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### Holland City News, Volume 2, Number 51: February 7, 1874

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. II.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1874.

NO. 51.

## The City of Holland.

Was located in the Fall of 1846, being selected as the rendezvous of a powerful immigration, from the Netherlands, under the leadership of Rev. A. C. VAN RAALTE, D. D., and others. The motives governing this selection at that time, have been amply justified by the facts as they are this day presented to the world; not by the growth of our City alone, but by the steady and irrefragable development of this entire Colony, of which HOLLAND CITY is the "Commercial Centre."

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

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

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

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

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

We have taken pains to have them all duly represented:

## Business Directory.

### Agencies.

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

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

### Attorneys.

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

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

### Bakeries.

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

PESSINK, Mrs. L., Proprietress of City Bakery; Confectionery and cigars; Refreshments in this line served no call; 8th street.

### Books and Stationery.

BINNEKANT, Miss A. M., Dealer in Books & Stationery; Confectionery, Toys, etc.; River Street.

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

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

### Boots and Shoes.

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

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

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

### Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

### Furniture.

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

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

VENNEMA, A., Dealer in Furniture, Wall Paper, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Curtains, &c. Waggonshop in rear of Store; Eighth Street.

### Hardware.

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

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

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

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

### Hotels.

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

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

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

### Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

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

### Publishers.

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

VORST, C., Publisher of *De Wachter*, Organ of the Free Ref. Dutch Church.

### Banking and Exchange.

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

### Manufacturers, Etc.

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

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

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

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

ZIEBE, CARL, Proprietor of *Holland Brewery*; tenth street, opposite Tannery of Cappon & Bertsch.

### Meat Markets.

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

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

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

### Merchants and Dealers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Notary Publics.

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

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

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

WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer, Insurance and Real Estate Office; *City Drug Store*, 8th Street.

### Painters.

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

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

### Photographers.

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

### Physicians.

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

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

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

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

### Saddlery.

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

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

### Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

### Watches and Jewelry.

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

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

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

DR. SCHLOSSER, of Holland, has found that his own countrymen are the largest consumers of coffee in the world, and next to them the Belgians. In England the annual consumption of coffee by each person is one and one-eighth pounds; in France, two and one-half; in Germany, four; in Denmark, five and one-half; in Switzerland, six; in the United States, seven; in Belgium, eight and one-half; in Holland, ten and one-half. It is to be considered, however, that the English are notoriously a tea-drinking people, preferring it to coffee, not only for the evening meal, but for breakfast as well.

## BEAU HICKMAN.

### Anecdotes of the American Gentleman-Beggar.

(Correspondence of Aaron About.)

I never visited Washington but I made it my business to look up Beau Hickman, and generally found Beau poor, needy, seedy, and glad to see me. To most people he was a bore; but to me he never rendered himself obnoxious, and I confess to my very bad taste of always finding in Hickman a source of unending amusement. His anecdotes of dead statesmen, and the peculiarities of some of the living ones, were extremely interesting, and few men could talk better than Beau after dinner, in an easy chair, and with a good cigar to puff. Then Webster, Clay, Benton, Calhoun, Hayne, and scores of others came from their graves in all their glory, and Beau would sit for hours and tell stories of the Washington-life of these great men.

In their time, both Clay and Webster admitted Hickman into their society. Then he was not the poor, old, decrepid, ill-looking man we have seen him of late years; but a tall, straight, well-dressed, handsome, dashing fellow, with money in his pocket, and a bank-account to draw upon. He had some \$40,000 left him, but lost it betting at horse-races and other sports. When he "lost," he promised to pay; and when he "won," he collected the stake with as little delay as possible. He was of an old Virginia family, well raised, and a gentleman both by education and manners. His relatives cut him as a dead-beat on their bounty, and perhaps no brother was ever so unwelcome as he, when he visited "the family," as he called his brother. He was generally supplied with some ready cash, and shoved back to Washington as soon as possible. Indeed, with money in his pocket, he never lingered long; for, when in funds "to run with," Beau thought the National Capital was the proper place for a gentleman to live.

Nearly everybody has heard the story credited to him of how, wishing to go from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, he got on the train, stuck his head out of the window, and kept it there until the Conductor came along and tapped him on the shoulder, when, suddenly drawing it in, he knocked off his hat, which fell outside, and then became violently indignant at the Conductor, and said:

"Sir, how dare you be so rude to passengers, and startle them as you just have me?"

The Conductor protested he had not been rude—only tapped him to call his attention.

"But you struck me, and have knocked off my fine hat out of the window, and my ticket was in the band; and what am I now to do?"

The Conductor said he would pass him to Harrisburg; but Beau would not be pacified, and finally to quiet him, the Conductor bought him a new \$4 hat. So Beau got a new hat and a free ride,—his "fine hat and ticket in the band" being all a sham.

On another occasion, Beau being on a train without a ticket, he took a seat in the cars, and after the train had been in motion some time, stepped into the next car and called out loudly, "Tickets!" when every one, thinking him the Conductor, held out their tickets. Beau only took up one, however, selecting that of a poor, honest old German farmer, and passing into the next car, took a seat, sticking the ticket into the band of his hat.

In a few minutes, there was the usual call again of "Tickets!" and the real Conductor made his appearance. When he came to the old German farmer, he attempted to explain; but the Conductor cut him short, saying, "show your ticket, pay your money, or get off the train." A good many passengers who had witnessed the transaction between Hickman and the farmer, and wondered at the time why their tickets had not been called for, now came to the relief of the German, and remonstrated, protesting that the man had paid, and the Conductor who had just passed through, had already taken up his ticket. The Conductor, thinking for a moment, said, "I'll bet Beau Hickman is on this train;" and, sure enough, on entering the next car, there sat Beau, as large as life, looking quite innocent, and his ticket exposed in full view.

"Where did you get this ticket?" asked the Conductor, pulling it out of Hickman's hat-band.

"It was given me by a gentleman in the next car," frankly replied Beau.

"You ought to be ashamed to rob a poor old German farmer in that way."

"Politest and cleverest people in the world on your road," said Beau with his inimitable smile and little bow. "Why, would you believe me, sir?—I only needed one, but every man in the car, when they knew *who I was*, tendered me his ticket; and the ladies—God bless them!—at least a dozen offered me theirs." The Conductor passed him.

Once Beau went over to New York and put up at the St. Nicholas. Knowing the rules of the house, he went early on Monday morning, and, as was customary, on Saturday received his bill. Watching until no one was in the office but a rather innocent-looking clerk, Beau went up with the bill in his hand, and, in a towering rage, demanded to know if it was the custom of the house to insult its guests by presuming they would not pay when they left, and sending bills like that,—throwing his on the desk. The clerk explained, and, mistaking Beau for the famous Pennsylvania Congressman John Hickman, apologized, assured him no offense was meant, and that he could pay when he went away. Beau was mollified, and presented the clerk with a fifty cent cigar. Before the next week was out, on Friday, Hickman asked Gen. William Bailey, of Louisiana, whom he knew very well, and who was stopping at the house, to loan him \$500 for one hour. The General did so, and Beau, getting a \$500-note, walked into the office of the St. Nicholas, and offered to pay his bill. Of course the clerk could not readily change so large a note, and Hickman, remarking he was going to stay, and the bill could be paid any time, passed up-stairs, and handing Bailey the note, thanked him cordially for the loan of the money. No bill was sent him the next Saturday, nor the next. He was now in the fourth week of his board at the St. Nicholas, and, as his arrears were becoming large, the clerk felt it his duty to call the attention of the proprietor to the matter. He spoke of Beau as the "Hon. Mr. Hickman;" but the proprietor, on examining the register, recognized the name "R. L. Hickman," as that of the famous Washington "dead-beat." He cursed the clerk for his stupidity; but cursing would not square the ledger, and, sending for Beau, he made him the following proposition: "Hickman, if you will go over the street and beat the Metropolitan out of a month's board, you can come back here, and we will dead-head you for another month." Beau accepted the offer, and when his month was out, he took his baggage, hired a fine carriage at the expense of the St. Nicholas, and, driving round the square, pulled up in front and registered at the Metropolitan, taking a room on the second floor, with parlor and bath attached. Every few days he stepped over to the St. Nicholas to tell the proprietor he was getting on nicely at the Metropolitan, and would smoke a cigar at the expense of the St. Nicholas.

He worried through a month without pay, and then there was a row at the Metropolitan. Knowing the hostility between the hotels, Beau mildly suggested to the Metropolitan man, that, if it would be any gratification to him, he would go over and beat the St. Nicholas out of a month's board. Leland jumped at the offer, and Beau, by a little arrangement, got the promise of another month's board at the Metropolitan on condition that he would beat the other fellow.

Calling a carriage, he drove round the square again, and put up at the St. Nicholas; and when the month was up once more, passed over the street and stopped at the Metropolitan for thirty days.

One of Beau's favorite tricks was to get introduced to the new Senators and members of Congress, and charge for the introduction.

It used to be \$10 for a Senator and \$5 for a Congressman; but, of late years, Beau reduced the price of introductions to \$5 for a Senator and \$2.50 for a Congressman. Some of them rebuffed him sharply, but nearly all paid.

The Southern men were Beau's best patrons, and, up to the beginning of the rebellion, he thrived and prospered on their generosity. He said to me, one day after the War: "I was loyal, but my best friends were Rebels. The carpet-baggers are a mean set, and won't pay their dues. They are, I assure you, sir, altogether contemptible, and a regular set of dead beats." This he said as gravely, as though he were the most honorable gentleman in the world, and least of all a dead-beat himself.

Of late years Beau had had a hard time to get along, and I am told sometimes nearly starved. He had a regular set of friends all over the country, whom he called his "Contributors." They num-

bered over a hundred, and he charged them the small sum of 25 cents per month. If they failed to send on their dues, when they amounted to \$1 Beau would have a letter written, and remind them gently they were in arrears. I think it was on this stipend of charity he relied mainly since the War for a scanty living.

He was the only real gentleman-beggar I ever saw in America, and as such was peculiar. His manners were courtly, his language chaste, and at times beautiful. He never lost his temper; and his urbanity, even to those who insulted and rebuffed him, was so marked as often to make them ashamed and regret their roughness to the poor old man. He must have received in youth an excellent education, and was well read. His voice was smooth and soft, and words always came at his command to express his ideas clearly, and often elegantly. In person, he was tall, spare, and inclined to be raw-boned. His face was neither handsome nor ugly, and it always wore a pleasant smile and had a most intelligent expression. Poor old Beau! we shall miss him when we go to Washington.

A DELEGATION of citizens of Philadelphia called on the President last week and, presented the memorial addressed by the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, in relation to the Centennial celebration. The memorial represents that the near approach of the 100th anniversary of the nation's birth renders it befitting that the survivors of those who freely offered Carpenter's Hall to the Continental Congress when even the time-honored State House was closed against them, should commemorate the nation's advent at that place; therefore Congress is invited to assemble in Carpenter's Hall on the 5th day of the ninth month, 1874, the 100th anniversary of the meeting of the First American Congress, and order such ceremonies as they in their wisdom shall deem best. The President and Cabinet have been also invited. The memorial was presented to Congress and referred to the Centennial Committee.

THE rapid progress made during recent months, in the construction of the great suspension bridge between New York and Brooklyn, indicates that no very extended time will elapse before its stupendous network will have bound the sister cities together. Each of the massive towers is to be 278 feet high, eight feet less than Trinity church steeple. Two hundred and twenty-five feet of the Brooklyn tower, and about one hundred and twenty feet of that on the New York shore, are thus far completed. At the present time but a small force of workmen are employed, as the prevalent cold weather interferes with continuous labor upon the masonry.

The length of the great span, which is extended across the river, is 1,600 feet, and its approach on the New York side is to start from near the City Hall. The elevation of the center of the bridge above the water will be 130 feet, and the roadway 80 feet wide. The view from the latter will be one of the finest in the world, both in beauty and extent.

THE land owners of Louisiana are beginning to sell their plantations in small lots to the negroes. This is a good idea. Peasant-proprietorship is an admirable soothe of strife. To own land seems to imply being somewhat conservative. Hitherto, the negro's ownership has been limited to the amount that Harold of England offered to cede to his foe, Harold Hardrade of Norway,—a trench six feet long and two broad, or, since you are a large man, perhaps a trifle broader."

THE departure of Marshal Bazaine from Paris to undergo his sentence on the Isle of Ste. Marguerite was the occasion of no excitement whatever, the most minute precautions having been taken by the authorities to keep his departure secret. Early in the morning the prisoner, who had previously been warned of his approaching removal, was allowed the privilege of an interview with Madame Bazaine and with his children, which lasted upward of two hours.

MINISTER Bancroft reports that the credit of the United States is falling in Germany. He attributes the decline to the delay in bringing our currency to par, the numerous failures of the railroad companies to pay their interest, and the increase of the public debt.

JOHN Billings says: "I will state, for the information of those who haven't a chance to lay in secret wisdom as freely as I have that one single hornet who feels well can break up a whole camp-meeting."



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### The East.

SEVERAL attempts have been made recently to burn Roman Catholic churches in New York city. The Commune is said to be thoroughly organized in the city, and threats against churches and school-houses are freely made.

THE suits of the heirs of Capt. Calvercoses, who either committed suicide or was murdered in Bridgeport, Conn., against the several life insurance companies for \$190,000, have been settled, with one exception, by an agreement by the companies to pay one-half. There is much excitement and indignation in New York over the revelation of the manner in which the pauper dead are disposed of. Some time ago Nathaniel French, a prominent Mason from the Bahamas, was murdered in that city and buried in the Potter's field. Recently his brother craftsmen have endeavored to reclaim the remains and give them decent interment, when the startling fact was discovered that they lie at the bottom of a pit with 600 other bodies, and as no record has been kept of the row in which the body was placed it is impossible to identify it. The Olympic Theater, in Philadelphia, has been destroyed by fire. During the progress of the fire a wall fell, killing two firemen and injuring several others.

THE match game of billiards played at New York, between Garner and Ubbey, for the championship of America and \$1,000, resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 600 to 459. The steamer Glaucaus was recently burned in Boston harbor. Loss on vessel and cargo, \$450,000.

THE jury in the case of Evans, the Pennsylvania defaulter, has rendered a verdict of \$185,663.50 in favor of the State. A grand jury in Philadelphia has advised the licensing of houses of ill-fame.

THE First National Bank of Connerville, Pa., was robbed of \$14,000 a few evenings since by two masked men, who first bound and gagged the cashier. Philip Allen & Son's print works at Providence, R. I., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$300,000. The woolen mill of Harrison, Bliss & Co., at Millville, Mass., has been burned. Loss, \$250,000 to \$300,000.

### The West.

THERE is much excitement at Aurora, Ind., caused by the ravages of trichina spiralis. Seven or eight persons are said to be lying at the point of death with the disease. An examination of the pork of which the afflicted families had partaken revealed the fact that it was literally alive with trichina. A letter from Cheyenne mentions that "a son of Lone Wolf" was recently killed while raiding in Texas. This news occasioned much excitement among the Kiowas. Lone Wolf showed his grief by cutting himself frightfully with a knife. He killed his horses and burned his wagon and lodge with all his effects. John Harper, the ex-collector of Internal Revenue at Springfield, Ill., refuses to be interviewed, and says he will make no statements till he goes on the witness stand, when he will testify under oath. It is said, on good authority that he was offered \$50,000 by the Perkins distillers to remain in Canada.

THE Illinois Railroad Commissioners have ordered suits to be commenced against the Toledo, Wabash and Western railway and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, for violation of law. The Illinois Legislature having passed a law for compulsory education, other States are considering the matter. A bill to compel the attendance of children at school has been introduced into the Iowa Senate. The jury in the case of Coe, the murderer, on trial at Palmyra, Ill., brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. On the jury being polled, as the fourth name was called, Coe fainted in his seat. Aurora, Ill., has a bad lot of boys. Recently the City Marshal made a raid on the rendezvous of the street Arabs, capturing 13 of their number, and a large quantity of goods. A number of lawless persons made an attack upon a passenger train on the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville railroad, near Jacksonville, Ill., recently, throwing brickbats and other missiles through the windows, and injuring several of the passengers, after which they made their escape through the woods.

A BILL is pending before the Ohio Legislature subjecting railroads to forfeits for extortion. Under its provisions any person who has been overcharged for passage or freight may nullify the company for double the overcharge, but the company is never to forfeit less than \$100. In addition, the State may sue for a forfeit ranging from \$100 to \$1,000. A fire in Cleveland on the 30th ult. destroyed the wholesale woolen house of Koch, Goldsmith & Joseph, the saddlery establishment of George Worthington & Co., and the clothing store of Adams & Goodwillie. Total loss about \$500,000. The fifth trial of Mrs. Clem, of Indianapolis, for murder, is in progress at Lebanon, Ind. The members of the Order of B'nai B'rith have just finished a six days' session at Chicago. The Chicago Tribune has this complimentary allusion to them: "A convention has seldom been held in this city where qualities of head and heart were shown equal to those of these worthy Israelites. From the first to the last, their deliberations have been in admirable taste, and it will be the judgment of all who have watched them that they have elevated their race as well as their order by their conduct."

A most daring and successful robbery was committed on the Iron Mountain railroad, at Gadsbush Station, 120 miles south of St. Louis, on the 31st ult. As the southward-bound express which left the latter city at 9:30 a. m., approached Gadsbush at 4:00 p. m., it was signaled to stop. The switch was turned, and the train ran on a side track. As the train stopped, Conductor Alford stepped off to ascertain what the matter was, when he was confronted by a man in a mask, a pistol placed to his head, and he marched off under guard. The engineer, fireman, mail agent, express messenger, and other train men were then seized by five masked, heavily armed men, and also placed under guard. The robbers then went through the entire train, took from the passengers about \$2,000 and a large amount of jewelry, from the Adams Express messenger over \$1,000, and rifled the mail. The robbers then left in a southerly direction, and after the release of the train men the train started southward. The bandits offered no violence to any one on the train, and did no harm to the train men. The jewelry store of Bernard Speyer, in St. Louis, was recently robbed of diamonds valued at \$50,000, by an employee of the house, who has absconded. Elijah Cowles, the Iowa mail robber, has been adjudged insane by a Council Bluffs jury.

THE crusade of the women of Southern Ohio against the liquor-saloons continues to increase in extent and importance. In many towns the women have formed themselves into bands, with leaders, and begun a systematic attack of prayer on all the rum-dealers within reach. Their efforts, in many

cases, are meeting with considerable success. John Lynn, Edward Erickson, and Oscar Isaacs were killed, a few days ago, by the explosion of a boiler in John Gray's mill, in Marathon county, Wis.

THE Mormons and Navajo Indians are at war, and several on each side have been killed. A reign of terror exists in Lincoln county, New Mexico. Some twenty persons have been murdered within a few weeks, and the civil officers have fled from the county.

### The South.

THE town of Liberty, Casey county, Ky., was the other day the scene of a lively shooting affray, in which Lew Napier was killed, and several persons wounded. Thirty-five shots were fired during the battle. The Legislature of Georgia has indefinitely postponed a proposition for a State Constitutional Convention.

M. E. SMELZER and Charles T. Robinson, two belligerent Memphis newspaper reporters, engaged in a lively shooting affray the other evening, in the course of which, seven shots were fired. Fortunately, either from bad marksmanship or nervousness, both came off unharmed. While attempting to cross the Ouachita river at Rockport, Ark., a few days ago, the skiff upset and three young men were drowned.

THE Kentucky Senate has passed a bill providing for the education of colored children. It taxes the property of colored people 20 cents on each \$100.

THE Memphis and Louisville railroad shops, in Memphis, were recently destroyed by fire. Loss, \$130,000.

### Washington.

THE House Committee on Indian Affairs have nearly completed a bill, which will be introduced at an early day, providing that hereafter all Indian annuities shall be paid in kind rather than in money. A Washington dispatch says: "The House Ways and Means Committee are still unanimously disagreed on nearly every measure of importance that comes before them. The statement is made that no two members of the committee coincide on any one of the financial measures that have been brought forward this session."

A NOVEL claim has been presented to Congress by one Dr. Zacharie, a chiropodist, who alleges that he removed \$46,000 worth of corns from the aching feet of Union soldiers during the late war. The testimony of a number of Federal officers is adduced in support of the claim. Every Congressman who suffers from corns is expected to vote for it.

THE annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners to the President has been published. It indorses the peace policy of the Administration, states that the supplies for the department have been purchased at a much lower price than in any former year, recommends that no territorial government be adopted for the Indian nations without the consent of the Indians, and that the territory should be reserved exclusively for them, unmolested by white intruders.

GEN. SHERMAN was before the House Military Committee the other day, and argued in favor of placing the Indians in charge of the War Department. He thinks that they would be better treated and more effectually kept in order by the army than they ever can be by the Interior Department under the Peace policy.

THE Postoffice Department has prepared a bill for the reduction of postage at the following rates: For publications less than once a week, three cents; weekly, three cents; twice weekly, six cents; three times weekly, nine cents; six times weekly, eighteen cents; daily, twenty-one cents. Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has prepared a bill abolishing all Pension Agencies, and providing for the payment of pensions by check direct from Washington. By this means, it is claimed, \$1,000,000 annually may be saved to the Government. A Washington dispatch says a careful canvass of the Senate shows a majority of four in favor of Ferry's inflation bill.

THE public debt statement shows a decrease during the month of January of \$1,845,211. The following are the official figures:

Six per cent. bonds	\$1,218,820,150
Five per cent. bonds	494,021,060
Total coin bonds	\$1,712,841,210
Lawful money debt	\$14,678,000
Matured debt	\$15,176,560
Legal tender notes	381,794,029
Certificates of deposit	46,560,000
Fractional currency	47,793,333
Coin certificates	45,004,000

Total without interest	\$520,151,362
Total debt	\$2,232,755,113
Total interest	\$30,425,576

Cash in the Treasury, coin	\$83,359,369
Cash in the Treasury, currency	4,791,205
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	45,560,400
Total in the Treasury	\$135,700,575

Debt less cash in Treasury	\$2,107,054,538
Decrease during the month	\$1,845,211
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by United States	22,386,691
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	4,600,055
Balance of interest paid by United States	17,678,636

THE Senate Military Committee has agreed on a bill giving a uniform bounty of \$8.33 per month to each and every officer and private who served at any time, either in regular or volunteer service, between April 15, 1861, and April 15, 1867, bounty and payments already made to be deducted, and the benefits of the above provision to be extended also to widows or other heirs of deceased soldiers.

### Foreign.

THE Parliamentary canvass in England grows more exciting as it progresses. Gladstone opened the campaign, at Blackheath, in a speech in which he admitted that Parliament had been dissolved because the Government felt that their power was ebbing. He sharply attacked Disraeli for seeking to divert the attention of the people from domestic to foreign politics. He spoke for an hour, and, at the end, received a vote of confidence. The address of Mr. John Bright to his constituents is published. It fully concurs in the policy announced by Gladstone. Mr. Arch has been invited to stand for Parliament in Birmingham. Daniel Grant has been nominated for Parliament by the Liberals, in Marylebone. The repeated capture of Santander by the Spanish Carlists is contradicted.

LIEUT. GEN. HENRY J. FRENCH, of the British army, and Lord St. John, of Bletsoe, are dead. A report comes from Torria, Spain, that 27 volunteers sought refuge in a tower which the Carlists burned, causing the death of the whole number. The excitement over the Parliamentary election in England is unabated. Meetings have been broken up and dispersed and candidates mobbed in a number of towns.

Joseph Arch has declined the use of his name to the Birmingham electors. Field-Marshal Baron von Goltz, of Austria, recently committed suicide in Zurich, Switzerland. The controversy between De la Marmora and Bismarck regarding the cession of German territory to France has produced a coolness between Germany and Italy. Charles Kingsley has sailed for America, where, of course, he will lecture.

IN the forty-eight boroughs in England in which elections had been held up to the 2d inst. twenty Liberals and twenty-eight Conservatives were returned to Parliament. This is a conservative gain of one member. Advice from Cape Coast Castle states the Ashantes have sued for peace. The death of the Sultan of Acheen is announced.

AT Lancashire, England, while a Liberal meeting was in progress, the other day, in a factory building, the floor gave way, precipitating a great mass of people to the story below. Six were killed outright and many fatally injured. In Alsace, the French candidates for the Reichstag have been elected by overwhelming majorities. The Cubans are practicing the lesson which the Spanish taught them, of shooting prisoners of war. A Col. Montaner, who has made himself peculiarly odious to Cubans by his brutalities to Cuban prisoners, was recently captured by them, and at once shot by order of Gen. Gomez. Some Spanish prisoners taken near Puerto Principe were treated in the same manner.

A BERLIN dispatch states that Archbishop Ledochowski has been arrested by order of the German Government, and sent to Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, where he will be imprisoned. The cholera has broken out in Buenos Ayres.

### Political.

GEN. S. B. MAXEY has been elected to the United States Senate from Texas.

THE New York Tribune, of the 1st inst., announces, in a double-headed editorial, that it is in possession of startling documents gravely affecting high officials. The paper states that it is unwilling to give the alleged disclosures publicly until their entire authenticity is established, as the facts they allege will bring disgrace and discredit on the American people, and that a thorough investigation into their authenticity has been set on foot, and will soon determine the matter, pending which they are withheld. It is surmised that the papers referred to, if they really exist, have relation to the Pacific Mail subsidy jobs.

THE Kansas Senatorial contest has been ended by the election of ex-Gov. James M. Harvey.

THE Democrats of Connecticut have renominated unanimously the entire State ticket of the last election, with Gov. Ingersoll at its head. H. K. Bruce (colored) and H. R. Peace have been chosen United States Senators from Mississippi—the former for the long and the latter for the short term.

### The Grange.

THE Executive Committee of the Illinois State Grange has elected S. J. Frew, of Aledo, State Purchasing Agent.

DUDLEY W. ADAMS, Grand Master of the National Grange, informs a St. Louis reporter that there are in the United States 12,000 organizations of the Patrons of Husbandry, and about 1,000,000 members. There are, 1,500 Granges in Missouri, with a membership of over 60,000.

### General.

THE National Crop Reporter of the 2d inst. contains estimates in relation to the percentage of the last crop of corn remaining in the hands of producers Jan. 15, and an estimate of stock hogs in the hands of feeders on the same date, in comparison with the quantity and number on hand the corresponding date in 1873. In relation to corn in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Ohio and Wisconsin, which produced in 1874 upward of 382,000,000 bushels, the average amount on hand at the date named is estimated at a fraction less than 50 per cent. and the approximate quantity of 190,000,000 bushels. The average consumption is very uniform in all the States, being highest in Wisconsin—60 per cent. The estimates upon the stock of hogs are for the same States named above, and indicate an average falling off of 21 per cent. from the number on hand a year ago. The condition of the same is considerably below the average.

RETURNS from the Canadian Parliamentary elections indicate that the Government will be sustained on a test vote by fully 85 or 90 majority in a full House.

### CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28.—Senate.—Conkling presented petitions from soldiers in the late war, stating their belief that they are entitled to 160 acres of land, and asking for the appointment of a special committee to investigate as to the working of the existing laws touching the subject. Cameron introduced a bill to amend the Diplomatic and Consular system. It proposes to revise the salaries of many of the United States Consuls and Consuls-General throughout the world. The Senate spent another day debating the resolution of the Finance Committee declaring it to be the duty of Congress to adopt definite measures for the redemption of United States notes in coin. An adjournment was voted without reaching a vote on the resolution.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed providing for the establishment of life-saving stations on the coast. The House, in Committee of the Whole, spent several hours considering the Army Appropriation bill. Cox offered a substitute for the bill introduced in the House by the Committee on Ways and Means fixing the status of the over-issue of United States notes, which was referred. The substitute declares that United States notes issued in excess of \$350,000,000 were issued without authority of law, and are not legal tender.

THURSDAY, JAN. 29.—Senate.—Ferry (Mich.) presented a petition from citizens of Illinois, asking that legal-tenders be substituted for national bank notes. Ramey presented a petition from citizens of Montana, asking for a division of that Territory. A resolution was adopted ordering an investigation as to the amount of gas consumed and paid for by the Federal Government in Washington. The Committee on Contingent Expenses was instructed to investigate as to the amount of stationary furnished reporters, and whether the practice should not be discontinued. Carpenter introduced the Senate at length on Louisiana affairs. He took direct issue with Morton as to the legality of the recent election, contended that Finch had no claim to a seat in the Senate, and denounced the conduct of Judge Durell as without a parallel in judicial annals.

HOUSE.—Maynard, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to amend the several acts relating to the national currency, and to establish free banking. The bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole. Maynard also reported a bill limiting the amount of United States notes in circulation to \$400,000,000, and allowing their exchange into 3.45 bonds. It provides that hereafter the banks shall determine the amount of their reserves by their depositors' circulation and deposits, as heretofore. Every bank must deposit 10 per cent. of its circulation with the Treasury, to be used for the redemption of its notes. Holders of notes of any bank may have them exchanged for United States notes on application to the Treasury. The bank must then return to the Treasury an equal amount of United States notes in return for which it gets back its old notes, or new ones if they were too worn for use. No bank is to be allowed, as formerly, to keep its reserves elsewhere than in its own vaults, or to redeem its notes except over its own counters. The bill limits the United States notes to \$400,000,000, and to make them as good as gold, pro-

vided that, after next July, \$2,000,000 of notes, payable in gold in two years, shall be issued every month in exchange for greenbacks. Gold to pay these notes is to be accumulated by hoarding in the Treasury all gold that remains after paying the interest on the public debt, and meeting any deficit in the revenue. Maynard also reported adversely upon the bill to establish and maintain a National Savings Depository as a branch of the Postoffice Department.

FRIDAY, JAN. 30.—Senate.—Chandler presented a petition for the extension of the money-order system to every Postoffice in the United States. A resolution was introduced, but laid over, authorizing the President to appoint a Board of five army officers to investigate the charges against Gen. O. O. Howard. The Senate devoted the afternoon to the discussion of Louisiana affairs. Carpenter finished his speech commenced on Thursday, and was replied to by Morton, who maintained the legality of the Kellogg Government, defended the Administration from the imputations of the Wisconsin Senator, and denounced his argument as a tissue of contradictions. Before Morton had concluded the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution was introduced by Coburn, and after considerable discussion adopted, authorizing the President to convene a Court of Inquiry to investigate the charges against Gen. O. O. Howard. The other proceedings were of an unimportant nature.

SATURDAY, JAN. 31.—Senate.—Not in session today.

HOUSE.—In the House, sitting in Committee of the Whole, speeches were made by Cox, on the financial question; by Wilson, of Indiana, on the Pacific railroad question; by Loughbridge, of Iowa, on the army question; by Kellogg, of Connecticut, on the currency, interspersed with ludicrous left-handed compliments between Kelley and Beck, and Havens and Melish, on finance.

MONDAY, FEB. 2.—Senate.—The Louisiana question was again before the Senate, and Morton continued his speech in opposition to a new election, contending that the Kellogg government was legally constituted, and recognized by competent authority. The debate was further participated in by Frelinghuysen, Carpenter and Stewart. The whole question was then laid aside. The Bankruptcy bill was taken up and read at length. House joint resolution directing the President to appoint a Court of Inquiry of five army officers to investigate the case of Gen. O. O. Howard was adopted.

HOUSE.—Bills introduced: By Hulbert, a bill to abolish the office of Army Judge Advocate also to provide for the gradual abolition of the Ordnance Department, and to reduce the salaries of all officers of a higher rank than Colonel of cavalry 10 per centum; by Hawley to create a Bureau of Agriculture; by Barriere, to establish a branch mint at Chicago; by Clements, a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers and sailors; by Burdard, a bill forbidding Territorial Legislatures to grant aid for the construction of railroads; by Fort, a bill to classify the pensions of soldiers and seamen who have lost a leg or arm; by Myers (Pa.), to amend the Bankruptcy law; by Havens, for a Board of army officers as Indian Peace Commissioners. Butler introduced a joint resolution, which was adopted, providing that disabled soldiers, or their wives or widows, shall have preference for positions in the civil service. A resolution was adopted, under a suspension of the rules, authorizing the Postoffice Committee to report a bill for the free distribution of printed matter. White (Ala.) presented articles of impeachment against Judge Busted. The Speaker appointed Wilson (Ind.), Hale (N. Y.), Hubbell (Mich.), Clymer (Pa.), and Jewett (O.), as a committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia.

TUESDAY, FEB. 3.—Senate.—Logan presented a resolution of the Grand Army of the Republic, asking an equalization of bounties. The Military Committee reported unfavorably on the bill providing for the arming and equipping of the whole body of the militia of the United States, and favorably on the bill to increase the number of Paymasters in the army. Sherman introduced a bill to bring about the resumption of specie payments Jan. 1, 1875. After that date, under the operation of the bill, gold will be given by the Government in exchange for its notes. If the gold is not handy, the notes will be redeemed in unobtainable bonds, payable in gold in ten years, and bearing 6 per cent interest. The notes redeemed may be re-issued in payment of the public debt or the expenses of the Government. The bill also proposes some important amendments in the Banking law, and establishes free banking. The Finance Committee reported the bill providing for a redistribution of the currency. It proposes to take \$25,000,000 of the bank circulation from New England and transfer it to the South and West. Sargent introduced a bill to establish a National Bureau of Health. It is to be located at Washington, to be placed under the direction of the Interior Department, and is to be in charge of a Federal Commissioner, at a salary of \$4,000 a year.

HOUSE.—Thomas, from the Election Committee, reported a resolution that Hodges, of Arkansas, has a prima facie right to the seat. The House devoted nearly the whole day, in Committee of the Whole, to the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

### Good Interest Rules.

The answer in each case being in cents, separate the two right-hand figures of answer to express in dollars and cents:

Four per cent.—Multiply the principal by the number of days to run, separate right-hand figure from product, and divide by 9.

Five per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 72.

Six per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure, and divide by 6.

Eight per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 45.

Nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure, and divide by 4.

Ten per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 36.

Twelve per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure, and divide by 3.

### The Rev. Dr. Stone on the Newspaper.

In a recent sermon the Rev. Dr. Stone, of California, is reported to have said: "The newspaper is more feared to-day in Congressional halls and the high places of corruption and villainy than laws and courts, the stings of conscience and the thunders of divine wrath. God is a great way off, and the judgment waits; but the ubiquitous reporter thrusts his sharp gaze into all covert and hidden schemes, an unerring detective. The pestilent spy will tell all he sees—tell it on the house-tops, print it for a nation of readers. 'God! Give us more of this. Long live the reporter! Let every public man who meditates a little piece of gainful fraud, understand that he is 'shadowed' at each step by this unbought espionage, and though he may not be converted, he will be restrained."

COOLNESS.—A young man was carving a goose at a dinner-table one day, when, by an awkward move, he knocked it into the lap of a lady who was sitting opposite, in all the glory of a green satin dress. Instead of showing his veridical manner, he simply said: "I'll trouble you for that goose, miss!" Can the annals of society furnish an example of self-possession more sublime?

VALPARAISO, Indiana, has a pin factory, which is making money as well as pins.

### Washington and Lincoln—A Little Anecdote.

A Kentucky correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal writes:

One of the best practical jokers of Merceer is Maj. Wm. Davies, whom everybody knows. During the war, the Major met an old Yankee chaplain, who maintained that George Washington was in no respect whatever the equal of the then President, Abraham Lincoln. The two—the Major and the chaplain—were, at the time of this discussion of patriarchal merits, the principal characters in the stage which was bumping a dozen or more unromantic passengers from Frankfort to Lawrenceburg, and the conversation grew warm. In answer to a glowing eulogy, on Mr. Lincoln, delivered by the chaplain, Maj. Davies replied:

"Yes, sir, I admit that Washington in his boyhood, even while invoking the paternal anger, exulted over the loss of his favorite cherry tree, performed no act of filial devotion equal to the one I have in mind performed by Mr. Lincoln. The story of the little hatchet must give place to the one I am about to relate. Would you like to hear it?"

"By all means," put in the chaplain, his eyes twinkling in anticipation of the pleasure to ensue.

The Major turned to a lady in the stage who had, meantime, taken the chaplain's side of the argument, and continued:

"Well, madam, Lincoln did what Washington never could have done. Judge Payne Mitchell told me that when Mr. Lincoln was twelve years of age he went to the county seat of his native county and procured the license which permitted his own dear mother to join herself in lawful wedlock to his own dear father, for the first time since the two had known each other."

"And now, sir," turning to the chaplain, "did George Washington ever do anything equal to this? The emancipation proclamation sinks into insignificance of filial love and devotion like this!"

The chaplain shut himself up like a jointed telescope and subsided into silence, refusing, for the remainder of the trip, to discuss grave questions with such an unmitigated rebel.

### "Society" Requisites.

A correspondent says: "The counter-signs required for admission into 'good society' are characteristically demanded by the several cities. Boston draws herself up severely, and, while raising her eye-glass to scan the cerebral development of the importunate one, coldly asks, 'What do you know?' New York, vulgarly displaying her silks and diamonds, looks at the ostentatious which the applicant's apparel denotes, and pertly says, 'What are you worth?' Philadelphia, proudly drawing around her her covering of pampered aristocracy, demands, blue-book in hand, and lips pursed into prunes, persimmons and prisms, 'Who was your grandfather?' While Washington stops a moment in the gliding German, and, while trying to obtain a sly glimpse of your pedal extremities, with glowing cheeks and heaving breast inquires, 'Can you dance?'"

### The Markets.

#### NEW YORK.

BEEVES	9 @ 12 1/2
HOGS—Dressed	7 25 @ 7 75
COTTON	13 1/2 @
FLOUR—Superfine Western	5 60 @ 6 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 55 @ 1 57
White Michigan	1 84 @ 1 86
CORN—New Mixed Western, afloat	82 @ 85
Old do	89 @ 81
OATS—Mixed Western	62 @ 63
White	63 @ 64
HOPS—Good to Choice	30 @ 40
PORK—New Mess	16 20 @ 16 30
LARD—Prime Strain	11 1/2 @
CHEESE	9 1/2 @ 16
BUTTER—Western	25 @ 35

#### CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 00 @ 6 25
Choice Natives	5 62 1/2 @ 5 87
Good to Prime Steers	5 30 @ 5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 50 @ 3 25
Medium to Fair	3 75 @ 4 75
Inferior to Common	2 00 @ 2 75
Stock Steers	3 50 @ 4 00
HOGS—Live	5 30 @ 5 75
Dressed	6 50 @ 6 65
FLOUR—Choice White Winter	8 50 @ 9 50
Red Winter	5 75 @ 7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 23 1/2 @ 1 24
No. 2 Spring	1 22 1/2 @ 1 23 1/2
No. 3 Spring	1 15 @ 1 15 1/2
CORN—No. 2	57 1/2 @ 58 1/2
OATS—No. 2	42 @ 42 1/2
RYE—No. 2	80 @ 82
BARLEY—No. 2	1 82 @ 1 85
BUTTER—Good to Choice	38 @ 37
EGGS—Fresh	16 @ 18
PORK—Mess	14 42 @ 14 45
LARD	9 1/2 @

#### ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 3 Red	1 14 @ 1 20
CORN—New Mixed No. 2	61 @ 62 1/2
OATS—No. 2	46 @ 46 1/2
RYE—No. 2	85 @ 86
BARLEY	1 75 @
PORK—Mess	15 00 @ 16 50
LARD	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
HOGS	5 00 @ 5 10
CATTLE	2 50 @ 5 75

#### CINCINNATI.

FLOUR	7 00 @ 7 50
WHEAT	1 45 @ 1 48
CORN	58 @ 60
OATS	45 @ 54
PORK—Mess	15 40 @ 16 50
LARD	9 @ 9 1/2
HOGS	5 90 @ 6 10

#### MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 25 @ 1 25 1/2
No. 2	1 23 @ 1 23 1/2
CORN—No. 2	57 @ 58
OATS—No. 2	40 @ 40 1/2
RYE—No. 1	77 1/2 @ 78
BARLEY—No. 2	1 80 @ 1 85
PORK	14 65 @ 14 75
LARD	9 @ 9 1/2



## FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

### THE FARM.

Squabs in chickens can be cured by giving milk, warm, that has been scorched with a red-hot iron.

In digging up a tree always turn the side of the spade toward the stem of the tree, and lift out the earth carefully, and the small rootlets will thus be loosened and preserved uninjured.

An Illinois correspondent states that last year, as soon as the crop was removed, he covered half of his strawberry bed with straw, putting it on from one to two inches thick. The result this season was a yield double that on the portion of the bed not mulched, and no weeds, but clean, nice berries, even after a hard rain. —*Tribune.*

In large cities a prevailing custom is, the placing of the name of the resident on a plate of the door post. A Western paper suggests that farmers follow this example, and have their names painted on or affixed to the gates in front of their residences. The adoption of this would afford great satisfaction to travelers and especially to those who desire to familiarize themselves with the names of residents of localities through which they pass.

To keep sweet potatoes through the winter, treat them as the ladies do their dahlia bulbs. Pack them in dry sand, which has been thoroughly heated, so as to drive out all the moisture, and then set them in a warm dry place. Instances have been known where they have been kept for two years, being stored in a warm, dry cellar, near the furnace. Keep them away from moisture. Unlike Irish potatoes, which need a cold situation to keep well, the sweet potatoes need to be kept warm and dry.

The manufacture of cheese has become in the last few years one of the important American interests. It now wholly supplies the home demand for this popular appetizer, and also provides the material for a large and lucrative export trade. Fourteen years ago, the first shipment of American cheese to England took place, but the article was so worthless that it was thrown into the docks at Liverpool. Since January 1, the exports of cheese have amounted to 1,166,211 boxes, against 893,154 boxes as compared with the corresponding time in 1872. —*Detroit Tribune.*

FARMERS IN DEBT.—Some of our exchanges are decanting on the ruin sure to follow getting in debt to carry on farming operations. One farmer, who stopped giving and asking credit a few years ago, records it as his experience that he can now buy more than he ever bought before, and sell more. The case is mentioned of the French, who never go in debt, and who, having been saving money since the days of the first Napoleon, have become the richest nation in the world, which is proved by the fact that the German indemnity of a thousand millions of dollars which they were obliged to pay has been all discharged in two years, while we have been struggling for eight years with twice as much. Perhaps the wealth of the French farmers arises as much from the small farm system and the high cultivation they give to soil. There is a vast difference in farming in a loose way and having all work done in the best manner.

Silica.....	0.50
Lime.....	22.62
Magnesia.....	4.08
Oxide of Iron.....	0.26
Potash.....	36.45
Soda.....	90.00
Chloride of Potassium.....	2.59
Chloride of Sodium.....	2.53
Carbonic Acid.....	23.47
Phosphoric Acid.....	6.71
Sulphuric Acid.....	1.35
	99.45

### DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

A WASH, consisting of one or two drachms of hydrochloric acid in about four ounces of water, has been recommended as a sure cure in cases of chapped hands.

In making a mustard plaster use no water whatever, but mix the mustard with the white of an egg, and the result will be a plaster that will draw perfectly, but will not produce a blister even upon the skin of an infant, no matter how long it is allowed to remain upon the part.

APPLES always keep better when protected from currents of air, which change the temperature often. A uniform temperature is best. Hence they do better in barrels headed up than exposed on shelves or in tight boxes.

WHY CLOVER IMPROVES THE SOIL.—Prof. Tuckler thus explains the action of clover increasing the fertility of the soil:

"All who are perfectly acquainted with the subject must have seen that the best crops of wheat are produced by being preceded by crops of clover grown for seed. I have come to the conclusion that the very best preparation, the best manure, is a good crop of clover. A vast amount of mineral manure is brought within reach of the corn crop, which otherwise would remain in a lock-up condition in all the soil. The clover plants take nitrogen from the atmosphere, and manufacture it into their own substance, which, on decomposition of the clover, roots and leaves, produces abundance of ammonia. In reality, the growing of clover is equivalent, to a great extent, to manuring with Peruvian guano."

Take, for instance, red clover, the best of all green manures. The great English chemist, Prof. Way, of the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, made a perfect analysis of dry red clover and found every one hundred parts to contain as follows:

MANY entertain the notion that furs need to be protected against moths during the hot weather only. This is a

great mistake. The most effectual means to remove the brood is to beat furs also during the winter season. Especially apply the brush to the folds and seams, for the wee moth seeks places of safety for its offspring.

EGG SAUCE.—Make a drawn butter, chop two hard boiled eggs quite fine, the white and yolk separately, and stir it into the sauce before serving. This is used for boiled fish or vegetables.

LEMON SAUCE.—Make a drawn or melted butter sauce, cut a lemon into very thin slices, take out the seeds and stir the slices into the sauce, give it one boil, then serve over boiled fish, fowl, or meat.

BEEF LIVER.—Cut the liver in thin slices, dip each slice in wheat flour or rolled crackers, and fry in hot lard or beef dripping; season with pepper and salt. It must be thoroughly cooked and a fine brown.

BUTTER SAUCE.—Beat a quarter of a pound of butter to a cream, add a teaspoonful of pepper and salt each, beat it well together, and serve with roast or baked or boiled potatoes and cold meat; or, over boiled vegetables.

OYSTER SAUCE.—Put half a pint of milk into a stewpan, set it over a fire, mix a tablespoonful of wheat flour with a quarter of a pound of butter; when the milk boils put to it a pint of small oysters; then pour into the butter and flour half a pint of boiling water, stirring it all the time; when smooth, add it to the milk and oysters; add a small teaspoonful of salt and pepper, and serve with boiled meat, turkey, or fowl.

CLEANING COAT COLLARS.—Take a piece of ammonia stone (carbonate of ammonia) the size of a walnut and put it in a cup of warm water. When dissolved, take a piece of clean flannel and dip it into the solution, and rub the collar two or three times with it. It will also remove the glossy appearance along the seams and upon the elbows.

PREVENTIVE WASH FOR SUNBURN.—Take two drachms of borax, one drachm of Roman alum, one drachm of camphor, half an ounce of sugar candy, one pound of ox gall. Mix these together, and stir them well for ten minutes; repeat the stirring four times a day for a fortnight, at the end of which the lotion will appear clear and transparent. Strain through blotting-paper and bottle for use. Wash your face with this every time you go into the sunshine.

### About Thumbs.

We suppose that all our readers know that man would not be what he is without the thumb. This little fact has been so impressed upon us from our school days that we are not likely to forget it. Without the thumb for a lever, we would be unable to hold anything tightly, and most of the inventions of our era would be useless, not to speak of the enormous general power that would be lost. Let us accept the fact of having thumbs, then, and be thankful and rejoice over our Darwinian friends, the apes. We did not know, however, until we saw it in print lately, that the thumb represented intelligence and affection. Even idiots frequently come into the world without thumbs. Infants, until they arrive at an age when intellect dawns, constantly keep their fingers folded above their thumbs, but they soon know better, and, as the mind develops, recognize the dignity and usefulness of the despised digit. At the approach of death the thumbs of the dying, as if impelled by some vague fear, seek refuge under the fingers, and when thus found are almost certain announcement of the end. So, in leaving this world, it would seem that our hands, in their last desire for movement, assume, with our growing unconsciousness, the same suggestive position in which the hands of the newborn babe, with faculties all dormant, first shape themselves. Small thumbs denote an affectionate disposition; long thumbs go with long heads; short, thick, stumpy thumbs mark a cruel man, and much more is told us of the same kind. —*Baltimore Gazette.*

### Trades of Animals.

It has been well remarked by a clever author that bees are geometers. The cells are so constructed as, with the least quantity of material, to have the largest-sized spaces and the least possible interstices.

The mole is a meteorologist. The torpedo, the ray and the electric eel are electricians.

Whole tribes of birds are musicians. The beaver is an architect, builder and woodcutter. He cuts down trees, and erects houses and dams.

The marmot is a civil engineer. He not only builds houses, but constructs aqueducts and drains to keep them dry. The ant is a soldier, and maintains a regular standing army.

Wasps are paper manufacturers. Caterpillars are silk-spinners.

The squirrel is a ferryman. With a chip or piece of bark for a boat, and his tail for a sail, he crosses a stream.

Dogs, wolves, jackals and many others are hunters.

Black bears and herons are fishermen.

Ants are day-laborers.

Menkeys are rope-dancers.

The railroads of Missouri are said to be worth, with their rolling stock, equipments, and all other property except ex-Government lands, \$24,231,330. The State has given them \$16,762,304 bonds; counties, townships, and cities have added \$28,576,000. So, the people of Missouri have built the railroads and have then kindly given the corporations \$21,107,574 more to pay them for the trouble of ownership. This is more absurd than for England to give princely revenues to people who "condescend to be born."

### Mrs. Williams.

A lady correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writes from Washington, concerning Mrs. Attorney-General Williams, as follows:

Her early history is as full of romance as one of Dumas' novels, and I dare Rhoda Broughton to produce a story to eclipse it. At 16, she married, against her parents' wishes, a man whose subsequent treatment of her vindicated the family's disapproval and her application for a divorce. These were the days when her headstrong, impetuous nature was strong within her, and her own will her only law. Following its dictates, she drifted westward, perchance for adventure, peradventure, in hopes of a fortune. There, girl-woman as she was, with the waves of self still surging unsubdued, after teaching music for awhile, she consented to bow her neck a second time to an unhappy matrimonial yoke. Her second husband, Mr. George, was a driver on one of the lines of stages crossing the plains, and proved to be a good-for-nothing fellow, who frequently abused her, and had nothing to recommend him but a sort of devil-may-care, handsome face. A pretty picture his wife often afforded the tourist as, standing before their log cabin, she stood with her white arms, bright face, and simple dress, hanging out the family linen. Her husband's treatment became at last so unendurable, that friends procured for her the services of Judge Williams, then a quiet Western lawyer, who loosed her from her unhappy thralldom through the medium of a divorce. Mrs. George still westward pushed her way to California, and taught school in San Francisco, where, many years afterward, Judge Williams met and married the woman, the memory of whose peculiar beauty had never left him. When she heard her husband, Mr. George, was sick, she traveled miles to watch over him in his last hours, and was with him when he died. The woman has marvelous adaptability, and spirit, and nerve, and ambition enough for Agrippina herself.

### The Great Lava Fields West of the Rocky Mountains.

Prof. Le Conte, of the California State University, considers the Cascade Mountain regions one of the most interesting fields for geological research on the earth. In connection with the great overflow of lava which deluged the territories of the Northwest in past ages, the Professor says: The principal point of eruption from the great central cauldron was at the Cascade Mountains, in Oregon, which are of themselves one solid mass of lava. From this center the lava overflowed a portion of Oregon, Washington Territory, all of Northern California, and vast sections of Nevada, Montana and Idaho. The lava-flood covered an area of at least 200,000 square miles, as far as explored, and it would probably be found to extend over a surface of 300,000 square miles, as its limit northward had never been determined. The depth of the lava crust varied from upward of 3,000 feet in the Cascade and Blue Mountain region, to one and two hundred feet and less at remote points on the outer edge of the overflow. Where the tremendous gorge of the Columbia river cut through the lava bed it had a depth of 3,500 feet. The explorations of Prof. Le Conte had determined that the great lava flood pertained to a comparatively recent geological period, and he assigns the eruption to the latter part of the miocene, possibly extending to the post-tertiary. In the great canon of the Columbia river, between this immense layer of lava, he had discovered the petrified stumps of trees, beds of leaves, and all the evidences of a great forest once existing on a level corresponding with the present surface of the river. Above this forest came a drift period, and it was buried in a heavy layer of conglomerate before the overflow of 3,000 feet of lava.

### An Interesting Relic.

A staunch old Pennsylvania farmer has in his possession the memorable "Benjamin Franklin watch." The timepiece is a curiosity in itself. It is manufactured of silver, in the old bull's eye pattern, with open face, and on its back bears the following inscription, in lettering still well defined, notwithstanding its extreme age and no doubt, extensive handling: "Ben Franklin, 1776." An old paper on the inside indicates that it was "repaired by Thomas Parker, of Philadelphia, on the 24th of January, 1817." The watch, it appears from another paper, was made in London, by W. Tomlinson, and is numbered 511. It would be a matter of curiosity for antiquarians interested in such matters to learn the history of its sale and purchase by the great American philosopher. It was probably bought by Franklin when he represented the independent colonies at the British Court in London. There appears to be no doubt about the authenticity of this interesting relic of the past.

In the Island of Crete it is customary for the friends and relations of married couples to give expression to their rejoicing by firing off pistols and guns at the conclusion of the nuptial ceremony, when they are generally drunk. On the occasion of a recent wedding a young man who had returned home to replenish his powder flask entered the cellar where the powder was kept with a lighted candle in his hand. A few moments after he had reached his house a frightful explosion was heard, the building and the three adjoining houses being blown to fragments. The remains of the young man were found at a considerable distance.

NINE persons died in New York city in 1873 who were 100 years or over at the date of death. With one exception, they were all foreigners.

### Ages of our Congressmen.

The united ages of 72 Senators are 3,130 years, or an average of 43 years and nearly 3 months each. The ages of 3 are not given. The actual years in the total of them given is 2,970 years, Cameron is 74, Dorsey, just over 31. There are 5 under 40 years, 26 over 40 and under 50, and a number from 50 to 59, while there are ten from 60 to 69, and 1 over 70. There are 15 ex-Governors, 18 ex-Representatives, 1 ex-Vice-President, 2 ex-Cabinet officers, 3 once Ministers abroad, 3 Presidential electors, 3 ex-Lieutenant Governors, and 15 who have seen military service. One of the Senatorial soldiers was a private, 7 Major-Generals (2 in the rebel service), and 4 Brigadiers (1 in the rebel army); 1 was a chaplain and another a surgeon. Of occupations among Senators, 36 are lawyers, 6 planters, 2 railroad presidents 4 who have been or are printers and editors, 1 lumber dealer, 1 civil engineer, 2 manufacturers, 5 merchants, 1 a miner in Nevada, and another a coal miner and banker. Two Senators have been regularly apprenticed to the carpenter's trade—Brownlow and Oglesby. Eight have held high judicial positions, 5 have been Chief Justices in their states. One Senator has held office ever since leaving college; 24 have received a collegiate, 19 an academic, and 17 a common school education. Pennsylvania claims 8 Senators, 3 of whom have "carpet-bagged" in the south and 3 others in the north, New York claims 6 and Massachusetts 5; Virginia and Maine claim as many. —*Exchange.*

### Notes on Sleep.

To literary men, preachers, teachers, lawyers, doctors, journalists, and brain-workers in general, the following hints are exceedingly worth attention:

The fact is, that as life becomes concentrated, and its pursuits more eager, short sleep and early rising become impossible. We take more sleep than our ancestors, and we take more because we want more. Six hours' sleep will do very well for a plowman or bricklayer, or any other man who has no exhaustion but that produced by manual labor, and the sooner he takes it after the labor the better. But for a man whose labor is mental, the stress of work is on his brain and nervous system, and for him who is tired in the evening with a day of mental application, neither early to bed nor early to rise is wholesome. He needs letting down to the level of repose. The longer the interval between the active use of the brain and the retirement to bed, the better his chance of sleep and refreshment. To him an hour after midnight is probably as good as two hours before it, and even then his sleep will not so completely and quickly restore him as it will his neighbor who is physically tired. He must not only go to bed later, but lie longer. His best sleep probably lies in the early morning hours, when all the nervous excitement has passed away, and he is in absolute rest.

### A Dry Joke.

On a sleeping car, the other night, one lady exclaimed, in a low and solemn voice, "Oh, how dry I am!" There was a moment's pause, and again rang out, "Oh, how dry I am!" Another moment passed, and the dozing sleepers were once more startled by the sepulchral information, "Oh, how dry I am!" "Won't somebody get that woman a drink?" howled an old gentleman, who, being rheumatic, and occupying an upper berth, could not very well do it himself. The demand was complied with, and the grateful sound of gurgling water was soon heard. Then there was a moment of silence, and following it came the same solemn tones, "Oh, how dry I was." There appeared to be no doubt of it, by the occupants of the car, and if the truth could have been known, they were unselfishly glad she had found relief; and they composed themselves afresh for sleep. Then the voice again smote the air: "Oh, how dry I was." Everybody started, and every eye was distended. "Oh, how dry I was," repeated the grateful woman. "Then dry up!" screamed the gallant old gentleman in the upper berth. She did.

### A Brief Temperance Lecture.

The Duke of Orleans, the eldest son of King Louis Philippe, was the inheritor of whatever rights his father could transmit. He was a noble young man—physically noble. His generous qualities had rendered him universally popular. One morning he invited a few companions to breakfast, as he was about to take his departure from Paris to join his regiment. In the conviviality of the hour he drank a little too much wine. He did not become intoxicated—he was not in any respect a dissipated man; his character was lofty and noble—but in that joyous hour he drank just one glass too much. In taking the parting glass, he slightly lost the balance of his body and of his mind. Bidding adieu to his companions, he entered his carriage; but for that one glass of wine he would have alighted on his feet. His head struck the pavement. Senseless and bleeding, he was taken into a beer-shop near by, and died. That extra glass of wine overthrew the Orleans dynasty, confiscated their property of one hundred millions of dollars, and sent the whole family into exile.

At Constantinople, according to a French writer, the jasmine is extensively grown for the manufacture of pipe stems (*chibouques*). For this purpose the stems are carefully trained until they have attained the desired length and thickness, care being taken to protect the bark by a covering of varnished linen or calico. Two or three times a year the bark is sponged with citron juice, which is said to give it the light color sought after. Some of the pipe stems are over sixteen feet in length, and sell for as much as \$100 each.

### All Sorts.

CHIEF-JUSTICE WAITE has eleven children.

FLORIDA dandies wear sleeve buttons made of alligator's teeth.

THREE women burglars were lately arrested in New Orleans.

THE cultivation of jute in India is almost entirely superseding that of cotton.

MANY of the Pennsylvania farmers predict an entire failure of the fruit crops this year.

BERLIN has the reputation of being one of the worst governed and dirtiest cities in Europe.

GERMANY and Italy are now large consumers of American corn in the manufacture of alcohol.

THE Winnebago county, Wisconsin, Patrons of Husbandry have organized a co-operative stock company, with a capital fixed at \$100,000, in shares of \$5 each, to be issued only to members. The object is to start stores of their own.

An excellent cement, we read, may be made from rice flour. It is only necessary to mix the rice flour intimately with cold water, and gently simmer it over a fire, when it readily forms a delicate and durable cement. When made of the consistence of plaster, models, busts, relieves, etc., may be formed from it.

THE pay of members of a Territorial Legislature has been fixed by Congress at \$6 a day, and of the Speaker of the House and President of the Upper House at \$10 a day. Many of these men are worth as much as members of Congress, and are as self-sacrificing in devoting themselves to legislative duties.

ONE of the most remarkable cases of desperate madness on record, is that of an Italian sailor who was lately shipped on board a vessel at Leghorn. He stabbed four of the crew in their births, attacked the mate and watch on deck, drove them to the rigging, fastened the cabin doors, steered the vessel near the shore, jumped overboard and swam to land.

GERMANS are not very numerous this winter. The "kettledrum" has been found a more economical and far more satisfactory entertainment, both to guest and hostess. Some of our social leaders, however, in their anxiety to kill two birds with one stone, combined the German and kettledrums, and get the credit of ingenuity.

A SUBSTANCE which exudes from the earth in small quantities, at the head of the Coorang river, in South Australia, contains about seventy gallons of kerosene, thirty of lubricating oil, and seven of asphaltum, per ton. The substance resembles asphaltite. Tests show that the kerosene will not burn, except through a wick, until heated to one hundred and twenty-five degrees.

THE Richmond Enquirer says that hundreds of well-to-do families in England are preparing to emigrate to Virginia in the spring, thinking it better to purchase land in the Old Dominion than to lease them in England at an annual rental of \$25 per acre. A number of English families have already bought \$60,000 worth of lands in Amelia county, and are highly pleased with them.

JOE SMITH, the son of the founder of the Mormon church, and the leader of a sect of Mormons which repudiates polygamy, is about to establish himself and his followers at Nauvoo, Illinois, the town from which the Mormons were driven a good many years ago. As this sect is not only monogamous but generally well behaved and thrifty, Nauvoo, which has 1,600 people, where she once had 40,000, is glad to welcome the newcomers.

SOME people's idea of geography are a trifle mixed. Three foreign letters recently received at the New York post-office illustrates this pretty sharply. One of them is directed "Care of Town Hall, Broadway, Massachusetts, State of New York." Another reads, "Montevideo, Florida, South America, United States, N. Y.," and the third has it "America, Washington St., New Jersey, Illinois." We rejoice that we are not postmaster.

### Iron Manufacture in Pennsylvania.

In conversation with a leading iron-master, a few days ago, a reporter of the Allentown (Pa.) Chronicle learned that most of the furnaces in the country are preparing to go into blast again, as buyers who have been holding off for lower prices are convinced that iron will sell no cheaper for the present, and are sending in their orders, thus creating a revival in the trade. The same authority predicts that next winter the dullness in iron will equal that which we just experienced, and says there will be more iron manufactured in the country this coming spring than there will be next fall. The American Iron and Steel Association have ascertained by a thorough canvass of the country, that there are in the United States 864 blast furnaces in working condition, capable of an annual production of 4,000,000 tons of pig iron, a quantity greater than the country can consume at present, and these furnaces, encouraged by the present demand for iron, will go to work, so that before next fall the demand will be supplied and another cessation will be occasioned.

MR. G. L. ALBERT has recovered from the Iowa Central railroad a judgment of \$6,000 for injuries received in a collision in October, 1872, when his collar bone was fractured and he was crippled for life. Another man named Haines, who was injured at the same time, obtained a verdict of \$11,000.



Saturday, February 7.

## Important Decisions on Municipal questions.

The following decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of this State in the case of Matilda Rogers vs. C. B. Randall, Marshal of the Village of Plainwell:

This was an action of trespass for taking up and removing a plank side-walk which had been built by the side of plaintiff's lot in the village of Plainwell. The village authorities caused the walk to be laid down at the expense of the village but on a grade prepared by plaintiff. No assessment was ever made to collect the cost of the walk, and the plaintiff never paid for it. It was allowed to remain and be used for two years, and during that time plaintiff kept it in repair. The village board then directed the defendant, who was village marshal, to remove the walk to another part of the village, which he did. The court below decided that this removal gave no cause of action.

**Held,** That this decision was erroneous. This walk was no more removable as the private property of the corporation, without plaintiff's consent, than a house voluntarily and purposely built by the village on her lot would be. The plaintiff as owner of the lot became invested with a property right in the walk, no matter where the owner of the naked fee of the land burdened by the easement resided. She was entitled to recover to the extent of her injury.

Judgment must be set aside with costs, and as there is not sufficient data before the court to regulate the amount of recovery, there must be a new trial.

Another case is that of Worms vs. several of the Officers of the Village of Spring Lake, which was tried before Judge Stone, at the last term of our Circuit Court.

This case was one of a series of actions for false imprisonment, brought by the plaintiff against the President, Justice and Marshal of the Village of Spring Lake. The plaintiff had been arrested, tried and convicted for the violation of an ordinance licensing transient dealers. The Court in his charge to the jury, stated that the ordinance under which the proceedings were had, was bad, and that all proceedings by virtue of said ordinance, were unwarranted and illegal. The result was a verdict for the plaintiff for \$300 damages and cost of suit.

These cases may be of some benefit to new corporations, and inexperienced local legislators.

## A State Military Museum.

Gen. WM. A. THROOP, has commenced the work of collecting relics of the late war, to be placed in a military museum at Lansing when the new Capitol is completed. In a circular which he has published, he says there will be a large room set apart for a military museum, to be open to all without restriction or expense, in which will be arranged for exhibition and preservation all the old regimental flags carried in the late war by Michigan regiments, together with such mementoes and relics of the war as can be gathered there, including the captured flags and trophies.

The Quartermaster-General calls on all officers and soldiers possessed of trophy, relic, curiosity, or memento, or any article which is connected in any manner with the history of the war, or of his personal military history or of the military history of the State of Michigan in the late war, to contribute the same to the State Military Museum.

The most interesting part of this collection will be photographs of every officer, soldier, and sailor who went into the Army or Navy, from Michigan, so far as can be procured, and arranged in large albums made expressly for exhibition in the Museum.

"The active part taken by 'the boys' who went from this place and vicinity, demands that something should be done by them now, towards a proper representation of their war record in our State Military Museum. And here is a splendid opportunity for some one or more of the braves to make themselves useful during the winter, in making a suitable collection."

## Communication.

To the Editor of the Holland City News:

I cannot say that I was sorry to see (as evidenced in your last issue of the News) that the School-Board question has virtually "collapsed," and another—the financial problem, takes its place. As usual, the same prominent personage figures, as the "scene-shifter," in the changed program. It is not my purpose to more than call the attention of your readers to the subject in question, but as all financial questions are of vital importance to taxpayers, and being one myself, I have concluded to enquire if it is possible to secure the aid of this prominent gentleman and able financier, for the purpose of solving a problem of local finance.

It is a well known fact that the present city government, or rather the officers who constitute the same, came into power upon the cry of "economy and reform" (not to mention its peculiar claim to "liberality"). Let us see how fully the expectations of the people have been realized.

About the first effort in the direction of reform, was to "ordain" an almost proscriptive license tax and finally taper it down to a very small point. The next move was to vote themselves (the Mayor and council), \$50 each for services. About this time all or nearly all of the other officers of the city government were raised "liberally." The next "liberal" thing they did was to reduce the pay of most of the teachers in the public schools, or what would amount to the same thing. It will no doubt be claimed by these "liberal" gentlemen, that they did not reduce salaries. But did they not employ a principal at a much reduced salary, from what is being paid by nearly every school-board in the State,—a competent man (as they say he is, and as I believe), to perform duties, that are worth more than he receives? The next "liberal" thing they did was to proclaim through the public press, that this splendid achievement was saving to the tax-payers about \$2,500, when the parties making the statement, must, or ought to have known it was untrue.

It is to be hoped, Mr. Editor, that there are some tax-payers still among us, who will be able to properly estimate this financial operation at its true value and properly appreciate it; who will be able to comprehend that it does not benefit the public schools or their usefulness, to be illiberal to the teachers and so extremely liberal to themselves; who can properly appreciate a "salary steal" at the expense of the poor school teachers and tax-payers.

The whole thing has been a fraud from the beginning; the getting of the charter, the election, the usurping of the control of the schools, the reducing of the teachers' wages below their actual value, the pretended saving of school moneys to the extent claimed, and last, but not least, the "salary-grab" of the Mayor and councilmen, and the advanced salaries of many of the city officers. It is true, that the money has not yet been paid to the Mayor and members of the council, but as claimed by one of them, the question of its payment has been put beyond the reach of the people, and no doubt, those imitators of a "corrupt congress," will complete the work they have commenced. When it is done, it will amply demonstrate, that not only two, but many wrongs, cannot make a right. Now, Mr. Editor, if as stated by you, we have a financier among us, of which if true, I am heartily glad, and he is willing and able to show the public how this financial operation can be performed with justice to all, and wrong to none, he need not hereafter seek reputation among strangers, but will I am confident, disprove the often too true saying, that a prophet is never honored in his own country. I have purposely avoided specific details of the many inquiries I desire to make, touching the present city administration, and its peculiar claims to "economy" and "liberality," believing that the gentleman who is commonly supposed to furnish "brains" for the whole "institution," will respond as usual, and make the problem propounded "clear and beautiful."

TAX-PAYER.

Holland, Mich., Feb. 4, 1874.

[ Official. ]

Common Council.

HOLLAND CITY, Feb. 4th, 1874.

The Common Council met in regular session and was called to order by the Mayor. The roll was called by the clerk.

Present: Ald. Schaddelce, Ailing, Kamperman, Dykema, Duursema and Sipp.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A petition was presented from R. K. Heald, contractor for building the woodhouse for the city, asking for an extension of time to complete the painting, on account of unfavorable weather, and asking for the payment of \$175 on the contract.

A. Fletstra, city treasurer and coll., applied for \$100 on account of salary, which was granted.

The following accounts were presented for payment: J. Verplanke, city marshal, for killing three dogs, \$1.50; J. Verplanke, for one month's salary as city marshal, \$41.67; H. O'Riley, for error in special assessment, \$14.72; all of which were referred to the Committee on claims and accounts.

The city marshal presented his monthly report of arrests and prosecutions.

Justice Van Schelven presented his report for the month of January, which was accepted.

Justice Post's monthly report not being presented it was "Moved", that he be requested to make his report to the next meeting of the Council.

A. Fletstra, city coll., presented a communication asking for information in regard to collecting interest on taxes; the matter was referred to the city attorney.

On motion of Ald. Schaddelce, seconded by Ald. Dykema,

**Whereas,** On the 30th day of April, and on subsequent dates, the Eagle Fire Company, through its officers, petitioned the common council to cause the Fire Engine to be repaired, cylinders to be altered, &c., &c., in accordance with a plan and to a scheme accompanying with, and set forth in said petition, and the council relying on the judgment, scientific knowledge and practical experience of the parties concerned in this repairing of engine, and altering its cylinders, &c., passed a resolution to have it effected under certain restrictions of latitude; and

**Whereas,** The committee on Fire Department reported to the council at a late previous meeting that the experiment of repairing the engine proved to be a total failure; and,

**Whereas,** The council has been informed that the parties to the agreement of repairing the engine, &c., disagree as to who will be the responsible party to foot the bill of failure of this piece of mechanism; therefore,

**Resolved,** That the council at once ascertain, how far, if any at all, the city is liable to the respective parties who took the job of repairing, &c.

**Resolved,** That Messrs. Dutton & Thompson, Demming, Winters Bro's., and also all other parties, who, in any way, shape or manner, may have or pretend to have a claim against the city in connection with this Fire Engine repairing operation, are hereby required to present their claims to the city clerk within one week; and the clerk be and is hereby instructed to notify the several parties enumerated above of the passing of these resolutions; and that the preambles and resolutions be published in full with the usual proceedings of the council.

Unanimously adopted.

The Mayor recommended that some active measures be taken to secure the completion of the repairs on the Fire Engine. The matter was referred to the committee on fire dep't.

The council adjourned until next week, Wednesday evening.

## New Advertisements.

## ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

## L. SPRIETSMAN &amp; SON.

Can be found in their

## BOOT &amp; SHOE STORE,

AT THE

## OLD STAND,

Where they have on hand a choice stock of

## BOOTS &amp; SHOES,

Ladies' and Children's Wear,

Which they will sell at

Grand Rapids Prices.

CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING

done at short notice.

Cash Paid for Hides.

## VAN PUTTEN &amp; DE VRIES,

Have just opened a Large and well Selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CHOCOLATE, AND

HATS & CAPS,

which they are offering at prices that defy competition.

Also a complete Stock of

## FLOUR &amp; FEED,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

All goods purchased of us will be

## Delivered Free!

to any part of the city.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, at our New Store on River Street, next to Van Putten's Drug Store, 19 L.

## City Drug Store.

## HEBER WALSH,

(DRUGGIST & PHARMACIST.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS,

GLASS,

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES,

SUPPORTERS,

FANCY GOODS,

MEDICINES,

OILS,

PUTTY,

PERFUMERY,

TRUSSES,

SHOULDER BRACES,

ROOTS & HERBS.

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

## First-Class Drug Store.

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

HEBER WALSH,

Druggist & Pharmacist, of 27 years' practical experience.

## Save Your Ashes.

## MICHAEL MOHR,

Manufacturer of

## SOAPS AND POTASH,

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

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

## SOAP GREASE,

Also wanted in exchange for Soaps.

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

## A. CLOETINGH,

General Dealer in

School Books,

Stationery,

Wall Paper,

Window Shades,

Envelopes,

Inks,

Writing Books,

Pens,

Pencils,

Albums,

Memorandum Books,

Dairies,

Slates,

Slate Pencils,

Stereoscopes and Views,

## CHECKER BOARDS.

TOYS AND CANDIES.

River St., Holland, Mich.

22-1.

## Hay! Hay! Hay! Hay!

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

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

HOLLAND,

I am now prepared to buy

## HAY!

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

FOR A GOOD ARTICLE.

HENRY S. EAGLE.

## KEPPEL, HERDER &amp; VAN DEN BOSCH,

Manufacturers of

## Flour, Feed, Etc.

Proprietors of

## UNITY MILLS,

ZEELAND, MICH.

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

## WERKMAN &amp; SONS,

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

## DRY GOODS,

## GROCERIES,

Flour & Feed.

Graham, Chicken Feed.

AND

## Provisions,

Also Prepared Holland Mustara,

HATS & CAPS, GLASS-WARE, ETC.

AND A FULL LINE OF

## Yankee Notions.

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

Grand Rapids or Chicago,

AND WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

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

## Nathan Kenyon, Banker.

HOLLAND, MICH.

Does a general Banking, Exchange, and Collection business. Collections made on all points in the United States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the collections of Banks and Bankers. Remittances made on day of payment. All business entrusted to me shall have prompt attention. Interest allowed on time deposits, subject to check at sight. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe sold at my office.

N. KENYON.

## Drugs AND Medicines.

## Wm. VAN PUTTEN

GENERAL DEALER IN

## DRUGS, Medicines, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS,

Putty, Glass, Etc.

Patent Medicines,

OF ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,

For Medicinal Purposes Only.

## Fancy Soaps &amp; Perfumery.

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

A FULL LINE OF THE

Celebrated Shaker Medicines,

FOR CATTLE OR HORSES.

Proprietor of the

## Oriental Balm,

A Remedy for Pains and Nervous Diseases.

Razors and Razor Straps. Chamols Skins, Nursing Bottles.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

## Supporters and Trusses,

And everything, usually kept in Drug Stores.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded, Day or Night.

## New Rail Road to Town!

## FREIGHTS REDUCED!

## GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

ATTRACTION TO BUYERS!

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

BOOTS, SHOES AND FINDING,

As can be found in Western Michigan.

A FULL LINE OF

## CUSTOM MADE

## WORK

ALWAYS ON HAND.

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

Particular Attention paid to Repairing

E. HEROLD.

8th St., Holland, Mich.



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
**HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.**  
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.  
G. S. DOESBURG & Co., PUBLISHERS.  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.  
JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.  
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$3.00 per annum.  
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.

## Our Markets.

Saturday, February 7.

Produce, Etc.	
Apples, bushel	\$ 75 @ \$ 1.00
Beans, bushel	1 25 @ 1 35
Butter, lb	25 @ 26
Clover seed, bushel	4 50 @ 5 00
Eggs, dozen	15 @ 16
Honey, lb	13 @ 18
Hay, ton	10 00 @ 12 00
Hides, green, lb	@ 6
Maple sugar, lb	@ 6
Onions, bushel	1 25 @ 1 50
Potatoes, bushel	80 @ 85
Timothy Seed, bushel	2 50 @ 2 75
Wool, lb	@ 25

Meats, Etc.	
Beef, dressed, lb	4 1/2 @ 4 5/8
Chickens, dressed per lb	8 @ 9
Lard, lb	8 @ 10
Pork, dressed, lb	6 @ 6 1/2
Smoked meat, lb	12 @ 14
Smoked ham, lb	9 @ 10
Smoked shoulders, lb	6 @ 7
Turkeys, lb	@ 10
Tallow, lb	5 @ 6

Wood, Staves, Etc.	
Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 4 00
" " green	3 00
" " beach, dry	3 00
" " green	2 50
Hemlock Bark	5 00
Staves, white oak	12 00 @ 14 00
Heading bolts, softwood	3 00 @ 3 50
Heading bolts, hardwood	4 50
Stave bolts, softwood	3 50
Stave bolts, hardwood	4 50
Railroad ties	15

Grain, Feed, Etc.	
(Corrected by the "Plunger Mills.")	
Wheat, white, bushel	\$1 40 @ \$ 1 45
Corn, shelled, bushel	80
Oats, bushel	27 @ 28
Buckwheat, bushel	70 @ 75
Rye, bushel	70 @ 75
Feed, ton	17 00 @ 18 00
Brass, ton	25 00
Barley, 100 lb	1 50
Middling, 100 lb	2 25 @ 2 40
Flour, 100 lb	1 25
Pearl Barley, 100 lb	4 00
Buckwheat Flour, 100 lb	4 50
Fine meal, 100 lb	1 75

## Rail Roads.

### Chicago & Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
Night Ex.	Mail.	Mail.	Ex.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
9.10	8.30	Chicago.	8.30
12.15	11.15	New Buffalo.	5.15
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
8.37	5.35	Gr. Junction.	9.05
4.31	5.35	Pennsville.	11.20
	4.07	Manlius.	1.03
	4.35	Richmond.	1.00
	4.25	E. Saugatuck.	12.45
	5.35	Holland.	12.25
		A. M.	P. M.
	5.10	New Holland.	11.22
	6.07	Olive.	11.37
		Ottawa.	11.31
	6.25	Robinson.	11.20
		Spoonville.	11.05
	7.10	Nauvoo.	10.55
	7.38	Fruitport.	10.36
	8.00	Waukegon.	9.80
		Montague.	8.25
	8.25	Pentwater.	6.45
	10.00		

### Grand Rapids Branch.

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
Express.	Mail.	Mail.	Express.
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
5.30	4.50	Holland.	12.20
5.34	5.04	Zeeland.	12.00
		A. M.	P. M.
	5.47	Vriesland.	11.58
	6.00	Hudson.	11.40
	6.13	Jennison's.	11.27
	6.19	Grandville.	11.21
	6.40	Gr. Rapids.	11.00

### Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Going North.		Going South.	
No. 2.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 1.
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
8.30	9.35	Muskegon.	2.25
9.10	10.14	Ferryburg.	3.03
9.30	10.10	Grand Haven.	3.06
A. M.	A. M.		
7.15	11.33	Pigeon.	3.40
6.30	11.04	Holland.	4.08
5.30	8.53	Fillmore.	4.25
5.30	9.37	Allegan.	5.21

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

TO GR'ND RAPIDS.		FROM GR'ND RAPIDS.	
Express.	Mail.	Express.	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
4.15	7.00	Grand Rapids.	11.00
4.38	7.20	Grandville.	10.40
4.49	7.37	Byron Centre.	10.28
5.07	7.54	Dorr.	10.04
5.17	8.08	Hillside.	9.53
5.28	8.14	Hopkins.	9.42
5.50	8.37	Allegan.	9.17
6.17	9.08	Otsego.	8.48
6.26	9.16	Plainwell.	8.37
6.43	9.33	Cooper.	8.18
7.05	9.55	Kalamazoo.	8.00
7.24	10.13	Portage.	7.38
7.42	10.30	Schoolcraft.	7.20
7.53	10.41	Flowerfield.	7.10
8.09	10.51	Moorepark.	6.50
8.14	11.02	Three Rivers.	6.50
8.26	11.14	Florence.	6.37
8.35	11.21	Constantine.	6.30
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
8.45	11.30	White Pigeon.	6.20
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
8.50	9.30	Chicago.	10.40
9.40	9.30	Toledo.	11.45
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
7.05	9.40	Cleveland.	7.30
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
1.10	4.05	Buffalo.	12.25

## Notings.

Ice-Houses are being filled.

ONLY one run-away this week.

The price of pork is coming up, and farmers are happy.

BUSINESS is generally lively when the weather and roads are so, that people can get to town.

OUR Vessel-owners are getting ready to make the necessary arrangements to have the benefits of the usual spring freshets in getting their crafts afloat.

EX-MAYOR CAPRON has moved into his new quarters, which when completed, will be one of the handsomest residences in this section of the country.

WE are informed that LINCOLN's birthday, the 12th of February, will be duly celebrated in this city, by a parade and review of the Fire Department.

THE Committee on Federal Relations in the Massachusetts Senate reported that the resolution passed in 1872, censuring Senator Sumner, ought to be rescinded.

THE Secretary of the Holland Iron Company has received very encouraging news from their agent Mr. FORD, who is still East, in behalf of the company.

CAPT. FRANK SLOOTER, has sold his interest in the *Arrow* to his brother, P. SLOOTER. It is generally conceded that she was sold high—and dry.

A DISPATCH from Penang, received at the Hague, Feb. 1, reports that cholera has broken out in Achecn. It is rumored that the Sultan has died of it, and that the war is virtually over.

A SPLENDID opportunity for anybody to display his sarcasm, wit, or love, is being offered at KANTERS' by examining their stock of Valentines. This is published by request.

THE union of the Methodist Episcopal and the Protestant Episcopal Churches in the United States has found another advocate in the Rev. John Vaughn Lewis, Rector of St. John's, Washington, D. C.

A DELEGATION from Saugatuck in the form of a sleighing-party, called at the City Hotel, on Tuesday evening, and passed a few pleasant hours in the Hotel Parlors and Hall.

REV. J. DE BEER, of Cleveland, O., and formerly located in this City, has been invited to return to the mother country. He has received a call from one of the Congregations in the State Church, somewhere in the province of Vriesland.

In looking up our assets the other day, we came across a roll of MSS. from one of our juvenile authors, which evidently must have been laid aside for a more proper occasion. We promise *notre ami* that we shall not finally disappoint him, when the proper occasion presents itself.

ONE of the first official acts of our new County Superintendent of the Poor, Mr. HEALD was to take charge of an insane man, found hidden on Mr. G. C. JONES' premises, in Olive, last week. He has since been forwarded to the proper authorities, in charge of Dep. Sheriff CLARK.

A busy day at the factory of E. VAN DER VEEN & Co., was last Wednesday, when they received 40 cords of stave bolts by rail, and unloaded 125 sleigh-loads brought in from the country. This has since been repeated nearly every day. The best part of all is, however, that they pay cash as fast as the stuff is brought in.

SICK, and about to collapse—Y. M. C. A. Before it breathes its last, we understand it is to have a successor, on the other side of the Public Square; provided both don't expire together when warm weather sets in. We believe that only just so many fruit trees should be set out to the acre, with any reasonable hope of gathering fruit. And in setting out a young tree it should not be deprived of all its limbs and roots, and be forced to grow up like a hop-pole. It is a pity that an experience of "25-years-here-be" has done so little for some people.

AN important law suit between Chas. E. Stuart, T. P. Sheldon and others, vs. the Board of Education of the Village of Kalamazoo is awaiting the decision of Judge Brown of the Kalamazoo County Circuit Court. The questions involved have already excited a good deal of attention throughout the State. The parties above named resist payment of the school-tax, or a certain portion of it, on the ground that high schools cannot be legally maintained by a tax of the people, especially when other than English branches are taught, claiming that the expenses of such schools must be raised under the law by rate bills. D. D. Hughes, appeared as counsel for plaintiffs and Gen. Dwight May, for the school district. Judge Brown will doubtless take several days to decide it. Neither party will be quite satisfied short of a decision from the Supreme Court.

ONE cord of stave bolts weighs 2 tons.

THE 20th day of February next, has been set apart as the last day for paying taxes.

SENATOR Ferry has introduced a bill authorizing the bridging of Detroit river.

Not a particle of ice in Lake Michigan thus far this winter, except a little along the shore.

Who will help the *News* to agitate the question of a Steamboat line for the coming season.

Messrs. Stockbridge & Johnson are the only lumbering firm operating on the Rabbit River this winter.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR BATES started the first paper ever published north of Grand Rapids. It was located at Traverse City.

CHIEF Justice Waite's grandfather reached 90. His father was over 80 at the time of his death. Both were Judges. It runs in the family.

IMPORTANT, if true.—President Grant attended one of the sessions of the National Educational Association at Washington, last week, but made no speech.

It is announced by telegraph that Munel, the Grand Rapids bank-check forger, was arrested at Auburn, N. Y., one day last week.

SENATORS Carpenter and Thurman have presented petitions in the Senate from soldiers of the late War, asking additional bounty.

THE next meeting of the Michigan Soldiers and Sailors' Association will be held at Jackson, April 9. Gen. B. M. Cutcheon, of Manistee, has been invited to deliver the annual address.

DURING the whole of this week, our city was visited by people as it had not been for many a week, and our merchants seemed to be doing a fair business for this season of the year.

THE Wisconsin Senate does a wisething in asking Congress to submit to the people an amendment to the Constitution, forbidding any Congress to increase its own salaries.

AMONG the appointments made at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M., of this State, we notice that of Rev. B. F. DOUGHTY, of this city, as Grand Chaplain.

ONE of our leading mechanics and builders informed us sometime since that he is negotiating with outside parties, with a view to erect a large shop for the manufacturing of furniture.

WM. A. WATERMAN, who escaped from the State Prison, at Jackson, on the 29th of Sept. last, has been captured at Indianapolis, Ind., and returned to that institution. This is the burglar who carried off some of Mr. J. Van Landegend's hardware last winter, without asking permission.

Among the ten cadets at large to West Point, appointed by the President, we find the name of CHAS. J. MESSMORE, son of Col. J. E. Messmore, of Grand Rapids, and formerly a Student at Hope College. This is the second appointment to West Point from among the sons of "Hope". Lieut. C. GARDNER, U. S. A., now stationed at New Orleans, being the first.

At the annual meeting of *Eagle Fire Engine Co.*, No. 1, held February 2, 1874, the following officers were elected and appointed:

Foreman—J. W. Minderhout.  
First Asst. Foreman—J. Van Anroy.  
Second Asst. Foreman—J. Dinkeloo, Jr.  
Secretary—M. De Boe.  
Treasurer—H. Elferdink.  
Engineer—Geo. Zimmerman.  
Foreman of Hose—J. D. Everhard.  
Asst. Foreman of Hose—P. De Koeyer.  
First Pipeman—P. Koning.  
Second Pipeman—J. Clapper.  
Suction Hoseman—A. Eding.

Who NEXT?—The latest elopement in prominent circles is that of the Treasury of the Township of Jamestown, carrying with it the Treasurer and all, without even notifying the bondsmen. This leaves a vacancy, as rumor has it, of several thousands of dollars, apportioned as follows: township and school funds, \$3,500; county funds, \$2,000; besides from \$3,000 to \$5,000 which was raised in that neighborhood for this special occasion, with several Grand Rapids dealers to hear from. In addition to this comes in of course, the necessary party to constitute a complete elopement, corresponding with the *spirit of the day*,—she was his son's wife. The Treasurer's name is Mr. Pratt; he is a married man, and Mrs. Pratt is still on the homestead, where we have been told, the bondsmen and other interested parties, are throwing out some very plain insinuations to her, such as do not establish her innocence or ignorance of the transaction. The bondsmen are said to be good. Messrs. LOWING & WOLTMAN, always a prominent firm about this time of the year, have their hand in, as usual. We did not learn whether Mr. Pratt was a Grand or not.

## Special Notices.

SLEIGHING.—Wood wanted for New subscribers.

Messrs. L. T. KANTERS & Co., have requested us to announce to the public that they have concluded upon the following modification in their line of business: From and after this date they will devote the greater part of their attention to *Books and Stationery* in general, but more particularly to *School Books and School Necessaries*, to which fact they call the attention of the trade in general. A liberal discount is offered to the trade, and to District Schools.

Their stock is well selected and full, and bought from first hands, which enables them to offer great inducements.

HOLLAND, February 5, 1874. 51-wt.

THE successful treatment and cure of Chronic Diseases by Dr. D. PAGIN, of Michigan City, Ind., has induced him to visit the surrounding places. He will be in *Holland City*, on *Tuesday and Wednesday*, February 17th and 18th, and will stop at the *City Hotel*. CONSULTATION FREE. He will be prepared to furnish Medicines to all desiring treatment.

Among his other appointments we notice: *Grand Junction*, February 14 and 15. *Pennsville*, February 16.

After visiting as above stated, he will visit regular thereafter about every two months.

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. 25th, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y. W. J. SCOTT, W. M.

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.

N. W. BACON, N. G. R. K. HEALD, Rec. Sec'y. R. A. SCHOUTEN, Per. Sec'y.

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

## New Advertisements.

\$5 to \$20 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. SINTON & Co., Portland, Maine.

## MUSIC HAS CHARMS!

PRICE REDUCED.

## THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Will Last a Life-Time!

35,000

OF THE CELEBRATED SHONINGER ORGANS, IN DAILY USE.

The best musical talent of the country recommends these Organs. The nicest and best. More for your money, and gives better satisfaction, than any other now made. They comprise the

Eureka, Concerto, Orchestra and Grand.

Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail, post-paid to any address, upon application to

B. SHONINGER & Co., New Haven, Conn.

## OLD FIRM!

WITH NEW PRICES!!

J. M. REIDSEMA & SON, The oldest Furniture House in the City.

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

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

## COFFINS.

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

For Sale at a Bargain.

A beautiful suburban residence on Black Lake, with a full view of the city, containing ten acres of land, all improved, with good house and barn, six acres of fruit, all varieties, in good condition, good dockage, with water for large vessels, will be sold for cash at a sacrifice. For particulars inquire on the premises, or of Jacob Fileman, at his wagon shop on River street, Aug. 23, 1873.

## HARPER'S WEEKLY.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

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

## SUBSCRIPTION, 1874.

Terms:

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year, \$4 00 \$4 00 includes pre-payment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions for HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, \$10 00; or, two of Harper's periodicals, to one address for one year, \$7 00; postage payable by the subscribers at the office where received.

An Extra Copy of either the *MAGAZINE*, *WEEKLY* or *BAZAR*, will be supplied gratis for every FIVE subscribers at \$4 00 each, in one remittance; or SIX Copies for \$24 00, without extra copy, postage payable by the subscribers at the office where received.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time. The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for \$7 00 each. A complete set, comprising Seventeen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

The postage on HARPER'S WEEKLY is 30 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's office.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

## THE NEW VICTOR SEWING MACHINE.

THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD.

Directed of every loose and clumsy attachments and every delicate and complicated contrivances.

Self Setting Needle.

The most Perfect Shuttle.

Movements all Positive.

No reaction from Springs.

AGENTS WANTED.

Address:

VICTOR SEWING MACHINE CO.,

54 10th St. 4 Doors West of Broadway, N. Y.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY AT

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

## Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 30th day of March, A. D. 1869, made and executed by John C. Cottrell and Rhoda Cottrell his wife, of Plainwell, Michigan, parties of the first part, and Albert H. Campbell and William C. Carrier of the same place, parties 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 22d day of March, A. D. 1869, in Liber K of Mortgages, on page 672, and afterwards assigned by the said Albert H. Campbell and William C. Carrier, by deed of assignment to John C. Bassett, Charles R. Bates and John H. Bates of Kalamazoo, for a valuable consideration, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1869, in Liber R of Mortgages, on page 138, and again assigned by John H. Bates, one of the surviving co-partners of the late firm of Bassett, Bates and Bates, and William A. Wood and John W. Breese, executors of the estate of John C. Bassett, deceased, to Charles R. Bates the other and surviving partner of said firm of Bassett, Bates and Bates, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 18



## THE OLD CLOCK IN THE CORNER.

The leafless trees are brown and bare;  
The snowflakes sweep through the frosty air.

With the wintry wind they sport and play,  
As it wearily whistles the night away.

The time-worn clock in the corner stands,  
With faded dial and rusted hands.

With ceaseless motion its pendulum swings,  
And this is the doleful song it sings:

"Tick—tick—tick! There are smiles and tears  
In the mournful tale of a hundred years.

The voice of Memory, soft and low,  
Whispers to-night of the long ago.

There are friends you loved, there are hopes most  
Dear,  
That are dead and gone with the old, old year.

Spiders have woven their silken thread  
In the dingy corner overhead.

'Mid the endless dust of the busy day  
That hands now pulseless have swept away.

Thoughts and dreams of the old and new  
Pass before me in fond review.

I have watched the play of a rosy child;  
And the tender gaze of a youth that smiled.

In raptures over a picture fair  
And a tiny curl of golden hair.

I have seen him look with manly pride  
On the fair, sweet face of his new-made bride.

I have heard an infant's plaintive cry;  
And a careworn mother's weary sigh;

And an aged father, old and gray,  
Talking of years that had gone away.

I have seen the shadowy pall and bier,  
The lifeless form, and the mourner's tear;

And have heard these words, so often said,  
Tenderly, over the dear ones dead:

"Ashes to ashes and dust to dust—  
Life is fleeting, and God is just."

O Memory, fond Memory! thou phantom of our  
wo!  
Thou sweet reminder of the hopes and dreams of  
long ago!

Thou living shadow of the soul, that ever comes at  
will,  
When human lips have ceased to speak, and human  
hearts are still.

## JOHN OGDEN'S LAST BET.

John Ogden had contracted a very bad habit—a dangerous and a sinful habit. Had any one suggested to him a game of cards to be played for money, he would not have listened; and yet he was growing to be a gambler, notwithstanding. His sin was that of betting, and it had so grown upon him that he would bet upon the result of things most trivial or most grave. He was a young man, not more than eight-and-twenty, with a wife and two children—a wife true and loving, and children bright and good. And John was a good, kind husband, and an even-tempered, indulgent father. He was book-keeper in a mercantile house, upon a salary more than sufficient for all his proper wants.

John Ogden's betting had come to be a matter of emphasis and determination. The habit had so fastened itself upon him that he could bet off-hand, and pay a loss, or take a winning, as a matter of course.

"Susan," he said, one evening, with radiant face, "I have won fifty dollars to-day."

"How?" asked the wife, with a shadow upon her face.

"I bet fifty dollars that Popkins would be elected over Shumway, and Popkins was elected handsomely."

"Whom did you bet with, John?"

"With Charles Ashcroft."

"And you took his fifty dollars?"

"Certainly—why shouldn't I? He fairly lost."

"And you, I suppose, fairly won?"

"Of course I did."

"And do you think Charles Ashcroft was able to bear the loss?"

"That isn't my look-out."

"I am sorry, John. I wish you would put away that habit. Only evil can come of it."

"Pshaw!"

"Evil has already come, John. Your heart is growing callous and hard. Time was when you could not have taken fifty dollars from a poor and needy family without a feeling of shame and compunction."

"Hold on, Susan! I don't want another lecture. I know what I am up to. You don't know so much of the world as I do."

And with this, John Ogden took his hat and went out—went out like a coward, knowing that if he entered into argument with his wife, she would twist him into a labyrinth from which he could only escape by an angry bolt.

Half an hour later Peter Cartwright came in. He was a year or two older than John, and was Susan's cousin—only a cousin by blood, but as they had been brought up from early childhood together, they were like brother and sister in life and love. Peter sat down and chatted awhile, and found his cousin not so cheerful as usual.

"You are not well, Susan?"

"I'm well in body, Peter," but sore at heart.

"What is it?"

"I fear not to speak with you freely. I am worrying about John. His habit of betting is taking deeper and deeper root. To-day he has won fifty dollars from Charles Ashcroft on the result of an election. Last week he won forty dollars on the race-course. I know his temperament. He is headstrong and impulsive. Can you not see the danger?"

"Yes, Susan, I have seen it this long time, but have not dared to speak of it. If John were cold-blooded and calculating, he might occasionally bet with danger only of doing wrong to those from whom he won money, but as it is, with his impulsive, mercurial temperament, there is other danger."

"I wish you could influence him, Peter."

"I wish I could; but I fear he would not listen."

Cartwright took out his watch, and said he must be going. He had left a friend at the Ashton House, and must go back to him.

"I came down," he added, "to get John to call up with me. You remember Frank Powers?"

"Certainly," said Susan, with a

brightening eye. "I was reading of him in the paper last night. He has been made a Colonel."

"Yes," returned Peter, "and has come home minus an arm, lost at Antietam."

"I should like to see him."

"He shall call. He will be glad, I know."

Peter had arisen and got as far as the door, when he stopped and turned.

"Susan," he said, "I have an idea. Isn't John saving up money with which to pay off the mortgage on his house?"

"Yes. He has almost enough. That mortgage is eleven hundred and fifty dollars, and he has a thousand of it in bank."

"Don't say anything to him that I have been here, and say nothing about Col. Powers."

"But—Pete—"

"Trust me, Susan. I think I see a way to give him a lesson. Hold your peace, and await the result."

On the following day Peter Cartwright met John Ogden in the store, and informed of the arrival of Col. Powers.

"And he wants to see you, old fellow. Will you go up with me this evening?"

"Certainly I will," replied John, gladly. "How is he?"

"Comfortable, considering. He has had a hard time of it, though. You knew he had lost an arm?"

"I heard of his being wounded at Antietam. And so the arm had to come off?"

"Yes."

"Which—"

"Excuse me John. I have an appointment to keep at the bank. I will call for you this evening."

"All right. I'll be ready."

And in the evening Peter called, and together the two went to the hotel. They found Col. Powers in his private room, seated in a big easy-chair, and looking somewhat pale and worn.

"Frank, my dear fellow, how are you?" cried John, advancing.

"John, old boy, I am glad to see you. You'll excuse my not rising. I am pretty well, but not so strong as I have been."

"Keep your seat, Frank. I'm glad to see you back alive; and I'm sure you'll pick up in time."

The empty coat-sleeve, dangling over the arm of the chair, was eloquent, and John's eyes moistened as he fixed his gaze upon it.

And yet the conversation flowed pleasantly after a time. The Colonel had much to tell, and his hearers were willing to listen.

John arose to depart first. He had told his wife that he should not be out late. Cartwright would remain a while longer.

On the day following this visit Peter and John met in the street close by the bank where the latter had come to deposit for his employers. Peter had evidently been waiting and watching.

"Are you going to lunch, John?"

"Yes. Will you come with me?"

"I will if you'll lunch with me."

"Any way."

The lunch-room was near at hand, and while they eat they talked of Frank Powers and his adventures, and also of his mishaps.

"He ought to be thankful, though," remarked Peter, "that it was his left arm that was taken instead of his right."

John Ogden looked up curiously.

"Eh, Peter?"

"I say, Frank ought to be thankful that they took his left arm instead of his right."

"You mean that for a joke?"

"How?"

"Why—Frank has lost his right arm, to be sure."

"You are mistaken, John. His right arm is safe and sound. It is the left that is gone."

"Peter, are you in earnest? Do you mean it?"

"Are you daft, John? Of course, I mean it!"

"Do you mean to say that Frank Powers has lost his left arm, and that his right arm is intact?"

"I do say exactly so."

John pressed the ends of his fingers upon his brow, and called up to mind the picture as he had seen it on the previous evening. He remembered just where the empty sleeve had dangled, and he remembered that the opposite arm had been whole.

"Peter," he finally said, slowly and emphatically, "Frank Powers has lost his right arm!"

"You are mistaken, John."

"Do you think so?"

"I know you are mistaken."

"I'd like to bet you something on it," said John, with a decisive gesture.

"I'll bet you anything you like, my dear fellow, so that you make it an object."

"And I'll bet anything you like," John answered.

"You ain't sure enough to bet a thousand dollars?"

"A thousand?"

"I thought it would shake your confidence in yourself," nodded Peter, with a smile.

John Ogden started to his feet, and brought his hand down with a slap upon the table.

"Dare you bet a thousand dollars, Peter?"

"Yes."

"You'll lose it."

"I am able."

"I'll go it! The bet is made. Will you hold here while I go and get the money?"

"Yes."

John hurried away to the bank and drew out his thousand dollars, and with it returned to the lunch-room flushed and excited. A mutual friend was called, to whom the case was stated.

"I bet a thousand dollars," said John, "that Colonel Frank Powers has lost his right arm, and that his left arm is whole."

"And I," said Peter, "bet the same

amount that Colonel Frank Powers has lost his left arm, and that his right arm is whole."

The money was deposited in the hands of the mutual friend, with instructions that he should pay it to the winner. And then they agreed that the three should go at once to the hotel and there settle the matter.

Twelve months before this time John Ogden would not have bet so large a sum under any circumstances; but the habit had indeed grown upon him.

Arrived at the hotel the three were admitted to the colonel's presence.

"Ah, boys, I am glad to see you. I am feeling much better to-day. John, old fellow, I can get up for you now. How are you?"

And Col. Frank Powers arose, and extended his hand—his RIGHT HAND,—and when John felt its grasp he found it true flesh and blood, warm and pulsating! He staggered back with a groan.

"You will excuse us, Colonel," said Peter; "but John and I had a little dispute. He thought you had lost your right arm."

"O, no," returned Powers, smiling. "Thank Heaven, my right arm is spared me,"—extending his good right hand,—

"but this poor stump is all that is left of its fellow," pointing to the empty sleeve that hung by his left side.

John got away as soon as he could. In the lower hall the two thousand dollars was paid over to Peter Cartwright.

"I am sorry you lost your money, John," the latter said, as he put the bank-notes into his pocket-book, "but I think I won it fairly."

"It's all right, Peter." And John tried to smile as he said so, but he could not do it.

A miserable man was John Ogden that afternoon; and more miserable was he when he went to his home in the evening. His wife asked him what was the matter, but he would not tell her; and when she pressed him he was angry. He could not—he dared not—tell her that the savings of years—the money that was to have paid for their precious home—had been swept away in a moment—swept away by an act of his own sin and folly.

That night he slept not a wink. On the following morning, pale and shaking, he started to go away from his home without his breakfast. On his door-step he was met by Cartwright's clerk, who handed him a sealed packet.

"It is from Mr. Cartwright, sir."

"Do you wait for an answer?"

"No, sir."

John went back into his house, and broke the seal, and opened the packet. He found within, one thousand dollars in bank notes, and a folded letter. He opened the letter, and read:

"DEAR JOHN—With this I send you back your thousand dollars. I won the money as honestly as gambling bets are often won, and yet I did not win it fairly. Frank and I deceived you on purpose. On your first visit his right arm was hidden beneath his coat, and his wooden left arm was strapped on. As he did not rise from his chair the deception was perfect. You found him on your second visit, as he really was, only the wooden arm had been laid aside."

"Forgive me, John, and believe that I had an aim in this, which God grant may be fulfilled."

"P. S.—I should like that this subject should never be referred to between us. Please me in this, won't you?"

"Dear John, what is it?"

Susan had come in, and as she spoke she put her arm around her husband's neck and kissed him. He returned the kiss.

"Not now, Susan," he said, huskily. "I will tell you some time."

"But you will come and eat some breakfast?"

"If you won't ask me any more questions—yes."

The blow had been a severe one, and the effects of the shock did not quickly pass away. But John Ogden revived in time; and when he told to his wife the secret of his troubles on that unhappy night, he was prepared to give her a great and lasting joy by adding that he had made his LAST BET.

## The Rebel Forces.

In the November numbers of the *Electric* and the *Land We Love*, 1869, an interesting and important correspondence was published between Dr. Joseph Jones, Secretary of the Historical Society, and Gen. S. Cooper, ex-Adjutant-General of the Confederate States. From that source we glean the following facts for the benefit of those who are not so fortunate as to have preserved a file of the magazines. Such facts are startling even to those who participated in the Southern struggle:

First—The available force of the Confederate army did not, during the war, exceed 600,000 men.

Second—The Confederate States never had in their defense more than 200,000 men in the field at one time.

Third—From 1861 to 1865 the Confederate forces actively engaged were only 600,000.

Fourth—The total number of deaths during that time were 200,000.

Fifth—Losses of prisoners counted as total losses, on account of the United States policy of exchange, 200,000.

Sixth—The loss of the Confederate States army by discharge, disability, and desertion, amounted to 100,000.

Seventh—At the close of the war, the force of the Confederate army was less than 100,000.

Eighth—Out of 600,000 men, 500,000 were lost to the service.

These facts are taken from calculations made with great care by Dr. Joseph Jones, submitted to and approved by Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant-General of the Confederate army.—*Mobile (Ala.) Register*.

The Icelanders will celebrate the millennial of their existence during the present year. It was in the year 874 that a Norwegian chief, named Ingolf, settled a small colony upon Iceland, which had been but recently discovered.

## Elevated Railway.

Mr. E. G. Blatherwick, of Chicago, has recently patented a device for a street railway, dependent upon gravity for the motive power. After four years of trial and study, he has obtained a result which promises to be completely successful. The railway itself consists of a series of inclined tracks, elevated upon a frame-work of heavy pillars and trestles, upon which the wheels which carry the car travel. The central posts are heavy timbers, twelve inches square, into which are set the cross joists which support the double tracks on each side. The inner track is set one foot from the post, and the outer is eighteen inches from the inner. The tracks are set on beds, two by fourteen inches, and are braced to the trestle-work and to each other. The cars do not run on the tracks, but a set of four wheels with grooved edges travel on the half-round rails, and the car is suspended from the axles of these wheels by wire rope. On starting at the highest point of the first section of track, the car is hung about one foot clear of the ground, and, as the sections are one mile long or more, and the grade is about twenty-five feet to the mile, it is evident that the car would strike the ground within a very short distance. To obviate this, a large wheel, 5 feet in diameter, is placed at the front end of the car, on the side. This wheel is turned by spokes, like a ship's wheel, and the bold pilot of the car occupies a little platform where he can keep a lookout for passengers and work the machine. As the wheels descend the incline, the operator winds up the car a distance corresponding to the vertical fall, by means of his large wheel, and a series of pinion-wheels which turn the shaft to which the supporting rope is attached. The car is thus kept constantly at the same distance from the ground at which it started, and the exertion necessary is not great, owing to the lightness of the car and the leverage obtained by the gearing. The tracks are arranged with opposite inclination on opposite sides of the posts, so that the cars travel in opposite directions on each side.

As above stated, the average length of the inclined sections is one mile, but the road can be extended indefinitely by a simple contrivance. On reaching the lowest point, the wheels run upon a piece of track which slides vertically in grooves to the height of the original starting-point. The trestle-work here is again high up, the wheels start on their descent once more, and the journey continues.

## Who's Who?

A publication, entitled "Who's Who in 1874?" gives the names of the oldest and youngest of high officials in the English Church and State as follows:

The oldest member of her Majesty's Privy Council is Lord St. Leonards, aged 93; the youngest, his Royal Highness, Prince Arthur, aged 24. The oldest duke is the Duke of Leinster, 83; the youngest, the Duke of Norfolk, aged 27. The oldest Marquis is the Marquis of Tweeddale, aged 87; the youngest the Marquis of Camden, aged 2. The oldest earl is the Earl of Leven and Melville, aged 88; the youngest the Earl of Hopetoun, aged 14. The oldest viscount is Viscount Molesworth, aged 88; the youngest, Viscount Clifden, aged 11. The oldest baron is Lord St. Leonards, aged 93; the youngest, Lord Southampton, aged 7. The oldest member of the House of Commons is Mr. William Hodgson, Barrow, M. P. for South Notts, aged 90; the youngest is the Hon. Charles French, M. P. for Roscommon, aged 22. The oldest judge in England is the Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, aged 78; the youngest, the Right Hon. Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, aged 50. The oldest prelate of the Church of England is the Bishop of St. David's (Dr. Connop Thirlwall), aged 77; the youngest, Dr. Edward Perry, Suffragan Bishop of Dover, aged 44. The oldest of the retired bishops is the Right Rev. Charles R. Sumner, late Bishop of Winchester, aged 84; the youngest, the Right Rev. Edward Twells, late Bishop of Orange River, aged 46. The oldest baronet is Sir George Cholmley, aged 92; the youngest, Sir Arthur Victor Rumbold, aged 5. The oldest knight is Gen. Sir John Bell, G. C. B., aged 92; the youngest, Sir Charles Henry Firth, aged 58.

## A Successful Battle with a Deer.

Last Monday evening a deer was run off the mountain by some hunters. Late in the evening the deer came in the neighborhood of Decherd, pursued by some hounds which were pretty well run down. Mr. Mike Madden, finding it out, put his hounds, which were fresh, in pursuit. The deer being pretty well fagged, and fresh hounds in pursuit, took refuge in the creek just back of Mr. Hockersmith's, where he fought the dogs off until Mr. Madden came up. He being a bold and resolute man, at once bulged in the creek and laid hold of the deer, when a desperate struggle ensued. The deer would drag him out of the water and back again; but after a long struggle, and in great danger of getting badly hurt, he finally killed him. The deer proved to be a fine, large buck, with rather an extra ring of horns.—*Winchester (Tenn.) Journal*.

## The Nine Muses.

1. Clio, presides over History.
2. Calliope, over Eloquence and Epic Poetry.
3. Erato, Lyric and Amorous Poetry.
4. Thalia, Comedy, Pastoral and Festivals.
5. Melpomene, Tragedy.
6. Terpsichore, Dancing.
7. Euterpe, Music.
8. Polyhymnia, Rhetoric.
9. Urania, Astronomy.

NIL DESPERANDUM.—A real healthy man or woman is a rarity; and what wonder? when we realize that it is the custom to overload the stomach, and then produce chronic disease by the use of spirituous liquors, "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restoratives," etc. Having first produced disease by indiscretion, the victim wonders why "nothing does him good." Just so; and the reason is that they all, or nearly all, find a basis in alcohol—or poison. To all thus discouraged, we can conscientiously say, "make one more trial." Discard spirituous medicines, and give NATURE a chance, aiding her in the struggle by using one of her own pure and unadulterated herb remedies, in the shape of VINEGAR BITTERS. The discoverer, DR. J. WALKER, of California, is no pretender, but an honorable practicing physician, and his discovery is the result of years of labor and study. The wonderful cures effected by them of Dyspepsia, Fevers, Rheumatism, and many other terrible diseases, are almost incredible. 28

## Scientific and Safe Treatment.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozena of many years' standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted. So successful has it proven that the proprietor has long offered a standing reward of \$500 for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure.

## INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

THOS. J. BISHOP, of South Brooklyn, N. Y., writes that his wife had suffered since a child with Catarrh until it had resulted in what eminent physicians pronounced Consumption; that she had used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and they have worked wonders with her case.

## STEALING OUR THUNDER.

People should beware of those impostors who not only try to imitate Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, but also copy his original style of advertising by offering various sized rewards for cases of Catarrh and other diseases which they cannot cure. Those who do not possess sufficient intelligence to enable them to write original advertisements of their own, but have to steal those of others, are not likely to have made great and valuable discoveries in Medicine. Look out for them.—[Com.]

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC has arrived, and is now ready for delivery, gratis, by our druggists, to all who call for it. Our readers may be surprised to know that this little pamphlet, which has become so much a favorite in our section, has quite the largest circulation of any one book in the world, except the Bible. It is printed in many languages, and scattered through many nations, as well as supplied to almost the entire population of our own vast domain. Every family should keep it, for it contains information which all are liable to require, when sickness overtakes them, and which may prove invaluable from being at hand in season. If you take our advice, you will call and get an AYER'S ALMANAC, and when got, keep it.

MANY people, particularly children, suffer with the earache; and for the benefit of such we give a sure and simple remedy. Put in two or three drops of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, stop the ear with undressed wool, bathe the feet in warm water before going to bed, and keep the head warm at night.—[Com.]

CAPT. CHARLES SAGER, who keeps a superb stock of livery horses in Portland, Me., informed us recently that he uses *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* regularly in his stables, and that the expense is more than offset by the diminished amount of grain necessary to keep his horses always in good order.—[Com.]

## Go to RIVERSIDE Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

## Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, irritation of the LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT AFFECTION, OR AN INCURABLE LUNG DISEASE is often the result.







