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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. III.—NO. 50.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 154.

The Holland City News.

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

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	2 50	5 00	8 00
2 " "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 " "	8 00	10 00	17 00
4 " "	10 00	17 00	25 00
5 " "	17 00	25 00	40 00
6 " "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Monday, Dec. 7, 1874.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	
Express.	Mail.		Mail.	Express.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
9 00	8 30	Chicago.	8 05	6 30
12 15	1 55	New Buffalo.	4 55	3 05
3 37	1 33	Gr. Junction.	2 40	11 40
4 21	2 15	Fennville.	1 02	10 55
4 35	2 25	Richmond.	12 50	10 41
5 30	2 50	Holland.	12 15	9 46
7 10	4 30	Zeeland.	11 57	9 33
8 28	5 54	Grandville.	11 16	9 01
6 53	4 10	Gr. Rapids.	11 00	8 40

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	
Express.	Mail.		Mail.	Express.
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
5 35	5 10	Holland.	12 15	9 55
6 07	5 40	Olive.	11 35	9 20
6 25	5 55	Robinson.	11 17	8 58
7 10	6 30	Nauvoo.	10 55	8 44
7 28	6 40	Fruitport.	10 35	8 15
8 03	5 10	Muskegon.	10 05	7 45
8 35	8 30	Montague.	8 23	7 00
10 40	10 40	Pentwater.	7 00	

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, June 22, 1874.

Going North.		STATIONS.	Going South.	
No. 4	No. 2		No. 3	No. 1
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
9 00	12 45	Muskegon	2 15	7 00
8 05	12 04	Ferryburg	2 53	8 00
7 50	12 01	Grand Haven	2 56	8 10
7 05	11 27	Pigeon	3 30	9 05
6 20	11 03	Holland	3 58	11 00
5 30	10 43	Fillmore	4 18	11 30
4 00	9 53	Allegan	5 10	1 00

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, August 23, 1874.

FROM GR'ND RAPIDS.		STATIONS.	TO GR'ND RAPIDS.	
Express.	Mail.		Express.	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
4 30	7 30	Grand Rapids.	10 20	9 30
4 45	7 47	Grandville.	10 45	9 12
5 00	8 03	Byron Centre.	9 50	9 00
5 16	8 18	Dorr.	9 35	8 45
5 35	8 35	Hilliards.	9 25	8 35
5 55	8 55	Hopkins.	9 15	8 25
6 25	9 25	Allegan.	8 50	8 05
6 50	9 50	Osgood.	8 22	7 40
7 00	10 00	Plainwell.	8 13	7 32
7 15	10 15	Cooper.	7 56	7 15
7 30	10 30	Kalamazoo.	7 40	7 00
7 45	10 45	Portage.	7 14	6 31
7 55	10 55	Schoolcraft.	7 00	6 12
8 05	11 05	Flowerfield.	6 48	6 02
8 15	11 15	Moorepark.	6 38	5 52
8 25	11 25	Florence.	6 28	5 41
8 35	11 35	Constantine.	6 17	5 28
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
6 45	11 40	White Pigeon.	6 00	5 10
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
6 50	9 10	Chicago.	10 40	8 50
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
7 30	5 10	Toledo.	11 55	12 01
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
7 05	9 35	Cleveland.	7 40	9 00
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
1 10	4 05	Buffalo.	12 25	1 00

Lodges.

F. & A. M.

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

J. U. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

W. H. JOHNSON, 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.

OTTO BREYMAN, N. G.

R. K. HENNING, Rec. Sec'y.

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

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

Bakeries.

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

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Books and Stationery.

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

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

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

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

Dry Goods.

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

Flour and Feed.

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

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

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

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

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

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

Hardware.

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

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

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

Hotels.

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

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

DOESBURG, H., Notary Public and Convey-
ancer; office at residence, Ninth street.

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

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

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

Painters.

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

Photographers.

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

Physicians.

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

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

CARPENTER, J. H., Physician, Surgeon and Ac-
couchant. Office and residence on 8th street.
Strangers are requested to inquire at Van Putten's.

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

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

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

Saddlery.

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

Sewing Machines.

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

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	1 25	60
Beans, bushel	1 25	1 50
Butter, lb.	22	24
Clover seed, bushel	4 50	50
Eggs, dozen	18	22
Honey, lb.	12	25
Hay, ton	12	12
Wheat, green, bushel	12	12
Maple sugar, lb.	12	12
Onions, bushel	0 75	1 00
Potatoes, bushel	50	55
Timothy Seed, bushel	50	2 50
Wool, lb.		

Meats, Etc.

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

Wood, Staves, Etc.

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

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected by the "Flagger Mills.")

Wheat, white, bushel	95	1 00
Corn, shelled, bushel	50	50
Oats, bushel	40	40
Ruckwheat, bushel	80	80
Rye, bushel	80	80
Feed, ton	16 00	16 00
" " 100 lb.	1 70	1 70
Barley, 100 lb.	1 75	1 75
Widdling, 100 lb.	1 50	1 50
Flour, 100 lb.	2 00	2 00
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	6 00	7 00
Ruckwheat Flour, 100 lb.	3 75	3 75
Fine meal, 100 lb.	3 00	3 00

LIBERTY is the right to do whatever you
wish without interfering with the equal
rights of others.

BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION.

The Investigating Committee of the
House of Representatives, charged with
examining into the Louisiana difficulties
is composed of Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler,
Frye, Marshall, Foster, Phelps and Potter,
five Republicans and two Democrats, all
men of high standing before the country.
The three last named having been sent as
a sub-committee to proceed in person to
New Orleans, have made their report to
the House, in which they pronounce the
present government of that State, under
Gov. Kellogg, a gigantic fraud, claiming
many iniquities for the Returning

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The town of Haverhill, N. H., is agitated by a tragedy of extraordinary horror, which for shocking brutality and terrible wickedness is almost without parallel. The victim was Mrs. Alma Emerson, a highly respectable lady of the town, who had been married but a month. The explosion of a gun was heard in the house, and some of the neighbors rushing in, they discovered the headless body of Mrs. Emerson sitting in a chair and a double-barreled shot-gun lying on the floor, the muzzle pointing toward her. Almost the entire head and neck were blown from the body, all that remained being a small portion of the lower jaw, which hung upon her breast. The head was almost wholly blown to atoms, and scattered on the ceiling and walls of the room. The largest portion of the head found was a piece of skull about three inches in length by two in width, which had passed through a window, breaking a place of its exact size in the glass, and lodging in the door-yard. On the stove, ceiling, walls and floor were scattered blood, flesh and hair, forming a scene ghastly and revolting to all who witnessed it. The body rested in the chair as natural as in life. The feet were on the fender of the stove; one hand held a piece of cloth, while the other grasped a needle and thread as if to take another stitch in the work. An old man named Sawyer, who was doing odd jobs for the family, was arrested on suspicion of having committed the foul deed. A recent fire at Hartford, Conn., destroyed St. Patrick's church, valued at \$150,000.

THE WEST.

SPECIAL advices from the Southwest announce the end of the Indian war for the winter at least. Gen. Miles has, during his late campaign, administered a far more severe drubbing to the restless tribes on that frontier than they ever received before, and has left them in no condition for an early renewal of hostilities.

ONE of the most disastrous and wide-spread storms in the West swept over Colorado, part of Utah, and California, on the 20th of January. There was loss of both life and property. Several costly railroad bridges were destroyed, and several towns submerged.

A NUMBER of terrible disasters caused by snow-slides, are reported in the mines of Utah. In the Big Cottonwood canon six men were overwhelmed and killed by a slide. At the town of Alta a large number of people were covered to a great depth by the snow, and many perished. In one demolished house was found the body of Mrs. Carey, sitting in a rocking chair, with an infant clasped in her arms. Near them were the husband and a little girl. All had been suffocated by the snow. At another house was dug out one man alive; another man, who had been sleeping beside him in bed, was dead. Still another dead body was found in the vicinity. Reports from the Michigan fruit region represent that the prospects for the coming season are very flattering, the recent cold snap not having injured the buds. In some sections of Illinois it is stated that considerable damage has been done to the peach trees.

ACCOUNTS of the floods in California confirm the first reports of the vast destruction of property. One million dollars' worth of property was swept away in Marysville alone, while, the farmers in the rural districts suffered much loss in fencing and stock.

SMITH & Co.'s plow and cultivator works at Peoria, Ill., were destroyed by fire Jan. 23; loss \$150,000. About 200 men are thrown out of employment. The origin of the fire is unknown. The firm will rebuild at once.

THE SOUTH.

J. N. VAUGHN, one of the Democrats ejected from the Louisiana Hall of Representatives, has brought suit against Sheridan, Emory and De Trobriand for \$100,000 damages.

It is stated that a scheme is on foot for the removal of the Louisiana capital from New Orleans to Baton Rouge.

THE Conservative members of the Louisiana Legislature have asked the Congressional investigating committee "to take the returns of 1874, together with all fair and relevant testimony, and upon such returns and evidence declare what members of the Legislature were elected." Congressmen Hoar, Wheeler, Frye and Marshall, of the investigating committee, commenced the work of taking testimony at New Orleans on the 23d of January.

FROM a legislator's are a bad lot. The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to arrest absentees, and while in the pursuit of his duty he was fired upon by Senator Parlin, who, however, alleges he was first fired at by the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. In an affray at New Orleans, last week, George Weeks, Assistant Secretary of State, was shot and killed by George Paria, Tax Assessor. Both were colored men. A woman was the cause of the trouble.

An attempt was made a few nights ago to capture the notorious James boys at their home three miles from Kearney, Mo., a small station on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad. Their house was set on fire and a hand grenade thrown in through the window, the explosion of which killed a child eight years of age and wounded two others. The James boys, who are supposed to have been in the barn, came out, and a regular engagement followed. It is not known how many were killed or wounded. Bloody tracks were found leading in the direction of the woods. It is supposed that the attack was made by the citizens, led by Pinkerton's detectives.

WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT GRANT has sent a special message to Congress advocating the appropriations asked for by the Chief of Ordnance in order to the improvement of our sea-coast defenses. The Ordnance Bureau desires to make some experiments with rifle guns, paying therefor at the rate of \$100 for each discharge; also to change a number of smooth-bore into rifled cannon. An Associated Press telegram from Washington says the President's message has raised the

question among members of Congress whether there was any probability of war with a foreign power, and whether the President had any knowledge leading him to such apprehension. Some members could see no ground for fear, while others thought some serious difficulty might arise between the United States and Spain, and it was therefore proper that our ports in the gulf should be prepared against sudden assault from Spanish vessels in the event of hostilities growing out of the Cuban question.

RICHARD B. IRWIN was again before the Ways and Means Committee of the House the other day, and accounted for \$682,000 of the Pacific Mail corruption fund. The list of recipients of the fund is nearly the same as that given by Albert Schumaker received \$300,000; Wm. S. King, \$125,000; and John W. Forney, \$25,000. Irwin testified that King and Whiting, who received jointly \$225,000, were employed to take care of the Senate, and that they performed their work satisfactorily. The company had previously expended \$35,000 through ex-Postmaster-General Randall to silence the opposition in the Senate, and Randall reported that Senator Harlan was to take care of six votes, Schumaker was to influence members of the House, and all frequently compared notes. Schumaker was again summoned before the committee, but his memory was sadly at fault, for he could remember nothing about any money transactions other than he had already testified to.

SECRETARY BRISTOW's plan for raising the revenue, as outlined in the Washington dispatches, contemplates an increase of ten cents in the whisky tax, the restoration of the tax on tea and coffee, and the revival of the 10 per cent. tariff duty on a large number of articles specified by the President in his annual message. The Senate Republican caucus has appointed the following committee upon Southern legislation: Morton, Scott, Pratt, Mitchell, Boutwell, Hitchcock, Morrill (Maine), Patterson, Boreman and Clayton.

EX-SENATOR HARLAN denies Irwin's statement that he, together with Daniel Drew, constituted the Methodist bear movement in Pacific Mail stock, and was silenced by the payment of \$35,000 by Irwin. The House Committee on Patents have concluded to report adversely upon the proposition to extend the Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine patent.

It is alleged that the enormous subsidy granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was obtained by corrupt means, and that sufficient data have been obtained to warrant an investigation, which will be instituted before the close of the present session of Congress. Some excitement was caused in Washington the other day by a fire breaking out in the Navy Department building. The fire was confined to the upper story, and many of the official records were damaged. The Senate Committee on Railroads have decided to report adversely on the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, and all others referred to them proposing government aid or subsidy for railroads, except the Southern Pacific Railroad bill. It is thought that the result of the Pacific Mail investigation will be the finding to a certainty that a great deal of money was paid to Congressmen, but that it will be impossible to prove it.

POLITICAL.

THE Democrats of the Missouri Legislature have chosen Gen. Francis M. Cockrill as the successor of Mr. Schurz in the United States Senate.

THE committee sent to Little Rock to investigate Arkansas affairs have unanimously come to the conclusion that Brooks was legally elected Governor of that State, and a majority of the committee further agree as to the validity of the Garland government.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON has written a letter on the political situation to the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, in which he disclaims the belief attributed to him that the Republican party is dead. He insists it is not dead, nor hopelessly defeated; that the elements of its original strength, and proper management, will insure its continued success. He believes there should be a new policy toward the South; that the bad men in the party should be ejected, and good men outside of it invited to enter.

THE Congressional committee sent to Vicksburg to investigate the cause of the troubles there have returned to Washington. It is stated that the Republican members of the committee have arrived at the conclusion that a White League exists in Mississippi, and is a very formidable organization; that the white people instigated the riot which resulted in the slaughter of so many negroes.

JUDGE WALLACE, Democrat, has been elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

THE Connecticut Republicans have nominated for Governor Hon. James Lloyd Greene, Mayor of Norwich; Lieutenant-Governor, Charles L. English, of New Haven; Secretary of State, Col. A. Penn, of Plymouth; Treasurer, O. D. Arnold, of Meriden; Comptroller, Geo. R. B. Crawford, of Norwalk.

JOSEPH E. McDONALD has been elected United States Senator by the Indiana Legislature by the following vote: McDonald, 78; Pratt, 44; Buchanan, 13; Thompson, 6; Curry, 3; Holman, 1.

HENRY L. DAWES has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Massachusetts. The vote was as follows: Dawes, 140; C. F. Adams, 98; Abbott, 10; H. L. Pierce, 1; E. R. Hoar, 9; N. P. Banks, 1; C. Devens, Jr., 10. Whole number of votes, 269; necessary to a choice, 135. Hon. Thomas F. Bayard has been re-elected United States Senator, from Delaware.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that the House Republican caucus committee has completed the work of advising a policy with regard to the South, the general features of which are: The endorsement of the President in his Louisiana action; a maintenance of the Kellogg government; and a denunciation of the Penn insurrection; the passage of a modified enforcement act; and the creation of a Board of Commissioners to investigate all cases of outrage, with authority to report the evidence to the United States courts for prosecution.

THE Michigan Legislature has elected Hon. Isaac P. Christianity, at present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, to succeed Mr. Chandler in the United States Senate.

A. S. PADDOCK, formerly Territorial Gov-

ernor of Nebraska, has been elected to succeed Mr. Tipton in the United States Senate.

B. G. CAULFIELD, Democrat, has been elected to the House of Representatives, to fill the vacancy in the First Illinois District, caused by the death of Hon. J. B. Rice. As the newly elected member has but six weeks to serve, there was but little or no opposition.

GEN. A. E. BURNSIDE has been elected to succeed Mr. Sprague in the United States Senate from Rhode Island. The most exciting Senatorial contest in the history of the country has been brought to a close by the election of ex-President Johnson to the seat now occupied by William G. Brownlow. The following are the names of the Republican members of the House of Representatives who voted against the proposed new rule of that body abridging the privilege of the minority: Buffinton, Massachusetts; Burchard, Illinois; Burleigh, Maine; Darrall, Louisiana; Foster, Ohio; Hale, Maine; Kasson, Iowa; Lowndes, Maryland; Merriam, New York; Phelps, New Jersey; Pierce, Massachusetts; E. J. Roberts, New York; J. Ambler Smith, Virginia; John Q. Smith, Ohio; Willard, Vermont. A Washington dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says: "Attorney-General Field, of Louisiana, has telegraphed here that the members of the Investigating Committee now in New Orleans are, as he calls it, quite as prejudiced as was the Foster Sub-Committee. The members of the Foster Sub-Committee are very confident that the whole committee will fully endorse their report as to the action of the Returning Board."

GENERAL.

A FIRE occurred near Boucherville, Can., a few days since, destroying a farmhouse occupied by Pierre Dulude. His wife and eight children perished in the flames. Dulude was seriously burned in his efforts to save the family, and is not expected to live. His wife and children were literally burned to ashes, and only fragments of the bodies were found. The eldest child was 13 years old, and the youngest a baby.

FOREIGN.

ANOTHER revolution, in South America—this time in Uruguay. The government has been overthrown by the rebels, and Pedro Vanelo, President of the Senate, has been made Provisional President of the Republic. During the recent debate in the French Assembly a strong monarchical element was developed. The Republic was roundly denounced by more than one member. Russia, Austria and Germany have agreed to recognize Alfonso as King of Spain.

RUSSIA and Austria back plucky little Montenegro in her quarrel with Turkey.

THE dispatches from across the water are full of ominous news. Complications are growing more tangled every day, and it is evident that Europe lies in the shadow of a great war. A party of Sisters of Charity, recently expelled from Mexico, have arrived at Havana, en route to France. King Alfonso has issued a proclamation to the adherents of Don Carlos, in which he promises amnesty, freedom and prosperity to all who will lay down their arms and comply with his terms.

TUNG CHU, the Emperor of China, died on the 12th of January. He ascended the throne in 1861, when only 5 years of age. At the time of his death he was 19. His legitimate successor is a little boy only 5 years of age. Large numbers of Carlists are giving in their adhesion to the new King of Spain. Don Carlos has recently shot several of his officers for treason.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

President Grant's Communication to Congress Asking Money for Fortifications.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message of Dec. 1, 1873, while inviting general attention to all recommendations made by the Secretary of War, your special attention was invited to the importance of preparing for war in the armament of our sea-coast defenses. Proper armament is of vastly more importance than fortifications. The latter can be supplied very speedily for temporary purposes when needed. The former cannot. These views gain increased strength and pertinence as the years roll by. I have now again the honor to call special attention to the condition of the armament of our fortifications and the absolute necessity for immediate provision by Congress for the procurement of heavy cannon.

The large expenditure required to supply the number of guns for our forts is the strongest argument that can be adduced for a liberal annual appropriation for their gradual accumulation. In time of war such preparations cannot be made; cannon cannot be purchased in open market, nor manufactured at short notice. They must be the product of years of experienced labor.

I herewith inclose copies of the reports of the Chief of Ordnance and of the Board of Ordnance Officers on the trial of the 8-inch rifle, converted from the 10-inch smooth-bore, which show very conclusively an economical means of utilizing the useless smooth-bores, and making them into 8-inch rifles, capable of piercing seven inches of iron.

The 12.94 10-inch Rodman guns should, in my opinion, be so utilized, and the appropriation requested by the Chief of Ordnance of \$250,000 to commence these conversions is earnestly recommended.

While convinced of the economy and necessity of these conversions, the determination of the best and most economical method of providing guns of still larger caliber should no longer be delayed. The experience of other nations, based on the new conditions of defense brought prominently by the introduction of iron-clad into every navy afloat, demands heavier metal, and rifle-guns of not less than twelve inches in caliber. These enormous masses, hurling a shot of 700 pounds, can alone meet many of the requirements of the national defenses. They must be provided, and experiments on a large scale can alone give the data necessary for the determination of the question. A suitable proving ground, with all the facilities and conveniences referred to by the Chief of Ordnance, with a liberal annual appropriation, is an undoubted necessity.

The guns ready for trial cannot be tested without funds, and the estimate of \$250,000 for the purpose is deemed reasonable, and is strongly recommended. The constant appeals for legislation on "armament of fortifications" ought no longer to be disregarded, if Congress desire in peace to prepare important material the want of which in future wars must inevitably lead to disaster. This subject is submitted with the hope that the consideration it deserves may be given it at the present session.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Jan. 20, 1875.

DANIEL WEBSTER, when in college, paid his board for a year by superintending a little weekly newspaper, and making selections for it from books of literature and from the contemporary publications, and occasionally furnishing original articles.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Senator Morton's Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

The following is the text of Mr. Morton's proposed amendment to the Constitution changing the mode of electing our President and Vice-President, now pending in the United States Senate:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled, Two-Thirds of Each House Concurring Therein, That the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be made valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, to wit:

ARTICLE I. The President and Vice-President shall be elected by direct vote of the people, in manner following: Each State shall be divided into districts equal in number to the number of Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress, to be composed of contiguous territory, and be as nearly equal in population as may be; and the person having the highest number of votes in each district for President, shall receive the vote of that district, which shall be counted one Presidential vote.

2. The person having the highest number of votes for President in a State, shall receive two Presidential votes from the State at large.

3. The person having the highest number of Presidential votes in the United States shall be President.

4. If two persons have the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, they shall receive each one Presidential vote from the State at large, and if more than two persons shall have each the same number of votes in any State, no Presidential vote shall be counted from the State at large. If more persons shall have the same number of votes, it being the highest number in any district, no Presidential vote shall be counted from that district.

5. The foregoing provisions shall apply to the election of Vice-President.

6. The Congress shall have power to provide for holding and conducting elections of President and Vice-President, and to establish trial by law, make or alter the same.

7. States shall be divided into districts by the Legislatures thereof, but Congress may at any time by law, make or alter the same.

The Louisiana Disorders--Reports of Army Officers.

President Grant, in response to the Senate's resolutions of inquiry, has sent to that body another large mass of manuscript copies of correspondence relative to disorders in Louisiana. The correspondence, says the Associated Press report, dates back to Oct. 25, 1874, and begins with various cipher telegrams sent by Gen. Emory to the War Department, in which he expresses strong disapprobation of Maj. Merrill's action in making affidavits against citizens of Shreveport, under which they were arrested for alleged violations of the Enforcement act. Gen. Emory informed Merrill that he considered his personal appearance as prosecutor was a departure from the established rules of the service, and mischievous in its tendency. Merrill thereupon explained that his action was due to the fact that no citizen could have made these affidavits except at the risk of his life, and submitted sundry voluminous reports detailing the lawless condition of affairs in the Red river region. These reports being all before the department, Adjutant General Townsend telegraphed to Merrill Dec. 7, 1874, through the headquarters of the army, that the department considered his action justified by the circumstances.

Among the papers is the report of Lieut. Col. Henry A. Morrow, who was detailed by Gen. Emory to make a thorough examination of the condition of affairs in the Red river country. He says that so far as relates to the United States there is not the slightest disposition to oppose the general government, but the opposition to the State government is determined and expressed, and will manifest itself in open violence whenever and wherever opportunity offers. This dissatisfaction and discontent affect all departments of business, and the whole aspect of the country has a look of poverty and neglect. The law has fallen into disregard and desuetude; United States Deputy Marshals have used United States soldiers in cases where there was no necessity for them, and in some parishes have discharged their duties in an unnecessarily harsh, if not cruel manner.

Col. Morrow gives the following as his deepest convictions: "The present State government cannot maintain itself in power a single hour without the protection of Federal troops, and even with this protection they will not be able to collect the taxes and perform the functions of the government. The State government has not the confidence or respect of any portion of the community." Further on he says: "If expressions of the people are to be believed (and I do believe them), there is a very sincere desire to live quietly under the protection of the Constitution of the United States, and enjoy the blessings of the national government; but there is no disguising the fact that the protection afforded by the federal government to the government of the present State Executive is the cause of bitter personal and political feeling in the hearts of nineteen-twentieths of the white inhabitants of the State."

In forwarding this report, Dec. 27, Gen. Emory says: "For nearly two years the condition of affairs has been very precarious, and the State government has constantly shown itself unable to cope with the difficulties of the situation in which it is placed. This state of things is daily growing worse, and I commend the subject to your serious consideration. The mission of the army to keep the peace, without the power of removing the causes which disturb it, has, I think, been carried as far as practicable, and I therefore respectfully recommend that, if it can be done, the powers of the military commander be greatly increased, or that some other measure be resorted to to obtain the desired end."

Gen. Sherman makes the following indorsement:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4, 1875.

This paper is most respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War, with the request that he submit it for the personal perusal of the President. I know of no officer of Col. Morrow's rank who is better qualified to speak and write of matters like this, and his opinions are entitled to great consideration. I profess to have some knowledge of the people of that section, both white and black, from a long residence among them before the war, and several visits since, but I shall not intrude my opinion in the confusion in which the subject is now enveloped.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, General.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.—Senate—Clayton introduced a bill to protect each State against invasion, and for other purposes. It provides that whenever shall invade any State for the purpose of violating the laws of said State, or of the United States, or for the purpose of interfering in any manner with the execution of said laws, or of whomsoever shall willfully and corruptly conspire, combine and confederate with any other person for any of the purposes above indicated, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony and be punished by fine not exceeding \$10,000, and by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years. The Legislative Appropriation bill, after some unimportant amendments, was read a third time and passed. Morton's amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of President and Vice-President by direct vote of the people, was read, but without action upon it the Senate went into executive session.

House—Garfield reported a bill appropriating \$150,000 for continuing the construction of the St. Louis Postoffice. Crounse introduced a bill ap-

propriating \$30,000 for the distribution of seeds to the portions of the country that have suffered from grasshopper ravages. The Indian Appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole, and the proposition to pay nearly three million dollars to the Choctaw Indians, under the award of the Senate of March 9, 1870, was agreed to, and so reported to the House; but this amendment being deemed objectionable the bill was recommitted. The Speaker presented a message from the President, calling attention to the absolute necessity of providing proper armament for the sea-coast defenses, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. After some debate on the Pacific Mail investigation the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 21.—Senate—The Vice-President laid before the Senate a message from the President with regard to strengthening the coast defenses. Davis introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington City and St. Louis Railroad Company. The Civil Service bill was referred to the committee on the bill to reduce the salary of the President of the United States. The remainder of the session was occupied in discussing the proposed amendment to the Constitution in regard to the election of the President and Vice-President by direct vote of the people.

House—The vote by which the Indian Appropriation bill was defeated yesterday was reconsidered, and the bill was referred to the committee of the whole. Smith, from the Election Committee, reported a resolution expelling Delegate Cannon, of Utah, for polygamy. Ordered printed. What is known as the "Little Tariff bill" was discussed and finally passed.

FRIDAY, Jan. 22.—Senate—Scott presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania against a restoration of the duty on tea and coffee, and for a repeal of the law of 1872, releasing foreign products of the 10 per cent. tax. The bill was referred to the committee on the credentials of P. B. S. Finchback as Senator-elect from Louisiana for the term expiring March 4, 1875, and they were referred to the Committee on Elections and Privileges. Boutwell introduced a bill to provide a bar for the two houses of Congress. Lewis introduced a bill repealing the act providing a government for the District of Columbia, approved June 20, 1864. The morning hour having expired, debate was resumed on the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution and also on Schurz's resolution regarding the right of Louisiana to self-government, which was participated in by Sherman, Bayard, Schurz, West and Johnston, after which the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

House—O'Brien asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President to state by what authority the courts or officers of Mississippi, at Vicksburg, had been interfered with by the army. Conger objected, because that was an assumption that they had been interfered with. Garfield reported a bill appropriating \$182,500 in coin to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, which was ordered printed and recommitted. Butler, of Massachusetts, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to authorize Lieut.-Com. Frederick Pierson to accept from the Queen of Great Britain the decoration of the military order of the Bath, for gallant services in the combined attack on the Japanese forts and practical vessels, which was passed, when the House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, Jan. 25.—Senate—In the absence of Vice-President Wilson, Anthony, of Rhode Island, was elected President pro tem. The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting copies of the correspondence in relation to certain disorders in Louisiana. Robertson presented a resolution of the South Carolina Legislature asking an appropriation of \$100,000 to deepen the Charleston harbor. A bill was introduced by Merrill, of Vermont, to establish an education fund and apply a portion of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to public education, and to provide for a more complete endowment and support of national colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education. The bill for the relief of the Polaris sufferers was passed. Discussion of the Louisiana complications was then resumed.

House—Bills introduced: By Butler, of Massachusetts, to establish certain telegraph lines in several States and Territories as post roads, and to regulate the transmission of commercial and other intelligence by telegraph; by Williams, of Indiana, for incorporating the National Union Telegraph Co.; by Wells, for a branch mint at St. Louis. On motion of Dawes, it was ordered that Richard B. Irwin be discharged from arrest, he having answered all questions of the committee. Cessna offered a resolution providing that "the dies be so far suspended during the remainder of the present session as to prevent the Speaker from entertaining any dilatory motion pending the consideration of any public bill or joint resolution, or of any motion to bring, or the result of which may bring, before the House for consideration such bill or joint resolution; and this order shall apply to amendments offered in the House or adopted in the Senate, and waiting concurrence in the House, or to such public bill or joint resolution, and to any report of a committee thereon." The resolution was received with protests from all sides, and was rejected, yeas, 150; nays, 19, not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. A motion by Butler, of Massachusetts, to take up the Senate Civil Rights bill for consideration was defeated, yeas, 147; nays, 93. Durham presented a memorial and petition, signed by 6,000 residents of Kentucky, asking an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the manufacture, importation, and sale of spirituous liquor, such amendment to take effect Jan. 1, 1876, which was referred, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26.—Senate—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President transmitting the report of the Commission of Engineers who were appointed to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi river. Referred. Edmunds introduced a bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President. The Senate resumed consideration of the Schurz resolution in regard to the right of the people of Louisiana to self-government.

House—Eldridge, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the bill to create a new State out of certain portions of Texas and Louisiana. Potter, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution: "Article 16. From and after the next election for President of the United States, the President shall hold his office during the term of six years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected in the manner as now provided, or that may hereafter be provided; but neither the President nor Vice-President (when the office of President has devolved upon him) shall be eligible for re-election as President." After debate, participated in by Hoar, Butler, Garfield, Ward and others, the resolution was rejected—yeas 134, nays 104, less than two-thirds in the affirmative. Butler, of Massachusetts, reported a resolution in reference to the McGarran and New Idria Mining Company's claims in California, directing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to institute legal proceedings in the name of the government against the New Idria Mining Company in the Circuit Court of the United States for California, to restrain further waste of property, for the appointment of a receiver, and for the recovery of possession; and also for the recovery of \$7,000,000 illegitimately and wrongfully taken therefrom by the New Idria Mining Company, which was adopted—yeas 136 to 11.

The Wife's Victory.

* * * She told him to stay at home and take care of the baby, while she went to a Spiritualistic lecture. L—resented; had business on hand, and would explained, but was admonished to silence by a stew-pan flying across the room in close proximity to his head. He retailed by kicking over the table, and then that marital relation, predicated on a "love basis," was torn asunder. The climax was reached. The time which for years the woman had so earnestly prayed for had at length arrived, and gloriously she vindicated outraged femininity. On his devoted shoulders came the horse-whip; faster and faster rained the blows. In vain he implored, begged, beseeched her to let up, but his words proved only an incentive to the vixen wife. Her imprecations were fearful, but her strength at last succumbed, and as she laid aside the butt end of the cowhide carefully, she arrayed herself in her "meeting harness," and, as she gently closed the door, said: "L—, if the baby cries, you can borrow some sirup of Mrs. H—, next door."—Virginia Enterprise.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

Fitz-John Porter.

Another movement is on foot for securing a reopening of the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter. Mr. Garfield has introduced a resolution in Congress looking in that direction.

A Hoax.

The report telegraphed from New York, that we are approaching the sun at a rate which will send us plump into the great central orb in something less than a thousand years, is pronounced by astronomers to be a vile canard, gotten up for the purpose of creating a sensation.

The Brooklyn Nastiness.

The great Tilton-Beecher scandal trial is the all-absorbing theme in Brooklyn and New York. The cross-examination of "Mutual Friend" Moulton has failed to elicit any information other than what is already in the possession of the public. The efforts of the counsel for the defense to corner, worry or upset the witness were not successful. Throughout the trying ordeal he maintained his story without even a symptom of weakening.

An Accommodating Witness.

Mr. Schnuyler R. Ingham evidently believes in the old proverb which says that "an honest confession is good for the soul." Though unable to walk without the aid of crutches, being racked in every joint with acute rheumatism, Mr. Ingham journeyed all the way from Chicago to Washington, had himself bolstered up in bed, sent for the Pacific Mail Investigating Committee, and voluntarily confessed to them that he had pocketed \$10,000 of the corruption fund. What an astonishingly accommodating witness.

The Famous Quartet.

The four chief personages in the Beecher-Tilton trial, as they appeared in court, are thus described: "Tilton, tall, slender, stern and melancholy; Beecher, ruddy, careless, and as buoyant almost as the quickest-witted of the journalists; Mrs. Beecher, a more fitting counterpart for Tilton, fierce, haughty, and self-controlled; and lastly, poor little Mrs. Tilton, shrinking like a simple wild-flower crushed by a stone. Of the four she was the least heroic, as her husband was the most notable."

Indian Policy.

It is given out from Washington that the new Board of Indian Commissioners take a different view of the government needed for the Indians, who are now in peaceful settlements, from that held by the old board. It is now recommended that a regular Territorial government be instituted in the Indians Territory. The plan embraces the usual Territorial scheme, a Governor appointed by the President, and a Legislature and member of Congress chosen by the people. This has been the idea of the better representatives of the domesticated Indians for years.

Boss Tweed.

The New York grand jury has been making a call on that man Tweed. They found him clad in a sack coat of the misdeemeanor quality, a coarse woolen fabric of reddish brown and white mixed. His trousers, also woolen, were of a slate color. His room was a small apartment, eight by ten, partitioned off from the hospital ward, and looking out on the East river. A cane-bottomed arm-chair, a bedstead, a few books and papers, and a steel engraving of the death of Cardinal Wolsey were the only furniture and adornments of his apartment.

Too Sharp This Time.

What with Henry Ward Beecher's perplexing troubles about his mortgage foreclosure, and the suit against him to recover pay for false teeth, and his little difficulty with Theodore Tilton, a decent regard for his feelings should induce confidence operators to forego for the present any tricks which might harass him any further. But those fellows have no regard for anybody. One of them tried to pass a forged check on him the other day to get money to bury his "poor dead mother," but Beecher has had too much experience of late in letters, signatures, checks, and "blackmail," to be done for in that way, and the rogue was promptly turned over to a police officer.

Singular Fatality.

A fatality that has attended the people connected with the enterprise of the Public Library of Kentucky is rather startling. Gov. Bramlette lost his wife, and son and then died himself. Charles Briggs, his associate, lost his wife. John Hardin, a recent law partner of Gov. Bramlette, died. Casseday, editor of the Public Library paper, lost his wife, and McCarty, Superintendent of the Library building, also lost his wife. Harris, cashier of the business office, died recently, and James Chambers, who succeeded him, had a death in his family. There were three

other recent deaths in the families of those connected with the library. Altogether eleven persons who were connected in the library scheme have departed this life or been bereaved by death since its inauguration. It is a very heavy mortality in the comparatively small circle, and is pointed out as quite a singular fatality.

The Counsel in the Great Trial.

A New York letter-writer says that the learned counsel who are "doing" the great scandal before Chief Justice Neilson are marked men, intellectually and physically. So it would seem, from the pen pictures given of them. Each has his own peculiar style, and a good deal of it. Everts suggests the shadowy Georgian, Alexander H. Stephens, and would make a good model for a hatchet; Tracy looks like a Hard-Shell Presbyterian, close-cropped for a fusticuff encounter with the Evil One; Pryor, tall, swarthy, and straight-haired, is a man whose great-grandfather might have been nursed by Pocahontas; Shearman, sharp and wiry, is just the person whom a party of hunters would set to watch a raccoon hole; Fullerton has a bundled-up look, and his cheeks are too close to his clavicle to display a shirt-collar to advantage, while Morris, the *genus loci* of the group, is what he is, and more too. They are all wiser in their generation than the children of light, but you wouldn't select any of them to boss a picnic excursion.

POLITICAL MEMORANDA.

Ex-SENATOR NYE is prostrate with "incurable softening of the brain."

COL. A. F. ALLEN, member-elect of the Thirty-third Congressional District of New York, died at his residence in Jamestown, N. Y., last week.

THE sum of \$3,000 has been raised in Boise county to enable Fenn (Democrat) to contest the seat of Bennett (Republican) as delegate in the next Congress from Idaho.

THE Connecticut Republicans, at their State Convention last week, adopted resolutions favoring hard money and indorsing the course of the administration in the Louisiana affair.

THREE members-elect of the Forty-fourth Congress have died within the last few months, namely: Mr. Head, of Tennessee; A. F. Allen, of New York; and Garnett McMillan, of Georgia.

A WISCONSIN editor's reason for preferring Matt Carpenter to all other men: "We like the way Carpenter has of wearing his hair, and letting his shirt boil out between his vest and his pantaloons, a feat not easily accomplished."

THE fate of the members of the Judiciary Committee of the Forty-third Congress—the committee that reported the Poland gaglaw—is something remarkable. Of the eleven members composing it, only one—Frye, of Maine—will sit in the next Congress.

MR. JAMES PARTON, historian and biographer, lectured in Chicago, the other day, on "Our Scandalous Politics." He thinks that our politics might be worse than they are, and points out how they could be improved, namely, by woman suffrage, the disfranchisement of ignorance, etc.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature, just organized, holds for two years. The Lieutenant-Governor, soon to be inaugurated, will hold office for four years. A Governor will be elected next November for three years. The biennial elections will begin to date from 1876, and terms of office will all be leveled up to date, in 1878.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says of the new Democratic Senator from Missouri, Gen. F. M. Cockrell: "He has never appealed for a vote on the ground of having been an officer in the Confederate army, and upon all public questions there is no man in the State more Conservative than he. In the Senate he will be found opposing extreme or sectional doctrines and favoring all measures looking to pacification."

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, just re-elected to the Senate from Maine, is a veteran office-holder, having served six years in the Maine Legislature, four years in the Lower House of Congress, sixteen years in the United States Senate, four years as Vice-President, two years as Governor of Maine, and four years as Collector of Customs for the port of Boston—making, at the end of his present Senatorial term, forty-two years that he will have spent in official harness.

FRANCIS KERNAN, who has just been elected United States Senator from New York, in place of Reuben E. Fenton, is a lawyer of Utica, upward of sixty years of age, and a Roman Catholic in religion. He was at one time a prominent member of the New York Legislature, and leader of the Democracy in that body. In 1862 he was elected to Congress, having 98 majority over his townsman, Roscoe Conkling. In 1864 the tables were turned, and Mr. Kernan was defeated by Mr. Conkling by 1,170 majority. In 1872 Mr. Kernan was the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York State, and was defeated by Gen. Dix by a majority of 59,451. It is a noticeable fact that the little city of Utica furnishes the State of New York with both its Senators.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

PERSONAL.

EAST SAGINAW is very much excited over the disappearance of Hortensia Carle. Suspicions of foul play are entertained, and seem to point to Albert Moliter, a wealthy lumberman of Rogers City, against whom she had brought suit for bastardy.

GRAHAM, of the St. Louis *Herald*, has got in earnest about it, and "speaks out in meeting" in this plain fashion: "Hereafter, the individual who gets his name down on our books without drawing 'his weasel skin' will be a very odd sort of a rooster, in a Cochon China necktie, who can intonate in accents sweeter far than the dulcet strains of an E-flat jacksaw—and then he won't." We know there are plenty of fair-minded people in Gratiot county who will rejoice in paying the small amount of their subscriptions in advance, and thus not only secure a livelier and better paper, but aid us in effectually killing off and ridding this section of the continent of a class of readers (blood-suckers is a better word), who, though perhaps unintentionally sinful and forgetful, are the bane of the hard-working printer, and where encouraged, detract at least one-third from the value and completeness which would otherwise attach to his labors. Henceforth there will be no more dunning done in the reading columns of the *Herald*."

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

THE Lansing *Republican* says: The *Grand Rapids Eagle* contains some tabular statistics from the report of the State Pomological Society, and says that the aggregate of fruit produced will surprise many persons who have not hitherto given special attention to this subject. There is not being room for the footings at the bottom of the table, we give them here:

ACRES PLANTED TO FRUIT.	
Acres of orcharding.....	237,061.00
Acres of vineyards.....	1,007.64
Acres of raspberry bushes.....	946.32
Acres of strawberry vines.....	1,647.32
Acres of currant and gooseberry, bu.....	386.37
Total acres of fruit.....	241,048.85
FRUIT PRODUCT FOR TWO YEARS.	
1873.	1872.
Apples, bu.....	5,236,471
Peaches, bu.....	5,237,875
Pears, bu.....	318,454
Plums, bu.....	33,932
Cherries, bu.....	40,857
Strawberries, bu.....	6,301
Currents and gooseberries.....	60,938
	66,746
	50,420
	48,922
	36,484
	40,563
Totals, bu.....	7,743,020
	6,150,660
Pounds of grapes.....	2,323,500
	2,960,100
One million feet of logs per day are being put into the White river in Muskegon county.	

CASUALTIES.

AN accident happened near Plymouth, Wayne county, last week, which resulted in the death of John Manning, of the firm of Safford & Manning. They were boring a well, when some part of the apparatus gave way, throwing him several feet against some stave bolts, and causing instant death.

A FIRE occurred at Bennett's livery stable, at Bay City, last week, involving a loss of \$800.

THE Union school building at Flint was discovered to be on fire one night last week, but was extinguished before any serious damage had been done. The fire originated from the carelessness of the plumbers employed in the building, in leaving a smoldering fire on a piece of tin, when they left work, which ignited the wooden floor.

S. CORNWELL, of Vassar, Tuscola county, was burned to death last week in an outside cellar, where he had kept a vessel of coals burning. He seems to have been made unconscious by the heat and to have fainted, falling over the coal vessel, from which his clothes caught fire. When found he was entirely dead, and his body burned to a crisp.

LEGAL.

A PECULIAR case was argued in the Supreme Court at Lansing last week. A lawyer, desirous of receiving a recognition of his ability and services at the hands of the people, sold a newspaper he was publishing, having the promise of the purchaser that nothing detrimental to his character would be published in case he should secure the nomination. The nomination was secured and the paper withheld its comments for a considerable time. Finally, upon outside pressure, the editor vented his feelings, and allowed articles to be published attacking the personal character of the candidate, thereby preventing his election. Suit was brought for damages, and failing in the Circuit Court, it is appealed.

ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY.

BIOGRAPHY OF MR. CHANDLER'S SUCCESSOR. Judge Christianity was born in Jamestown, Montgomery county, N. Y., March 12, 1812. He came to Monroe, this State, in the spring of 1836, residing there until last spring, when he removed to Lansing. He was a law pupil of Hon. Robert McClelland, at Monroe, and admitted to practice in 1838; appointed prosecuting attorney of Monroe county in 1841, and held the position until 1846. In 1848, with other leading Democrats of the State, he joined the Free-Soil movement, and attended the Buffalo Convention, which nominated Martin Van Buren for the Presidency. In 1849 he was nominated by the Democrats, Whigs, and Free-Soilers for the State Senate, and elected without opposition, serving through the regular session of 1850, and the regular and extra sessions of 1851. In 1854 he participated prominently in the organization of the Republican party at Jackson. This movement was in reality organized according to a plan previously submitted by Judge Christianity, at a conference of Whigs and Free-Soilers held in Detroit. In 1856 he purchased the *Monroe Commercial*, a Democratic paper, changed its politics, and edited it for about a year, contributing largely to the consolidation of the Republican party in Michigan. The act for the reorganization of the Supreme Court was passed in 1857, and in the spring of that year he was elected to the Supreme Bench, with Judges Campbell, Martin and Manning. In January, 1865, the question of the constitutionality of the Soldiers' Suffrage act came before the Supreme Court for decision. A successor was to be elected to Judge Christianity the following spring, and in joining in the decision against the validity of that act, he incurred some risk of offending the popular sentiment of his party, which sympathized so generally with the object of the act. He was renominated, however, unanimously, by the Republicans, and the Democrats made no nomination. In 1873 he was

renominated by both parties, and again elected without opposition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE Nimrods of Ludington were thrown into great excitement by the report that three bears had been seen between there and Lincoln. After hunting all night it was discovered that the tracks they had been following were made by dogs instead of bears.

THE Odd Fellows of Michigan, at their recent Grand Encampment at Ionia, elected the following officers: Right Worthy Grand Patriarch, Fayette Q. Day, Allegan; High Priest, O. W. Overt, Ovid; Senior Warden, G. H. Shearer, Bay City; Scribe, E. H. Whitney, Lansing; Treasurer, R. H. Morrison, Sturgis; Junior Warden, Norman Bailey, Hastings; Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, Dexter Day.

The following is a copy of a notice written by a Michigan Indian whose pony was missing:

"This man John Wewesima, (Indian) his Pony is lost Strayed or Stolen from the East Side Manistee Lake on Dec. 22d 1874. Reddish collar with a Black man and Black Tail, and Below The Both Knees hind legs are White to the hoofs. Any information concerning this man Pony or the finder will be rewarded leaving word or Bringing the Pony to L. Sands, Store, East Side Manistee lake. Mr. John Wewesima, Manistee, Mich."

THE Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons during their late session at Detroit elected the following officers: G. H. P., J. L. Mitchell, Jackson; D. G. H. P., William Brown, Battle Creek; G. K., O. L. Spaulding, St. Johns; G. S., Charles R. Kruger, Grand Rapids; Grand Secretary, William P. Innis, Grand Rapids; Grand Treasurer, Rufus W. Landon, Niles; Grand Chaplain, the Rev. William Stowe, Grand Rapids; G. C. H., D. C. Spauldings, Lyons; G. P. S., S. H. Norton, Pontiac; G. R. A. C., Charles R. Bagg, Detroit; Grand Lecturer, B. Doughty, Bay City; G. M. 3d V., Charles F. Bock, Battle Creek; G. M. 2d V., George W. Deiber, Dowagiac; G. M. 1st V., J. H. Church, Sturgis.

LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.—Both houses are engaged in balloting in joint convention on the Senatorial question. The result of the last ballot taken showed Chandler to have 64 votes; G. V. N. Lathrop, Democrat, of Detroit, 60; Judge I. P. Christianity, 5; J. W. Childs, 3.

THURSDAY, Jan. 21.—Senate—No business was done except the hearing of one or two unimportant bills. The Senatorial election occupied the time of the Senators.

House—As the joint convention was assembling, it was apparent that the Democrats and anti-Chandler Republicans had formed a combination. Upon calling the rolls every Senator and Representative responded. The Journal of the proceedings will show the following vote: Isaac P. Christianity, 67; Chandler, 38; John J. Bagley, 7; L. M. Cutcherson, 7; J. Webster Childs, 3; C. M. Crosswell, 3; W. B. Williams, 2; and Congressman Conger, W. A. Howard, P. White, B. Hanchett, and Judge Graves, 1 each.

FRIDAY, Jan. 22.—Senate—No business transacted to-day. Senate adjourned to Tuesday, Jan. 26.

House—Quiet reigns supreme. House adjourned until the 26th inst.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCE. The demand for funds was rather light during the past week, and the money market was quiet and steady. Supply of loanable funds moderately large. Interest rates steady at 10 per cent. per annum on time and 7@8 per cent. for call loans. Government bonds firm and steady at 115@115½ for 5-20's '62, 118½@119 for 5-20's '65, 116@116½ for 10-40's, and 119½@119¾ for currency C's. Illinois 10 per cent. school bonds, 97@98½. Latest gold quotations—New York, 112½@112¾; Chicago, 112½@112¾.

BREADSTUFFS.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, bris.....	47,832	83,871	38,226	68,132
Wheat, bu.....	364,396	1,098,513	101,205	673,248
Corn, bu.....	297,526	372,690	157,579	35,048
Oats, bu.....	72,898	213,701	23,901	100,550
Rye, bu.....	7,220	20,553	8,070	10,254
Barley, bu.....	46,073	91,940	19,454	75,314
Dressed hogs.....	25,068	18,257	23,444	25,046
Live hogs, No.....	90,994	73,399	39,230	28,460
Cattle, No.....	20,032	15,383	10,603	10,152

The movement in the grain markets was not very satisfactory to sellers and holders, and the general tendency of values was to a lower range. The amount of business transacted was light, and the principal interest of speculators centered in the wheat trade, the other markets ruling comparatively quiet throughout. The general influences and governing circumstances affecting the markets were generally of an unfavorable tenor, and were naturally calculated to cause a downward movement in prices. The closing quotations show a general decline all around, although at one time wheat and corn were both considerably higher than at the opening. Liverpool was quoted firmer on wheat, and under a better speculative demand prices advanced to 89½c, or about 1c ¾ bu. Corn also advanced under lighter receipts, while oats sympathized with the improvement. Later, however, the higher prices brought out more sellers, and with largely increased receipts and dull, unfavorable advices from Liverpool and New York the markets became weak and dull, and prices declined to and closed easy at the annexed quotations. Shorts were only buying moderately. Rye was quiet but firm. Barley was dull and easy, with no special demand from any source.

The following were the current quotations at the opening and closing of the week:

	Opening.	Closing.
No. 2 spring wheat, cash.....	88½	88½
No. 2 spring wheat, Feb.....	89½	88½
No. 2 spring wheat, Mar.....	90½	89½
No. 2 corn, cash.....	66½	64½
No. 2 corn, Feb.....	66½	65½
No. 2 corn, May.....	72½	71½
No. 2 oats, cash.....	52½	52
No. 2 oats, Feb.....	52½	52
No. 2 rye, cash.....	97	97
No. 2 barley, cash.....	\$1.25@1.30	\$1.24@1.27
No. 2 barley, Feb.....	1.26@1.27	1.25 @1.25½
No. 3 barley, cash.....	1.10@1.18	1.10 @1.11

PROVISIONS.

The movement in this market has been unusually active, and an enormous business was transacted. A combination of unfavorable influences caused a very weak market, and the tendency of prices was to a lower range. The advices from other markets were unfavorable, and holders showed a general desire to realize, while the heavy decline in the price of hogs has aided materially in the depression. Mess pork was 50@750 ¾ bbl lower, closing at \$17.80 cash, \$17.80 seller February, and \$18.12½ seller March. Lard active at ½c decline, closing at \$13.25 for cash, \$13.30 for seller February, and \$13.50 seller March. Meats firm.

LIVE STOCK.

The cattle market was quite active, but the unexpected and unusually large receipts caused a weak feeling and a general decline of about 15¢ @25¢ per 100 lbs was sustained, except for stock

steers, which were in active request and very firm, closing steady at \$2.00@4.50 for inferior to good butchers' stock; \$2.75@4.00 for stock cattle; \$4.50@5.50 for fair to good; and \$6.25 @6.12½ for choice shipping steers; extra, \$6.25 @6.75. Hogs were dull and weak at the opening, and with 70,000 on sale prices declined 40¢ @50¢ per 100 lbs, but improved under the light receipts, and closed steady at \$6.00@6.40 for common to medium and \$6.50@6.85 for good to very choice; extra, \$6.90@7.10. Sheep dull at \$3.00@5.50 for common to choice.

DRESSED HOGS.

This market was somewhat unsettled, ruling active at times and again very dull. Prices were at one time 50¢ lower. Under an active competition at the close between shippers and packers the market closed firm at \$6.80@6.90 for pigs, \$7.00 for light weights, and \$7.50 for heavy. Light weights are from 100 to 200 lbs and upward, and heavy 200 lbs and upward.

SEEDS AND HIRNWINERS.

Seeds were firm and there was a good demand for timothy on speculative account; closing at \$2.40@2.65. Clover \$6.15@6.25. Flax steady at \$1.90@2.00. Hungarian and millet quotable at 80¢@85¢. Highwines were firm and steady; closing at 94¢.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

Butter was dull, the demand being light and prices were weak and easy. We quote choice roll at 22@23c, fancy 24c, packed lots 18@30c for poor to choice, 32c for fancy. Beans were dull and prices weak. Broom corn firm and in demand at 11@13c for the best. Beech-wax firm at 25@26c. Cheese was in demand and firm at 15@17c for good to prime factory; new 8@14c for poor to fair. Cider firm at \$5.75@6.00 ½ bbl for choice sweet; kegs \$3.50@3.75. Dried peas \$1.25@1.70 for common yellow to choice green. Dried fruits were firm at 7½@7¾c for Michigan apples, 6@6½c for Southern, 8½@9c for halves peaches, and 10½@10¾c for blackberries. Eggs were in fair local demand and steady at 26c for fresh (warranted), 23@24c for ordinary consignments. Prime live geese feathers 47@49c. Prairie chickens in demand at \$2.50 ½ dozen. Quail \$1.50@1.75 ½ dozen. Grease 7½ @8½c. Honey was quiet at 23@25c for comb, and 10@11c for strained. Hops quiet at 33@37½c for good to prime, and 25@30c for fair. Hides were in moderate demand at 8c for green frozen, 8@9c for green salted and 15c for calf; kip, 10@12c; calf, 15@16c; flint, 18@19c; dry calf, 23@24c. Hay was firm at \$15.00@15.50 for No. 2, and \$17.00@17.50 for No. 1 timothy. Nuts were slow at \$1.00 for large hickory, and 75c@82.50 per bu for chestnuts. Poultry was dull; turkeys slow, at over 10c for best; fair to good 7@9c. Geese dull at 6@10c. Chickens 5@8c for poor to choice, Potatoes were firm at 85c for peach-blows and 75@85c for mixed. Tallow firm at 8@8½c. Vegetables were quiet at \$2.75@4.50 for common red to choice silver-skin onions; 55¢@55c ½ bu for turnips; \$1.75 ½ bbl for parsnips, and 75¢@81.00 ½ doz for Hubbard squashes. Veal dull at 5@8c per lb.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.		9¼	13¼
BEEVES.....		8	9
HOGS—Dressed.....		15	15½
COTTON.....		45	56
Flour—Superfine Western.....		4	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....		09	1 11
No. 1 Spring.....		18	1 22
CORN.....		84	85
OATS.....		68	70
RYE.....		94	96
PORK—New Mess.....		19	25
LARD—Steam.....		12½	14
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....		1 05	@ 1 07
CORN—No. 2 New.....		62	@ 64
OATS—No. 1.....		55	@ 56
RYE—No. 2.....		1 00	@ 1 02
PORK—Mess.....		18	@ 18 25
LARD.....		13	@ 13½
HOGS.....		5	@ 7 00
CATTLE.....		5	@ 6 00
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1.....		93	@ 94
No. 2.....		88	@ 89
CORN—No. 2.....		60	@ 61
OATS—No. 2.....		40	@ 41
RYE.....		93	@ 95
BARLEY—No. 2.....		1 27	@ 1 29
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red.....		1 05	@ 1 10
CORN—New.....		68	@ 70
OATS.....		60	@ 63
RYE.....		1 10	@ 1 12
PORK—Mess.....		18	@ 18 25
LARD.....		13½	@ 14
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Extra.....		1 12	@ 1 13
Amber Michigan.....		1 07	@ 1 08
CORN—New.....		68	@ 69
OATS.....		57	@ 59
DETROIT.			
WHEAT—Extra.....		1 13	@ 1 14

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE BIG HALL AND ITS CONNECTION WITH THE INSTITUTE—THE Y. M. C. A.

In a previous letter your correspondent mentioned the fact that among other "lions," we have a small hall, wherein to disport ourselves on Commencement day, and to use for lectures, and other entertainments. This hall is said to be the largest in the state, and therefore no one need be surprised when we inform them that it will seat 3500 persons, and by filling up the aisles, etc.,

FOUR THOUSAND SINNERS,

can rest therein.

The object of such an immense room is to meet the requirements of the largest University in the West, and to this end it is but barely sufficient. In fact the manner in which persons rush to the entertainments at seven, an hour before the music, (solo's by lecturers generally) begins suggests that the quiet town of Ann Arbor turns out en masse.

To give the reader an idea of

THE ENTERTAINMENTS

that tend to distract the minds of students from their books,—according to some of the Rip Van Winkle authorities, we will begin with

CAMILLA URSO.

This lady, who contends with Ole Bull for the honor of being the greatest violinist in the world, appeared before us a few evenings since. The troupe had visited this city once or twice before, and their reputation was fully established. The weather was particularly unfavorable, yet 2,600 persons greeted the performers. Of the concert but little need be said. The singing was exquisite, and in regard to Camilla Urso's wonderful playing upon her violin, it is sufficient to repeat the little girl's remark "Oh! awful nice."

It never rains but pours, and scarcely had the last strains of the Urso Concert died away, before the posters announced

CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD,

and her costume concert. Again the gentle student was called upon to forsake the midnight oil, prevail upon some fair one to volunteer to keep him still during the evening, and go to the concert. This troupe comprises eighteen artists, and in their dress they have borrowed the court costumes of A. D. 1700. Fully three thousand persons were seated in the hall when the entertainment began. To attempt a description of this "incomparable show," would be insanity, but to gaze upon the immense audience during the performance and see old men and maidens fairly crazy with enthusiasm—made us wish for some more.

We must pass by the fine lectures delivered by such men as Parson, Bayard Taylor, Field, and others of equally great repute, and touch upon

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

At three o'clock on every Sabbath the clang of the University bell calls students and citizens into the hall. An hour and a half is then devoted to a lecture upon some religious topic, by members of the faculty. The audiences at these lectures number from 1600 to 2000, according to the weather, for students like other Christians are affected by changes of temperature. Prof. C. I. Walker of the Law Department was the last lecturer, and in his remarks upon the subject of Self Denial, he fully sustained his reputation as an eloquent speaker.

THE Y. M. C. A.

This Association is doing a good work in the University, and its pleasant room in the University building, is at all times kept attractive. Prayer meetings are held daily; a good library is open during the afternoon; reading-room, well supplied with the leading religious journals, open during the week, and on Sunday afternoons. I did not purpose to devote this letter to the Y. M. C. A., but having noticed that an effort was being made at H— to revive the organization there, I feel inclined to add one more remark.

The Association held its ANNIVERSARY last evening in the hall. In spite of a terrible storm, fully 2,400 persons were present. Rev. Dr. Eddy of Detroit delivered a most excellent discourse, from the text, "I came not to destroy, but to fulfil."

The point however, is the invitation that was extended to the students. "All students professing the Christian religion, no matter what church you belong to, or if you do not belong to a church at all, are invited to become active members etc." Unless misinformed, the association at H—, kindly accepted the money from anyone, but church members alone were allowed to take part in the meetings and business of the society.

He who believes that there are no Christians outside of the church, is never more than half a Christian.

JASPER.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The "Holland Literary Association" would hereby tender their thanks to the public for the hearty response to their efforts in behalf of the Kansas sufferers. There was collected at the door and from tickets sold,

Contribution from the Choir and Society,	5 15
Amount,	\$40 15
Dray Expenses,	1 50
Balance,	\$38 65

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, - - - EDITOR.

Saturday, January 30.

It is thought that the result of the Pacific Mail investigation will be the finding to a certainty that a great deal of money was paid to Congressmen, but that it will be impossible to prove it.

A COMMITTEE chosen by the Labor Council of Massachusetts has been engaged about two months in investigating the state of affairs at the Charleston Navy-Yard. Their report, just made, is a forcible arraignment of the officers and a condemnation in detail of nearly every portion of the conduct of the Navy-Yard business. It appears that, three weeks before the election, 1,700 men were employed; on the day of election, 2,450; two days after, 1,950; and now, 250. If this same thing had happened in any one of the Southern States, by the manipulations of the opposition party, it would have been a proper matter to have referred to Gen. Sheridan.

AFTER the close of the Senatorial struggle at Lansing, last week, the Legislature took a recess until Tuesday, and most of the members went home to hear the response of their constituents to the result of the election. The records place our Senator, Mr. Wilson, and our Representative, Mr. Van Raalte, as voting first and last for Mr. Chandler. Inasmuch as we do not represent any one element or fraction of the Republican party we do not pretend to have the right to criticize their course in this respect. To us however the result is very satisfactory, and while willing to concede to Mr. Chandler ability and faithfulness, we consider his defeat as a continuation of the great political reform, which has set in so forcibly in November last—somewhat like Vice President Wilson advises the Republican party to do. The days of political retribution have come suddenly and with force. Think of Andrew Johnson, on the 4th of March next drawing the same seat from which Mr. Chandler attempted to impeach him while President. Such reversing is worse even than a little blood-letting.

AFTER a man has occupied a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of this State for seventeen years, and that uninterruptedly and of late without an opposition vote, and who without solicitation on his part, in the Republican Senatorial caucus eighteen years ago from his own party received 33 votes against 53 cast for Mr. Chandler, and finally after an unsought election to the U. S. Senate received a general endorsement from the press throughout the land, which regardless of party speaks of him in terms of the highest praise and commendation, and consider his selection as eminently proper and a credit to the State—we confess that to us it sounds somewhat like the barking of a political cur, coming from some obscure kennel to hear *Hogie* stamp Judge Christianity, the Senator elect, as an "amphibious-milk-and-water-man," and a man without "intrinsic political worth." What an unenviable standard for rating public men our colleague must possess! In view of the grade assigned to the Judge, and without any particular reference to the "political lathering" in his last issue, of the Representative for this district, we do not exactly understand how any person can afford to be classified by our neighbor of *De Grondt* as a first-class, influential, and honorable man and at the same time consider himself complimented.

AMONG the bun-kum legislation at Lansing thus far is the passage of several bills asking Congress for an appropriation in money for the improvement of this and that harbor, until at present all or nearly all the harbors on the East Shore of Lake Michigan have been thus "favorably recommended."

As a matter of course every bill to that effect is favorably reported upon by the Committee, and passes by a unanimous vote. We are glad however to notice that Mr. Van Raalte did not help to start this novel way of attempting to create a favorable impression at Washington. It was only after nearly every other harbor had been thus brought up, that he considered it as owing to himself in order not to be mis-understood at home, to follow suit. It is evident from the very system and basis on which the harbor appropriations are made that all such formal actions taken by a State Legislature, must fail to make the least impression; this is very proper. The necessity for any and all amounts appropriated is judged from the annual report of the Secretary of War, the Chief of Engineers, and the officers in charge of the several departments. What an alarming impression it would be to think that Congress would be influenced by a series of bills passed in such a way and ignore the facts as laid before them through the regular channels. We believe that there is such a thing as a "lobby"—especially since the late Pacific Mail investigations—but for the success of this year's appropriation for the improvement of Black Lake harbor, we look to the efforts of the parties sent there for that purpose, and hope not to be disappointed.

JUDGE H. G. Wells, of Kalamazoo, presiding judge of the Alabama Claims Commission, received a severe though not dangerous injury in the railroad accident near Wheeling, West Virginia, last week, and is now under treatment in Washington.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT has made more money than any poet that ever lived. It has, however, not been the product of his Muse, but of his newspaper. To this is to be added the fact that he is of simple habits, and cannot but be moderate in general expenses. He is estimated to be worth from \$400,000 up to \$600,000, which is certainly doing very well. No other editor except Bennett has exceeded this sum, or even equaled it.

THAT there exists a feeling of disgust among the better class of people in Louisiana, with the present state of affairs there, is evident from the following in the *New Orleans Times*, of Sunday: We desire to see peace, honest government, and restored prosperity in this State; we desire to see the end of the *coup d'etat* and the Returning Board, and of robbing the people of their money and their votes, by iniquitous statutes; we want a government which can be accepted as legitimate and stable, which may be respected by good citizens, and which will be able to enforce the laws; and to the realization of these desires we are both able and willing to give our best energies, having no objects beyond those legitimately connected with newspaper enterprise, and nothing to gain or lose through political partisanship.

OTTAWA COUNTY can boast of as fine a collection of Notaries as any County in the State. We are proud that our own name is in the list, and according to the *Grondt* we are third on the roll, Mr. Otto Breyman being chairman. This is not fair however, for we believe Mr. Breyman is one of the new members, and we had our application for re-appointment in long before election; but perhaps *Hogie* has been re-arranging the names to suit himself. The entire list includes also the names of W. Wakker, A. Visscher, J. Den Herder, H. Walsh, G. W. McBride, A. Bolks and J. G. Van Hees. Mr. Post's name is not on this year; we presume he must hold over. Gov. Bagley will please accept our thanks. We had expected a few favorable comments from *Hogie* on this occasion, not only complimentary to ourselves but also to Governor Bagley in thus acknowledging the Hollanders. As it is, we shall do it ourselves, and in the language of our colleague, wish ourselves to be one of the most influential members of the profession and an honor to our countrymen.

Special Notices.

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

LOST!

ON the evening of the Milburn Lecture, between the College grounds and Hope Church parsonage, a Ladies' Minck Muff. For the return of the same at the Parsonage, a suitable reward will be given. HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 29, 1875.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in carrying on the business of saloon-keepers in the basement of the City Hotel has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM TEN HAGE will continue the business and settle all accounts for and against the late co-partnership.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 28, 1875.

CORNELIS BLOM, JR.

WILLIAM TEN HAGE.

Special Notice.

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

HEBER WALSH, Proprietor.

HOLLAND, Sept. 18, 1874.

A New Attraction.

Children buying their school books of us, will receive with each purchase a present worth ten cents.

L. T. KANTERS & CO.

HOLLAND, Mich., January 14, 1875.

Notice of Dissolution.

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

The Saw Mill and Pump business, at the Village of Zeeland, will be continued by PIETER VYN on his own account.

All book accounts must be paid to PIETER VYN at his office in Zeeland; and all notes and other obligations must be paid to Mrs. N. VYN, or CORNELIUS VYN, at Centerville.

Given under our hands this 26th day of December, A. D. 1874, at Zeeland, Mich.

MRS. N. VYN.
P. VYN.
G. VYN.
C. VYN.

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

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.



TRADE MARK

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. The receipt is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for sprained or swollen horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use." Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, \$1.00. J. B. ROSE & CO., 33 Broadway, New York.

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

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

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

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar st., New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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

REV. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

P. S.—The above medicine can be procured at the "City Drug Store," of HEBER WALSH, who has been appointed sole agent for this city.

New Advertisements.

A New Opening.

A situation wanted by one who has been trained from boyhood up in the *Manufacture of Cheese*, in the Old Country, and understands thoroughly how to make the celebrated "North-Holland Edamer Cheese." He offers his services to anyone desirous to engage in the cheese business. For further information address—"P" News Office, HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 28, 1875.



BURRALL'S IRON CORN SHELLERS, FOR SALE BY G. J. HAVERKATE & SON AND VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS.

for \$8.00; until further notice. HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

GUN-SMITH.

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

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

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

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

F. VELKERS.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 10, 1874.

R. KANTERS, DEALER IN STAVES, WOOD AND BARK.

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

CASH ON DELIVERY!

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

HOLLAND, Mich., May 1, 1874. 115-1f

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

THE GALAXY.

"The Galaxy" is about entering on its tenth year. It was started with the full intention of making it the foremost literary magazine published. Perfectly independent, with no set theories of politics, religion, or sociology to propagate and maintain, it freely and gladly opens its pages to the expression of varying opinions and discussions, provided they are by the ablest representatives in each department. Only the writers (whose names always appear) are responsible for the views expressed.

All sides have a chance to speak through its pages, on any subject which is exciting public interest, and demands thoughtful discussion.

"The Galaxy" is the representative among the monthlies of the independent journalism of some of our leading writers.

That this plan has been a great success is proved by the brilliant history of this magazine for the past ten years. Our ablest statesmen and leading writers in all branches have expressed their views in its pages.

But not only as the medium of thoughtful discussion has *The Galaxy* succeeded. It has attached to itself as regular contributors a staff of brilliant writers, of which any periodical may be proud. Justin McCarthy, Richard Grant White, Mrs. Annie Edwards, John G. Saxe, Henry James, Jr., Prof. H. H. Boyesen, Junius Henri Browne, Richard Kimball, Albert Rhoads, Geo. E. Pond, and Fanny Rober Feudge, have made too bright a mark on our current literature to need any praise from us.

During the coming year a series of articles is promised by prominent southerners, giving the Confederate side of the war from its military and legislative standpoints. These articles will not be controversial, but will deal with facts, to which both North and South will gladly give attention, as they will be written by men personally cognizant of what they speak.

Professor H. H. Boyesen, whose delightful pictures of Norse life have won for him a high place in the literature of his adopted country, will contribute a story called *A Norwegian's Pilgrimage*. Albert Rhoads will have a series of personal sketches of leading European statesmen. Justin McCarthy and Mrs. Edwards will each have a serial story during the year. Richard Grant White will have musical discussions, etc. In the departments *The Galaxy* is especially rich. *The Scientific Miscellany* is particularly full and varied. *The Driftwood* by Philip Quilbet and the *Neubulæ* are very fresh and bright, and the department of Current Literature is well maintained.

SHELDON & CO., New York.

The Galaxy one year.....\$4 00
The Galaxy and the News one year..... 5 75

The Estey Organ

NOW ON HAND BY

L. T. KANTERS & CO.

Our advice to the Public is not to purchase any instrument, without investigating first the PRICE and QUALITY of these Organs. They are constantly kept on hand and open for inspection at

THE "CITY BOOK-STORE," NO. 72, EIGHTH STREET.

We also take orders for STECK'S & HAYNE BROS' PIANOS.

We keep in stock the two kinds of "HOWE" and the "GROVER & BAKER" Sewing Machines. These four different kinds of machines, are the simplest and strongest in the country.

The depository of the American Bible Society has been removed by the committee, to the "CITY BOOK-STORE" of

L. T. KANTERS & CO., No. 72, Eighth Street, - - - HOLLAND, MICH.

WERKMAN & SONS, General Dealers.

RIVER STREET, - - - - - HOLLAND.

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

Fall and Winter Goods,

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

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

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

Groceries, Flour and Feed.

Give them a call before buying elsewhere.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 15, 1874. 47-3a-1y

WINTERS Bro's & BROWER,

(SUCCESSORS TO DUTTON & THOMPSON)

PRACTICAL Engineers and Machinists.

Messrs P. WINTERS, E. WINTERS and J. BROWER, have formed a co-partnership under the above firm name, and will devote themselves with all due attention and diligence to anything and everything pertaining to the line of Engineers and Machinists.

THE SHOP and FOUNDRY are located at the old stand, west of HALL'S.

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

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

MILL REPAIRING, will receive our special attention.

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

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

HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1874. 108-1y

55 to 600 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINTON & Co., Portland, Maine. 50-1y

Gettings.

In Juniata, Pa., the other day, a golden eagle was captured in a fox trap.

MASTER W. H. Joslin, has been to Detroit, to attend the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons.

It is rumored that the Rev. Mr. Milburn has been set down for another lecture in this season's course.

REV. DR. PHELPS returned from the East on Friday evening to attend the special meeting of the Council of Hope College.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., Jan. 28, 1875: Dennis Conner, Charles A. Smith, Henry West. WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

GLADSTONE having resigned the leadership of the liberal party in England, a meeting of Liberal members of Parliament to select a leader for the party is appointed for Feb. 8.

YESTERDAY forenoon the Marshal sold at constable's sale all the remaining effects of Smit, late artist and photographer, to satisfy a judgment in favor of his friend, Mr. Koningsberg.

THE steamer *Amazon*, which made a few trips this winter between Grand Haven and Milwaukee, has been laid up for the season at the latter place, and the propeller *Barnum* will take her place.

PROF. SWING has received a number of invitations to lecture this season. So far he has accepted very few. He has declined engagements already from which he would have realized in the aggregate \$12,000.

IN accordance with the notice given, the Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, M. D., missionary of the Reformed Church in India, preached here on last Sunday, in the forenoon in Hope Church and in the evening in the First Reformed Church, on both occasions to a large audience.

ON Tuesday one of our butchers, Mr. H. Van Der Haar, took in a sleigh load of dressed hogs, brought to town by the Korbein brothers, which was a cargo of pork indeed. While there were only 5 porkers in all, their total weight reached 2,150 pounds, averaging 430 pounds each, the largest one weighing 490 pounds.

THE attempt to re-organize some one of the several defunct Y. M. C. A.'s in this city, has been abandoned as a hopeless task, and although we are sorry to say it, we believe it was the best thing that could be done under existing circumstances.—We hope however, that this failure may result in something better for the future.

AT 6:30 o'clock, on Saturday morning of last week, the night express from Chicago was thrown from the track near Grand Rapids, ditching the engine, tender and baggage car, and instantly killing the engineer, John W. Anderson. From the *Democrat* we gather some of the following particulars: The accident occurred a short distance south of the old steamboat landing, and was caused by a broken rail on the west side of the track. The rail was not broken out, but the broken piece was slightly displaced and acted as a switch to lead the engine from the track. After leaving the rails the locomotive kept the track for 300 or 400 feet, tearing out the rail on the west side, and then plunged over the embankment, which at that point is from twelve to fifteen feet in height. The baggage and express car followed, and was piled up on top of the locomotive and tender. The sleeper and the passenger coach did not leave the track, although the rear truck of the sleeper alone kept the rails, but were left standing on a little bridge which crosses a small water-course at the scene of the accident. It seemed as if the variation of a line from their position must have thrown them also over the embankment. The ties were broken and jammed where the wheels had passed over them and on the bridge they were torn up and shoved together. The engineer was thrown out of the cab and was found under the running board of the engine, which rested on his breast and crushed him to death. His body was not mangled at all, the only marks being a bruise on the right shoulder and breast. He was a man about thirty-five years of age and without a family, his wife having died about three years ago. He was one of the most highly esteemed employees of the road, careful and reliable, a gentleman in dress and demeanor. Mr. Cummings, the fireman, was very badly bruised, but had no bones broken. The locomotive was almost completely demolished, and passed through here on Wednesday en route for St. Joseph to be repaired. The loss to the company is probably about \$4,000. A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict brought in in accordance with the above facts, attributing the cause of the accident also in part to the fact that the tie, supporting the rail did not come up close to the latter. Besides the newsboy Will Van Dort, there was on the train from this city, Mr. Geo. H. Sipp; and also Mr. G. Vyn of Zeeland.

THE Democrats in Congress seem to be working quietly for an extra session of Congress, to begin with the 4th of March.

YOUNG Fred Seward proves to be a chip of the old block, and is winning all sorts of renown as a speaker in the New York Legislature.

SIoux County, Iowa, has been victimized in the issue of fraudulent county warrants, to the tune of \$23,356, with some localities to hear from.

IN order to obviate the Constitutional provision in regard to preventing the increase of the pay of Circuit Judges, it is proposed to allow their traveling expenses.

A DISRESPECTFUL son asked his father: "Why is neighbor Smith's liquor store like a counterfeit dollar?" "I can't tell, my son." "Because you can't pass it," said the boy.

THE House Judiciary Committee has reported favorably on a bill to divide the State of Michigan into three Judicial Districts, and to establish the Northern District of Michigan.

THE Grand Lodge of Michigan Masons commenced their annual communication at Detroit, Tuesday. The chief event of the day was the address of Grand Master W. L. Webber, of East Saginaw.

REV. MR. W. B. GILLMORE, of Spring Lake, Ill., has had a donation party given him by the members of his congregation and others, previous to his departure from there to enter upon his duties as Rector at Hope College.

THURSDAY was observed as a day of prayer for Colleges, and union services were held in the forenoon in the Third Reformed Church; in the afternoon at Hope College Chapel, and in the evening in the First Reformed Church.

THE Fruitport Company has re-organized under the name of the Fruitport Iron and Lumber Co. Their paid up capital stock is \$500,000; this they have increased to \$750,000 to enable them to establish certain manufactures in the place and build docks. They own 13,000 acres of land.

THE whole number of children taught in the public and corporate schools of New-York city, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, in 1874, was 251,545, being an increase of 15,000 over the number taught in 1873. The increased average attendance in the same period was about 6,000.

MR. F. O. NYE, Train Despatcher on the C. & M. L. S. R. R. will remove his office, in a few days to Holland.—*St. Joseph Herald*.

SINCE clipping the above we have been informed that both the night and day-despatchers have established their offices and taken up their residences in this city.

THE Trustee of the bankrupt Jay Cooke estate, has commenced paying a dividend of five per cent in cash to the creditors of the estate whose claims were audited and approved up to Dec. 31 last. A large number of creditors have been paid this dividend, which is the practical beginning of a settlement of the estate. How much more they will get is hard to tell.

THE following is Louisiana news, of course, and we presume a fair sample of affairs in that state: "W. H. Keys, the colored man who was nominated by the Democrats for the Legislature in Terre Bonne Parish last summer, on what was known as the Terre Bonne compromise plan, and who was claimed by them to have been elected, but was not so returned was mortally wounded in Houma yesterday, and a man named Dickerson, accompanying him, was killed. The quarrel was about a game of billiards. No politics were involved."

BISHOP AMES tells a story of a slave-master in Missouri, in the olden time of negro vassalage, who said to one of his slaves, "Pompey, I hear you are a great preacher." "Yes massa, de Lord do help me powerful sometimes." "Well, Pompey, don't you think the negroes steal little things on the plantation?" "Ise mighty 'fraid they does massa. "Then, Pompey, I want you to preach a sermon to the negroes against stealing." After a brief reflection, Pompey replied: "You see, Massa, dat wouldn't never do, 'cause 't would trow such a col'ness over the meetin'."

"THE Holland Soldiers' Union" completed its organization on Thursday evening by the adoption of a few articles of association and the election of its first officers, as follows: President, J. O. Bakker; Vice Presidents, J. Kramer, D. Miedema, J. Verplanke and F. Van Den Belt; Secretary, W. H. Joslin; Treasurer, C. B. Wynne, which said officers constitute the Executive Committee. The annual meetings will be held on the 12th day of February of each year, the birthday of Pres. Lincoln. There was a fair attendance and we have reason to believe that it will become a permanent organization, it having been developed by these preliminary meetings that the number of soldiers in Holland and vicinity is considerable larger than at first was supposed.

THE disasters to the British marine during the past month have been unparalleled in number and severity. The list is simply appalling.

IT is said that under the leadership of Mr. Gee, we may very soon expect something very fine and extra, in the line of a concert from our Cornet Band.

THE number of prisoners received at the Michigan State Prison for the year 1874, was 310; at the House of Correction, 843; and at the Reform School, 75.

THE Earl of Rosebury is the last aristocratic game bagged by an American tuft-hunter, Miss Duncan, of New York. How these Republican girls will bolt a baboon with a title.

GARMENTS may be rendered waterproof, by immersing them for twenty-four hours in a solution of one ounce of alum and two ounces of sugar of lead in a gallon of pure rain water.

FROM a letter received by his friends here, we learn that Mr. McGeorge and family have arrived safe and well at San Francisco. They were caught in one of the late snow-storms, which delayed them for two days.

THE Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has decided to report adversely upon the Canadian reciprocity treaty. The New England Senators upon that Committee were very earnest in their opposition to the treaty.

AN exchange, referring to the Beecher-Tilton trial and the display of flowers in Court by the friends of both parties to this suit, thinks it absurd for a man with a bouquet in his hand to prosecute another man with a bouquet in his hand for seducing his wife with a bouquet in her hand.

GEN. AMBROSE E. BURNSTIDE of Rhode Island, ex-President Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and ex-Governor Randolph, of New Jersey have been elected U. S. Senators during the week. With one or two exceptions the newly elected Senators are quite worthy of the honor to supercede their predecessors.

THE Netherlands have given notice of their intention to be represented in the Centennial Exhibition. A Commission has been appointed charged with the interests of the Dutch exhibitors, with Dr. E. Von Baumhauer, as president, and a number of distinguished merchants, manufacturers, scientific men and others as associates.

THE original manuscript copy of the Declaration of Independence, which has hung in the Patent Office for many years, is fast fading away; and unless means are taken to restore the writing, not a vestige will remain by the time of our Centennial of that "bold manifesto of a few colonists who, with their lives in their hands, dared proclaim themselves freemen."

WM. M. FERRY & Co. at their foundry and machine shop at Ferrysburg, are now busily engaged upon the machinery for two new tug boats which are being built, one at Muskegon and the other at Grand Haven. They are giving employment to twenty-two workmen at the present time, and expect soon to be working a full force.—*S. L. Independent*.

THE following remarks on the trial of the great scandal case are about correct: "If Beecher be a libertine, Tilton is a free-lover; and if Beecher seduced Elizabeth Tilton, Theodore Tilton permitted and extenuated that seduction by his adulterous alliance with Woodhull. So far, it looks like a match at mud-throwing, with fouler ammunition, however, than the cheap ordure of the streets."

AMONG our new advertisements will be found one from a "North-Holland Cheese Manufacturer," who claims to be thoroughly familiar with his trade and understands it to perfection. It strikes us as being a favorable opportunity for some one of our enterprising farmers in the Statesland district, to avail themselves of this offer and commence with the manufacturing of cheese. The difference of late years between the prices of butter and cheese, should render the subject worthy of all consideration.

OUR readers will probably recollect the accident on the M. L. S. R. R., in 1871, when the train was run off the track some three miles north of the city, by displacing a rail. Inasmuch as it did not involve any loss of life or limbs, at the time, the matter was apparently allowed to rest and by this time nearly forgotten, until within a few days it has been brought up again. Somewhere in that locality resides one John H. Fuller and his son Melvin; one of his neighbors is one Bailey K. Flagg. These parties have been quarreling and "fawing it" for the last six months until the former entered complaint against the latter for tearing up the track on the occasion above stated, whereupon the latter wheels around, says "you'r another," and alleges the same charge against the former. The several parties have been arrested and are expected to plead "not guilty." The examinations take place at Grand Haven.

BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS, ETC.

A Very large stock on hand.

8th Street, - - HOLLAND, MICH.

PHENIX Planing Mill.

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

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

Planing, Matching, Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN,

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

46-3-1y

Boots and Shoes,

At the Store of

L. SPRIETSMA & SON.

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

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

Of the Latest Styles.

CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING

Done at short notice.

Cash Paid for Hides.

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

L. SPRIETSMA & SON.

HOLLAND, April 1, 1874.

46-4-cl-1y

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

Estrayed.

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

The Old and Reliable House OF E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Misses Wear.

Also a full line of

FINDINGS!

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

Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Feb. 20th, 1874. 1-3-1y

P. & A. Steketee,

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

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

GLASS-WARE,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

ETC., ETC.

—In the—

Brick Store,

—of—

E. J. HARRINGTON,

Where may be found at all times, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Goods of the Best Quality and at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

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

SLOOTER & HIGGINS

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES

AND

FLOUR & FEED.

8th Street, Holland, Michigan.

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

Flour, Feed,

Hay, Grain,

and Mill Stuff,

At Lowest Cash Prices.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS.

HOLLAND, Aug. 13, 1874. 108-1y

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

—o—

The oldest Furniture House in

the City.

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

Wall Paper,

Window Shades,

Carpets,

Oil Cloths,

Feathers,

Feather Beds,

Mattresses,

COFFINS.

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

46-2-1y

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, - - EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints and Oils.

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

Trusses,

Chamois Skin,

Counter, Cloth,

Hair and

Paint Brushes.

—

All the leading Patent Medicines in the market.

A full Stock of the very best Perfumery sold in bottle or by measure.

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1874.

VAN PUTTEN & DE VRIES,

Have just opened a Large and well Selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, AND

HATS & CAPS,

Which they are offering, all Prices, that defy

Competition.

Also a complete Stock of

FLOUR & FEED,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

—o—

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. 46-4-cl-1y

For Sale.

A two-thirds and controlling interest in the

Schooner *Arcton*, 68-2-100 ton, now lying at this

port. For further information apply to the under-

signed at Holland, Mich. J. KUYTE & BROS.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 6, 1875.

THE COAL-IMP.

BY C. F. CRANCH.

I was sitting one night by my fire—
Twas a fire of Westmoreland coal
With a mixture of coke, which I recommend
As a comfort for body and soul.

My chamber was cozy and warm;
The curtains were closed all around;
And the snow at the windows rattled away
With a soft and tinkling sound.

As I sat in my easy chair,
I think it had got to be late;
And over the top of my book I saw
A face in the glowing grate.

An ugly old face, too, it was—
With wings and a tail—I declare
And the rest was ash, and smoke, and I—
And ended—I don't know where.

So odd were the features, I said
"I must put you on paper, my friend!"
And took my pen and jotted him down—
Face, wings, and wriggling end.

A queer old coddler he seemed,
As vaguely he stared and shone;
But I fixed him in outline as well as I could,
And added a touch of my own.

He flapped his wings in the grate,
And struggled and puffed to be free,
And scowled with his blazing carbuncle eyes,
As if he appealed to me.

Then I said—but perhaps I dreamed—
"Old fellow—how came you there?"
"I'm not an old fellow"—the face replied,
"But a prisoned imp of the air."

"In the shape of combustion and gas
My wings I begin to find out;
So I flap at the bars and grow red in the face,
And am ugly enough, no doubt."

"I am made for a much better lot;
But I cannot escape, as you see;
Blistered and burnt, and crammed in a grate—
What could you expect of me?"

"I once was a spirit of air,
A delicate fairy page,
Long, long ago—in fact, before
The carboniferous age."

"For centuries I was kept
Imprisoned in coal-beds fast.
When you kindled your fire this evening, you see,
I thought I was free at last."

"But it seems I am still to wait;
No wonder I'm cross as a bear,
Make faces, and flutter my wings of flame,
And struggle to reach the air."

"My ruly-faced friend," I said,
"If you really wish to be free,
Perhaps I can give you a lift or two.
It's easy enough. We'll see."

Then, taking the poker, I punched
A hole in the half-burnt mass—
When the fire leaped up, and the imp flew off
In a laugh of flaming gas.

—Scribner's

THE TIGER OF CAWNPORE.

The capture of a man in India supposed to be the Nana Sahib, author of the English massacre at Cawnpore in 1857, has caused an interesting review of the horrible events which marked that holocaust of crime. It has been declared that the man who surrendered himself is not Nana Sahib, but some other enthusiast who desired out of the notoriety of the veritable beast to create for himself a momentary celebrity. Ambition assumes fantastic forms, and certainly in the person of this half-naked Sepoy the desire for publicity has sunk as low as it can well stoop.

Cawnpore lies on the south bank of the Ganges, a thousand miles from the bay of Bengal. In the spring of 1857 three thousand native troops were in barracks there, and of Europeans, including English soldiers, there were a little over one thousand souls. The native army had ceased to fear. Discipline was lax. Insubordination had been afoot since 1845. The British officers, steeped in idleness and false confidence, had lost all control over their men, but still they believed in the fidelity of the troops. The mind of the Sepoy soldier reeked with religious prejudice. The fancied insult which had been thrown upon their religion in greasing the cartridges with the fat of the hog had excited in the Hindoo mind an unquenchable hatred which it was found impossible to overcome. Five parts tallow, five parts stearine, and one part wax were the ingredients of that compound which will never be forgotten as long as England and India have a common history. It has been denied by English officers connected with the royal laboratory at Woolwich that hogs' lard formed any part of the cartridge, but this is open to grave doubts, inasmuch as the officer who denied the presence of the lard was also unable to testify as to the actual ingredient which should have taken its place. The supposed presence of hogs' lard, although without doubt a moving cause of the rebellion, was not the only reason that led up to the terrible events which followed. There was a man, and his name was Seereek Dhoonda Punth, familiarly known as the Nana Sahib. Bajee Rao, the peishwa of Poonah, was the last monarch of the Mahatma dynasties which shared the sovereignty of the Central Highlands. The English de-throned Bajee Rao, confiscated his territories, and then gave him a residence at Bithoor, with a handsome allowance of \$400,000. The peishwa had no children, and so he adopted the man Seereek Dhoonda Punth. When Bajee Rao died in 1851, the heir put in a claim for the continuance of the pension, which was disallowed by England. He sent to London Azimoolah Khan, a clever villain, who began life as a kitmutgar or footman in an Anglo-Indian family. This fellow, speaking English and French fluently, and sporting diamonds and cashmere shawls without end, became not only a "lion," but a great favorite among the aristocratic dames of England. He failed, however, in his suit, and returned to Cawnpore without having secured to the Nana the allowance of old Bajee Rao.

At this time the Nana was thirty-six years old. He was fat, clean-shaven, with sallow complexion, and features strongly marked. He was a voluptuary of that sensual character which defies description. Pleasant in manner, he sought all opportunities to make himself familiar and popular with the sahibs of the garrison and their families. While the smile was on his lip, however, the judgment of the East India Company against his claim was forever a torture to his heart. His sole purpose in life was vengeance on the race that had despised and rejected his claim. With this for a private wrong in the hands of a desperate and cunning adventurer, and the hogs'

lard of the cartridges to excite the fanaticism of an enthusiastic people, the beginning of the end was made easy. In January the peasants of Bengal were repeating, "Everything is to become red," and in March the provinces of the Ganges were receiving two chupatties or bannocks of salt and dough. It was the fiery cross of India, and notified men that they should be prepared, for "that something was in the air." Meanwhile the Europeans at Cawnpore ate, drank and were merry. The commanding officer at this post was Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Wheeler, a soldier of that class which followed those who had won their spurs at Seringapatam. He was seventy-five years of age, two-thirds of which he had spent under an Indian sun, a man utterly unfitted from his years and his antecedents to deal with the bloody perils of such a time. On the 18th of May, Gen. Wheeler telegraphed to the government "All is well at Cawnpore." All was far from well. Nana Sahib began insolent. He moved his quarters from Bithoor to houses in Cawnpore occupied by civilians and their families. The treasury containing £100,000 was put under the custody of his body-guard, and it was proposed that the ladies and children should be placed in Bithoor palace. This was declined. The General might have put the magazine in a state of defense, but was content in his imbecile way to throw up a mud wall four feet high around what he was pleased to call an intrenchment. Peas and flour formed the bulk of the supplies and even these were insufficient. "What do you call that place on the plain?" said Azimoolah to a Lieutenant. "The Fort of Victory," was the answer. "No," said the hyena, "call it the Fort of Despair." On June 3 Sir Hugh Wheeler sent the last telegraphic dispatch that ever reached the outer world. He sent out two officers and fifty men and said, "This leaves me weak, but I trust to holding my own until more Europeans arrive."

That night a drunken officer fired on a cavalry patrol. He explained that his piece had gone off by mistake. The Sepoys, prepared for revolt, significantly remarked that their weapons also might go off by mistake before long. Wires had been cut, mails burned and roads blockaded, and the corpses of an English lady and gentleman, murdered above, turned into the canal that traversed Cawnpore. This was the first sight of white blood shed. On June 4, in the darkness of the night, three reports of a pistol announced that the hour had arrived. Native officers turned out their troops, and notwithstanding the exhortations of the British officers, the rebels marched to the northwest suburb and captured, without an effort, the treasury and the magazines. The next day was devoted to the English to gathering the remnants of the native forces. They collected their luggage and furniture and prepared for flight. But flight was not to be. The rebellion had a chief, and the chief had a policy. Nana Sahib was about proceeding to Delhi, the headquarters of the rebellion, where the flag of the prophet had been unfurled, but Azimoolah persuaded him not to be absorbed into the court of the Mogul, but to conquer the country around Cawnpore and so command the avenues by which English reinforcements could arrive. Then when possessed of Delhi and Punjab he might assume the Captain-Generalship of the rebel armies, and drive the accused Christian dogs forever from the valley of the Ganges. Azimoolah was successful. On June 6 the Nana announced that he would commence the attack. The Sepoys murdered, robbed and fired everything within their reach in the native city. As soon as the mutineers had begun the assault, no Sepoy felt secure of his neck and plunder as long as one Englishman remained on Indian soil. Azeezum, a courtesan of prominence, rode up and down the lines, haranguing the troops. The sun never before looked on so sad a sight as that crowd of women and children cooped within a small space and exposed during twenty days and nights to the concentrated fire of thousands of muskets and a score of heavy cannon. By the third night every door and window had been beaten in. The shell and ball ranged at will through the naked rooms. Women and children were mangled by grape or round shot or crushed beneath falling brickwork or mutilated by flying splinters. Sir Hugh Wheeler was helpless. Capt. Moore was in command. No hero ever won his record of gallant deeds more nobly from the field of Hastings to the bloodiest fight of our own times. He was everywhere. It would be impossible in this brief mention to give the names of the heroes who sustained the honor of their country. One by one the cannon were rendered useless. On the eighth evening the thatched barrack was in a blaze. A night of horror followed. The guards crouched silent and watchful, finger on trigger, while the forms of countless foes prowled around through the outer gloom.

There were two wells, one supplied the besieged with water, the other was dry. It lay two hundred yards from the rampart. Thither every night the slain of the previous day were borne. Within the space of three weeks two hundred and fifty English people were deposited there. On June 18th reinforcements arrived at Cawnpore for the Nana. He poured in hot shot, and the dismay was frightful. On the 23d the Nana made an assault with the whole strength of the insurrection. The English shot down the teams which tugged the artillery, burned the bales, and routed them. That night a party of Sepoys desired to bury the slain, which was granted.

And now comes the act of treachery, which will cover forever the memory of Nana Sahib with an unutterable loathing. The English had determined to die, and fought with a desperation that never was exceeded. Among the rebels, disgust and disaffection gained ground from hour to hour. On the evening of the 23d,

Azimoolah called upon a Mrs. Jacobi, a prisoner held at a ransom of £40,000, and directed her to proceed to Sir Hugh Wheeler with the proposition that all who were willing to lay down their arms should receive a safe passage to Allahabad. The offer was unhappily accepted. In another week they would be washed out of their defenses by the annual flood. Their stores had dwindled to less than a quart per head of almost uneatable native food. The choice was between death and capitulation. That evening a council of murder was held in the tent of the Nana. Only five or six advisers were present, but they knew to what they had been summoned. In the morning Azimoolah walked up to within a short distance of the British outposts, and to him went forth Moore and Whiting and Postmaster Roche. The fortifications were to be given up. The troops, such as were left, were to carry sixty rounds of ammunition each. Carriages would convey the wounded, the women and children and boats, victualled with flour, would be ready at the landing. Can we imagine what passed in that night? Hoolass Singh punted down the river during the night some two dozen barges, which were covered with roofs of thatch. The Sutte Chowra Ghaut is the landing-place, a mile from the intrenchment. At two hours before daybreak, by the Nana's orders, five guns and as many hundred picked assassins were placed in ambush near an old temple on the bank of the river. At an early hour all Cawnpore was astir. Moore went about from group to group and impressed upon all the necessity of pushing off as soon as all were on board and making for the opposite shore. On elephants, in palanquins, they set out on the dusky road to death. Lady Wheeler had given her ayah a bag of rupees for her fidelity. A Sepoy slashed her shoulder and took her treasure. But why go on with the sickening details? On reaching the water a bugle was sounded. It was the signal. The native rowers leaped into the water, the Sepoys opened fire on the boats, which the English returned, but in another moment the roof of every boat was in a flame of death, ignited by red-hot charcoal. Then commenced the slaughter. A trooper rode to the Nana to tell him all was going well. Nana directed to keep the women alive, but kill the males. The order was carried out. The women were returned guarded by Sepoys, each of whom claimed a fair English girl as his share of the loot. Four Englishmen succeeded by swimming and floating in escaping the bullets of the murderers, and by degrees landed at the estate of Dribibah Singh. These were Thompson, Delafosse, private Murphy and gunner Sullivan. They were saved, and lived to tell the story as we tell it now. On June 28, the prison list numbered sixty sahibs, twenty-five mem-sahibs, or females, and four children. The men were seated on the ground and ordered to be shot. Then Dr. Boyes' wife ran in, and sat down behind her husband, saying, "If he must die I will die with him." Then the other mem-sahibs ran in saying "We also will die with our husbands," whereupon the Nana ordered them to be pulled forcibly away, all except the doctor's wife, who remained with her husband. Then the sahibs shook hands all around, and the Sepoys fired. They were not all killed, so the Sepoys went in and finished them off with swords. This was from the evidence of a native spy.

On July 1, the remaining prisoners were removed to a small building between the Black City and the Ganges. In India it is known as the "House of the Ladies," and in England as the "House of the Massacre." Here for a fortnight were penned 206 persons of European extraction. The place was so confined, and the number of captives diminished so fast, that the Nana began to fear he would have no hostages to provide against a reverse. Meanwhile, Gen. Havelock was moving northward from Allahabad. The Nana took up a position to meet him twenty-two miles south of Cawnpore. The battle commenced at nine. At four in the afternoon the news of defeat had reached the Tiger. He ordered the prisoners to prepare for death. Five Sepoys were bidden to fall on. They entered the house. Their knives broke off at the handles. They procured others, and re-entered. By the time darkness had closed in, the men came out and locked up the house for the night, but the groaning continued till morning. We all know how the Nana attempted to make a stand against Havelock, how he fled into the morasses and how, in all probability, he died a quiet death which we must all regret, and over the well where those brave hearts lie stilled forever, rises a Christian temple of honor that should last forever. Near to it is an inclosure which marks the boundaries of the "House of the Ladies." So revolting a tale of blood and treachery does not often, happily, disgrace the historic pages of any nation.—St. Louis Republic.

Med at His Post.

A Philadelphia paper tells the following story of a car-driver in that city who was frozen to death at his post. If true, it is singular that no name is given. It says: "The fortitude displayed by the renowned pilot on the Lake Erie packet, in meeting death at his post, and saving the lives of the passengers, was emulated on Saturday night, during the visit of the polar wave, by a driver of a Market street car, who froze to death while driving the car to the depot at Forty-first street and Haverford avenue. When near the depot, the conductor rang the bell, signaling for the car to stop. It was not heeded. Again he pulled, and no attention was paid. He then went to the front of the car, and found the driver numb from exposure, and dead. The man was sitting upright, with the reins through his hands. When the depot was reached he was removed and effort was made to restore life, but with no success. The man was unmarried and about twenty-six years of age."

THE GREAT SCANDAL.

Court Scenes and Trial Items—Some Interesting Sketches and Incidents.

"TAKE HER OUT."

[New York Telegram.]

At recess, to-day, Judge Neilson surveyed the court with a scrutinizing look, and his eye fell on a female hat and feather in the space set apart for members of the bar. In two seconds he was standing behind that female, and calling for an officer in loud and eager tones. The officer hurried along in great alarm. "Didn't I tell you?" demanded his honor, "that these rows of chairs are reserved for the bar?" The officer admitted that such was the unquestionable fact. "Then, take that woman out," said the Judge sternly, "and let no woman enter the court merely as a spectator."

The officer took the lady by the arm and led her out, followed by her male friend. The Judge did not, apparently, notice the ladies lunching in the gallery.

THE PARTIES TO THE SUIT.

[From the New York Graphic.]

Mr. Beecher is scarcely a dignified person in this trial. He smiles and sneers, and has as many expressions as a chameleon. I do not see the fitness of bringing his wife into court. She is not accused of doing anything of the things for which he is undergoing trial, and her white hairs and grown-up children should have protected her from the publicity which it is optional with him to give.

Mrs. Tilton's appearance in the court room was a gross violation of good taste. She is paraded among the enemies of her husband, where she belongs if what he charges is true. If she has injured him as he says, she can do him no further enmity by braving him in open court, but she has added to the probability of her unworthiness by this bold display. Tilton has not opened his mouth to suggest anything or express the slightest shade of feeling.

THE ANCIENT VENDER OF PIES.

[New York Dispatch.]

After the principal characters in the great suit, the ancient vender of pies who haunts the Court-House ranks next in importance. This high-strung pie-man has become a part of the trial now, and he brooks no familiarity. He administered, yesterday, to a prominent member of Plymouth Church, a crushing rebuke. "These mince-pies are very bad," remarked the church-member in question. "Werry bad, sir!" replied the pie-man; "but they're not half as bad as the language as you've been a listening to all day." This pie-man, on the first day of the trial, was the meekest man in the court-room.

BUTLER THE AUTHOR OF MOULTON'S STATEMENTS.

[Testimony of F. D. Moulton.]

I made two statements after the publication of Beecher's; they were prepared, the first at Bay View and the other at Lowell. I gave the papers to Gen. Butler and he made out the statements. I did not dictate any of the first statement to a stenographer, but did a portion of the second. Was present when Gen. Butler dictated to the stenographer. I gave the facts to Gen. Butler for the manufacture of the statements. The drafting of the first statement occupied several days. The second statement was also in preparation several days.

FRISKY OLD ROOSTERS.

[New York Telegram.]

One peculiar feature of this gathering was the presence of a number of feeble, gray-haired old men. Despite the currents of biting, frosty air which swept through the corridors, these thin-blooded old men lingered with the crowd, and gazed with envious eyes upon those upon whom the doors were not closed. Just before 11 o'clock some one shouted, "Here they come!" and immediately there was a race to the rear of the Court-House. Mrs. Tilton, her face covered with a heavy lace veil, hung on the arm of a young man with Dundreary whiskers; next came Mrs. Shearman and Mrs. Anna M. Field, each with a gentleman. As the party made their way toward the court room the conduct of the crowd was simply outrageous. Audible comments upon the appearance of Mrs. Tilton, and coarse jibes about the plaintiff and defendant as well, passed freely. With considerable difficulty the party threaded their way through the files of rude spectators into the court room.

MOULTON AS A SMILER.

[Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

Zealous admirers of Mr. Beecher, who expected to see the witness flinch and his testimony shrivel and crack under a hot fire of cross-examination, went to lunch and subsequently to supper with impaired appetite and temper. Mr. Moulton smiled when he took his seat, smiled all the way through, and, when he rose to get his overcoat, smiled again as he whispered to a friend that it was easy to tell the truth. He was not disconcerted at any stage of the proceedings, but played with his handkerchief with an expression of amusement on his face, and was entirely at his ease, and, as many of Mr. Tilton's friends claimed, was the best witness ever seen in court.

A LUNCH-BEARING AUDITORY.

[New York Telegram.]

Many spectators came provided with lunches—notably those who occupy seats in the gallery. Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, ham-sandwiches and mince-pies are in great demand, and when the supply of these articles fails the hungry spectator is obliged to satisfy his appetite with a measure of roasted peanuts.

IN CASE OF BEECHER'S CONVICTION, WHAT?

[Cor. Chicago Times.]

Already the spectators in court begin to speculate on what will happen in the event of Beecher's conviction. Will

Plymouth Church drop him, and shall the remainder of his days be passed in pious meditation, and revising and annotating his "Life of Christ?" No, say most of the audience; Beecher is the church, and Plymouth has virtually kicked over the traces of Congregationalism. These people are not so much Congregationalists as Beecherites, and should the trial result disastrously to him, the majority of the church will rally around him and snap their fingers at the jury and the verdict. Indeed, one of the congregation declared, this morning, that he, for one, would stand by Beecher in any event. "Ever since this scandal business began," said he, "Beecher has been mounting higher and higher toward heaven. With him, it is truly, 'Nearer, my God, to Thee,' and there is no man in the country better able to lead his people to God."

"THE OLD MAN."

[Dispatch to Chicago Times.]

The Beecher family were out, or rather in, to-day, in full force, and several clerical-looking individuals, friends of the family, sanctified the proceedings, in a measure, by their presence. There was the "old man," as they begin to call Henry Ward Beecher; his wife; his son, Col. Beecher; his younger son; his brother, Dr. E. Beecher; his brother-in-law, O. C. Bullard, and his daughter-in-law, the wife of Col. Beecher. The lady attracted general attention. She is a plump little black-eyed beauty, with a laughing expression of face. She wore a black hat and feather, and a brownish, close-fitting suit.

Beecher walked in with a very subdued air, and quietly took his place, dispensing with the hand-shaking business, as did also his wife, who passed Mrs. Tilton and her friends rapidly, saluting all with a comprehensive bow. Soon after business commenced, Beecher crossed over, with a somewhat feeble step, to his counsel, and sat between Tracy and Evarts. His coat-collar was turned up, disarranging his long, thin, grayish hair. His eyes look weak and watery, as if lately subject to unusual strain, and no doubt he uses up a good deal of the "midnight oil," while wrestling with the spirit and arranging matters in ship-shape for his counsel. Most of the time he sat motionless, gazing intently at the carpet at his feet, as if intensely interested in the complicated pattern. It is plain that the worry and anxiety of trial are beginning to tell on him; and, if guilty, he is paying dear for his whistle. But anything must be preferable to squatting all the time on that "ragged edge."

NO MORE BOUQUETS.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Everybody remarked this morning the absence of bouquets from Beecher's table. It appears that the little incident of the presentation of flowers to Tilton, the other day, has determined the Beecher party to have no more bouquets in court, and thus all that pretty nonsense is played out, to the great relief of the audience.

THE LETTER OF CONTRITION.

Beecher's famous "letter of contrition" was produced in court the other day, and the great preacher's counsel at once began to attack the authenticity of the document. The letter was read by Mr. Shearman, who, on finishing the recital, said that the word "can't" had been amended by the letter "t" being stricken out, and the words "for myself" inserted after the word "pleaded." And Mr. Shearman further added that these alterations had been made with different ink. This statement, made in a most significant manner, created intense excitement among the audience, and plaintiff's counsel, Judge Morris, in a most excited manner, jumped to his feet and said that the statement was false, and, despite the objections of the defendant's counsel, claimed that, owing to the pen used by Moulton, the ink had been imperfectly and unevenly laid on the paper at different parts of different words, which accounted for the peculiar appearance of the document. During this period of the proceedings the excitement in the court was tremendous. Mr. Beecher left his seat by the side of his wife, and was engaged in close and earnest conversation with Messrs. Evarts and Tracy. Mrs. Beecher evinced the greatest concern, and Mrs. Tilton leaned forward, as if eager to catch every word of the discussion.

BESSIE TURNER.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the proceedings in the Beecher trial yesterday was the fact that both sides seemed to agree in wanting the letters of Bessie Turner introduced as a part of the evidence in the case. It will be remembered that she was a ward of the Tiltons, sent to Ohio to be educated, and that Mr. Beecher footed her bills. The first of the excluded letters pronounces the story that Tilton tried to violate her person a "wicked lie." The second, dated January 10, 1871, is as follows:

MY DEAR MRS. TILTON: I want to tell you something. Your mother, Mrs. Morse, has repeatedly attempted to hire me, by offering me dresses and presents, to go to certain persons and tell them stories injurious to the character of your husband, that I have been persuaded that the kind intentions shown me by Mr. Tilton for years were dishonorable demonstrations. I never at that time thought that Mr. Tilton's caresses were for such a purpose. I do not want to be made use of by Mrs. Morse, or any one else, to bring trouble on my two best friends—you and your husband. By-By.

BESSIE TURNER.

This letter was offered by the defense, and accepted with alacrity by the prosecution. What use this letter can be to the defense we are at a loss to understand. It is not at all strange, however, that the prosecution accepted it gladly.

OVER 168,000 Mennonites have already their homes with us, and their immigration to the United States is on the increase.

DISSOLUTION !!

THE FIRM OF

JOSLIN & BREYMAN,

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

W. H. JOSLIN,

The same as heretofore.

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

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

CASH
AND

WITHOUT RESERVE.

Our entire stock

AT COST,

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

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

JOSLIN & BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., January 10, 1875.

I WANT

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

Holland City White Lead

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

HEBER WALSH
Druggist & Pharmacist.

46-11

Probate Order.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Elizabeth Ogden, Wilhelmina Plummer, Corolla Plummer and Marie Plummer, minors.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Helijie de Jong, Guardian of the estate of said minors, praying that she may be empowered and licensed to sell certain real estate, of said minors in said petition described for the purposes therein set forth:

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

A true copy. [Attest] SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

Probate Order.

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

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

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

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

A true copy. [Attest] SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the nineteenth (19) day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (1872), made and executed by Arend Cloetingh and Trijntje, his wife, of the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, part of the first part, Charles Scott of the same place party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the Twentieth (20) day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (A. D. 1872) at one o'clock P. M. of said day, in Liber "T" of Mortgages, on page five hundred and fifteen (515); And whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said Mortgage, the sum of two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eighteen cents (\$259.18); And no suit or proceedings either in law or in equity having been commenced to recover the same or any part thereof: Now therefore notice is hereby given that on Monday the fifteenth (15) day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (A. D. 1875), at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County, there will be sold at public auction or vendue to the high bidder, the premises described in said Mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and payable on said Mortgage, with interest thereon, and all the legal costs and charges of such sale and also an Attorney fee of twenty (20) dollars as provided for in said Mortgage, in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same. The following is the description of the lands and premises, situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, as appears in said Mortgage, to-wit: The South half of Lot numbered Two (2), in Block number Eighty-Six (86), in said City of Holland, according to the recorded map of the same.

Dated: HOLLAND, Mich., November 10th, A. D. 1874.
CHARLES SCOTT, Mortgagee.
HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attys for Mortgagee.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO

HEBER WALSH,

Proprietor of "CITY DRUG STORE."

Established in New York from 1845-1857. In Michigan since 1857.

A Change of Programme Each Week.

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MARSH'S COUGH SYRUP.

It will cure

Coughs,
Croup,

Colds,
Asthma,

Hoarseness,
Bronchitis,

Whooping Cough,
and all affections of the

THROAT AND LUNGS.

H. WALSH,

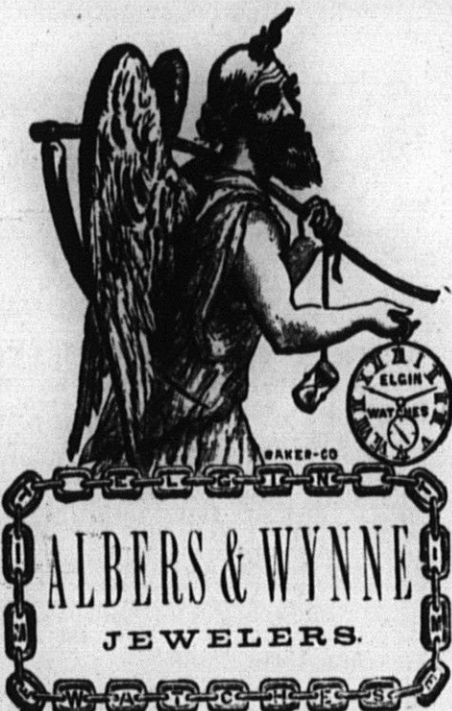
Proprietor.

For Sale by all Dealers.

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

Eighth Street, Holland City.



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

These goods will be sold at the lowest possible Price. Every Article Warranted to be just as Represented.
Watches, clocks and Jewelry Repaired in the best manner.
HOLLAND, Mich., December 1, 1874.

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NEW DRESS SILKS!

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

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

BONNETS,
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Immense Supplies of

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

WE SELL CHEAP.

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

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E. VAN DER VEEN,

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

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

GENERAL Hard-ware.

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

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

Stove-Pipe, Stove Furniture, Etc.,

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

Farmers' Implements, Carpenters' Tools,

And many other things too numerous to mention.

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The only known remedy for

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And a positive remedy for

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Leucorrhoea or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder,

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EXTRACT BUCHU

Permanently Cures all Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

Existing in Men, Women and Children,

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE!

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

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

Send stamp for Pamphlets, free. 121-172

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OF BOTH SEXES.

No Charge for Advice and Consultation.

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

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Top or Open Buggies,

Light & Heavy Wagons,

Sleighs, Trucks, Etc., Etc.

A good assortment of Thimble Skeins always on hand.

Warranted Seat-Springs of any shape or style.

I USE NOTHING BUT

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My Spokes and Hubs are manufactured from

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All Work Warranted

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality.

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

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DEALER IN

All Kinds of Grain & Produce,

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