid, Avila, Cienca, Ciudad Real, Guadalajara, Segovia, and Toledo have been declared in a state of siege. The French Assembly, after a violent debate, has adopted a vote of confidence in the Government by a majority of 58.

At last the insurgents, who have so long been holding Cartagena, Spain, against the siege and bombardment of the Government military and naval forces, have been obliged to

capitulate. The city has been surrendered, and is now in possession of the Government.

Political.

THE Illinois Senate has unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the salary-grab, and demanding its repeal. The House adopted a similar resolution with only two dissenting votes.

THE President has withdrawn the nominations of Messrs. Williams and Bristow as Chief-Justice and Attorney-General, respectively. The following is a copy of Mr. Williams' letter to the President requesting the withdrawal of his name:

To THE PRESIDENT—Sir: You were kind enough, without my solicitation or any knowledge on my part that you contemplated such a thing, to nominate me for Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Since that time the flood-gates of calumny in all directions have been opened upon me; my abilities have been disparaged, and my integrity brought in question; and it seems to me that a public opinion adverse to my appointment has been created, which might hereafter embarrass your administration and perhaps impair my usefulness upon the bench.

With perfect consciousness that I have performed with clean hand and upright purpose all the duties of the various public offices to which I have been called, and trusting to time, and a just public, when better informed, for my vindication, I respectfully ask you to withdraw my nomination for Chief-Justice. I have the honor to be, with great respect,

THE NEW Hampshire Democratic Convention has nominated James A. Weston for Governor. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the Baltimore and Cincinnati platforms. The Republican State Central Committee of Indiana, at Indianapolis last week, passed resolutions denouncing the salary-grab and favoring an elastic currency. A State Convention is called for the 17th of June.

PRESIDENT GRANT has refused to send troops to Texas to aid Gov. Davis in preventing the newly-elected State Government from taking control. He telegraphs to Davis that the request was not made in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, and pertinently adds: "The acts of the Legislature of Texas providing for the recent elections have received your approval, and both political parties having made nominations and having conducted the political campaign under its provisions, would it not be prudent, as well as right, to yield to the verdict of the people as expressed by their ballots?"

HON. ALLEN G. THURMAN has been re-elected United States Senator from Ohio. The Democrats voted solidly for him, while the Republicans supported Gov. Noyes. Senator Sargent, of California, produced something of a sensation in the Republican Senatorial caucus which assembled the other day to consider the nomination of Caleb Cushing. The Senator produced and read a letter written from Washington to Jeff Davis, dated March 21, 1861. The letter began with "Dear Friend," and recommended to Davis "My young friend, Archibald Rowan." The letter proceeds to state that said Rowan desired to join the fortunes of the Confederacy; that he had invented a rifle which might be of service to the rebels; that he had contributed to De Bow's Review, published at Richmond, Va., and had used his best efforts to overthrow the American Union. In closing, Mr. Cushing hoped that Mr. Davis would use his best endeavors to advance the interests of young Rowan. Jesse Bright wrote a similar letter for the same young man, which, being intercepted, led to Bright's election from the United States Senate. Rowan had been a clerk in the Attorney-General's office while Cushing was Attorney-General. He took this letter to Davis, who eventually placed him at the head of the Confederate Produce Loan Bureau. This letter was captured with the archives of the Confederacy, and placed in the hands of the Southern Claims Committee. It was taken a few days ago, when being copied by a clerk, to Adjutant-General Townsend, who sent it to Belknap. Belknap, in turn, sent it to Grant. The letter fell into Sargent's hands. Before the reading of the letter a ballot had been taken, and eleven Senators had expressed themselves favorable to confirmation. After the production of the fatal document another ballot was had, and not a solitary vote was cast for Cushing. The Texas Legislature convened at Austin on the 13th inst., and organized without opposition from Gov. Davis or the Federal authorities. The Virginia Legislature has elected Col. Robert E. Withers United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March.

The Grange.

THE Grange movement has reached the Territories. Colorado has already ten lodges, with an aggregate membership of 400. A lodge has been organized at Bismarck, Dakota.

GRANGES are being formed in Wisconsin at the rate of two a day. The total number in the State as reported by the Secretary, on the 8th inst., was 308.

THE Maryland Patrons of Husbandry met at Baltimore on Jan. 7 and organized a State Grange, Joseph T. Moore, of Montgomery county, being elected Worthy Master. They adjourned to meet in March. The State Grange of Pennsylvania held a three days' session at Harrisburg, commencing Jan. 7. There were over seventy delegates in attendance, and harmony and good feeling prevailed. The Grangers in the Missouri Legislature held a meeting last week, at which they resolved to act together as a unit, and regardless of former political ties, on all questions of reform, political or financial. At the same time they put forth a declaration of their principles, which demand the abolition of the National Bank system, and the denial of vested rights to railroad corporations.

General.

A CONFERENCE of railroad men at New York has decided to increase the freight rates from Chicago to the East.

THE Railroad law of Iowa has been sustained by the United States Supreme Court as far as to be declared not in conflict with the Federal power of regulating commerce between the States. This law requires the railroads to fix their tariffs every September, make them public by posting at all the stations, and to adhere to them honestly. A suit brought against the Chicago and Northwestern road for violation of these provisions, and decided against it, was carried by the company through the State courts to the United States Supreme Court on the ground indicated above. The Supreme Court have decided that the law does not attempt to regulate commerce between the States, but is only a police regulation such as a State may always enact.

THE funding scheme recommended by Gov. Kellogg has passed the Louisiana Legislature. It repudiates forty per cent. of the State debt.

Advices from Texas represent that the Legislature will certainly meet, notwithstanding the decision of the State Supreme Court that the recent election was unconstitutional. Gen. Angur, the commander of that district, is credited with the opinion that the military will not interfere in the squabble. Memphis will celebrate Mardi Gras in grand style.

THE Pennsylvania coal miners are stubbornly resisting the proposed reduction of wages. Orders have been given for a general strike in the Schuylkill coal fields, and nearly

the whole anthracite and bituminous region of Pennsylvania is involved in the struggle. It is estimated that over fifty thousand men are already idle, and the number is being constantly increased. The contest threatens to be a long and desperate one, as both the operators and miners manifest an unyielding stubbornness.

THE Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, and Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne railroads have abolished the free-pass system. The National Board of Trade commenced its session at Baltimore on the 13th inst.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 6.—Senate.—Buckingham's Free Banking bill was taken up and referred to the Finance Committee. The Finance Committee reported back Sumner's resolution instructing that committee to report a bill abolishing the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to provide for the collection of taxes by stamps, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. The report was concurred in. The bill to repeal the Salary act was taken up. Finigan addressed the Senate in opposition to repeal. He had voted for the bill, and thought \$7,500 not an excessive salary, and had remarked when the bill passed that it should have been \$10,000. Since then he had changed his opinion. He had drawn the money (producing greenbacks from his pocket). "Here they are, sir! This is my pay. I am going to fight for it till the last [Laughter]. I have not stolen that pay. I have done nothing that preys upon my conscience. I have endeavored to earn it." [Renewed laughter.] Carpenter followed Finigan, in debate, he declared that he had voted to raise the salaries, and the country was making a mistake in clamoring for repeal; but, in deference to his constituents, four-fifths of whom he believed to be in favor of the repeal of the law, he would vote for putting the salaries at the old figure. Edmunds, Conkling and Stewart also spoke in favor of the repeal.

House.—Coburn introduced a bill for the construction of ship canals around Niagara and at the mouth of the Mississippi; also an amendment to the Constitution in relation to the election and appointment of officers. The time of the House was occupied in discussing the Civil Rights bill. Dunham opened the discussion, and was followed by Elliott (colored) in a speech of over an hour. The debate was further continued by Walls, Furman and Stowell for the bill, and by Blount, Bright, Herndon, Whitehead and Buckner against it. The debate had great attractions for the colored people, and the galleries were packed to overflowing, and the doors were blocked up by the crowd, in which the colored race counted for at least 75 per cent.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7.—Senate.—Nearly the whole day was consumed in discussing the salary matter.

House.—The debate on the Civil Rights bill was continued, Butler's speech being the feature of the day. The bill was recommitted, and will probably be reported in a modified form.

THURSDAY, JAN. 8.—Senate.—A message was received from the President withdrawing the nominations of Mr. Williams as Chief Justice and Mr. Bristow as Attorney-General. Petitions were presented, asking for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors; asking that Congress enact necessary laws to prevent the traffic in Italian children; for the establishment of a uniform system of quarantine under national supervision; asking for a repeal and modification of the Bankrupt law. The Salary Repeal bill came up. Pratt's amendment, that the pay of the balance of this Congress shall be such an amount as to make the total, with that already received, \$10,000 (\$5,000 for each year), was rejected—14 to 45. Pratt submitted another amendment, providing that the amount of compensation of Senators, members and delegates for the year ending March 3, 1874, shall be \$7,500, and for the year ending March 3, 1875, \$2,500, exclusive of mileage and allowances. Adjourned without action in the matter.

House.—The bill to establish an educational fund was considered, without action. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill, and soon after adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 9.—Senate.—The bill for the relief of aged and infirm pre-emption settlers was passed. Sargent introduced a bill for the protection of settlers in Utah; also a bill to aid in the execution of the laws in that Territory. Consideration of the salary bill was resumed. Edmunds' amendment that the reduction of salaries should take effect from March 4, 1873, was rejected—20 to 29. An amendment to fix the salary of the President at \$35,000 after March 4, 1877, was also lost. An amendment fixing the salaries of Members at \$5,000 and mileage was adopted—35 to 25. A bill was introduced providing for the arming and equipping of the whole body of the militia of the United States.

House.—The Fortification bill was reported, and made the special order for Wednesday. It appropriates \$994,000. A bill to regulate the drawing and summoning of juries in United States courts was introduced. The deaths of Messrs. James Brooks (New York) and W. D. Foster (Michigan) were announced, and eulogies pronounced by their colleagues.

SATURDAY, JAN. 10.—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—The session of the House was given up entirely to speeches by Arthur, on Louisiana affairs; Field, on finance and currency; Vance, on civil rights; Whitehead, on the tobacco tax; Kelley, on the money of the United States; and Kane and Croswell on civil rights.

MONDAY, JAN. 12.—Senate.—Ramsey introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of advancing the rank of Minister to Sweden and Norway to that of the first class. Adopted. Ingalls introduced a bill to regulate freight and passenger rates on the Union and Central Pacific railroads. The Senate resumed consideration of the Salary bill. After considerable debate, and the rejection of a number of amendments, the whole question was finally disposed of by the adoption of a substitute offered by Conkling, as follows: An Act repealing the increase in salaries of members of Congress and other officers.

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of the act of March 3, 1873, entitled "An act making appropriation for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1874," as provides for the compensation of public officers and employees, whether members of Congress, Delegates, or others, except President of the United States and Justices of the Supreme Court, be, and the same hereby is, repealed, and the salaries, compensation and allowances of all said persons, except as aforesaid, shall be fixed by the law in force at the time of the passage of said act; provided, that mileage shall be allowed for the first session of the Forty-third Congress; that all moneys appropriated as compensation to members of the Forty-second Congress, in excess of mileage and allowances fixed by law at the commencement of said Congress, and which shall not have been drawn by them, except as aforesaid, shall be returned in any form to the Treasury of the United States, and declared to be moneys of the United States absolutely the same as if they had never been appropriated as aforesaid.

The following is the vote on the bill:

YEAS. A. Allison, Fenton, Oglesby, Anthony, Ferry (Mich.), Patterson, Bayard, Frelinghuysen, Pratt, Boggs, Goldthwaite, Ramsey, Boreman, Hamilton (Me.), Robertson, Boutwell, Hamlin, Sargent, Buckingham, Hitchcock, Sanbury, Cameron, Howe, Schurz, Carpenter, Ingalls, Stockton, Chandler, Logan, Sumner, Clayton, McCree, Wade, Conkling, Merrimon, West, Crozier, Mitchell, Windom, Davis, Morrill (Me.), Wright—50, Morrill (Vt.), Morrill (N.H.), Morton.

NAYS. Brownlow, Conover, Flanagan, Gordon, Lewis, Norwood, Savage, Tippecanoe.

GOV. announced that he paired with Cragin, who would have voted for the bill, and he (Cooper) against it.

NOT VOTING. Alcorn, Ames, Dennis, Ferry (Conn.), Gilbert, Hamilton (Tex.), Johnston, Kelly, Ransom, Stewart, Thurman.

The bill now goes back to the House for concurrence by that body.

House.—Bills introduced: By Randall, to reor-

ganize the Internal Revenue Department and reduce its force. By Lowndes, to aid in establishing polytechnic schools in every county and State, and in the Territories. By G. F. Hoar, to insure the safety of passengers on railroad. By Berry, to establish a uniform and elastic currency, and to reduce the national debt. By Hyde, to regulate the internal revenue tax on tobacco. By Glover, authorizing the erection of a railroad bridge across the Missouri river at Canton. By Field, making Treasury notes a legal tender for customs duties; also, to prevent financial panics by the issue of \$5-100 bonds, and the \$100,000 reserve. By Knapp, to amend the Revenue law, so as to permit the storage of tobacco in warehouses. By Hurlbut, a bill chartering a double-track railway from tide-water on the Atlantic to the Missouri river, and to limit freights thereon. By Kasson, to transfer the management of Indian affairs to the War Department. Holman moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution declaring that in the judgment of the House there is no necessity for an increase of taxation or increase of the public debt by further loan if there shall be economy in public expenditures, and that, in view of the condition of the national finances, the House will reduce the appropriations to the lowest point consistent with the proper administration of public affairs. The rules were suspended, and the resolution adopted—Yeas, 221; Nays, 8. Kelley's motion to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that taxes shall not be increased, but that extraordinary means, if any be required for the support of the Government, shall be obtained by a temporary loan, or loans, bearing a low rate of interest in currency and redeemable in United States notes, came up for action. The House refused to suspend the rules—185 to 32.

TUESDAY, JAN. 13.—Senate.—Sumner introduced a bill providing that a bust of the late Chief Justice Chase be placed in the Supreme Court room. Hamlin introduced a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a Commission of four, two members of the Senate and two of the House, to inquire into the condition of the navy. The special-payment question was discussed by Ferry and Frelinghuysen. The law proposed a bill which he thinks will bring about specie resumption without any contraction of the currency. Under its provisions two hundred and twenty-five millions of 6 per cent. bonds are to be issued, and the proceeds used to buy gold, with which to redeem legal-tenders. The legal-tenders which are redeemed in this way are not to be re-issued, except for gold certificates, and shall be redeemable in gold only. Gordon introduced a resolution directing the Retrenchment Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill reducing the compensation of all officers of the army and navy whose salaries exceed \$5,000 per annum.

House.—The bill to promote education was discussed. A motion to lay on the table was lost—104 to 135—and the bill was then postponed until March. The House took the Senate substitute for the bill in relation to salaries, and passed it, after some discussion, by 225 yeas to 23 nays. The following are the names of the Representatives voting in the negative:

Albert,	Kendall,	Standford,
Averill,	Lamson,	Storn,
Barry,	Moore,	Stowell,
Clymer,	Negley,	Todd,
Cox,	Platt,	Wadwell,
Crossman,	Randall,	White,
Hays,	Shanks,	Whitely,
Hynes,	Sloss,	Williams (Ind.)
Kelley,		

Transportation in Congress.

THE House Committee on Railways and Canals has prepared a bill to regulate the rates for the transportation of passengers and freights on all the railroads in the country. It begins by declaring that every line of railroad shall be considered as engaged in commerce between the States, and that any road that exacts unreasonable toll shall be punished for extortion. It provides for the appointment of a Board of Railroad Commissioners by the President with the consent of the Senate, one of whom shall be chosen from each of the judicial circuits of the country; and this Board shall thoroughly investigate the whole subject of rates for transportation on the various railways, and draw up a schedule of maximum prices which the road may charge. These schedules shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court, and certified copies of them shall be posted in each of the offices and depots of the several roads. In other words, the maximum rates of transportation on each of the railways of the country shall be fixed by the Government.

POSTAL-CARDS cost the Government \$1.39 per 1,000, and, according to estimates, 123,300,000 will be required in 1874.

SOME of the French papers advise the drowning of criminals convicted of capital offenses.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES—Natives.....	9 1/2 @ 12
Texas.....	7 @ 9
HOGS—Dressed.....	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
COTTON.....	16 1/2 @
FLOUR—Superfine Western.....	6 00 @ 6 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 61 @ 1 63
CORN—Mixed Western.....	83 @ 87
OATS.....	63 @ 65
PORK—Mess.....	16 57 @ 17 00
LARD.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/4

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Natives.....	5 50 @ 5 75
Good to Prime Steers.....	5 35 @ 5 50
Cows and Heifers.....	2 00 @ 3 50
Medium to Fair.....	3 50 @ 4 50
Inferior to Common.....	1 75 @ 2 50
Stock Steers.....	2 50 @ 3 50
HOGS—Live.....	5 25 @ 5 55
Dressed.....	6 25 @ 6 50
FLOUR—Choice White Winter.....	8 00 @ 9 25
Red Winter.....	5 75 @ 7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	1 23 @ 1 24
No. 2 Spring.....	1 22 @ 1 23
No. 3 Spring.....	1 16 @ 1 17
CORN—No. 2.....	55 @ 56
OATS—No. 2.....	39 @ 40
RYE—No. 2.....	78 @ 79
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 43 @ 1 45
BUTTER—Good to Choice.....	25 @ 34
EGGS—Fresh.....	22 @ 23
PORK—Mess.....	14 50 @ 14 62 1/2
LARD.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/4

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall.....	1 42 @ 1 44
CORN—New Mixed.....	56 @ 59
OATS—No. 2.....	43 1/2 @ 44 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	80 @ 82
BARLEY.....	1 35 @ 1 45
PORK—Mess.....	14 75 @ 15 50
LARD.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/4
HOGS.....	4 65 @ 5 45
CATTLE.....	3 50 @ 5 50

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR.....	7 10 @ 7 40
WHEAT.....	1 40 @ 1 53
CORN.....	55 @ 61
OATS.....	44 @ 50
PORK—Mess.....	15 50 @
LARD.....	8 1/2 @ 9
HOGS.....	4 60 @ 5 35

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 24 @ 1 25
No. 2.....	1 22 @ 1 23
CORN—No. 2.....	58 @ 59
OATS—No. 2.....	36 @ 38
RYE—No. 1.....	76 @ 78
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 47 @ 1 49
PORK.....	15 00 @
LARD.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/4

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Amber Michigan.....	1 43 @ 1 50
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

Destination of Emigrants.

The following tables show the destination of the 8,000,000 aliens that have landed in the United States since 1783:

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Where settled.	Irish.	German.	Others.
Maine.....	15,745	508	32,628
New Hampshire.....	12,190	436	116,985
Vermont.....	14,080	370	232,705
Massachusetts.....	216,120	13,072	1,124,127
Rhode Island.....	21,434	2,201	122,631
Connecticut.....	70,530	12,443	30,556

Total.....390,292
From British America, 159,455.

*Of these, 26,788 are from British America, + 12,955 British America, + 28,544 British America, + 70,055 British America, + 19,242 British America.

MIDDLE STATES.

Where settled.	Irish.	German.	Others.
New York.....	328,806	318,902	292,645
New Jersey.....	86,784	54,001	48,158
Pennsylvania.....	295,798	180,146	149,365
Delaware.....	5,807	1,142	2,087
Maryland.....	22,630	47,045	12,737

Total.....880,925
From British America, 79,042.

MIDDLE WESTERN STATES.

Where settled.	Irish.	German.	Others.
Ohio.....	82,074	152,897	106,922
Michigan.....	42,013	64,163	161,854
Indiana.....	38,998	178,089	98,716
Illinois.....	120,162	203,758	191,278
Wisconsin.....	48,479	162,314	163,706

Total.....322,026
From Canada, 89,596.

WESTERN STATES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Where settled.	Irish.	German.	Others.
Minnesota.....	21,746	41,364	97,587
Iowa.....	40,124	66,162	98,406
Missouri.....	54,983	112,778	54,666
Kansas.....	10,940	12,778	24,627
Nebraska.....	4,999	10,954	14,793
Nevada.....	5,038	2,181	11,585

Total.....137,827
From Canada, 89,596.

PACIFIC STATES.

Where settled.	Irish.	German.	Others.
California.....	54,421	29,701	125,709
Oregon.....	1,907	1,876	17,758

Total.....56,388
From Canada, 89,596.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Where settled.	Irish.	German.	Others.
Virginia.....	5,191	4,050	4,513
West Virginia.....	6,832	6,292	4,027
North Carolina.....	677	904	1,448
South Carolina.....	3,262	2,751	2,058
Georgia.....	5,923	2,761	3,273
Florida.....	737	2,493	3,638
Alabama.....	3,893	3,587	3,587
Louisiana.....	17,068	18,933	25,826
Texas.....	4,031	23,985	35,395
Kansas.....	1,428	1,563	2,035
Mississippi.....	3,339	9,990	4,872
Arkansas.....	8,048	4,539	6,729
Kentucky.....	21,642	30,318	11,438

Total.....81,261
From Canada, 89,596.

RECAPITULATION OF DESTINATIONS.

Sections.	Irish.	German.	Others.
New England.....	390,292	28,000	258,672
Middle States.....	880,925	67,238	614,992
Middle Western.....	322,026	61,173	260,853
West of Mississippi.....	137,827	247,064	301,666
Pacific States.....	56,388	31,576	133,467
Southern States.....	81,261	102,078	108,894

Total.....1,855,827
From Canada, 89,596.

*Scandinavia, Belgium and Holland are not included in this column.

The reader will note the remarkable difference of Irish and German distribution. Where one German goes to the Eastern or manufacturing region, there are thirteen Irish; but where one Irish goes to the agricultural region of Middle Western and West Mississippi States, he is accompanied by three Germans. The dislike of both nationalities of the late slave States is conspicuous. Less than four and a half in a hundred of Irish, and only six in a hundred of German, have made their homes south of the Potomac and Ohio.

Hog Packing.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of the 2d inst. publishes returns from 250 interior points (which do not include Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Indianapolis), giving the whole number packed to dates of reports (18th to 30th December), the estimated number for winter season 1873-74, the total packing at the same points during season of 1872-73, and the whole packing in the mentioned States, exclusive of cities named above, during season 1872-73.

	Packed to date.	Estimate, same season.	All interior points.
Ohio.....	169,360	233,419	233,229
Indiana.....	327,039	358,923	379,067
Illinois.....	197,039	274,080	362,410
Iowa.....	221,614	303,681	292,927
Missouri.....	177,634	238,600	352,194
Kansas.....	37,890	48,100	40,002
Wisconsin.....	6,148	13,925	11,572
Minnesota.....	11,120	20,400	15,000
Nebraska.....	22,560	33,000	20,116
Kentucky.....	26,443	27,087	25,710
Tennessee.....	19,235	22,000	38,100
Miscellaneous.....	69,896	79,900	77,756

Total.....1,269,577
From Canada, 89,596.

The packing at points given exceeds the number to corresponding dates last season 233,000. The points not heard from packed a total of 179,720 during season 1872-73. The aggregate falling off at interior points will be in round numbers 200,000. The estimates for the season exceed packing to dates of reports near 400,000. The whole packing in the West, to Jan. 1 is approximately 1,500,000 at interior points, and 2,500,000 at the six larger cities, or a total of 4,000,000, which is 1,410,000 less than entire season 1872-73.

As regards the six larger Western packing points, we do not esteem it practicable at this time to undertake an estimate of what will be done during the remaining two months of the season. The packing to date at these points aggregates 2,495,000 against 1,945,000 to same time last season, or an excess this season amounting to 550,000, and leaving 900,000 more to be packed to equal last season's numbers. Our latest advice give unmistakable evidence of

light supplies of hogs yet to be marketed.

The *Price Current* also refers to the phenomenon of a much greater shrinkage, and says: "Many of the larger number of hogs this year shrink more than one-fifth of the gross weight, whereas last year 15 per cent. would cover the shrinkage in many instances, and we doubt if the average was more than 17 per cent. In some test cases made with meats it is found that the shrinkage in curing also is more than double what it was last year. The cause of this is generally attributed to the inferior quality and deficient quantity of corn, but whether this is the true explanation or not, the fact remains the same."

Greatest Crop in the World.

A question widely discussed involves the relative value of the wheat, cotton, tea, and hay crops of the world. Which of these crops employs the greatest amount of the world's capital? It is said that hay leads the rest, and the items that enter into account as stated are somewhat startling, and will make a Granger's hair stand on end. Cotton and tea are local crops, while hay is produced everywhere the world over, and thus the hay crop greatly outweighs either of the other two. The aggregate reported value of all farm products of 1870 was \$2,417,538,658; but as this includes addition to stocks, "betterments," etc., it is probably too high. Now the hay crop for that year—that is the grass dried and cured for use or sold—is reported at over 27,000,000 tons. This at half the selling price in the large cities, would amount to \$405,000,000, and is far greater than the aggregate home-value of the cotton crop or any other crop. The other portion is used on the ground, and it requires considerable calculation to get at the value so used even in the roughest way.

In the first place live stock, including horned cattle, horses, sheep, swine, etc., to the value of \$1,635,000,000, were fed from it that year. Averaging the lives of these at five years we have one-fifth of that sum as representing the grass used to them in 1870, namely, \$305,800,000; next we find the value of the animals slaughtered for food in that year to be \$309,000,000, and as this is an annual product, the whole of it for the present will be credited to the grass crop of 1870 as \$14,000,000 pounds, which at the average of 25 cents, amounts to \$3,500,000, and this goes to the credit of grass; next we have 235,000,000 gallons of milk, which, averaged at the low estimate of 10 cents per gallon, adds \$23,500,000 more to the credit of the grass crop; then we have 100,000,000 pounds of wool at 25 cents a pound, adding \$25,000,000 more; and finally 53,000,000 pounds of cheese at 10 cents, adding over \$5,300,000 to the total of these credits to the grass crop of 1870, which aggregates \$887,000,000.—*Vermont Chronicle*.

A Tough Old Couple.

The toughest man in America lives two miles below this place. His name is F. A. Rose. He is over 75 years old. Within the last ten years he has had both legs broken, his skull smashed, his hip dislocated, a shoulder-blade and three ribs fractured, an arm broken and his teeth knocked out—all by runaway accidents. He always drives a young and spirited horse before a wagon over forty years old. His harness is patched up and tied together with ropes and strings. After every one of his accidents he has insisted on getting around before the broken bones were properly set. The consequence is that his limbs are crooked and not to be relied on. He is obliged to attend to his work on crutches, but still drives fractions young horses to his dilapidated wagon. The horse that will not rear and plunge at the sight of the cars is too tame for him, and he exchanges it for another.

Mr. Rose has a wife as tough as himself. She is almost old as he, and has been more or less crippled for years, but has attended to her household duties with the aid of canes or crutches. She recently fell and broke her arm, but she did not think it worth mentioning, and went about her work as usual.

Old Mr. Rose is one of the wealthiest men in the Delaware Valley. Together with his son and two grandsons, he owns two miles of rich flat along the river and as far back on the mountain. He says he thinks he will reach a hundred years if the next horse that runs away with him does not break his neck. Nothing short of that, he thinks, will kill him.—*Matamoros (Pa.) Cor.* New York Sun.

The Danbury Man.

A student in the State University at Iowa City, by the name of Bailey, wrote to Bailey, of the Danbury *News*, to ask if the man of humor was any of his kin. He received this reply:

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 8, 1873.
In answer to your note I am compelled to say that some one has got up a corner on my relatives of the name of Bailey, and that at present I am not in the possession of one, to my knowledge.

It is a fearful thing to stand alone in the world, without a single or married relative in the distance, but I am so successful in concealing my sorrow that no one suspects its existence.

Whether my ancestors came over in the Mayflower depends in a large measure upon what was the passage money. If anything at all, I am inclined to believe that they "went around."

When asked if I am a relation of yours, you should kindly, but firmly, deny it. It is going to be too hard a winter to take on relations. Yours in sympathy, J. W. BAILEY.

SOMETHING FROM HIS PEN.—Brown relates the following bit of conversation he had with an acquaintance: He said he used to write for the papers once, and, meeting an editor one day, the editor said that he would like something from his pen, and says he, "What do you think I sent him?" Says I, "Give it up." Says he: "Well, he said he wanted something from my pen, so I sent him a pig."

All Sorts.

Two hundred and fifty papers died last year.

BRAHMINISM is professed by 110,000,000 of human souls.

TEN newspapers have been discontinued in Iowa since the first of November.

THE new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, now in course of preparation, will, it is said, cost the publishers \$1,000,000.

THE cost of the London underground railway for building and equipment was £1,000,000 per mile, or £50,000,000 for the entire work.

"HE was a good man," says an Iowa paper of a deceased citizen, "but then he sometimes bet on the wrong horse, the same as the rest of us."

A DUBUQUE man hired a policeman at \$3 per night to watch his wife, and she was at the same time paying the same man \$4 per night to watch her husband.

THE London *Times* estimates that 74,000,000 bushels of wheat will be required from this country to supply the markets of Europe until the crop of 1874 is harvested.

GEN. C. P. STONE and Gen. W. W. Loring, American officers in the service of the Khedive of Egypt, have each been advanced to the grade of Major-General in the Egyptian army.

SHIP-BUILDING is becoming an important interest of the Pacific coast. Twenty-five sea-going vessels, with a total capacity of 5,000 tons, have been built at Coos Bay, Oregon.

THE SPINNER still keeps as a relic the torn and blood-stained play-bill with which Laura Keane attempted to staunch the wound of President Lincoln, in his box at Ford's theater, on the night of the assassination.

THE late Prof. Agassiz was never injured by the bite of a snake, or the poison of any venomous reptile, herb or flower—a fact attributed to the courage and impunity with which the naturalists moved among them in their wild state.

FULL beards have long been regarded as a defense against bronchitis and sore throat, and it is asserted that the sappers and miners of the French army, who are noted for the size and beauty of their beards enjoy a special immunity from affections of this nature.

A MILL has been recently started in England in which flour is made by crushing the grain by small trip-hammers instead of grinding it. It is claimed that a pounding mill, costing \$1,000, will produce as much flour in the same time as a grinding mill worth \$5,000.

ALBERT has besought his father not to send him around the world again. The stern old Czar consents on condition that he will break with the girl of his affection. She's a beautiful, high-toned, amiable creature, but there appears to be something the matter with her "blood."

PRINCE BISMARCK, (*Galkinani* says) desiring to have his own tongue adopted as the common language of diplomacy, recently sent a note in German to Prince Gortschakoff, who, much to the German Chancellor's annoyance, replied in Russian, a language which he does not understand.

THE late John Hopkins, of Baltimore, was one of the prominent business men of that city, and his wealth was estimated at \$12,000,000. He is chiefly remembered, however, for his munificence toward the city. He had given \$4,000,000 to found a hospital, and \$3,000,000 for a university, and had presented the city a park.

"AT a church fair device in Troy a ragged colored man and woman entered the crowded rooms and pleaded for alms. They said they were starving, and their plight touched the hearts and wallets of the crowd. After collecting a good sum of money, the colored couple wiped the burnt cork from their faces, and two of the pillars of the church were revealed.

THE Wisconsin *Lumberman* estimates the grand total of the pine stumpage of Wisconsin at the enormous amount of 40,000,000,000 feet. Pine grows in the forests with wonderful rapidity, and, if the above figures are not exaggerated, there is likely to be as much pine cut in the State forty years hence as during any of the recent years. The supply is practically inexhaustible.

Death of a Good Old Horse.

A remarkable old horse called Charlie, the property of Mr. Dexter E. Wadleigh, of Boston, died recently at the age of twenty-five. He was never sick except during the epizootic of 1872. Probably no horse was ever more attached to his master or more anxious to do his bidding than Charlie. He has traveled seventy miles in one day without exhibiting fatigue, and was as fresh as ever for the next day's work. During one year his owner drove him over 3,000 miles. When purchased, Charlie was inclined to be balky, and would stop suddenly; but his master never struck him with a whip, choosing rather to conquer him with kindness, in which he was successful. He was usually driven in a chaise; and when these contrary notions would seize him, his master would turn him in a large circle, working patiently and kindly with him for a few moments, when he would be "all right." By this method Mr. Wadleigh soon succeeded in breaking him of the habit entirely. During the twenty-five years he never struck the horse a blow that he would be unwilling to receive upon his own back. Charlie was so familiar with his master's step that he would always turn toward him as he approached, and greet him with an affectionate whinny.

Senatorial Gossip.

The Washington correspondent of the *Daily Graphic* writes: Maj. Ben Perley Poore has issued proof copies of the valuable Congressional Directory he compiles as "Clerk of the Printing Records." Like its jolly editor, it grows in bulk and value year by year. Some of the statistics to be gleaned from its pages would interest the "arithmetic man" of the *World* as well as the general reader. Taking the Senate for illustration, and one finds that there is one Senator, Simon Cameron, over 74 years of age; and one, Dorsey, of Arkansas, just turned 91. The next youngest is Conover, of Florida—both carpet-baggers. Is there any probability of the old proverb proving true—"Whom the gods love die young?"—for, of course, the gods must, in American eyes, love those who are elected to the United States Senate. Precocity runs in the South. Spencer, of Alabama, is but 37; Patterson, of South Carolina, does not give his age, but looks about 35. There are, besides those named, two Senators whose ages are 38; two of 40 years; two of 42; three of 43; four of 44; one of 45; six of 46 years; one of 47; three of 49 years; three of 50; two of 51; the same of 53; one of 54; four of 55; the same of 56; two of 57; three of 58 years; three of 60; one of 61; one each, 62, 63, 64, 68, and 69 years of age. The latter is the venerable and urbane Gov. Buckingham, of Connecticut. There are two elderly Senators who seem anxious to conceal their ages. One is Gen. Logan, from whom Poore has never been able to wax that secret. Logan must be over 50, but he seems to have found the secret fountain of Ponce de Leon, and never appears to grow a day older. The other elderly gentleman who doesn't like to consult the register of his birth is Gilbert, of Florida. The united age of the seventy-two Senators now in the Chamber is over 3,000 years—being, without counting Gilbert, Logan, and Patterson, whose ages are not given, 2,970 years in the aggregate. Adding 150 for the three gentlemen named, the total will be 3,120, or an average of 43 years and 4 months for each. As will be seen, by far the largest number are in the very prime of life—fifty-two of the whole number being between 40 and 60 years of age.

The natiivities of Senators are thus indicated: Pennsylvania claims eight Senators, including those who represent the State. New York has six Senators, including Messrs. Conkling and Fenton; Massachusetts has five sons in the Senate, including her own Senators; New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine and Connecticut are represented by native-born Senators, while Vermont and Maine give two to other States. Ohio has four of her sons in the Chamber, including John Sherman, and Virginia has five, including the two Senators of the State; New Jersey has two native-born Senators, and one other claims the State as his birthplace; Maryland claims three Senators, her own and one other; Delaware, Georgia, and North Carolina claim their own Senators as natives; Illinois and Indiana gave homes to two Senators from each, Gov. Morton and Gen. Logan both being born in the States they represent; Louisiana claims her Senator as a native; Alabama is the birthplace of one of the Texas Senators; South Carolina has one native-born Senator; Michigan the same; while Germany and Wales are claimed for Schurz and Jones. Twenty-two States hold the birthplaces of seventy Senators, the remainder being born abroad.

Following a Buck to Sea.

During the recent camp hunt on St. James Island by some of our citizens, an incident occurred which is perhaps without a parallel in the annals of hunting, and deserves to be recorded. A large buck, closely pursued by that famous stag hound, old Ring, belonging to Mr. Hopkins, took water and headed right out to sea; the dog, without hesitation, boldly followed him in his voyage over the "dark and treacherous waves." They were watched with intense interest by the hunters until each was a mere speck upon the surface of the sea, and until they were finally and totally lost to view. After some time, when it was supposed that both dog and deer had found a watery and perhaps a bloody grave, in mortal combat, or been devoured by sharks, a small object was discovered, which proved to be old Ring, returning from his long swim, much exhausted, but reaching the shore in safety. But, to the great surprise of the spectators, after a time the deer also appeared in sight, making right for shore, on reaching which he was shot down by one of the hunters.—*Tallahassee Floridian*.

A Republic in Spain an Impossibility.

The logic of facts and statistics is opposed to the theory of Republicanism in Spain. Education, the foundation of self-government, is wanting. The official data of statistics show that Spain contains an aggregate population of 15,673,074 souls, of whom 11,837,391 can neither read nor write; 705,768 can read but cannot write; and only a little over 3,000,000 can read and write. There are 422 Justices of the Peace who can neither read nor write; and 711,119 Aldermen and 12,479 members of Town Councils who are unable to sign their own names. Under such circumstances as these, not to mention the natural hot-headedness and bloodthirstiness of the Spaniard, a republic in Spain is an impossibility, and any attempt at one will always result in the hybrid monstrosity of the present theoretical one, until the Spanish people have learned by education how to govern themselves. Until that time, absolute force can be the only controlling power in Spain.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Industrial Development at the West.

We read and hear so much of the immense increase of the crops in the West, that most people fancy the West wholly given to agriculture, and ignore the fact that its progress in manufactures is remarkable. The subjoined figures from the census, showing the manufactures of the West at two periods, will illustrate the rapid rise of this interest:

Arkansas.....\$ 2,860,578 \$ 4,720,243

Illinois.....57,200,896 205,730,672

Indiana.....42,803,479 108,617,378

Iowa.....13,971,825 40,534,322

Kansas.....4,357,608 11,775,833

Kentucky.....37,231,340 84,625,809

Michigan.....32,558,366 23,110,700

Minnesota.....3,278,172 108,394,776

Missouri.....41,782,731 206,245,429

Ohio.....121,671,148 269,713,429

Wisconsin.....27,849,467 77,214,326

This progress would have appeared still greater had not the mining production, which was included in the statement for 1860, been excluded from that of 1870. But as it stands this table will serve to show how great the industrial interest had become in 1870, and how much had been done to create a home market for Western produce. Since that the Western industrial interests have made immense advances, and though still far below the vast aggregates in New England and the Middle States, it is a question whether they will long remain so. For the Western farmers have recognized the importance to their own interests of this home movement, and lend it all possible aid. To the railroads of the West it is a matter of so much consequence that many railway companies have devoted all their energies to the creation or development of manufacturing interests along their routes, and almost every city or town of any note offers inducements to manufacturers in the shape of exemption from taxes, cheap lands, and often gifts of lots, etc.—*Philadelphia North American*.

Wisconsin Charitable and Correctional Institution.

Few States of like population and resources equal Wisconsin in the care taken for classes bereft of reason, or deprived of the use of their senses, or in the extent to which humanitarian ideas have controlled the management of the State correctional institutions. As gathered from last year's report of the State Board of Charities, and the present year's report of the Secretary of State, appropriations for State institutions have been as follows:

1873.	Total.
Institute for the Blind.....	\$ 20,750 \$ 468,998
Institute for Deaf and Dumb.....	28,500 426,438
Soldiers' Orphan's Home.....	22,000 326,307
State Insane Hospital.....	85,822 1,184,441
Northern Insane Hospital.....	69,000 452,000
Industrial School.....	64,500 486,906
State Prison.....	45,735 961,420

Aggregate.....\$336,307 \$4,349,510

The appropriations to the above institutions in 1871 amounted to \$48,856, in 1872 to \$423,904,—making a total in three years of \$1,240,568; and the expenditure for last year for these institutions amounted to five-twelfths of the whole expenditure from the general fund.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Saturday, January 17.

A Card.

By an arrangement made between the undersigned, all parties that have paid in advance for their advertisements and subscriptions, will have said subscriptions and advertisements continued by the new publishers.

All moneys due for either advertising, subscriptions, or job work, upon the issue of No. 46 of this volume, will be settled with S. L. MORRIS.

Holland, Mich., January 5, 1874.

S. L. MORRIS.

G. S. DOESBURG & Co.

TO THE PUBLIC.

With the issue of this number the *News* introduces to her readers a new ownership, and a new editorial management. The introduction will be brief, relying upon time, the good will of the public, and our own efforts, for a more thorough and reciprocal acquaintance.

Personally we are no strangers to you, but on the contrary claim for a series of years to have been somewhat of a local fixture amongst you, and as such our first and constant attempt shall be to establish this paper likewise, a fixture of the city of Holland, devoted to its interests, and those of the surrounding colony.

We are happy on this our first appearance, to be enabled to do so in an enlarged and improved form. We shall thus continue to issue until other arrangements can be perfected.

Hitherto the *News* has been a "party" paper, published in the interests of the Republican party. Hence, and until further notice, it will be conducted independent of any political organization, retaining to ourselves the exclusive and absolute right to express our own views on all matters, pertaining to the public, and coming within this scope of American Journalism.

In thus plotting our future course, we feel the difficulties surrounding us, knowing as we do, the various ingredients, characteristics, and elements, composing the public which we expect to serve, and from whom we claim a supporting hand.

We hereby express our warmest thanks to our friends for their good wishes toward us and their encouraging help thus far shown, also for the expressions of good will from our colleagues of the secular press of this city.

G. S. DOESBURG & Co., Publishers.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Editor.

HOLLAND CITY, January 10, 1874.

The "Grand Haven Herald."

The first number of this paper under its new management has been received. Bro. MORRIS appears to have acclimated very easy, and takes hold with good intentions indeed:

"Knowing full well that when we labor for the true interests of our patrons and the good of our fellows we are doing the most for God and ourselves.

It shall be our constant aim to so conduct the columns of this paper as will secure a liberal support from this people; giving value received to all who may favor us with their patronage.

We shall not falter in advocating the Republican doctrine or in urging the election of honest Republicans to office yet we will not be so intensely partisan as to overlook wrong, hide errors or smother investigation when required.

It will be our pleasure to encourage all religious and moral efforts and to invite the co-operation of those who seek to ameliorate the condition of our race."

This number of the *News*, is forwarded to all the old subscribers, and many whose names are not on our subscription list. The reason why this is done, does not need to be stated. It implies a request to subscribe for our paper, and at the same time pay for it. In order to meet our friends half-way, in these times of cash stringency, we would suggest to them to renew their subscriptions for a half year, which would only be *One Dollar*; this will carry them through until next summer, when we all hope and expect to be more flush. In the course of a few days, we shall call upon the business men of our city, and enter into new arrangements with them in regard to advertisements. PUBLISHERS.

By the non-arrival of a part of our material, we cannot present our paper this week, in the manner we expected to; which leaves us still room for improvement.

Two State Debt on January 1, 1874, was \$1,029,000, of which \$33,000 is non-interest bearing.

The New Constitution.

A copy of the Constitution of this State with the amendments thereto as recommended by the Constitutional Commission of 1873, and reported to the Governor, has been received.

In their report the sub-committee appointed to set forth in detail the principle changes made in the present Constitution, and the reasons therefor, state, that a careful examination of that document showed many ambiguities as well as some unnecessary and inconvenient restrictions, and that by incompleteness of arrangement, different divisions were found to embrace the same subject matter, involving repetitions and inconsistencies. Therefore the work of the Commission has been equivalent to an entire revision, and is presented as such, although it is technically recognised as the amended Constitution.

By the terms of the resolution, under which the Commission was appointed, their report is awaiting the action of the next session of the Legislature, either special or general.

Among the more prominent charges are: That every Senator will hold his office four years, and sit in the Senate two regular sessions, thus securing experience at all times in that body; under the present Constitution the entire Senate is chosen every second year.

Bills may be introduced after the expiration of the first fifty days of the session on the recommendation of the Governor by special message.

The compensation of members of the Legislature is fixed at four instead of three dollars per day.

Special or local legislation has been restricted, whereby it is believed that the length and expense of legislative sessions will be reduced fully one-third, and much hasty and partial legislation guarded against.

The Supreme Court shall be composed of five instead of four judges; they shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate instead of being elected; and their term of office is fixed at ten instead of eight years.

The Attorney-General and the Prosecuting Attorneys may be, and the Circuit Court Commissioners shall be appointed, instead of being elected.

The salaries of the State officers and the Judiciary shall be fixed by the Legislature, instead of being fixed by the Constitution itself, as at present.

The power of counties, townships and corporations to incur debt, has been still more restricted.

Personal property to the amount of \$500 and a homestead not exceeding in value two thousand dollars shall be exempt from execution.

Any woman above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be a resident of this State, etc., shall be eligible to the office of register of deeds, notary public, offices connected with schools and likewise, and to such other offices as may be designated by law.

It was held by the Commission that there was a general demand for some proposition relative to the traffic in ardent spirits, upon which a popular expression might be had. They have prepared a separate proposition on this subject about which we may speak in some future issue.

JUDGE JOHN MOORE, of the Tenth Judicial District of this State, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Feb. 1. Judge Moore has been suffering from ill-health, the result of overwork, but the true motive which actuated his resignation is probably shadowed in his communication to the President of the Saginaw Bar Association, in which he says: "The people of the State have no claims upon, or the right to ask any one to discharge the duties of Circuit Judge who is competent to meet the responsibilities of the office, until some reasonable compensation is offered for the labor and responsibility of the position.

This is not the first occasion on which the Judiciary of this State loses an able and efficient member, for want of sufficient pay, and should be an argument in favor of that part of the new Constitution which makes provisions for an increase over their present competency.

THE Committee appointed by the Citizens of East Saginaw, to solicit subscriptions to the fund necessary to secure the location of the next State Fair at that place, have reported subscriptions amounting to \$11,317, with the railroads and several other towns to hear from. On the strength of this the sub-committee appointed for the purpose, immediately signed the contract forwarded by the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society.

RATHER than censure President Grant for his "approving" part in the back-pay steal, the Republicans in the Ohio House of Representatives have refused to express any disapproval of that act. The resolution censuring Congress for passing the law was reported back, as ordered by the House, amended so as to include President Grant in the condemnation, and was passed by a strict Democratic vote,—all the Republicans voting against it.

The Civil Rights Bill.

The debate on the Civil Rights Bill in the House of Representatives, on Jan. 6th and 7th, gave to the country two characteristic speeches; one by ALEX. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, in opposition to, and one by Mr. ELLIOTT (colored), of South Carolina, in support of the Bill.

Mr. STEPHENS launched out by stating that his opposition to the bill, giving the negro equal civil rights and compelling every citizen, including himself to acknowledge those rights, did not spring from any prejudice on account of race or color. If this statement on the part Mr. STEPHENS is to be accepted as honest and bona fide then the supremacy of the sword over the pen, in controlling and subduing great minds has been clearly demonstrated in his case. He also confessed his belief that all men were created equal, having modified his views considerably since the laying of his celebrated cornerstone of the late Confederacy, to wit: Slavery. His great plea against the measure was its unconstitutionality. We think Mr. STEPHENS made a mistake in opposing this bill in the manner he did.

The same, or a like argument against the bill, might have been made by almost any other member, and it would have appeared in a far different light, and might have proved more effective. The peculiar delicacy of Mr. STEPHENS, political status, it seems to us must have been felt by him, and especially so, when he made use of the following words in his closing peroration, eloquent as may be:

"If you who call yourself Republicans shall, in obedience to what you consider a party behest, pass this bill in the vane expectation that Republican principles of the old and true Jeffersonian school are dead, be assured that you are indulging in a fatal illusion. The old Jeffersonian Democratic-Republican principles are not dead, and will never so long as a true devotee of liberty lives. They may be buried for a period, as Magna Charta was trodden under foot in England for more than half a century; but these principles will come up with renewed energy, as did those of the Magna Charta, and that, too, at no distant day. The old Jefferson-Democratic-Republican principles dead! Indeed, when the tides of ocean cease to ebb and flow; when the winds of Heaven are hushed in perpetual silence; when the clouds no longer thunder; when the earth's electric bolts are no longer felt or heard; when her internal fires go out; then, and not before, will these principles cease to animate and move the liberty-loving masses of this country."

Mr. ELLIOTT, in replying to the above made a very able effort; his speech was eloquent and considered a success, so much so, that after its delivery he was congratulated by several parties from both sides of the House.

He was especially severe upon Messrs. Stevens, Beck of Ky., and Harris of Va., and justly so, considering the uncourteous manner in which the two last named gentlemen had treated him. His Ethiopian conceit, however, was bound to display itself when in speaking of the immigration to the State of Massachusetts he was generous enough to style it: "this tide of foreign ignorance."

Catholicism in the United States.

"On the testimony of accurately-prepared statistics, we can say, without the slightest fear of mistake, that nowhere in the world does the catholic faith show so much enduring and wide-spread vitality as in the United States. With many obstacles in our path, of which the catholic priesthood in other lands know nothing, laboring in the midst of poverty and ignorance for which the superior "civilization" of Europe is responsible, we assert that there would have been no smouldering ruins in Paris to record the "savage" triumph of infidelity had that unfortunate city contained as many true Catholics as any one of the large cities of this country. There are nearly 40,000 of nominal Catholics in France. We can count but one-fifth of that number; and yet there are more sacraments received in any one year by the adult portion of Catholic Americans than by the whole French nation."—*Catholic Telegraph*.

Trade.

The financial situation in the West is steadily improving. The effects of the panic are shown by some over-due paper, but the aggregate of this is declining, while there is a general advance in commercial credit. The advanced prices of grain are putting an increased amount of money in the hands of the farmers, and this, of course, has given an increased stimulus to trade all through the interior of the Northwest, and, as a consequence, added to the volume of sales and remittances from country dealers. Wheat is now selling from 15 to 16 cents higher per bushel than before the panic; the advance in corn is equal to 14 cents, and in oats 10 cents per bushel.

The right of trial by jury in criminal cases has been established in Mexico, the law having been proclaimed with great solemnity by the civil and military authorities in the plaza. Jury trials have heretofore been unknown to the laws of Mexico.

[Official.]
Common Council.

HOLLAND CITY, Jan. 14th, 1874.

The Common Council met according to adjournment, and was called to order by Ald. Hoogesteger, Pres. pro tem. The roll was called by the clerk.

Present: Ald. Schuddelee, Aling, Kampman, Dykema, Hoogesteger and Sipp. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and the rules suspended.

The following bills were presented for payment: S. L. Morris, for city printing, \$13.50; E. Van Der Veen, for hardware, \$6.80; Andrew Thompson, for one quarter salary as Chief Engineer of Fire Dept., \$6.25, and for refreshments ordered for the Fire Co., at the fire of S. Schmidt's tannery, \$5.00. All of which were referred to the Committee on Claims and Accounts. T. M. Weyss, was allowed \$3.00, for services as clerk of Election, April, 1873.

The Chief Eng. of the Fire Dept., recommended the purchase of 200 feet of hose for the Fire Engine. The matter was referred to the Com' on Fire Dept.

The city clerk reported the purchase of 8 copies of Vol. 2, of the Session Laws of 1873, containing the Holland City Charter, as directed at the last meeting of the Council. The copies were ordered to be distributed as follows: one copy to each of the following named persons, Mayor, City Clerk, Supervisor, City Treasurer, and one to the Aldermen of each ward.

Grand Haven Items.

—Mr. W. C. Sheldon is putting on an addition to the Bath House about 40x20 and otherwise improving its internal appearance.

—The other day 40 tons of beer (800 kegs) were received from Milwaukee for Muskegon, and two days afterwards 30 tons (600 kegs) more for the same city.

—Two suspensions are announced on Washington street. One of a jewelry firm, who has made an assignment, and the other that of a clothing house, for a large amount. One firm is said to hold a claim of \$10,000 against the latter house.

—Our fisherman expect the assistance of a tug of their own, in the coming season.

—The members of the 1st Reformed Church of this city are about to purchase a large Estey Organ for their church.—*Herald*.

—The Board of supervisors has been in session; and the proceedings will be published in a pamphlet form. R. K. Heald of Holland, and W. F. Storrs of Grand Haven were elected Superintendents of the Poor.

Grand Rapids Items.

MR. VAN DOMMELLEN, a Hollander residing in Ottawa street, was killed Tuesday morning by a falling tree, in the township of Grand Rapids. He had lately come from the old country, was a man of considerable property, and leaves a wife and six children.

MR. C. C. COMSTOCK's pall-factory has resumed operations.

COL. GEO. GRAY, formerly of this city, and among the first of Michigan lawyers, has secured a large practice at his new home in St. Paul, Minnesota.—*Evening Post*.

The Funeral of Mrs. F. B. Wallin.

The funeral of this estimable lady took place at the Congregational church at 11 o'clock, Saturday, and was very largely attended. The church edifice was filled to overflowing while many were unable to gain entrance. The remains were enclosed in a magnificent rose-wood casket, and deposited in front of the altar, and was appropriately decorated with flowers; Messrs. Barnard, Kneiss, Wright and Olsen were the pall-bearers. Rev. J. F. Taylor selected his text from John IV: 2. "In my Father's house are many mansions; were it not so, I would have told you." Mr. Taylor spoke touchingly of the loss the Church and society had sustained in the death of Mrs. Wallin, the noble work she had accomplished, and the devout life she had led during the seventeen years she had resided here. After further enlogizing the deceased, he dwelt upon the reward she was now receiving for her labors here upon earth, and urged the importance of others imitating the virtues and example of the one who had been taken away from us.—*Saugatuck Commercial*.

THE lecture to be delivered last night at the College Chapel, has been postponed one week; the following from the *Allegan Democrat*, will explain:

"We regret to learn that Senator M. D. Wilber, of this village, is confined to his room with, his physician fears, an attack of Typhoid Fever."

WE have been informed through a reliable source, that a combination of men and means is being made, for the creation of a new steam flouring mill, to fill the vacancy of our late City Mills. The information was coupled with the request not to mention any names, for the present.

THE time card on the C. & M. L. S. R. R., and the G. R. Branch, have been revised in accordance with their last timetable of Dec. 21, 1873.

National Centennial.

The capital required to place the National Centennial Exhibition of 1876 upon a certain foundation, and to prevent any possibility of loss, or any deficiency in arrangements for want of means, is \$10,000,000. This was divided into 1,000,000 of shares at \$10 each, and the whole was allotted to the several States according to population. Each subscriber to a share receives interest on his money until January, 1876, and is entitled to a relative proportion of the excess of receipts over expenditures. The hundredth anniversary of the Republic is an event in the world's history. It has attracted special attention in all parts of the earth, and, from all quarters, there will be a grand representation in Philadelphia in 1876. Every nation of Europe will be represented there, and will take a lively interest in the anniversary of the American Empire.

MR. MOTLEY's new book, "*The Life of John Van Oldenbarnevelt*," will be soon published. He has spent great labor upon it; it will probably take full rank with the greatest historical works that have preceded it, and of which it is in some degree the sequence. Mr. Motley's health is improved, but he is still suffering from a semi-paralysis of the nervous system, and has gone to spend the winter at Cannes, France.

It is proposed to let the women of Ohio settle the question of woman-suffrage for themselves. A resolution has been offered in the House asking the Constitutional Convention to submit to the women of the State separate clause giving them a right to vote. If a majority of them vote in favor of it, the clause is to become a part of the Constitution of the State.

THE steamer Bertschy was safely towed off the rocks at North Point, and brought into Milwaukee Harbor last week, and about 18,000 bushels of wheat are reported saved. The damage sustained by the vessel can be easily repaired.

NATICK, Mass., where Vice President Henry Wilson began his extraordinary career as a shoemaker, has been visited by a severe calamity. A terrible fire broke out in the town Wednesday and destroyed \$1,000,000 worth of property.

TEACHER—"Who was the first man?" Head scholar—"Washington; he was the first in war, first in—." Teacher—"No, no; Adam was the first man." "O, if you're talking of foreigners, I s'pose he was."

HENRY W. GENET, one of the convicted ring-defaulters from New York, was seen in Belfast, Ireland, last week. He was not arrested, as the offense for which he was convicted does not come under the extradition treaty.

WHEN the negro down in Louisiana, was hauled up for stealing beacons, he put in as a defense that he was told by his political teachers, now, when he had the right to vote, he must take "sides" somewhere.

"THERE!" said Jones, as he wrathfully pushed away the pie which his landlady had just served him, "the stuff isn't fit for a pig to eat, and I ain't going to eat it."

THE chaplain of the United States Senate Tuesday morning returned thanks to Divine Providence for the repeal of the salary grab bill. The country responds with an universal Amen.

Gov. Bagley has appointed as State Commission to locate the new intermediate prison, Messrs. Hampton Rice, of Iowa; C. T. Hill, of Muskegon, and J. M. Smith, of Wayne.

AMONG the petitions presented in the Massachusetts Senate to-day, was one from ex-Gov. Claflin and nineteen others for the rescinding and annulling of the Summer-war-flag resolution.

HON. F. B. KELLOGG, the old "War Horse of the Pine Woods," and who represented this district at Washington, during the war, is now residing in New York.

"KILLED by a visitation of Providence through the medium of a mule," was the Coroner's verdict in the case of a Georgia man who was kicked to death.

RECENT statistics show that the value of the books sold in the German empire, amounts to only about one half of the tax upon the consumption of brandy.

A murderer at Meridan, Mass., asked to be hung on the Fourth of July, and the judge kindly consented, as it would help along the proposed celebration.

"FRANCE" says the Boston Post. "is getting sleepy." "Then she ought to take another Nap," retorts the Louisville Journal.

SINCE the hard times struck Nevada they have raised the price of killing Chinamen to seven dollars.

DAVID A. GAGE, the defaulting City Treasurer of Chicago, has been indicted, and his bail fixed at \$110,000.

As we go to press, every body is feeling happy with the prospects of sleighing.

THE TWO HOMES.

BY HAZARD TAYLOR.

My home was seated high and fair,
Upon a mountain's side;
The day was longest, brightest there;
Beneath, the world was wide.
Across its blue, embracing zone
The rivers gleamed, the cities shone,
And over the edge of the fading rim
I saw the forms in the distance dim,
And the flash of the countless thunder.

But weary grew the sharp, cold wino
Of winds that never kissed,
The changeless green of fir and pine,
The gray and clinging mist,
Above the granite sprang no bowers;
The soil gave low and scentless flowers;
And the drone and din of the waterfall
Became a challenge, a taunting call:
"This fair, 'tis fair in the valley?"

Of all the homesteads deep and far
My fancy clung to one,
Whose gable burned, a mellow star,
Touched by the sinking sun.
Unseen around, but not unguessed,
The orchards and the meadows
The turf before it was thick, I knew,
And bees were busy the garden through,
And the windows were dark with roses.

"Tis happier there, below," I sighed;
"The world is warm and near,
And closer love and comfort hide,
That cannot reach me here,
Who master is must be so best,
He'll share with me his sheltered nest,
If down to the valley I should go,
Leaving the granite, the pines and snow,
And the winds that are keen as lances."

I wandered down, by ridge and dell;
The way was rough and long;
Though earlier shadows round me fell,
I cheered them with my song.
The world's great circle narrower grew,
Till hedge and thicket hid the blue;
But over the orchards, near at hand,
The gable shone on the quiet land,
And far away was the mountain!

Then came the master; mountain-eyed
And stern of brow was he.
"O, planted in such peace!" I cried,
"Spare but the least to me!"
"Who seeks," he said, "this brooding haze,
The tawny dust, the glimmer and heat,
The highway's dust, the glimmer and heat,
The woods that fetter the young wind's feet
And hide the world and its beauty?"

He stretched his hand; he looked afar
With eyes of old desire;
I saw my home, a mellow star
That held the sunset's fire.
"But yonder home," he cried, "how fair!
Its chambers burn like gilded air;
I know that the gardens are wild as dreams,
With the sweep of winds, the dash of streams,
And the pines that sound as an anthem!"

"So quiet, so serenely high
It sits, when clouds are furled,
And knows the beauty of the sky,
The glory of the world!
Who there abides must be so blest
He'll share with me the softest rest,
If up to the mountain I should go,
Leaving the dust and the glare below,
And the weary life of the valley!"

THE SECRET BENEFACTOR.

"Have you attended to the business I spoke of particularly, yesterday?" asked Mr. Lambert, a wealthy owner of real estate, addressing an intelligent, fair-looking young man, who sat at a desk, as the above named gentleman entered his office.

Charles Burchard colored with embarrassment. For a moment his hand moved nervously across his brow, then raising his handsome eyes to his employer's face, he answered in a frank, steady tone—

"I have neglected to follow your instructions in this case."

"Sir!"

"I am sorry."

"Sorry!" cried Mr. Lambert, angrily, "sorry indeed! and this is the way you attend to my affairs! Young man, if you think I will pass over this carelessness, I have endeavored to do my duty."

"Your duty was to follow my instructions. Number 23 has been a losing business for me long enough. The family have had warning. You could not have misunderstood me. I told you that if the rent was not paid before 12 o'clock yesterday—"

"I visited the family," rejoined Charles, "and it seemed to me that had you seen what I saw, you would not have applied the extremity of the law to their miserable case. They are very poor—they are sick—they are suffering. You would not have had the heart to—"

"Charles Burchard," exclaimed Mr. Lambert, angrily, "you have been in my employ two years. I have found you faithful, honest, capable—and I would not willingly part with you; but since you prefer your way of doing business to mine, and presume to dictate, it is not proper that we should work together any longer."

"I have thought myself," said Charles, "that since I cannot conscientiously pursue the extremes you deem necessary, it will be best for me to quit your service. I am ready," he added, raising his mild eye upon Mr. Lambert's face; "I am ready to go."

"Well, sir, we will have a settlement at once. How much am I indebted to you? What is your due?"

"Nothing."

"Nothing! How—how is this?"

"You will see. Cast your eye over this page."

"Yes, I perceive—you have taken up your wages lately, as soon as due," said Mr. Lambert, who, remembering his clerk's fidelity and capacity, was becoming softened. "This is a new thing, however. But I presume you have invested your money advantageously?"

"I have tried to make a Christian use of it," answered Charles, coldly.

"Have you been dealing in stocks?"

"No, sir."

"Ah, you lost confidence in me, and thought proper to put your money into other hands?"

"I have neither made investments nor loans," said Charles, with a peculiar smile. "What small sum I could command, I have used."

"You!"

"Yes, sir."

"Bless me, Charles! I thought you a steady young man; and how you can have consumed your entire salary, I am unable to conceive."

"And I presume I should be unable to explain it to your satisfaction, sir. It is a subject which it can avail nothing

to converse upon. If you get a man in my place immediately, I should be willing to save you the trouble of instructing him in the state of your business."

"Certainly—if you please—and you shall be paid."

"I did not make the offer expecting remuneration. I trust that I have kept my accounts in such a manner that it will not require half an hour to make an intelligent man understand the entire business."

"Charles," exclaimed Mr. Lambert, "I dislike to part with you so. We have always agreed until this time."

"Six months ago," replied Charles Burchard, "this family in No. 23 could not pay their quarter's rent. I had orders to turn them into the street. I did not do it."

"But—but the rent was paid."

"You permitted me to give them a few days' grace; you permitted this, on my promising to see that the rent was paid. You are right, sir—it was paid; the next quarter's rent was also paid. At present they cannot pay. Knowing the condition of the family, I cannot follow your instructions."

"Well," said Mr. Lambert, hardening himself, "I have rules with regard to my tenants, which cannot be broken. I have rules with regard to persons in my employ, which nothing can induce me to break. Justice is my motto. It is a good one; I shall stand by it."

"Mercy is a better one, sometimes," replied Charles, softly. "Justice is admirable in all—but mercy in the powerful is godlike."

Thus Mr. Lambert parted with his faithful clerk. Another took the place of Charles Burchard, and the latter was without a situation.

About the first business Mr. Carroll, the new clerk, attended to concerned the poor family in No. 23.

"They vacate the premises immediately," he said to Mr. Lambert. "But there is something mysterious about that family; they made allusions to yourself which I was unable to understand."

"To me!"

"Yes, sir; they spoke of your kindness to them—"

"My kindness!"

Mr. Lambert colored.

"The man is a fine-looking, intellectual person, with thin cheeks, a broad, pale forehead, and bright, expressive eyes. He has been for a year or two at work on some mechanical invention, which he believes is to be of vast benefit to manufactures."

"I have heard Mr. Burchard speak of that," replied Mr. Lambert. "But what did these people say of me?"

"That they had been indebted to you for numerous favors—"

"Favors!"

"Yes, sir—at work at his invention, which of course can afford him no income until completed—Mr. Ward has not been able to do much toward the support of his family. Mrs. Ward, as I said, is an invalid. Their only child—a daughter of about eighteen, and a girl of some accomplishments—has done considerable toward their support."

"I have heard all this from Mr. Burchard. What did they say of me?"

"That in these circumstances they have received benefits from you, for which they are very grateful."

"It is a mere taunt—insolent irony," muttered Mr. Lambert.

"I assure you, sir, there were tears in the poor woman's eyes when she said it; she was sincere."

"Humph!"

"They appreciated these favors so much the more," said Mr. Carroll, "from the fact that, as Mr. Ward's invention is a secret, and as all his instruments and contrivances have been in the house, it would have been a sore disadvantage to be obliged to move. His invention is now on the eve of completion, and he is firm in the hope of being able to pay with interest all your benefits."

Mr. Lambert was greatly perplexed by this inexplicable conversation of his clerk; but he concealed his feelings, and leaving Mr. Carroll to believe he was a man who did a great deal of good in a quiet way, went himself to make an attempt to explore the mystery, by visiting No. 23.

He found the Wards making preparations to vacate the premises. To a beautiful girl, with a handkerchief over her head, who was carrying small articles of furniture to the hall, he made known his wish to see Mr. Ward.

This gentleman was engaged in packing up his machinery; but soon coming out of his private room and locking the door behind him, he appeared before Mr. Lambert. As these two individuals had never met, the landlord was obliged to introduce himself.

"I feel highly honored—I am thankful for this new indication of kindness," said Mr. Ward, with emotion.

"I understand," said Mr. Lambert, "that you have been at work on an important mechanical invention."

"Yes, sir, and I am happy to inform you it is completed; the model has gone to Washington. I have used all the money I could scrape together to pay the expenses of the patent right; but sir, a manufacturing company are ready to negotiate with me for my machine, and in a very short time I shall be able to pay all my debts."

Mr. Lambert had hitherto regarded his tenant as a visionary. He did not look like one. The thought struck Mr. Lambert that he might, after all, be able to pay his rent.

"I have concluded that I might as well permit you to stay here a short time longer—although I am myself pressed for money," he said with a thoughtful air.

"My dear sir," exclaimed Mr. Ward, "this is a favor I had no right to expect, notwithstanding all you have done for us; but I am sincerely grateful, for all your kindness to me. We are going

to converse upon. If you get a man in my place immediately, I should be willing to save you the trouble of instructing him in the state of your business."

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"My dear sir," exclaimed Mr. Ward, "this is a favor I had no right to expect, notwithstanding all you have done for us; but I am sincerely grateful, for all your kindness to me. We are going

into a miserable house, where we did not anticipate residing more than two or three weeks, or until I find my funds coming in; and if we can remain here, you shall be no loser by the operation. Your debt I consider sacred; those many benefits shall never be forgotten."

"Benefits! I am not aware that you are much indebted to me—"

"You are pleased to say so—but for two quarters' rent you gave receipts in full, relying upon my honor for payment at some future time. I have at no time doubted but that they came from you."

Mr. Lambert pressed his forehead with his hand. After a pause he said: "And why, may I ask—why did you—give me credit—"

"Excuse me for mentioning the subject," said Mr. Ward, with emotion, "but although you parted in anger from your sister—"

"Sir!" exclaimed Mr. Lambert, starting and changing color.

"Hers was a pardonable offense," said Mr. Ward. "She declined marrying the man whom you chose for her husband. You disowned her; you have never met her since. But this was years ago. I knew you could not cherish resentment so long."

"My God!" cried Mr. Lambert, "what do you mean? I have heard nothing of her for twenty years. I know not what has become of her."

Mr. Ward fixed his eyes upon his landlord in speechless astonishment.

"Is it possible?" he murmured; "are you serious?"

"Upon my soul! I have made inquiries for Mary, without success. I have supposed her dead."

"Then these benefits have not been bestowed because—"

"Sir, I know nothing of what you say. I die with suspense! If you know anything of Mary, tell me what has become of her."

The tenant's eye looked searchingly and earnestly into the landlord's face; then taking him by the arm, he led him deliberately and softly into another room.

There was a pale, thin woman sitting in an arm chair. She started on seeing the two men enter, and uttered a faint cry of surprise.

"My brother!"

"Mary!" gasped Mr. Lambert; "can it be my sister?"

"Your sister and my wife!"

* * * * *

An hour later, Mr. Lambert might have been seen entering Charles Burchard's lodgings. The young man was at home. With surprise he greeted his late employer. The latter was apparently excited by the occurrence of some recent event.

"Young man," said he, "I have learned in what way you have used your salary the past year."

"Sir!"

"You have compromised me; I—I do not wish to blame you; but you should not have left the Ward family to suppose the money they received came from me. You paid their rent, and gave them receipts in my name!"

"And do they know it?" cried Charles.

"Why should they not? Why did you not act openly with them?"

"I had no thought that you would be injured by being suspected of helping them, and I had my reasons for not wishing to be known as the author of the benefits," said Charles, blushing.

"I demand your reasons."

"The truth is, I must confess it, I—I hope some day to marry Mary Ward—"

"Ay!"

"She is a worthy girl, sir—"

"But this is no reason!" exclaimed Mr. L.

"Well, then, you must know, sir, had I advanced money to the family openly," said Charles, recovering his self-possession, "and his face beaming with frankness, "there was a possibility that I might be suspected of unworthy motives. And again, even had it been otherwise, and I could have won Miss Ward, as I would have wished to win her, she might have loved me more from a sense of gratitude than for myself; and I would not have bought her love. As it is, I hope she loves me for what I am, and that she will accept my hand, when I am in a position to support a wife."

"Charles," said Mr. Lambert, pressing the young man's hand, "I honor you! You have acted nobly. Return to your situation; you shall have the entire control of my business; your salary shall be doubled—"

"But Mr. Carroll—"

"He is not permanently engaged. I will procure a place for him. Charles, you must come back! I confess I have acted wrong in this matter. To tell you a secret, Charles, Mrs. Ward is my own sister!"

"Your sister!"

"I do not wonder at your astonishment; but it cannot equal mine, when I learned the fact this morning. I disclaimed all connection with her twenty years ago, because she refused to marry a man who was my friend. I was unjust. Afterward she married Mr. Ward, of whom I knew nothing. She supposed, however, that I might have learned the facts; and all the favors they have received from you have thus been credited to me. But it shall all be made right. I thank Heaven that I have now an opportunity to atone for my injustice to my only sister, and to thank you for the lesson in humanity you have taught me. Wealthy as I am, I shall never again distress a tenant for rents, without ascertaining whether he is deserving of any favors."

Mr. Lambert was not permitted to do all the good he proposed to his sister's family. In a few days, Mr. Ward's patent was decreed, and his fortune made. Thanks to his noble invention, his family was raised to affluence; but Mrs. Ward did not disdain the kindness of her restored brother.

Mr. Lambert had lost no time in acquainting his relatives with the nature of their indebtedness to Charles Burchard. If they esteemed and loved this generous-hearted young man before, what was now their admiration of his noble qualities! None, however, felt their influence like Miss Ward. The only way in which she could express her joy, gratitude and love was by becoming his wife, with a dowry which relieved him of the care of providing for the comforts of life. Prosperous in business, happy in his domestic relations, Charles Burchard often had occasion to look back with a smile on the time when he left the service of Mr. Lambert "for conscience' sake."

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Foreign Population of the United States.

An analysis of the various reports of the foreign emigration commissioners affords some interesting facts respecting the influx of persons into America. The emigration from Great Britain from 1815 to 1872 reached an aggregate of 7,561,285, and of these nearly 5,000,000 persons found homes in the United States. Previous to 1864 the emigrants from British ports were natives of Great Britain. Since that year the proportion of foreigners taking passage at English ports has steadily increased, until it now amounts to twenty-seven per cent. of the entire emigration. In spite of the loyalty of Englishmen to their Government, there are many living under it who would be glad to get away. According to the report of the chief of the Bureau of Statistics, the number of male immigrants from England, Scotland, and Wales, during the last fiscal year was almost exactly the same as in the preceding one, being 51,121. The statistics of German immigration are yet more surprising. According to the last census, there were living in the United States a total of 1,690,410 persons born in the present German Empire. Adding those of German extraction, coming from Austria, Hungary, France, and Switzerland, a grand total of 1,886,000 is the result. To this total is to be added the descendants of German immigrants born here. The census of the first generation of all nationalities amounts to 4,746,200. Divided *pro rata*, it would give 1,608,000 descendants of German parents. The most moderate computation would make the total result of the Germanic population of the United States about 5,000,000. At the rate of immigration for the first three years of the present decade, that of the entire ten years will amount to over 1,000,000 souls. The number of people in this country, of German birth and descent, amounts to nearly one-seventh of the entire population; and this population is chiefly centered in the Western States.—*Appleton's Journal*.

Encouraging.

A conceited actor, who was by no means a favorite with the public, was sitting one evening in a cafe, when the waiter informed him that there was a gentleman outside who wished to see him. Forthwith the actor stepped into the street, only to find himself in the presence of a noted wag and inveterate practical joker, with whom he was, by the way, familiarly acquainted. "Well," said the actor, inquiringly, "Well," echoed the other, coolly. "Did you call me?" asked the comedian, somewhat puzzled. "I did," was the response. "What may have been your motive?" the other went on to say. "To encourage you," answered the practical joker, "for at the theater I don't remember that you were ever called out."

FAMINES IN INDIA.—During the last ten years there have been three terrible famines in the northwest of India, mainly the result, as was the Irish famine of 1845, of trusting to too few varieties of crops. During those ten years nearly three millions of persons died of starvation. A famine is now pending in Bengal, the most densely populated province of Hindostan. The Indian Government is doing all in its power to avert the calamity, which but for energetic action might become appalling in its magnitude.

VINEGAR BITTERS.—Dr. J. WALKER, a regular practicing physician of California, has conferred a priceless boon upon mankind, by the introduction of a "Bitters" compounded from herbs exclusively, which may be truly said to be superseding all others, and is becoming a bitter dose indeed for the charlatans and quacks, on account of its immense sale and universal popularity. Not only are these VINEGAR BITTERS, as he calls them, an invaluable tonic and alterative, but they are acknowledged as a standard medicine, and the astonishing rapidity with which they cure diseases hitherto declared incurable seems almost incredible. After having been carefully tested, they are kept on hand in thousands of households, and used for any and every form of disease, many relying upon them in preference to the most celebrated physicians. They have become a recognized "Family Remedy," and properly so.

CAPITAL appears in England to have learned a lesson from labor. On the principle of fighting fire with fire, it now proposes to meet combination with combination. For this purpose, the English manufacturers and capitalists have formed a society called the "National Federation of Associated Employers of Labor." In availing itself of the same weapons which the trades unions use, the association distinctly disclaims any aggressive intentions. It will publish an organ, watch every legislative measure which tends to affect the relations between employers and employees, and seek to give to "education, intelligence, and capital" their fair share of influence in the constituencies. The association includes the names of the most wealthy manufacturers in the country, and represents a body which employs about two millions of workmen.

Now is the time for good resolutions, so resolve that hereafter you will always look well by wearing the Elmwood or Warwick collar.—[Com.]

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Be certain to get the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by us, as there are many imitations made with common tar which are worthless.—[Com.]

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So successful has Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery proven, as a constitutional treatment for Catarrh, when coupled with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, applied locally by the use of Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche (the only method of reaching the upper and back cavities of the head), that the proprietor of these medicines has long offered a standing reward of \$500 for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. The two medicines, with instrument, for \$2 by druggists.
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S. WHEELER.
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People should beware of those impostors who copy Dr. Pierce's original style of advertising, by offering various sized rewards for cases of Catarrh and other diseases which they can not cure. Those who do not possess sufficient intelligence to write an original advertisement are not likely to have made great and valuable discoveries in Medicine.—[Com.]

Milwaukee Monthly Magazine.
The Milwaukee Monthly Magazine is one of the best periodicals of its price published in America. The January number is one of the finest ever issued, being filled with stories, sketches, poems, etc., by the best Western writers, including two fifty-dollar stories—"Muggins' Holidays," by D. H. Johnson, and "Little Ruth," by Eben E. Bextford. It is furnished at the extremely low price of \$1 a year. Address T. J. GILMORE, 407 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if neglected often works upon the Lungs.—[Com.]

We were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some pretty severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an interesting lecture by Rev. Jno. S. C. Abbott, kept a continuous coughing, which prevented many from hearing. People who cannot refrain from coughing, had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Linctum* with them.

The importance of giving Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders to horses that have been out in the cold rain, stood in cold wind, or drank too much cold water, cannot be over-estimated; no man should be without them who owns a good horse.—[Com.]

SAMPLES FREE.—The *Saturday Evening Post*, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, gives a beautiful CHROMO to every yearly subscriber.—[Com.]

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THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA IS PURELY VEGETABLE and All healing.

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R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR.

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,

Need any one suffer with Pain.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY.

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Influenza, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT RELIEF

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the **READY RELIEF** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains. Travelers should always carry a bottle of **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (called by **RADWAY'S PILLS**) so quick as **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF**.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HEALTH. BEAUTY.

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the **SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT** communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Gonorrhea, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Str

FURNITURE!

J. M. REIDSEMA & SON.

Have on hand and for sale a large and complete assortment of

First-Class FURNITURE,

Wall Paper,
Window Shades,
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Feathers,
Feather Beds,
Mattresses,

COFFINS,

Of the most approved style.

Thankful for past favors, a share of public patronage is solicited.

J. M. REIDSEMA & SON.

L. SPRIETSMAN & SON.

Can be found in their

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

AT THE

OLD STAND,

Where they have on hand a choice stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Ladies' and Children's Wear,

Which they will sell at

Grand Rapids Prices.

CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING

done at short notice.

Cash Paid for Hides.

VAN PUTTEN & DE VRIES,

Have just opened a Large and well Selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, AND

HATS & CAPS,

which they are offering a prices that defy competition.

Also a complete Stock of

FLOUR & FEED,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

All goods purchased of us will be

Delivered Free!

to any part of the city.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, at our New Store on River Street, next to Van Putten's Drug Store.

City Drug Store.

HEBER WALSH,

(DRUGGIST & PHARMACIST.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS,

GLASS,

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES,

SUPPORTERS,

FANCY GOODS,

MEDICINES,

OILS,

PUTTY,

PERFUMERY,

TRUSSES,

SHOULDER BRACES,

ROOTS & HERBS.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use only; and all other articles usually kept in a

First-Class Drug Store.

I have the largest and most complete stock of goods in Western Michigan, all purchased for Cash, from first hands, selected with great care and shall sell at reasonable profits.

HEBER WALSH,

Druggist & Pharmacist, of 27 years practical experience.

Tailoring.

W. VORST,

has removed to his

NEW STORE,

under the

Grondwet Office,

Where he will be glad to make

Coats, Pants & Vests,

In the most fashionable style; he will sell for cash as low as can be bought at any other store in Holland.

A. CLOETINGH,

General Dealer in

School Books,

Stationery,

Wall Paper,

Window Shades,

Envelopes,

Inks,

Writing Books,

Pens,

Pencils,

Albums,

Memorandum Books,

Dairies,

Slates,

Slate Pencils,

Stereoscopes and Views,

CHECKER BOARDS.

TOYS AND CANDIES.

River St. Holland Mich.

22-1.

Hay! Hay! Hay! Hay!

Having lately purchased the Hay Press and Building of J. E. Higgins, Situated near the old

M. L. S. R. R. Depot,

HOLLAND,

I am now prepared to buy

HAY!

In any quantities for which I will pay the Highest Wholesale Cash Market Prices,

FOR A GOOD ARTICLE.

HENRY S. EAGLE.

KEPPEL, HERDER & VAN DEN BOSCH,

Manufacturers of

Flour, Feed, Etc.

Proprietors of

UNITY MILLS,

ZEELAND, MICH.

Werkman & Son at Holland, sell all kinds of their stuff.

WERKMAN & SONS,

Have on hand in their new store, on River Street, an entire new stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Flour & Feed.

Graham, Chicken Feed.

AND

Provisions,

Also Prepared Holland Mustard,

HATS & CAPS, GLASS-WARE, ETC.

AND A FULL LINE OF

Yankee Notions.

We sell at our own Price, which is lower than in

Grand Rapids or Chicago,

AND WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. Please give us a call. No trouble to show our goods.

Rathbun House,

MONROE STREET,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

This House has been recently re-fitted in

First Class Style.

25-1.

A. R. ANTISDEL, Prop'r.

Drugs AND Medicines.

Wm. VAN PUTTEN,

GENERAL DEALER IN

DRUGS, Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PAINTS, OILS,

Putty, Glass, Etc.

Patent Medicines,

OF ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,

For Medicinal Purposes Only.

Fancy Soaps & Perfumery.

Tooth Brushes,

Clothes Brushes,

Hair Brushes,

Shaving Brushes

And Paint Brushes.

A FULL LINE OF THE

Celebrated Shaker Medicines,

FOR CATTLE OR HORSES.

Proprietor of the

Oriental Balm,

A Remedy for Pains and Nervous Diseases.

Razors and Razor Straps.

Chamois Skins,

Nursing Bottles.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Supporters and Trusses,

And everything, usually kept in Drug Stores.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded, Day or Night.

New Rail Road to Town!

FREIGHTS REDUCED!

GOOD CHEAPER THAN EVER.

ATTRACTION TO BUYERS!

I am now prepared to supply my Customers with complete assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND FINDING.

As can be found in Western Michigan.

A FULL LINE OF

CUSTOM MADE

WORK

ALWAYS ON HAND.

The most competent Workmen constantly employed. All work made up in the latest style and with dispatch.

Particular Attention paid to Repairing

E. PEROLD.

8th St., Holland, Mich.

Ready Again!

AT THE STORE OF

H. MEENGs,

where all kinds of choice

Family Groceries,

Crockery,

GLASS-WARE,

Yankee Notions,

FLOUR & FEED,

ETC., ETC.,

may be found at all times.

VEGETABLES,

In their seasons, at lowest prices.

Cash Paid for Butter, Eggs & Vegetables,

1-1.

River St., Holland, Mich.

J. E. HIGGINS,

DEALER IN

All Kinds of Grain & Produce,

MILL FEED, CORN, &c.

All orders promptly attended to,

AGENT FOR

U. S. Ex. Co. & M. L. S. R. R.

Office at M. L. S. R. R. Depot,

HOLLAND, MICH.

27-1

BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS, ETC.

A Very large stock on hand.

8th Street, HOLLAND, MICH.

Pumps! Pumps!

The best ever introduced in this country. Save your money and buy P. H. Wilms' pumps which are made of the best and most durable material, besides being the most ornamental; working easy, so that any child can pump with the greatest ease, and will fill an ordinary pail in five strokes. For cistern and well pumps, they cannot be surpassed. Sold at wholesale and retail by

P. H. WILMS,

Manufacturer of Wooden Pumps,

Cor. 10th & River sts., Holland.

N. B.—All kinds of Wood Turning done to order.

5-1

Save Your Ashes.

MICHAEL MOHR,

Manufacturer of

SOAPS AND POTASH,

At the foot of Market St., Holland, Mich.

Farmers and others will find it to their advantage to save their ashes, for which I will give them hard or soft soap as may be desired, at prices as low as can be had in this city.

SOAP GREASE,

also wanted in exchange for soaps.

Call and see me at my Factory, foot of Market St., Holland, Mich.

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 receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 43 Cedar St., New York.

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.

Variety and Jewelry Store!

JOSLIN & BREYMAN,

Have on hand a constantly replenished, carefully selected and ever fresh stock of

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER SETS,

FANCY TOYS,



Solid Silver,

AND

SILVER PLATED WARE,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & NOTIONS.

Call on us and you may be sure the appearance, prices and quality of our Goods will suit you. We are ready to repair

WATCHES, CLOCKS OR JEWELRY, in a Thoroughly Satisfactory Manner.

Hardware Store!

E. VAN DER VEEN,

Gratefully acknowledging the liberal patronage of his many friends and customers in the past, respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his

LARGE STOCK,

—OF—

GENERAL Hard-ware.

I hope to see all my old friends and many new ones to examine my goods so well selected for the trade.

We have on hand a Full Assortment of the Best

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

Stove-Pipe, Stove Furniture, Etc.,

Horse Nails,

Horse Shoes,

Wagon Springs,

Horse Trimmings,

Glass, Putty,

Paints, Oils,

Nails, etc.

Farmers' Implements,

Carpenters' Tools,

And many other things too numerous to mention.

REPAIRING & JOBBING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE

E. VAN DER VEEN,

S. E. cor. 8th & River Sts.

1-1

ATTENTION!

Carriage Making

AND

BLACKSMITHING.

JACOB FLEMAN,

Has re-opened his carriage and wagon manufactory at his old stand on River street, where he may be found, ready at all times to make anything in the line of

Top or Open Buggies,

Light & Heavy Wagons,

Sleighs, Trucks, Etc., Etc.

A good assortment of Thimble Skins always on hand.

Warranted Seat-Springs of any shape or style.

I use nothing but

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.