

Hope College

## Hope College Digital Commons

---

Holland City News: 1875

Holland City News: 1872-1879

---

1-23-1875

### Holland City News, Volume 3, Number 49: January 23, 1875

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1875](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1875)



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

---

#### Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 3, Number 49: January 23, 1875" (1875). *Holland City News: 1875*. 4.

[https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1875/4](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1875/4)

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1872-1879 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1875 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@hope.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@hope.edu).



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. III.—NO. 49.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 153.

## The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
HOLLAND CITY, MICH. CAN.  
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.  
G. S. DOESBURG & Co., PUBLISHERS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.  
JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	8 50	15 00	28 00
2 " "	5 00	10 00	18 00
3 " "	3 50	7 00	12 00
4 " "	2 50	5 00	9 00
5 " "	2 00	4 00	7 00
6 " "	1 50	3 00	5 00
7 " "	1 25	2 50	4 00
8 " "	1 00	2 00	3 00
9 " "	75	1 50	2 50
10 " "	50	1 00	2 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three  
changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

## Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Monday, Dec. 7, 1874.

### NORTHERN DIVISION.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	
Night Ex.	Day Ex.		Mail.	Even.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
9.00	8.30	Chicago.	8.05	8.35
12.15	10.50	New Buffalo.	4.55	8.45
8.37	1.30	Gr. Junction.	2.00	11.00
4.21	2.15	Pennsville.	1.02	10.10
4.35	2.25	Richmond.	12.50	10.20
5.30	2.50	Holland.	12.15	10.30
5.40	3.00	Zeland.	11.57	9.45
5.54	3.22	Vriesland.	11.43	9.30
6.28	3.54	Grandville.	11.16	9.00
6.50	4.10	Gr. Rapids.	11.00	8.45

### SOUTHERN DIVISION.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	
Express.	Mail.		Mail.	Express.
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
5.35	3.10	Holland.	12.15	9.50
.....	5.10	New Holland	11.30	9.50
4.07	3.40	Olive.	11.35	9.50
6.25	3.58	Robinson.	11.17	8.50
7.10	4.30	Nantico.	10.55	8.50
7.28	4.40	Fruitport.	10.35	8.50
8.00	5.10	Muskegon.	10.05	8.50
.....	8.30	Montague.	8.23	.....
.....	10.00	Pentwater.	7.00	.....

### Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, June 22, 1874.

Going North.		STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4	No. 2		No. 3
p. m.	p. m.		p. m.
9 00	12 45	Muskegon	2 15
8 05	12 04	Ferryburg	2 53
7 59	12 00	Grand Haven	2 56
6 30	11 27	Pigeon	3 30
7 05	11 00	Holland	3 58
5 30	10 40	Fillmore	4 18
4 00	9 50	Allegan	5 10

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

Taken Effect, Sunday, August 23, 1874.

FROM GRND RAPIDS.		TO GRND RAPIDS.	
Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.	Express.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.
4 30	7 30	Grand Rapids.	10 30
4 45	7 47	Grandville.	10 05
5 00	8 03	Byron Centre.	9 50
5 15	8 18	Dorr.	9 35
5 30	8 28	Hilliards.	9 25
5 35	8 35	Hopkins.	9 15
5 45	8 45	Allegan.	9 05
6 00	9 00	Oshtemo.	8 22
6 30	9 30	Plainwell.	8 13
6 45	9 45	Cooper.	7 54
7 00	10 00	Kalamazoo.	7 40
7 23	10 22	Portage.	7 14
7 43	10 40	Schoolcraft.	7 00
7 54	10 50	Flowerfield.	6 50
8 07	11 00	Moorepark.	6 38
8 14	11 10	Three Rivers.	6 28
8 33	11 22	Florence.	6 17
8 35	11 30	Constantine.	6 10
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.
8 45	11 40	White Pigeon.	6 00
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.
6 50	9 50	Chicago.	10 40
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.
9 30	5 10	Toledo.	11 55
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
7 05	9 35	Cleveland.	7 40
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.
1 10	4 05	Buffalo.	12 25

## Lodges.

### F. & A. M.

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

W. H. JOSLIN, W. M.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

### I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

OTTO BRYAN, N. G.

R. K. HENDRICK, Sec'y.

R. A. SCHULTZ, Jr., Sec'y.

## Nathan Kenyon, Banker.

### HOLLAND, MICH.

Does a general Banking and 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 atten-  
tion. Interest allowed on time deposits, subject  
to check at sight. Foreign exchange bought  
and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe  
sold at my office.

N. KENTON.

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys.

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

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

MC BRIDE, G. W., Attorney at Law and Solicit-  
or in Chancery; office with M. D. How-  
ard, cor. Eighth and River streets.

### Bakeries.

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

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

### Banking and Exchange.

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

### Books and Stationery.

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

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

### Boots and Shoes.

ELPERDINK, W. & H., General dealers in  
Boots and Shoes; repairing neatly done;  
River street.

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

SPIJKERSMA, L. & SON, Dealers in and Manu-  
facturers of all kinds of Boots and Shoes; 5th  
street.

### Drugs and Medicines.

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

VAN PUTTEN, W. C., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-  
cines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr.  
W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicine; River St.

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

### Dry Goods.

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

### Flour and Feed.

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

### Furniture.

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

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

### Groceries.

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

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

### General Dealers.

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

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

VAN PUTTEN & 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, Gro-  
ceries, Crockery, Flour & Provisions, New  
Store, Eighth street.

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

### Hardware.

HAVERKATH, G. J. & SON, 1st Ward Hard-  
ware Store; sell cheaper than any other;  
8th street.

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

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

### Hotels.

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

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

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

### Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

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

### Meat Markets.

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

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

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

### Merchant Tailors.

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

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

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

SCOTT, W. J., Planing, Matching, Scroll-saw-  
ing and Moulding; River street.

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

WINTERS BROS. & BROWER (successors to  
Dutton & Thompson), Engineers and Ma-  
chinists. See Advertisement.

### Notary Publics.

DOESBURG, H., Notary Public and Conveyan-  
cer; office at residence, Ninth street.

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

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

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

### Painters.

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

### Photographers.

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

### Physicians.

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

BLANK N., Surgeon, Physician and Obstetri-  
cian. Office and residence, Ninth Street, East  
of Cedar Street.

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

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

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

SCHOUTEN, R. A., Surgeon, Physician Obstetri-  
cian, Regular graduated and Licensed. Of-  
fice at residence, corner 9th and Fish street.

### Saddlery.

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

### Sewing Machines.

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

### Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

### Tobacco and Cigars.

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

### Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

### Watches and Jewelry.

ALBERS & WYNN, Jewelers and Watchma-  
kers. The oldest establishment in the city;  
Eighth street.

JOSLIN & BRYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewel-  
ers, and dealers in Fancy Goods; cor. Eighth  
and Market streets.

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

Apples, 1/2 bushel	1 25	60
Beans, 1/2 bushel	1 25	50
Butter, 1 lb.	6 00	9
Clover seed, 1/2 bushel	6 00	4 50
Eggs, 1 dozen	25	25
Honey, 1 lb.	18 00	64
Hay, 1 ton	6 00	12 00
Wheat, green 1/2 bushel	6 00	7
Maple sugar, 1 lb.	0 75	6 100
Potatoes, 1 bushel	50	55
Timothy Seed, 1 bushel	6 00	2 50
Wool, 1 lb.	6 00	2 50

### Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed 1/2 lb.	6 00	4
Chickens, dressed per lb.	6 00	9
Lard, 1 lb.	10 00	12
Pork, dressed 1/2 lb.	6 00	6 1/2
Smoked meat, 1 lb.	6 00	12
Smoked ham, 1 lb.	6 00	12
Smoked shoulders, 1 lb.	6 00	12
Turkeys, 1 lb.	6 00	12
Tallow, 1 lb.	6 00	7

### Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	9 00	
" " beech, dry	2 50	
" " green	2 50	
Hemlock bark	4 50	25 00
Staves, white oak	12 00	
Staves, tierce	12 00	
Heading bolts, soft wood	3 00	3 50
Heading bolts, hardwood	4 50	
Stave bolts, softwood	3 50	
Stave bolts, hardwood	4 00	
Railroad ties	12	

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white 1/2 bushel	95	\$ 1 00
Corn, shelled 1/2 bushel	60	
Oats, 1/2 bushel	50	
Buckwheat, 1/2 bushel	80	
Rye, 1/2 bushel	80	
Bran, 1 ton	16 00	
Feed, 1 ton	31 00	
Barley, 100 lb.	1 75	
Middling, 100 lb.	1 50	
Flour, 400 lb.	2 00	
Poor Barley, 100 lb.	6 00	7 00
Buckwheat Flour, 100 lb.	3 75	
Fine meal, 100 lb.	2 00	

THE abolition of capital punishment will  
probably come prominently before the  
Maine legislature this winter.

### LIQUOR QUESTION.

The position taken by Gov. Bagley on  
the liquor question, in his late message,  
strikes us as being logical and practical,  
and presents itself direct to the people  
either for approval or dissection:

"Why not recognize the fact that there  
is a difference between drinking and  
drunkenness, and put on the statute book  
stringent laws regulating the sale of liquor;  
prohibit its sale to minors and appren-  
tices, and to those known as common  
drunkards; compel the closing of liquor  
shops on holy days, and at reasonable  
hours at night, retain the present personal  
liability law for damages, and require am-  
ple bond for the observance of such laws;  
then levy a State tax on the business, to  
be collected by State authority, making a  
broad distinction in the amount of tax be-  
tween the sale of distilled liquors and  
malt beverage, put the matter beyond the  
control of any one excepting the State.  
Could we not reduce the 6,000 liquor  
shops fully one-half by such a law?  
and would not this reduction in num-  
bers reduce consumption of alcoholic  
stimulants in almost as great a propor-  
tion? In behalf of temperance and  
sobriety, of good morals and steady living;  
in behalf of the State whose laws are  
hourly violated with impunity, I urge all  
men of different views and opinions to  
get together on some common ground  
and make the experiment. If made, let it be  
done honestly. If the Prohibitory law is  
to be repealed, let the enactment of one  
regulating the traffic take its place after  
two years' trial. We can then judge  
which has been productive of the most  
good."



## CURRENT GOSSIP.

### A Bonanza of Corruption.

The Pacific Mail subsidy investigation at Washington pans out a perfect bonanza of venal richness. Journalists, Congressmen, and even the humble door-keepers and scullions seem to have had a finger in the rich pudding.

### Train.

A report has been going the rounds that George Francis Train has become hopelessly insane. He is also credited with an intention to start a new daily paper in Cincinnati. If the latter report is true, there can be no doubt of the correctness of the first.

### The Great Scandal Suit.

The celebrated Tilton-Beecher trial, in Brooklyn, N. Y., is dragging its slow length along, and will probably be protracted several weeks into the future. But one witness—"Mutual Friend" Moulton—had been examined up to the 18th inst., and he had furnished no testimony additional to that embraced in the famous published "statements."

### An Item for Farmers.

A remarkable paper was read before the American Dairymen's Convention, at Utica, last week, by Mr. L. W. Miller, in which he detailed his repeated experiments in feeding cows in winter on three quarts of corn-meal each per day, without any hay or other food. He claims that they have done well during the progress of the experiments and afterwards, and that there are no objections to the plan.

### Rich Bridal Presents.

The following list of bridal presents is published in the Chicago Tribune: A pair of pebble-goat shoes from the bride's brother-in-law; a glass door-plate from her grandmother's uncle; a half-dozen case-knives and a kerosene lamp from the bridegroom; a mop, broom and potato-masher from an unknown friend; a can of kerosene and a bundle of kindlings from the bride's mother-in-law; also a nutmeg-grater and some mantel ornaments from her school friends.

### Spain.

Bourbon rule in Spain begins with the appointment of Valmaseda as Captain-General of Cuba. He is the "bloody-butcher" Captain-General who had five students shot for scratching four meaningless lines on a piece of glass set in a tombstone. One-and-a-quarter lives per scratch was a pretty cheap estimate of human life, even for a Spanish grandee in Cuba, and Valmaseda had to be recalled. Alfonso XII. sends him back again, and he asks for 20,000 more troops to prolong the hopeless struggle.

### Crushed to Pulp.

An employe in one of the Chicago rolling-mills recently met his death in a singular and peculiarly shocking manner. While engaged in oiling the machinery his fingers were caught between two rollers weighing forty-eight tons, and driven by an engine of 800 horse power. These rollers fit closely together, and the unfortunate man was drawn closely into the narrow space between them. Before the horrible engine of death could be stopped, he had passed entirely through. His body was crushed inch by inch, and was reduced to a pulpy mass, bearing no more resemblance to a human form than a quantity of sausage-meat. The fragments were gathered up, bit by bit, by his horrified fellow-workmen, and conveyed to his late residence.

### Inauguration Day.

The Chicago Journal says that by calculation it will be observed that the next Presidential inauguration day—March 4, 1877—will fall on Sunday. This conflict of inauguration dates with a non-secular day has occurred only twice before in the history of the United States. The first was in 1821, at the second inauguration of President James Monroe—he being re-elected—and the second was at the inauguration day proper of Zachary Taylor, in 1849. By special legislative appointment, these inaugurations transpired on March 5, the Mondays following the set date, as probably will be that of 1877. Three times every century in the revolution of years will inauguration day fall on Sunday, about once in a man's lifetime. The next collision of dates, after 1877, will not be until the year 1917.

### A Great Industry.

J. W. Peters, Secretary of the Butter and Cheese Exchange of New York, in an address delivered before the American Dairymen's Association, at Utica, N. Y., last week, estimated the annual American product of butter, at 1,400,000,000 pounds; of cheese at 300,000,000 pounds. The export of butter is about 15,000,000 pounds, while that of cheese for 1874 was nearly 114,000,000

pounds. Some of the Western butter received at New York, Mr. Peters says, is of fine quality, and the average quality was much improved in the last few years. Most Western butter, however, received there has its value fixed by the exporters. Better butter-packages are much needed, and the address strongly recommended metal packages instead of those of wood. Mr. Peters thinks there is a falling off in the home demand for cheese, and, to encourage this, strongly recommends the manufacture of small cheese. The manufacture of skim-milk cheese was strongly condemned. The guaranteeing of weights of cheese by the shipper was thought important.

### The Sandwich Islands.

King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, has attracted nearly as much attention during his visit to this country as he would have attracted had he been a European king with an ancestry of unlimited Bourbons. We, however, have a special interest in the Sandwich Islands, since their civilization is due to the labors of American missionaries. We are frequently told that Christian missions have been a failure. But here we have a civilized and intelligent gentleman who is the king of a nation that is more orderly than any European nation, and in intelligence and morality compares favorably with any nation of the Caucasian race. A little more than two generations ago the Sandwich Islands were a nation of brutal cannibals. It was solely the influence of the Christian missionaries which wrought the almost miraculous change which has taken place in so short a time. King Kalakaua is a visible testimony of what missionary effort can accomplish, and from this point of view his visit has a peculiar interest for religious people.

### A New Finance Bill.

Representative Kasson, of Iowa, has introduced in the lower house of Congress a bill supplemental to the bill to restore specie payments recently passed by that body. Section 1 provides that on Nov. 1, 1875, and for five months thereafter, any person may present, at the Sub-Treasury of the United States, legal-tender notes in sums of \$50, or any multiple thereof, for exchange for gold, and receive gold in exchange at the rate of \$50 for \$100 in notes, and for each period of four months thereafter, the rate shall be successively advanced 1 per cent, in gold until July 1, 1878, and on and after Jan. 1, 1879, exchanged at par. Section 2 provides for presenting gold at the Treasury to be exchanged for notes. Section 3 provides for the issuing of Treasury certificates for either class of funds, if such funds shall be at any time insufficient to meet the demands, which certificate shall be received for all payments due to the United States and payable in the funds represented by such certificates. Section 4 provides that the notes redeemed under the third section of the act "To provide for the Resumption of Specie Payments," shall not be reissued, but be cancelled and destroyed.

### Important Legislation.

The lower house of Congress has just passed a bill of unusual importance. It is a general law granting the right of way to railroads through the public lands. The measure provides that the right of way through the public lands shall be granted to any road duly organized under State or Territorial law or act of Congress, to the extent of 100 feet on each side of the road; also the privilege to take from adjacent public lands material, earth, stone, and timber necessary for the construction of the road; also the ground for stations, not exceeding twenty acres for each station to the extent of one station to every ten miles of road, the mode of taking private lands being left to be fixed by Territorial legislation. The right of way through any pass or canon is limited so as, first, not to interfere with any wagon-road, and second, giving to any other railroad the right to pass through the same on the track of the first road on paying an equitable share of the expenses. This law is the result of careful investigation by the House Committee on Public Lands, and it is believed that it will pass the Senate and receive the approval of the President.

THE grand jury of Lucas county, Ohio, lament the crime of gambling, and "lame with regret on the practice of some of the churches as setting examples of said crime, and would most respectfully ask them to discontinue the practice."

SPONGE JELLY CAKE.—One cup white sugar, one cup flour, three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of saleratus or soda and two of cream tartar. Bake fifteen minutes and roll while warm.

## MICHIGAN NEWS.

### INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

It has been claimed that Baggie & Co., at Flint have the largest circular saw ever brought into the State. The Saginaw Republican steps to the front and claims that in 1868, D. H. Jerome & Co. sold to Herther & Allison, of East Saginaw a circular saw manufactured by Lippincott, Blakewell & Co., which measured six feet six inches. The Flint saw is six feet four inches in diameter.

### PERSONAL.

THE Lansing Republican says: "George H. Durand, the newly-elected member of Congress from this district, and Oscar Adams, formerly a member of the lower house of the Legislature, have formed a partnership for the practice of law at Flint."

GEN. TOM TAUMS and troupe are giving entertainments throughout the State.

ROBERT CRONIN, of Detroit, challenges any Michigan billiardist to play him 1,000 points for \$100.

### DEATHS.

RIX ROBINSON, the first white settler of Ottawa county, founder of Grand Haven, and at one time owner of all the land occupied by and surrounding that city, died at his residence in Ada, Mich., recently, aged 84 years.

### CASUALTIES.

At Bradford's camp, near Sparta Center, last week, William Lord was instantly killed while assisting at branding and piling pine logs for running. A large log rolled back over his body, crushing his head, limbs, and body, into a shapeless mass. He was about 29 years old.

The Union Hotel, at Grand Haven, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$4,000.

### RAILROADS.

An ex parte order has been granted at New York, restraining the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company from paying the dividend declared December 29. The complaint recites that the company, instead of paying a dividend, ought to pay interest on their bonds, to secure the mortgage on the road for \$25,000,000, held by the Union Trust Company.

### CRIME.

In a difficulty arising from family affairs at Red Oak, last week, Joshua Sharrett was shot by Job Reynolds, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

### LEGAL.

THE will of the late E. B. Ward is likely to be contested by the children of his first wife. Eminent counsel has been engaged on both sides, and the struggle will begin when the will is admitted to probate, on the first day of next month.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

LIVONIA, Wayne county, puts in a claim to the champion old couple. A correspondent of the Free Press says Martin Fraser and wife, of that village, were married in the year 1816, and have been married fifty-nine years. They are in good health and able to do most of their work. They have lived in the town forty-nine years; have raised a family of eight children and have never had a death in their family.

GRAND RAPIDS now claims a population of 28,000.

THE Detroit people now cross over to Canada on the ice.

JACKSON county has forty-six lawyers.

A MEETING of the French citizens of Detroit has been held to consider the question of the introduction of the French language into the public schools.

The Grand Traverse Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry have instituted a free course of lectures, to be given during the winter for the purpose of advancing the interests of the farmers, especially members of the grange.

### PISCICULTURE.

The Lansing Republican publishes an abstract of the report of the Board of Fish Commissioners, from which we cull some interesting figures. The Commissioners state that no one of the entire thirty-seven States equals Michigan in natural fish supply and advantages. North, east, and west she is bounded by a chain of lakes, the largest and grandest that exist on the globe, giving her a lake coast more than 1,400 miles long; and the computed area of water surface within her constitutional limits is 36,324 square miles. There is scarcely a section of her 56,243 square miles that is not bordered by river or rivulet, or dotted by lake or lakelet; and so cold and pure and constant are many of them, that the opinion obtains that they derive their supplies by subterranean openings from the great border lakes. The Commissioners have caused to be hatched and planted, during the past season, over 1,500,000 whitefish. They were sent out and deposited in about 200 of the choice lakes of Michigan. Arrangements have been made for hatching and distributing between two and three millions during the current year. Since the spring of 1873, there have been received, hatched, and deposited in the various lakes and streams of this State, about 200,000 Atlantic salmon, 3,000 landlocked salmon, and 80,000 California salmon. Some 500,000 shad have also been deposited in Grand, Detroit, Flint, Raisin, St. Joseph, and Shiawassee rivers, and Long Lake, Kalamazoo county. The hatching house is situated immediately below the lower dam on the right margin of the canon. It is twenty feet wide, sixty feet long, and one story high, with a roomy attic for storage purposes. Interiorly the whole room is faced with planed and matched lumber, and the walls thoroughly packed with sawdust, rendering it cool in summer and warm in winter. The building is painted inside and out. Water from the springs is brought to the hatchery in pump logs, extending the whole length of the building. Beneath the pump logs is a large supply trough. The hatching troughs stand in pairs at right angles with the logs and supply race, and may be fed from either or both, as the operator may desire. There are 18 hatching-raises, each 16 feet long, 1 foot wide, and 8 inches deep, divided into compartments of 18

inches. These compartments are for the wire-cloth trays upon which the ova are laid, and each will contain five trays. The raises are provided with covers by which the light may be regulated, and the ova and fry protected from harm. The present capacity of the hatchery is about 1,000,000 salmon or 5,000,000 whitefish.

### THE LEGISLATIVE STANDING COMMITTEES.

#### SENATE COMMITTEES.

Appropriations and Finance—Boies, Osborn, Adair.  
Claims and Public Accounts—Cook, Murray, Corey.  
State Affairs—Jones, Nelson, Morse.  
Judiciary—Gray, Fancher, Webber.  
Federal Relations—Garvey, Gray, Mellen.  
Education and Public Schools—Warren, Thompson, Huntington.  
Banks and Incorporations—Osborn, Jenks, White.  
Military Affairs—Morse, Wood, David.  
Public Lands—North, Gray, Fish.  
Railroads—Wells, Warren, Cobb.  
Roads and Bridges—Adair, Jones, Hawkins.  
Counties and Townships—Mitchell, Greusel, Berwick.  
Cities and Villages—Fancher, Webber, Boies.  
Agricultural Interests—Wood, Murray, Babcock.  
Mechanical Interests—Corey, Jenks, Hawkins.  
Saline Interests—Webber, North, Berwick.  
Lumber Interests—Mellen, Nelson, David.  
Fishing Interests—David, Mitchell, Corey.  
Canals, River and Harbor Improvements—Redfield, Thompson, Gray.  
Mines, Minerals, and Mining Interests—White, Wood, Murray.  
Religious and Benevolent Societies—Berwick, Greusel, Thompson.  
Immigration—Babcock, Greusel, Jenks.  
Insurance—Thomas, Garvey, White.  
Printing—Cobb, Fancher, Thompson.  
State Prison—Nelson, Jones, Mellen.  
State Reform School—North, Boies, White.  
Asylum for Insane—Thompson, Cook, Adair.  
Asylum for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind—Wells, Garvey, Redfield.  
Agricultural College—Murray, Cook, Babcock.  
University and Normal School—Thomas, Wood, Huntington.  
State Public School—Jenks, Mitchell, Fish.  
Geological Survey of the State—Fish, Warren, Boies.  
State Capitol and Public Buildings—Greusel, North, Webber.  
State Library—Thomas, Webber, Cook.  
Expiring Laws—Hawkins, Fancher, Jones.  
Constitutional Amendments—Huntington, Cook, Morse.  
Rules and Joint Rules—Osborn, Boies, Fish.  
Engrossment and Enrollment of Bills—Warren, Wells, Cobb.  
Supplies and Miscellaneous Expenses of Senate—Garvey, North, Adair.

#### HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Ways and Means—Howard, Livingston, Watkins, Goodyear, Little.  
State Affairs—Rich, Briggs, Bailey, Hollon, Wood.  
Judiciary—Parker, Huggett, F. O. Clark, Hunt, Ransom.  
Harbors—Wilson, Lee, Howard, Churchill, Curry.  
Elections—Hubbard, Berk, Huggett, Smith, E. A. Brown.  
Federal Relations—Harden, Hale, Towne, Little, Northrop.  
Private Corporations—E. H. Green, Walker, Houston, Hollon, Kilbourne.  
Municipal Corporation—Hart, Reed, Howland, Potter, Hertzler.  
Internal Improvements—Hale, Ludington, Garfield, Sutton, Struble.  
Public Lands—Briggs, Billings, I. Green, Norton, Curry.  
Printing—Town, Berk, Taylor, Cole, Schattler.  
Agriculture—West, Van Aken, Lay, Harris, A. K. Clark.  
Towns and Counties—Armstrong, I. Green, Robinson, Backus, Whitney.  
Education—Bailey, Van Raalte, West, Cole, Hertzler.  
Roads and Bridges—Hewitt, Gerrieh, Greiner, Smith, Schattler.  
Agricultural College—Copley, Townsend, Neff, Benedict, E. A. Brown.  
Asylum for Insane—Van Aken, Robinson, Preston, Klein, Bradfield.  
Asylum for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind—Walker, Ludington, A. R. Wheeler, Knight, Norton.  
Reform School—McLachlin, Billings, Dow, Metcalf, Northrop.  
Geological Survey—O. Brown, Yeckley, Sutton, I. P. Wheeler, Hurlbut.  
Military Affairs—Ferguson, Van Raalte, Robins, Wiley, I. P. Wheeler.  
State Prison—Livingston, Eggleston, Morse, Bartow, Keyes.  
University and Normal School—Taylor, Sweetland, Ferguson, Daly, Ransom.  
Mines and Minerals—Hulbert, Neff, Yeckley, Wood, Knight.  
Manufactures—Preston, Eggleston, Whitney, Walton, Mercer.  
Lumber and Salt Interests—A. R. Wheeler, Gerrieh, Walton, Churchill, Harris.  
Religious and Benevolent Societies—Garfield, Hubbard, Townsend, A. K. Clark, Keyes.  
Insurance—Robbins, McLachlin, Kilbourne, Benjamin, Hull.  
Local Taxation—Lay, Hewitt, Harden, Hull, Meyer.  
Immigration—Berk, Daly, Benedict, Budlong, Stephens.  
Fisheries—Howland, Parker, Craig, Meyer, Stowe.  
Rules and Joint Rules—Remer, Ranney, E. H. Green, Goodyear, Mosher.  
Engrossment and Enrollment—Morse, Yeckley, Hart, Bartow, Struble.  
Supplies and Expenditures—Ranney, Reed, Armstrong, Budlong, Greiner.  
State Library—F. O. Clark, O. Brown, Craig, Mercer, Stowe.  
Drainage—Lee, Ooobock, Hunt, Mosher, Packard.

Railroads—Watkins, Copley, Remer, Bradfield, Potter.

Public Health—Sweetland, Klein, Benjamin, Metcalf, Packard.

State Public Schools—Ooobock, Rich, Wilson, Backus, Campbell.

Horticulture—Dow, Houston, Wiley, Campbell, Stephens.

### LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

TUESDAY, Jan. 12.—Senate—Nothing of interest occurred in the Senate proceedings beyond the announcement of the standing committees.

House—The standing committees were announced, and Republicans were placed at the head of all the important ones. A joint resolution was introduced, proposing an amendment to the prohibitory liquor clause of the Constitution, doing away with prohibition and substituting license, and a committee of seven appointed, to whom all questions regarding the subject of liquor and license are to be referred. A resolution was introduced for the repeal or amendment of the law taxing dogs, and requiring all licensed dogs to wear numbered collars. Green, of Charlevoix, introduced a bill asking Congress to construct a light-house and fog-signal on the west bar of Mackinac Island, and praying that Congress will also make an appropriation for the improvement of Pine river. Billings, of Genesee, gave notice of a bill to prevent grave robbing. It proposes to punish by heavy penalties any person or institution using dead bodies for dissection unless they can show to them a legal title. A number of graves were recently robbed in Genesee county, under circumstances which caused much public indignation in that vicinity and throughout the State, and it is designed to restrict the whole business of furnishing subjects for dissection.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13.—Senate—A joint resolution was passed, in accordance with the recommendation of Gov. Bagley, regulating the Portage lake and Lake Superior canal so that the State can bring the matter into the courts and finally dispose of it. The subject demanded immediate action, as the State was losing in the receipt of tolls. A number of notices and petitions were introduced, but mostly of a local character.

House—A resolution was passed asking Congress to appropriate money for the improvement of the harbors of St. Joseph, New Buffalo and Beton Harbor. The harbors have already received a good deal of improvement, and this appropriation, if obtained, will probably finish them. Notices have been given of resolutions asking Congress to appropriate money for most of the Michigan harbors on Lake Michigan. The House passed a resolution asking Congress to establish a United States District Court for the Upper Peninsula. Resolutions were adopted respecting the death of Capt. E. B. Ward, of Detroit. They pay a very high tribute to his character and life-work. Five hundred copies of the Governor's message were ordered printed in German, there being a great demand for the message in that language, to be circulated in Europe and America.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14.—Senate—Messrs. Gray, Jones, Fish, Greusel and Redfield were appointed a special committee on the liquor traffic. It is understood that Senators Fish and Jones are prohibitionists, while the others are anti-prohibitionists. It is probable that the fight on this question will not be commenced until after the recess.

House—Bills introduced: By Hubbard, providing for the more stringent enforcement of the Dog law. It makes it the duty of the Assessors in every town and ward to see to the enforcement of the law, and to collect penalties from the owners of all dogs not licensed; by Van Aken, providing that, in future, witnesses in criminal cases in courts of record shall receive seventy-five cents per day, and witnesses in Justice courts fifty cents per day. A protest was received from the Lumberman's Association of the Saginaw valley against the renewal of any reciprocity treaty with Canada, and asking the Senators and Representatives in the Legislature to endeavor to prevent the adoption of any such treaty at Washington. A memorial was received from the National Board of Trade, praying that a law may be passed requiring the names of members of partnerships to be registered; also asking legislation concerning railroads, and especially the practice of carrying freights largely by companies distinct from the railway lines. A bill was introduced authorizing the State auditor to pay the traveling expenses of the Circuit Judges. At present the Judges receive the beggarly salary of \$1,500 per annum.

FRIDAY, Jan. 15.—Senate—A joint resolution providing for the submission of an amendment to the Constitution, to repeal the Prohibition clause, was introduced. Petitions to tax church property, to elect County Superintendents of Poor, and to repeal the two-mill tax, were presented.

House—The Speaker appointed nineteen members elect as a committee on re-appportioning the State into Congressional districts, according to the census of 1874—two from each Congressional district, and one at large. Messrs. West, E. H. Green, Churchill, Livingston, Knight and Holland were appointed a select committee to consider all questions and petitions relative to the liquor question. Two of the gentlemen are prohibitionists and five liquor men.

SATURDAY, Jan. 16.—Senate—Bills introduced: For a general revision of the law concerning fire and marine insurance companies; to tax and regulate liquor traffic.

House—The bill to change the fees of witnesses in civil cases was reported unfavorably upon by the committee, and tabled. A bill was introduced to afford additional protection to hotel keepers.

MONDAY, Jan. 18.—Senate—The Senate met according to adjournment on Saturday, and transacted but little other than routine business.

House—Many of the members were absent and the Senatorial caucus absorbed the time of those who were in attendance.

TUESDAY, Jan. 19.—Senate—A joint resolution allowing the necessary expenses of Circuit Judges, to recompense in part for the meager and inadequate salary allowed them and fixed by the Constitution, and which the people on several occasions have declined to alter by amendment, was passed.

House—Bills were introduced regulating the powers, duties, and rights of administrators, executors and guardians in the management and sale of estates of deceased persons or minors; also to regulate the charges on palace, dining, and sleeping-cars, and the practice of medicine and surgery. The House passed joint resolutions relative to the improvement of the harbors of Saugatuck and South Haven. Neither House transacted much business, owing to the excitement upon palling for U. S. Senator.

THE enfranchised colored men in Virginia number over 98,000, of whom 57,784 pay a poll-tax of \$1 annually into the State Treasury.



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## NEWS SUMMARY

### The East.

Another bold bank robbery in broad daylight—this time at Carbondale, Pa. Two men entered the First National Bank at noon, while the clerks were at dinner, and asked to have a bill changed. As the cashier was counting the money, they sprang over the counter and grappled with him, and, after a desperate struggle, in which he was severely beaten, a gag was thrust into his mouth, his hands tied behind his back, and his feet securely bound. The robbers succeeded in getting \$5,000.

The suspension of labor by reason of strikes in the Lehigh coal regions in Pennsylvania is now complete, about 25,000 miners being "locked out" of work by the inflexibility of the proprietors and the resolutions adopted in the Laborers' Union against submitting to a reduction of wages. Four men were blown to atoms by the explosion of a nitro-glycerine factory near Communipaw, N. J., on Saturday last.

The New York Grand Jury visited Blackwell's Island Penitentiary the other day, and found William M. Tweed occupying a small, ill-ventilated room, and dressed in prison garb.

### The West.

An unsuccessful attempt was made a few days ago by the convicts of the Nebraska Penitentiary to remove to more congenial quarters. A simultaneous attack was made upon the guards, who were all disarmed, with one exception. This one was shot in the knee and disabled. The convicts then seized the armory, which contained plenty of weapons and ammunition for the force, and but for the severity of the weather the prison would have been empty. On the arrival of a company of soldiers from Omaha, and a promise of liberal treatment, peace was restored. A snow-slide in the Big Cottonwood canon, near Salt Lake, last week, killed James Cox, John Trenberth, James Glasen and James Renfrey were killed. Four men were drowned in the Missouri river at Omaha, on Tuesday last, while attempting to cross the ice with teams.

The Illinois State Grange met at Springfield on the 13th inst. Ninety counties were represented by 160 delegates. The report of the Secretary shows that there are 1,533 granges in the State, of which 433 are in arrears with their report and dues. The total receipts of the State Grange for the past year are \$21,315.83. The expenditures and the number of members in the State are kept secret. The country is flooded with counterfeit 10s and 5s on the Traders' National Bank of Chicago. Look out for them. They are well executed, and calculated to deceive.

A convention of miners was held at Springfield, Ill., last week, at which a resolution was adopted declaring against strikes and in favor of the settlement of disputes between employers and employees by arbitration. They have been having some fearful weather out in the Territories. At Helena, Montana, on the night of the 13th of January, the mercury in the thermometers all froze, and small quantities of mercury in vials also congealed. Proof whisky, placed out of doors, froze solid in half an hour. Four Chinamen were found about half a mile from town, frozen to death. The whisky they had with them, in small kegs, was frozen solid. A number of persons were frozen to death at different points. At one point in Wyoming Territory the spirit thermometer marked fifty-six degrees below zero. Two-thirds of the business portion of Vermilion, Dakota Territory, has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$70,000. Destructive fires are also reported at Galena, Ill. (loss \$125,000), and at Ottawa, Kansas (loss \$60,000).

Chicago papers announce the failure of the Cook County National Bank, of which B. F. Allen is President. It is stated that depositors will lose nothing.

### The South.

Ex-Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette, of Kentucky, is dead. Two hundred citizens of Arkansas recently published a card endorsing Gen. Sheridan's action at New Orleans, and his statement that a reign of terror exists in Arkansas. Gov. Garland thereupon issued instructions to the prosecuting attorneys of the State to have each one of the signers of the paper summoned before the grand juries of their respective counties and compelled to testify, and that if the facts are established as set forth in their statement, the guilty parties are to be punished to the full extent of the law. Gov. Garland has also sent a special message to the Legislature calling attention to the matter, and urging the passage of more stringent laws.

Advices from New Orleans of the 19th inst., report the situation unchanged. Gen. Sheridan had gone on a tour to the country parishes.

An Associated Press telegram from Vicksburg of Jan. 18 states that on that day "Maj. George E. Head, with a squad of Federal troops with fixed bayonets, acting, it is stated, under orders from Gen. Emory, entered the Sheriff's office and forcibly ejected Sheriff A. J. Flanagan, who was in possession by virtue of the recent election, about the validity of which there is a constitutional question. Maj. Head reported his action to Chancellor Hill, who was holding court in an adjacent room, by whom the action of the military was countenanced and seemingly approved. Flanagan also reported the facts to Chancellor Hill, and appealed to the court to protect him in the discharge of his duties, but was refused. The Chancellor appointed W. H. McGhee Sheriff pro tem., and he was placed in possession of the office, by the military. McGhee is a white Republican and was Deputy under Sheriff Crosby."

The Missouri State Prison, at Jefferson City, was the scene of a formidable mutiny a few days ago. The convicts in the shoe shops, to the number of 300, quit work, and armed with knives, hammers, and such weapons as they could lay hands on, were preparing to march forth to freedom, and would doubtless have succeeded but for the presence of large numbers of citizens, who responded at the first alarm. Armed with rifles and shot-guns, they surrounded the prison, and the mutineers, perceiving the hopelessness of a struggle with them, submitted quietly. The pretext for the mutiny was the alleged ineffectiveness and bad quality of food.

A bloody affray occurred last week at Laconia, Ark., on the Mississippi river, resulting in the death of Charles and Alvis Buck and two brothers named Harris. The latter were recently from Illinois, and the former hail from Kentucky.

The Patrons of Husbandry of Louisiana and Mississippi have issued an address to the order throughout the United States endorsing the report of the sub-committee of Congress. J. N. Vaughn, one of the Democrats ejected from the Louisiana Hall of Representatives, has brought suit against Sheridan, Emory and De Trobriand for \$100,000 damages.

### Washington.

A WASHINGTON telegram states that after full consultation between the Republican Senators, the conclusion has been reached to accept Pinchback's credentials as a Senator from Louisiana as legal, and admit him to a seat in the Senate. The Sub-Pacific railroad committee of the House have agreed to report favorably Tom Scott's Southern railroad measure.

A prominent Republican Senator, who is in the confidence of President Grant, says a dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, is authority for the assertion that the administration is sick of Kellogg, and ready to throw him overboard, if any feasible means can be devised. It is stated that a pressure will be made to induce him and Antoine to resign, in which event a new election will be necessary. The Comptroller of the Currency has already received applications for \$1,000,000 of new circulation, under the provisions of the new Finance law. These applications come almost entirely from the Western States. The Committee on Ways and Means think that the bill restoring the tax on tea and coffee is certain of a favorable report in committee, but are not positive that it can pass the House. The Attorney-General has received a petition signed by 300 negroes, making the request that the United States set apart a territory for dissatisfied negroes, and protect them by the military under any form of government acceptable to Congress. The petition represents that the blacks would make more rapid progress in civilization if not compelled to remain in contact with whites. The commission which was appointed to report upon the various plans suggested for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river recommend the adoption of Capt. James B. Eads' jetty system.

Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, was summoned to Washington last week to testify in the Pacific Mail investigation. After his examination Reid was arrested for libel on complaint of ex-Gov. Sheppard, and required to give bail.

### Political.

The Louisiana Legislature has again elected P. B. S. Pinchback to the United States Senate. The Republican Convention of New Hampshire has nominated Percen C. Cheney, of Manchester, for Governor, and Charles F. Powers for Railway Commissioner. The Nevada Legislature has elected Mr. Sharon to the Senate of the United States.

The fifty-two Republicans of the Louisiana House of Representatives who were present at the organization of that body have published their report of the affair. They state that the House consists of 110 members; that there were 102 present at the organization, 52 of whom were Republicans and 50 Democrats; that the Republicans were therefore in the majority, and that it was impossible for the Democrats to get control of the body except in violation of law.

A WASHINGTON telegram says "the Cabinet, notwithstanding contrary rumors, is united upon the President's Louisiana message." It is added "the present drift of the Louisiana question here is toward the continued recognition and maintenance of the Kellogg government." At a caucus of Southern Republicans in both branches of Congress it was unanimously decided to support Kellogg, and that if the alternative is presented of a new election or a provisional government, they will choose the latter.

Francis Kernan (Democrat) has been elected to succeed Mr. Fenton in the Senate from New York. The sub-committee appointed to visit New Orleans for the purpose of investigating Louisiana affairs have made their report to the General Committee. They say that the action of the Returning Board in rejecting the returns from Rapides parish was arbitrary and illegal. They say: "We are constrained to declare that the action of the Returning Board on the whole was arbitrary, unjust, and, in our opinion, illegal; and that this arbitrary, unjust and illegal action alone prevented the return, by the Board, of a majority of Conservative members of the Lower House. The committee confined their investigation to two parishes, and find that no general intimidation of Republican voters was established. No colored man was produced who had been threatened or assaulted by any Conservative because of political opinion, or discharged from employment or refused employment. Of all those who testified to intimidation, there was hardly any one who, of his own knowledge, could specify a reliable instance of such acts; and of the white men who were produced to testify generally on subjects, very nearly all, if not every single one, was a holder of office." The report expresses the opinion that there was a "fair, free and peaceable election in Louisiana in November, 1874," and that a "clear Conservative majority was elected to the lower house of the Legislature," of which they were deprived by the "arbitrary act of the Returning Board."

A New Orleans telegram of the 18th inst., says: "The following is from a Republican official source: Republicans assert that the report of the Louisiana sub-committee goes outside the record, and that no testimony was brought, before them to show the funding of illegal legislative warrants, displacement of judges by Kellogg, or seizure of arms by the police without process of law. They assert that specific evidence will be adduced to disprove these and other allegations of the committee, which they say are based solely on briefs of Democratic counsel." The Democrats of the Missouri Legislature have chosen Gen. Francis M. Cockrell as the successor of Mr. Schurz in the United States Senate. The committee sent to Little Rock to investigate Arkansas affairs have unanimously come to the conclusion that Brooks was legally elected Governor of that State, and a majority of the committee further agree as to the validity of the Garland government. Vice-President Wilson has written a letter on the political situation to the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, in which he disclaims the belief attributed to him that the Republican party is dead. He insists that it is not dead, nor hopelessly defeated; that the elements of its original strength, and proper management, will insure its continued success. He believes there should be a new policy toward the South; that the bad men in the party should be ejected, and good men outside of it invited to enter.

The Congressional committee sent to Vicksburg to investigate the cause of the troubles there have returned to Washington. It is stated that the Republican members of the committee have arrived at the conclusion that a White League exists in Mississippi, and is a very formidable organization; that the white people instigated the riot which resulted in the slaughter of so many negroes. The Minnesota Legislature began balloting for United States Senator on Jan. 19, with the following result: Ramsey (Rep.), 60; Donnelly (Dem.), 53; Davis (Rep.), 24; scattering, 10. Necessary to a choice, 74. The Rhode Island Legislature has had a hard time electing a Senator, having balloted 21 times at last summer's session. They met Jan. 19 and again resumed the contest, the first trial standing: Burnside, 43 (53 being necessary to a choice); Dixon, 27; Barstow, 16; scattering, 18. A second ballot was taken with about the same result. The contest for United States Senator was reopened in the Massachusetts Legislature on Jan. 19, the three leading candidates being H. L. Davies, J. G. Abbott and R. R. Hoar. Judge Wallace, Democrat, has been elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

### General.

The commission of engineers on the alluvial basin of the Mississippi recommend government aid for the purpose of reclaiming these alluvial lands, and suggest an immediate appropriation of \$1,500,000 for Louisiana, and \$500,000 each for Arkansas and Mississippi, to close existing breaks and crevasses.

The St. Louis police have struck a trail which they think may lead to the discovery of Charley Ross. The latest advices from Fort Garry report that it is currently rumored that documents from the imperial government, containing a general amnesty to all parties implicated in the rebellion of '69 and '70, have been received by Lieut.-Gov. Morris, and that an official Gazette extra will be issued containing this proclamation.

### Foreign.

Advices from Spain report that Don Carlos is determined on a vigorous prosecution of the war, notwithstanding the restoration of the monarchy. The Madrid government has therefore ordered the resumption of active operations against him. The steamer Cortes, belonging to North Shields, has been lost in the Bay of Biscay. Twenty-six persons were drowned.

A London dispatch announces the loss of the British steamer Bride, from Alexandria for Hull. Twenty of her crew were drowned. King Alfonso has arrived at Madrid, where he was enthusiastically received by the populace. A Madrid telegram denies that Valmaseda is to succeed Concha as Captain-General of Cuba.

The steamship Alice from Cardiff for Constantinople has been lost at sea, and twenty persons were drowned. Mr. Gladstone has expressed his determination to withdraw from the leadership of the Liberal party in England, which he has directed for so many years.

Troubles come fast and thick upon poor old Spain, and it looks as if her new King will more than have his hands full. The cable brings news that a German man-of-war has landed a force at Sarauz, on the Spanish coast, and occupied the place. It is added that Germany will shortly have fifty guns on the Northern coast.

The London Times of Jan. 17, in an editorial discussing the European situation, says: "In the gloom surrounding us, one thing is perceptible—all are arming. Germany is arming en masse; the surrounding nations, including the best part of the world, cannot do otherwise. Momentary dreams of peace have fled. Germany recognizes the stern necessity. What she won by arms she can only hold by arms, and while the arms are in her hands." The Times confesses that Germany cannot raise a third army. Her hopes are in her navy.

On account of the flagrant outrages on railway trains and employees, the Spanish government has determined that every armed Carlist found in the vicinity of any railroad shall be shot. The British steamer Berar, from Odessa, for Cardiff, is supposed to have gone down with all on board—twenty in number.

A solution of oxalic acid crystals, one part by measure to eight of soft water, will remove dry ink stains. Samples of mixed and of woolen goods are sent by the author of this recipe from which ink stains have been removed by this acid, leaving scarce a trace behind.

The estimated value of the bullion shipments from Utah Territory during the past year is \$7,000,000.

## FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 12.—Senate.—Morrill, of Vermont, reported a joint resolution authorizing Thos. W. Fitch, an engineer in the navy, to accept a wedding present sent to his wife, Minnie Sherman Fitch, by the Khedive of Egypt. The bill abolishing the Western District of Arkansas was passed. Howe replied to the speech of Schurz of the previous day on the Louisiana question, after which the Senate went into executive session.

House.—The Postoffice Committee was directed to report what changes can be made in the postal laws for the purpose of reducing expenses. The Senate bill to remove the limitation restricting the circulation of gold banks to \$1,000,000 was passed—136 to 80. The Senate amendments of the Naval Appropriation bill were concurred in; they only increased the House appropriations \$20,000—an unprecedented circumstance. Townsend, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting to railroad companies right of way through the public lands, which was passed. The bill gives the right of way to the extent of 100 feet on either side of the central line of the road, and the right to take from adjacent public lands earth, stone, timber, etc., necessary for construction of the road; also ground for stations, not to exceed twenty acres for each station, to the extent of one station for every ten miles of road.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13.—Senate.—The consideration of Schurz's resolution in regard to Louisiana, being unfinished business, was resumed, and Logan made a speech in defense of the Republican party. Grant and Sheridan. Morton introduced a bill for the relief of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company. Pratt called up the bill ceding to the several States within whose limits they respectively lie, the beds of unsurveyed lakes and other bodies of water, and addressed the Senate on the report of the committee in the case. The message of the President on Louisiana affairs was then read, and the Senate soon afterward adjourned.

House.—Cannon introduced a bill to promote commerce among the States and to cheapen transportation of person and property between the Atlantic seaboard and the Western States. The House then went into committee of the whole, with Poland in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill, which appropriates \$4,855,507. After a long discussion, and without making much progress on the bill, the committee rose, and the House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14.—Senate.—The time was mostly occupied in debate on Louisiana affairs. Logan finished his speech, which was begun the day previous, and occupied five hours. At the conclusion of Logan's speech, Tipton obtained the floor, but at the request of Conkling he gave way to allow the reading of a message from the President on finance, intending to resume to-morrow. The message was then read, and the Senate, after executive session, adjourned.

House.—Discussion of the Indian Appropriation bill occupied nearly the entire day. The Secretary of War recommends the construction of a breakwater at Cleveland, Ohio, at an estimated cost of \$1,300,000. The Appropriation Committee agreed to appropriate \$47,000, to be expended in fish propagation under the direction of Spencer F. Baird. A bill was passed removing the political disabilities of John Whiners, James F. Winter, and William Kearney, of Texas. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 15.—Senate.—The House bill to amend the act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty, was recommitted to the Pension Committee. Unfinished business being in order, Tipton concluded his argument on Louisiana affairs, begun yesterday, and Logan, Frelinghuysen, Sanbury and others took part in the debate that followed, after which the Senate adjourned.

House.—G. F. Hoar, from the select committee on Southern outrages, presented the report of the sub-committee, which had been to New Orleans; the report was ordered printed, but was not read, as the committee had voted to proceed to Louisiana and continue the investigation. The bill for the relief of the United States ships Wyoming and Taklang was rejected—99 to 51. The House then instructed the Sergeant-at-Arms to retain the recusant witness, Irwin, in custody until he shall purge himself of contempt, after which it adjourned till Monday.

SATURDAY, Jan. 16.—Senate.—Clayton presented a memorial signed by over 200 citizens of Arkansas, formerly soldiers in the Union army, indorsing the course of Gen. Sheridan in New Orleans, and declaring that the statements made by him were true. Laid upon the table. Ferry, of Michigan, introduced a bill to authorize the issuance of patents for quarter sections of land in that State. Referred.

House.—The House was not in session today.

MONDAY, Jan. 18.—Senate.—Morton introduced a bill to establish a mint for the coinage of gold and silver in Indianapolis. Unfinished business (the Louisiana discussion) was taken up, but postponed to permit action on the appropriation bills, to which various amendments were added. Logan introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at or near the Grand Chain.

House.—Bills introduced: To prevent the issue of national bank notes of greater denominations than \$100; to establish a mint at Cincinnati; to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Memphis; in regard to alleged new evidence in the Fitz John Porter case. The bill appropriating \$25,000 to defray the expenses attending the visit of the King of Hawaii was passed.

TUESDAY, Jan. 19.—Senate.—A memorial from the Legislature of Dakota, asking for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, was laid before the Senate by the Vice President. The time of the Senate was occupied principally in consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

House.—E. R. Hoar offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether the privileges of the House had been violated by the arrest and detention of Whitelaw Reid, at the suit of Alexander B. Shepherd, while Reid was within the District of Columbia under a subpoena from a committee of the House; adopted, and a committee of five appointed, comprising Messrs. E. R. Hoar, Hale of New York, Orth, Clymer, and Sawyer. The House went into committee of the whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, Poland in the chair, but adjourned without disposing of the question.

### A Ghastly Execution.

One of the most bungling and revolting executions on record was that of the hanging of the two negroes, Jarvis and Jackson, at Hempstead, near New York city, on Friday

last week. The account of the sickening affair, as reported by telegraph, relates that at 11:20 the weight was released, and both bodies sprang into the air, but only for an instant was one suspended, and in the next moment was witnessed an inexpressibly horrible sight. The body of Jackson was drawn up quickly, and his struggles of agony began, but Jarvis' body had risen perhaps a foot when the rope broke, and he struck the platform squarely on his feet, completely paralyzed by terror, and undoubtedly terribly hurt by the jerk of the noose on his neck. There was a pause of shuddering silence all over the yard, and the half-lifeless form swayed forward and would have fallen but for the intervention of the Sheriff's arm. For three minutes, while the rope was being repaired, Jarvis hung limp and motionless upon the arms of the officers. Sheriff Sammis says that he did not utter a word, but others say that he begged in a broken voice: "For God's sake, don't murder me." The knot was loosened around his neck, but the black cap was not drawn up lest he should be convulsed by the sight of his companion, who was struggling with his legs drawn up and his hands clenched by his side. Then a young man on a ladder ran the cord down, and it was about to be refastened when it slipped and with a grating, rasping noise slipped over the joists. Another minute of frightful suspense intervened, during which officers and citizens were muttering "Horrible! Horrible!" and the rope was again slid down through the beam. This time it was fastened, pulled taut against the wretch's neck, who was still able to keep his feet, and then he was slowly pulled up, hand over hand, the requisite distance, and allowed to strangle to death. His second hanging occurred at 11:30, and his pulse ceased to beat at 11:42, after writhings sickening to behold, the body swinging round and round, and shivering and trembling as if touched by a galvanic battery.

### THE SUN'S DISTANCE.

Startling Results Obtained by the Recent Transit Observations—In Less than 1,440 Years the Earth will Fall Plump Into the Sun.

The New York World publishes a cable dispatch from London, saying:

"The first tentative computations made at Greenwich of data obtained from observations of the recent transit of Venus have yielded results somewhat different from what were expected. Four calculations made independently give the sun's parallax as being respectively 906 seconds, 915 seconds, 925 seconds, and 920 seconds, the mean being 915 seconds. The computations were made by Prof. O. Henri, Ph. D., of the University College; Mr. Frederick Guthrie, of the Royal School of Mines and Arts, and Messrs. Dunkin and Ellis, assistants at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. No calculations have yet been completed at Kew Observatory. The computations as given were made only upon the basis of moments of external and internal contact as reported from different points of observation, and may be considerably modified when photographic and micrometric measurements are taken into account."

Based on this dispatch, the World remarks, on the authority of an American astronomer, as follows:

"To say that the sun's parallax has been ascertained to be 924 seconds, is to say that the sun is distant from us about 22,323 semi-diameters of the earth, or 88,443,726 miles. This is 6,226,274 miles less than the distance made out by Encke from observations of the last transit, and 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 less than the results obtained by more recent measurements. If this ratio were constant, we should require 1,440 years to overcome the entire distance and fall into the sun. But, as it is certain that our centripetal motion would be vastly accelerated continually as we got closer within the sphere of the sun's attraction, unless his forces should be proportionally decreased or his volume reduced, it is also probable that we should consume very much less time than is above given in making the tremendous journey."

### Text of the Finance Bill.

The following is the full text of the Finance and Currency bill passed by Congress. It has received the approval of President Grant, and is now the law of the land:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, as rapidly as practicable, to cause to be coined at the Mints of the United States, silver coins of the denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denomination; or, at his discretion, he may issue such silver coins through the Mints, Sub-Treasuries, Public Depositories and Post-offices of the United States, and upon such issue he is hereby authorized and required to redeem an equal amount of such fractional currency until the whole amount of currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

Sec. 2. That so much of section 3,524 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as provides for a charge of one-fifth of one percentum for converting standard gold bullion into coin is hereby repealed, and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

Sec. 3. That section 5,777 of the Revised Statutes of the United States limiting the aggregate amount of the circulating notes of national banking associations be and is hereby repealed, and each existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with the existing law, without respect to said aggregate limit, and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with the existing law, without respect to said aggregate limit, and the provisions of the law for the withdrawal and redistribution of national currency among the several States and Territories are hereby repealed, and whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal-tender United States notes in excess only of \$300,000,000 to the amount of eighty per centum of the sum of national bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of \$300,000,000 of such legal-tender United States notes and no more. And on and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the city of New York, in sums of not less than \$50. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenue from time to time in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of at not less than par in coin either of the description of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions to the extent necessary to carry this act into effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid.

And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.



## Jottings.

The debt of Boston City is \$44,719,123.

Mr. C. De Jode is laying in his ice-block.

The place is being canvassed for Judge Littlejohn's "Legends of the North-West."

The Firemen's Concert was a decided success, netting them about twenty-five dollars.

VICE-PRESIDENT Wilson has decided to sail for Europe, in April—So says the Boston Advertiser.

WESDELL PHILLIPS has cancelled all his lecture engagements, on account of the continued illness of his wife.

MRS. PARTINGTON declares that she does not wish to vote, as she fears she couldn't stand the shock of the electrical franchise.

A PLEASANT evening was spent at the parsonage of the Third Church, on Wednesday last, by the members of the senior Catechetical class.

VINNIE REAM has received the contract for the Farragut statue, Mrs. Farragut and General Sherman voting for and Secretary Hobson against her.

REV. MILBURN's lecture on Thursday evening was a satisfactory affair. He had a good audience and from what we have learned since the observations of this blind man in England have been well made.

The propeller *Lake Bruce* has been purchased by Messrs. Longwell and Isnor, of Paw Paw, and will be put upon the Benton Harbor and Chicago Line in the Spring.

THE Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, M. D., missionary from the Reformed Church to India, is expected to preach to-morrow in Hope Church at 10:30 a. m. and in the First Church at 7:30 p. m.

RETURNS of the Milwaukee brewers for last year, give 301,849 barrels brewed, 296,642 barrels sold, and 64,578 barrels in store, of which Best brewed 119,652, Schlitz 70,704, and Blatz 55,463, the balance being distributed among six others.

A DISPATCH from Padang announces that the Dutch troops in Achene have made a general assault on the works of the Achinese and carried nine forts with a loss of 21 killed and 65 wounded. The enemy lost 271 killed and a large number wounded.

SOME of the employees of the C. & M. L. S. R. R., lately discharged under the new management of Mr. Kimball, have resorted to the press, in order to give vent to their feelings. No doubt the public are greatly interested in the motives which lead to the employ or discharge by a railroad superintendent of some of his subordinates.

THE correspondence of the *Allegan Journal* extends way into Graafschap, and we quote as follows: "The Graafschap lawyers feel badly, as they were recently beaten in a lawsuit by a smart man from Overijssel.—Competent judges say that the Graafschap ladies are very handsome, but that the Overijssel ladies are the handsomest found."

THAT wedding on Ninth street, Tuesday afternoon, turned out all right after all, and a brilliant affair at that, although at one time its success hung trembling in the balance, and but for the moral effect of the company present there is no telling what the unhappy results might have been. We have been informed—but this is confidential—that after the ceremonies, and during the hours of four and nine o'clock, p. m., they entertained the happy couple on a meandering tour through the millennium.

YESTERDAY, while some negro steam-boat men were being paid off, the clerk inquired of each one as he came up to sign the pay roll: "Will you write your name or make an X?" The first one said he could write his name, and the pen was handed him. He looked at the pen, scrutinized the pay roll, and hesitated so long that the clerk poked him up. "Let's see," mused the darkey, as he looked up at the clock; "it's now ten o'clock, and as I've got to meet a feller at the City Hall at noon, I guess I won't write my name, but I'll put down an X."—*Detroit Free Press.*

WE have seen a circular for a medical institute to be started at Orange City, Sioux County (Iowa, we presume), under the auspices of Henry Hospers, President of the Board of Supervisors of Sioux County, Rev. S. Bolks and A. J. Betten, Esq. At some future date we intend to give some of the details of this new scheme. It is really amusing to reflect upon the project as stated in the circular, and reminds one of the Carlyle fable in this: "Hebben wij dan geen kaarsen van hard vet?" An enterprise like this, in the far, far West, has a tendency to throw us more East and become as important as other people. There is somewhat of a similarity between this project, and the street lamps in "de Graafschap."

A GOOD name will wear out; while a nickname lasts forever.

SPURGEON thinks anything legitimate to shake a congregation into attention.

GRAAFSCHAP is going to have a meat market and a new parsonage next spring.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Council of Hope College will be held on next Wednesday.

A POOR young man remarks that the only advice he gets from capitalists is "to live within his income."

THE statesman Tweed has been requested to change his suit of rooms in the Blackwell Island Penitentiary.

HORSE-RACING is becoming popular among the boys in the country. But they don't go higher than five dollars.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office, at Holland, Mich., Jan. 15th, 1875: A. M. Mason, John McMartin.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

A PETITION is being circulated throughout the State to be presented to the Legislature, asking that body to abolish the law exempting church property from taxation.

ORANGES are now raised in such quantities, and of such excellent quality, in the neighborhood of Galveston, Texas, that the importation of the fruit if it is thought will shortly cease at that port.

MR. and MRS. J. R. HOLDEN, of Grand Rapids, parents of the Hon. E. G. D. Holden, Secretary of State, will shortly celebrate their golden wedding. Mr. Holden is aged 77 and Mrs. Holden 74.

MR. HEBER WALSH has been appointed sole agent for this city, by the Rev. E. A. Wilson, for the sale of his celebrated remedy for consumption. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "To Consumptives."

THE Grand Rapids papers have Holland City down as being designated for the location of the repair shop of the C. & M. L. S. R. R., a mistake into which they evidently have been led by the erection of the rail-repair shop.

THE owner of a Nashville street railroad tried to ride on one of his cars last week for nothing, and the driver "bounced" him. The driver who had read that story about the great warrior and the inflexible sentinel, expected to be promoted, but is now looking for a job.

"How much is your stick candy?" inquired a boy of a candy dealer on Tuesday. "Six sticks for five cents." Six sticks for five cents, eh? Now, lem'me see. Six sticks for five cents, five for four cents, four for three cents, three for two cents, two for one cent, and one for nothing—I'll take one."

MR. HOLLISTER, treasurer of the Kansas Relief Fund, reports that up to date he has received in cash donation \$166.33, of which sum \$30 is from the Lillian Sisters' entertainment, \$37.88 from the Second Reform Church, and \$109.45 miscellaneous receipts. This is not a very healthy showing for a place of the size and resources of Grand Rapids.—*Times.*

THE steamer *Minneapolis*, of the Milwaukee Line, has finally arrived at her dock at Grand Haven, having forced a passage through the ice in the river from the entrance to the harbor, after three days' efforts. It is one week since she first made her appearance on this side of the Lake, where she has since been detained by ice on the Lake Shore.

A GENTLEMAN was looking into the window of a toy store the other day, when two boys halted, and one remarked: "Say, Jim, don't you wish we had ten cents to buy a present for our poor lame sister?" Jim replied that he did, and the gentleman pulled out a shin plaster and said he was glad to be able to assist them in such a praise-worthy enterprise. He met the same boys half an hour afterwards each puffing away at a five cent cigar.

AN Akron physician tells of a little Akron boy who came to him and said: "Doctor, I want some ipecac." "What do you want it for?" "Never mind, just give it to me." "Who sent you here?" "Nobody sent me; came myself." "I can't let you have it unless you tell me what you are going to do with it." "Well, Doctor, our hired girl has swallowed a silver quarter, and she said that if I would give her something that would bring it up, I might have it."

A HORRIBLE story concerning Linden, lately convicted at Grand Rapids of murdering his wife, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life, is made for the first time. Linden treated his family in the most brutal manner. His daughter, twelve years of age, has just made public the story of how Linden murdered his infant child. In a fit of passion he took it from the floor, and with a blow from his fist, crushed in three of its ribs, and it expired. A few years ago Linden swore vengeance on his brother, followed him to the woods, and he has never been seen or heard of since.

THE 'bus that crossed the ocean—Columbus.

THE man who could not express his feelings sent them by mail.

TROUBLES are like dogs; the smaller they are, the more they annoy you.

THE sale of the extensive Albee estate in Grand Haven, has been postponed until March.

J. HOAR has again settled down at his old trade, and his card appears in our Directory.

PETITIONS have been in circulation, and forwarded to the Legislature, requesting the introduction of the license system.

IT is now boldly denied that men who wear long hair are possessed of any more talent than men who have it snipped close.

ALL Soldiers should attend the meeting to be held on Thursday evening of next week, in order to perfect the contemplated organization.

THE firm of Fifield & Gezon has changed. The former has bought out Mr. Gezon, and intends to go it alone. Jack expects to open up in a few days.

MISS JENNIE BRITTON, of Lewisburgh, Pa., has gained an extensive reputation as a skater by propelling herself thirty-two miles on the ice in three hours and thirty-five minutes the other day.

"PREPARING TO DANCE," is the headline of an article in the *Chicago Post and Mail*, stating that preparations were making for the execution of Heidenblat at Philadelphia, on the 20th inst.

A CANADIAN murderer wanted them to put off the day of execution, owing to his being afflicted with the toothache; but the sheriff said he'd got to go to mill next day and he couldn't possibly accommodate the prisoner.

THE "Tempest" Hand Engine Company, of Battle Creek, dedicated their new parlors Monday evening. The Mayor and Common Council and a large number of business men of the city were present on the occasion.

AN order has gone into effect on the L. S. & M. S. Railroad, forbidding all the employees to indulge in intoxicating liquors, under pain of dismissal; and if they frequent places where intoxicating drinks are sold, it is to be *prima facie* evidence against them.

KALAMAZOO has the credit of possessing one of the best hotels in the State. The "International" has been open to the public only a short time, but has by its fine management and excellent accommodations secured the bulk of the business. Its rooms are large, elegantly furnished with velvet and body brussels carpets, and marble top french dressing case bed-room sets. Mr. De Forest Davis, the manager, and the clerk, are old commercial travelers, and claim they know from actual experience the wants of the traveling public. From its central location, first-class management and good will of the traveling community, it surely should have a share of patronage.

## "NEWS" JOB OFFICE.

## ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING

Promptly and Neatly,

IN THE

English & Holland Languages.

## COMMERCIAL PRINTING.

LETTER HEADS,  
NOTE HEADS,  
BILL HEADS,  
STATEMENTS,  
ENVELOPES,  
PRICE LISTS,  
CARDS,  
TAGS, &c

Programmes,  
Handbills,  
Law Blanks,  
Etc., Etc., Etc.

## FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

### NEW DRESS SILKS!

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

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

BONNETS,  
HATS,  
RIBBONS,

FLOWERS,  
AND FEATHERS.

FURS, GLOVES, AND HOSERIES.

A Complete Stock of Holiday Gifts. Butterick Patterns.

## L. & S. VAN DEN BERG,

EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND, MICH 115-ly

## Boots and Shoes, The Best Paper.

At the Store of

### L. SPRIETSMA & SON.

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

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

Of the Latest Styles.

CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING  
Done at short notice.

### Cash Paid for Hides.

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

HOLLAND, April 1, 1874.

### GUN-SMITH.

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

Guns, Sewing Machines, Etc., and all other repairs in that line, either of wood or metal.

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

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

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 10, 1874.

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

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

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Misses Wear.

Also a full line of

### FINDINGS!

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

Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Feb. 20th, 1874. 1-31½-ly

J. DUURSEMA.

T. KOFFERS.

## NEW STOCK

At the

### GENERAL RETAIL STORE

OF

## DUURSEMA & KOFFERS.

Immense Supplies of

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

## Flour, Feed and Grains.

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

WE SELL CHEAP.

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

RIVER STREET. HOLLAND MICH.



Saturday, January 23.

THE trial of Beecher is expected to be continued for an indefinite period. A Bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature, authorizing the continuation of the trial for another term, Wednesday morning, ex-Judge Fullerton called Judge Nellson's attention to the fact, and remarked that the trial might last longer than one additional term. "The bill is defective in that respect, and should provide for the continuation of the trial until it is concluded," said Judge Nellson. "That is an amendment which I was about to suggest," replied Mr. Fullerton.

ELEGANT SEED CATALOGUE  
SEVERAL FULL PAGE FLORAL CHROMOS  
NOW READY  
PRICE 10 CENTS  
CHASE BROTHERS & WOODWARDS SEEDSMEN  
ROCHESTER N.Y.

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

All correspondence by Mail will receive prompt attention. R. KANTERS.  
HOLLAND, Mich. May 1, 1874. 115 46

Schooner *Arrow*, 69 32-100 ton, now lying at the  
port. For further information apply to the undersigned at Holland, Mich. J. KUIITE & BRO







# LOUISIANA.

## Special Message of President Grant.

### His Response to the Senate's Request for Information.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have the honor to make the following answer to a Senate resolution of the 8th instant, asking for information as to any interference by any military officer or any part of the army of the United States with the organization or proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, or either branch thereof, and also inquiring in regard to the existence of armed organizations in that State hostile to the government thereof, and intent on overturning such government by force.

To say that lawlessness, turbulence and bloodshed have characterized the political affairs of that State since its organization under the Reconstruction acts, is only to repeat what has become well known as a part of its unhappy history; but it may be proper here to refer to the election of 1868, by which the Republican vote of the State, through fraud and violence, was reduced to a few thousand, and the bloody riots of 1866 and 1868 to show disorder. These are not due to any recent causes or to any late action of the Federal authorities. Preparatory to the election of 1873, a shameful and undignified conspiracy was formed to carry that election against the Republicans, without regard to law or right, and to that end the most glaring frauds and forgeries were committed in the returns, after many colored citizens had been denied registration and others deterred by fear from casting their ballots. When the time came for a final canvass of the votes, in view of the foregoing facts, William P. Kellogg, the Republican candidate for Governor, brought suit upon the equity side of the United States Circuit Court for Louisiana, and against Warmoth and others who had obtained possession of the returns of the election, representing that several thousand voters of the State had been deprived of the elective franchise on account of their color, and praying that steps might be taken to have their votes counted, and for general relief. To enable the court to inquire as to the truth of these allegations, a temporary restraining order was issued against the defendants, which was at once wholly disregarded and treated with contempt by those to whom it was directed.

These proceedings have been widely denounced as an unwarrantable interference by the Federal judiciary with the election of State officers, but it is to be remembered that by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States the political equality of colored citizens is secured, and under the second section of that amendment, providing that Congress shall have power to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation, an act was passed on the 31st of May, 1870, and amended in 1871, the object of which was to prevent the denial or abridgment of the suffrage of citizens on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and it has been held by all the Federal Judges before whom the question has arisen, including Justice Strong, of the Supreme Court, that the protection afforded by these amendments and these acts extends to State as well as to other elections.

That it is the duty of the Federal Courts to enforce the provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof is too clear for controversy. Section 15 of said act, after numerous provisions therein, to prevent an evasion of the Fifteenth Amendment, provides that the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the provisions of said act and of the act amendatory thereof. Congress seems to have taken prompt and equitable as well as legal proceedings to prevent the denial of suffrage to the colored citizens, and it may be safely asserted, that if Mr. Kellogg's bill in the above named case does not present a case for the equitable interposition of the court, no such case can arise under the act. That the courts of the United States have the right to interfere in various ways with State elections, so as to maintain political equality and rights therein, irrespective of race or color is comparatively a new, and to some it seems to be a startling, idea; but it results as clearly from the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution and the acts that have been passed to enforce that amendment, as the abrogation of State laws upholding slavery results from the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution. While the jurisdiction of the court in the case of Kellogg vs. Warmoth and others is clear to my mind, it seems that some of the orders made by the Judge in that and the kindred case of Antoine were illegal; but while they are so held and considered, it is not to be forgotten that the mandate of his court had been contemptuously defied, and they were made while wild scenes of anarchy were sweeping away all restraint of law and order. Doubtless the Judge of this court made grave mistakes, but the law flows the Chancellor great latitude not only in punishing those contemning his orders, but those preventing the consummation of the wrong which he has judicially forbidden. Whatever may be said or thought of these matters, it was only made known to me that the process of the United States Court was resisted, and as said acts specially provide for the use of the army and navy when necessary to enforce judicial process arising thereunder, I considered it my duty to see that such process was executed according to the judgment of the court. Resulting from these proceedings, through various controversies and complications, a State administration was organized, with Wm. P. Kellogg as Governor, which, in the discharge of my duty, under section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution, I have recognized as the government of the State. It has been bitterly and persistently alleged that Kellogg was not elected. Whether he was or not is not altogether certain; nor is it any more certain that his competitor, McEnery, was chosen. The election was a gigantic fraud, and there are no reliable returns of its result. Kellogg obtained possession of the office, and, in my opinion, has more right to it than his competitor.

On the 20th of February, 1873, the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate made a report in which they say that they are satisfied by the testimony that the manipulation of the election machinery by Warmoth and others was equivalent to 20,000 votes, and they add that to recognize the McEnery government would be recognizing a government based upon fraud, in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State. Assuming the correctness of the statements in this report, and they seem to have been generally accepted by the country, the great crime in Louisiana, about which so much has been done and said, is that one is holding the office of Governor who was cheated out of 20,000 votes, against another whose title to the office is undoubtedly based on fraud, and in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State. Misinformed and misjudging as to the nature and extent of this report, the supporters of McEnery proceeded to displace by force, in some parts of the State, the appointees of Gov. Kel-

logg, and on the 13th of April, in an effort to that kind, a butchery of citizens was committed at Colfax, which in bloodthirstiness and barbarity is hardly surpassed by any acts of savage warfare. To put the matter beyond controversy, I quote from the charge of Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, to the jury in the case of the United States vs. Crunk-shank and others, in New Orleans, in March, 1874. He said: "In the case on trial there are many facts not in controversy. I proceed to state some of them in the presence and hearing of counsel on both sides, and if I state as a conceded fact any matter that is disputed, they can correct me." After stating the origin of the difficulty, which grew out of an attempt of white persons to drive the Parish Judge and Sheriff, appointees of Kellogg, from office, and their attempted protection by colored persons, which led to some fighting, in which quite a number of negroes were killed, the Judge states that most of those who were killed were taken prisoners. Fifteen or sixteen of the blacks had lifted the boards and taken refuge under the floor of the Court House. They were all captured; about thirty-seven men taken prisoners; the number is not definitely fixed. They were kept under guard until dark. They were led out two by two, and shot. Most of the men were shot to death. A few were wounded, but not mortally, and by pretending to be dead were afterward, during the night, able to make their escape. Among them was the Levi Nelson named in the indictment. The dead bodies of negroes killed in this affair were left unburied till Tuesday, April 15, when they were buried by a Deputy Marshal and an officer of the militia from New Orleans. These persons found fifty-nine dead bodies. They showed pistol-shot wounds, the great majority in the heart, and many of them in the back of the head. In addition to the dead found, some charred remains of dead bodies were discovered near the Court House. Six dead bodies were found under a warehouse, all shot in the heart but one or two, who were shot in the breast. The only white men injured, from the beginning of these troubles to their close, were Hadnot and Harris. The Court House and its contents were entirely consumed. There is no evidence that any one in the crowd of the whites bore any lawful warrant for the arrest of any of the blacks. There is no evidence that either Nash or Cazabat, after the affair, ever demanded trial before an officer who even set up a claim to legally act; but the Register continued to act as Parish Judge.

These are the facts in this case, as I understand them to be admitted. To hold the people of Louisiana generally responsible for these atrocities would not be just; but it is a lamentable fact that insuperable obstructions were thrown in the way of punishing these murderers, and the so-called "Conservative" papers of the State not only justified the massacre, but denounced as "Federal tyranny and despotism" the attempt of the United States officers to bring them to justice. Fierce denunciations ring through the country about office-holding and election matters in Louisiana, while every one of the Colfax miscreants goes unwhipped of justice, and no way can be found in this land of boasted civilization and Christianity to punish the perpetrators of this bloody and monstrous crime.

Not unlike this was the massacre in August last. Several Northern young men of capital and enterprise had started the little and flourishing town of Coushatta; some of them were Republicans and office-holders under Kellogg. They were, therefore, doomed to death. Six of them were seized and carried away from their homes and murdered in cold blood. No one has been punished, and the "Conservative" press of the State denounced all efforts to that end, and boldly justified the crime.

Many murders of a like character have been committed in individual cases, which cannot here be detailed. For example: T. S. Clifford, Judge of the parish, and the District Attorney of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State, on their way to the court, were shot from their horses by men in ambush on the 8th of October, 1873, and the wife of the former, in a communication to the Department of Justice, tells a piteous tale of the persecutions of her husband, because he was a Union man, and of the efforts made to seize those who had committed a crime which, to use her language, "left two widows and one orphan desolate."

To say that the murder of a negro or white Republican is not considered a crime in Louisiana, would probably be unjust to a great part of the people; but it is true that a great number of such murders have been committed, and no one has been punished therefor, and it is manifestly true that the spirit of hatred and violence there is stronger than law.

Representations were made to me that the presence of troops in Louisiana was unnecessary, and that there was no danger of public disturbance if they were taken away. Consequently early last summer the troops were withdrawn from the State, with the exception of a small garrison at New Orleans barracks. It was stated that a comparative state of quiet had supervened; that the political excitement as to Louisiana affairs seemed to be dying out; but the November election was approaching, and it was necessary for party purposes that the flames should be rekindled. Accordingly, on the 14th of September, D. B. Penn, claiming he was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1872, issued an inflammatory proclamation, calling upon the militia of the State to arm, assemble and drive out the "usurpers," as he designated the officers of the State. The White Leaguers, armed and ready for the conflict, promptly responded. On the same day the Governor made a formal requisition upon me, in pursuance of the act of 1793, and sec. 4, article 4, of the Constitution, to aid in suppressing domestic violence. On the next day, I issued my proclamation, commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof, but before the proclamation was published in New Orleans the organized and armed forces reorganizing a usurping government, had taken forcible possession of the State House and temporarily subverted the government. Twenty or more people were killed, including a number of the police of the city. The streets of the city were stained with blood. All that was desired in the way of excitement had been accomplished.

Prior to, and with a view to, the late election in Louisiana, white men associated themselves together in armed bodies, called "White Leaguers," and at the same time threats were made in the Democratic journals of the State that the election should be carried against the Republicans at all hazards, which very naturally greatly alarmed the colored voters. By section 8 of the act of Feb. 23, 1871, it is made the duty of United States Marshals and their deputies, at the polls where votes are cast for Representatives in Congress, to keep the peace and prevent any violations of the so-called Enforcement act and other offenses against the laws of the United States, and upon a requisition of the Marshal of Louisiana, and in view of said armed organization and other portentous circumstances, I caused detachments of troops to be stationed in various localities in the State to aid him in the performance of his official duties and the enforcement of the State laws. The officers and troops of the United States may well have supposed that it was their duty to act when called upon by the government for the purpose.

That there was intimidation of the Republican voters at the election, notwithstanding this precaution, admits of no doubt. The following are specimens of the means used: On the 14th of October, eighty persons signed and published the following at Shreveport: "We, the un-

derigned, merchants of the city of Shreveport, in obedience to a request of the Shreveport Campaign Club, agree to use every endeavor to get our employees to vote the people's ticket at the ensuing election, and in the event of their refusal to do so, or in case they vote the Radical ticket, to refuse to employ them at the expiration of their present contracts." On the same day another large body of persons published, in the same place, a paper in which they used the following language: "We, the undersigned, merchants of the city of Shreveport, alive to the great importance of securing a good and honest government to the State, do agree and pledge ourselves not to advance any supplies or money to any planters the coming year, who will give employment or rent lands to laborers who vote the Radical ticket in the coming election."

I have no information of the proceedings of the Returning Board for the said election which may not be found in its report, which has been published, but it is a matter of public information that a great part of the time taken to canvass the votes was consumed by the arguments of lawyers, several of whom represented each party before the board. I have no evidence that the proceedings of this board were not in accordance with the law under which they acted. Whether, in excluding from their account certain returns, they were right or wrong, is a question that depends upon the evidence they had before them; but it is very clear that the law gives them the power, if they chose to exercise it, to decide that way, and prima facie, the person, whom they return as selected are entitled to the offices for which they were candidates.

Respecting the alleged interference by the military with the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana on the 4th inst., I have no knowledge or information which has not been received by me since that time and published. My first information was from the papers of the morning of the 5th of January. I did not know that any such thing was anticipated, and no orders, no suggestions, were ever given to any military officer in that State upon the subject prior to the occurrence. I am well aware that any military interference by the officers or troops of the United States with the organization of a State Legislature or any of its proceedings, or with any civil department of the government is repugnant to our ideas of government. I can conceive of no case, not involving rebellion or insurrection, where such interference by the authority of the general government ought to be permitted or can be justified; but there are circumstances connected with the late Legislature imbroiled in Louisiana which seem to exempt the military from any intentional wrong in that matter, knowing that they had been placed in Louisiana to prevent domestic violence, and to aid in repressing it. The revolution was apparently, though it is believed not really, abandoned, and the cry of "Federal usurpation" and "tyranny in Louisiana" was renewed with redoubled energy. Troops had been sent to the State under the requisition of the Governor, and as other disturbances seemed imminent, they were allowed to remain there, to render the Executive such aid as might become necessary to enforce the laws of the State and repress the continued violence which seemed inevitable at the moment when the Federal support should be withdrawn.

Each branch of a legislative assembly is the judge of the election and the qualifications of its own members, but if a mob or a body of unauthorized persons seize and hold the legislative hall in a tumultuous and riotous manner, and so prevent any organization by those legally returned as elected, it might become the duty of the State Executive to interpose, if requested by a majority of the members-elect, to suppress the disturbance and enable the persons elected to organize the House. Any exercise of this power would be justifiable under most extraordinary circumstances, and it would then be the duty of the Governor to call upon the constabulary, or, if necessary, the military force of the State; but with reference to Louisiana, it is to be borne in mind that any attempt by the Governor to use the police force of that State at this time would have undoubtedly precipitated a bloody conflict with the White League, as it did on the 14th of September. There is no doubt that the presence of the United States troops on that occasion prevented bloodshed and the loss of life. Both parties appear to have relied upon them as conservators of the public peace.

The first call was made by the Democrats, to remove persons obnoxious to them from the Legislature, and the second was from the Republicans, to remove persons who had usurped seats in the Legislature without legal certificates authorizing them to seats, and in sufficient number to change the majority. Nobody was disturbed by the military who had a legal right at that time to occupy a seat in the Legislature. That the Democratic minority of the House undertook to seize its organization by fraud and violence; that in this attempt they trampled under foot the law, in that they acted under a preconcerted plan, and under false pretenses introduced into the hall men to support their pretensions by force, if necessary, and that the conflict, disorder and riotous proceedings following are facts, seems to be well-established, and I am credibly informed that these violent proceedings were a part of a premeditated plan to have the House organized in this way; to recognize what has been called the McEnery Senate, then to depose Governor Kellogg, and so revolutionize the State government. Whether it was wrong for the Governor, at the request of a majority of the members returned as elected in the House, to use such means as were in his power to defeat these lawless and revolutionary proceedings, is perhaps a debatable question; but it is quite certain that there would have been no trouble if those who now complain of illegal interference had allowed the House to be organized in a lawful and regular manner. When those who inaugurate disorder and anarchy disavow such proceedings, it will be time enough to condemn those who, by such means as they have, prevented the success of their lawless and desperate schemes.

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan was requested by me to go to Louisiana to observe and report the situation there, and, if in his opinion necessary, to assume the command, which he did, on the 4th inst., after the legislative disturbances had occurred, at 9 o'clock in the evening, a number of hours after the disturbance. No party motives nor prejudices can reasonably be imputed to him, but, honestly convinced by what he has seen and heard there, he has characterized the leaders of the White League in severe terms and suggested summary modes of procedure against them, which, though they cannot be adopted, would, if legal, soon put an end to the troubles and disorder in that State.

Gen. Sheridan was looking at the facts, and possibly not thinking of proceedings which would be the only proper ones to pursue in times of peace—he thought more of the utter lawless condition of society surrounding him at the time of his dispatch and of what would prove a sure remedy. He never proposed to do any illegal act, nor expressed a determination to proceed beyond what the law in the future might authorize for the punishment of the atrocities which have been committed, and the commission of which cannot be successfully denied.

It is a deplorable fact that political crimes and murders have been committed in Louisiana which have gone unpunished, and which have been justified or apologized for, which must rest as a reproach upon the State and country long after the present generation has passed away. I have no desire to have United States troops interfere in the domestic concerns of Louisiana or any other State.

On the 9th of December last, Gov. Kellogg telegraphed to me his apprehensions that the White League intended to make another attack. Upon the same day I made the following answer, since which no communication has been sent to him:

"Your dispatch of this date just received. It is exceedingly unpleasant to use troops in anticipation of danger. Let the State authorities be right, and then proceed with their duties without apprehension of danger. If they are then molested, the question will be determined whether the United States is able to maintain law and order within its limits or not."

I have deplored the necessity which seemed to make it my duty, under the Constitution and laws, to make such interference. I have always refused, except where it seemed to be my imperative duty to act in such a manner as the Constitution and laws of the United States required. I have repeatedly and earnestly entreated the people of the South to live together in peace and obey the laws, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see reconciliation and tranquillity everywhere prevail, and thereby remove all necessity for the presence of troops among them. I regret, however, to say that this state of things does not exist, nor does its existence seem to be desired in some localities; and as to those, it may be proper for me to say that, to the extent that Congress has conferred the power on me to prevent it, neither Ku-Klux Klans, White Leagues, nor any other association using arms and violence to execute their unlawful purposes, can be permitted in that way to govern any part of this country; nor can I see with indifference Union men or Republicans ostracized, persecuted and murdered on account of their opinions, as they now are in some localities.

I have heretofore urged the case of Louisiana upon the attention of Congress, and I cannot but think its inaction has encouraged the great evil. To summarize: In September last an armed, organized body of men, in the support of candidates who had been put in nomination for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor at the November election in 1872, and who had been declared not elected by the Board of Canvassers that had been recognized by all the courts to which the question had been submitted, undertook to subvert and overthrow the State government that had been recognized by me in accordance with previous precedents. The recognized Governor was driven from the State House, and, but for his finding shelter in the United States Custom House in the capital of the State of which he was Governor, it is scarcely to be doubted that he would have been killed. From the State House, before he had been driven to the Custom House, a call was made in accordance with the 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States for the aid of the general government to suppress domestic violence. Under those circumstances, and in accordance with my sworn duties, my proclamation of the 15th of September, 1874, was issued. This served to reinstate Gov. Kellogg to his position nominally, but it cannot be claimed that the insurgents have to this day surrendered to the State authorities the arms belonging to the State, or that they have in any sense disarmed. On the contrary, it is known that the same armed organizations that existed on the 14th of September, 1874, in opposition to the recognized State government, still retain their organization, equipments and commanders, and can be called out at any hour to resist the State government. Under these circumstances, the same military force has been continued in Louisiana as was sent under the first call, and under the same general instructions.

I repeat that the task assumed by the troops is not a pleasant one to them; that the army is not composed of lawyers capable of judging at a moment's notice of just how far they can go in the maintenance of law and order, and that it was impossible to give specific instructions providing for all possible contingencies that might arise. The troops were bound to act upon the judgment of their commanding officers upon each sudden contingency that arose, or await instructions which could only reach them after the threatened wrongs had been committed which they were called upon to prevent. It should be recollected, too, that upon my recognition of the Kellogg government I reported the fact, with the grounds of the recognition, to Congress, and asked that body to take action in the matter; otherwise I should regard their silence as acquiescence in my course. No action has been taken by that body, and I have maintained the position marked out.

If any error has been committed by the army in these matters, it has always been on the side of the preservation of good order, the maintenance of law, and the protection of life. Their bearing reflects credit upon the soldiers, and if wrong has resulted, the blame lies with the turbulent elements surrounding them. I now earnestly ask that such action be taken by Congress as to leave my duties perfectly clear in dealing with the affairs of Louisiana, giving assurance at the same time that whatever may be done by that body in the premises will be executed according to the spirit and letter of the law, without fear or favor.

I herewith transmit copies of documents containing more specific information as to the subject matter of the resolution.

U. S. GRANT.  
EXECUTIVE MANSION, JANUARY 13, 1875.

### THE FINANCES.

President Grant Approves the New Finance Bill, and Offers Some Suggestions to Make it Effective—He also Recommends the Restoration of the Duty on Tea and Coffee.

President Grant sent the following message to the United States Senate, accompanying his approval of the new Finance bill:

To the Senate of the United States: Senate bill No. 1,044, to provide for redemption of specie payments, is before me, and this day receives my signature of approval. I venture upon this unusual method of conveying notice of approval to the house in which the measure originated, because of its great importance to the country at large, in order to suggest further legislation, which seems to me essential to make this law effective. It is a subject of congratulation that a measure has become a law which fixes a date when specie redemption shall commence, and implies an obligation on the part of Congress, if in its power, to give such legislation as may prove necessary to redeem this promise. To this end I respectfully call your attention to a few suggestions:

1. The necessity for increased revenue to carry out the obligation of adding to the sinking fund annually 1 per cent. of the public debt, amounting now to about \$34,000,000 per annum, and to carry out the promises of this measure to redeem, under certain contingencies, \$80,000,000 of the present legal tenders, and without contingency the fractional currency now in circulation. How to increase the surplus revenue is for Congress to devise; but I will venture to suggest that the duty on tea and coffee might be restored without permanently enhancing the cost to consumers; and that the 10 per cent. reduction of tariff on articles specified in the law of June 6, 1872, be repealed. The supply of tea and coffee, already on hand in the United States would, in all probability, be advanced in price by adopting this measure; but it is known that the adoption of free entry to these articles of necessity did not cheapen them, but merely added to the profits of the countries producing them, or of the middle men in those countries, who have the exclusive trade in them.

2. The first section of the bill under consideration now provides that the fractional currency shall be redeemed in silver coin, as

rapidly as practicable. There is no provision preventing fluctuation in the value of the paper currency. With gold at a premium of anything over 10 per cent. above the currency in use, it is probable, almost certain, that silver would be bought up for exportation as fast as it was put out, until change would become so scarce as to make the premium on it equal to the premium on gold, or sufficiently high to make it no longer profitable to buy for export, thereby causing a direct loss to the community at large and a great embarrassment to trade. As the present law commands final redemption on the 1st of January, 1875, and as the gold receipts by the Treasury are larger than the gold payments, and the currency receipts less than the currency payments, thereby making monthly sales of gold necessary to meet current currency expenses, it occurs to me that these difficulties might be remedied by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem legal tender notes whenever presented in sums not less than \$100, and multiple thereof, at a premium for gold of 10 per cent., less interest at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum, from the 1st of January, 1875, to the date of putting this law into operation, and diminishing this premium at the same rate until final redemption, changing the rate of premium demanded from time to time as the interest amounts to one-quarter of one per cent. I suggest this rate of interest because it would bring currency at par with gold at the date fixed by law for final redemption. I suggest 10 per cent. as the demand premium at the beginning, because I believe this rate would insure the retention of silver in the country for change.

The provisions of the third section of the act will prevent combinations made to exhaust the Treasury of coin. With such a law, it is presumable that no gold would be called for not required for legitimate business purposes. When large amounts of coin should be drawn from the Treasury, correspondingly large amounts of currency would be withdrawn from circulation, thus causing a sufficient stringency in the currency to stop the outward flow of coin. The advantages of a currency of fixed known value would also be reached, in my opinion, by the enactment of such a law. Business and industries would revive, and the beginning of prosperity on a firm basis would be reached.

Other means of increasing the revenue than those suggested should probably be devised, and also other legislation. In fact, to carry out the first section of the act, another enactment becomes a necessity. With the present facilities for coinage, it would take a period probably beyond that fixed by the law for final specie redemption, to coin the silver necessary to transact the business of the country. There are now smelting furnaces for extracting silver and gold from ores brought from the mountain territories in Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha—three in the former city—and as much of the charge required will be wanted in the Mississippi Valley States, and as the metals to be coined come from the west of those States, and as I understand the charges for transportation of bullion from either of the cities named to the mint in Philadelphia or New York city amount to four dollars for each \$1,000 worth, with an equal expense for transportation back, it would seem a fair argument in favor of adopting one or more of the cities as the place or places for the establishment of new coinage facilities.

I have ventured upon this subject with great diffidence, because it is so unusual to approve a measure, as I most heartily do this, even if no further legislation is attainable at this time, and to announce the fact by message. But I do so, because I feel that it is a subject of such vital importance to the whole country that it should receive the attention of, and be discussed by Congress and the people, through the press and in every way, to the end that the best and most satisfactory course may be reached of executing what I deem the most beneficial legislation on a most vital question to the interests and prosperity of the nation.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.  
EXECUTIVE MANSION, JAN 14, 1875.

### A Large Tea-Kettle.

For some weeks Boston has been all agog over the size of a huge tea-kettle in front of a tea-store in that city. Two prizes had been offered for the nearest estimates of its capacity, and the Yankee citizens have consequently been "guessing" ever since. Twelve hundred guesses were made and recorded, there being 120 of ten gallons or less, and five of over 3,000 gallons. These figures show a wide divergence in opinion. The average guess of the first thousand was 114 gallons, and the last thousand about 181 gallons. At noon New Year's day the kettle was publicly measured, in the presence of 5,000 or 6,000 persons, Mr. William F. Reed, the official Sealer of Weights and Measures for the city, filling the kettle with water by using a five gallon measure, under the supervision of Hon. Henry Baldwin, Judge of the Municipal Court in the Brighton District. The thing, therefore, had a sort of official indorsement. The progress of the filling was scored upon a blackboard by Mr. Reed's son. The work proceeded thus as rapidly as possible until the kettle was nearly full, when smaller measures were successively substituted. The excitement grew intense as the end approached, and at 1:05 o'clock the great problem was settled by the recording that the kettle contained just 227 gallons, 2 quarts, 1 pint, and 3 gills. The prizes were a chest of tea for the nearest guess, and twenty-five pounds of coffee for the next best. The nearest guess was 227 gallons, 2 quarts, and 1 pint, wine measure, or within 3 gills of the exact quantity. This guess was made by eight different persons, and the chest of tea was divided among them. The second nearest guess was 227 gallons, 3 quarts, and 1 pint, or within 5 gills of the correct figures. This quantity was guessed by five persons, and among them was the coffee divided.

### Suicidal Statistics.

It is estimated that, out of 1,000,000 inhabitants, 14 commit suicide in Spain, 32 in the United States, 43 in Belgium, 66 in Sweden; 69 in Great Britain, 73 in Bavaria, 94 in Norway, 196 in the Grand Duchy of Baden, 110 in France, 123 in Prussia, 128 in Hanover, 155 in Oldenburg, 156 in Lauenburg, 159 in Mecklenburg, 173 in Holstein, 209 in Schleswig, 251 in Saxony, 288 in Denmark and 383 in Saxe-Altenburg. Of the occupations of these suicides, it is observed that 9 per cent. belong to the agricultural classes, 13 per cent. to the tradesmen, 15 per cent. to the merchants, 22 per cent. to the professions, and the remaining 41 per cent. are without a settled occupation. It is remarked, in the same connection, that warm and dry seasons are regarded as particularly favorable to the development of the mania for suicide.



# THE BEECHER CASE.

In addition to the political excitement connected with the Louisiana military usurpation and the several Senatorial elections, we have the daily proceedings in the trial of the great scandal. To the public there is nothing new as yet beyond what has been published heretofore. The evidence for Tilton thus far is Moulton's—the documents in his possession and a statement of events in explanation—a repetition of his previous expose. The defendant attends the trial regular, accompanied with his wife and many friends. He is the centre of attraction, and watches the progress of the case with great interest, and an apparent non-chalance which strikes one as rather peculiar. An incident like the following which occurred during an intermission of the trial on Wednesday, of last week, illustrates his bearing and coolness in court:

"Mr. Beecher, with a good-natured smile and his usual genial manner, left his own counsel and stepped across the room to the table at which Mr. Tilton's counsel sat, and reaching across it saluted Mr. Beech, and then shook his hand. Mr. Tilton, with a stern expression upon his face, stood at this moment within two feet of the clergyman, but did not look in his direction, although he must have heard every word that was uttered.

"If," said Mr. Beecher to Judge Beach, laughingly, if I get out from between the paws of two such lions as you and Fullerton, I'll believe I am innocent, and that is what I came here to find out."

"You forget," said Mr. Beach, pointing to Mr. Everts, "the Daniel standing among the lions, and closing their mouth."

"Mr. Beecher placed one hand on Mr. Shearman's shoulder, and the other on Mr. Everts's, and remarked in a jocular way, 'my lions are very harmless animals.' Then turning to Mr. Morris he said:

"Let me present myself to Judge Morris.

"The ex-Judge very coldly replied: 'Mr. Beecher.'

"The pastor of Plymouth Church was not to be repulsed in this way, and continued.

"I notice that you lawyers, like preachers, know how to deliver long sermons."

"There was a slight tinge of sarcasm in Mr. Morris's tones as he retorted, 'Yes, sir; I had a long story to tell.'

Histories in court it seems do not interfere with his Sunday work and his Friday-night-lecture room-talk. The following extracts from his remarks made on Friday evening of last week, have been taken from the N. Y. Sun:

He entered the room with Mrs. Beecher looking weary, but there was a desperate, determined look in spite of his tendency to depression. He was watched closely by his audience, and he seemed to feel that his look was being analyzed by his church members. After the opening hymn he prayed long, passionately, and fervently. He seemed to carry his sorrowful, intense feeling into his petition, and his pleadings were so eloquent that to many of the eyes closed in prayer there rushed tears, which seemed to instil silence, until nothing but the trembling voice of the pastor was to be heard in supplication.

After the singing of a hymn he addressed a few words to the congregation saying:

"I really wish I could say to-night what I want to say, but I suppose it would not be proper. It is very pleasant to have a concurrence of events that will fill the lecture room and the church, but then we have no privacy, and I am debarred in a time like this, a very crisis of my life, from saying what I would like to say to the church as a family. I am placed now in a position before the public which may be called a new ordination, a new laying on of hands, and I should like very much to say to you what I feel, but I fear it would be sent abroad, and that it would be called a design. I have this repugnance. While I love you, and am loved by you, and am conscious of it, I can't endure to stand a kind of a post around which all of the morning glories in the garden are entwining themselves. I have no desire to be the hero of sympathy and sympathetic feelings on the one hand, and the other hand I don't need them when I have them. When one knows that he can get a compliment whenever he wants it, he doesn't care whether it is given or not, but he feels very bad if he can't get it at all; and I should feel very bad if my church and friends were stone-cold, but I know they are not, and I dread to have the church-life whirling all about me. You should look to Christ, not to me! You should tend to bringing yourselves nearer to Him and to spiritualizing yourselves rather than to be turning to me.

"Instead of being a poor suffering creature every day of my life," continued Mr. Beecher, bending forward and keeping time to each word by a pat of his foot on the carpet, "I am probably the happiest man in this whole nation." [A sudden and loud burst of applause.] "Don't, don't," said Mr. Beecher, lifting his hand, "I'd rather that you wouldn't. I am obliged to you but I am speaking from the depths of my heart to-night, and such an expression takes too much of a hold on me.

"My one wish is this," added Mr. Beecher slowly, "Don't be troubled about me, don't you be troubled about me, or worry about me one particle; and secondly, discharge from your mind all that is vindictive, unforgiving, unkind and secular, and keep your mind sweet, pure and good. It isn't half so important that my name should be cleared as that Jesus should be glorified. God is going to give us very many harvest years, and one of the conditions is that we are to suffer that we may know better how to spread the Gospel in its sweetness and usefulness. Let your prayers be that this church should be purified, sanctified, made strong in those attributes that make God God, and that you, wherever you may go, may take the light with you. I thank you, dear friends, for all that you have done and all that you have felt, and I shall never cease thanking you; and while I wish that you may know that for all this I am grateful, I wish far more, and these fires may burn the dress out of us, and may make this church worthier of Jesus Christ than ever before. I desire this with unutterable earnestness and above all things."

## New Advertisements.

### DISSOLUTION !!

THE FIRM OF

**JOSLIN & BREYMAN,**

Intends to dissolve co-partnership on or about the 1st of February, 1875. The business however will be carried on by

**W. H. JOSLIN,**

The same as heretofore.

With a view to facilitate matters they wish to reduce their stock and close out their entire line of Sporting Goods, Notions and Varieties.

Here is a splendid opportunity for a good bargain. We offer for

**CASH AND WITHOUT RESERVE, AT COST,**

Our entire stock

And will hold open this inducement until the day of dissolution. After that date, the store, at present occupied by the Firm will be offered to rent.

All accounts due to the Firm must be collected before that time, and we hope this will be a sufficient warning to all indebted to us.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., January 19, 1875.

## Probate Order.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Jan H. Huls, deceased.

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

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

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

## Mortgage Sale.

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

Dated: HOLLAND, November 19th, A. D. 1874. CHARLES SCOTT, Mortgagee. HOWARD & McBRIDE, Att'ys for Mortgagee.

55 to 600 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO  
**HEBER WALSH,**  
Proprietor of "CITY DRUG STORE."  
Established in New York from 1845-1857. In Michigan since 1857.

A Change of Programme Each Week.

USE  
**MARSH'S COUGH SYRUP.**  
It will cure  
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough,  
Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the  
**THROAT AND LUNGS.**  
H. WALSH,  
Proprietor.  
For Sale by all Dealers.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS PREPARED AT THE CITY DRUG STORE AT HALF THE PRICE OTHER STORES CHARGE.

We do not purchase Physicians, and have no percentage to pay to any one.

**Eighth Street, . . . . . Holland City.**

**Hardware Store!**

**E. VAN DER VEEN,**  
Gratefully acknowledging the liberal patronage of his many friends and customers in the past, respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his

**LARGE STOCK OF GENERAL Hard-ware.**

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

We have on hand a Full Assortment of the Best COOK, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES.

Stove-Pipes, 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. 46-48-ly

**KEARNEY'S Fluid Extract BUCHU!**

The only known remedy for **BRIGHT'S DISEASE,**

And a positive remedy for GOUT, GRAVEL, STRICTURES, DIABETES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DROPSY,

Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

**BLADDER & KIDNEYS.**

SPERMATORRHEA, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges.

**KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU**

Permanently Cures all Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

Existing in Men, Women and Children,

**NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE!**

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

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

Depot, 104 Duane St., New York.

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

Send stamp for Pamphlets, free. 121-172

**TO THE Nervous & Debilitated OF BOTH SEXES.**

No Charge for Advice and Consultation.

Dr. J. B. DYOTT, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs, (which he has made an especial study) either in male or female, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. A practice of 30 years enables him to treat diseases with success. Cures guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letter describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to pay postage. Send for the Guide to Health. Price 10c. J. B. DYOTT, M.D., Physician and Surgeon, 104 Duane St., N. Y.



**Watches, Silver Ware, Clocks, Spectacles, & Jewelry, Pocket-Knives.**

These goods will be sold at the lowest possible Price. Every Article Warranted to be just as Represented. Watches, clocks and Jewelry Repaired in the best manner.

HOLLAND, Mich., December 1, 1874.

For a good bargain go to the Store of **JOHN ROOST & SON,** GENERAL DEALERS IN Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, Boots & Shoes, Yankee Notions, Hats & Caps, **FLOUR AND FEED. BUTTER AND EGGS,** in Trade or in Cash. The highest price paid for

## REFRESHMENTS!

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

**A RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON.**

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

**CHOICE LIQUORS & CIGARS.**

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

**F. CONVERSE.**

HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 4, 1874.

**Meat Market,**

**Jacob Kuite.**

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

JACOB KUITT, Holland, Feb. 14, 1874.

**BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,**

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

**BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, ETC.**

A Very large stock on hand.

6th Street, . . . . . HOLLAND, MICH.

**PHENIX Planing Mill.**

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

Of the Most Approved Patterns; And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

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

WE HAVE A STEAM

**DRY KILN,** AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

**H. W. VERBEEK & Co.**

46 3/4 s.

**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 as many new ones as want anything in my line.

47-48-ly J. FLIEMAN.

**J. E. HIGGINS,**

DEALER IN

**All Kinds of Grain & Produce, MILL FEED, CORN, &c.**

All orders promptly attended to.

AGENT FOR

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

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

HOLLAND, MICH.