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### Holland City News, Volume 3, Number 47: January 9, 1875

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. III.—NO. 47.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 151.

## The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
**HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.**  
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.  
G. S. DOESBURG & 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	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
1/4 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
1/2 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
3/4 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge.

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

## Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Monday, Dec. 7, 1874.

### NORTHERN DIVISION.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	
Express.	Mail.		Express.	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
9 00	8 30	Chicago	8 05	6 30
12 15	10 50	New Buffalo.	4 55	3 05
3 37	1 30	Gr. Junction.	2 40	1 40
4 21	2 15	Fennville.	1 02	10 55
4 35	2 25	Richmond.	12 50	10 41
5 20	2 50	Holland.	12 15	10 00
5 40	3 00	Zeeeland.	11 57	9 49
5 54	3 22	Vriesland.	11 43	9 33
6 28	3 54	Grandville.	11 16	9 01
6 50	4 10	Gr. Rapids.	11 00	8 40

### SOUTHERN DIVISION.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	
Express.	Mail.		Express.	Mail.
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
5 35	3 10	Holland.	12 15	9 55
6 07	3 40	Oliver.	11 30	9 20
6 25	3 58	Robinson.	11 17	8 58
7 10	4 30	Nantica.	10 55	8 45
7 28	4 40	Fruitport.	10 35	8 15
8 00	5 10	Muskegon.	10 05	7 45
8 30	5 30	Montague.	8 23	7 00
9 00	5 50	Pontwater.	7 00	

### Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, June 22, 1874.

Going North.		STATIONS.	Going South.	
No. 4	No. 3		No. 3	No. 1
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
9 00	12 45	Muskegon	2 15	7 00
8 05	12 04	Ferrysburg	2 53	8 00
7 50	12 01	Grand Haven	2 56	8 10
7 35	11 47	Pleasant	3 30	9 05
6 20	11 01	Holland	3 58	11 01
5 30	10 40	Fillmore	4 18	11 30
4 00	9 50	Allegan	5 10	1 00

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

Taken Effect, Sunday, August 23, 1874.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS.		STATIONS.	TO GRAND RAPIDS.	
Express.	Mail.		Express.	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
4 30	7 30	Grand Rapids.	10 20	9 30
4 45	7 47	Grandville.	10 15	9 15
5 00	8 03	Bryon Centre.	9 50	9 00
5 16	8 18	Dorr.	9 35	8 45
5 26	8 28	Hilliards.	9 25	8 35
5 35	8 35	Hopkins.	9 15	8 25
5 55	8 55	Allegan.	8 50	8 05
6 22	9 22	Otsego.	8 22	7 40
6 30	9 30	Pleasant.	8 13	7 32
6 45	9 45	Cooper.	7 56	7 15
7 00	10 00	Kalamazoo.	7 40	7 00
7 23	10 23	Portage.	7 14	6 31
7 42	10 40	Schoolcraft.	7 00	6 12
7 52	10 50	Flowerfield.	6 48	6 02
8 03	11 00	Moorepark.	6 38	5 52
8 14	11 10	Three Rivers.	6 28	5 41
8 27	11 22	Florence.	6 17	5 38
8 35	11 31	Constantine.	6 10	5 21
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
8 45	11 40	White Pigeon.	6 00	5 10
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
6 50	9 30	Chicago.	10 40	8 50
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
2 30	5 10	Toledo.	11 55	12 01
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
7 05	9 35	Cleveland.	7 40	9 00
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
1 10	4 05	Buffalo.	12 25	1 00

## Lodges

### F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 20, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

W. H. JOSELYN, W. M.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

### I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

OTTO BREYMAN, N. G.

R. A. SCROTTEN, Per. Sec'y.

## 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.

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys.

GRISWOLD & ORT, Attorneys at Law. Collecting and Pension Claim Agent. Office, East of "City Hotel."

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

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

### Bakeries.

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

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

### Banking and Exchange.

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

### Books and Stationery.

BINNEKANT, Miss A. M., Dealer in Books & Stationery; Confectionary, Toys, etc.; River street.

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

### Boots and Shoes.

ELFERDINK, W. & H., 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, L. & SON, Dealers in and Manufacturers of all kinds of Boots and Shoes; 5th street.

### Drugs and Medicines.

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

VAN PUTTEN, W., 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.

### Dry Goods.

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

### Flour and Feed.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS, Dealers in Flour and Feed, Grains and Hay, Mill-stuff, &c., &c. Larbarbe's old stand, 8th street.—See Advertisement.

### Furniture.

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

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

### Groceries.

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

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

### General Dealers.

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

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

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

WERKMAN, H. D., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Flour & Provisions. New Store, Eighth street.

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

### Hardware.

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

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

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

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

### Livery and Sale Stables.

BENDER, G. H., 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.

### Meat Markets.

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

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

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

### Merchant Tailors.

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

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

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

SCOTT, W. J., Planing, 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.

WINTERS BROS. & BROWER (successors to DUTTON & THOMPSON), Engineers and Machinists. See Advertisement.

### Notary Publics.

DOESBURG, H., Notary Public and Conveyancer; office at residence, Ninth street.

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

VAN SCHELVEN, G., Notary Public, Justice of the Peace and Conveyancer. Office *Holland City News*, 8th street.

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

### Photographers.

LAUDER GEORGE, Photographs and Gems in all the various styles and sizes; Gallery on Eighth Street.

### Physicians.

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

BLANK N., Surgeon, Physician and Obstetrician. Office and residence, Ninth Street, East of Cedar Street.

CARPENTER, J. H., Physician, Surgeon and Accouchant. Office and residence on 9th street. Strangers are requested to inquire at Van Putten's.

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

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

SCHOOTEN, R. A., Surgeon, Physician Obstetrician, Regular graduated and Licensed. Office at residence, corner 9th and Fish street.

### Saddlery.

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

### Sewing Machines.

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

### Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

### Tobacco and Cigars.

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

### Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

FLEEMAN, J., Wagon and Blacksmith Shop; Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. Cash paid for Furs.

### Watches and Jewelry.

ALBERS & WYNNE, Jewelers and Watchmakers. The oldest establishment in the city; Eighth street.

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

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

Apples, per bushel	\$ 60
Beans, per bushel	1 25
Butter, per lb.	28
Clover seed, per bushel	4 50
Eggs, per dozen	22
Honey, per lb.	18
Hay, per ton	12 00
Hides, green, per lb.	7
Maple sugar, per lb.	12
Onions, per bushel	0 75
Potatoes, per bushel	50
Timothy Seed, per bushel	2 50
Wool, per lb.	20

### Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed, per lb.	4
Chickens, dressed per lb.	6
Lard, per lb.	10
Pork, dressed, per lb.	12
Smoked meat, per lb.	6
Smoked ham, per lb.	12
Smoked shoulders, per lb.	8
Turkeys, per lb.	10
Tallow, per lb.	7

### Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 3 00
" " green	2 50
" " beach, dry	2 50
" " green	2 50
Hemlock Bark, per ton	4 50
Staves, pork, white oak	12 00
Staves, Tierce	12 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	3 00
Heading bolts, hardwood	4 50
Stave bolts, softwood	3 50
Stave bolts, hardwood	4 00
Railroad ties	12

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white, per bushel	\$ 1 00
Corn, shelled, per bushel	60
Oats, per bushel	50
Buckwheat, per bushel	80
Rye, per bushel	80
Barley, per ton	16 00
Feed, per ton	33 00
" " 100 lb.	1 70
Barley, per 100 lb.	1 75
Middling, per 100 lb.	1 50
Flour, per 100 lb.	2 00
Pearl Barley, per 100 lb.	6 00
Buckwheat Flour, per 100 lb.	3 75
Fine meal, per 100 lb.	2 00

50 to 60 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STRIXON & CO., Portland, Maine.

### For the Holland City News.

## THE MICHIGAN STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Michigan State Teachers' Association held its annual meeting in Kalamazoo, Dec. 28, 29 and 30. A large number of teachers from different parts of the State, were in attendance. Holland City was represented by Profs. Beck, Kollen and Shields, of Hope College, and by the Principal of the Union School, Mr. Downie.

The opening address, by President Angell, of the State University, on "The Philosophic Study of Literature," was pronounced by all who heard it, the best of the series. Papers on various topics were read. The one by S. S. Babcock, of Mt. Clemens—"The Independent Work of the High Schools," awakened some discussion. He maintained that it was not the business of the High School to fit for College; this should be done at schools especially established for such a preparatory course; that it cost the public too much to keep up such a preparatory course in their public schools. The representatives from Ann Arbor did not altogether relish this view. Prof. Beck was called upon and made some remarks in this connection.

The article by Prof. A. George, of Kalamazoo—"Culture of Teachers Outside of their Professional Work," was able. That of Miss Chittenden, of Ann Arbor—"School Work, in its Relation to the Moral and Religious Culture of the Pupils," was well-written and exceedingly interesting. Miss Chittenden agreed that intellectual training is the proper bases for moral culture. Prof. J. M. B. Sill, of Detroit, gave a lecture on Natural History, Tuesday evening. He illustrated his remarks by drawings on the blackboard. He spoke specially of the sub-divisions of the *Radiates*. Though rather discursive, his lively manner caused amusement.

Natural science seemed the prevailing hobby.



## CURRENT GOSSIP.

## An Ancient Chronometer.

Among the articles on exhibition at a recent meeting of the Rhode Island Historical Society was the veritable watch worn by Roger Williams when he landed at Plymouth Rock. It is in good condition, and still running.

## Constitutional Amendment.

Representative Lawrence, of Ohio, has introduced in Congress the following proposed amendment to the Constitution:

ART. —. No claim against the United States shall be paid unless presented in pursuance of law by the claimant within ten years after having legal right and capacity to do so, or within such less period as may be prescribed by law. A claim rejected by an authorized officer, or reported adversely by a committee of either house of Congress, shall not be re-examined or paid unless within six years after such rejection or adverse report.

## A Singular Will.

Col. Samuel J. Anderson, a noted Southern politician of the old school, recently committed suicide at Atlanta, Ga., by blowing out his brains with a pistol. He had previously made his will, and among other bequests was the following: "To Robert Toombs—my pistol, with my recommendation that he rid the world of his presence by imitating my example." We are not advised as to whether the ex-Senator contemplates accepting the bequest and imitating the example of the rash Anderson. Most likely he will not.

## Suicide of a Clergyman.

A most remarkable and shocking case of suicide occurred in Washington on Sunday of last week. A Presbyterian clergyman, pastor of a church, holding a high social station, was detected in the act of stealing a book; was mercilessly exposed in a newspaper; set his house in order; and, while the bells were ringing the people to church, without even providing for his own congregation, cut his throat. The facts are more pathetic than any comment upon them could be. The clergyman was wealthy, and had been previously suspected of insanity.

## No Instructions Needed.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, having stated that "the loose way in which Americans get married in foreign countries induces a Washington correspondent to call public attention to the importance of the international law of matrimony," the *Detroit Free Press* tartly observes: "We should hardly think the Chicago people would need any instruction in regard to 'loose ways' in getting married. Judging from the divorce business transacted in that city nothing could well be looser than the 'loose way in which Americans get married' in Chicago, unless it be the loose way in which some of them don't get married."

## Sewing Machine Patents.

The sewing machine companies are again petitioning Congress for an extension of what is known as the Wilson patent, which is simply a contrivance for feeding the machine. The original patent was granted twenty-five years ago, and about eight years ago extended by the Commissioner of Patents. The control of it is now in the hands of four companies, to whom it was sold by Wilson for the sum of \$50,000. The original patentee, and the companies who now own the patent, have made enormous fortunes out of it, and an extension would be simply a charter authorizing them to charge six times as much for a sewing machine as its cost. The average price now is about \$55.

## The Ross Case.

The uncertainty in which the fate of little Charlie Ross is involved is more painful than ever. When the dying burglar on Long Island made his confession of participation in the abduction, it was confidently hoped that, though no particulars were given, the solution of the mystery was near at hand. It was assumed that, with the death of the abductors, the reasons for concealing the child would cease to have any force, and that his custodians, whoever they might be, would gladly give him up. But as the days pass without any further tidings, the hope which was excited diminishes, and the fear that the secret to be unraveled involves something worse than abduction again comes uppermost.

HENRY WASHINGTON, cousin of George Washington, died at Shreveport, La., on the 18th of December, aged 80.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

## The East.

The order of Judge McCue, of New York, requiring Theodore Tilton to give a bill of particulars in his suit against Henry Ward Beecher has been reversed by the Appellate Court.

MR. FRENCH, Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Reservoirs, visited Haydensville, Mass., last week, to ascertain the cause of the late disaster there. His verdict was faulty engineering, faulty material, and faulty building, and that the dam was not wide enough, the stone not suitable, and the grouting not good enough.

AFTER four years of estrangement and enmity and efforts to avoid encountering each other in a final conflict, Henry Ward Beecher and Theodore Tilton have at length met face to face, the great trial having commenced at Brooklyn, in the City Court, before Judge Neilson, Jan. 5. Three jurors were chosen.

## The West.

JOHN GOODMAN, the murderer of the Haywood family, several months ago, was hanged at Ottawa, Ohio, on the 30th ult., after confessing his crime on the scaffold. John Murphy was executed at Carson, Nevada, on the same day, for the murder of J. R. McCollum. A party of Indians, belonging to Spotted Tail's band report a gang of twenty-one miners encamped in the Black Hills. They were not molested, but their intrusion reported to Indian Agent Howard. Two notorious horse thieves and murderers, named Fox and George Alexander, were killed last week near Ocmulgee, Indian Territory, by Detective York, of Springfield, and another notorious outlaw, named Kinch West, was mortally wounded. The Dakota Legislature has passed a law forbidding the levying or collection of taxes in aid of railroads or corporations.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been caused in San Francisco by the fact that the proprietors of the Cornell watch factory have determined to employ Chinese in all departments. Seventy operatives from Chicago have protested, and several have been discharged. An explosion in a coal mine, near Evanston, Wyoming, recently resulted in the death of eight persons. A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, says that very rich gold mines have been discovered in Sonora, on the San Miguel river. The old feud between the Ross and Downing factions has broken out afresh, and serious disturbances are reported among our semi-civilized neighbors. A bloody fight has already taken place near Chouteau, Cherokee Nation, resulting in the killing and wounding of some dozen or so on both sides. A dispatch from Vinita, dated Jan. 1, states 100 armed men were threatening an attack on that town, and bloody times were expected.

CAPT. E. B. WARD, of Detroit, one of the leading capitalists of the West, died of apoplexy on the 2d inst. He was largely interested in the iron manufacturing interests of the West, and has probably contributed more to their development than any other individual in the entire country. He was 64 years old. His estate is valued at \$10,000,000. A letter from the Red Cloud Agency states that Col. Henry, with a company of the 3d cavalry, left that post on the 26th of December, for the eastern slopes of the Black Hills, to drive out invading miners.

CHICAGO wholesale grocers are somewhat agitated over the sudden disappearance of the firm of Roe Brothers, extensive dealers in groceries. The members of the firm, consisting of two brothers, have gone to Canada, carrying with them about \$100,000. Their debts amount to double that sum. E. R. Roberts telegraphs from the Indian Territory that the Associated Press reports of the troubles in that region have been greatly exaggerated. The only affray, he says, was caused by an attempt to introduce whiskey by Indians, near Price's Creek, and their attempted arrest by the Cherokee Sheriff and his posse. Two were killed and two wounded. No threats or moves were made to molest parties or trains at any station on the railroad.

CHICAGO elevators, as per official figures, contained on the 6th inst. 2,373,392 bushels of wheat, 1,201,401 bushels of corn, 486,171 bushels of oats, 22,179 bushels of rye, and 333,728 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 4,506,871 bushels, against 4,034,865 bushels the previous week, and 3,625,693 bushels at the same period last year.

## The South.

E. L. JEWELL, the editor of the New Orleans *Bulletin*, was, on the 29th ult., charged with being about to fight a duel and commit a breach of the peace. He was bailed in \$5,000. This will not prevent a meeting in Alabama, if Warmoth is released.

EX-GOV. WARMOTH, has undergone an examination at New Orleans for the killing of Byerly, of the *Bulletin*, and been discharged on the ground that his act was justifiable homicide. Messrs. Foster, Potter and Phelps, the Congressional sub-committee appointed to investigate the affairs of Louisiana, are now in New Orleans taking testimony. The police of New Orleans refuse to do militia duty to the extent of carrying muskets to defend the State House against the White Leaguers. The Congressional committee to investigate the Vicksburg troubles are on the ground taking testimony.

THE Warmoth-Jewell duel is off by agreement of friends of the parties.

A WHOLE family, consisting of Richard Borum, his wife, two children, and a negro boy, were murdered a few days ago in Lee county, Miss., and their bodies consumed with the building.

## Washington.

WILLIAM A. POTTER, a son of Bishop Potter, and a brother of Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, of New York, has accepted the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury, vice Mullett, resigned. The condition of Louisiana affairs was the subject of a Cabinet meeting on the evening of the 29th ult., at which Attorney-General Williams is reported by the Associated Press dispatches as urging

the necessity of sustaining at all hazards the Election Returning Board in its recent decision as right in law and in fact.

HAVING completed its labors at New York, the Pacific Mail Congressional Investigating Committee has returned to Washington and resumed its inquiries in that city. Rumors of the resignation of Gen. Spinner and other officers of the Treasury Department, in circulation lately, are denied. A Washington dispatch of the 3d inst. says: "The subject of the recognition of the new government has not as yet been formally considered by the President or cabinet, but, from the talk in diplomatic circles, it is evident that the United States will not hasten to recognize the government of Isabella's son."

SECRETARY FISH is reported by a Washington dispatch as having no doubt that the indemnity from Spain for the Virginian outrage will be secured, with the amount fixed by arbitration, as was the case in the settlement with Great Britain. The friends of free Cuba in Congress have determined to introduce and press to a vote as early as day as possible a resolution organizing the independence of the island. A female lobbyist is now said to have disbursed part of the \$750,000 paid out by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and to have inveigled a number of Congressmen with it. The House Committee on Public Lands have adopted a definite policy with regard to all applications for land grants for railroads. They have decided, in the cases where bills are reported favorably, to recommend that only a right of way be granted, with twenty acres for station-house purposes at suitable distances. A Washington telegram of the 5th says that at a Cabinet meeting that day the Louisiana question was the subject of much discussion. "The administration," it is added, "is well satisfied that Gen. Sheridan is in every way competent to carry out the ideas of the general government respecting whatever participation it may be thought necessary to take regarding affairs in Louisiana. These, as now understood, constitute an endorsement of the report of the Returning Board, and the maintaining of the authority of the Legislature reported elected by that Board."

## Political.

THE Ohio Legislature will probably change the State elections from October to November. Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, has called an election for Saturday, Jan. 23, to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of Hon. John B. Rice.

THE Republicans of Connecticut will hold a State Convention on the 20th of January. The old quarrel as to whether the River and Harbor Appropriation bill properly belongs to the Committee on Commerce or the Committee on Appropriations has been revived, and is waging vigorously. It is of some consequence this year, as it is said the first-named committee would appropriate a much larger amount than the latter for those purposes.

## General.

LEFINE, who is under sentence of death for murder in the Red River rebellion, has been elected to the local Legislature in Manitoba. Sir John A. MacDonald, ex-premier of the Dominion of Canada, has been re-elected to Parliament in the Kingston district by a majority of 18. New postal arrangements have been made with the Canadian government, by the terms of which letters will be exchanged between Canada and the United States on the payment of domestic postage only.

THE English shareholders of the famous Emma mine swindle do not seem to know how to enjoy the loss of \$5,000,000 by the operations of speculators, as Americans do, they having sued Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and Trenor W. Park, of Vermont, for that amount. It is estimated that the Government is defrauded out of \$1,000,000 annually by the washing and second use of canceled postage stamps.

THE Bureau of Indian Affairs has issued a circular letter to the Superintendents and Agents of the Indian Department instructing them to notify the several bands or tribes of Indians under their supervision that they must confine themselves wholly within the limits of their respective reservations; that under no pretext must they leave them without a special permit in writing, from the Agent or Superintendent.

THE grand combination of several leading railways between the East and the West has come to grief. The attempt was to prevent the cutting of rates by competing lines, and save the expense of an army of middlemen. A New York dispatch announces that the combination is dead.

## Foreign.

ESPARTERO, Duke de la Victoria, Marshal, and at one time Regent of Spain, died at Bayonne, Dec. 21, aged 82 years. The following additional particulars of the burning of the emigrant ship *Cospatrik* are telegraphed from London: The fire broke out at midnight on the 17th of November, and within half an hour enveloped the vessel nearly its entire length. The scene was one of the wildest confusion. But two boats succeeded in getting away, each of which contained thirty persons. These remained alongside the ship until noon of November 19, when the hull was completely burned, and the vessel sunk. The two boats then started for the land. They kept together for two days, when a gale separated them. One of them has not since been heard of, but the other was fallen in with by the British ship *Scepter*. At that time it contained five persons, two of whom died before the *Scepter* reached St. Helena.

SEVERE fighting is reported in Peru between the government troops and insurgents, in which the latter were badly worsted. Desertions from the Republican army in Spain to the ranks of the Carlists are occurring by wholesale.

THE news from Spain is the most important that has been transmitted across the waters for some time. It is to the effect that the Republicans and Carlists have both been set aside, and the kingdom given to the son of ex-Queen Isabella, Don Alphonso. He has been recognized by the army and navy of

Spain. The command of the army has been quietly transferred from Marshal Serrano to Gen. Laerna. It is also announced that Gen. Dorregary and other Carlists leaders have given in their adhesion to Alphonso. The King's new ministry is composed as follows: Castro, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Cardenas, Justice; Jovellar, War; Salverra, Finance; Molines, Marine; Raledo, Interior; Orovio, Commerce; Ayala, Colonies; It is reported that one of the first acts of the new Ministry will be to telegraph to the Captain-General of Cuba to exercise a conciliatory spirit, and to pacify the Cubans by re-establishing, as far as possible, a cordial understanding between the home and provincial governments and Creoles. Foreign mails bring news of the death of Mrs. J. Lothrop Motley, wife of the American historian, and former Minister to the Court of St. James; Ledru Rollin, the Communist leader, and the Duke of Montrose. Sixty thousand colliers in South Wales have struck work in consequence of reduction of wages.

THE King of the Belgians has formally recognized the new King of Spain, and has telegraphed the congratulations customarily accorded to a new government. The blessing of the Pope has been conferred upon the new King. The European powers will, it is thought, hasten to recognize him. A great famine is decimating the population of Asia Minor. European governments have taken measures to prevent the importation of American potatoes infected with the Colorado beetle. The latest dispatches from Spain deny the report of the death of Espartero. The loss of life in the burning of the ship *Cospatrik* sums up over 500 souls.

THE Mexico government has entered into a contract with the International Railway Company of Texas, by which that government grants a subsidy of about \$20,000 a mile to the International Company. This, it is believed, will insure the completion of the road, and place the City of Mexico in direct communication with St. Louis and the East. Another of those terrible disasters which are so frequent in the coal mines of England, occurred on the 5th inst. By a fire-damp explosion in Yorkshire ninety lives were lost. THE new Grand Opera House was opened at Paris on the evening of Jan. 5, with great ceremony and brilliant display. Among the distinguished persons present were President MacMahon, Gen. L'Amiral, the Lord Mayor of London, the Duke D'Aumale, King Alfonso, and ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, the ex-King of Hanover, and all the members of the French Ministry and entire Diplomatic Corps.

## LOUISIANA.

**The Organization of the Legislature—Gen. Sheridan in Command in New Orleans.**

There were lively times in New Orleans on the occasion of the assembling of the Louisiana Legislature on the 4th inst., but, contrary to general expectation, the day passed off without bloodshed.

The members of the House assembled, the Chief Clerk called the roll, and announced 102 members present and a quorum. A motion was immediately made, amid much confusion, that L. A. Wiltz (Democrat) be declared temporary chairman. Amid much excitement and uproar, Wiltz took the chair, and appointed a Sergeant-at-Arms and temporary Clerk. Col. Lowell (Rep.) protested, on behalf of the temporary organization. Speaker Wiltz replied that the manner of organization was identical with that of 1863, in which Mr. Lowell participated. Five members, not returned by the Board, were declared, by resolution, members of the House, and took their seats. A motion was then offered to go into permanent organization. This raised a commotion among the Republicans, but when a further motion was made to seat the members from the contested parishes referred to the Legislature, the excitement, accompanied with shouts and exclamations of all kinds, was fearful to hear. A motion was then put to admit the members from four contested parishes, reserving the matter of contest for the Legislature, and it was carried amid the wildest excitement. To such a point did the excitement reach, that the Sergeant-at-Arms was called upon to seat members and preserve order. The House then proceeded to choose Wiltz for permanent Speaker, whereupon the Republican members proceeded to leave the hall, but the Sergeant-at-Arms sought to prevent them, and several scuffles ensued. At this point the military interfered.

Gen. De Trobriand, with a file of soldiers, entered the hall and ejected those members who had not been returned as elected by the Returning Board. Speaker Wiltz protested against such interference on the part of the military, to which Gen. T. replied that he, as a soldier and only second in command, had to obey the orders of his superior, Gen. Emory, who had ordered him to obey the instructions of Gov. Kellogg. After the expulsion of the five members who had been seated in opposition to the decision of the Returning Board—the men being pointed out, one by one, by Hugh J. Campbell—the Republican members returned and took their seats. Gen. De Trobriand then ordered Chief Clerk Vigers to call the roll of members as returned elected by the Board. The Democratic members, headed by Mayor Wiltz, then marched out, after again offering a solemn protest against the interference of the military. The Republicans then proceeded to organize by the election of ex-Gov. Michael Hahn as Speaker.

Gen. Sheridan is now in command of the forces at New Orleans, having taken charge on the morning of the meeting of the Legislature.

## Sheridan's Plan of Dealing with the South.

Gen. Sheridan, on the 5th inst., sent the following telegram to the Secretary of War: Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I think the terrorism now existing in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas could be entirely removed and confidence and fair-dealing established by the arrest and trial of the ringleaders of the armed White Leagues. If Congress would pass a bill declaring them banditti, they could be tried by a military commission. The leaders of this banditti, who murdered men here on the 14th of September, and more recently at Vicksburg, Miss., should, in justice to law and order and the peace and prosperity of this southern part of the country, be punished. It is possible that, if the President would issue a proclamation declaring them banditti, no further action need be taken, except that which would devote upon me.

[Signed] P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General United States Army. The above dispatch raised a storm of indig-

nation among the Conservatives in New Orleans, and was the source of much rejoicing among the Republicans. The former denounced Gen. Sheridan's statement that the city was in a state of lawlessness in round terms. The Cotton Exchange met and adopted condemnatory resolutions. The Merchant Exchange passed resolutions of a similar purport. A meeting of Eastern, Western and Northern merchants was called at the St. Charles Hotel in the evening, at which astonishment was expressed at Gen. Sheridan's dispatch. The expressions against Sheridan on the streets and in the hotels were extremely bitter, and it is even asserted that threats of assassination were indulged in by some indiscreet Democrats.

## The National Debt.

The last public debt statement shows an increase of the national indebtedness during December of \$3,659,967. Appended are the official figures:

Six per cent. bonds.....	\$1,157,085,100
Five per cent. bonds.....	556,525,200
Total coin bonds.....	\$1,713,610,300
Lawful money debt.....	\$ 14,678,000
Matured debt.....	19,122,390
Legal tender notes.....	382,072,317
Certificates of deposit.....	41,200,000
Fractional currency.....	46,390,598
Coin certificates.....	23,540,600

Total without interest.....\$ 493,263,515

Total debt.....\$2,240,614,206

Total interest.....\$ 39,724,477

Cash in the Treasury, com.....82,587,440

Cash in the Treasury, currency.....13,952,931

Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law.....41,200,000

Total in the Treasury.....\$ 137,740,380

Debt less cash in Treasury.....\$2,102,873,826

Increase during December.....\$ 3,659,967

Decrease since June 30, 1874.....489,939

Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding.....64,623,512

Interest accrued and not yet paid.....1,938,708

Interest paid by United States.....24,325,596

Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.....5,601,538

Balance of interest paid by United States.....18,723,558

## FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5.—Senate—Thurman offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether the army had been used in any way in connection with the organization of the Louisiana Legislature. Conkling objected to the wording of the resolution, and moved the words "if not incompatible with the public interests," as an amendment, and a long debate ensued, participated in by Thurman, Conkling, Morton and others. A bill was passed for the relief of settlers on absentee Shawnee lands in Kansas.

House.—After an hour spent in considering bills from the Committee on Public Lands, the House went into committee of the whole on the Army Appropriation bill. It appropriates \$59,701,500, and forbids recruiting beyond the number of 25,000 enlisted men.

## The Business Activity of the West.

The great prairie States show every indication of being in the enjoyment of a business prosperity fully up to the average, if not positively greater than usual. Money is active at low rates at Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, commercial paper being obtainable at 7 and 10 per cent. Trade collections are easy, and loans are paid promptly. The loan agents at Chicago report that there has rarely been greater alacrity to meet interest, while the payments on principal are large, and scarcely any extensions of time are being asked for. All branches of trade, except iron and a few specially depressed industries, are active, and nobody would know that there had been a panic.

Making all allowance for Chicago rose-color, it must be admitted that the West is wonderfully prosperous, and more active in business than the East. This is due largely to the fact that agriculture is less susceptible to business depression than manufactures and commerce. But there are other differences in the circumstances of the two sections, not so closely and necessarily identified with their differing fields of industry.

Two considerations occur to us at this moment of this character. In the first place, the prices of labor and of the necessities of life have not risen so much at the West as at the East, and we believe that what rise there has been is more readily knocked off. The agricultural and ambitious communities are more ready to accept lower terms as the price of business than the urbane and more conservative communities of the East. To take a single illustration, the first-class New York and Boston hotels maintain the same prices that they reached at the worst time in the war, when gold was highest, while in Chicago first-class hotels of equal magnificence charge only \$3.50 per day. Western gentlemen, going to their favorite city, take their wives with them and linger to see the sights, but when they come East, they come unencumbered, and stay as brief a time as possible.

Again, if we may judge by the reported rates of commercial paper at the West, the banks of that section have aided the revival. They have responded warmly to the wants of the business community, and as money has grown abundant, have lowered their rates accordingly. At the East, on the contrary, while money is quoted easy on call at New York, the banks have been closed in their treatment of borrowers on time.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican*.

THE latest American tourist in Europe took a notion to buy a sealskin cloak for his wife. On nearing New York it occurred to him that it would be a fine piece of economy to avoid paying the duties on it. Accordingly he asked a female acquaintance on board to put it on and wear it ashore as her own. She was only too happy to accommodate. She wore it ashore accordingly, but she omitted to meet the gentleman afterward, and so the wife of a prominent manufacturer of Springfield will have to go without her sealskin this winter.



# MICHIGAN NEWS.

## INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago Times, writing from Menominee, Mich., reports the discovery there, in a swamp hitherto believed to be valueless, of an immense deposit of iron, believed to be one of the most valuable in the upper peninsula of Michigan. The iron is of the hematite variety, a kind highly valued by the furnace men.

## CASUALTIES.

A boy named John Regan met his death in a horrible manner at Pigeon Creek on Monday of last week. He was driving on a load of ties down grade to the dock, when the forward part of the load slipped off, throwing him under the wagon, the wheels passing over head and shoulders, crushing them into a shapeless mass. James Connell owner of the team, while attempting to stop the horses was thrown down, receiving internal injuries that will probably prove fatal.

DANIEL O'NEIL, of Bay City, whose feet were frozen in the woods near Alpena a short time since, was obliged to have both legs amputated at the ankles.

WATSON ABBOTT was taking up an old well in Lenawee, when it caved in upon him. He had the presence of mind to put his hands up to his face, and thus was enabled to breathe until he was relieved something like an hour afterward.

The body of William Echenbrood of Sturgis, was found on the railroad track three miles from that place, Saturday week, the head nearly severed from it. It is not known whether he was walking on the track or fell from a train while in motion. He was 14 years old.

At Newaygo, on New Year's Day, a fool named Adam Ego, from Columbia City, Indiana, attempted to show how a man in the Hoosier State shot himself. Adam placed the palm of one hand over the other on the muzzle of his gun, resting his head on his hands and touched the hammer. The gun went off, the charge passing through both hands, tearing them to atoms, and part lodging in his face. His recovery is doubtful.

## DEATHS.

JOSEPH TAUNHEY, a famous Indian, died last week at Ludington, of brain fever. Taunhey was widely known in the State as an interpreter, and among his own people he was a preacher, doctor and lawyer, and eminently the business man of the tribe. He reached the high-water mark of Indian virtue, never having been known to beg or get drunk.

SAMUEL GRIFFIN, an old pioneer of Yorkville, Kalamazoo county, is dead. He was 71 years old.

JOHN BATES, an old pioneer of Mackinac Island, died last week.

CHARLES TUCKER, who was born near Mt. Clemens, Macomb county, in 1788, died recently.

BECKER SKINNER, a well-known printer of Detroit, and a former member of the Daily Union firm, died last week, aged 30 years.

At Detroit, Jan. 2, Capt. Eber B. Ward, the Western Iron King, fell dead in the street from apoplexy, aged 64 years. He was a man of unsurpassed business abilities, and his death is universally regretted. Capt. Ward was born in 1811, while his parents were making a short sojourn in Canada. Shortly afterward they returned to Wells, Vt., their home, and nine years afterward came to Michigan.

His father was a light-house keeper on Lake Huron, and the boy's first speculation was as a partner in his father's fishing operations. When 13 years old he commenced as cabin boy on a lake schooner, and soon after went into the employ of his uncle, Samuel Ward, at Marine City, as clerk in his extensive warehouse, and subsequently was admitted partner with him, and in 1850 came to Detroit and went into the marine business, which prospered under his capable management to a surprising degree, and he grew wealthy rapidly. He established a carrying trade on a small scale between Chicago and Detroit, and when the Michigan Central railroad was completed he started a line of steamers between St. Joseph and Chicago. Capt. Goodrich, now one of the proprietors of the Goodrich Line, was a steamboat clerk in the employ of Capt. Ward, in 1855. His chief occupation of late was iron manufacture, he being largely interested in mills at Chicago, Milwaukee, Wyandotte, Toledo, and other places. He also turned his attention to the lumber trade, and owned vast tracts and large mills on the western shore.

Rev. Amos H. Cobb, one of the oldest settlers of Kalamazoo county, died on the 31st ult., aged 87 years. He preached the first sermon ever delivered in Kalamazoo county, forty years ago.

## CRIME.

GEORGE WOOLSEY, of Pontiac, shuffled off his mortal coil, the other day, by means of Paris green. Reason—tired of life.

A SON of Dr. Dayton, of Berlin, has confessed to the murder of the man who was found in Sand Creek about one year ago. When the body was found there was nothing in the pockets except a printer's rule and a handkerchief, and it has been supposed that the dead man was a traveling printer. His name has never been discovered.

Rev. J. S. SMART, of Port Huron, recently married a couple who called upon him from Canada, and when the bride and groom had departed Mr. Smart discovered that his overcoat had been exchanged for an inferior one of Canadian make. He pursued the newly wedded pair and interrupted their blissful converse while crossing Black River Ridge, and recovered his overcoat. Starting homeward Mr. Smart missed his gloves, and again turned and overhauled the bridegroom, who, having made restitution, was suffered to depart in peace.

During the month of December forty-nine convicts were received at the State Penitentiary, while twenty-one were discharged and three pardoned, making a net increase of twenty-five. The month closed with 736 convicts, while it commenced with 711. The prison now contains more criminals than at any one time before.

## PERSONAL.

A YOUNG Hollander named Derk Van Zant-

wick, residing with his parents and two brothers in Grand Haven, aged about twenty years, and depending on manual labor for his daily bread, received notice on Christmas Day of the death of a bachelor uncle in Holland, for whom he had been named, and that his uncle had devised to him the sum of 100,000 guilders.

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of E. Van Valkenburgh, to be Postmaster at Hilledale.

A DETROIT father purchased a tool-chest for his son, a lad of eight, who seemed to have considerable mechanical genius. Up to latest accounts the boy has sawed off but two table-legs, six knobs from the bureau, bored seven holes through the doors and three through the piano-case, and by the aid of the glue-pot stuck the family supply of napkins firmly to the parlor carpet.

The Rev. Dr. A. Eddy, of the Presbyterian church of Niles, has put a veto on the further dancing of members of his church.

The Sanilac *Jeffersonian* tells of a pioneer of that county who was married November 13th last, and December 15th applied for a divorce, "claiming that he had caught a Tartar." The day of the wedding he went a mile and a half to obtain the attendance of the bride, and when the nuptial ceremony had been performed remarked to her: "They tell some pretty hard stories about you, but if you won't ask any questions, I won't."

Gov. BAGLEY sent a quantity of toys and confectionery to the children at the State Public School as a Christmas gift.

AMOS JAMES with his brother, J. James, and his son W. D. James, of Sanilac, weigh 750 pounds and make up an aggregate length of eighteen feet seven inches.

At Stanton, Wednesday, a young man from the country inquired for a Methodist minister. Opportunely the pastor of the Congregational church happened along and was introduced, and the young man gave expression to his desire to be married. The pastor engaged a horse and buggy, and, facing a driving storm, drove out two miles into the country and soon tied the young man and his bride into a hymeneal knot. Then quoth the radiant bridegroom to the clergyman: "I'm much 'bliged to ye, boss; sorry I can't pay you som'then, but I ain't got a red; do som'then' for you some time when I get round it, though."

A HOMER minister has married 22 couples during the past two months.

## LEGAL.

SOME months ago Benjamin Luce and others, of Grand Rapids, obtained a quit claim deed covering nearly the entire business portion of the village of Pentwater, valued at over \$1,000,000. Last week suit was commenced in the United States Court by Henry Rector, for the purpose of setting aside Luce's deed, claiming that the same was illegally obtained.

## POLITICAL.

THE Prohibitionist have called a State Convention at Lansing, January 27, to nominate Regents of the University and a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. They will also petition the Legislature to establish a State constabulary, whose special duty it shall be to enforce the Prohibitory law.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE annual report of the Secretary of State for the year ending September 30, 1874, shows that County Superintendents of the Poor report 4,541 paupers in the State, with an average cost per week of \$1.97 for each person. Total amount expended, \$444,790.49; amount paid for temporary relief, \$158,203.63. One poor-house was built in Huron county, making five-three in the State. Gratiot, Mecosta, Clare, Iosco, and Isabella rent the poor-house and farm to the keeper, paying a stipulated sum for the keeping of the paupers.

THE annual reports of the Sheriffs of the State of Michigan show that there were 274 prisoners in the Michigan jails October 1, 1873. During the year 8,972 have been received, making the total number of prisoners 9,245, at a cost of \$4.72 per week for board and keeping—amounting to \$60,698.91 for the year.

A FINE large deer recently took a turn in the streets of Bay City, and seemingly for the fun of the thing, kept ahead of a street-car.

THE following is the State Treasury statement for 1874:

Balance in Treasury Dec. 31, 1873.....	\$ 632,068 69
Receipts during 1874.....	2,152,811 38
.....	\$2,784,880 07
Expenditures during 1874.....	1,891,794 51
Balance Dec. 31, 1874.....	\$ 893,085 56
STATE DEBT.	
Sault canal bonds, 6s, due July 1, 1879.....	61,000 00
Two million loan bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1878.....	108,000 00
Two million loan bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1878.....	308,000 00
Two million loan bonds, 6s, due Jan. 1, 1883.....	690,000 00
War bounty loan bonds, 7s, due May 1, 1890.....	364,000 00
Total.....	\$1,528,000 00
Non-interest bearing debt.....	1,588,085 64

THE report of the Commissioners for the location of the additional asylum for the insane says that they have accepted a tract of 307 acres within the city limits of Pontiac, at a cost of \$30,265.57. The citizens donated 200 acres.

THE first annual report of the Board of Control of the State public school at Coldwater has been made. Five cottages, besides a main building, have been erected, at a cost of \$96,831.95, exceeding the appropriation \$6,500. Current expenses from May 18 to Sept. 30, \$11,398.91. There have been received 112 boys and 47 girls, costing 65 cents per week for each child. The bill of fare is bread, meat, milk, hominy, rice, cracked wheat, potatoes, apples, and coffee. Five children died from diphtheria.

THE annual report of the Adjutant-General shows that seven military companies have been organized since last report, making a grand total of sixteen companies.

THERE was an awful commotion in the House the other day when a member recognized in the hands of colored Representative Rainey an invitation to dine with Fernando Wood.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

### Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCE.  
The money market was without any notable change. The supply of loanable funds is in excess of the demand, and interest rates are in borrowers' favor. Rates 10 per cent., with 8 per cent. as the ruling rate for call loans. Government bonds were quiet, but as there was no special desire to sell, and the offerings were light, a firm feeling prevailed and prices were steady. We quote 5-20's of '62 at 115½ to 116; '65 at 117½ to 118; currency 6's at 117½ to 117½ and interest. Latest gold quotations: Chicago, 112½ to 112½; New York, 112½, the market ruling firm at New York, under local influences.

BREADSTUFFS.  
The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary, at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail, Dec. 26, 1874, and the comparative stocks at the undermentioned periods, were as follows:

	1874.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Wheat.....	11,793,277	12,449,495	9,259,204	6,248,673
Corn.....	3,993,638	4,024,034	5,814,134	5,595,398
Oats.....	2,547,146	2,583,229	2,173,181	3,414,084
Barley.....	2,350,066	2,447,778	1,929,016	2,953,865
Rye.....	222,413	203,441	236,860	

Total 20,906,540 21,707,977 19,412,395 22,122,020  
The following are the receipts and shipments for the week, as compared with the same time last year:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bris.....	82,697	66,407
Wheat, bu.....	436,163	979,170
Corn, bu.....	322,053	199,460
Oats, bu.....	130,015	194,038
Rye, bu.....	11,007	16,992
Barley, bu.....	55,840	85,960
D. Hogs, No.....	13,219	11,566
L. Hogs, No.....	58,322	92,687
Cattle, No.....	11,112	9,579

The movement in the grain markets was rather light, and at the same time a steady feeling prevailed, and as a general rule prices were more in sellers' favor. The inquiry was mainly on local speculative account, there being comparatively few outside orders, and but little shipping demand. The receipts for the week were larger all round than during the preceding week, and continue in excess of the shipments, the stock in store rapidly accumulating. During the past week the stock shows an increase of 270,000 bu wheat, 167,000 bu corn, and 100,000 bu oats. The shipments of wheat show a moderate increase, there being some orders for export. Holders were generally quite firm in their views, and were not disposed to force sales at the expense of lower prices. The "corner" in corn culminated on Thursday—the last day of the month—the combination forcing prices to 85c per bu, at which figure "shorts" were obliged to settle. The ring have now nearly 57,000 bu old corn on hand, and they will be obliged to carry it until the opening of navigation, for export, as they cannot afford to sell at its legitimate value—about 70c. The trading in the corn market is now wholly in new corn, and at better prices. Oats were weak and lower, although closing a shade firmer. Rye and barley were steady, but with comparatively little business. Operators generally look for a better trade during the current month.

The following table shows the current quotations at the opening and close of the week:

	Opening.	Closing.
No. 2 spring wheat.....	90	90½
Seller February.....	91½	92
New No. 2 corn.....	65½	66½
Seller February.....	66½	67½
Seller May.....	71	71½
New rejected.....	60½	61
No. 2 oats.....	54½	55
Seller February.....	52½	53½
No. 2 rye.....	90	90½
No. 2 barley.....	\$1.22½	\$1.23
No. 3 barley.....	1.05	1.05½
Seller February.....	1.24	1.25½

LIVE STOCK.  
The demand for cattle was active and the market ruled steady and firm, with a higher range of prices. Receipts moderate and quality very good, showing a marked improvement all round. Eastern advices were favorable and shippers were more anxious to purchase, entering into lively competition; closing at \$5.00 to \$6.25 for fair to choice, and \$6.50 to \$7.00 for extra steers; \$2.50 to \$4.50 for butchers' cattle. Hogs were quiet but steady, although with the limited receipts the market could not have been very active; closing at \$6.25 to 6.90 for poor to choice light weights, and \$6.75 to \$7.25 for the same description of heavy; bulk of sales at \$6.75 to \$7.10. Sheep were steady and firm, with a good demand and well-maintained prices; closing at \$3.00 to \$5.50 for poor to choice.

PROVISIONS.  
Only a fair degree of activity was shown, trading being mainly on local speculative account and for future delivery. Stocks of mess pork large, and of lard moderate. Market closed at \$18.95 to \$19 for cash and \$13.40 for February pork, \$13.40 for cash and \$13.60 for March lard.

DRESSED HOGS AND SEEDS.  
Dressed hogs opened dull, but closed firm at 30c to 50c higher, the advance being relatively larger on light than on heavy weights, owing to competition between New York buyers, closing at \$8 to \$9.20 for light and \$8.20 to \$9.30 for heavy. Seeds were quiet all round, closing at \$2 to \$2.60 for poor to prime timothy; \$5.60 to \$5.70 for clover; \$2 for flax; 75c to 80c for Hungarian; and 70c to 75c for millet.

PRODUCE.  
Butter remains very quiet; stock large and tendency of values to a lower range; packed 22s to 35c for fair shipping to extra fancy dairy and factory; rolls 22s to 24c. Beans all at \$1.25 to \$1.75 for Western and \$2 to \$2.25 for navy. Broom corn firm. Cheese steady and firm at 16½c for prime factory; 14c to 14½c for good, and 7c to 13c for poor to common. Cider firm at \$6 to \$6.50 per bl for choice sweet. Eggs were dull and sales slow. Fresh quail at 21c to 24c. Feathers were quiet but firm at 6c to 7c for chicken and 45c to 50c for prime live geese. Apples slow at 75c to \$2 for common to choice. Game slow. Honey was steady at 20c to 25c for comb. Hops were quiet at former quotations—35c to 37c per lb for good to prime new and 25c to 30c for fair. Hides were in moderate demand and steady at 7½ to 8c for green frozen, 8½c for heavy green salted, and 15c to 16c for calf. Hay was dull and weak, the supply being in excess of the demand. Prime timothy, \$18.50 to \$19; No. 1, \$17.00 to \$18; prime prairie, \$12 to \$12.50. Nuts were steady at \$2.50 per bu for shell bark hickory, and \$1 for large. Butternuts and walnuts slow at \$1.50 per bu. Potatoes were quiet and dull at 85c to 90c for small lots peachblows; 75c to 85c for mixed. Turkeys were firmer, although chickens were dull, and other descriptions of poultry were offered quite freely; we quote turkeys at 6c to 10c per lb for poor to choice; chickens 5c to 8c per lb and \$1.50 to \$3 per doz; ducks \$2.50 to \$3.50. Tallow slow at 7½ to 8c. Veal firm at 6c to 9c. Vegetables: dull at \$2.50 to \$2.75 for red onions; \$3 to \$3.50 for yellow; 30c to 45c for turnips; and 50c to 65c per doz for celery. Wool steady and very firm.

### Telegraphic Market Reports.

#### NEW YORK.

BREWS.....	11	14
Hogs—Dressed.....	9	94
COTTON.....	14	144
WHEAT—Superfine Western.....	4 00	4 50
Flour—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 11½	1 14½
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	1 23	1 28
CORN.....	97	98
OATS.....	69	72
RYE.....	94	95

PORK—New Mess.....	20 50	@
LARD—Steam.....	13½	@

#### ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 06	@	1 07
CORN—No. 2 New.....	63	@	64
OATS—No. 2.....	56	@	58
RYE—No. 2.....	1 00	@	1 02
PORK—Mess.....	19 50	@	
LARD.....	13	@	
HOGS.....	6 75	@	7 75
CATTLE.....	4 50	@	6 00

#### MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1.....	95	@	95½
No. 2.....	90	@	91
CORN—No. 2.....	65	@	68
OATS—No. 2.....	51	@	52
RYE.....	94	@	96
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 25	@	1 27

#### CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red.....	1 05	@	1 08
CORN—New.....	68	@	70
OATS.....	60	@	62
RYE.....	1 08	@	1 10
PORK—Mess.....	19 25	@	
LARD.....	13½	@	14

#### TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	1 11	@	1 12
Amber Michigan.....	1 09	@	1 10
CORN—New.....	69	@	70
OATS.....	57	@	59

#### DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra.....	1 14	@	1 15
Amber.....	1 09	@	1 10
CORN.....	68	@	70
OATS.....	53	@	57

#### CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	1 10	@	1 11
No. 2 Red.....	1 06	@	1 07
CORN.....	72	@	73
OATS.....	57	@	59

### Cheap Transportation—The Lowest Rates for Fourteen Years.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser thus sums up the result of the season's carrying business on the lakes: There is a great deal of talk nowadays about cheap transportation, but if property is ever transported from the interior to the seaboard at much lower rates than have prevailed this season it must be after some great improvement on railways and steam vessels has been adopted. Never in the history of this country have the products of the earth been moved forward for so small an amount of money.

The following table shows the average freights on wheat and corn, by lake and canal, for the month of November in the years named:

	Wheat, Cents.	Corn, Cents.	Wheat, Cents.	Corn, Cents.
1861.....	16.0	14.7	25.6	22.5
1862.....	15.3	14.2	19.6	17.3
1863.....	9.0	7.7	19.6	17.5
1864.....	13.7	12.7	18.9	16.4
1865.....	12.3	11.5	23.1	20.3
1866.....	13.5	11.7	19.6	16.3
1867.....	9.0	7.0	19.1	16.3
1868.....	9.3	8.3	19.2	16.2
1869.....	10.3	9.8	21.7	19.0
1870.....	8.5	7.6	11.9	11.5
1871.....	10.1	9.7	15.9	11.1
1872.....	12.4	11.4	16.8	14.0
1873.....	7.4	6.9	12.3	10.6
1874.....	4.6	4.2	9.7	8.7

These figures reveal the bad condition of the trade during the month of November last. What a contrast there is between 4.6 cents, the average of last month on wheat, and 12.4 cents, the average for November, 1872; 10.1 cents for the same month in 1871, and 16 cents for the same month thirteen years ago! By canal the contrast is quite as striking as by lake. The average for the month just closed is 9.7 cents, for the corresponding month in 1872 it was 16 cents, for November, 1865, it was 23.1 cents, and 25.6 in the same month of 1861. These figures must make carriers sigh for the good old days of yore.

The averages for the entire season abundantly justify the heading which we have given to this article. For dullness the season of 1874 is without a parallel in the history of our lake and canal commerce. There have been times in which freights touched as low figures as they have in any month this year. For example, about eighteen years ago oats were shipped from Chicago to Buffalo at 1½ cents a bushel, but the same vessel that received this ruinous rate brought down a load of corn in the fall on a 29-cent freight. In nearly every dull year there have been periods either in the spring or fall, when good freights were paid, and vessel-owners were able to cover their losses and have a little surplus left. But during the season of 1874 there has not been an encouraging spurt from the beginning to the end.

### A California Lion Carries Off a Child.

The Green Valley (Cal.) Union tells this story: Some time since a resident of Grass Valley had occasion to go to Siskiyou county, and, while traveling over Mount Shasta, he saw four large California lions. Not knowing much of their savage characteristics, he stopped his horse and gazed at them. They looked at him for some time, and then turned and slowly trotted away. He had no weapons, and had they been hungry he would not have returned to tell his expedition. When he came to a stopping place that night he told of his adventure, when one of the residents there told him that one of those lions had a short time before stolen a child under the following circumstances: The mother of the child had occasion to do some washing, and for this purpose she had to go into the inclosure that surrounded the back door. She placed the child—a girl about eighteen months old—on the ground, and gave it some playthings to amuse itself with, while she busied herself with her work, with her back to the child. A few minutes after this she heard a scream from the child, and turned just in time to see a full-grown California lion leaping over the fence with the unfortunate child in its mouth. The mother fainted, and no one else being near, she lay in this condition for some time. When she recovered, an alarm was raised, and pursuit made, but no trace could be found of the lost child. Our friend began to tremble in his boots at the recital, and rather regretted his daring "to beard the lion in his den." The lions are particularly bold, and the settlers are kept in constant fear all the time.

LONDON has private schools of large patronage where begging as a profession is taught.

## OBITUARY.



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, - - - EDITOR.

Saturday, January 9.

**ERRATA.**—On 1st page, 5th column, 42nd line from top: "Every attempt to isolate" read "Every attempt to isolate."

The election of United States Senator, by our Legislature, occurs on Tuesday, the 19th.

The House Committee on Commerce has agreed to reduce the River and Harbor Appropriation bill from thirteen millions, as recommended by the Secretary of War, to four millions.—How are you influenced?

The present Archbishop of Canterbury is said to owe his eminence to the accident of losing several young children at the same time some of the Queen's family were attacked by the same disease. This is his fatalism.

In addition to the annual election of Township and City officers, next April, a Justice of the Supreme Court, two Regents of the University, a Circuit Judge, and a County Superintendent of Common Schools, are to be voted for.

At the adjourned meeting of the electors on Tuesday evening, the report of the committee on school matters was adopted. It embraced two propositions: one providing for an annual school meeting in September, to vote the moneys needed for the ensuing fiscal year, and another providing for the election of all the members of the board of education at the annual charter elections, instead of having three of them appointed by the council. The mayor and city attorney were added to the committee, the former as chairman. It was also resolved to make the library a "city library," under the immediate control of the common council.

PRINCE BISMARCK comes out of the Von Arnim trial with an increased reputation for sagacity, moderation, and self-control. His course through all the vexatious litigation, and the provoking correspondence which preceded it, appears worthy of a Prince and a great statesman. The letters of Von Arnim, which have lately been published in the European press, carry with them a justification of Bismarck. Whatever may have been the usage of the German Embassy at Paris, it is plain that these letters ought to have been regarded as confidential, and that the German Government was right in adopting rigorous measures to prevent their publication.

The death of Gerrit Smith, the aged philanthropist whose name has been prominent before the public for more than half a century, took place on Monday, Dec. 28, 1874. The following extracts from the many biographies we find in our exchanges, are a fair indication of the character of the man. Gerrit Smith was of Holland descent, and was born in Utica, N. Y., March 6, 1797, and had therefore reached the ripe old age of 77 years. He graduated from Hamilton College, which was the recipient of his generosity a short time ago. Naturally generous and a strong philanthropist, he had been identified with nearly all the great charitable enterprises of the country. His name was one of the most prominent in connection with the Kansas struggle with the Border Ruffians and he was the personal friend and moneyed condottor of old John Brown in his anti-slavery enterprises, and kept the Underground Railway trains running almost exclusively by his liberality. In 1852, he was elected to Congress, but resigned before his time expired, his constituents being dissatisfied because he refused to attend night sessions, the "Kansas-Nebraska bill" being pending at that time, and the discussions being more than ordinarily exciting and important. Mr. Smith, however, had an aversion to being out of bed after 9 o'clock, and rather than depart from his habits of life, resigned. In 1853, he was admitted to the Bar, and subsequently took part in several important trials. An eccentric man by nature, he was led into many absurdisms, and took very radical grounds on social, political, and religious matters, but the poor and the suffering always found a most steadfast and sympathizing friend in him. We find his name among those friends of the Holland Colony, who in the early years of our settlement aided us in our enterprise of harbor improvements, by investing two hundred dollars in Holland township bonds, issued in 1850, an undertaking which at that time, carried no great financial weight with it. His largest gifts have been made in the cause of emancipation and to buy homes for the poor. He practically illustrated his opposition to land-monopoly by contributing from his large property about 200,000 acres to institutions of learning, but the most of it to poor whites and blacks in fifty-acre lots. Many speeches and addresses published in the public prints, a volume of his Congressional speeches, "Sermons and Speeches by Gerrit Smith," "Theologies," "Nature the Base of Free Theology," and the "Religion of Reason," remain to attest his position as an author.

[Official.]  
Common Council.

WEDNESDAY, January 6, 1875.

The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by Ald. Dykema, Pres. *pro tem*. The roll was called by the clerk. Present: Ald. Kanter, Van Landegend, Kamperman, Flieman, Dykema, Sipp and Visser.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The following bills were presented for payment:

G. J. Kroon, material and work for engine... \$ 5.40  
Geo. Jenkins, 10 cords 2-foot wood... 15.00  
Eagle Fire Co., No. 1, salary for 29 members, 52.25

Referred to the Committee on Claims and Accounts.

A communication was received from H. Walsh, in regard to Insurance of engine house, etc.—Referred to Com. on Pub. Buildings and Property.

A request was presented from a meeting of citizens, that the Council instruct the city Attorney to attend the meeting of the Committee on Revision of the Charter, and assist them in drawing up the necessary Bill for enactment by the Legislature. Request granted and City Att'y instructed accordingly.

A statement from Star Hook and Ladder Co., showing number of members entitled to salary was presented and referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

The Committee on Streets, Roads and Bridges reported, recommending the payment of \$85 to T. Venhuizen, for 100 yards of gravel delivered on Eighth street.—Ordered paid.

The Council then took a recess of fifteen minutes.

The Committee on Claims and Accounts reported, recommending payments as follows: G. J. Kroon \$5.40; Geo. Jenkins, \$15.00; Eagle Fire Co., \$52.25.—Report adopted.

The Committee on Fire Dept reported, recommending the payment of \$39 to Star Hook and Ladder Co.—Report adopted.

Council adjourned.

## A CARD.

To the former comrades in arms of her late husband; to the many friends and a sympathizing public, Mrs. F. Van Ry, in behalf of herself and relatives wishes to return thanks for friendship manifested and true material aid so generously extended during her late bereavement.  
HOLLAND, Dec. 30, 1874.

## Special Notices.

To the traveling public, and those leaving for Grand Rapids on the afternoon train, we would state that BURGARD'S, 38 Pearl Street, is the best place for a meal, or a lunch, in Grand Rapids. Everything necessary for a first-class restaurant, is kept there and there is no unnecessary delay. Try and see.  
115—

## Dried Peaches.

I WILL pay the highest market price for dried peaches, delivered at my store.  
D. BERTSCH.

Holland, Mich., Dec. 7, 1874.

## Special Notice.

The CITY DRUG STORE will be kept open on Sundays, until further notice is given.

HEBER WALSH,  
Proprietor.

HOLLAND, Sept. 18, 1874.

## Notice of Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name Mrs. N. VYN & SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mrs. N. VYN.  
P. VYN.  
G. VYN.  
C. VYN.

ZEELAND, Mich., Dec. 31, 1874.

## To the Tax-payers of the Township of Holland.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, has been appointed Township Treasurer of the Township of Holland, vice D. B. K. Van Raalte, resigned, and that for the purpose of receiving and collecting the annual taxes, he will be found on Friday, Jan. 8th, 1875, and on every subsequent Friday during the time allowed for the collection of taxes, at the store of Bakker & Van Raalte, in the City of Holland.

B. VAN RAALTE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 5, 1875.

## To Soldiers.

I have been requested to call a meeting of all who have served in the Union Army or Navy during the late War, and are now residing in this City and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting an organization, which will keep up the recollections of the past and perpetuate the ties which bind us together.

For this purpose we will meet on Thursday, January 14, 1875, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, at the Common Council Room.

JOHN D. EVERHARD.

HOLLAND, Jan. 5, 1875.

## TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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

194 Penn st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

## ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who has suffered for years from Nervous Debility, premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions 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 Cedarst., New York.

## CENTAUR LINIMENTS.



There is no pain which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, sprains, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The receipt is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for sprained or sweened horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use." Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, \$1.00. J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only safe article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

## New Advertisements.

### For Sale.

A two-thirds and controlling interest in the Schooner *Arroyo*, 69 3/4-100 ton, now lying at this port. For further information apply to the undersigned at Holland, Mich. J. KUIE & BRO.  
HOLLAND, Mich. Jan. 6, 1874.

### Estrayed.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber, in the township of Georgetown, on the 10th day of Nov. 1874, four Red yearlings, a steer and three heifers; the steer and two of the heifers have an ear-mark and some white on the belly. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take them away.  
H. W. SWEET.  
GEORGETOWN, Ottawa Co., Mich. Jan. 4, 1875.

CASH! CASH! CASH! CASH! CASH!  
FOR—  
GOOD BUTTER, OATS AND POTATOES.  
I want to dispose of my Stock of DRY GOODS, at very low Prices, because I need my money again to buy PORK.  
KEROSENE OIL  
M. P. VISSER.  
at 18 Cents a gallon at  
HOLLAND, Mich., January 9, 1875.

## BURRALL'S IRON CORN SHELLERS, FOR SALE BY G. J. HAVERKATE & SON

AND  
VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS.  
for \$8.00; until further notice.  
HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.

## J. M. Reidsema & Son.

The oldest Furniture House in the City.

Always keep a full and well selected stock of Furniture, at prices corresponding with the times.

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

Wall paper bought of us, will be trimmed free of charge.

## I WANT

Everybody who wishes to purchase PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, GLASS, etc., to call and examine my stock. The

## Holland City White Lead

is not surpassed. It is warranted superior to any White Lead in this market, and is sold at much less price. My stock is purchased in large quantities of first hands, saving all jobbers' profits, and I can therefore afford to sell below my neighbors. Remember—I am not to be undersold by any House in the State of Michigan. Call and see.

HEBER WALSH  
Druggist & Pharmacist.

## The Best Paper.

TRY IT.

POSTAGE FREE.

Beautifully Illustrated.

The *SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN* now in its 30th year enjoys the widest circulation of any weekly newspaper of the kind in the world. A new volume commences January 4, 1875.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Recipes, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various arts.

The *SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN* is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from 10 to 15 original engravings of new machinery and novel inventions.

ENGRAVINGS, illustrating Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to civil and Mechanical Engineering, Milling, Mining and Metallurgy; Records of the latest progress in the application of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and Heat.

FARMERS, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and People of all Professions, will find the *Scientific American* useful to them. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office, and Counting Room; in every Reading Room, College, Academy, or School.

A year's numbers contain 532 pages and Several Hundred Engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, \$3.00 a year by mail, including postage. Discount to Clubs. Special circulars and Specimens sent free. May be had of all News Dealers.

## PATENTS.

In connection with the *Scientific American*, Messrs. Munn & Co., are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. More than fifty thousand applications have been made for patents through their agency.

Patents are obtained on the best terms, Models of New inventions and sketches examined and advice free. A notice is made in the *Scientific American* of all Inventions Patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. Patents are often sold in part or whole to persons attracted to the invention by such notice. Send for Pamphlet, 110 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining Patents.

Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y. Branch Office, cor. F and 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

## P. & A. Steketee,

Desire to inform their many friends and customers that they have on hand and for sale

DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
CROCKERY,  
GLASS-WARE,  
HATS AND CAPS,  
BOOTS & SHOES,  
ETC., ETC.

## Brick Store,

—of—  
E. J. HARRINGTON,  
Where may be found at all times, at  
Wholesale or Retail!  
Goods of the Best Quality and at the Lowest

## CASH PRICES.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1st, 1874.

## SLOOTER & HIGGINS

DEALERS IN  
GROCERIES  
AND

## FLOUR & FEED.

8th Street, Holland, Michigan.

We beg leave to call the attention of the Public to the fact that we have opened, in LABARBE'S OLD FURNITURE STORE (west of Van Landegend's) a FLOUR & FEED and GROCERY Store. We shall keep on hand everything that pertains to a complete Family Supply store.

Flour, Feed,  
Hay, Grain,  
and Mill Stuff,

## At Lowest Cash Prices.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS.  
HOLLAND, Aug. 13, 1874. 108-1y

## R. KANTERS,

DEALER IN

## STAVES, WOOD AND BARK.

I hereby give notice to all interested that during this season, I will pay the Highest Cash Price for White Oak Staves.

## CASH ON DELIVERY!

I will also contract for future delivery, and am prepared to receive staves on any Dock on the Banks of Black Lake, and River or at any of the Railroad Stations. All correspondence by Mail will receive prompt attention. R. KANTERS.  
HOLLAND, Mich., May 1, 1874. 115-1f

# THE SUN.

DAILY AND WEEKLY FOR 1876.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully, and fearlessly.

The *Weekly Sun* has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

The *Weekly Sun* will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the *Weekly Sun* the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the *Weekly Sun*, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the *Weekly Sun* is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no support of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The marks of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

The price of the *Weekly Sun* is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law which requires postage at the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the *Weekly Sun* at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, postpaid, for a year.

We have no travelling agents.

The *Weekly Sun*.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only \$1.20 a year, postage prepaid. No discounts from this rate.

The *Daily Sun*.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription, postage prepaid, 55 cents a month, or \$6.50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount 20 per cent.

Address "THE SUN" New York City.

## J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, - - - EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,  
Medicines,  
Paints and Oils.

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

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

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1874.

## 1874. FALL! 1874.

## WERKMAN & SONS,

General Dealers.

RIVER STREET, - - - HOLLAND.

Announce to the Public that they have received a large and new stock of

## Fall and Winter Goods,

Which is more complete in every department than ever before. They have a large line of all kinds of

Flannels,  
Repellents,  
Cottonades,  
Shawls,  
Young Ladies' Goods,

Skirts,  
Ladies and  
Gentlemen's  
Underwear,  
Prints,  
Notions,  
Hats & Caps.

Groceries, Flour and Feed.

Give them a call before buying elsewhere.

## CHEAP FOR CASH.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 15, 1874. 47-38-1y

## VAA PUTTEN & DE VRIES,

Have just opened a Large and well Selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,  
CROCKERY, AND  
HATS & CAPS.

Which they are offering at 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.



## Notings.

Mr. H. BOONE is improving gradually.

NEXT week we will give the Governor's message in full.

G. V. N. LOTHROP is likely to receive the Democratic vote for Senator.

REV. J. R. TAYLOR, late of Holland and Saugatuck, will make a tour to Europe.

THE nightly prayer meetings have been held regularly by some of the churches in this city.

At the parsonage of Hope Church clothing is received for the relief of the Nebraska sufferers.

THE "Hooks" and "Engine Boys" have received their salary. And money has been easy ever since.

THE taxes are coming in quite freely, and the amount collected compares favorably with that of the year previous.

Those wishing to invest in vessel property will find an opportunity to do so, by noticing the advertisement of J. Kuite & Bro.

SEVERAL of our city parsons were agreeably surprised during the holidays by the young people of their respective congregations.

It is said that the friendship between Grant and Alexander H. Stephens is increasing daily, and that the latter begins to favor a third term.

REV. J. MORGAN SMITH, of Grand Rapids, reports the free seat system at the Congregational church of that city, a success, and recommends its continuance.

THE two jewelry stores of this city have joined in with the drug stores to close their respective places of business at eight o'clock in the evening, Saturdays excepted.

ON Thursday passed through this city Mr. R. H. Fuller of Slocumb Bro. & Co., with a car load of stock and machinery to put up a saw mill at Fremont Center, Newwaygo County.

REV. J. R. SCHPEERS, late pastor of the True Reformed Church, at Collendoorn, Fillmore, left on Wednesday, of last week, to take charge of a congregation of the same denomination, at Cincinnati.

A YOUNG man has been arrested in New York for sleeping in a standing position. He would stand on the street for four hours at a stretch, with his eyes closed, and not move a muscle. It is hereditary. His father was a policeman.

SENATOR LOGAN has presented a petition in the Senate, signed by 10,000 soldiers, asking for the passage of the bill reported by the Committee on Military Affairs to equalize bounties.—This is the bill providing for bounties at the rate of \$100 per year.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office, at Holland, Mich., Jan. 7, 1875:

Angel Hedest, Birt John,  
Brown Miss Elizabeth, Brown Mrs. Melisa,  
Dyer Randall, Eldred Dan,  
Hagerty Jack, Spaulding C. D.  
Stutson M. E. Todd Andrew J.  
WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

ON the 27th ult., while Mr. Charles Brandt, as one of the pall bearers, was attending the funeral of the late Frank Van Ry, he was suddenly called away, occasioned by an accident to his son, aged seven years, who was coasting down hill and ran with his sleigh against a stump, thereby breaking his left leg. We learn the little fellow is doing well, and that the fractured limb is healing nicely.

THE new and splendid hotel at Fruitport, the "Pomona House," was burned to the ground with all its contents on Sunday morning. The fire originated in the north west corner of the basement but the cause of it is unknown. When discovered it had gained a hopeless headway and fanned by a wind from the north-west soon enveloped the whole building. The Pomona House was a fine building, and was magnificently furnished, the whole costing \$125,000. It was insured for \$52,000 in reliable companies and it is said that another and better house will be erected at once.

WE regret exceedingly that we were prevented from publishing a regular edition of our paper, last week, and with it deprived of the occasion of giving a complete and justly merited sketch of the incidents connected with the death of Frank Van Ry, one of the veteran heroes of the "Eight." We will only state that on Saturday afternoon, the 26th ult., the remains of the deceased were escorted to the grave by a large number of soldiers of the late war, the pall-bearers being selected from among their ranks, and were followed by a long train of relatives and friends. Not less than sixteen regiments were represented with Lieut. J. Kramer in charge of the arrangements. The funeral services took place in the Third Reformed Church, where Rev. H. Uiterwijk, delivered an appropriate sermon.

Circuit Court meets next Thursday.

GRAND HAVEN is attempting to organize a militia company.

MRS. MOTLEY, the wife of the celebrated historian, is dead.

MR. JOHN LEE, of the Spring Lake Independent, is making a European tour.

NEXT Thursday, the True Reformed Church, at Noordeloos, will be dedicated.

GREECE is about the size of Vermont, and Palestine is one-fourth the size of New-York.

THE "Social" at the City Hotel on the evening of the 1st inst., was a happy affair and a perfect success.

THOMAS KRAAI, formerly residing north of Black Lake, near Van Dyk & Co.'s mill, died at North Holland, last week.

THE Board of Supervisors were in session this week, and Mayor Cappon, and Supervisor Te Roller have been attending.

HERR PESTEL, Councillor of the Dutch Legation at Paris, has been appointed Minister for the Netherlands at Washington.

THE Sabbath-School Library of the First Reformed Church, has received an addition of about one hundred and twenty-five new books.

CAPT. VANDERHOEF, of Grand Haven, is building an excursion steamer to run between Grand Haven, Spring Lake and Fruitport, next summer.

A STATE Temperance Convention will be held at Lansing, Mich., on the third Wednesday in January, to favor more stringent prohibitory legislation.

THE Firemen intend to give our citizens a first-class concert. The exact day has not been decided upon, but it is very likely to come off on next Friday evening, at Kenyon's Hall.

REV. P. Moerdyk, pastor of the First Reformed Church, at Grand Rapids, received from his congregation, Christmas, \$100 in cash, a fine pencil picture and a number of smaller presents.

OUR Representative, Mr. D. B. K. Van Raalte, left for Lansing, on Monday afternoon, and by this time, is one of the "Honorable." We hope he will find his new sphere to be both pleasant and instructive, as no doubt it will be.

MR. PAUL GEENSE, the unfortunate man, who had his leg broken, by that railroad accident the other day, is progressing slowly. There are good hopes for his recovery, but it will be a slow process. His fellow-laborers on the road are nobly interceding in his behalf.

IN the pineries near Carson, last week, a pine tree was cut, which made 28 logs, of the following lengths: one 20 feet long, three 18 ft., eight 16 ft., eleven 14 ft., and five 12 ft. The logs were sawed and scaled nearly 7,000 feet. The stump measured five and a half feet through where cut off.

THE frame for a shop to repair the rails of the C. & M. L. S. R. R., has been put up near the track, south-east of the depot. The building is 40x80 feet, and is being completed as fast as the weather and the season will allow. The best feature of the affair is however, that when completed it will give additional employment to at least eight or ten hands.

THE custom of holding divine service on Christmas and other holidays is on the increase in the several Holland congregations of this city. On New Year's evening and morning services were held by all the congregations, and we have been informed that in the future the First Reformed Church will also hold services on Christmas-day.

THE relief building of the Third Reformed Church, is being disposed of for stables, barns, etc. One part of it has been sold to Cappon, Bertsch & Co., and will be moved to their tannery, and the main building will remain on the church lots, for the accommodation of the members of the congregation coming in from the country, with teams.

AFTER an existence of seventeen years, the old firm of Vyn & Sons, of Zeeland, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The name of VYN has been identified with the manufacturing interest of the colony, from the early days of the settlement. The late Mr. Nicholas Vyn, was one of the firm of White, Vyn & Co., who formerly operated the mill property, at present known as the "Plagger Mills." In 1860, they built a saw-mill on the township line between Holland and Zeeland and a few years later added a flour mill, the water-power in that locality, making it a desirable site for manufacturing purposes. Subsequently they built another saw-mill at Zeeland, and erected a pump-shop and planing mill in connection therewith. They have lately been operating in the northern part of the State, the abundance of timber in that section, rendering it a more attractive field for their general energy and business qualifications.

DAWES has the inside track for the Massachusetts Senatorship.

THE brass band of Zeeland made its debut, on Christmas eve.

THE new advent college at Battle Creek, opened its first term on Monday.

THE Ottawa Iron Works at Ferrysburg, are doing a brisk business at present.

WHAT little snow we have been favored with, helps considerable to enliven our streets.

THE new Democratic paper in the Holland language, talked of in Grand Rapids, will appear next week.

A ONE half interest in the Corunna coal mine has been purchased by the Engleman Transportation company, for \$75,000.

THE Minstrel troupe that performed here two weeks ago, "busted up" at Grand Haven, for want of funds, talent, etc.

At the tannery of Cappon, Bertsch & Co. the employees went home on Christmas eve, with 45 turkeys—and they didn't hen-roost them neither.

M. P. VISSER, the River Street grocer is at it again. He calls for articles which are worth cash to him, and he will pay it too.—See his advertisement.

A PETITION is in circulation, in Grand Rapids, favoring the removal of Mr. Turner as Postmaster of that city, and the instating of Hon. Lowell Hall.

NEW YEAR'S DAY was enjoyed by hundreds of people on the ice of Black Lake. It was fine skating, and several of our old skaters once more tried a hand at it.

MR. N. T. MCGEORGE and family and S. L. Ballard, left on Thursday evening for California. They intend to locate in one of the suburbs of San Francisco.

THE Public Schools opened again on Monday, and Hope College on Wednesday. The Ann Arbor boys have returned to the University, and matters are moving once more in the old tracks.

ALLEN C. ADST, Prosecuting Attorney, Wm. T. PerLee, Register of Deeds, and R. W. Duncan, Circuit Court Commissioner, are the new County officers, who entered upon their respective duties on the 1st of January.

Two rather feminine looking masculines, whose names we are not supposed to know, were seen promenading our main thoroughfares on Christmas Eve, and but for the graceful twist of the canes and other unusualities would not have been recognized.

MR. D. B. K. VAN RAALTE, having resigned his position as Township Treasurer of Holland Township, the Board has filled the vacancy by the appointment of his brother, Mr. Benjamin Van Raalte. The attention of tax-payers is called to his notice, in the column of Special Notices.

AT the election of officers of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, of this city, on Tuesday, of last week, the following were elected: N. G.—J. Kramer. V. G.—R. K. Heald. R. S.—M. Harrington. P. S.—C. Blom, Jr. Treas.—R. A. Schouten.

AN interesting law-suit is pending before Justice Post and will be tried to-day. Mr. J. Verhage, of Vriesland, has sued Mr. J. Borst, the teacher of that school district for damages, for turning his son out of school. The plaintiff alleges that the only cause for this action on the part of the teacher was a refusal of the boy to amend a no to a no, sir. The case will be tried by a jury, and look out now for the verdict.

AGAIN another of our veteran residents has left us. On Thursday morning the old man H. Koning, well known as one of our oldest citizens died at the Etina House in the ripe old age of 75 years; his disease was dropsy. The deceased was one of the old soldiers of the Belgian Revolution, and participated in part of the engagements of that well known "ten-days-campaign." He came to this country in 1850, and settled here at once, pursuing his trade as a mason. He lost his help-mate in 1870, and was a wanderer among his children and strangers, ever since.

THE soldier boys are requested to meet at the Common Council Room next week—see the call among the Special Notices. The event which leads to this movement was the death of Frank Van Ry, for it revealed a tie among those who survive him, which was at once recognized and felt as being natural, genuine and spontaneous. As we understand the call, the contemplated organization is to be local in its extent, embracing Holland City and the surrounding country; and as informal as possible, in order to reach the main object sought, i. e., an occasional social gathering to keep up the recollections of the past. This is what was lacking in the "Ottawa County Soldiers' Association;" it was too formal, and lacked adhesion.

## FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

### NEW DRESS SILKS!

In addition to our Department of MILLINERY AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, we have this season added to our Stock, a NEW and COMPLETE Line of

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS, LADIES' READY CLOAKS, CLOAK MATERIAL AND CLOAK TRIMMING, AND SHAWLS.

BONNETS, HATS,

RIBBONS,

FLOWERS,

AND FEATHERS.

FURS, GLOVES, AND HOSERIES.

A Complete Stock of Holiday Gifts. Butterick Patterns.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERG,

EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH.

## Boots and Shoes, JOSLIN & BREYMAN,

At the Store of

L. SPRIETSMA & SON.

Judiciously and carefully selected for the season, and comprising the most complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES ever offered in THE CITY OF HOLLAND.

LADIES, GENTS, YOUTHS, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,

Of the Latest Styles.

CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING Done at short notice.

Cash Paid for Hides.

Our prices compare favorably with those of our neighbors, and it is our purpose to compete successfully with the trade outside this city, intending not only to satisfy our old friends, but to draw a new trade to this city and the Boot and Shoe Store of L. SPRIETSMA & SON.

HOLLAND, April 1, 1874.

46-14cl-1y

## GUN-SMITH.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public of Holland and vicinity that he has opened a shop for the repairing of

Guns, Sewing Machines, Etc.,

and all other repairs in that line, either of wood or metal.

I have located my shop for the present on Eighth Street, opposite the brick store of VAN LANDEGHE & MELIS.

I also deal in second-hand Sewing Machines, and parties wishing to make purchases, will do well to call and examine my stock.

F. VELKERS.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 10, 1874.

MAILED FREE. Something worth \$3, to any family. Address The Messenger Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

## The Old and Reliable House OF E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

The undersigned respectfully announces that he still sustains his old reputation, and that nobody needs to be wanting in anything which belongs to his line of trade.

Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Misses Wear.

Also a full line of

FINDINGS!

The most competent workmen constantly employed, and all work made up in the latest style and with dispatch.

Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Feb. 20th, 1874. 1-3 1/2 s-1y

J. DUURSEMA.

T. KOFFERS.

## NEW STOCK

At the

GENERAL RETAIL STORE

Of

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS.

Immense Supplies of

Dry Goods, Notions and Trimmings, Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps, Clothing, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Stoneware, Provisions,

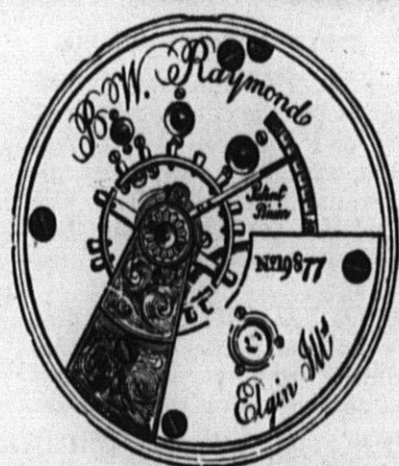
Flour, Feed and Grains.

Our Assortment of Goods is complete and selected with a view to accommodate the various classes of Trade.

WE SELL CHEAP.

Everything in the line of Produce will find with us a ready market and the highest prices.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND MICH.



## FANCY TOYS,

AND

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.

CORNER OF 8th AND MARKET STREETS.

46-14cl-1y

## WINTERS Bro's & BROWER,

(SUCCESSORS TO DUTTON & THOMPSON)

PRACTICAL

Engineers and Machinists.

Messrs P. WINTERS, E. WINTERS and J. BROWER, have formed a co-partnership under the above firm name, and will devote themselves with all due attention and diligence to anything and everything pertaining to the line of Engineers and Machinists. The Shop and Foundry are located at the old stand, west of HEALD'S.

The BLACKSMITHSHOP formerly run by P. & E. Winters, will be continued as before.

The PLOW BUSINESS heretofore conducted and managed by R. K. Heald has been transferred to us, and will be run in connection with the above.

MILL REPAIRING, will receive our special attention.

SHIP BLACKSMITHING, done in all its branches with promptness and dispatch.

Mill owners and manufacturers are requested to give us a call.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1874.

108-1y



## AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

The gay Christmas-time it is ended,  
The holiday course has been run,  
And, while no offense is intended  
To any particular one,  
I wish to make one observation.  
And then, like the season, I'm done.

To the ancient and honorable custom  
Of giving gifts once in the year—  
Provided, of course, it don't bust 'em—  
All people should strive to adhere;  
And if they can give but a trifle,  
Give that with a slice of good-cheer!

Yet, while we would show our expression  
Of love or esteem for a friend,  
A proper amount of discretion  
In choosing the token might tend  
To add to the pleasure of getting  
The little or much we expend.

It changed this particular season  
I needed some slippers right bad,  
And hinted the same for that reason  
On every occasion I had;  
And now I am of the conviction  
I must at the time have been mad!

First Nellie, my cousin, inquired  
What number my foot was; and when  
I told her I thought I aspired  
To attitudes close upon yawning,  
She looked sympathizingly at me  
And said, "Is it possible, Ben?"

And the very next day Arabella  
Propounded the query likewise—  
And Flora and Dora and Ella  
All wanted to find out my "size";  
And the evening I called on Alida  
She measured my foot with her eyes!

Well, Christmas Day dawned, and the dawning  
True fitted with bright visions, you know,  
And I opened my eyes, after yawning,  
And glanced at the carpet below—  
And six pairs of slippers were lying  
Solemnly there in a row!

Six pairs of slippers! Great heavens!  
Wrought with a skill superlative—  
Ranging from rights to eleven—  
Rich and unique in design;  
And a dozen they made all together,  
And all of the dozen were mine!

I tried to look pleased and contented—  
For that was the best I could do;  
I took 'em all up and commented  
On the beauties presented to view,  
And I said they were "just what I wanted!"  
And "twelve is better than two!"

But I looked three pairs in my closet,  
And one I have lent to St. Clair,  
And one—I wonder whose was it?  
I gave to the Charity Fair!  
And the last—well, those are eleven,  
And those are the ones I shall wear!

And while I'm extending my "slippers"  
In gratitude deep and sincere,  
I wish to remark that twelve slippers  
Are rather too many to steer;  
And I take this occasion for stating  
That I shan't expect any next year.

## THREE DAYS UNDERGROUND.

The sun on Friday, April 2, had risen brightly on the mining-village of Carbonoir, and the dull and dismal March days, with their raw, rainy, inclement weather, looked a long way back since the genial sunshine had brightened our dispositions and dried our roads.

The miners had "struck" the previous day for some fancied annoyance, and the inside workings and breakers were deserted, except by the engineers and firemen. We—that is, the superintendent, the "inside boss," and mine engineer or surveyor—had decided to take advantage of the cessation of work and make a trip inside, in order particularly to look at one of the "breasts," in which a "roll" had been met, and in general to view the appearance of the mine to see that none of the doors had been left open by which the inside air would be vitiated, for our mines were not free from fire-damp; to observe the timbers, for in parts of the mine there had been indications of a "squeeze;" and also to notice the workings of our two ten-inch steam-pumps, which were strained to their utmost-working as they were under the high pressure of ninety pounds of steam—to keep the mines clear of water.

On the day before, out of curiosity, I had measured the stream they were throwing, and found to my astonishment that their combined outputs amounted to 3,000 gallons per minute. I had not mentioned this to the surveyor, the amount being so large as to make me feel uncertain in my calculations; yet there were those calculations in black and white according to the latest formula of American engineers, so that I came to the conclusion that they were right, but that I would not speak of it to any one.

As our tramp was to be an extended one, over the whole of the mine, which in one direction was driven for more than a mile, and had labyrinthine passages that would have sadly puzzled any one not acquainted with the workings, we took our dinners along in the little buckets that miners carry, and also a bottle of oil for the supply of our lamps.

The day previous had been somewhat an idle one, and, knowing the course our trip was to take, I amused myself by making a little sketch from the large map of the vicinity of the particular "breast" we intended visiting. I thought nothing of it at the time; but afterward, as will be seen, it became of the greatest importance.

We took a walk through the breaker and the outside workings before we went inside. There were the eight boilers working at a pressure of ninety pounds of steam, and trembling with the mighty force within them; but of their safety we felt no fear, as they had a few days before been examined by the inspector and pronounced safe to a pressure of 140 pounds to a square inch.

A loud hissing sound, like the rush of waters, caused us to turn suddenly, but it was only the steam blowing through the safety-valve. At last, our examination being completed, we lighted our lamps, climbed into the cage, and gave the engineer the signal to lower us down the shaft slowly.

The descent in a shaft is a very peculiar feeling to those who have never experienced it. We have all felt the odd sensation in the back and breast when using a forty-foot pole swing. The feeling there is difficult to describe, but may be said to be as though the breath in your body, instead of making its natural exit, was going from the back of the lungs to the front,

and thence out through the breast-bone.

So with the sensation in descending a shaft. Here it is not only the breath that appears to be leaving you, but the blood, bones, and brain all seem to be trying to escape through the roots of the hair; a capillary sensation which is anything but pleasant.

We made the descent of 357 feet in two and one-half minutes, and arrived safely at the bottom of the shaft.

The working of our mine had been begun on the most scientific principles, but several layers of hard rock had made the shaft extremely costly; and the circumstances of the company were somewhat straitened when we had reached the coal vein of which we were in search.

It is generally customary to have a "sump," or chamber for holding water, at the bottom of the shaft, so that in case anything should happen to the pumps there will be a reservoir for the mine water to flow into, and which will require some time to fill before the tracks are overflowed and work stopped; but just below the coal, when the sump was begun, a bed of iron pyrites was met, on which the best cast steel drills made no impression; and, after a week of utterly futile work, the design of making a sump was abandoned, and a slight roll occurring at some little distance from the bottom of the shaft, the coal was mined therefrom, and the cavity thus made was used as a sump, although it only held a few thousand gallons of water.

We started on our tramp, after examining the two steam-pumps and noting the number of strokes per minute they were making. The mines were very wet, and little drippers falling from the roof trickled down our backs, causing very unpleasant sensations.

We did not find much to complain about in the workings till we came to the point where the squeeze had manifested itself. Here stout timbers of one foot and a half in diameter had been bent into a bow-like form by the pressure of thousands of tons of superincumbent rock, and the crush was only beginning to make itself manifest. The practiced eye of the superintendent, aided by his unerring judgment, soon noted the points where extra strength was required, and he gave his orders to the "mine boss," who carefully marked them.

We now retraced our footsteps, and, turning into another gangway, reached the "breast" in which the roll had occurred. The pitch, or slope, of the coal-vein was here steep, nearly 45 degrees, which may be compared to the slant of the roof of an old-fashioned house, and we made our way with difficulty up the narrow man-way, on which steps had been cut in the rock. The lower part of the "breast" was filled with coal which had not been drawn out for several days, being left for the miners to obtain a foothold while "bearing in" on the solid coal above them.

The man-way was a tortuous passage, with barely room for one to crawl through; but, after a little trouble, we reached the face of the "breast," and began our observations on the roll. There was no mistaking the fact of its being a "roll;" the top rock had descended and the bottom raised till but three inches of coal were left, and that was so shelly that it could easily be crumbled between the fingers.

The superintendent took out his little pocket-compass from its velvet lined case, and, after pointing it delicately between his fingers and noting the course of the roll, stated his opinion that it would be met with in the next "breast," about five feet higher up the pitch than it was in this. We now prepared to descend, when he suggested that we might as well eat our lunch here, where it was dry, instead of going into the gangway, where we would find a difficulty in getting a convenient seat. In this we acquiesced, making ourselves as comfortable as we could upon lumps of coal. We opened our cans and—but just then a sharp, cracking noise was heard, which brought us all to our feet; and, following it almost instantly, the roof was seen at a little distance to sway and then to fall, making a draft of air which instantly extinguished our lamps and left us standing, for the moment, bereft of speech in the darkness, while the dull, heavy echo reverberated till it was lost in the recess of the mine. We were, as I said, stupefied for the moment, but soon recovered our speech and senses and anxiously inquired of each other if any one had been hurt.

I answered that I was all right, and asked where the "inside boss" was, for I had not heard his voice. The superintendent said he was standing by him when the fall came; so we produced matches, lighted our lamps, and looked around us. A glance to the left showed us his form, lying insensible, with a cut in his forehead, the dark blotches of coal-dirt on his face contrasting terribly with the waxy color of the skin, rendered far more ghastly and death-like by the yellow gleam of the lamps.

It was evident that we were fastened in by the fall of coal; but that did not concern us greatly, as it was well known that we were inside, and men would soon be sent in search of us. But what were we to do with the stunned man, for by this time we had ascertained that he breathed faintly. Though neither of us had the advantage of a medical education, we knew what to do in a case of this sort, and dampening our hardkerchiefs from a little drifter, we lavied his temples and soon had the satisfaction of observing the return of his faculties.

After we had explained the situation to him, which he slowly comprehended, we took counsel as to what were the best means of escaping from our underground prison.

Though we felt certain that it could not be long before parties would be in

search of us, yet it was agreed that we should not remain idle, but endeavor to cut our way out into some other chamber of the mine. Picks and shovels were lying around, where the miners the preceding evening had left them, and each taking one of these in hand, we proceeded to tap lightly the coal in order to determine, if possible, by the sound where the thinnest pillar stood, and, therefore, where we would have the least cutting to do.

While we were engaged in thus sounding the walls of our prison, a distant rumble was heard which caused us to stop short in our labor and look at each other with blanched faces.

Our thoughts ran on but one thing—the timbers in another part of the mine must have given way and blocked us out completely.

We now waited motionless for the gust of air which always follows a fall, but as our lamps gave not the slightest flicker, we were entirely at a loss to account for it.

So puzzled by this collection of mishaps, and wondering how soon they would come in search of us, we continued our tapping on the sides of the "breast;" but it always gave back the same ringing sound, and that was no guide whatever.

Just then the wick of my lamp needing trimming, I searched in my pockets for a knife, and, feeling a piece of paper, took it out and found that it was the sketch of that portion of the mine.

We felt that this little drawing was our salvation, for without it we would have been working blindly. After a close examination of it we determined just where to start in order to cut into an air-hole, which was thirty feet away, through solid coal.

After having decided upon the spot, we began work immediately. Only one could work at a time, and as we were each to work fifteen minutes, in order to tell when the time would be up, the superintendent looked at his watch.

The hands pointed to a little after twelve. He said, "I thought it was later, as it must have been almost that when we began our dinner."

The boss responded, "Is it noon, or night?"

"Noon, of course;" answered the superintendent.

We thought for a time by way of determining, when the boss said: "Have you a watch-key?" "Yes."

"Then wind up your watch and you can tell. The superintendent did so, and found that his watch was almost run down.

We looked at each other in silence. Could it be that we had been there twelve hours, and no help come to us? It must be. It seemed strange that we had not yet felt the pangs of hunger; but now, our attention being called to the fact that we had eaten nothing all day, we turned toward our dinner-cans with a good appetite. We ate sparingly, however, for the reason that the period of our immurement seemed very uncertain. No thirst was felt because of the dampness of the air in the mine. Thus reinvigorated, we started again at our work, and ere long had the satisfaction of seeing that we had made about ten feet of progress.

While I was resting and awaiting my turn with the pick, I heard a confused squealing in the lower part of the "breast." We stopped work and looked in that direction, and saw, to our astonishment, rats in great numbers making their way through the interstices of the loose coal.

We thought at first that they had in some way ascertained our condition, and intended making a raid on us *en masse*; but a moment's observation dispelled this idea, for they appeared cowed and frightened, and, instead of showing fight, sought seclusion under lumps of coal.

Our lamps had been burning brighter for some time and were now flaming violently.

For a moment the superintendent looked thoughtful, then grave, then, in an utter agony, he muttered: "By—!" (and I believe the oath was left unregistered) "the water is rising—we're lost!"

We stared at each other in mute despair. What the thoughts of the rest were I cannot tell, but my own life and actions went like a panorama before my mental vision. Sins of omission and commission passed by in a torrent, and my offenses magnified themselves, and their blackness and size overshadowed the good acts I had done, blotting them out completely.

The superintendent, thinking audibly, murmured, "My wife, my child!" and we heard a deep sigh from the boss. We turned to look at the latter, and as we did so he fell on his face, the blood gushing from under the bandage in a stream. Hurriedly lifting him we tried to staunch the wound, but in vain; tie it no matter how tightly the blood oozed through the handkerchief. The condensed air of the chamber forced it from his body, and his face, which had been livid, became pallid and wax-like, and his pulse ceased to beat.

He was dead! The superintendent looked at his watch. It had stopped. He shook it and found that it had run down. Had another twenty-four hours passed? It was insupportable, this death in life. Was there no hope for us?

We refilled our lamps, exhausting the oil in the bottle, and, with brains reeling and blood gushing from our finger ends, again attacked the coal.

Hark! Was not that a sound? We listened and heard it again, and I rapped back vigorously. It had changed that, for some time previously, I had been trying to learn telegraphy on the Morse instrument, of the operator at our office, and I suppose that, unknowingly, I, in my tapping, had made use of their signal of "atten-

tion." The same familiar tap—tap—tap—tap was returned, and I saw at once that my instructor must be among those outside.

I rapped: "Is there any hope for us?" He answered: "We'll try to save you; a raincloud burst over the shaft deluging it with water, and one of the boilers shortly afterwards exploded, blowing up the engine house." "How did you get in?" I asked. "We are in an air hole which communicates with the surface." "What time is it?" "Three o'clock, Sunday morning."

We had been inside over two days!

Would we ever escape?

A short silence, and he rapped: "How far above the water are you working?" I turned to look. It was within five feet of us. The condensed air was exhausting our strength; our lamps gave a final flicker and burnt out; I reached down for water to bathe my throbbing temples and felt something soft resisting. It was the body of the boss. I drew back with a shudder. A rat crawled up my leg; it made my blood curdle.

I put my hand toward the water again and felt several rats floating; the air, with a pressure of at least three atmospheres, had killed them.

And now we heard the sound of picks and bars on the other side. They had sent outside for them. It reinvigorated us and we worked for life.

The water was within three feet of us. They soon signaled from the other side that they were going to blast. We awaited the shock and could almost hear the fizzing of the fuse.

"Cra—sh!"—the thunders nearly deafened me.

I called the superintendent by name. No answer. I put out my hand to feel him; he was breathing faintly. I reached down a foot to the water and sprinkled it on his face. He heaved a sigh which, light though it was, sounded like a deep groan in the thick, heavy atmosphere.

I heard the tap—tap—tap—tap of "attention," and tried to answer, but had not enough strength. My face felt suffused with blood and I could hear the pulsations of my heart. They seemed to become more rapid, faster—faster—faster, and I counted no more.

I can indistinctly remember, however, a more violent crash, and being violently forced through a narrow aperture.

When I recovered my senses and recollection I was in bed, with my gray-haired mother bending over me and asking how I felt? I tried to move, but shooting pains went through my whole body. I looked at my hands; they were covered with strips of plaster.

I was about to interrogate my mother when the telegraph operator stepped in, and, seeing that I was convalescent, began, without questioning (he always was rather garrulous), to acquaint me with the particulars.

"You see," he said, "we did not miss you till after the hurry and confusion incident to the explosion—by which the fireman was killed and the engineer badly hurt—were over. Then, in the evening, when all three of you were missed, they started in search of you. I was away and did not return till the evening of Saturday, when I at once ordered a re-search as far as we were able, for the water was not over all the gangways. We supposed that you must have taken refuge in the farther end of the mine, and we went as far as the water would allow us, and were just giving up the search when I recollected the air-way, where we found you and afterward heard your picks. You remember the conversation by telegraph?"

I nodded, though I could but indistinctly recall it.

"Well, then," he continued, "we got as large a force as we could to work, made a blast, and afterward heard nothing from you whatever. Then we worked on vigorously, and when we thought we had gone far enough put in a slight blast, which broke a hole, through which a gust of air and water came, shooting you and the superintendent violently into the water in the air-way and extinguishing all our lamps. We brought you to the surface as soon as possible, carried you with trouble through the crowd—for there must have been nearly five thousand people on the ground, as the news had spread, and our conversation through the coal had been in every paper in the Union. Intense interest had been excited, and hourly telegrams were sent away from here."

I asked about the superintendent. "He is able to walk around, but has no remembrance of anything which occurred in those three days." "And the mining boss?" "Poor fellow!"—here he pointed to the graveyard, which was in view of my window. "He weighed but 125 pounds when we found him—he must have lost 70 pounds of blood."

I am now ten years older than when this happened, but should I live fifty more the remembrance would be as distinct as it is now of my Three Days Underground.

## A Snake in His Boots.

A few mornings ago, Joe Niles, of North Bennington, pulled on his boot, which he had set out in the woodshed the evening before. He says he "felt something kinder cold and squashy-like about his toes, and couldn't think what the plague had got into his boots," but he went out and milked five or six cows. When he got back to the house his toes kept "tickling" so he couldn't stand it, so he took off his boot, ran in his hand, and pulled out a brown snake two feet long, that he had shoved into the toe of his boot. Joe don't put his boots in the woodshed any more, and sends a ferret down into them every morning to make sure that no unwelcome visitor has crawled in over night. —Troy Press.

## CHRISTMAS FLOWERS.

The snow has been sifting and whirling,  
In feathery flakes through the air,  
Till window and archway and house-top  
Its pristine purity share.

The trees that yesterday lifted  
Their gaunt arms up to the sky,  
Bend under a crowning of brilliants  
A king were too poor to buy.

The birds that so lately made music  
Through woodland and orchard and grove,  
Where blossoms are gay and brighter  
Mid the bowers of sun-land now rove.

The flowers whose proud beauty enriched us,  
Their sweet faces hid long ago,  
And await the winter night coming,  
Asleep down under the snow.

All the glowing and radiant splendor  
Of summer has passed from our gaze,  
And barren and bleak as the mountains,  
Are the somber and comfortless days.

But even the while we are grieving  
Over joys that must fade at their birth,  
There cometh the beautiful story  
Of a Christ-child to gladden the earth.

And we feel that all children are dearer,  
For the babe whose star rose in the East,  
And give thanks for our own precious blossoms  
That brighten each dear Christmas feast.

For no lily or rose of the garden  
Can compare with the faces that glow  
Afresh from the kingdom of heaven,  
Bearing gladness wherever they go.

And a row of fair heads by the fireside  
Are flowers no earth frost can chill,  
Blooming brightly through summer or winter,  
All hearts with their sweetness to thrill.

## Humorous.

VOICES of the night—Cats.

A CHILD'S kingdom—Lapland.

HOW can a pugilist stand up and set-too?

NOOSE paper—A marriage certificate.

OLD Grumpy's Definition.—Perpetua motion—A lady's tongue.

BEWARE of the man with half-shut eyes. He's not dreaming.

WHEN I tell him he hates flattery, he says he does, being then most flattered.

THE brave man wishes to die at his post and be remembered for faithful work.

A TENNESSEE funeral was delayed for half an hour to allow a horse trade. Business before pleasure was the motto.

How dreary seems each hour,  
As it slowly, slowly goes,  
To the man who sits in anguish  
With a nail upon his nose!

WHEN we see a man begging his tobacco, we feel like reminding him of the old adage, that "Beggars must not be chews-ers."

A YOUNG lady asked a bookseller's clerk if he had "Festus." "No," he answered, "but I'm afraid a boil is coming on the back of my neck."

THE Ithaca Journal is not the best authority on sporting matters. It states that the original "home stretch" is the stretch across the maternal knee.

JUST think, if you swear off using tobacco and wearing clothes after the 1st of January, you can save \$5 per week at least, and \$5 per week for 1,000 years is \$260,000!

OF course, a woman doesn't want her plants to freeze, but still one can't blame a man for raising a row when he hops out of bed in the morning and finds a geranium plant in each trowsers leg.

HAIR-DEALERS, who buy in the French provinces the abundant tresses of the countrywomen, pursue a traffic that is something dangerous. Recently, a countryman, whose wife had sold her hair, caught the buyer and shaved his head.

"Now, George, before you go and play, are you quite sure you know the lesson Prof. Borax gave you to learn?" "Oh, yes, mamma." "Well, now, what causes heat without light?" "Pickles!"

He blushed a fiery red;  
Her heart went pit-a-pat;  
She gently hung her head  
And looked down at the mat.  
He trembled in his speech;  
He rose from where he sat,  
And shouted with a screech,  
"You're sitting on my hat!"

WHEN you see a big, pudgy, drop sical-looking fellow, with a flabby, colorless countenance—a fellow who looks as though he had been manufactured out of the curd of an ass' milk, or who reminds you of an exaggerated chestnut worm—you don't feel any more like accepting his opinion as to the "survival of the fittest" than you do like shaking hands with him.—Brooklyn Argus.

A GENTLE, husbandless creature in Illinois writes to a lawyer who advertised that he would provide companions for unmarried persons: "My Dear Mr. —: This is to certify that I am a widow with thirteen children born; have had three husbands, each of which died in peace in his own way. I have a small farm, and would take another husband yet, if I could find a young one; no old, bull-headed sardine need apply—he will not be taken in. Ten dollars will be given to you to produce the man."

A PLEASANT incident is told to us by a clergyman who has just returned from a health trip. He relates how a baggage-man on a far Western railroad was so impelled by force of habit that he began to knock and kick and jam the trunk of an elephant, a menagerie company having the beast on a flat car. The force of habit was also strong, and the heap of blood and bones beside the track demonstrated that for once in a railroad encounter the trunk had the best of it. As above remarked, this incident comes from the lips of a clergyman lately returned from a Western trip taken for his health.

SOME prospectors are prospecting in the Southern States, with a view of finding places for 80,000 English laborers; and if they report favorably, so many helpers will be added to the industrial interests of the South.



## PECK OF TROUBLE.

A College Professor Robbed of Forty Thousand Dollars.

Prof. William G. Peck, of Columbia College, rushed into the Twenty-first precinct station house at noon yesterday, and said that he wanted to see Captain McElwaine immediately, as he had just been robbed of \$40,000. Prof. Peck was very much agitated, and informed Capt. McElwaine that a chest containing family plate worth \$1,000, and certificates of deposit and other securities valued at \$40,000 had been carried out of his residence, No. 126 East Thirty-fifth street, by two young men. Capt. McElwaine proceeded to the Professor's residence to work the case up, and obtained the statement of a colored servant, who said that while sitting in the kitchen window she saw Master Henry Peck, son of the Professor, nineteen years old, come in by the hall door, accompanied by two youths of about the same age. She heard them walking overhead in the parlor, and then heard them apparently go up stairs to young Peck's room. She next heard the hall door open, and saw the two young men carry a chest down the stoop. She went out, saw that they turned down Madison avenue to Thirty-fourth street, and on looking up saw young Peck watching them from the window of his room. On re-entering the house she met young Peck in the hall-way going out, and asked him what chest it was that his friends carried out. He told her to mind her business and he would mind his. This excited the servant's suspicion, and she watched him leave the house and proceed in the same direction as the two young men who carried the chest. She informed another servant of the affair, and the latter on going to the extension-room of studio, behind the parlor, saw that the plate-chest had been stolen. The family were at church, but the servants called Prof. Peck and his father-in-law, Prof. Davis, out of the church and informed them of the affair. Capt. McElwaine ascertained that young Peck was keeping company with a dress-maker, and calling on the young lady, obtained from her a picture of Master Henry Peck. Seven officers were detailed to search the city for him, but shortly before 6 o'clock he returned to his father's house alone. Capt. McElwaine was notified, but on arriving at the house found that Prof. Davis and Prof. Peck were not disposed to take any action in the case or prosecute young Peck. The latter said he knew nothing about the chest and denied everything. While working on the case Capt. McElwaine obtained possession of a list of debts by young Peck. On this list, which amounted in all to \$268, James Oxley figured for \$86, "Seddon's Mouse" was credited with \$55, while "Owney" Geoghegan, "Paddy the Smasher," and other sporting and notorious persons were similarly mentioned. At latest writing Prof. Peck had not recovered his property. The family refused to make any of the details of the case public.—*New York Times*.

## The Mother of Criminals.

In the meeting held yesterday of the State Charities Aid Association, Dr. Harris brought forward some of the most remarkable statistics which have ever been obtained in the science of criminal reform. While reading of the efforts of the Prison Association, the attention of the doctor was called to a county on the Upper Hudson, where there was a remarkable proportion of crime and poverty to the whole population. The county contained but one town and only small villages, with a population of some 40,000; yet the number of paupers in its almshouse was 480, or about 1 in 80, not reckoning a considerable number assisted by out-door relief. This proportion is probably greater than that of London or Paris, but of this we cannot be certain, owing to the defective method everywhere adopted in the statistics of pauperism of enumerating names as persons. It is certain, however, that the proportion of paupers and criminals in the county is alarmingly great. The attention of the doctor was attracted to certain names which everywhere appeared in the criminal and poor-house records of the county, and he was led to follow up the traces of certain families. These again seemed to be connected, and he was induced to search still further the genealogies of these families. The results will remain as permanent and most startling facts in the history of crime and its consequences.

It should be understood by our readers that ordinarily it is extremely difficult to trace the descent of a criminal family. In cities, such families become broken up, and their members are scattered everywhere. In villages, though their lines of descent may be followed, yet the retributive laws of Providence usually carry the effects of crime only "to the third or fourth generation," and then the race comes to an end through physical and moral degeneration, the final members being comparatively idiots, imbeciles, lunatic, and, in some countries, cretins.

It happened, however, in this county, that the physical vigor of the particular family traced, preserved some of its members for their evil destiny, and enabled the investigator to trace them during six generations of wickedness and misery. Some seventy years ago a young girl named "Margaret" was left adrift in one of these villages—it does not appear whether through the crime or misfortune of others. There was no almshouse in the place; but she was a subject of out-door relief, probably receiving occasionally food and clothing from the officials, but never educated, and never kindly sheltered in a home. She became the mother of a long race of criminals and paupers, and her progeny

has cursed the county ever since. The county records show 200 of her descendants who have been criminals. In one single generation of her unhappy line, there were twenty children; of these, three died in infancy, and seventeen survived to maturity. Of the seventeen, nine served in State prisons for high crimes an aggregate term of fifty years; while the others were frequent inmates of jails, penitentiaries and almshouses.

Of the 900 descendants, through six generations, from this unhappy girl who was left on the village streets and abandoned in her childhood, a great number have been idiots, imbeciles, drunkards, lunatics, paupers and prostitutes; but 200 of the more vigorous are on record as criminals. This neglected little child has thus cost the county authorities, in the effects she has transmitted, hundreds of thousands of dollars in the expense and care of criminals and paupers, besides the untold damage she has inflicted on propriety and public morals. When we think of the multitude of wretched beings she has left upon the earth; of the suffering, degradation, ignorance and crime that one child has thus transmitted; of the evil she has caused to thousands of innocent families, and the loss to the community, we can all feebly appreciate the importance to the public of the care and education of a single pauper child.—*New York Times*.

## Rewarding Brave Men.

The New York World says: A gallant deed has just been fitly honored by the War Department, which has presented medals to Sergt. Woodhull, privates Harrington and Roth, and scouts Chapman and Dixon, of Gen. Miles' command. The six men were surprised by one hundred and twenty Indians, who poured a volley upon them, stampeding their horses and wounding every one of their number, one fatally. Digging a shallow trench with their knives in the sandy soil, they held their savage assailants at bay till night time, when the latter withdrew, carrying off some fifteen of their number killed. Several times the soldiers had to use their revolvers to repel the charges of their foes, always reserving one cartridge for the purpose of suicide should they be overpowered. The dying man, though unable to handle a rifle, propped himself upright in the trench lest the knowledge of his being disabled should encourage the Indians. The long fight, too, was made under a chilling rain; that, however, furnished them with water, though they drank mingled with it their own blood. Food they had none. So gallant and chivalrous a resistance merited nothing less than the high praise of Gen. Miles in his dispatches, and the recognition of the War Department just chronicled.

A MATERIAL reduction of rates has recently been made by the Sherman House, Chicago. Its proprietors are determined that it shall continue to be the most popular hotel in Chicago with business men and the traveling public in general, and they are accomplishing their purpose.

In the time of Pope Pelagius II. a plague raged at Rome of so fatal a nature that people seized with it died sneezing and gaping, whence came the custom of saying "God bless you" when a person sneezes, and of Roman Catholics making the sign of the cross upon the mouth when any one gapes.

APPLY THE REMEDY.—It appears that we need no longer be tormented with Liver, Kidney, Bladder, and Glandular Diseases, Mental and Physical Debility, Partial Paralysis, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Morbid Humors of the Blood. Dr. WALKER'S VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS conquers the causes of all of the above irregularities by securing perfect digestion, a proper flow of bile, and a free discharge of all waste matter. It is not a vile, doctored whisky, gotten up to deceive the public and tickle the palate. It is a medicine to the sick stomach, the relaxed nervous system, the weak circulating blood, and the overworked, prostrated brain. An infant may take it, and to children afflicted with worms, and even adults who suffer from this cause, ignorant of the fact—and their numbers are millions—it is the greatest remedy of the age. Take one bottle and you will be satisfied that this is no catch-penny nostrum. 17

THE English Postoffice pays. The receipts for 1873 amounted to \$26,740,000, the expenditure at the same time was \$18,965,000, leaving a surplus of no less than \$7,775,000. There are 42,000 persons employed in the department, of whom many are women, this number including 12,500 Postmasters, 9,000 clerks, and about 20,000 sorters, carriers and messengers.

WILHOFF'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This invaluable and standard family medicine is now a household word, and maintains its reputation unimpaired. It is endorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in the Charity Hospital and other hospitals in New Orleans. Wilhoff's Tonic is thus highly recommended by the leading medical men of the country, and is worthy of such endorsement. WHELOCK, FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WORTHY OF NOTE.—An exchange says there is scarcely a day passes that we do not hear, either from persons coming into our office or in some other way, of the success of Johnson's Anodyne Lincture in the cure of coughs and colds, so prevalent about town just now.

If we can benefit the readers of this paper any by recommending Parsons' Purgative Pills to be the best anti-bilious medicine in the country, we are willing to do so. We have had about as good a chance to know as any one.

ECONOMY, comfort, looks, all combine to make SILVER-TIPPED Shoes indispensable for children. Try them. Never wear through at the toe.

**The Road to Health.**  
Cleanse the stomach, bowels and blood from all the acid, corrupt and offensive accumulations which produce functional derangement, and you remove the cause of most diseases which afflict the human family, and thus save large doctors' bills. The most effectual and reliable remedy for this purpose is found in Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. No cheap wood or paper boxes, but kept fresh and reliable in vials.

High livers, those indulging in ease and pleasure, and those of sedentary habits, can prevent Boils, Carbuncles, Gout, Red Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Constipation, Piles, Drowsiness, Biliousness, and other conditions induced by such habits, by taking from four to six of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets once a week, or better still, one or two each night. They are sold by dealers in medicines.

Most people like to hear of a good thing. We will tell them in confidence that, if they want to be dressed well, they should wear the Warwick Collar. An old adage says that with a nice collar and clean boots a man always looks well dressed. Remember the Warwick.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

**MONEY** made rapidly with Stencil & Key-Check (with a Stamp). Catalogue, samples & full particulars free. S. M. Spencer, 117 Hanover-st., Boston.

**AGENTS WANTED**—Men or Women. \$24 a week or \$100 for sale. The secret free. Write at once to COWEN & CO., 8th St., New York.

**SOMETHING FOR YOU.**—Send stamp and get it. Free to all. Address BUREAU & CO., 75 Nassau street, New York.

**17.50** per day made by our agents selling staple articles used in every family. Address H. H. Miller & Co., 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.

**\$1,000 PER WEEK** CAN BE MADE by any smart man who can keep his business in his New Jersey. Address D. F. HERMAN, Hoboken, New Jersey.

The sales of Dr. N. R. Dodge's German Liver Powders are said to more than equal that of any other family medicine. For sale by all Druggists. Price, per dozen, \$50.00; per gross, \$450.00. Orders may be sent to the South Branch, Ill., Chicago, Ill. This remedy cures Liver Complaint, Swelled Liver, Dropsy, Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness, etc. All complaints arising from deranged liver are relieved at once by this German remedy.

**AROUND THE TEA TABLE.**—A new subscription book, by Rev. T. DeWitt T. Image, author of "Crumba Street Up," &c. Agents wanted. JOHN E. MILLER & CO., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

**ADVERTISERS.** Send 25 cents to GEO. P. ROWE & CO., 41 Park Row, New York, for their Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 300 newspapers and estimates showing cost of advertising.

**\$250** A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first-class. Particulars sent free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

**PROF. SWING,** the eloquent speaker, is publishing an exceedingly interesting story in *The Chicago Alliance* in addition to his sermons and editorials. All who appreciate "good things" cannot afford to miss it. The Alliance is sold at \$2.00 per year. Sample 3 cents. Address ALLIANCE, Chicago.

**ADVERTISERS.** Who desire to reach country readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of THE ENLARGED ADVERTISING LIST. Apply to E. E. PRATT, 79 Jackson-st., Chicago.

**OPIMUM** MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known & sure Remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address DR. J. C. BECK, Cincinnati, O.

**ADVERTISERS.** The American Newspaper Union numbers over 1,000 papers, separated into seven subdivisions. For separate lists and cost of advertising, address S. P. SANBORN, 114 Monroe St., Chicago.

**ENGRAVING, DIE SINKING, SEAL AND STENCIL CUTTING.** S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 115 Franklin St., CHICAGO.

**HOG RINGER.** 15,000,000 Rings. 750,000 Rings Sold. Hardware Dept. Sell Them. Rings \$1.00, 100 Rings \$10.00, all post paid. Address H. W. HILL, Decatur, Ill.

**SENT FREE** A Book exposing the mysteries of WALL-ST. and how any one may operate successfully with a capital of \$50 or \$1000. Complete instructions and illustrations to any address. TURNBIDGE & CO., BARKERS AND BROKERS, 3 Wall Street, New York.

**FREE** Our CATALOGUE For 1875, of FRESH—SEEDS—PURE WESTERN GROWN. Send your name to the largest SEED FARMERS IN THE WEST. GEO. S. HASKELL & CO., Rockford, Ill.

**SEEDS.** My ILLUSTRATED SEED CATALOGUE for 1875 is now ready, and will be mailed, FREE OF CHARGE, to all applicants. English and German edition. Address

**JOHN KERN,** 311 Market Street, St. Louis. State where you saw this advertisement.

**THE BEST in the World.** 11 Gives Universal satisfaction. WASHBURN'S Economy: 40 lbs. more Bread to brl. Flour. SAVES MILK, EGGS, &c. 1 year's savings will buy a cow. NO MORE SOUR BREAD. Whiter, lighter, sweeter, richer. EVERYBODY Praises It. The ladies are all in love with it. SELLS LIKE HOT CAKES. Send at once for Circular to WASHBURN & CO., 176 Duane St., New York.

**WANTED** AGENTS \$10 PER DAY. To sell the HOME SHUTTLESEWING MACHINE. "HIC" \$25. Reader! You can make money selling the "HIC" SHUTTLESEWING machine. If you are EXPERIENCED in the business or not. If you wish to buy a SEWING MACHINE for family use, our circulars will show you how to save money. Address JOHN S. O'NEAL & Co., CHICAGO, ILL.

**SEA-FOAM** THE BEST in the World. 11 Gives Universal satisfaction. WASHBURN'S Economy: 40 lbs. more Bread to brl. Flour. SAVES MILK, EGGS, &c. 1 year's savings will buy a cow. NO MORE SOUR BREAD. Whiter, lighter, sweeter, richer. EVERYBODY Praises It. The ladies are all in love with it. SELLS LIKE HOT CAKES. Send at once for Circular to WASHBURN & CO., 176 Duane St., New York.

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### The Sixteenth Amendment.

That the present system of electing our President and Vice-President is defective in many respects, has been demonstrated on more than one occasion, and which is still worse, may yet lead to serious troubles in the future. Leading minds have presented amendments and substitutes of which we will notice the following two:

Before the late recess of Congress, Senator Wright, in a joint resolution, submitted an amendment to the Constitution, which proposes that the President and Vice President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people and each hold office for six years, and that the President shall be ineligible to re-election; that every male citizen over 21 years and not convicted of infamous crimes shall have a right to vote; that the election for President and Vice President shall be held at the same time, and a majority of all votes cast shall elect, but, if no one receives a majority, another election shall be ordered, at which only the two receiving the largest number of votes at the previous voting shall be voted for, and that the election returns shall be canvassed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the certificate issued by that tribunal.

The other, is the plan proposed by Senator Morton, at the last session of Congress, and upon which it is expected, action will be taken soon after the recess. It was reported by Senator Morton, as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and is in brief, this: Each State is to be divided into as many electoral districts as it has Representatives in Congress. The vote of each district would be certified to the proper authorities, and would be counted as one vote for the Presidential candidate who received a majority of the ballots cast in that district. The candidate carrying a majority of the aggregate vote of any State is to be credited with the two votes from the State at large as represented by its Senators. The candidate who has a majority or a plurality of all the Presidential votes is to be President. The Vice-President is to be elected in the same way. The electoral districts are to be formed by the Legislatures of the respective States, but Congress is to have power to rearrange the districts, if it wishes, and to establish tribunals for the decision of contested elections.

One of the principal defects in the present system is, that the minority, however large, is deprived of its just weight, and indeed of any weight. If the total vote of the state of New York, footing up 700,000, shows a bare majority of a hundred or two votes for one party, the Presidential nominee of that party will receive the 33 electoral votes of the State. A minority that needed only 200 or 2,000 votes more to give its party nominee these 33 electoral votes can now give him none. Here is a change of 66 electoral votes depending, perhaps, upon 66 individual votes in a corrupt ward of New York City. Then, again, when no candidate receives an absolute majority of all the electoral votes, the choice devolves upon the House, which must vote on the three highest candidates. The delegation from each State casts one vote. This makes Nevada equal to New York, and Delaware equal to Illinois. If a delegation is equally divided, its State loses her vote. There is endless opportunity for wire-pulling, bargaining, and corruption. In 1800, when Jefferson and Burr had a tie vote, the struggle in Congress shook the whole country. In the session of 1823-9, the House elected John Quincy Adams over Jackson at a great cost of strife and bad blood, which lasted a whole generation. That quarrel cost Henry Clay the Presidency. Enough people believed the story of his having corruptly coalesced with Adams to defeat him whenever he ran.

The plan of electing the President by a direct popular vote, as proposed in Senator Wright's resolutions, would open the door to frauds innumerable. The votes of many of the frontier and the back-country districts would be held back until those of the more accessible communities had been announced, and would then be doctored to meet the exigencies of the case. The fraudulent votes of one large city might change the election. Other objections can be urged, and among them, that this method would deprive the small States of the exaggerated power they obtain by their two Senatorial votes, and no amendment can be carried without the concurrence of some of the small States, and none of them will favor this. Senator Morton's plan would obviate this and other evils. The minority party in a State would have its just weight, as it does now. In the election of Congressmen, fraud would have only local effect, and corruptionists could change only two or three of the electoral votes of any city instead of all the electoral votes of the State. A contested election in any district would be speedily passed upon by competent tribunals appointed for the purpose.

"Both political parties," says the Chicago Tribune, in commenting upon this subject, "are equally interested in this reform. If corruption in New York City threatens to wrest supremacy from the Republicans, corruption in Philadelphia threatens to counterbalance it. Neither party can afford to win by fraud. The tremendous struggle of 1876 must be

fought fairly, or a civil war such as the world has never seen,—a war, not of States with States, but of State, county, city, township, ward, and individual against individual, ward, township, city, county, and State,—may come. Our first century is to end with a political crisis. We shall be wise if we take care that the shock of conflict shall not be too great. The obvious perils of the present plan of meeting the crisis should be promptly removed. Senator Morton's proposed amendment seems to be a panacea, and we trust that Congress will give the State Legislatures the chance to ratify or reject it, before we enter upon the next Presidential election."

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF OTTAWA.—ss. At a session of the Probate Court of the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Jan H. Huls, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Anneus J. H'lebrands, Administrator of said estate, representing that said estate is fully administered, and praying that a day may be appointed by this court, for the hearing and examination of his final account, that the same may be allowed, the residue of said estate assigned the heirs at law, and be discharged from further trust as such administrator.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Wednesday the third day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of the said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, That said petitioners give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of the order to be published in the "HOLLAND CITY NEWS," a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy. (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF OTTAWA.—ss. At a session of the Probate Court of the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Lambert J. Van Die, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Francina B. Wakker, late widow of said deceased, praying among other things for the Probate of an Instrument in writing filed in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of Lambert J. Van Die, deceased, and that administration thereof may be granted to the person named therein as Executor.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Wednesday, the twentieth day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of the said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, That said petitioners give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "HOLLAND CITY NEWS," a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy. (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

### Mortgage Sale.

Whereas default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the nineteenth (19) day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (1872), made and executed by Arend Cloetingh and Trijntje, his wife, of the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, parties of the first part, Charles Scott of the same place party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the Twentieth (20) day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (A. D. 1872) at one o'clock P. M. of said day, in Liber "T" of Mortgages, on page five hundred and fifteen (515); And whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said Mortgage, the sum of two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eighteen cents (\$259.18); And no suit or proceedings either in law or in equity having been commenced to recover the same or any part thereof: Now therefore notice is hereby given that on Monday the fifteenth (15) day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (A. D. 1875), at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County, there will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, the premises described in said Mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and payable on said Mortgage, with interest thereon, and all the legal costs and charges of such sale and also an Attorney fee of twenty (20) dollars as provided for in said Mortgage. In case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same. The following is the description of the lands and premises, situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, as appears in said Mortgage, to-wit: The South half of Lot numbered Two (2), in Block numbered Sixty-Six (66), in said City of Holland, according to the recorded map of the same.

Dated: HOLLAND, November 10th, A. D. 1874. CHARLES SCOTT, Mortgagee. HOWARD & McBRIDE, Att'ys for Mortgagee.

### Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, which was made and executed by Arend Cloetingh, and Trijntje Cloetingh his wife, of the City of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, to Arthur W. Currier and Theodore C. Putnam of the City of Grand Rapids, Kent County, State of Michigan, parties of the second part, on the twenty-second (22) day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three (A. D. 1873), which was recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa in the State of Michigan, on the seventh (7th) day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three (A. D. 1873), at 8 o'clock A. M., on pages 624, 625, and 626, of Liber "S" of Mortgages, in said office, by which default the power of sale contained in said Mortgage has become operative, and on which mortgage there is now claimed to be due the sum of Three hundred and twenty-two dollars and ninety cents (\$322.90) of principal and interest, together with an Attorney's fee of thirty dollars (\$30) as in said Mortgage stipulated and agreed for foreclosing said Mortgage, and the costs and charges of said foreclosure and sale, as also provided in said Mortgage; and no suit or proceedings, either in law or in equity, having been commenced for the foreclosure of said Mortgage, or the collection of the debt secured thereby, or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said Mortgage contained, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said Mortgage on the eleventh (11) day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (A. D. 1875), at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court for this said County of Ottawa is holden, which said lands and premises are described as follows, viz:—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Holland, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, more particularly known and described as follows, to-wit:—The South half (½) of lot number Two (2) in Block numbered sixty-six (66), in the City of Holland formerly known as the village of Holland, according to the recorded map of said city.

Dated the 17th day of October, A. D. 1874. ARTHUR W. CURRIER and THEODORE C. PUTNAM, Mortgagees. H. D. POST, Attorney for Mortgagees.

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Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation,

Inflammation or Ulceration of the

**BLADDER & KIDNEYS,**

SPERMATORRHEA,

Leucorrhoea or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate

Gland, Stone in the Bladder,

Coliculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit and Mucus

or Milky Discharges.

**KEARNEY'S**

**EXTRACT BUCHU**

Permanently Cures all Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, AND DROPSICAL

SWELLINGS,

Existing in Men, Women and Children,

**NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE!**

Prof. Steel says: "One bottle of Kearney's Fluid Extract Buchu is worth more than all other Buchus combined."

Price, One Dollar per bottle, or Six bottles for Five Dollars.

Depot, 104 Duane St., New York.

A Physician in attendance to answer correspondence and give advice gratis.

Send stamp for Pamphlets, free. 121-172

—TO THE—

**Nervous & Debilitated**

OF BOTH SEXES.

No Charge for Advice and Consultation.

Dr. J. B. DYOTT, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs, (which he has made an especial study) either in male or female, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. A practice of 30 years enables him to treat diseases with success. Cures guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letter describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to prepay postage.

Send for the Guide to Health. Price 10c. J. B. DYOTT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, 104 Duane St., N. Y.



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JEWELERS.

Watches, Silver Ware,

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Jewelry, Pocket-Knives.

These goods will be sold at the lowest possible Price. Every Article Warranted to be just as Represented.

Watches, clocks and Jewelry Repaired in the best manner.

HOLLAND, Mich., December 1, 1874.

For a good bargain go to the Store of

**JOHN ROOST & SON,**

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, Boots & Shoes,

Yankee Notions, Hats & Caps, FLOUR AND FEED.

The highest price paid for

**BUTTER AND EGGS,**

in Trade or in Cash.

**REFRESHMENTS!**

I have opened in the old Lawrence place, opposite the Post Office, on Eighth Street.

**A RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON.**

And I hereby inform the public that a ready lunch will be served at any time of the day, without the least delay.

**CHOICE LIQUORS & CIGARS.**

Farmers coming to town, will find this a comfortable and pleasant resort.

F. CONVERSE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 4, 1874.

**Meat Market,**

—OF—

**Jacob Kuite.**

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

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874.

JACOB KUIE.

46-2a-1f

### BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

**BOOTS, SHOES,**

**RUBBERS, ETC.**

A Very large stock on hand.

8th Street, . . . HOLLAND, MICH.

46-3-1y

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**Planing Mill.**

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery,

Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

**Or Re-Sawing Done.**

WE HAVE A STEAM

**DRY KILN,**

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER

WE SHALL MAKE A

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DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

46-34-c.

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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 Skeins always on hand.

Warranted Seat-Springs of any shape or style.

I USE NOTHING BUT

**THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.**

My Spokes and Hubs are manufactured from

Second Growth Eastern Timber.

**All Work Warranted.**

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

**Horse Shoeing a Speciality.**

Thanking my old customers for past favors, I solicit a call from them, and as many new ones as want anything in my line.

47-4-cl-ly

J. FLIEMAN.

**J. E. HIGGINS,**

DEALER IN

**All Kinds of Grain & Produce,**

**MILL FEED, CORN, &c.**

All orders promptly attended to.

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45-2a-1y