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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. II.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1874.

NO. 49.

The City of Holland.

Was located in the Fall of 1848, being selected as the rendezvous of a powerful immigration, from the Netherlands, under the leadership of Rev. A. C. VAN RAABT, D. D., and others. The motives governing this selection at that time, have been amply justified by the facts as they are this day presented to the world; not by the growth of our City alone, but by the steady and irrefragable development of this entire Colony, of which HOLLAND CITY is the "Commercial Centre."

The various attractions offered for Lake and River Navigation, Fisheries, Manufacturing, Commerce, Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., were keenly perceived by this people; and although but partly developed, have already rewarded the industry and frugality of the early pioneers. All this was followed up by the privileges connected with Common School, Academic and College Education.

HOLLAND CITY was incorporated in 1867; contains a population of about 3,000 inhabitants; is situated on the beautiful shores of Black Lake, six miles from Lake Michigan; has three Rail Roads, and a good harbor. It is backed by a very fine agricultural district, North, East and South, varying in extent from ten to fifteen miles, and of which Holland City is the "Natural Market."

The place was nearly entirely destroyed by the memorable fires of 1871; and its re-building is marked by that same tenacity, improved by American experience, which has characterized its first history.

The *Holland City News*, is the only English paper published in this City and surroundings, and is circulated among a population of 18,000 inhabitants. As such it is a most excellent medium to advertise, to which fact we respectfully call the attention of the business men of this and surrounding places; our rates are fair, and will not be deviated from.

A more detailed statement of the business of this place, as represented by its leading men, will be found in the following Directory.

We have taken pains to have them all duly represented:

Business Directory.

Agencies.

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

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

Attorneys.

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

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

Bakers.

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

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Books and Stationery.

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

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

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

Boots and Shoes.

ELFERDINK & WESTERHOF, 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.

SPRIETMA & SON, Dealers in and Manufacturers of all kinds of Boots and Shoes; 8th St.

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

VENNEMA, A., Dealer in Furniture and Carpets; also Wall Paper, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtains, &c. Wagonshop in rear of Store; 8th St.

Hardware.

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

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

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

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

Hotels.

ETNA HOUSE, F. ZALMAN, Proprietor. First Hotel built after the "Fire"; barn in connection with the Hotel. Eighth Street.

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

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

Publishers.

BENJAMINE, Wm., Publisher of the *Holland City News*; all kinds of printing done neatly, and at low figures; Eighth street.

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

Manufacturers, Etc.

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

PAULES, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of *Flugger 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.

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.

Merchants and Dealers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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*.

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

Painters.

HOEK, J. C., House, Sign and Carriage Painter; Shop, over Gunst & Baert's Wagonshop, River Street.

WEYMAR & KRUIDENIER, House & Carriage Painters; shop over Vaarwerk's Grocery Store, First Ward, Eighth Street.

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

Saddlers.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

ALBERTS, J., Jeweler and Watchmaker. The oldest establishment in the city; Eighth Street.

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

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

Aggregate of Census Returns.

The following are the aggregate returns of the last Census, of the United States:

Acres, improved,	188,806,761
Acres, woodland,	188,808,121
Acres, unimproved,	59,366,635
Cash value of farms,	\$9,261,775,121
Cash value of agricultural implements,	\$386,886,871
Wages paid,	\$310,068,478
Farm products,	\$2,445,602,379
Value of live stock,	\$1,384,271,714
Wheat, bushels,	267,730,981
Rye, bushels,	17,000,000
Indian Corn, bushels,	780,968,204
Oats, bushels,	29,761,265
Buckwheat, bushels,	9,231,682
Rice, pounds,	73,635,021
Tobacco, pounds,	262,729,540
Cotton, bales,	3,999,791
Wool, pounds,	102,063,284
Potatoes, bushels,	143,230,000
Sweet potatoes, bushels,	21,634,000
Wine, gallons,	3,096,000
Cheese, pounds,	53,492,000
Butter, pounds,	514,002,460
Milk, gallons,	236,500,000
Hay, tons,	27,416,000
Hops, pounds,	28,456,669
Sugar (cane), pounds,	87,043,000
Sugar (maple), pounds,	28,443,000
Molasses (cane), gallons,	6,600,000
Molasses (sorghum), gallons,	16,041,000

The Lumber Product of Michigan, for the Year 1874.

The manufacturing season of 1873 opened with a larger stock of logs in the State than had been "banked" in any previous winter. Of course a large portion of the amount, the total of which reached 8,100,000,000 feet was held over from 1872. Prices realized upon lumber shipped from the lake ports of Western Michigan were exceedingly low. The system of assorting and seasoning lumber, must receive general adoption in this vicinity sooner or later, even if one or two more disastrous seasons are required to force the truth of this assertion upon the minds of our operators. Throughout the entire shipping season Chicago prices were at a ruinous figure, a consignment to that market being almost equivalent to a sale at auction.

We give herewith a statement of the amount manufactured at different points in Western Michigan:

MANISTEE.	
Total lumber cut,	183,245,071
Logs on hand,	130,000,000
Lumber on hand,	15,000,000
Estimate of this winter's cut,	100,000,000
MUSKOGON.	
Total lumber cut,	326,688,825
Estimate of logs and lumber on hand,	150,000,000
GRAND HAVEN, SPRING LAKE AND VICINITY.	
Total lumber cut,	117,535,000
Lath,	12,530,000
Pickets,	1,400,000
Shingles,	82,561,500
Logs on hand,	50,000,000
Lumber on hand,	26,900,000
Estimate of this winter's cut,	77,000,000
GRAND RAPIDS.	
Total lumber cut,	68,696,387
Lumber on hand,	6,000,000
Logs on hand,	10,000,000
Lath,	19,000,000
Shingles,	18,000,000
Estimate of this winter's cut,	50,000,000

Although detailed statements from other portions of the State have not been obtained definitely, the pie cut of Michigan for 1873 may be safely approximated at 2,350,000,000 feet. As to the amount being carried over, in lumber and logs, we feel perfectly safe in assuming that in the entire State it will reach 1,750,000,000 feet. That the Saginaw district will carry over at least 650,000,000 feet of lumber and logs, is not at all a hazardous presumption.

Now if but one third, the usual stock of logs be banked the present winter, what will the result be? Simply that the year 1874 will witness a larger amount of pine lumber put upon the market from the State of Michigan than has ever before been done. We call attention to these facts not with a view of casting a depressing influence upon the trade or because we desire to show its most gloomy features, but that the damage the market must receive from such an immense over-stock, following upon the wake of a great financial depression may be seen, and that such as choose may heed the warning.—*Michigan Lumberman*.

The Limits of Government.

"If," said a brilliant French writer, who antagonized the Socialist movement, "you make the law for all citizens a palladium of liberty and property; if it is only the organization of the individual law of self-defense; you will establish upon the foundation of justice a government, rational, simple, economical, comprehended by all, loved by all, useful to all, supported by all, intrusted with a responsibility perfectly defined and carefully restricted, and endowed with imperishable strength. If, on the other hand, in the interests of individuals or classes, you make the law an instrument of spoliation, every one will wish to make laws, and to make them to his own advantage. There will be a riotous crowd at the doors of the legislative halls; there will be a bitter conflict within; minds will be in anarchy; morals will be shipwrecked; there will be violence in party organs, heated elections, recriminations, jealousies, inextinguishable hates, the public forces placed at the service of rapacity instead of its repression, the Government responsible for everything, and bending under the burden of its responsibilities, political convulsions, revolutions without end, ruins over which all the forms of Socialism and Communism attempt to establish themselves,—these are the evils which necessarily flow from such perversion of law."

A Chicago court the other day annulled a fraudulent divorce, and the lawyers in the case are to show cause why their names shall not be stricken from the rolls.

Mrs. Lincoln's Picture of Mr. Lincoln.

The rather unseemly squabble which has been going on of late, relative to Mr. Lincoln's religious belief, has had at least one good result. It has brought to life a verbal statement which Mrs. Lincoln made a long time ago to Mr. Herndon, and by him committed to writing, and which gives in a very few words a clear insight into her husband's character. We reproduce the following paragraph:

"I could tell when Mr. Lincoln had decided anything. He was cheerful at first; then he pressed or compressed his lips tightly, firmly, one against the other. When these things showed themselves to me, I fashioned myself accordingly, and so did all others around him have to do sooner or later, and they would find it out. When we first went to Washington many persons thought that Mr. Lincoln was weak, but he rose grandly with the circumstances of the case, and men soon learned that he was above them all. I never saw a man's mind develop itself so finely,—his manners got quite polished. He would say to me, when I talked to him about those who did him evil, 'Do good to those who hate you, and turn their ill-will to friendship.' Sometimes in Washington, being worn down, he spoke crabbedly to men, harshly so, and yet it seemed the people understood the conditions around him and forgave."

The biography of Mr. Lincoln has yet to be written. It is not the time yet to estimate the real value of his services to the country, or to fix his place as a statesman. The passions engendered in the War of the Rebellion, and the political strifes coincident with it, have not yet entirely cooled, and the material is not complete for analyzing his character, and for comparing him with other statesmen and Presidents. But the material for the personal history of Mr. Lincoln, his life in his family, his personal relations to the world his natural attributes of character—the Mr. Lincoln outside of politics—are as complete in this brief memoranda of Mrs. Lincoln's conversation as if they were volumes in length.

Moreover this little sketch is calculated to give the public an improved view of Mrs. Lincoln as well as of her husband.—*Chicago Tribune*.

The Nabobs.

The three richest men in America are William B. Astor, A. T. Stewart and Commodore Vanderbilt—all residents of New York city. Astor's wealth is mainly in real estate and its revenues; Vanderbilt's is mainly in railroad stocks and their dividends; Stewart's is in goods, houses, stores, factories, lands and stocks. The aggregate wealth of each one of them, supposed to be somewhere between seventy-five and a hundred millions, looks rather heavy. Nobody knows exactly; they couldn't tell themselves within a million or two. Astor lives unostentatiously; Vanderbilt lives in a three story brick house on a third class street; and Stewart lives in a marble palace on Fifth avenue, more magnificent than any other residence on the American continent, and equaled by but few in any of the great cities of Europe; Astor and Vanderbilt are New Yorkers by birth; Stewart is a native of the north of Ireland; Astor has heirs to his estates; Vanderbilt has children to whom he can leave his fortune; but Stewart is childless.

Astor's public benefactions are confined to something like a couple of hundred thousand dollars, which he gave to the Astor library, and the two golden candlesticks, nine feet high, which he recently gave to the Trinity church. Vanderbilt has never made any public benefactions, excepting a steamship to the Government during the war, till very recently, when he gave a million dollars for educational purposes—one-half of this sum to found a university in Tennessee, and the other half to another educational institution.

Stewart has always had the reputation of being very close-fisted; but he must be credited with his million dollar "Home for Women," which will be completed next year. Astor is a rigorous Episcopalian; Vanderbilt is an independent Methodist; and Stewart is said to be inclined to think for himself. Stewart is a scholarly man; Vanderbilt is not. Astor is an accomplished man of the world.—*Cin. Com.*

MARK TWAIN was a guest at the St Andrew's dinner in London last November, and made a speech that would induce any one to suppose that Mr. Clemens was fast relapsing into idiocy, if some people did not seem to consider it witty.

The Ultramontane Conflict.

The dispatches from Europe relative to the conflict between Church and State in Germany, have failed to convey an appreciative idea of the important events which are almost daily transpiring; or of the real magnitude of the conflict between Bismarck and the Ultramontane authorities. The mails, however, supply this deficiency and present a series of facts which not only indicate the gravity of the situation, but will also create an intense eagerness upon the part of those who are conversant with the matters in dispute to know the final outcome. Posen, the headquarters of the refractory Archbishop Ledochowski, it is stated will be placed in a state of siege, as the Polish residents are in a condition of frenzy, bordering upon revolution, owing to the disaffection caused by the proceedings against ecclesiastics. Meantime, the German government is fairly raining down condemnations upon the Ultramontanes, as might well be expected by any one who has carefully read the defiant reply of Emperor William to the Pope. Archbishop Ledochowski has incurred a fresh penalty of 7,000 thalers or five years' imprisonment. The Bishop of Treves has been fined 3,600 thalers for the appointment of eighteen priests. The Bishop of Paderborn has incurred fines to the amount of 2,500 thalers. None of these prelates will pay their fines, and they continue to commit the objectionable practices which the Government has forbidden, regardless of penalties and supported by the priests and the people. Archbishop Ledochowski himself, who seems to be one of the principal and most influential offenders, has been fined before, and, refusing to pay the fine, had all his household property sold to satisfy the penalty. There are as yet no signs of submission on the part of the refractory prelates, and the fact of the Emperor's indisposition, which may induce his death at any moment, will probably encourage them to hold out in their opposition until they receive help from outside. If it should happen that they receive outside encouragement and assistance and the German Government adheres to its policy, then the religious war on the Continent predicted the other day by Disraeli, and before him by the Chevalier Bunsen may yet be an appalling fact.

The Government, however, is wantonly depriving itself of a most valuable ally. Its treatment of the press grows worse and worse. It punishes it not only for making adverse comments, but for publishing unpleasant news. As it is impossible to know beforehand exactly what Bismarck wishes the people to hear or not to hear, an editor has a very active perception of how Damocles used to feel. A luckless man in Koenigsberg published a dispatch of Earl Russell, and got three months in prison as a reward for his enterprise. When the Pope wrote to the Emperor, the *Staats-Anzeiger*, Prussia's official gazette, published the letter in full. It was extensively copied and no punishment followed. Naturally enough, when the Pope wrote in the same strain to Archbishop Ledochowski, this letter was printed by very many journals, but they were all forthwith confiscated.—*Exchange*.

BEFORE surrendering their functions the Castelar Government of Spain sent to President Grant, as a present, a finely-finished sword, a superb blade of Toledo workmanship. On one side is a list of the battles in which General Grant fought during the rebellion, and on the other the words "Let us have peace." The sword has an elaborately-carved basket-hilt and a plain polished steel scabbard. Under the Constitution, the President cannot accept the offering without permission from Congress. It is probable that an act will be passed making him its lawful possessor.

Vice-President Wilson, who was present at one of the sessions of the National Woman-suffrage Association, at Washington, last week, being called upon for a speech, spoke as follows: "I wish simply to say that I am under imperative orders to make no speeches on any subject. I will add however, that twenty years ago I came to the conclusion that my wife, my mother, and my sisters, were as much entitled to the right of suffrage as myself, and I have not changed my mind since."

A New Jersey iron mill is making steel direct from pig iron, at a cost below that of English steel of the same quality, in this market.

For billious complaint, says Mr. Quilp, try greenbacks.

It's high time for peach blossoms, early potatoes and things.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

A FIRE broke out in a building in Sixtieth street, New York, a few days ago, and so rapidly did the flames spread that the inmates were unable to escape. Mr. Stiner, a well-known merchant, his wife and daughter were burned to death. Ex-Senator Graham, of New York city, who embezzled the funds of the Walkill National Bank, of which he was President, has been sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary. The unfortunate Spanish iron-clad *Araspeles* is again in trouble. While attempting to leave the Brooklyn navy-yard, the other day, she went ashore at the foot of Bridge street, where she is likely to remain for some time.

The police authorities of New York city have issued an order forbidding any sacred or other musical concerts on Sunday.

The strike in the Pennsylvania coal fields has been fully inaugurated, and extends throughout the anthracite regions. The miners have passed stringent resolutions calculated to deter any of their weak-kneed fellows from returning to work at the companies' terms. They will undoubtedly make a stubborn and protracted resistance to any reduction. The mine-owners have announced their ultimatum, and having done so, are holding no further communication with the miners. They have closed their mines, and declare that they will not be reopened until the men agree to work at the reduced schedule of rates. Thus the matter stands, and seems likely to stand for weeks, if not months, to come.

The knitting mill of H. E. Bradford, at Bennington, Vt., was burned on the 20th of January, the fire being caused by the leakage of a gasoline pipe. The gas ignited from a boiler fire, and, exploding, demolished the adjoining sewing-room. Nine women at work there were instantly killed or burned to death in the fire which followed, and many others were injured, some shockingly.

The West.

A DOZEN business blocks were destroyed by fire at Alton, Ill., on the 14th inst., involving a loss of \$100,000. A shooting affray occurred at Anderson, Ind., the other day, between Col. Thomas N. Stillwell and John E. Corwin, in which the former was shot through the head and instantly killed by Corwin. Stillwell was Minister to Venezuela under President Johnson's Administration.

ELISHA COWLES, the Iowa postal robber (whose wife is a sister of Schuyler Colfax), has been taken to Omaha for trial. The contest for the location of the next Iowa State Fair, has resulted in a victory for Keokuk. The printers of Omaha are on a strike against a reduction of wages, and have started a co-operative daily paper of their own. Mr. James McGinnis and a daughter, an estimable young lady, were burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, at St. Joseph, Mo., a few days ago. Mrs. McGinnis, a son aged 18, and an infant daughter, were so seriously injured that their recovery is doubtful.

A DEPUTY of the Iowa State Grange, who has recently visited the destitute farmers of Lyon, Osceola and O'Brien counties, reports 1,000 families in need of succor, and thinks that 500 of them must depend on charity for support till spring.

SOME time ago a man named Bob Turner was arrested in Grant county, Wis., charged with murdering his brother. He was suspected at the time that Turner had committed other murders. Recently he has made a full confession, which more than confirms these suspicions, and stamps him as one of the most atrocious wretches unhung. He delights to talk of the many persons he has killed. He gloats over the skill with which he has concealed their bodies, and declares nobody can find them but himself, and that if they were got together there would be nearly forty of them. He says that his mission on earth was to kill off the people, as there were altogether too many people crowding into this country, and exhibits a savage satisfaction in recounting his bloody exploits.

THE jewelry store of Dueshne & Co., in Cincinnati, was robbed, a few days ago, of \$7,000 worth of diamonds. A dispatch from Duluth, Minn., says the Indians at Vermilion Lake are dying of starvation. They have eaten six children and one man. The scarcity of game and failure of the rice crop is the cause. Ex-Senator Doolittle is President of the University of Chicago.

JOHN T. HANFORD, the defaulting Revenue Collector, who fled to Canada some months ago, has returned to his home at El Paso, Ill. The Central Union Depot, at the foot of Lake street, Chicago, has been burned. Loss, \$100,000.

The South.

THE Georgia Legislature met on the 15th inst. The Governor, in his message, takes a cheerful view of public affairs. The State debt is \$8,000,000, and the estimated value of taxable property \$250,000,000.

A STAGE-COACH containing fourteen passengers was recently attacked by a band of highwaymen near Hot Springs, Ark., who took possession of the mail-bags and relieved the passengers of money and valuables to the amount of \$2,000.

CHANG and Eng, the celebrated Siamese twins, died suddenly at their home in Surrey county, N. C., on Jan. 17. Chang was partially paralyzed last fall, since which time he has been fretful, very much debilitated, and strongly addicted to drinking liquor as a means of alleviating his sufferings. He had been quite feeble for several days, so much so as to confine the brothers to their bed. On Friday night, the 16th, Chang became worse, and expired suddenly about 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 17th. Eng became so terribly shocked that he raved wildly for a while. This attack was followed by what seemed to be a deadly stupor, and in two hours from the death of Chang, Eng breathed his last. They were 63 years old.

Washington.

THE following is the message of the President withdrawing the nomination of Caleb Cushing:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 14, 1874.
"To the Senate of the United States:
"Since the nomination of Caleb Cushing, of Virginia, to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, information has reached me which induces me to withdraw his nomination for the highest judicial office in the Government. 'U. S. GRANT.'"

THE Mexican war veterans had a reunion at the capital last week. Gen. Negley delivered an oration, and Gen. Albert Pike recited a poem.

THERE are but \$17,000,000 of the legal ten-

der reserve in the Treasury. President Grant says that when his term is expired he will go to Europe with his family, to remain abroad until the residence he contemplates building in Washington is completed and ready for occupancy. So says a Washington telegram. The Associate Justices of the Supreme Court have united in a letter to the President, stating that, in case it was decided to promote a Chief-Justice from the Bench, no jealousy would result, whoever should be chosen.

THE President, on the 19th inst., sent to the Senate the name of Morrison B. Waite, of Ohio, for Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Waite will be remembered as one of the counsel of the United States before the Geneva Tribunal. He is now President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention. He is 58 years old, is a man of fine physical presence, and is reputed to be a fine scholar and a good lawyer. The legal-land reserve has been reduced from \$44,000,000 to \$17,000,000. The Court of Inquiry into the sinking of the *Virginia*, has found that "it was unavoidable under the circumstances." A majority of the Ways and Means Committee is opposed to Mr. Dawes' bill providing for a new loan of \$20,000,000 at a low rate of interest.

MR. McCRAE's bill for the appointment of a Government Board of Railroad Commissioners, and for the prohibition of unreasonable charges by Inter-State railroads, has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Railroads and Canals. The committee make a long argument to establish the constitutionality and expediency of such legislation. Congress is distinctly granted power to regulate commerce between the States, and that, the committee argue, with a great deal of chicanery, covers the ground. Congress has the same power over Inter-State railway traffic that individual States have over their internal traffic. The regulation of Inter-State railroads by the several States is impossible. There must be a national regulation or none. The question, as they put it, is, whether these corporations shall be controlled by the Federal Government or left unbridled. The question of the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to draw on the \$44,000,000 reserve has been dismissed by the Committee on Ways and Means, who have agreed to present the subject to the House and have it settled there.

Foreign.

SPANISH items: The Madrid Government announces that order has been restored in that city. A portion of the force engaged in the siege of Cartagena has marched against the Carlists. The Government forces, on occupying Cartagena, found the fortifications and all the buildings badly damaged by the bombardment. The members of the Junta surrendered the iron-clad *Nunanca* to the French authorities at Mers el Kebir, and the tri-color now floats at her masthead. The condition of the forts around Cartagena confirms the suspicion of treachery, and provisions were found to be fairly plentiful in the town. The returns from all parts of the German Empire show definitely that 100 Ultramontanes and 230 Ministerial Liberals have been elected to the Reichstag.

A MEETING of the Deputies, constituting a majority of the late Spanish Cortes, has been held at Madrid, and a vote of confidence in Senor Castelar adopted. The London Times' correspondent at Cartagena reports that a tumult of the people, who were convinced of the treachery of the leaders, precipitated the surrender. It is understood that the French Government will deliver to Spain, under the extradition treaty, those of the Cartagena refugees now in Algeria who are accused of piracy and other civil crimes. The Chinese Government has very sensibly come to the conclusion to make no treaty with the new Peruvian Minister until his Government shall have released and sent back every coolie held in servitude there, and pledged itself to discontinue coolie importations in the future.

THE British steamship *Wallachia* was recently burned off the coast of Spain. Hawkins, counsel for the prosecution in the Tichborne case, was mobbed by the friends of the claimant as he was leaving court, the other day, and was only saved from serious violence by the interposition of the police.

THE ship *Minnehaha*, from Callao for Dublin, has been lost off the Sicily Islands. Ten of the crew were drowned. There is again talk at Washington over a prospective change in the head of the Treasury Department. Thirty-three workmen were killed at Toquella, Spain, a few days ago, by the falling of a railway viaduct.

It is announced that persons passing between France and Italy no longer need passports.

NINETEEN persons were recently drowned by the sinking of a steamer in the port of Basil, Corsica. The famine in Bengal is assuming an increased importance and engaging the earnest attention of the leading men in financial and commercial circles. At London, there seems to be no doubt that England will be called upon for large quantities of food to feed her famine-stricken population in India. A report has reached London that the King of Ashantee has sued for peace.

Political.

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

It is announced from Washington that the

resignation of Judge Durell, of Louisiana, will not be accepted in the face of his impeachment, but that he will be required to prove his innocence of the charges preferred against him or be degraded from the position he holds. The Wisconsin Legislature met Jan. 14th. In the Senate the Republicans elected their officers by a majority of one, while in the House the Reformers elected Gabriel Bouck Speaker by a vote of 53 to 33.

THE Kansas Farmers' Co-operative Association, at Topeka, have unanimously resolved that they will act in politics hereafter independently of existing parties. The newly-elected State officers have been inaugurated in Texas without any opposition from Gov. Davis.

WILLIAM PINCKNEY WHITE (Democrat) has been elected United States Senator from Maryland.

Gov. DAVIS, of Texas, has twice asked President Grant to help him hold the gubernatorial chair, and has twice been refused. To his last appeal the President has replied, through Attorney-General Williams, that he has already held the office longer than the law allows, and that his right to stay still longer is at least so doubtful that no Federal troops will be put at his disposal, as he requests.

THE newly-elected officials in Texas have gained full possession of the State Government. The political disturbance in Mississippi has been settled by the Supreme Court of the State, which holds the last election legal and constitutional. This puts Ames in the chair as Governor.

The Grange.

THERE are 350 subordinate granges in Wisconsin, with an average membership of 45 persons—being about one-tenth of the number of farmers in the State.

General.

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

THE strike of the miners in Pennsylvania has assumed a new aspect. A portion of the workmen have not only refused to accept the reduction of wages proposed by their employers, but have entered a counter demand for an increase of ten per cent. over the schedule of 1873, and are disposed to insist upon their demand.

MR. W. C. FLAGG, President of the Illinois Farmers' Association, delivered an elaborate address before the National Cheap Transportation Convention, at Washington, in the course of which he gave his solution of the transportation problem. His plan, in brief, is to build eight grand trunk railway lines, connecting the North, West, South, and East. He thinks they could be built for \$25,000 per mile, which would be about \$25,000,000 for each road, or \$200,000,000 for the whole—about \$7,000,000 on the average, for each State through which they run, or an assessment of \$6.50 per acre on each acre of land within three miles of a line, or two-thirds of 1 per cent. on the total wealth of the country, which is less than one-half the annual railroad charges of the country. A Washington dispatch says the House Committee on Railroads and Canals have agreed upon McCray's bill to regulate commerce by railroad among the several States, and will report it to the House at the first opportunity, together with a report on the subject of the bill, which Mr. McCray is now preparing. The National Crop Reporter of the 16th inst. publishes the final estimates of last year's crop of oats and hay in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. The estimated total production of oats in the States named in 1872 was, in round numbers, 192,300,000 bushels, and the falling off in this in 1873 is placed at 10 to 10 per cent. Indiana shows the heaviest loss, being over 17 per cent., and Tennessee the largest gain, or nearly 9 per cent. The estimates of the hay crop give an average falling off in the crop of 1873 as compared with that of 1872 equal to 6 per cent., and makes the total yield last year in the above States nearly 10,000,000 tons. The National Board of Trade, in session at Baltimore last week, adopted the report of the Committee on Transportation appointed at the Chicago meeting, some weeks ago, the principal features of which are as follows:

1. That legislation be adopted to prevent the delay in active shipment of grain intended for transportation in the hands of common carriers.
2. That the only true remedy for the existing evils in transportation will be secured by the development of water routes, and that it is the duty of Government neither to assist nor give aid or money to benefit any artificial route of transportation.
3. That any attempt to regulate the rate of freight by Government authority would be inexpedient and contrary to sound policy.
4. That the fast freight system is wrong and bad in its tendencies, and that railroads should be compelled to perform the business of transportation themselves alone.
5. That Government may charter any railway through any of the different States, subject to the same local taxation as is imposed by such States on railroads now in operation within their borders.

THE Cheap Transportation Convention, at Washington, adopted the report of the majority of the Committee on Railroads, which declares that relief must come from legislation, recommends a national law providing for a Bureau of Commerce and Transportation, etc.; that members of the Association shall endeavor to obtain the passage of certain laws in their respective States, including a law prohibiting all railway companies from making unjust and excessive discriminations against places which are not competing points, and a law obliging all railway companies to transport the cars of other companies, or of individuals, for a just and impartial compensation, with the same dispatch as for cars belonging exclusively to said roads. It calls for legislation making it a penal offense for a public officer to accept or use a free pass of any railway company, and prohibiting railway companies from granting passes to other than employees, and condemns granting of lands or subsidies in any form. It also recommends that railroads and canals be constructed by the National Government, the manner of constructing railways to be by contract to the lowest bidder; that when constructed they should be used for the transportation of Government property; and when not required for Government use, all citizens to have the right to place cars and locomotives thereon, and to operate the same, subject to regulations to be provided by the Government, they paying a toll therefor sufficient to maintain the roadway.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14.—Senate.—The proceedings were of an unimportant nature. Schurz addressed the Senate on the finance and currency questions, after which the Senate went into executive session, and shortly thereafter adjourned.

House.—The House, in Committee of the Whole, was engaged most of the day in considering the Naval Appropriation bill.

THURSDAY, JAN. 15.—Senate.—A number of petitions were presented asking for the right of suffrage for women. The Postoffice Committee reported favorably on the petition that the salaries of letter-carriers be fixed at \$1,000 a year. The Senate resumed consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee, and Morton and Howe replied to the speech of Schurz. A resolu-

tion was adopted instructing the Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service to prepare a history of the yellow fever epidemic of 1873, with special reference to the details of prevention and hygiene, and transmit the same to the Senate.

House.—Hyde offered a resolution looking to the regulation of commerce on navigable rivers; to protect tug-boats and other combinations; to establish uniform rates on railroads, etc. A bill was passed providing for an appeal from Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court in cases of *habeas corpus*. The Naval Appropriation bill was passed.

FRIDAY, JAN. 16.—Senate.—Logan introduced a bill making retirements in the army and marine corps obligatory after a certain age. Also, a bill authorizing appointments and promotion in the medical and ordnance departments of the army, and for other purposes. Also, a bill to increase the pay of officers of the army. The bill was passed appropriating \$2,500 for books of the late Chief-Justices Taney and Chase for the Supreme Court room. The debate on the finance was continued. Sherman delivered an elaborate speech, opposing any further inflation of the currency.

House.—Small asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire and report how many horses are maintained by the Government in the District of Columbia; the expense and uses; who uses them, and whether they are required for public service. Also carriages and other vehicles owned by the Government and used. Butler objected, and the resolution was not received. Daves, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to reimburse distillers for the amounts paid by them in procuring free meters, by order of the Internal Revenue Bureau, but which meters were subsequently abolished by law.

SATURDAY, JAN. 17.—Senate.—Not in session. House.—The House met in Committee of the Whole for general discussion on miscellaneous topics, Rusk in the chair. Speeches were made by Harris, of Georgia, on civil rights; by Kelley, Townsend and Burchard on finance and currency.

MONDAY, JAN. 19.—Senate.—The financial question was again discussed in the Senate. Logan made an inflation speech, and Wright, of Iowa, another looking to expansion. Ingalls presented the petition of citizens of Kansas, asking that measures be taken to issue currency based on real estate securities. Bills introduced: By Ingalls, to incorporate the Colorado Irrigation and Land Company; by Logan, authorizing the President to appoint a Commission to collect information as to the effects of the liquor traffic and the practical workings of prohibitory laws, etc.; by Ferry, of Michigan, authorizing the bridging of the Detroit river at Detroit; by Ramsey, authorizing the St. Paul and St. James City Railroad Company to construct a branch road from Sibley, Iowa, to Yankton, Dakota.

House.—Bills introduced: By Spear, for the purchase of the Monticello homestead of Thomas Jefferson; by Hunter, to amend the National Banking law so as to provide for free banking, to give better security to depositors, to prevent usury, give elasticity to the currency, and place the finances on a more secure and substantial basis; by Wells, to establish a branch mint at St. Louis; Wilson, of Indiana, offered a resolution declaring that, "instead of levying additional taxes, the true policy lies in the enactment of such a law or laws as will relieve such stringency, and supply the means necessary to the business wants of the country by increasing the circulating medium," and instructing the Committee on Banking to report a bill looking to this end. The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was defeated—yeas, 135; nays, 98. Ward introduced a bill providing that the heirs of any soldier who was killed or died while in military service during the late war, whose period of enlistment was for less than one year, or who shall have since died by reason of wounds received, or disease contracted, shall be entitled to receive the same bounties as if said soldier had enlisted for three years. A bill was passed allowing coinage for foreign countries to be executed at the United States Mint.

TUESDAY, JAN. 20.—Senate.—The finances were again the topic of debate in the Senate. Brownlow and Gordon argued in favor of, and Chandler against, inflation. A number of petitions from the National Board of Trade were presented. Ogley made a speech on cheap transportation, stating that in his opinion it was of more importance than the finance question. Boggs spoke in favor of national legislation to open the natural water-routes from the West to the sea. The Post-Route bill was taken up and discussed. The Senate went into Executive session to consider the President's nomination for Chief-Justice. The Judiciary Committee made a report unanimously recommending the confirmation. A motion to confirm was made, whereupon Sumner objected, and the matter went over. Morton made a motion to refer the credentials of Pinchback, of Louisiana, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, for the investigation of personal charges, and it was so ordered. One of these charges alleges that Pinchback at one time served a term in the penitentiary.

House.—McCray, from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, reported a bill to regulate commerce by railroads among the several States. Ordered printed and recommended. Daves and Butler occupied considerable time of the session in a personal debate.

A Californian Wonder.

The tract of country known as the Slate Range Valley is probably one of the most curious that southern California can boast of. It is there the immense deposits of borax were discovered something like a year ago, and at that time the whole lower or central part of the basin was covered with a white deposit, breaking away in some places in large soda reefs in others resembling the waves of the ocean, and in still others stretching out for miles in one unbroken level, from which the sun reflected its rays with a glare almost unendurable. But one of the most singular features in connection with this section was the absence of rain or moisture; the days were ever sunny and hot, the nights without dew and generally warm. For more than five years, it is said, by those who claim to know, there had been no rain there, until some three months since the spell was broken. Suddenly, and with scarcely any warning, rain commenced to fall, and for thirty hours came down steadily and unceasingly, unaccompanied by wind, but yet a thorough drenching rain. For two or three days it remained pleasant, when suddenly a water-spout was seen winding its way through the valley. It came in a zigzag course across the upper end of the lake, striking the range of hills on the east side, and coursing rapidly along them. The canyons and gorges were soon filled with water, which poured from them in fearful volume, and spread itself out upon the bottom. In a short time it was over, and denizens of the place now look for another dry season of five years.

Cushing's Wit.

Caleb Cushing, the new Minister to Spain, has wit as well as wisdom. Once upon a time it must have been many years ago—Miss Hannah F. Gould wrote and sent him the following epitaph:

Lie aside, all ye dead,
For in the next bed
Reposes the body of Cushing,
Who followed his way
Through the world, as they say,
And perhaps, now he's dead,
He'll be pushing.

Mr. Cushing, who is a poet as well as a lawyer, reported as follows:

Here lies one whose wit
Without wounding, could hit.
May the turf lie lightly above her;
She has sent every beau
To the regions below,
And gone down herself for a lover.

Gulloined—Expiation After Twenty Years.

On the 9th of November the people of La Chenette, in the French Department of La Gironde, witnessed the execution of Valerine Foulouir, for the murder of his sister, Anne Marie Foulouir, killed in 1854. Foulouir lived with her at La Chenette for twenty-six years. Quite wealthy, she had been envied by him, as he was of dissipated habits. One day, being under the influence of liquor, he beat her until she seemed dead, and then appropriating what money and valuables he found in the house, he ran away to South America. His victim, however, told, before expiring, who her assassin was. The assassin went to Rio Janeiro, thence to Valparaiso, where, under an assumed name, he opened a dry goods store. In 1865 he was worth several hundred thousand dollars. He married a beautiful Peruvian lady and was naturalized. In 1872 Foulouir, who then called himself Irnoix, felt a desire to revisit France. He took his young wife and child to Paris, where remained for several months. He then went to Bordeaux, where he was recognized by an old acquaintance. When Foulouir pretended not to know him he informed the police. Foulouir was taken in chains to La Chenette, where he was identified by a large number of those who had formerly known him. His means, however, enabled him to stave off his trial until the 4th of June last. On that day he was sentenced to be guillotined. Foulouir cried like a child, and that night made an unsuccessful attempt at self-destruction. At 7 o'clock in the morning Foulouir was led out to the scaffold. Among the spectators was his young wife. Foulouir begged permission to embrace his wife a last time. "No, no," said the headman, gruffly, "you can do nothing of the kind. You must die now. Step upon the plank." Foulouir shrieked "My poor wife! My poor wife!" The executioner cursed him aloud, and had considerable difficulty in tying him to the plank. He then turned it over, and lowered the oblique knife, which struck the neck of the doomed man with a dull thud. At the same time Foulouir's wife uttered a terrible shriek and fainted away. The tragedy was over.

AN INCIDENT OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—A poor man in Scranton, Pa., lost a child by small-pox. During the sickness he was obliged to beg bread, but so fearful were the people of coming in contact with him, that the morsel that he did receive was barely sufficient to keep his family from starvation. When his child died he applied to the authorities for a coffin, but could not obtain one. Councilmen sent him to the poor-directors, and the poor-directors referred him to the councilmen, so that between the official benevolence of public men, the man returned home and made out of rough boards a box in which he placed his dead child. He was then obliged to carry the rude coffin to a grave which he dug with his own hands.

HANNAFORD & THOMPSON, Subscription Book Publishers, Chicago, have in press an exhaustive History of the FARMERS' MOVEMENT, by Hon. J. Periam, Editor Western Rural, one of our ablest and best known agricultural writers. Its title is THE GROUNDWELL. It will be the standard work on Granges, Clubs, etc., and is certain to prove a great hit. Book Agents and Farmers especially, should read the publishers' advertisement. It is bound to sell.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES—Natives.....	94 @ 12
Texans.....	74 @ 9 1/2
HOGS—Dressed.....	63 @ 4
COTTON.....	16 1/2 @
WHEAT—Superfine Western.....	6 00 @ 6 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 59 @ 1 62
CORN—Mixed Western.....	91 @ 98
OATS.....	54 @ 65
PORK—Mess.....	15 00 @
LARD.....	9 1/2 @ 10
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice Natives.....	5 50 @ 5 75
Good to Prime Steers.....	5 35 @ 5 50
Cows and Heifers.....	2 00 @ 3 50
Medium to Fair.....	3 50 @ 4 50
Inferior to Common.....	1 75 @ 2 50
Stock Steers.....	2 50 @ 3 50
HOGS—Live.....	4 75 @ 5 55
Dressed.....	6 15 @ 6 25
WHEAT—Choice White Winter.....	8 00 @ 9 25
Red Winter.....	6 75 @ 7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	1 24 @ 1 25
No. 2 Spring.....	1 22 @ 1 23
No. 3 Spring.....	1 15 @ 1 16
CORN—No. 2.....	56 @ 57
OATS—No. 2.....	40 @ 41
RYE—No. 2.....	80 @ 81
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 49 @ 1 53
BUTTER—Good to Choice.....	25 @ 30
EGGS—Fresh.....	20 @ 22
PORK—Mess.....	14 20 @ 15 25
LARD.....	8 1/2 @ 9
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall.....	1 45 @ 1 46
CORN—New Mixed.....	58 @ 67
OATS—No. 2.....	43 @ 44
RYE—No. 2.....	75 @ 77
BARLEY.....	1 35 @ 1 47
PORK—Mess.....	14 25 @ 15 25
LARD.....	8 1/2 @
HOGS.....	4 80 @ 5 40
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT.....	7 00 @ 7 50
WHEAT.....	1 58 @ 1 60
CORN.....	60 @ 64
OATS.....	46 @ 50
RYE.....	98 @ 95
PORK—Mess.....	15 60 @
LARD.....	8 1/2 @ 9
HOGS.....	5 10 @ 5 50
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 25 @ 1 26
No. 2.....	1 23 @ 1 24
CORN—No. 2.....	61 @ 64
OATS—No. 2.....	40 @ 41
RYE—No. 1.....	75 @ 79
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 51 @ 1 53
PORK.....	14 50 @ 15 00
LARD.....	8 1/2 @ 9
CLEVELAND.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	1 57 @ 1 59
No. 2 Red.....	1 47 @ 1 49
CORN—Old.....	70 @ 75
New.....	66 @ 70
OATS.....	44 @ 61
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—Amber Michigan.....	1 49 @ 1 50
No. 2 Red.....	1 44 @ 1 46
CORN.....	60 1/2 @ 65
OATS.....	45 @ 49

The Railway Growth of 1873.

A very elaborate compilation, showing the extension of railroads in the United States in 1873 is published in the *Railway Monitor and Financial Chronicle* of New York. From the footings of the several columns it appears that the total mileage of railroads in the United States is 71,564 miles; the total amount of single track laid, including second track and sidings is 85,076 miles; the whole number of locomotives is 14,223; the number of cars for passenger trains, 13,725; cars for freight trains, 338,477; capital stock paid up, \$9,072,951,954; bonded and floating debt, \$1,999,741,597; cost of road and equipment, \$3,728,416,958; the total miles of road operated on on which the reported earnings are based, 54,454 miles; gross earnings on that mileage, for the latest years obtainable, \$478,885,597; net earnings over operating expenses (but not over and above interest and dividend payments), \$174,350,913.

The great decrease of railroad building in 1873, as compared with 1872, which marks the end of a notable era in the United States, is shown by the following table of the miles of railroad operated in 1872 and at the close of 1873, together with the number of miles constructed in each State during the last year.

New England States.	Miles, 72.	Diff., 73.	Miles, 73.
Maine	891.5	44.0	935.5
New Hampshire	822.7	73.1	895.8
Vermont	736.3	67.9	804.2
Massachusetts	1,635.0	21.0	1,656.0
Rhode Island	186.2	30.0	216.2
Connecticut	898.3	29.7	928.0
Middle States.	5,107.0	355.3	5,462.3
New York	4,884.9	398.4	5,283.3
New Jersey	1,345.7	69.5	1,415.2
Pennsylvania	4,325.5	412.9	4,738.4
Delaware	224.7	16.0	240.7
Maryland & Dist. of Col.	224.4	95.5	320.0
West Virginia	493.3		493.3
Western States.	13,242.5	968.5	14,211.0
Ohio	3,923.8	192.0	4,115.8
Michigan	2,973.7	222.1	3,195.8
Indiana	3,705.2	728.0	4,433.2
Illinois	2,375.0	201.4	2,576.4
Wisconsin	2,029.2	235.0	2,264.2
Minnesota	1,861.6	310.0	2,171.6
Iowa	1,640.7	260.7	1,901.4
Kansas	1,901.8	101.2	2,003.0
Nebraska	1,147.2	113.1	1,260.3
Missouri	2,769.3	124.0	2,893.3
Wyoming Territory	454.0		454.0
Utah Territory	376.0	71.5	447.5
Dakota Territory	228.0	78.5	306.5
Colorado Territory	651.0	105.0	756.0
Indian Territory	310.5		310.5
Southern States.	32,143.7	1,762.2	33,905.9
Virginia	1,304.7	39.8	1,344.5
North Carolina	1,263.5	17.1	1,280.6
South Carolina	2,361.2	62.0	2,423.2
Georgia	2,369.4	21.0	2,390.4
Florida	475.7		475.7
Alabama	1,368.9	11.0	1,379.9
Mississippi	985.4	37.0	1,022.4
Louisiana	560.0		560.0
Texas	1,110.7	219.7	1,330.4
Kentucky	1,195.7	20.1	1,215.8
Tennessee	551.5	97.3	648.8
Arkansas	541.5	142.0	683.5
Pacific States.	24,478.5	847.9	25,326.4
California	1,491.3	198.0	1,689.3
Oregon	296.0	10.0	306.0
Nevada	569.0		569.0
Washington Territory	55.0	51.0	106.0

Grand total.	71,564.0	4,190.9	75,754.9
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The table published by the *Chronicle* shows that the entire railroad extension of 1873 was only about one-sixteenth as much as in 1872, and in the Western States it was only about one-twentieth as much. It is apparent that the great game of building railroads with the proceeds of the sale of bonds, and creating a vast amount of stock which cost the first holders of it nothing, but still serves to keep control of the property, has been played out. If justice were done, at least two-thirds of the stock created in 1872 on the 67,000 miles of railroads built in that year should be wiped out, and the railroads handed over to the bondholders and the towns, counties and cities that have donated money to aid in the construction. These are, in fact, the only parties who have put any considerable amount of capital into the roads.

The full extent, however, of the revision in railroad building, has evidently not been experienced yet. Many of the railroads—and even some of those whose stock is even yet salable in the market—have gone on piling debt upon debt, by the issue of more and more bonds, until it is apparent that many of them must go into bankruptcy, that the capital stock, the possession of which puts the property in the control of those who never put a dollar into the construction of the roads, must be wiped out, and the property handed over to the first mortgage bondholders. When this process begins, as it undoubtedly will with some of the heavily indebted roads in the Western States before next spring, it may unsettle the whole market for railroad stocks, to a greater extent than in the panic.

On the Scaffold.

The fortitude of Mary, Queen of Scots, in death was something remarkable. She had evidently prepared her mind for the sad part she was to play, even costuming herself to suit the tragic scene. She wore a robe of black satin; her jacket was of black satin, also, and edged and trimmed with velvet. Her false hair was arranged with a coil, and over her head and falling down her back was a white veil of delicate lawn. A crucifix of gold hung from her neck. In her hand she held a crucifix of ivory, and a number of jeweled paternosters were attached to her girdle. Attired thus, she mounted the scaffold, and listened calmly to the reading of her death warrant; after it was ended, she quickly made her preparations for death. She laid her crucifix on a chair; her lawn veil was lifted carefully off, not to disturb the hair, and was hung upon the rail. The black robe was next removed. Below it was a petticoat of crimson velvet. The black jacket followed, and

under the jacket was a body of crimson satin. One of the ladies handed her a pair of crimson sleeves, with which she hastily covered her arms; and thus she stood on the black scaffold, with the black figures all around her, blood red from head to foot, startling all beholders with her weird beauty. But when, a few minutes later, the executioner did his duty, and then raised the head, as usual, to show it to the crowd, the labored illusion had vanished. The coils and plaits of false hair had fallen off, and only the withered features of a grizzled, wrinkled old woman remained in the stead of that lady who had knelt before the block in the maturity of grace and loveliness.

Caleb Cushing.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, whose nomination for Chief Justice has been withdrawn by the President, has, for more than forty-five years, taken an active part in politics. He was born in Southbury, Mass., in January, 1800, and is descended from an old colonial family. He was graduated at Harvard College, studied law and commenced practice at Newburyport. He was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1825, again in 1833, and to Congress from the Essex District in 1835, where he served four consecutive terms, changing from Whig to Democrat when President Tyler came into power. Failing in 1843 to be confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury, to which position he was nominated, he went as Commissioner to China, where he negotiated our first treaty with that power. He raised a regiment and entered the Mexican war as Colonel, being soon promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. While still in Mexico, in 1847 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, but was defeated. He served in the Legislature in 1850, '57, '58 and '59; and after being two years Mayor of Newburyport and Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in 1853 he was appointed, by President Pierce, United States Attorney-General, which position he held for four years. Mr. Cushing presided over the Democratic Convention held in Charleston, S. C., in 1860, and subsequently he became a hearty supporter of the war for the Union. He approved of the policy of President Johnson, and was by him appointed Commissioner to codify the laws of Congress. During the present Administration he was appointed one of the counsel of the United States before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration on the Alabama claims. He has written several books, among a work on Spain, one on the French revolution of 1830, and recently a history of the Geneva Tribunal. Mr. Cushing has long ranked as among the ablest lawyers in the country, having been employed in many important cases before the court in which he is appointed to preside.

Internal Revenue—What It Costs to Collect It.

The following table shows the amount of internal revenue collected in each State and Territory in the United States in 1873, the cost of collection and the rate per cent, which the cost of collection makes of the whole amount.

State or Territory.	Amount Collected.	Cost of Collection.	Per Cent.
Alabama	\$302,424.75	\$59,928.00	19.7-10
Arizona	14,333.87	3,254.16	22.7
Arkansas	94,263.85	10,669.58	11.3
California	2,378,458.38	15,386.72	.64
Colorado	76,374.06	15,633.97	20.5
Connecticut	875,984.97	57,592.69	6.6
Dakota	7,154.90	6,484.80	90.6
Delaware	429,403.34	16,069.87	3.7
Dist. Columbia	134,949.69	39,672.83	29.4
Florida	145,828.60	15,934.20	10.9
Georgia	491,151.31	1,063.20	.2
Idaho	18,698.50	13,226.90	70.8
Illinois	16,007,333.48	285,075.95	1.7-10
Indiana	5,742,209.71	167,210.05	2.9-10
Iowa	945,597.17	64,332.76	6.8-5
Kansas	184,789.67	16,386.36	8.9
Kentucky	5,368,226.28	323,340.13	6.1-10
Louisiana	1,317,660.55	99,676.02	7.6
Maine	214,260.49	32,508.17	15.1-19
Maryland	2,669,438.92	18,692.43	.7
Massachusetts	3,774,217.22	178,324.27	4.7-10
Michigan	1,985,120.47	60,177.35	3.0
Minnesota	227,724.97	27,867.43	12.3
Mississippi	128,794.29	52,719.35	40.9-10
Missouri	3,407,806.44	126,144.98	3.7-10
Montana	36,173.15	15,898.07	44
Nebraska	306,373.85	25,002.83	8.1
Nevada	85,237.18	14,921.38	17.5
New Hampshire	321,300.14	25,747.00	8
New Jersey	2,226,051.08	108,799.60	4.9-10
New Mexico	1,000.00	14,116.7	1,411.7
New York	1,126,831.35	697,426.15	61.9
North Carolina	1,453,161.74	147,760.79	10.1-10
Ohio	14,671,261.93	343,059.53	2.3-10
Oregon	70,087.91	12,982.83	18.5
Pennsylvania	7,636,627.71	35,370.71	.46
Rhode Island	1,000.00	14,116.7	1,411.7
South Carolina	1,000.00	14,116.7	1,411.7
Tennessee	697,307.19	120,404.16	17.3
Texas	336,690.91	87,832.85	26
Utah	51,201.85	11,167.38	21.8
Vermont	1,000.00	14,116.7	1,411.7
Virginia	7,318,015.56	158,496.56	2.1-10
Washington	1,000.00	14,116.7	1,411.7
West Virginia	446,602.18	35,039.30	7.8-5
Wisconsin	1,886,628.71	74,576.39	3.9-10
Wyoming	11,113.39	5,785.29	51
Grand total.	\$105,238,430.45	\$4,317,896.94	4.1-10

American Pig-Iron.

In the report of the proceedings of the Iron and Steel Association, recently assembled at Philadelphia, are the following figures, indicating the production of pig-iron in this country, and its progress for twenty years. The ton weight here is 2,000 lbs.

Years.	Anthracite.	Charcoal.	Bit. Coal.	Total.
1854	339,435	242,298	54,485	736,218
1855	381,996	339,222	62,390	783,608
1856	443,113	370,470	69,554	883,137
1857	390,385	330,321	77,451	798,157
1858	361,490	285,319	56,261	703,070
1859	471,745	284,041	68,881	824,667
1860	513,211	278,331	122,228	913,770
1861	408,229	198,278	127,087	733,594
1862	470,315	186,660	130,687	787,662
1863	577,838	212,005	157,461	947,304
1864	694,018	241,853	150,125	1,086,096
1865	479,558	282,242	183,692	945,492
1866	749,307	323,580	208,306	1,281,193
1867	798,638	344,341	318,647	1,461,626
1868	998,000	370,000	340,000	1,708,000
1869	771,154	392,150	553,341	1,716,645
1870	330,000	365,000	570,000	1,265,000
1871	836,608	385,000	570,000	1,801,608
1872	1,309,812	500,587	959,671	2,860,070
1873	1,246,873	524,127	921,634	2,692,634

The wreckage tables for 1873 show that 459 vessels belonging to or trading to ports in the United States, were wrecked in the twelve-month, against 417 in 1872. This is an increase of 10 per cent, and the gross damage amounts to \$11,097,000 to \$11,783,000.

All Sorts.

And now Mexico has a newspaper edited by a woman.

Boston pays her professional choir an aggregate of \$142,000 a year.

Kansas has sixty-one men who desire to represent her in the United States Senate.

SEVENTY-EIGHT theaters have been burned in the United States in seventy-five years.

SOMETHING over seven hundred million postage stamps had their eyes put out last year.

It is said that there are more than a hundred women studying law in the United States.

It is announced that Mr. Bancroft, our Minister Resident at Berlin, will shortly resign.

A COUPLE were recently married at Foxborough, N. H., after a twenty-three years' engagement.

THE Grangers of Los Angeles, Cal., recently put in 40 acres of grain for a sick brother granger.

THE Northern Pacific Railway Company claim 2,178,000 acres of land in Washington and Oregon, and 5,120,000 in Dakota.

A GEORGIA girl allowed 300 men to kiss her at 10 cents a head, and then went, like a good girl, and gave the money to the poor.

THE Royal Museum at Athens, Greece, is soon to come into possession of a manuscript of the New Testament said to have been written in the year 480.

INVESTIGATION was recently made into the representations of one hundred and twenty London beggars, and all but seventeen were found to be impostors.

A MICHIGANER has taken out a patent for a pneumatic tube by which he proposes to send grain from Chicago to the coast in eleven hours, at a cost of fifteen cents a bushel.

INDIANAPOLIS claims a third place in the list of the packing cities of the world, and says it has the largest pork-packing house in existence, 394,000 hogs being slaughtered there last year.

THE flaming record of Andrew Johnson pales its ineffectual fire before the incoming glory of Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania. He has just sent eighty-two veto messages to the Legislature.

A NEEDLE, with two inches of thread attached, has just passed out through the skin of a young lady at Yorktown, Ind. For some time previous she had been complaining of a stitch in the side.

THOSE who pretend to know say that the summer of 1874 will be very unhealthy, as open, warm, moist winters like the present are invariably followed by seasons characterized by the prevalence of fevers of a low type.

It is noteworthy that out of seventy-seven storm-warnings signals displayed at United States ports last month, sixty-two are known to have been actually justified by storm following. This gives the gratifying percentage as 80.51.

PREMIER GLADSTONE has, it is said, cautioned Mr. Arch to beware of using again such threatening language as he uttered lately at Bradford, Eng., where he said that if Parliament were not careful of the cause of the farm laborers he would lead 500,000 of them even to the gates of St. Stephen.

ACCORDING to the customs of the Indians of Washington Territory if a doctor of medicine fails to cure a patient he must pay for the latter's life with blankets or blood. Henry Jackson, a half-breed doctor at Olympia, had no blankets, and was publicly shot because his patient died.

THERE are seventy bald-headed men in Congress. No unprejudiced mind can look down from the galleries upon that Lake Superior of absent hair without a feeling of regret that the absence is a thing with which the peculiar skill of the aborigines had nothing to do.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

NOVEMBER, 1873, was about the coldest of the last half century. But there is some consolation in the fact that mild winters frequently follow a cold November. In 1827 November was famous for its coldness, being the most severe known for fifty years, but it ended with a complete change, and the winter was the mildest remembered for years.—*Exchange*.

THE United States have imported considerably less iron and steel this year from Great Britain than they did last year. During the first nine months, this country received from her only 401,523 tons, valued at \$34,000,000, being 349,882 tons less in quantity and \$11,230,000 in value than in the corresponding period of 1872. This change was mainly owing to the expansion of the American iron industry.

Fred Grant on the War Path.

[Washington Dispatch.]
Donn Piatt, of the *Capital*, publishes a card to-day warning the people not call at his private residence to demand explanation for articles in his paper. It seems that the occasion of this was the appearance of Fred Grant, son of the President, at Piatt's house, to demand satisfaction for an article which appeared a week ago, reflecting on Mrs. Grant's holiday reception so soon after her father's death. Piatt, however, was not at home and did not, therefore, give the satisfaction that was anticipated. Piatt informed the police, who guarded his house for a day or two. In the meantime young Grant became quieted. The affair was magnified by rumor into a very considerable scandal.

THE best substitute for coal—Warm weather.

Telegraphy.

The annual report of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the year ending June 30th, 1873, which was published during the early part of the late panic, attracted less attention than it would have otherwise received, less than its importance demanded. Although this company is a private corporation, managed and controlled by a few large stockholders solely as a money-making affair, yet there are few matters intrusted to the General Government of greater general interest. There is necessarily intrusted to it the most important correspondence, both mercantile and financial. A large banking business is transacted by its bureau for the transfer of money.

Prices in all the principal marts of the country for all articles of merchandise are regulated by the daily reports from its commercial bureau. In connection with the Associated Press, it collects, collates, and furnishes to the daily papers all over the country their telegraphic dispatches, the most important news they publish, the first and often the only part of the paper read. It has become the educator of the people, and its influence is daily extending, until it has become essential to the success of many departments of business. It has over 150,000 miles of wire stretching along every railway and reaching every important place. Its annual receipts are nearly \$10,000,000, a larger amount than the Postoffice Department received ten years ago. A corporation wielding such immense power is not a private company; but one in which every citizen has a direct and personal interest.

The average rate of messages has been reduced in six years from \$1.10 to 61 cents and the business has been doubled. This great reduction in rates has been followed by a slight increase in the net income of the company. The average rate is still much higher than in any other country, and so high as to prevent the use of the telegraph by any except the rich and those compelled to use it. The report says that heretofore the competition from rival lines has been the most potent cause in operation for compelling the company to reduce its rates; but that it is now relieved from all fear from this source, as it has recently purchased nearly all the opposition lines, and at the present rates "it is impossible for any competing company to realize profits, and all are believed to be operating at a loss, and the time is not distant, therefore, when the company will be without a substantial competitor."

From this frank and public statement it appears that a change will now be made in its policy, and that the public cannot expect further reduction in rates.

Abroad the telegraph is connected with the postoffice, and the people use it freely as they do the mails. We do not believe, however, that our Government should interfere in private matters, nor that the power of the Executive should be enlarged; but the duty of transmitting correspondence was devolved upon Congress by the founders of our Republic, and, as it has wisely undertaken this business, and performed it to the satisfaction of the people, there is every reason why it should now adopt this, the latest, improvement for its rapid transmission. It is often said that corporations can perform any business cheaper than the Government. Admitting the general truth of this proposition, it yet does not apply to the telegraph, for the agencies now employed by the Postoffice Department for receiving and delivering letters would be used for the telegraphic letter. The present clerks could perform all the office business, thus greatly reducing the expenses, if the Postmaster General was authorized to contract for the transmission of telegrams, as he now contracts for the transmission of the mails, at rates fixed by Congress.

A bill for the purpose of connecting the telegraph with the Postoffice Department authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for the transmission of telegrams, was reported by committees of the Senate and House of Representatives at the last Congress. This proposition, we presume, will come up for action the ensuing winter and we trust will become a law. The rates fixed by the bill are nearly 50 per cent. below present charges, while the length of the telegram is 80 per cent. greater. Night telegrams will be transmitted at a still greater reduction.

The charge for a telegraphic letter of 25 words sent by night 1,500 miles or less will be only 25 cents. Such low rates will make the telegraph a public blessing, bring it within the reach of all, and enable the press to establish new and independent news associations. We shall refer again to this subject.—*The Independent*.

Rheumatism.

A correspondent in the *English Mechanic* gives the following remedy for curing rheumatic gout, of which he had long been a sufferer. He insulated his bedstead from the door, by placing underneath each post a broken-off bottom of a glass bottle. He says the effect was magical, that he had not been free from rheumatic gout for fifteen years, and that he began to improve immediately after the application of the insulators. We are reminded, by this paragraph from our English contemporary, of a patent obtained through this office for a physician some twelve or more years ago, which created considerable interest at the time. The patent consisted in placing glass cups under the bedposts in a similar manner to the above. The patentee claimed to have effected some remarkable cures by the use of his glass insulators, but we have not heard from him for some time. We cannot vouch for any merit in the idea, but it is one easily tried; and as no harm can arise from the experiment, we hope some one will test it and give us the result of his experience.

Penils of Paris Shopping.

Among well known establishments which our Americans patronize is a store dedicated thus—an *Louvre*; it is a very large and rich establishment, embracing several buildings and employing hundreds of clerks. Now it is far from our purpose to describe this store, and farther still to recommend it to Americans, but merely to relate a little incident which has made some talk here, and ought to have made something more. It is as follows: A few weeks since a lady from Boston—a widow—was looking at an article of goods in that store with a view to purchase

Saturday, January 24.

The Senate and the Chief Justiceship.

The recent action of the United States Senate in refusing to confirm President GRANT's nominations for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, we believe will be looked upon by the nation with more or less favor.

It demonstrates among other things: 1. a due appreciation on the part of that body, of the high character of the office of Chief Justice; 2. that the U. S. Senate will not be governed or controlled by executive or other influences at the expense of the nation's dearest interests as entrusted to them; 3. the eminent propriety of the confirming functions of the Senate as a check upon reckless and injudicious nominations, operating similar to the executive veto on imperfect or corrupt legislation. In December, the President sent in the name of his first man for this position, WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS. As a member of the Cabinet and the legal adviser of the President, he must necessarily have enjoyed to a very great extent his confidence and reliance, may be more so than any other party connected with the administration of the government. On the strength of the official relation and perhaps moved by a high personal regard, the President may have considered him as competent for the position of Chief Justice and without much, if any consultation presented his name to the American people. The Senate in the action they took on his nomination, plainly responded to the sentiments of the people, however reserved they may have been expressed.

A few days thereafter the country was again startled by the nomination of CALKB CUSHING for the same position. The Senate emboldened by its manly course on this first refusal to confirm, again mustered courage for a renewed conflict of opinion and at once manifested signs of dissatisfaction. While in Mr. WILLIAMS' case the objection was not on political grounds, but rather for incompetency, the CUSHING nomination presents just the reverse. Not a voice was heard or a word said against Mr. CUSHING as a lawyer; as such he presents an enviable record. The masterly manner in which he performed the task assigned him by our government in the Geneva Arbitration, stands forth as the crowning effort of his life. But Mr. CUSHING as a politician, was not so acceptable. In less than a week the whole political career of a man who has reached beyond the age of seventy years, was scrutinized, and it revealed to a Republican Senate, a most obnoxious political status. A public man in this country is public property, indeed. As we stated last week, Mr. CUSHING has been identified with almost every political revolution and change of front which took place within the last thirty years, up to the War of the Rebellion.

The records of the famous Charleston Convention of 1860, and of which he was the presiding officer, revealed the fact that the gentleman at the time sided with the Breckenridge wing of the Democratic party, and with BEN BUTLER and others became the consorts of the leading fire-eaters and maturing secessionists. This was too much for the Senate. But the crowning feature of the whole was the production from among the archives of the Southern Confederacy, on file at Washington, of a copy of a very friendly and intimate letter to Jeff. Davis, written after the outbreak of the War. This sealed Mr. CUSHING's doom and the President also withdrew his name. The nomination of Messrs. WILLIAMS and CUSHING for Chief Justice, with that of A. T. STEWART for Secretary of the Treasury form a remarkable trio in President GRANT's civil appointments; for it should be borne in mind that nominations of this character, are not made upon the recommendation of one or two Congressmen, or of a political Ward Club.

Answer to Prof. Charles Scott.

As his communication of Jan. 8, is mainly a mere reiteration of his former statements, which have been already sufficiently examined and criticised, I do not consider it worth while to travel over the same ground with him again.

The Professor seems to think that I feel very anxious to have him "change base a little." I assure him that I do not feel the slightest desire to move him a hair's breadth from the position he has taken. If he is suited with the place he occupies before the Holland public, he will certainly remain there if he waits for entreaties from me to "change his base."

He makes an attempt to get rid of his "etc.," which I criticised, and quite adroitly conveys the impression, without really saying so, that I used that vague way of avoiding a square, definite, statement. This will not do; a reference to the correspondence will show that the "etc. etc." is a part of the Professor's thunder for which I have neither claim nor desire.

In reply to his demand that "accusations," which he says have been made, shall be substantiated, it is, in the first

place, not usual to attempt to prove a negative, and there is another good reason for paying no attention to this challenge. There is a well known rule of law which deprives the reputed author of the article published in the *News* some time since, and signed "QUERIST," of the right to demand an explanation and defence of "insinuations" from any source.

He closes by urging me to sue the School Board. This reads too much like the advice of Aesop's fox, who had been so unfortunate as to have his caudal appendage, I think is the name learned professors give it, bitten off in a trap, and who with a great show of benevolence and sincerity, advised all his brother foxes to go and do likewise. When we see how Professor SCOTT and his associates, come out with their great law-suit, we shall be better able to choose, whether we will follow their example, or profit by it.

With this reply, I close on my part the discussion of the school question with Prof. SCOTT. I have endeavored, while sticking in a sharp point whenever he exposed a joint in his armor, in his unprovoked personal attacks upon me, to do all in good nature. But the tone of his articles is becoming such, that there would be danger if the discussion continued, of leading into bitter personalities, alike unpleasant and unprofitable to the public.

H. D. POST.

[Official.]
Common Council.

HOLLAND CITY, Jan. 21st, 1874.

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

Present: Ald. Schaddelee, Kanters, Kamperman, Dykema, Hoogesteger and Sipp.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was omitted and the rules suspended.

The following bills of accounts were presented for payment: G. Wakker, for election services, \$2.35; H. Meengs, for lamp chimneys, oil, &c., \$3.62; G. Eyskes, for services as clerk of election, \$3.00; allowed and ordered paid.

Mayor Harrington appearing, took the chair.

The committee on claims and accounts reported, recommending that the following bills be paid: E. Vanderveen, for Hardware, \$6.80; Andrew Thompson, for Salary as Chief Eng., \$9.25; S. L. Morris, balance for printing bill, \$14.50; that S. L. Morris' bill for printing Treasurer's notices, be rejected; and bills of Venhuizen, A. Thompson and Jan Kerkhof, be referred back for correction. The report was adopted.

A bill of H. Walsh, for oil for Fire Engine, \$4.50, was referred to the Chief Eng., of the Fire Dept.

A communication was read from H. Walsh, in regard to insurance of the Engine House and contents. The city clerk was instructed to re-insure at former rates.

The Special Committee on repairing Fire Engine reported, that castings for new cylinders were a failure. The report was accepted and laid on the table. Mr. Dutton was requested to report in writing at the next meeting of the Council, on the progress he is making in repairing the Fire Engine according to agreement made with the Council, Oct. 29, 1873. Ald. Dykema was appointed as a Special Committee to confer with Mr. Lietelt, in regard to repairing the Fire Engine.

The Mayor and City Attorney were requested to draft a petition to Congress, praying for the Harbor Appropriation for Black Lake Harbor.

The Council adjourned until Thursday, Jan. 29.

Grand Haven Items.

WORK on the Elevator for the Cutler House will be commenced next month and be completed in time for the spring rush of customers.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank, held on the 13th inst., the following Directors were elected: E. P. Ferry, D. Cutler, H. Savidge, S. Monroe, S. H. Boyce, R. Howlett, H. C. Akeley, C. E. Wyman, T. S. White.

Messrs. Van Toll and Vandenbosch have bought the tug *Merchant*, to be used in their fishing business hereafter; \$2,000 was the price paid.

Hon. Allen C. Adsit was admitted to practice law in this State on Tuesday, by Judge Stone. He having previously been admitted in New York and Minnesota.

Judge Stone made an order on Monday that no Attorney should come nearer than ten feet from his desk, during court. —Herald.

An Eastern paper describing Kalamazoo gives the following narration: "Kalamazoo is the very center of Michigan civilization, and Italian opera is spoken of by the citizens as a plant of indigenous growth, and yet a bear came into Kalamazoo the other day, and besieged a house with a family of five persons in it, loved a neighbor boy nearly to death, and then chewed the arm of a man nearly off before the town authorities could dispatch him with an ax."

New Advertisements.

FURNITURE!

J. M. REIDSEMA & SON,

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

First-Class FURNITURE,

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

AND
COFFINS,

Of the most approved style.

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

J. M. REIDSEMA & SON.

L. SPRIETSMA & SON.

Can be found in their

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

AT THE

OLD STAND,

Where they have on hand a choice stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Ladies' and Children's Wear,

Which they will sell at

Grand Rapids Prices.

CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING

done at short notice.

Cash Paid for Hides.

VAN PUTTEN & DE VRIES,

Have just opened a Large and well Selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, AND

HATS & CAPS,

which they are offering a price that defy competition.

Also a complete Stock of

FLOUR & FEED,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

All goods purchased of us will be

Delivered Free!

to any part of the city.

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

City Drug Store.

HEBER WALSH,

(DRUGGIST & PHARMACEUT.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
BRUSHES,
PATENT MEDICINES,
SUPPORTERS,
FANCY GOODS,
MEDICINES,
OILS,
PUTTY,
PERFUMERY,
TRUSSES,
SHOULDER BRACES,
ROOTS & HERBS.

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

First-Class Drug Store.

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

HEBER WALSH,
Druggist & Pharmacist, of 27 years practical experience.

Tailoring.

W. VORST,

has removed to his

NEW STORE,

under the

Grondwet Office,

Where he will be glad to make

Coats, Pants & Vests,

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

30-32

CLOETINGH,

General Dealer in

School Books,
Stationery,
Wall Paper,
Window Shades,
Envelopes,
Inks,
Writing Books,
Pens,
Pencils,
Albums,
Memorandum Books,
Dairies,
Slates,
Slate Pencils,

Stereoscopes and Views,

CHECKER BOARDS.

TOYS AND CANDIES.

River St. Holland Mich. 23-1.

Hay! Hay! Hay! Hay!

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

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

HOLLAND,

I am now prepared to buy,

HAY!

In any quantities for which I will pay the Highest Wholesale Cash Market Prices, FOR A GOOD ARTICLE.

HENRY S. EAGLE.

KEPPEL, HERDER & VAN DEN BOSCH,

Manufacturers of

Flour, Feed, Etc.

Proprietors of

UNITY MILLS,

ZEELAND, MICH.

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

6-1

WERKMAN & SONS,

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

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Flour & Feed.

Graham, Chicken Feed.

AND

Provisions,

Also Prepared Holland Mustars, HATS & CAPS, GLASS-WARE, ETC.

AND A FULL LINE OF

Yankee Notions.

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

Grand Rapids or Chicago,

AND WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Please give us a call. No trouble to show our goods.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

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

JOHN B. OGDEN,
49 Cedar St., New York.

Drugs & Medicines.

Wm. VAN PUTTEN,

GENERAL DEALER IN

DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PAINTS, OILS,

P tty, Glass, Etc.

Patent Medicines,

OF ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,

For Medicinal Purposes Only.

Fancy Soaps & Perfumery.

Tooth Brushes,
Clothes Brushes,
Hair Brushes,
Shaving Brushes
And Paint Brushes.

A FULL LINE OF THE

Celebrated Shaker Medicines,

FOR CATTLE OR HORSES.

Proprietor of the

Oriental Balm,

A Remedy for Pains and Nervous Diseases.

Razors and Razor Straps,
Chamois Skins,
Nursing Bottles.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Supporters and Trusses,

And everything, usually kept in Drug Stores.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Com-
pounded, Day or Night.

New Rail Road to Town!

FREIGHTS REDUCED!

GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

ATTRACTION TO BUYERS!

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

BOOTS, SHOES AND FINDING,

As can be found in Western Michigan.

A FULL LINE OF

CUSTOM MADE

WORK

ALWAYS ON HAND.

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

Particular Attention paid to Repairing

E. HEROLD,

8th St., Holland, Mich.

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 subse-
quent insertion for any period under three
months.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	7 00
2 " "	5 00	7 00	10 00
3 " "	7 00	10 00	14 00
4 " "	9 00	14 00	18 00
5 " "	11 00	18 00	25 00
6 " "	13 00	22 00	30 00
7 " "	15 00	25 00	35 00
8 " "	17 00	28 00	40 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three
lines, \$2.00 per annum.
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.	
Apples, bushel	75 @ 100
Beans, bushel	1 25 @ 1 75
Butter, lb.	24 @ 25
Clover seed, bushel	4 50 @ 5 00
Hops, dozen	15 @ 16
Hay, ton	10 00 @ 12 00
Hides, green, lb.	6 @ 6
Maple sugar, lb.	1 25 @ 1 50
Onions, bushel	80 @ 85
Potatoes, bushel	2 50 @ 2 75
Timothy Seed, bushel	18 @ 20
Wool, lb.	18 @ 20

Meats, Etc.	
Beef, dressed, lb.	4 @ 5
Chickens, dressed per lb.	8 @ 10
Lard, lb.	10 @ 10
Pork, dressed, lb.	6 @ 6
Smoked meat, lb.	12 @ 14
Smoked ham, lb.	9 @ 10
Smoked shoulders, lb.	6 @ 7
Turkeys, lb.	10 @ 10
Tallow, lb.	5 @ 6

Wood, Staves, Etc.	
Cordwood, maple, dry	4 00
" " green	3 00
" " beach, dry	3 00
" " green	2 50
Hemlock bark, dry	6 00
Staves, white oak, soft wood	14 00
Heading bolts, hardwood	4 50
Stave bolts, softwood	3 50
Stave bolts, hardwood	4 50
Railroad ties	15

Grain, Feed, Etc.	
(Corrected by the "Flour Mill.")	
Wheat, white, bushel	1 40 @ 1 45
Corn, yellow, bushel	55 @ 58
Oats, bushel	27 @ 28
Buckwheat, bushel	30 @ 32
Rye, bushel	70 @ 75
Barley, bushel	1 74
Brass, ton	17 00 @ 18 00
Feed, ton	34 00
" 100 lb.	1 40
Middling, 100 lb.	1 25
Flour, 100 lb.	4 00
Pearl barley, 100 lb.	6 00
Buckwheat flour, 100 lb.	4 50
Fine meal, 100 lb.	1 75

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
Express.	Mail.	Express.	Mail.
9 10	8 30	8 30	8 00
12 15	11 15	8 15	8 05
A. M. P. M.			
8 37	8 55	8 25	11 40
4 21	3 58	1 12	10 55
P. M.			
4 07	4 07	1 08	1 08
4 35	4 10	1 00	10 41
4 25	4 25	12 45	12 45
5 30	4 45	12 35	9 50
A. M.			
5 10	5 10	11 52	9 22
5 21	5 21	11 37	9 22
5 37	5 37	11 31	9 22
5 35	5 35	11 30	9 05
5 48	5 48	11 05	9 05
7 10	6 15	10 55	8 35
7 28	6 32	10 36	8 30
8 00	7 30	9 30	7 30
8 35	8 35	8 25	7 30
10 40	10 40	6 45	6 45

Grand Rapids Branch.

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
Express.	Mail.	Express.	Mail.
5 30	4 50	12 30	10 00
5 34	5 04	12 06	9 46
A. M. P. M.			
5 47	5 17	11 53	9 33
6 00	5 30	11 40	9 30
6 13	5 43	11 27	9 07
6 19	5 49	11 21	9 01
6 40	6 10	11 00	8 40

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Going North.		Going South.	
No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 1.
8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10
8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10
8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10
8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10
8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10
8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10
8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10
8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10
8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

TO GRAND RAPIDS.		FROM GRAND RAPIDS.	
Express.	Mail.	Express.	Mail.
4 15	7 00	11 00	9 40
4 33	7 20	10 40	9 24
4 49	7 37	10 23	9 08
5 07	7 54	10 04	8 50
5 17	8 05	9 53	8 40
5 35	8 14	9 43	8 32
5 50	8 37	9 17	8 10
6 17	8 58	8 46	7 42
6 36	9 16	8 37	7 38
6 43	9 23	8 18	7 18
7 05	9 35	8 00	7 00
7 24	10 13	7 38	6 35
7 42	10 30	7 20	6 15
7 53	10 41	7 10	6 05
8 08	10 51	7 00	5 53
8 14	11 02	6 50	5 43
8 26	11 14	6 37	5 27
8 35	11 21	6 30	5 22
P. M. A. M.			
8 45	11 30	6 30	5 10
8 50	11 30	6 30	5 10
9 00	11 40	6 40	5 20
9 10	11 50	6 50	5 30
9 20	12 00	7 00	5 40
9 30	12 10	7 10	5 50
9 40	12 20	7 20	6 00
9 50	12 30	7 30	6 10
10 00	12 40	7 40	6 20
10 10	12 50	7 50	6 30

THE London Times says that great men
are always in debt. This is encouraging,
anyway.

GOVERNOR DIX's message is as long as
the Erie canal; every drop good, though.

Local News.

Saturday, January 24.

SINCE our last the Chicago, and the
Grand Rapids Rail Roads, have again
changed their time-table. See time card.

OUR old friend, Mr. H. Barendrecht,
now of Kalamazoo, was in the city this
week, calling on old acquaintances.

SEVEN feet of water on the dike at Schol-
ter's. Most people have to stop there now
on their way to Zeeland.

THE "Week of Prayers," will be contin-
ued this winter on Sunday and Wednesday
evenings, by the First and Third Ref.
churches of this City. In the first church
building.

UNDER the auspices of our Cornet Band,
a Dramatic Association has been organ-
ized in this city, and within a few weeks,
they expect to open with: "Ten Nights
in a Bar-room."

HERMAN C. MARRAS, the old man,
charged with committing rape upon the
person of a little girl of 12 years old, has
been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to
eight years imprisonment.

WHILE out "visiting" the other day, we
called on the ALPERT boys, and found
them doing exceedingly well, with their
factured limbs in a fair way of recovery.
All that medical treatment and a mother's
care and attention can do, is exhausted in
their behalf.

A change of firm in the First Ward.
Mr. H. Gezon has sold his entire stock to
two of our enterprising young men, who
intend to operate after this, under the firm
name and style of KIRKINTVELT & PIPER.
Their card will appear in our Directory
next week.

ON Sunday night, MR. T. KAMPS died
of the wound received by him about a
month ago, by the falling of a tree, while
working on the farm of MR. VENHUIZEN.
The tree or limb, struck him on the head,
and caused a concussion of the brain. Mr.
KAMPS came to this country in the early
part of last winter, and leaves a wife and
several children.

OUR CITY MARSHAL complained to us
about the unbecoming and boisterous con-
duct of ten or twelve of our boys, or rather
young men, at the doors of the First Church
on Sunday evening last. He informed us
that he gave them all one final warning,
and that on the very first violation of law
and good order after this, certain parties
may meet with a surprise. To find that their
boys should be guilty of such conduct, at
such a time and at such a place.

THE arrival at San Francisco, of the
Steamer China, from Hong Kong, and
which was over-due some 20 days, has set
at rest the anxiety that was felt here, in re-
gard to Mr. Rio-Zo Tugawa, who is sup-
posed to be on board, on his return to this
place, to resume his studies at Hope Col-
lege. We are informed that he is accom-
panied by his sister and three other young
gentlemen; their arrival here is looked for
daily.

THE "North-Holland Serenading Club,"
after a short, but formal visit to the public
buildings of the County, have again
arrived home in safety, not intending at
present to resume. Their debut was a
financial failure throughout. Judge STONE,
upon an itemized bill of facts, drawn up
by Manager LOWING, finding a net bal-
ance against them of \$175, and some costs.

We have seen a somewhat full list of the
names, comprising this "Amateur Club,"
but prefer not to expose it, although we
recognize among them several parties,
whose names have been identified before
this public during the past 15 and 20
years, by similar professional demonstra-
tions.

We have never been able to determine
fully whether this custom and manner of
serenading and introducing newly married
people, is of a foreign or of a native
origin, but we do think that, unless the
times improve, it had better be abandoned
for the present; it is too expensive, to say
the least.

PRESIDENT BURROUGHS, of the Chicago
University, has tendered his resignation.
The reasons which impell Dr. Burroughs
to sever a connection which has existed
for sixteen years are stated in his letter.
They are in brief that he feels he ought no
longer to carry the double burden of pre-
siding over the educational affairs of the
University and at the same time laboring
to put its finances in a solvent condition.
The Committee to which the resignation
was referred propose that it be accepted,
and that thereupon Dr. Burroughs be made
Chancellor of the University, so that he
may give his undivided energies to con-
genial duties.—Chicago Tribune.

If a like remedy will work a like cure,
we would suggest the appointment of two
Chancellors for our Institution.

Gov. John J. Bagley directed the Sec-
retary of the State to call an extra session
of the Legislature for Wednesday, the 3d of
March.

The African King.

A Correspondent writing from the seat
of War, at Cape Coast Castle, on the 15th
inst., says:

King Bley still holds his position within
his stockade, but is rather short of provi-
sions. His Majesty has a most valuable ac-
quisition in the shape of a secretary, who
can actually read and write. The letters
of this official to the different commanding
officers of the British men-of-war are worthy
of study. I attach a specimen or two:
"Dear and honorable Commander—You
shall go to good point to morrow (i. e., yes-
terday,) and kill much enemy. I send you
6 fowls for officer to eat, and hope your
belly good, god bless your Majesty, my
dear and umble Commander your servant
King Bley. Please send me piece pork
and bottle of rum." "Dear commander—I
hope your belly good. My spy tell me en-
emy still in bush. I have bad tooth-ache
so please send me piece of pork and bottle
of rum, particular rum as my tooth ache
very bad. Your umble servant King Bley.
Upon receiving the rum alone his Majesty
writes: "Dear and umble Commander
your Majesty—I am sorry you no send me
the pork as my toothache much worse this
day. You think pork bad for toothache,
please send me more bottle rum. Your
servant King Bley."

The Siamese Twins.

A special from Richmond, Va., makes
the announcement of the sudden death of
the Siamese twins, last Saturday morning,
the 17th, at their residence at Mount Virry,
Surrey County, N. C. Chang was partial-
ly paralyzed last fall, since which time he
has been fretful, very much debilitated,
and strongly addicted to drinking liquor
as a means of alleviating his sufferings.
He had been quite feeble for several days,
so much so as to confine the brothers to bed.

Friday night Chang became worse and
expired suddenly about 4 o'clock Saturday
morning. Eng became so terribly shocked
that he raved wildly for awhile. This at-
tack was followed by what seemed to be a
deadly stupor, and in two hours, it is sup-
posed, from the death of Chang, Eng
breathed his last.

The wives and families of the twins are
in the deepest grief, the children, many of
whom are deaf mutes, expressing their
sorrow in the most pitiful manner.

Old College Rules.

Somebody who has been looking over
the records of William and Mary College,
in Virginia, has made the following ex-
tract:

"Sep'r ye 14th, 1752 . . . 1. Order-
ed, yt no scholar belonging to any school
or college, of what age, rank, or quality
soever, do keep any race-horse at ye col-
lege, in ye town, or anywhere in ye neigh-
bourhood, yt they be not anyway con-
cerned in making races, or in backing
or abetting those made by others; and
that all race-horses kept in ye neigh-
hood of ye college, and belonging to any
of ye scholars, be immediately dispatched
and sent off, and never again brought
back; and all this under pain of ye sev-
erest animadversion and punishment."

3. Ordered, yt no scholar belonging to
ye college, of what age, rank, or quality
wheresoever residing within or without ye
college, do presume appear playing or
betting at ye billiard or other gaming-
table, by anyway concerned in keeping of
fighting-cocks, under pain of ye like se-
vere animadversion or punishment."

THE English press and people are not
in the best of humor. They do not think
as highly of the postal-telegraph system as
they did a short time since. It turns out
that the Government has paid \$50,000,000
gold for a leasehold right into the lines,
under the impression that it secured an ab-
solute title thereby. The price the com-
panies now ask for this latter is variously
stated at \$25,000,000 to \$70,000,000. There
is said to be no doubt that this will have
to be paid. If a swindle of such magni-
tude can be perpetrated in England, what
might not an American genius do, should
Creswell carry out his schemes?

A bore is a man who spends so much
time talking about himself that you can't
talk about your self.

Special Notices.

WE forgot to mention in our last num-
ber that on assuming the editorship of this
paper, we broke up "house-keeping" in
our former office, east of the City Hotel,
and have moved into our new quarters,
where we can be found at all times—
when in. G. v. S.

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, January
28th, at 7 o'clock, sharp. W. J. SCOTT, 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.
G. S. DOESBURG, N. G.
O. BRETMAN, Sec'y.

New Advertisements.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

The WEEKLY is the ablest and most powerful
illustrated periodical in this country. Its editor-
ials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much
weight. Its illustrations of current events are full
and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers.
With a circulation of 150,000, the WEEKLY is read
by at least half a million persons, and its influence
as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The
WEEKLY maintains a positive position, and ex-
presses decided views on political and social prob-
lems.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

SUBSCRIPTION, 1874.

TERMS:
HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year, \$4 00
\$4 00 includes pre-payment of U. S. postage by the
publisher.
Subscriptions for HARPER'S MAGAZINE,
WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one
year, \$10 00; or, two of Harper's periodicals, to one
address for one year, \$7 00; postage payable by the
subscribers at the office where received.
An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE,
WEEKLY, or BAZAR, will be supplied gratis for
every FIVE subscribers at \$4 00 each. In one remi-
tance, or SIX Copies for \$20 00, without extra copy,
postage payable by the subscribers at the office
where received.
Back numbers can be supplied at any time.
The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY,
in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free
of expense, for \$7 00 each. A complete set, com-
prising Seventeen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash
at the rate of \$5 25 per vol., freight at expense of
purchaser.
The postage on HARPER'S WEEKLY is 50 cents
a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's
office.

Address:
HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 25c. each.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND
RADICAL CURE OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, OR SPERMA-
TORRHOEA, INDUCED BY SELF-ABUSE, INVOLUNTARY
EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY, NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND IM-
PEDIMENTS TO MARRIAGE GENERALLY; CONSUMPTION,
EPILEPSY, AND FITS; MENTAL AND PHYSICAL INCAP-
ACITY, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable
Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience
that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be
effectually removed without medicine, and
without dangerous surgical operations, bougies,
instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a
mode of cure at once certain and effectual by
which every sufferer, no matter what his condition
may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and
radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any ad-
dress, on receipt of six cents, or two postage
stamp.

Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,
127 BOWERY, NEW YORK. Post-Office Box 4,586.

Nathan Kenyon, Banker.

HOLLAND, MICH.
Does a general Banking, Exchange, and Col-
lection business. Collections made on all points
in the United States and Europe. Particular at-
tention paid to the collections of Banks and Bankers.
Remittances made on day of payment. All busi-
ness entrusted to me shall have prompt at-
tention. Interest allowed on time deposits, subject
to check at sight. Foreign exchange bought
and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe
sent at my office. N. KENYON.

Pumps! Pumps!

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

P. H. WILMS,
Manufacturer of Wooden Pumps,
Cor. 10th & River sts., Holland.
N. B.—All kinds of Wood Turning done to
order. 5-1.

TALMAGE, SPURGEON.

T. De Witt Talmage is editor of The Christian
at Work; C. H. Spurgeon, Special Contributor.
They write for no other paper in America. Three
magnificent Chromos. Pay larger commission
than any other paper. CHROMOS ALL READY. No
Secessionism. No Secessionism. One agent re-
cently obtained 300 subscriptions in eight hours
absolute work. Sample copies and circulars sent
free.

AGENTS WANTED.

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

Mortgage Sale.

Default has been made in the payment of the
sum of one thousand three hundred and sixty
four dollars and fifty seven cents (\$1,364.57) which
is claimed to be due on the date of this notice on
a certain mortgage bearing date the 9th day of
November, A. D. 1870, executed by Nathaniel T.
McGeorge of the city of Holland, Ottawa County,
State of Michigan, to Theodore P. Sheldon of
Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County, State of Michi-
gan, and recorded in the office of the Register of
Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan on
page 615, of Liber U, of Mortgages in said office on
the 15th day of November, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock
A. M., which said mortgage was duly assigned to R.
Carlisle Burdick, by Theodore P. Sheldon afore-
said by a deed of assignment dated the 17th day of
May, A. D. 1871, and recorded in the office of the
aforesaid Register of Deeds on the 23rd day of
May, A. D. 1871, on page 304 of Liber R, of mor-
gages in said office and was again assigned by R.
C. Burdick to Henry Brees and John McKibbin of
Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County, State of Michi-
gan by a deed of assignment dated the 14th day of
December, A. D. 1871, and duly recorded in the
office of the aforesaid Register of Deeds on the 13th
day of December, A. D. 1873 at 8 o'clock A. M., on
page 592 of Liber R, of Mortgages, in said office,
and no suit or proceedings having been instituted
either at law or in equity to recover the amount
now due on said mortgage or any part thereof,
therefore,

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

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

NO MORTGAGE ON THE FARM.

Mary, let's kill the fatted calf and celebrate the day. For the last dreadful mortgage on the farm is wiped away. I have got the papers with me, they are right as right can be. Let us laugh and sing together, for the dear old farm is free!

Don't all the Yankees celebrate the Fourth day of July. Because 'twas then that Freedom's sun lit up our nation's sky? Why should we Yankees celebrate on this day we're forgetful? Where is there a freedom like being out of debt?

I've ris up many mornin' an hour before the sun, And nigh has overtaken me before the task was done. When, weary with my labor, 'twas this thought that nerved my arm: Each day of toil will wipe the mortgage on the farm.

And, Mary, you have done your part in rowin' to the shore. By takin' eggs and butter to the little village store. You did not spend the money in dressin' up for show. But sang from morn till evening in your faded calico.

And Beesie, our sweet daughter—God bless her lov- ing heart! The fatted calf gets her for a wife must be by natur smart— She's gone without piano, her lonely hours to cheer. To have a hand in payin' off the mortgage on the farm.

I'll build a little cottage soon, to make your heart rejoice; I'll buy a good piano, to go with Beesie's voice; You shall not trade your butter with that up-and-down concern. For I'll go this very day and buy the finest patent churn!

Lay by your faded calico, and go with me to town, And get yourself and Beesie a new and shining gown; Low prices for our produce need not give us now alarm. Spruce up a little, Mary! there's no mortgage on the farm.

While our hearts are now so joyful, let us, Mary, not forget To thank the God of heaven for being out of debt. For he gave the rain and sunshine, and put strength into my arm. And so I thank him out the days to see no mortgage on the farm.

MARRIED LIFE IN CHINA.

Very little is known in this country of the married life of the Chinese, but nevertheless their habits and customs in this respect are very minute, and by no means devoid of interest. The patriarchal system of the country is exhibited, as the Emperor claims to be, and theoretically is, the absolute and despotic ruler of his subjects, so every father exercises a similar power over his family, even claiming the right to sell his children as slaves.

A woman in China, when once she is married and has assumed her husband's clan-name, becomes part and parcel of his family, and henceforward has but a slight connection with her own relations, her duty and obedience being entirely transferred to her husband and his parents, the latter of whom, sad to relate, frequently treat her with great cruelty, and more as a slave than a daughter-in-law.

The Chinese wife's great hope and ambition is that she may have male offspring to perpetuate her husband's name, to care for and support him in old age, and, after death, to watch over and offer sacrifices at his grave, and at stated periods to burn incense before his tablet. If she chance to be so unfortunate as to have no children, or only daughters, there is rarely any happiness in store for her in her married life, and her husband is very likely to take to himself a concubine, if he can afford to do so, hoping thereby to attain the darling wish of his heart.

When women have no children they supplicate the goddess Hui-fu Fu-ein to aid them and send them sons, for if possible, they would rather not have daughters. If a man have no sons he is thought to "live without honor and die unhappy;" and so eager is a Chinaman for a male heir that, falling a son of his own, he will adopt one from his brothers' families, if he can get one. Occasionally, too, from this all-absorbing desire for a son, parents will bribe a nurse to get some poor man's boy and substitute him for a newly-born daughter. In the exaggerated phraseology common to the Chinese, those who do this are said "Tou lung, huan feng," that is, to steal a dragon and exchange it for a phoenix.

The following customs, relating to the "Social Life of the Chinese," are rather amusing, and show what devices women in the Celestial Empire will resort to in the hope that they may be blessed with children. Every year, between the eleventh and fifteenth day of the first and eighth Chinese moons, several of the most popular temples devoted to the worship of a goddess of children, commonly called "Mother," are frequented by married, but childless women, for the purpose of procuring one of a kind of shoe belonging to her. Those who come for a shoe burn incense before the image of "Mother," and vow that they will offer a thanksgiving if she will aid them in bearing a male child. The shoe is taken home and placed in the niche which holds the family image of the goddess, where it is worshipped in connection with "Mother," though not separately, on the first and fifteenth days of each moon; fresh flowers are then offered up, and incense, candles and mock-money are burned. When the child thus prayed for is born, should such a fortunate event take place, the happy mother, in accordance with her vow, causes two shoes to be made like the one obtained from the temple. These two and the original one are brought to the temple with her thank-offering, which generally consists of several plates of food. Some women, instead of asking for a shoe of the goddess, beg some of the flowers which she usually has in her hands or in a flower-vase near by. The shoe is lent, but the flowers are given. On reaching home some women fasten the flowers thus obtained in their hair, while others place them in a vase near the niche mentioned above. Should the supplicants not become mothers, no thanksgiving would

be expected by the goddess whose aid had been invoked.

When a son is born there are great rejoicings in a family, and shortly afterward what is termed the "milk name" is given, which answers to "pet names" among ourselves. Later on the boy receives a regular name, usually of two characters, corresponding to what we call the "Christian name;" when written it is placed after the clan or surname. When grown up even, boys are often called, not by their proper names, but by their number in the family—for example, A-size or A-woo, that is, Number Four or Number Five.

On the third day after his birth the nurse washes the child for the first time, before the family image of the goddess "Mother," who is currently believed to take over all children till they reach their 16th year, and at the same time a thank-offering of meats, cakes, fruit, wine, flowers, etc., is placed before her, in recognition of her aid in the character of Luenda. As is always the case with such like obligations in China, they are afterward consumed by the family.

The important ceremony of binding the wrists is now observed, and the practice in this matter differs considerably. A common plan is to tie a piece of red cotton loosely around the wrists; another is to fasten some ancient copper coins on the wrists for several days by means of red cotton. In some families this is not finally removed from the infant's wrists for several months, though it is more usual to take it off after fourteen days. The idea is that this binding of the wrists together will prevent the baby from being wicked and disobedient, not only in childhood, but also in after life. In allusion to this singular custom, when children are troublesome or naughty, they are asked if their mothers neglected to bind their wrists.

When the baby is a month old the head is shaved for the first time, and in the case of a boy this ceremony is performed before the Ancestral Tablet. A feast is also given, to which the relatives and intimate friends are invited, and it is customary for them to bring presents of toys, food, money, etc., they also frequently club together and send the infant a silver plate, on which they inscribe three characters, meaning longevity, honor and happiness. Shortly after this, the parents make their acknowledgments to their various friends for their congratulations and for the presents which they have sent; this is commonly done by sending a small present of cakes in return. At a subsequent entertainment, which sometimes takes place when the child is four months old, the "happy father," it is said, "bows down before the goddess (Mother), and begs that the child may be good-natured and easy to take care of, that it may grow fat, that it may sleep well at night, and that it may not be given to crying, etc. From this we may naturally infer that the habits of Chinese babies are much the same as those of our own, and that distracted parents in China, as elsewhere, know what it is to have wakeful nights and squalling babies.

The maternal grandmother, when a boy is a year old, sends him a present of a cap and a pair of shoes, as well as some other garments, and on this occasion another family feast is held to celebrate the birth-day.

English mothers, whose children are backward in walking, will be amused at the following piece of Chinese nursing superstition: "It is the custom in many families, when the child is just beginning to walk alone, for a member of the family to take a large knife, often such as is used in the kitchen to cut up vegetables, and, approaching him from behind as he is toddling along, to put it between his legs, or hold it a little way off him, with the edge downwards, and then to bring it to the ground, as in the act of cutting something. This is called "cutting the cords of his feet," and the motion is repeated two or three times. It is done in order to facilitate his learning to walk, and is supposed to be of great use in keeping the child from stumbling and falling down.

After the shaving of the head at the end of the first month, it is a common practice to allow a patch of hair to grow on the top, if the child be a boy, and on both sides, if a girl: the hair is braided into tight little queues, which stick out, and give the children a very comical look in their earlier years. When a girl, however, reaches womanhood, she ceases to wear these queues, which have latterly hung down her back in glossy braids, and her hair is done up on her head in a peculiar Chinese style, which, we believe, varies but little all over the Empire, and report says—though we cannot vouch for the accuracy of the story—that the singular edifice is very rarely taken to pieces, and that the women use a very little cane pillow to prevent the disarrangement of their hair at night.

On the fifteenth day of the first moon of the year, the birthday of the goddess "Mother" occurs, and married women then repair to the temples, and worship her, burning incense, and having crackers let off in her honor. Of this fact we can speak from personal experience, having lived for upwards of two years within a few yards of such a temple, and having been often nearly suffocated with the smell and fumes of the burning joss-sticks; the fire-work part of the performance, too, was always carried on noisily, as we know to our cost. The din and clamor raised by the crowds of women frequenting the small temple of which we speak, on "Mother's" high festivals, will never fade from our memory, for they were truly awful, and could hardly be said to savor much of real devotion.

When a boy goes to school for the first time, he is expected to take with him two small candles, some incense-sticks and mock-money, all of which are burned in honor of Confucius before a

slip of paper bearing some such inscriptions as "the teacher, a pattern for ten thousand ages," or one of the great sage's other numerous titles, the new pupil bowing down and making his prostrations the while. About the end of spring in each year, schoolmasters often give their boys a treat, when very similar, though more elaborate ceremonies, are performed, and it is the custom for the pupils to bring presents of money to defray the expenses.

Children of both sexes are said to "go out of childhood," when they are about 16 years of age, as in China they are then considered to have become adults, and the event is usually celebrated by certain family observances. It must, however, be borne in mind that, though a child in China becomes of age at 16, he is not thereby emancipated from the control of his parents, for during their lifetime he is bound by law and custom to obey them implicitly, he be ever so old or ever so wealthy. The only exception that is made to this rule is when the child has attained to some office under the Government, and then he is obliged to render his obedience to the Emperor, who whilst he is in the public service, stands to him in loco parentis. When a son has reached his 16th year, he commonly assumes the direction of the business matters of the family, if his father be dead, unless, indeed, as sometimes happens, his mother have a very strong will of her own. The doctrine inculcated in the Chinese classics is that a woman has three stages of obedience, to-wit: First, she must obey her father (before she marries); second, her husband (after she is married); third, her son (when her husband is dead); provided, of course, that the son have reached the age of manhood. In the last-named case, however, law and custom would never uphold the son in all unkind or unfilial manner. Filial piety is held in the highest esteem in China, even to an exaggerated extent, and it may happen that, in cases of extremely unfilial conduct, parents will bring their offspring before the district magistrate, and invoke the aid of the law in support of their rights; such instances are, however, rare, but they occasionally occur, and the only persons who have any claim to be consulted are the maternal uncles of the accused, who, if these concur with his parents in their view of his misconduct, stands a very bad chance indeed of escaping without some serious mark of indignity, if he be lucky enough to get off without severe punishment.

"Fathers have virtually the power of life and death over their children, for even if they kill them designedly, they are subject to only the chastisement of the bamboo and a year's banishment; if struck by them, to no punishment at all. The penalty of striking parents, or for cursing them, is death, as among the Hebrews. In practice it does not appear that this absolute power bestowed on fathers is productive of evil, the natural feeling being, on the whole, a sufficient security against its abuse."

If a son be convicted of the murder of either of his parents, Chinese law visits the crime with awful severity, for not only is the murderer executed, but his body is cut up into small pieces, and everything possible is done to mark the enormity of the crime. On this point the following extract, from the work quoted before, describes very graphically the course that is pursued: "A man and his wife had beaten and otherwise severely ill-used the mother of the former. This being reported by the Viceroy to Peking, it was determined to enforce, in a singular manner, the fundamental principles of the Empire. The very place where it occurred was anthematized, as it were, and made accursed. The principal offenders were put to death; the mother of the wife bamboozed, branded, and exiled for her daughter's crime; the scholars of the district, for three years, were not permitted to attend the public examinations, and their promotion thereby stopped; the magistrates were deprived of their office, and banished. The house in which the offenders dwelt was dug up from the foundations. 'Let the Viceroy,' the edict adds, 'make known this proclamation, and let it be dispersed through the whole Empire, that the people may all learn it. And if there be any rebellious children who oppose, beat, or degrade their parents, they shall be punished in like manner. If the people, indeed, know the principles of reverence, then they will fear and obey the Imperial will, and not look on this as empty declamation. I instruct the magistrates of every province to warn the heads of families and elders of villages, and on the 2d and 16th of every month to read the Sacred Instructions, in order to show the importance of the relations of life, that persons may not rebel against their parents, for I intend to render the Empire filial.'" The foregoing paragraph will give a very clear idea of what is universally the theory on the subject in China, but, judging from our own knowledge of their character, we much fear that in this, as well as in very many other matters, the Chinese are much more perfect in their theory than in their practice.—*English Magazine*.

A NASHVILLE printer recently had some very bad manuscript copy to set up. Every word needed close study before its meaning could be guessed at, but at length two or three words came in succession, which it was quite impossible to decipher: All hands in the office tried and failed, until at length the printer, in despair, set up "copy books ten cents each," and continued the work, afterward sending the proof to the author for correction. The hint was taken, and the author employed an amanuensis.

A JERSEY paper describes a man as being so sociable as a batch of candidates two weeks before election.

The Trade of the United States.

The exports of English manufactures show a decrease over 1872, and much of this falling off can be traced to this country. For the eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1873, our account of importations stands as follows, the same being compared with those of the year previous:

Articles.	1872.	1873.
Cotton manufactures, piece goods, yards.....	126,458,883	104,278,043
Iron, pig, tons.....	185,846	99,098
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod, tons.....	62,357	22,089
Iron, railway or all sorts, tons.....	444,074	177,985
Iron, boiler, sheet, boiler, and armor plates, tons.....	29,329	12,088
Lead, pig, rolled, sheet, piping, and tubing, tons.....	7,590	2,635
Linen manufactures, piece goods, yards.....	111,472,000	97,400,679
Silk manufactures, broad status of satin, value.....	\$145,249	\$74,570
Ribbons of all kinds, value.....	\$20,530	\$50,593
Other articles of silk only, value.....	\$92,010	\$30,839
Other articles of silk and other materials, value.....	\$193,022	\$76,989
Wool, sheep and lambs, lbs.....	2,109,111	819,081
Wool, cloths, or wool mixed with other materials, yards.....	5,886,648	4,863,017
Worsted status of all wool, or wool mixed with other materials, yards.....	91,233,901	83,183,177
Carpets, yards.....	6,656,434	4,904,681

The British Board of Trade shows that there has been a falling off in exports on twenty-seven classes of goods, while there has been an increase on but seven classes. The heaviest decrease has been on iron and linen and cotton goods. The record for November shows this decrease to have been enormous. In November, 1871, the exports of iron were 273,000 tons; in 1872, 258,000; in 1873, 219,000, showing a falling off in two years of 54,000 tons for one month alone. In November, 1872, there were exported 309,000,000 yards cotton piece goods; in 1873, 261,000,000 yards, a difference of 48,000,000 yards. During the same month of 1872 there were exported 18,000,000 yards of linen piece goods, while in 1873 the quantity had fallen to 12,000,000.

While England has been decreasing her exports to this country, the United States has been pursuing precisely the opposite course.

For eleven months of 1872 we sent to Great Britain \$25,000,000 worth of wheat. For the same period in 1873 we sent \$55,000,000 worth, an increase of \$30,000,000 in this cereal alone. In 1872 we supplied England with cotton to the value of \$118,000,000; in 1873 to the value of \$145,000,000. While we have thus bought much less and sold much more than formerly, we have been pursuing a no less gratifying, though opposite, course regarding our exports of gold.

During the eleven months of 1872 we sent Great Britain more than \$40,000,000 in gold. In 1873 we sent but \$15,000,000. In 1872 we received from that country no gold or silver worth mentioning. In 1873 we received over \$39,000,000; so we are therefore out but \$1,000,000 in gold so far as Great Britain is concerned.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

A Very Valuable Work.
"History of the Grange Movement; or the Farmers' War Against Monopolies." Being a full and authentic account of the struggles of the American Farmers against the extortions of the Railroad Companies. With a History of the Rise and Progress of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. Published by the National Publishing Co., of Chicago and St. Louis.

The most remarkable and powerful movement of the present day is unquestionably the War which the Farmers are waging against the Monopolies of all kinds that have for so long been robbing the people and oppressing the toiling portion of our community.

The work begins with the causes which have aroused the American people against the Monopolists, and treats of the railroad system of the country, its growth, actual condition and prospects. It then shows how this noble system has been perverted to further the ends of selfish capitalists and railroad directors, who seek gain at the expense of the community; and we are given a terrible and thrilling account of the crimes and frauds of the railroad corporations of to-day. The author wields a fearless and vigorous pen, and points out the evils which this selfish greed has entailed upon us. He shows how the great corporations have been able to control the whole country; how they have robbed the nation, and corrupted our Congress, State Legislatures and Courts of Justice.

Passing from the Monopolists and their outrages, the author takes up the cause of the wronged and oppressed farmers, and gives us a detailed statement of the evils from which the farming class is suffering. He analyzes skillfully the causes of these evils, and shows how and by whom the farmers are robbed.

A considerable portion of the work is devoted to a history of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. A complete account of the organization and objects of the order is given; its laws and mode of procedure are stated; and each feature is explained at length.

It is decidedly the most interesting and useful volume of the day, and, as it comes at a time when the whole country is suffering intensely from the effects of the evils it denounces, cannot fail to have a tremendous sale. It is a very well written work, and a bold and vigorous plea in behalf of the farmers and all who are oppressed and robbed by the grasping Monopolies which are causing so much trouble.

The book is sold by subscription only, and the publishers want agents in every county. See advertisement in another column.—[Com.]

The custodian of what had been Garibaldi's straw-stuffed bed in Ischia was heard to mutter, on seeing a lady carrying away a few straws as a relic: "They will do it! I've stuffed it six times already since the General left."

AMERICAN WOMEN.—It is a melancholy fact that American women have degenerated in point of health and physique, until they have become literally a race of invalids. How sad it is to look around us and compare the frail and effeminate looking lady of to-day with the hale, hearty and buxom ladies of days gone by. To all such the late discovery of Dr. WALKER, of California, which is known as VINEGAR BITTERS, is a priceless boon indeed. For this class of diseases it is certain and safe, and any lady, old or young, can take it with entire confidence in the result, and thus avoid what to thousands is a stumbling block never overcome, viz.: a consultation with a family physician. 'Tis true there may be cases of years' standing, that will necessitate more powerful treatment, but in nine cases out of ten this remedy will reach the disease, and after a little time effect a cure. The number of ladies cured by it are numbered by thousands, and are scattered through every State in the Union. 26

RAT POISON.—The following method of preparing poison for rats is said to be more effectual than moistening grain with a solution of strychnine: Make a clear solution of arsenite of potash, by boiling in a large iron kettle one part of white arsenic, one of carbonate of potash, and 25 of water, stirring frequently during 24 to 36 hours; then heat the grain and stir it with a paddle until it appears dry externally. For use in the house it may be advisable to color the grain by adding 1-500 part of liquid fuchsin. Clean the kettle after use by scouring with lime. In most cities, however, the arsenite of potash can be obtained ready made, and thus the trouble and danger of preparation is saved.

The Elmwood and Warwick collars still hold their own, and are just as nice to wear and look as well as they always did.—[Com.]

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.
The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. Nothing ever presented to the public as a beautifier of the complexion ever gave such satisfaction for this purpose as this Discovery. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula, is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by all Druggists.

COVERED WITH ERUPTIONS—CURED.
CLAYBROOK, Columbus Co., N. Y.
Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:
DEAR SIR: I am sixty years of age, and have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in the worst form for a great many years, until, accidentally, I saw one of your books, which described my case exactly. I bought your Golden Medical Discovery and took two bottles and a half, and was entirely cured. From my shoulders to my hands I was entirely covered with eruptions, also on face and body. I was likewise afflicted with Rheumatism, so that I walked with great difficulty, and that is entirely cured. May God spare you a long life to remain a blessing to mankind. With untold gratitude,
Mrs. A. W. WILLIAMS.

On the death of one of England's most eminent physicians, all his effects were sold by auction, and among other things was a sealed packet, marked "Advice to Physicians," which brought a great price. The purchaser, on opening the packet, read as follows: "Keep the head cool, the bowels open, and the feet warm. If phytic is necessary, use *Parsons' Purgative Pills*; they are the most scientifically prepared pill that has appeared in the last hundred years.—[Com.]

FOR LOSS OF APPETITE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, IN THEIR VARIOUS FORMS, FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., NEW YORK, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers.—[Com.]

CURE FOR COUGH OR COLD.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few "Brown's Bronchial Troches."—[Com.]

We received a very pleasant letter of thanks from our old friend Kendall, since his return home, for a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, which we gave him, and which he says has entirely cured him of the troublesome and dangerous cough he had when here.

Go to HAMILTON (ILL.) "Water Cure." No drugs. Fifteen miles river view. Photo 10 cts.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. No Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK.

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors.

No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and Dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable, Cathartic and Tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

Saturday, January 24.

The Executive Branch of our Government.

The subjoined is a synopsis of the jurisdiction and duties of the several departments and their bureaus, and exhibits the magnitude of the interests entrusted to the Executive Branch of our Government.

I.—EXECUTIVE MANSION.

President of the United States—U. S. GRANT.
Secretaries—GEN. O. E. BABCOCK; GEN. F. T. DENT.

Correspondence addressed to the President relating to the business of the various departments is simply referred. It is only in rare instances, and when the President's attention is directed to the case by parties well known to him, that he alludes to business pending before the departments.

II.—DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary of State—HAMILTON FISH.

This department has exclusive jurisdiction over foreign affairs—diplomatic and consular. It issues all passports; takes charge of the original treaties and laws, and of the archives of the Government.

III.—TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Treasury—GEORGE S. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON.

The Treasury Department proper, or the personal original jurisdiction of the Secretary, extends to the following subjects: To appointments and removals of all officers connected with the department; appeals from decisions of collectors of customs; the remission of fines and penalties; the issuing of ship's registers; the revenue marine; marine hospitals; steamship inspection; the issuing of warrants; the conversion of the national loan, and the circulation of the legal-tender and fractional currency; also, all matters relating to printing, advertising, contingent expenses, and the general superintendence of the building belong to the Secretary's office, which is divided into sixteen grand divisions, to which the various subjects are referred for report.

1. BUREAU OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

Superintending Architect—A. B. MULLETT.

This bureau, which is properly a branch of the Secretary's office, superintends the erection of all public edifices over which the Department has jurisdiction.

2. BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Chief of Bureau—EDWARD YOUNG.

This bureau is charged with the collection of statistics relating to immigration; to navigation and commerce; tonnage, &c.

3. BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Chief of Bureau—GEO. B. MCCARTER.
This bureau superintends the engraving and printing of the notes, bonds, checks and all other evidences of United States indebtedness.

4. FIRST COMPTROLLER'S BUREAU.

Comptroller—ROBERT W. TAYLOR.

The First Comptroller re-examines and supervises the accounts arising from all expenditures except the War and Navy Departments; all bonds are filed in this office, and the signature of this office is essential to give legality to all warrants for civil expenditures.

5. SECOND COMPTROLLER'S BUREAU.

Second Comptroller—J. M. BRODHEAD.

The Second Comptroller supervises and re-examines all accounts arising out of expenditures from the War and Navy Departments.

6. COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS BUREAU.

Commissioner of Customs—W. T. HAINES.
The Commissioner of Customs revises those accounts of the First Auditor's office, that arise out of customs income or expenditures, and assists in the collection of customs duties.

7. THE REGISTER OF THE TREASURY BUREAU.

Register—JOHN ALLISON.
The Register keeps the files of the accounts arising from civil expenditures. His books are a check upon the Treasurer, who pays, and upon the Secretary and Comptroller, who order the payment. All bonds and other issues of evidences of indebtedness are also recorded.

8. THE FIRST AUDITOR'S BUREAU.

First Auditor—DAVID W. MAHON.

The First Auditor passes upon all accounts arising from the receipts and expenditures of customs, the loans, Congress, the courts, and miscellaneous items.

9. THE SECOND AUDITOR'S BUREAU.

Second Auditor—EZRA B. FRENCH.

The Second Auditor passes upon all accounts arising from pay and bounty of the United States army.

10. THE THIRD AUDITOR'S BUREAU.

Third Auditor—ALLAN RUTHERFORD.
The third Auditor passes upon all accounts arising from payments by the quartermaster and subsistence departments of the army.

11. THE FOURTH AUDITOR'S BUREAU.

Fourth Auditor—S. J. W. TADOL.
The Fourth Auditor passes upon all accounts arising out of expenditures of the Navy Department, including the adjustment of prize money.

12. THE FIFTH AUDITOR'S BUREAU.

Fifth Auditor—J. H. ELA.

The Fifth Auditor settles all accounts arising from expenditures of the State Department, both diplomatic and consular. He also passes upon all internal revenue accounts.

13. SIXTH AUDITOR'S BUREAU.

Sixth Auditor—J. J. MARTIN.

The Sixth Auditor settles all accounts of the Post Office Department, such as mail contracts, postmasters' salaries, steamship subsidies, money orders, &c.

14. TREASURER'S BUREAU.

Treasurer of the United States—FRANCIS E. SPINKER.

The Treasurer and the assistant treasurers, under his direction, are the custodians of all funds and securities of the United States. They make all payments, redeem mutilated fractional notes and currency, transfer registered and coupon bonds, pay the interest, and, in fact, transact all monetary governmental business.

15. COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY BUREAU.

Comptroller of the Currency—J. J. KROX.

The Comptroller of the Currency has exclusive charge of the national bank system in all its phases, subject to an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury.

16. INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue—J. W. DOUGLASS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is charged with the superintendence of the collection of internal revenue, and passes upon all questions arising therefrom, subject to appeal to the Secretary.

17. THE LIGHT-HOUSE BUREAU.

Naval Secretary—THORNTON A. JENKINS.

The Light-house Board is charged with the construction of light-houses, and all business appertaining thereto. It is under the control of a board, but officially a part of the Treasury Department.

18. THE COAST SURVEY BUREAU.

Superintendent—BENJAMIN PIERCE.

This bureau, although officially under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, is practically quite independent; it has also charge of all questions relating to weights and measures.

IV.—THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War—WM. W. BELKNAP.

The jurisdiction of this department extends to all transactions connected with the army, the improvements of rivers and harbors, and to the signal service. It is divided into the following bureaus:

The Adjutant General, the Inspector General, the Quartermaster, the Subsistence, the Medical, the Pay, and the Ordnance Departments. The Bureau of Military Justice, presided over by Judge Holt, takes cognizance of the proceedings of court-martials. The headquarters of the General of the Army (Gen. W. T. Sherman) are also technically a bureau of the War Department.

The Adjutant General's Department takes cognizance of all changes of soldiers' records.

The Engineer Department (Brigadier General A. A. Humphreys in charge) takes cognizance of all surveys of rivers and harbors and their improvements, as well as the construction of fortifications.

The Signal Department (Colonel Albert J. Myer) attends to the weather reports.

V.—THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Navy—GEO. M. ROBESON.

This department, as its name implies, attends exclusively to naval affairs. It contains the following bureaus:

Yards and Docks, Navigation, Ordnance, Provisions and Clothing, Medicines and Surgery, Construction and Repairs, Equipment and Recruiting, and Steam Engineering. The Hydrographic Bureau, which takes cognizance of the geography of the sea, and furnishes charts to the navigator; the Naval Observatory, and the Marine Corps, and all the navy-yards are also under its jurisdiction.

VI.—THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Interior—COLUMBUS DELANO.

This department has cognizance of all appointments and removals of officers connected with the Land Office or Indian or Pension service throughout the country. It is divided into the following bureaus:

1. THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Commissioner—WILLIS DRUMMOND.

The Commissioner superintends the survey and sale of all public lands. All questions relating to lands or mines, or contests of ownership, swamp lands, or agricultural college scrip, and the location of bounty warrants come before him for adjudication.

2. THE PENSION OFFICE.

Commissioner—J. H. BAKER.

All questions relating to pensions of soldiers or sailors are adjusted and passed upon by this bureau.

3. THE PATENT OFFICE.

Commissioner—M. D. LEGGETT.

All questions relating to patents for inventions, the filing of caveats, &c., are within the jurisdiction of this bureau.

4. THE INDIAN OFFICE.

The commissionership is at present vacant. All questions relating to Indians, furnishing supplies, or Indian reservations are passed upon by this bureau.

5. THE CENSUS OFFICE.

Acting Superintendent—GEO. D. HARRINGTON.

The title of this bureau sufficiently explains its duties.

6. THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Commissioner—JOHN ESTON, JR.

This bureau, has but recently been created.

VII.—THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster General—JOHN A. J. CRESSWELL.

The title of this Department explains its functions—it has complete jurisdiction over the mails, foreign and domestic. It is divided into four bureaus.

THE APPOINTMENT BUREAU.

First Assistant Postmaster General—JAS. W. MARSHALL.

This bureau has charge of appointments and removals of the personnel in charge of the various branches of the service.

2. THE CONTRACT AND TRANSPORTATION BUREAU.

Second Assistant Postmaster General—JOHN L. ROUTH.

This bureau has charge of all mail contracts, and adjusts the compensation to steamships and railways for transportation; also contracts for mail bags, locks, keys, &c.

3. THE POSTAGE STAMP BUREAU.

Third Assistant Postmaster General—W. H. H. TERREL.

This bureau has charge of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and the dead-letter office.

4. THE MONEY-ORDER BUREAU.

Superintendent—C. F. MACDONALD.

This bureau takes cognizance of the money-order transportation; of its safety and the correction of errors.

VIII.—THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney General—GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

Under the auspices of this officer all suits are brought in behalf of the United States. He has jurisdiction over United States district attorneys, and all other judicial officers who may be appointed by the President, except to judges. He also advises all other Departments upon all disputed questions of law, but his opinions, though generally adopted, have not the binding force of law. Bureaus with a "Solicitor" as the chief for the various departments have been established for convenience, speed, and method.

IX.—THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Commissioner—FREDERICK WATTS.

This department issues the annual Agricultural Report; it has a propagating garden to afford facilities for trying valuable plants; it also distributes to agricultural societies valuable and rare seeds, and aids the agriculturalist in many ways.

New Advertisements.

Ready Again!

AT THE STORE OF

H. MEENGs,

Where all kinds of choice

Family Groceries,

Crockery,

GLASS-WARE,

Yankee Notions,

FLOUR & FEED,

ETC., ETC.,

May be found at all times.

VEGETABLES,

In their seasons, at lowest prices

Cash Paid for Butter, Eggs & Vegetables.

1-1. River St., Holland, Mich.

Save Your Ashes.

MICHAEL MOHR,

Manufacturer of

SOAPS AND POTASH,

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

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

SOAP GREASE,

Also wanted in exchange for Soap.

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

Variety and Jewelry Store!

JOSLIN & BREYMAN,

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

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER SETS,

FANCY TOYS,



Solid Silver,

AND

SILVER PLATED WARE,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & NOTIONS.

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

WATCHES, CLOCKS OR JEWELRY,

In a Thoroughly Satisfactory Manner.

Hardware Store!

E. VAN DER VEEN,

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

LARGE STOCK,

GENERAL

Hard-ware.

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

We have on hand a Full Assortment of the Best

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

Stove-Pipe, Stove Furniture, Etc.,

Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Wagon Springs, Horse Trimmings, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Nails, etc.

Farmers' Implements,

Carpenters' Tools,

And many other things too numerous to mention.

REPAIRING & JOBBING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.

E. VAN DER VEEN.

S. E. cor. 8th & River Sts. 1-1

ATTENTION!

Carriage Making,

AND

BLACKSMITHING.

—O—

JACOB FLIEMAN,

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

Top or Open Buggies,

Light & Heavy Wagons,

Sleighs, Trucks, Etc., Etc.

A good assortment of Thimble Skins always on hand.

Warranted Seat-Springs of any shape or style.

I use nothing but

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.

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 so many new ones as want anything in my line.

J. FLIEMAN.

Phoenix Planing Mill.

The undersigned would hereby announce to the Public that their new

Planing Mill,

IS NOW READY FOR BUSINESS.

In re-building 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 TEAM

DRY KILN,

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER

WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALITY.

We will receive Lumber of all kinds for

DRYING.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERREK & Co.

NOW THAT THE

Credit Mobilier!

SWINDLE

Is disposed of,

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.

—In the—

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.

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.

HEBER WALSH,

Druggist & Pharmacist.

4-30.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

The undersigned would respectfully inform his old customers that he is always ready to take

Photographs & Gems,

In all the various styles and sizes.

Particular attention given to secure a

Perfect Likeness

OLD & YOUNG.

New Chemicals,

New Light,

New Room.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Thankful for past favors, I am now ready to receive visitors at my New Gallery, on Eighth street, between Market and River streets.

G-1 GEORGE LAUFER, Artist.

Rathbun House,

MONROE STREET,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

This House has been recently re-fitted in

First Class Style.

A. R. ANTISDEL, Prop'r.