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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. II.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1874.

NO. 52.

The City of Holland.

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

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

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

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

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

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

We have taken pains to have them all duly represented:

Business Directory.

Agencies.

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

Attorneys.

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

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

Bakeries.

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

PESSING, Mrs. L., Proprietress of City Bakery; Confectionary and cigars; Refreshments in this line served no 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.

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

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

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

SPRIETMA, L. & SON, Dealers in and Manufacturers of all kinds of Boots and Shoes; 3th St.

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

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

VENNEMA, A., Dealer in Furniture, Wall Paper, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtains, &c. Wag-onshop in rear of Store; Eighth Street.

Hardware.

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

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

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

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

Hotels.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

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

Photographs.

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

Manufacturers, Etc.

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

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

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

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

ZIEB CARL, Proprietor of *Holland Brewery*; 7th street, opposite Tannery of Cappon & Bertsch.

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Merchants and Dealers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

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

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

Painters.

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

SCHOUTEN, R. A., Surgeon, Physician Obstetrician, Regular graduate and Licensed. Office at residence, corner 9th and Fish Street.

Publishers.

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

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

Saddlers.

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

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

Waggonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

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

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

THERE is a prospect that Russia will have to come to America for breadstuffs. The harvests having failed in that Empire, nine-tenths of the population of some of the districts are represented to be entirely destitute. There is a famine in Bengal, and England had hoped to supply her starving millions there with grain received from the fertile districts of Southern Russia. This being impossible, there is a prospect of a large demand upon this country, which we are, happily, able to meet. This must be good news to our farmers, and on the strength of it they should at once subscribe for the *Holland City News*.

From Holland to Laporte.

To the Editor of the *Holland City News*:

A few evenings since we took the ten o'clock train on the C. & M. L. S. R. R., for Michigan City. After showing our papers to the polite conductor and satisfying him that we had fully paid for riding in his "wagon," we settled down comfortably to enjoy the swinging gallop over the rail, keeping an eye out for what could be seen along the road.

Bangor furnace, with its great piles of ore, and its sleepless fires, was the first noteworthy object we saw, and then we dropped into a doze, ending in a sort of a nightmare dream, of the — Iron Comp's furnaces, with a high picket fence on all sides, and no fires in its chimneys, a long train of wood and coal cars wandering around and seeking entrance, while a large guard of substantial burghers, turned them back at every point with the warning cry, "no right of way here!"

The brakeman's cry, "San Jozef—" wakened me from this ridiculous vision, and after changing engines, away we sped, past sand hills, peach orchards and wood piles, to New Buffalo, where our train was left on the Michigan Central track, and we were soon attached to the train of a powerful engine, whose nervous throbbing, and strong, sharp, pull, gave a feeling of being in the control of an irresistible force. Michigan City was soon reached, and we found our way to the Jewell House.

After breakfast, we took the I. P. & C. R. R. for Laporte, twelve miles away. Our train was an easy going concern, with an old fashioned locomotive and southern built cars, quite in contrast with the Boston style and the strong nervous movements of Michigan Central roads.

A summit ridge, nearly one hundred feet high, lies between Michigan City and Laporte, and just before passing it, we stopped and wooded up at a pile by the roadside in M. L. S. style. This way of stoking always reminds me of the farmer's wife going out to pick up chips every time she wishes to light a fire and boil her teakettle.

Just before reaching Laporte, we pass to the westward and north, of Clear, Stone, and Pine Lakes, a cluster of lakelets, altogether covering a surface of a thousand acres more or less. At accessible points for side tracks from the railroads, there are large blocks of ice houses, on all these lakes. All are constructed on the general plan of buildings extending from the lake to the railroad, in some cases over 200 feet long, about 25 feet wide, and 40 feet high with long slides from the top of the building in the rear into the lake, to draw up the ice by horse power like logs into a saw-mill. It is run by shoots into place inside, and loaded in cars in the same manner. This ice is forwarded by rail at the rate of 70 to 80 car loads a day, to the Southern and Western markets, some of it going as far as Cincinnati, and one ice company sends its entire crop to Chicago. As we passed on to Laporte, we thought of a certain lake, which might be made accessible by rail to all points, East, West, and South, were it not that all the land lying around it is considered too valuable to be used for railroad side-tracks, and it is therefore forever cut off from a business which might bring an annual income of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and furnish employment for hundreds of laborers every winter gathering the ice crop.

Our train, like a cross-eyed man, looking one way and going another, started away to the north-east of the city, and then backed down on a Y track, half a mile or more to the station of the L. S. & M. S., which seems to be used in common by both roads.

Our business having received proper attention we found that we had two hours time, to look over the town.

Laporte is finely situated, on elevated ground in the midst of a beautiful farming country, long settled, and well improved. It is laid out in square blocks with broad streets, fringed with fine shade trees. Among them we saw some pines so stately, that were it not that they stood in regular rows, we should have taken them for original forest trees, left to grow when the town site was cleared. The courthouse occupies a square in the centre of the town, and is an old-fashioned brick building, looking neat, and well kept, but having no pretensions to architectural beauty. It is very much such a style of building as a thrifty board of supervisors from the rural districts would erect. We did not feel as much interest in the retail shops of the town as in some other things, and only gave them a passing glance, noticing that every branch of trade seemed

well represented, and that the streets were filled with farmers' teams, loaded with wood and produce.

On inquiry, we found that Laporte was until within a few years, a sleepy, easy-going little town, doing a fair retail trade, and depending upon the sessions of court to periodically call in a few strangers and break the dull monotony of its quiet life. Some meddling busy bodies entered this quiet and contented paradise, and boldly taking old "Let well enough alone" by the throat, drove him out of town, and set the people at work to organize stock companies, and build factories. There was, to be sure, quite a risk about it, as they would call in a great many strange folks, and there might be some bad ones among them. But they did not stop to consider that, and now, as the result of these outrageous radical doings, they have in active operation, the following joint stock companies: Laporte Chair Co., capital, \$100,000, employs 75 to 100 men; Wheel Co., capital, \$28,000; Car Co., capital, \$60,000, employs 40 to 50 men; Gas Co., capital, \$30,000; Herald Co., capital, \$20,000. Besides these incorporated companies their are, one Bedstead Factory, employing 30 hands, four foundries, and machine shops, two of them large establishments, each employing 40 to 50 men, two woolen factories, each employing 40 hands, two planing mills, two flouring mills, three agricultural implement shops, one tannery, and another large one to be built this spring. All are driven by steam, as there is no water power. These establishments have increased the population of the city to 9,000.

And how about the moral influences? It is true there are a good many catholics in Laporte as is shown by the fact that they have two churches, two schools, one academy and one convent, and there seems to be not even a pinch of Dutch Reformed or Congregational salt in the town, to save its savor, neither of these denominations being represented among the churches. The Jews have a synagogue, the Friends have a meeting house, and there are three Lutheran churches. In all, there are fifteen houses of worship.

The saloon interest is not nearly as well represented as in some other places we know of. Live towns, which offer plenty of profitable employment to every one who is disposed to work, are not as favorable locations for developing the retail whiskey trade, as places where the laboring classes are necessarily idle for the want of something to do; and such institutions, like the weeds in a neglected garden, thrive upon the decay and death of honest industry.

And Laporte has some other institutions which must have quite an unfavorable influence upon the prosperity of the liquor shops and billiard saloons. The Laporte Reading Room and Natural History Association, was organized in 1863, and instead of dying out, in regular course, the second year, has accumulated a valuable library of 3,500 volumes, which are placed in charge of a lady librarian, Mrs. M. S. Willard. Noting this fact, we take it for granted that the question of woman's rights has been duly considered at Laporte.

This gathering of libraries seems to be quite popular, and the Laporte Odd Fellows have also a fine collection of about 1,000 volumes.

H. D. P.

THE annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration states that the entire number of passengers from foreign ports who arrived at New York in 1873 was 316,958, of whom 206,818 were aliens, and 50,138 were citizens or persons who had before landed here. The number of those who landed at Castle Garden, and thus came under the immediate care of this Board, was 268,288. Of these, 252,982 were aliens, 1,859 were born in the United States, 11,247 had previously landed at other ports in the United States, 104,314 were from Germany, 68,612 from Ireland, 33,189 from England, 8,392 from Scotland, 8,090 from Sweden, 6,417 from Norway, 6,102 from France, 4,287 from Holland, 3,759 from Denmark, and 10 from Africa.

An immense mass-meeting was held in Baltimore, last week, to give expression to the views of the people of Maryland on the Centennial Exposition. A preamble and resolutions were adopted recommending that the State and City authorities provide for suitable representation at the celebration, and requesting the Maryland Congressional delegation to use their best endeavors to secure similar action by the Federal Government.

The Number Seven.

This number is frequently used in the Bible. On the 7th day God ended His work. The 7th month Noah's ark touched the ground and in 7 days a dove was sent out.

Abraham pleaded 7 times for Sodom. Jacob served 7 years for Rachel, mourned 7 days for Joseph, and was pursued a 7 day's journey by Laban.

A plenty of 7 years and a famine of 7 years were foretold in Pharaoh's dream, by 7 fat and 7 lean beasts, and 7 ears of full and 7 ears of blasted corn.

On the 7th day of the 7th month the children of Israel fasted 7 days, and remained 7 days in tents. Every 7 years the land rested; every 7th year all bondmen were free, and the law was read to the people.

In the destruction of Jericho, 7 priests bore 7 trumpets 7 days, on the 7th day they surrounded the walls 7 times, and at the end of the 7th round the walls fell.

Solomon was 7 years building the temple, and fasted 7 days at its dedication. In the tabernacle were 7 lamps, and the golden candlestick had seven branches. Naaman washed 7 times in the Jordan.

Job's friends sat with him 7 days and 7 nights, and offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams as an atonement.

In Revelations we read of 7 churches, 7 candlesticks, 7 stars, 7 trumpets, 7 plagues, 7 thunders, 7 veils, 7 angels, and a 7-headed monster.

DURING the reheating of the furnaces of an iron establishment in England, says the *British Journal of Science*, the men worked when the thermometer, placed so as not to be influenced by the radiation of heat from the doors, marked 120 degrees. In the Bessemer pits, the men continue a kind of labor requiring great muscular effort, at 140 degrees. In some of the operations of glass-making, the ordinary summer working temperature is considerably over 100, and the radiant heat to which the workmen are subjected far exceeds 212 degrees. In a Turkish bath, the shampooers continue four or five hours at a time in a moist atmosphere at temperatures ranging from 105 to 110 degrees. In enamel works, men labor daily in a heat of over 300 degrees. On the Red Sea steamers, the temperature of the stove hole is 145 degrees. And yet in none of these cases does any special form or type of disease develop itself.

The recent loss of three large passenger steamships has led somebody to propose an effectual means of guarding against such fatal accidents. Each large passenger ship should carry a small but powerful steam launch. In foggy weather this launch should be sent ahead a few hundred yards, being connected to the passenger ship by a flexible telegraph cable provided with an electric battery, so that signals might be constantly transmitted from the one to the other. The launch should also carry an electric or other strong light, and be provided with a powerful steam whistle. On meeting with ice or with vessels, or unexpectedly approaching the coast, it would be comparatively easy to stop the launch and give warning in time to save the passenger ship from harm.

THE Senate Military Committee has agreed to report a bill, to be hereafter framed, for the equalization of bounties. It will be on the basis of the bill introduced by Senator Caldwell last year, which proposed to give a uniform bounty of eight and one-third dollars per month to each and every officer and private who served at any time either in the regular or volunteer service between April 15, 1861, and April 15, 1867; bounty payments already made to be deducted; and the benefits of the above provision to be extended also to the widows or other heirs of deceased soldiers.

THE sixth annual meeting of the American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance was held at New York, Jan. 26. William E. Dodge was elected President. In the revision of the constitution the name of the Alliance was altered from that of American to that of the "Evangelical Alliance of the United States of America."

Miss Nellie Grant's engagement with a young Englishman, Mr. Sartons, is one of the leading topics of society chat in Washington. It is intimated that the marriage will come off in the spring, and at the same time Col. Fred. Grant will marry Miss Katy Cooke, the eldest daughter of the ex-Governor of the District of Columbia.

"What is pride, my son?" "Walking with a cane, when you ain't lame," father.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

A LIQUOR raid by the State Constabulary was made the other day on the Boston hotels, and the largest haul of liquors ever known since the enactment of the statute was effected. The house of Isaac Wharf, at Guilford, Me., was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. Wharf, his wife and son were burned to death.

The firm of Thomas Perkins & Co., of New York, has been bankrupted by its dishonest clerks, who have for a long time been speculating with the funds of the establishment and lost heavily. They have made a full confession. Both the tragedian, has joined the grand army of bankrupts. His liabilities are put down at \$200,000.

THE Massachusetts Legislature has tabled, by a large vote, the resolutions relating to the centennial celebration. Three prominent Boston hotel-keepers were arrested and taken before a police court the other day, for violation of the liquor law. One of them pleaded guilty and escaped with a \$50 fine. The other two pleaded not guilty, and were sentenced each to three months' imprisonment at hard labor and a fine of \$75. They have appealed, and will carry the case through the courts.

A BILL appropriating \$100,000 for the centennial celebration has passed the New Jersey Senate.

The West.

A SERIOUS accident occurred last week on the Wisconsin division of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. A train was thrown from the track by a broken rail, near Woodstock, Ill., and all the cars burned. Fortunately there was no loss of life, but a number of persons were more or less injured. The grocery store of Chris. Mehr, at Evansville, Ind., was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th inst. Mrs. Mehr, her two youngest children, and a bartender named George, perished in the flames. A negro who was arrested for murdering and robbing a woman in Jackson county, in Southern Illinois, was taken from the jail at Murfreesboro, the other day, and summarily hanged by a mob. Previous to being strung up he confessed his crime.

THE ice crop in Indiana will prove a total failure this winter. The women of Southern Ohio continue their crusade against the whisky saloons, and are meeting with encouraging success.

ELIJAH SMITH, Richard Worthington and Jesse Thatcher were recently killed near Chariton, Mo., by the explosion of a boiler in a saw-mill.

REV. FLORENCE MCCARTHY, a Baptist preacher of the sensational school, and pastor of one of the leading churches of Chicago, having been locked out of his church by the Trustees for indecorous language in the pulpit, is creating something of a sensation by going about the city preaching in the streets, in saloons, billiard halls, etc.

THE woman's whisky war in Ohio spreads like wildfire, and is about breaking out in Toledo, Columbus, and Wheeling. At Harmony, Clark county, the last saloon in the place has been closed. The crusade has reached Cambridge, Ind., and the women, armed with prayer and hymn-books, are invading the saloons. Not a single drop of spirits is left in the town of Hoeking, Logan county, Ohio. At Blanchester, Clinton county, the saloons have been prayed out. At Pomeroy, the ladies, to the number of eighty, make daily visits to the sixty saloons, but are not meeting with very great success. At Syracuse they are also on the war-path. At Ripley, nearly every saloon-keeper capitulated after a week's siege. At first it was the arranged plan that all saloons in that place should shut the ladies out. The weather was stormy and cold, and as the ladies sung and prayed in the cold, public sentiment overwhelmingly vetoed the cowardly course of the saloon-keepers, and they were glad to apologize and open their doors. Van Pelt, the New Vienna saloon-keeper, whose conversion required so many days of constant watching and praying, has joined hands with the crusaders, and is delivering telling lectures to his former companions in iniquity. Advice from the West report that evidence is daily accumulating that the Indians, being ill-treated on the reservations, contemplate an uprising in the spring, and are even now swarming the prairies prepared for war.

The South.

BRANCH K. BRUCE, colored Senator-elect from Mississippi, was for several years a steamboat porter. Joseph W. Davis and W. H. McCreter were hung in Maryland on the 6th of February—the former at Westminster, the latter at Cambridge. The Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern railway have assigned the contract for making the road bed ready for the rail, exclusive of two river bridges and iron trestles for eighty miles between South Danville, Ky., and the Tennessee State line to eighteen out of the 164 bidders. The cost will be \$1,500,000.

Washington.

GEN. HARNET, who was one of the most noted Indian fighters of his day, was before the House Military Committee the other day, and told them that the way to put an end to the Indian troubles is to treat them fairly. In his experience he recalled only two instances in which the savages had violated their treaty obligations, and these he considered excusable. Instead of making war on the Indians, he would direct hostilities against Indian Agents and the whisky-dealers.

It has been decided by the House Military Committee, in defiance of the recommendations of all the army officers, to permanently reduce the army. Some excitement was caused in Washington, the other day, by the arrest of a drunken, half crazy man named James G. Sypper, while attempting to ride into the Executive mansion on horseback. He was searched, and a loaded pistol found on his person.

A PROPOSITION is on foot to ask Congress to declare the 12th of February—Abraham Lincoln's birthday—a legal holiday.

CALDER CUSHING has received his instructions as Minister to Madrid, and will leave for his post of duty at an early day. The House Committee on Pensions has agreed to report a bill placing survivors of Indian wars and the war with Mexico on the same footing, with respect to pensions, as soldiers of the war of 1812.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "The House Committee on the Judiciary have decided to report back favorably the Civil Rights bill upon the first call of the committee. It is not now expected that the words 'schools and colleges' will be stricken out."

Political.

THE Democrats of Connecticut have re-

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

The Grange.

THE National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry began its session at St. Louis on the 4th inst. The Secretary reported that 8,000 subordinate granges had been formed during the year. The Treasurer reported \$50,000 to be on hand. In the report of the Executive Committee, co-operation is warmly indorsed, and the members of the order declared to have saved \$8,000,000 last year by co-operative stores, agencies, and grain-elevators. Anything like waging war on the railroads of the country is discountenanced, as their interests are one with those of the farmers. Grand Master Adams, in his address, characterized the Boston Grange as a dangerous and revolutionary element in the order, being composed entirely of the class known as middlemen. The Grange sits with closed doors, and consequently much that transpires is not known to the outside public.

General.

A NEW resolution of the transportation problem is offered in the shape of a project for the construction of a canal from St. Louis to Terre Haute, a distance of 150 miles, there to connect with the Wabash and Erie Canal, affording a direct water route between the great producing West and Eastern and European markets.

AN extensive cave, abounding in articles and hieroglyphics of great antiquity, has been discovered near Ottawa, Canada. The Council of the Choctaw Nation has entered its protest against a Territorial Government for the Indian Territory.

THE National Crop Reporter of the 9th inst. publishes estimates of the percentage of the last crop of barley and rye in the hands of producers Jan. 15, in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The percentage of barley on hand at the date named in the five States, which produced in 1873 some 9,500,000 bushels, is placed at 81.3-10 per cent. The rate of consumption, by which is meant both shipments and home consumption, is highest in Kansas and lowest in Wisconsin, being respectively 76 and 98 per cent. The percentage of rye on hand averages 26.6-10 per cent., which, with a total production last year of about 4,300,000 bushels, indicates an amount now on hand equal to a trifle less than 1,149,000 bushels. The consumption is heaviest in Kansas—80 per cent.—and lightest in Wisconsin—70 per cent.

Foreign.

ENGLAND can carry the broom in regard to riotous elections. There is nothing in the political history of America that will compare with the violence which has prevailed in connection with the Parliamentary elections in that country. The dispatches from day to day have been filled with accounts of riotous demonstrations, fighting, window-smashing, etc. In several instances the aid of the military was invoked to quell the disturbances. The returns from the elections show large Conservative gains. Up to the 6th inst. 108 Liberals and 141 Conservatives had been returned. The balance of parties in 208 other places remains unchanged. The Conservatives gain thirty seats, previously held by the Liberals, and the Liberals have ousted nine Conservatives. The Conservative journals are jubilant over the result. A doubtful rumor comes from Berlin that Germany and France are on the eve of another war.

A PARIS dispatch says: "The French Bishops announce their intention to resist any attempt to muzzle them, and Pius IX. has counselled them to 'fight the good fight of faith' even unto martyrdom. As a corollary to all this the Paris Bourse has been falling frightfully for the past three days, spreading consternation in financial circles." The Ashantee war is ended, and the British lion is triumphant. The King of the Ashantes has delivered all the white prisoners to Sir Garnet Wolseley, accepts the latter's terms for the cessation of hostilities, and agrees to pay the Britishers an indemnity of £200,000. A Madrid dispatch announces a desperate battle between the Republicans and Carlists near Lerida, in which the latter were defeated with heavy loss. Emperor William concluded his speech, on the opening of the German Parliament, the other day, with the assurance that all the nations of Europe are resolved to preserve the peace. The famine in Bengal is increasing. It is estimated that 150,000 natives are already severely distressed. The excitement over the English elections has culminated in several bloody fights. At Wintonham there was a desperate conflict, in which several persons were killed. At Windsor and Handy there were also bloody rows, resulting in the death of three or four. At Askeaton, in Limerick, three were killed and a number wounded. Rioting has been general all over the pottery districts of Staffordshire, and many casualties are reported. At Timstake, Lington and Burelema the rioters seized the ballot-boxes, which were recaptured by the police after severe fighting.

A LONDON dispatch of the 7th says: "So far 484 members of Parliament have been returned, of whom 255 are Conservative, 229 Liberal. The Conservatives replace 71 Liberals, and the latter have ousted 27 Conservatives. Baron Rothschild is defeated in the city, standing at the bottom of the poll. It is now rendered certain that Disraeli has secured a fair working majority in Parliament. The defeat of the Gladstone party is attributed to Bruce's unpopular licensing act; the division of the Liberal party on side issues—such as the Education act, female suffrage, the Permissive bill, etc." Sir Charles Dilke and the Marquis of Lorne have been re-elected. Sickles has left Madrid for home. Another railway disaster is reported from England. Two trains on the Great Western road collided, killing and injuring many people. A London dispatch announces the death of Baron Meyer Rothschild.

THE news from Cuba is important. Captain-General Jovellar, who has lately been invested with extraordinary powers by the Madrid Government, has issued a proclamation placing the whole island in a state of siege, and ordering the mobilization for active service of four volunteers out of every ten, this mobilization to begin immediately, and continue six months. All persons between the ages of 20 and 45 not volunteers on the 1st of February are to be enrolled in the militia. Voluntary enlistment is to be for one year, and any volunteer who may enlist for one year will be exempt from all future drafts. Every drafted volunteer will receive \$100 bounty. The proclamation embraces other stringent orders, which the Spaniards think will have the effect of ending the war before the summer is over. Two women lately fought a duel in Sinaloa, Mexico, one of them being killed and the other wounded.

A COMPANY has been organized in London to lay a new cable from Great Britain to Halifax, via the Azores, by which messages will be conveyed at a shilling a word. David Friedrich Strauss, the eminent German theologian, is dead. An attempt was recently made at Yeddo, Japan, to assassinate Iwakura, the head of the Japanese delegation that visited America last summer.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4.—Senate.—Sherman called up his bill to secure equalization of national bank circulation, and explained its provisions. The Bankruptcy bill was considered, the pending amendment being that of Oglesby's, to strike out the words "or who has stopped or suspended and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within a period of forty days," so that persons of that class should not be considered bankrupts. After discussion the amendment was lost—34 to 18. Sherman moved an amendment limiting the operations of the 39th section of the original law as amended, and reported by the committee, to persons owing over \$3,000. Thurnan opposed the amendment of his colleague, and gave notice that at the proper time he would offer an amendment to the original law, so as to provide for the proving of accounts before a Justice of the Peace or notary public instead of before a Register in Bankruptcy, or United Commissioner, as now provided. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

House.—The resolution of the Election Committee that Asa Hodges was entitled, prima facie, to a seat as Representative of the First Congressional District of Arkansas was adopted, and Hodges took a modified oath as a member. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. The debate was enlivened by a lively personal colloquy between Holman and G. F. Hoar, in which the Western member is credited with having come out very much ahead.

THURSDAY, Feb. 5.—The joint resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia was adopted, and Frelinghuysen, Boutwell and Thurman were appointed the committee. Carpenter introduced a bill, of which he had given previous notice, to restore the rights of the State of Louisiana. It declares there is no Governor or other State officers in Louisiana, and provides for holding an election to fill those offices on the 4th of May. The President to appoint some person, or designate some army officer not below the rank of Major-General, to superintend said election, he to appoint two citizens of Louisiana, of opposite political parties, to be State Registrars. The bill was twice read, and the committee reported. Sherman's amendment to the Bankruptcy bill, limiting the operations of the 39th section to persons owing \$3,000 and over, was lost. Frelinghuysen, at his own request, was excused from serving on the committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia, and Conkling was substituted. He, too, declined the honor.

House.—Dunnell's bill modifying the law of last year for the encouragement of timber culture was passed. The bill amends the existing law so that the entire forty acres need not be planted the first year, but gradually, or ten acres each year. The House consumed a considerable portion of the day in considering the Army Appropriation bill. The bill to incorporate the Colorado Canal, Irrigation and Land Company was defeated.

FRIDAY, Feb. 6.—Senate.—Hitchcock introduced a bill providing that all lands granted to railroad companies shall be subjected to State and county taxation. The bill amendatory of an act to provide for the removal of Flathead and other Indians in Montana Territory was passed. The bill relating to bounties was taken up and passed. It provides that all who enlisted in the army under the proclamation of May 3, and previous to August, 1861, be paid a bounty of \$100. The Senate devoted a large portion of the day to the consideration of a bill for the relief of certain persons. A number of amendments were offered, some of which were adopted and others rejected. Morrill (Me.) was appointed by the Chair a member of the committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia, but declined the honor.

House.—This being private bill day, the whole session was devoted to the introduction and consideration of bills of a private and local character.

SATURDAY, Feb. 7.—Senate.—Not in session. House.—The session of the House was for debate only, and a number of speeches were delivered. No business was transacted.

MONDAY, Feb. 9.—Senate.—Boutwell introduced a bill amendatory of the National Currency act. The bill contains two sections, one prohibiting national banks from paying or receiving interest on deposits, and the other requiring national banks to keep 75 per cent. of their reserve at home. Ramsey presented a petition for the improvement of the Red River of the North. Wright presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Iowa praying for the passage of the House bill in relation to the Des Moines river grant. The Bankruptcy act occupied the attention of the Senate during the afternoon. Thurman's amendment abolishing the office of Register in Bankruptcy was rejected. Other amendments were offered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

House.—Bills introduced: By Sawyer, to issue 92 per cent. of the circulation to national banks, instead of 90 per cent.; by Dawes, fixing the rate of letter postage at two cents; by White, for the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western canal by the indorsement of bonds, and issue of currency notes to an amount not exceeding \$7,000,000; by Stone, for the construction of the St. Philip canal; by Smith (N. C.), repealing the internal revenue tax on whisky and tobacco. Dawes introduced a concurrent resolution for a sine die adjournment on May 15. A motion to table the resolution was passed, and it was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. A resolution was then adopted declaring it to be the sense of the House that there shall be no adjournment until action is taken upon the currency and transportation questions and the measures of governmental economy and reform which have been introduced. On motion of Smith (Ohio) the rules were suspended and a resolution adopted (120 to 64) declaring it within the constitutional power of Congress to regulate commerce by railroads among the several States.

TUESDAY, Feb. 10.—Senate.—Gordon introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of Raphael Semmes, of Alabama. A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what time will be required, after the resumption of specie payment, to enable the mints of the United States to manufacture enough silver coin to replace the fractional currency. A favorable report was made by the Foreign Relations Committee upon the bill requesting the President to extend, in the name of the United States, a cordial invitation to foreign Governments to take part in the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. Gordon introduced a bill granting to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal Company currency notes to the extent of \$80,000 per mile for each section of the canal that shall be constructed. Jones introduced a bill to increase the number of twenty-cent silver pieces. Allison was appointed a member of the Committee to investigate affairs of the District of Columbia. The committee consists of Boutwell, Thurman and Allison. The Bankruptcy bill came up, and the Senate agreed to the motion of Senator Edmunds, that to make arrangements for settlements between creditors and a debtor valid they must receive the signatures of two-thirds of the number of creditors, representing one-half the amount of debts. The bill was then passed by a vote of 43 to 11.

House.—The bill authorizing persons to write their names and the contents of all packages upon the outside of any printed matter of the third class was passed. The bill also permits the writing of a form of presentation on the inside of books, and declares that no additional charge shall be collected for matter heretofore sent by reason of additional writing thereon. Butler rose to a personal explanation in regard to a publication in the newspapers, and said that as to them he could only say: "You lie, villain! you lie!" The bill prescribing a new oath for Postmasters was passed. The Postoffice Committee reported adversely on the bill to provide for the public advertisement of mail letters in newspapers published in congressional districts where the routes are located having the largest circulation in the district. Some time was spent in considering the Army bill.

NILSSON bought a lot in Peoria, and on the villa site a villainous tenpin alley has been opened.

MUSLINS, catbrics, or any stamped cotton goods look much better if washed in thin starch-water.

A YOUNG student wants us to tell him if W-o-r-c-e-s-t-e-r spells Wooster, why R-o-o-h-e-s-t-e-r don't spell Rooster.

Opening of Winter in St. Petersburg.

THE coming on of winter in St. Petersburg is so different from the way nature does it in America that I am inclined to tell you about it. The Neva generally closes from the 20th of November to the 1st of December. This year it was earlier—on the 15th of November. From the 1st of November there were few fair days—in fact no day when the sun shone all day. It was cloudy, sour weather, with much rain, but no frost, even at night, till the 1st of November, when a cold snap came on, since which time there has been no day when the mercury was above freezing point. The rays of the sun are so oblique as to have little or no effect upon the atmosphere, making the days and nights of nearly equal temperature. The sun is not on duty long enough to accomplish much, as it rises a little before 9 and sets before 3. The twilight is of course very long.

The cold steadily increased for perhaps ten days, when a little snow began to fall, and almost every day since a little has fallen, till now perhaps there is 6 inches. There has been little or no wind, though one day it blew some, and about 2 inches of snow fell, which is called here quite a storm. I learn there are never any snow-storms in this part of Russia during which more than 2 to 6 inches of snow falls. But the acquisition of snow is constant. It does not appear to come from the clouds, but the water held in solution in the atmosphere which is very damp, it being so near the sea, and country perfectly flat, congeals and crystallizes, and thus falls slowly but constantly half an inch, or perhaps less, per day. No one carries an umbrella, as it does not snow fast enough to get wet in, and nobody minds it, but they walk, ride, or skate all the time. Hundreds of men work constantly sweeping the sidewalks, crosswalks, and streets. It is not in sufficient quantity to shovel, but is swept into heaps and carried off, leaving only enough to insure good sleighing.

The mercury has been down to 10 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, though it is warmer now. We may expect it, however, down to 30 and 40, and possibly 50, for days. At such times great wood fires are built on an open grate, open on all sides, I mean, but under a circular iron cover with a hole in the top, in front of all the theatres and the palace. Around these big blazing fires gather the coachmen and servants during the performances at the theatre, opera, or balls, as they never go home after leaving their passengers, but wait in the street. As they must often wait during the greater part of the night, these fires are absolutely indispensable. What the poor horses do I am not aware, for I have not yet seen a horse-blanket, but have seen the horses driven up smoking hot and stand four or five hours uncovered.

Winter here means business, and one must prepare for it, and once prepared, there is apparently no trouble with the cold. Rooms all have double windows, both sashes fitted in close and tight, very thick walls are well stocked with big peardan stoves, which are great heaters. Except for lack of ventilation, they are entirely comfortable, but everybody lives in flats, as in Paris and other continental cities.—Correspondence of the Hartford Post.

Rough on Phelim.

THE hero of the following narrative, says the Danbury News, must have had his curiosity satisfied. Phelim O'Callaghan, a well-to-do, jolly tempered Hibernian, who "never spoils a joke for relations' sake," tells the following on himself:

During a recent visit to the metropolis, Phelim observed while strolling up one of the principal streets, a fierce-looking (liqueous) Modoc in front of a tobacco shop, which suggested, naturally, a smoke, Phelim walked in.

A bright-eyed Caucasian woman was in attendance, of whom such a satisfactory purchase was made, that Phelim asked the price by the box, when the young woman called to her husband, who was in an adjoining room, for the desired information. Much to the consternation of Phelim, in walked (in response to the inquiry) a thick-lipped, white-ivory, woolly-pated, unadorned son of Guinea, who examined the quality of the cigar, named the price, and retired.

"Is that your husband," whispered Phelim, with protruding eyeballs, after the apparition of the "Lord and Master" had withdrawn.

Upon the woman replying affirmatively, he continued: "What in the devil did such a pretty white young gal as ye marry a nigger for?"

"Oh, said the better-half, I have a sister who did a great deal worse than that!"

"Was nor that!" echoed Phelim, dumbfounded. "By the blue blazes if I know how that could be!"

"Well, said the woman, archly, "she married an Irishman."

The Oldest Woman Living.

Des Moines, Iowa, is the home of the oldest woman living (if she isn't the oldest, she certainly ought to be). Her name is Coleman. She is of the colored persuasion, and was born "down in Ole Virginny," A. D. 1757—making her at present one hundred and fifteen years of age. She is able to walk around the house and perform light chores; her sight is good, and her memory apparently unimpaired by age. She has been a resident of Des Moines for the past thirteen years, living with grandsons, Carters by name, and barbers by profession.

A SLIP OF THE PEN.—"You are remarked down for a place in our next ministry," wrote a French statesman the other day to a political colleague, "as your well-known rapacity (capacity) demands recognition."

Education Among European Nations.

An Italian journal contains some interesting reports as to the educational condition of different European countries.

In Saxony education is compulsory; all inhabitants of the kingdom can read and write, and every child attends school.

In Switzerland all can read and write, and have a good primary education. Education is obligatory, and greater efforts, in proportion to its means, are made to impart primary instruction than in any other European nation.

In all the smaller States of North Germany education is compulsory, and all the children attend school.

In Denmark the same is true. All the Danes, with a few exceptions, can read, write and keep accounts. The children all attend school until the age of fourteen.

In Prussia almost all the children attend school regularly, except in some of the Eastern districts. An officer who had charge of the military education of the Landwehr, in twelve years had only met with three young soldiers who could neither read nor write. An inquiry having been instituted, it was found that those three were the children of sailors, who had been born on the river, and had never settled in any place. Instruction is obligatory.

In Sweden the proportion of inhabitants who can neither read nor write, is one in a thousand. Instruction is obligatory.

In Baden every child receives instruction; and in Wurtemberg there is not a peasant, or a girl of the lowest class, or a servant in an inn, who can not read, write and account correctly; every child goes to school, instruction being obligatory.

In Holland "public assistance is taken away from every indigent family that neglects to send its child to school. It is estimated that the number of illiterate is three per cent.

In Norway, almost all the Norwegians can read, write and account passably well. Instruction obligatory.

In Bavaria, among one hundred conscripts, but seven whose education was incomplete, or entirely wanting, were found. Instruction also obligatory.

France, with its twenty-three illiterate conscripts in a hundred, occupies the twelfth class. It is followed by Belgium, Italy, Austria, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Moldo-Wallachia, Russia and Turkey, in the order named.

In Italy, however, the conditions vary much, according to the province.

HERE is another of those delightful facts of science: "Feeling is a much slower sense than sight. If a man had an arm long enough to reach the sun, and were to touch that body with the tip of his finger, he would never find out whether it was hot or cold, as he would be dead before the sensation arrived at headquarters, which would require one hundred years."

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES.....	81@	13
HOGS—Dressed Western.....	7 00@	7 50
COTTON.....	16 @	..
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 57 @	1 58
Iowa Spring.....	1 54 @	1 56
RYE—Western and State.....	1 05 @	1 10
CORN—New Mixed W't'n adost.....	80 @	83
Old do.....	80 @	89
OATS—Mixed Western.....	61 @	62
White.....	62 @	63
PORK—New Mess.....	16 12@	16 25
LARD—Steam.....	9 @	9 1/2
CHEESE.....	11 @	16 1/2
BUTTER—Western.....	25 @	35

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	6 00 @	6 25
Choice Native.....	5 62 1/2 @	5 75
Good to Prime Steers.....	5 30 @	5 50
Cows and Heifers.....	2 80 @	3 25
Medium to Fair.....	3 75 @	4 75
Inferior to Common.....	2 00 @	2 75
Stock Steers.....	3 00 @	4 00
HOGS—Live.....	5 90 @	5 55
Dressed.....	6 40 @	6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	1 23 @	1 24
No. 2 Spring.....	1 22 @	1 22 1/2
No. 3 Spring.....	1 15 @	1 16
CORN—No. 2.....	57 @	57 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	42 @	42 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	82 @	83
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 70 @	1 80
BUTTER—Good to Choice.....	33 @	38
EGGS—Fresh.....	17 @	18 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	14 30 @	14 45
LARD.....	9 @	9 1/2

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 22 1/2 @	1 23
No. 3 Red.....	1 44 @	..
CORN—No. 2.....	61 @	61 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	47 @	47 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	85 @	87
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 75 @	1 85
PORK—Mess.....	15 25 @	15 50
LARD.....	8 1/2 @	..
HOGS.....	4 75 @	5 75
CATTLE.....	4 50 @	5 75

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT.....	7 00 @	7 75
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 45 @	1 50
CORN.....	61 @	63
OATS.....	46 @	54
RYE.....	97 @	99
BARLEY.....	1 65 @	1 80
PORK—Mess.....	15 25 @	15 50
LARD.....	9 @	9 1/2
HOGS.....	5 50 @	6 10

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 26 1/2 @	..
No. 2.....	1 24 @	..
CORN—No. 2.....	56 1/2 @	..
OATS—No. 2.....	40 1/2 @	..
BARLEY—No. 1.....	78 @	..
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 70 @	..
PORK.....	14 50 @	..
LARD.....	9 @	9 1/2
HOGS—Dressed.....	6 50 @	..

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Amber Michigan.....	1 49 @	..
No. 2 White Wash.....	1 62 @	..
No. 2 Red.....	1 48 1/2 @	..
CORN.....	60 @	65 1/2
OATS.....	47 @	47 1/2
HOGS—Dressed.....	7 00 @	7 10
CLOVER SEED.....	5 10 @	..

Expenditures of the United States Government for Eight Years.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a resolution of the Senate, has made out the following statement of money expended by the general Government on public works in the several States and Territories from June 30, 1865, to June 30, 1873:

State and Territory.	Public works, 1865 to 1873.	Public works, 1870 to 1873.	Total.
Maine.....	\$ 3,030,500	137,000	\$ 3,167,500
N. H. Hampshire.....	1,285,285	1,285,285	2,570,570
Vermont.....	209,286	209,286	418,572
Massachusetts.....	6,074,197	6,074,197	12,148,394
Rhode Island.....	880,211	880,211	1,760,422
Connecticut.....	676,724	676,724	1,353,448
New York.....	15,682,222	3,500	15,685,722
New Jersey.....	874,595	874,595	1,749,190
Pennsylvania.....	3,574,564	3,574,564	7,149,128
Delaware.....	794,731	450,000	1,244,731
Maryland.....	757,294	1,051,990	1,809,284
District of Columbia.....	14,882,805	697,418	15,580,223
Virginia.....	1,998,039	57,538	2,055,577
West Virginia.....	693,413	208,000	901,413
North Carolina.....	793,054	9,961	793,054
South Carolina.....	264,178	264,178	528,356
Georgia.....	1,977,412	200,013	2,177,425
Florida.....	304,874	873,872	1,178,746
Alabama.....	136,505	994,936	1,131,441
Mississippi.....	2,466,976	296,968	2,763,944
Louisiana.....	240,299	240,299	480,598
Texas.....	49,103	879,899	928,002
Arkansas.....	405,370	1,049,800	1,455,170
Missouri.....	24,417	1,183,511	1,207,928
Kentucky.....	446,975	5,000	451,975
Tennessee.....	1,080,975	2,102,888	3,183,863
Ohio.....	647,354	1,751,271	2,398,625
Indiana.....	8,638,177	747,879	9,386,056
Illinois.....	3,681,997	1,330,024	5,012,021
Michigan.....	1,781,165	422,508	2,203,673
Wisconsin.....	2,544,560	94,226	2,638,786
Iowa.....	840,481	592,775	1,433,256
Minnesota.....	60,497	2,422,564	2,483,061
Kansas.....	245,000	174,826	419,826
Nebraska.....	419,281	3,399	422,680
Nevada.....	5,873,461	2,506,533	8,379,994
California.....	868,876	191,232	1,060,108
Oregon.....	245,415	245,415	490,830
Idaho.....	39,400	13,826	53,226
Montana.....	49,733	86,500	136,233
Wyoming.....	41,575	7,920	49,495
New Mexico.....	17,996	217,072	235,068
Utah.....	65,112	7,943	73,055
Washington.....	37,454	148,989	186,443
Alaska.....	10,000	40,000	50,000
Al. and N. Va.....	32,499	28,499	60,998
La. and Ark.....	189,645	189,645	379,290
Wis. and Mich.....	95,000	95,000	190,000
Utah, Nev. and Cal.....	50,000	50,000	100,000
Utah, Nev. and Cal.....	34,267,704	34,267,704	68,535,408
Utah, Nev. and Cal.....	34,350,703	34,350,703	68,701,406
Kansas and Col.....	7,766,213	7,766,213	15,532,426
Iowa and Neb.....	2,182,703	2,182,703	4,365,406
Miscellaneous.....	18,082,524	5,299,069	23,381,593
Total.....	\$403,294,504	\$404,705,163	\$807,999,667

A Case of Somnambulism.

Altogether the most interesting case of somnambulism on record is that of a young ecclesiastic, the narrative of which, from the immediate communication of an Archbishop of Bordeaux, is given under the head of somnambulism in the "French Encyclopedia." This young ecclesiastic, when the Archbishop was at the seminary, used to rise every night, and write sermons or pieces of music. To study his condition, the Archbishop betook himself several nights to the chamber of the young man, where he made the following observations:

The young man used to rise, to take paper, and write. Before he wrote music he would take a stick and rule the lines with it; he wrote the notes, together with the words corresponding with them, with perfect correctness; or, when he had written the words too wide, he altered them. The notes that were to be black he filled in after he had completed the whole. After completing a sermon, he read it aloud from beginning to end. If any passage displeased him, he erased it and wrote the amended passage correctly over the other. To ascertain whether he used his eyes, the Archbishop interposed a sheet of pasteboard between the writing and his face. He took not the least notice, but went on writing as before. The limitation of his perceptions to what he was thinking about was very curious. A bit of aniseed cake that he sought for he ate approvingly; but when on another occasion a piece of the same cake was put into his mouth, he spit it out without observation. The following instance of the dependence of his perceptions upon, or rather their subordination to, his preconceived ideas, is truly wonderful. It is to be observed that he always knew when his pen had ink in it. Likewise, if they adroitly changed his papers when he was writing, he knew if the sheet substituted was of a different size from the former, and appeared embarrassed in that case; but if the fresh sheet of paper which was substituted for that written on was exactly of the same size as the former, he appeared not to be aware of the change; and he would continue to read off his composition from the blank sheet of paper as fluently as when the manuscript itself lay before him; nay, more, he would continue his corrections and introduce the amended passage, writing it upon exactly the place on the blank sheet which it would have occupied on the written page.

How Many Figs They Care.

The trade in dried figs, which has always had its seat at Marseilles, has increased in an extraordinary manner during the last ten years. Not satisfied with obtaining supplies from the departments of the Bouches-du-Rhone and the Var, the fruit of which enjoys such great reputation in Paris, the trade of Marseilles also receives a considerable quantity of figs from abroad. In 1862 the importation amounted to 2,421 tons; that quantity had increased in 1872 to 6,686 tons, of which 4,010 were received from Italy, and 2,016 from Algeria; Turkey also contributed 459 tons and Spain 178.

FLATTERY.—It is easy to tell when others are flattered, but not when we ourselves are, and every man and woman will lend firm belief to the soft nothings of the very man they believe to be an arrant flatter when others are in the case.

How the Siamese Twins Got Their Wives.

Much speculation has always been rife as to how the twins courted, and finally became joined in the bonds of Hymen. It happened that they were traveling through the South, and stopped at the town of Traphill, in Wilkes county, N. C. The country in this locality being very romantic, and the land good, the twins determined to settle, and accordingly engaged in business in the village, being excellent traders, and their novel condition soon attracted many persons to them; among these a farmer named Yates, who lived in the immediate vicinity, and was possessed of two bouncing daughters. Chang and Eng looked upon these women tenderly, and evinced great affection for them, and like ordinary young folks, made numerous calls at the residence of their bewitchers, and there being a pair of them all around, a match was soon made, and the four were two (or one). These wives always displayed great affection for their liege lords, and manifested the usual jealousies common to the human family. From this double union there were some twenty-two children born. Mrs. Chang presented her husband with some nine or ten, and of these but two were boys, while in the Eng family the daughters were proportionately outnumbered. The offspring, contrary to the general opinion and preceding statements, with few exceptions, were healthy, robust children.—*Cor. Philadelphia Press.*

A Trustful Family Circle.

We hear a good story of a man who went to the frontier to see a friend. The family consisted of the husband and his two grown sons. The good old lady was the only one of the family who did not take some of the "Oh be joyful." Sitting by the fire a few minutes, the old man tipped him a wink, and the visitor followed him out. Stopping by a tree, he took out a long-necked bottle, remarking:

"I have to keep it hid, for the boys may get to drinking, and the old woman would raise the duce."

Soon Tom, the elder son, asked the visitor out to see the colt, and taking him behind the barn, pulled out a flask, remarking:

"I have to keep this hid, for the old man will get drunk, and the duc is to pay," and they both took a drink and returned.

Soon Bob stepped on the visitor's toe and walked off, the visitor following. As they reached the pig-pen, Bob drew out a good-sized bottle, remarking:

"You know the old man and Tom will get drunk, and I have to hide this."

The visitor concluded he could not drink confidentially with the whole family, and started for home.

Hasty Courtship and its Consequences.

On the Fourth of July last an interesting young couple met at a moonlight picnic in New York. As they were foreigners, they did not appreciate the spirit of the day, for, instead of asserting independence like the old colonists, they fell into each other's arms and declared they would be mutual slaves. Such thralldom meant matrimony, of course. He gave her money to purchase rings and things, and she looked forward to the lighting of Hymen's kerosene lamp as an event so near that her heart jumped. But he, finding that instead of a dressmaker, as he supposed her, she was only a box-factory girl, tore himself from her side, repudiated the results of the moonlight meeting, and declared himself fancy free. She brought her broken heart to the courts, where he claimed that when the contract of marriage was made he was a minor. As, of course, it was preposterous that a man under twenty-one years of age could agree to marry without his mother's consent, the jury let him off. As she returns to her work at the box-factory, she has one consolation, the worth of which she may not appreciate—it is, that it was her good fortune not to be a dressmaker.

Two Brothers Killed by Their Sister's Seducer.

Two brothers named Bloodworth were killed last night, five miles north of this place, by one Asken. It is said that Asken had seduced their sister; that they had threatened to kill him, and last night went to his mother's house for that purpose, one armed with two revolvers, the other with a double-barreled shotgun. They were found this morning—one at the front, the other at the back door of the house—dead—the one shot in the right, the other in the left breast, seemingly with a double-barreled gun. The Askens were gone. It is said that Asken had gone to the nearest magistrate to surrender himself. From the little we have been able to learn about the affair, Asken was justifiable in doing the killing.—*Goodville (Tenn.) Cor. Nashville Banner.*

The West Beginning to Assert Its Power in Congress.

There is evidently a revolt on foot, and the West, as Judge Wright yesterday declared, is coming to the front as dictator of continental policy. The recent speeches in the Senate upon the financial resolutions are remarkable merely for their declaration of distinctive Western policy, not only in finance, but in the matter of internal and transportation policy. Judge Wright and Logan yesterday, Oglesby to-day, and later, too, the vigorous speech of Senator Gordon, which clearly indicates the South's acceptance of Western leadership in such matters, are remarkable indications of the tendencies alluded to.—*St. Louis Globe.*

Sour or broth made of different meats is strengthening, as well as nice flavored, but it should be perfectly free from fat if prepared for invalids.

The Temperance Crusade in Southern Ohio.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.] CINCINNATI, Feb. 4.—The woman's whisky-war shows no signs of abatement. At Franklin, Warren County, the siege of the saloons is kept up without intermission. On commencing their work for last week, the ladies directed nearly all their efforts against one saloon, kept by Mr. Webber. Nobly and bravely did they stick to their post from early dawn to late at night, watching and praying in front of the saloon. On Saturday evening he came to time, and signed the pledge never to engage in the business again in the place. The committee then presented the pledge to a Mr. Spader who also signed. After signing the pledge Mr. Webber opened his doors and invited the ladies in, and they held a general prayer and praise meeting. None seemed to enjoy it much more than he did, shaking hands with the women who had prayed so fervently for him during the week, and he seemed happy that he had taken the step at last. Only two saloons and one drug-store remain which have not complied with the conditions of the pledge. These, of course, will receive all attention possible.

At Hillsboro, Highland County, the eighty-three ladies who occupied the tabernacle in front of Dunn's drug-store have removed their shanty and suspended operations on account of having been served with an injunction from Judge Safford.

Mr. Dunn has entered suit against the ladies for trespass and defamation of character, laying his damages at \$10,000. When the injunction is dissolved, the ladies propose to continue their work of love in prayer and song. In the meantime immense temperance meetings are being held in churches. At London, Madison county, the temperance excitement is at fever heat. A petition to stop the traffic in the town has received over 1,000 signatures. Crowded meetings, alternating between churches, have been held every evening. The ladies called on druggists, and, without exception, they signed the pledge and entered heartily upon the work. The dealers, of whom there are twenty-five or thirty, have not yielded, though they are visited daily by from fifty to one hundred ladies. Feeling is becoming more intense every hour.

Yesterday morning it was resolved to close all the business houses for one hour from 9 a. m., till victory is secured. At the top of the bell, banks, stores and shops are closed, and the people assemble for prayer.

Strong symptoms of a crusade have broken out in Logan, Hocking county; also at Cedarville, Greene county. At the latter place two saloon-keepers have struck their colors in anticipation of trouble and will move away.

The ladies went their rounds yesterday, as usual, at Morrow, Warren county. At Jerold's saloon they were received kindly by Jerold and his wife, who entertained them, and thanked them for the call. Mrs. Jerold joined in urging her husband to sell out. Another saloon-keeper called on was courteous but says though he has banished strong liquors he will continue to sell wine and beer. At Waynesville, Warren county, the war for total suppression is actively maintained. Three law-suits have been begun by wives, under the law. One grocery-keeper has sold out to a temperance man. The women held a prayer-meeting yesterday at Roper's saloon. He received them moodily, but let them proceed without interruption.

Hostilities have commenced at Moscow, Clermont county. The first meeting was held last Wednesday, at which sixty ladies were enrolled. The first visit was made next day at 11 a. m. Twenty-six ladies went to Wintzel's saloon. He took each name at the door in writing. When the ladies got inside they discovered that red pepper had been placed on the stove and scattered on the floor. Those who sang were obliged to go outside, but several remained in and prayed while the proprietor danced and made irreverent remarks. His wife and daughter ordered the ladies away, but were met with pious expostulations. In the afternoon the praying-band went to Arm's saloon. The greeting of the proprietor and his wife was polite, and both were moved to tears by the persuasive talk of the visitors. The saloon-keeper, however, would make no promises.

At New Vienna, Clark county, the only saloon-keeper holding out is Van Pelt. The guard over his house consisted of eight or ten ladies, who are relieved every two hours. Van Pelt seems to enjoy their prolonged visits, and invites them in warmly, treating them with every civility. This daily watching does not suit the customers, who object to having their names enrolled as frequenters. Van Pelt says he will not quit the business as long as he can raise money to buy a pint of rum, and the women say they will never raise the siege until they pray him out.

A Preliminary Difficulty.

The professor of natural philosophy in a certain college recently gave the class a problem to think of during the night and answer the next day. The question was this: "If a hole were bored through the center of the earth, from side to side, and a ball dropped into it, what motion would the ball pass through and how would it come to a state of rest?" The next morning a student was called up to solve the problem. "What answer have you to give to the question?" asked the professor. "Well, really," replied the student, "I have not thought of the main question, but of a preliminary one. How are you going to get that hole through?"

BRICKS adapted for ordinary building purposes are made in England from the refuse of the coal mines.

A Curious Anecdote of Cushing and Choate.

Old Squire Gerrish, of Newburyport, Mass., is a genial soul who has a host of legal reminiscences. An intimate friend of Webster, Edward Everett and Rufus Choate, and a law partner of Caleb Cushing, he had a rare opportunity for collecting anecdotes and details that are very interesting now. While connected with Cushing, a time came when those two Titans, Cushing and Choate, were on opposite sides in an important suit. On the day when the case was called the court-room was crowded. A battle between such men was a novelty, even in that epoch of brains. To the amazement of judge, jury and spectators, both Cushing and Choate were somewhat anxious for a "continuance"—in other words for a postponement of trial. As a usual thing, both gentlemen were anxious to force a case to trial, being in a state of "chronic preparation," as Webster once said in speaking of Choate. In going out of court, says Mr. Gerrish, I met Choate and said: "How is it that you were ready for a continuance to-day? It is a little odd of you."

Choate replied: "Oh, I am a little pressed with business, and can afford to let this case stand over."

Said I: "Choate, this is sheer nonsense. I'll tell you what the matter is. You are afraid of Cushing."

"So I am," was the reply; "and I am not ashamed to own it, either."

"Well, well," said I; "this is pretty good. The idea of Rufus Choate being frightened! What on earth do you fear in Cushing?"

"Mr. Gerrish, I will tell you, I am afraid of his overwhelming knowledge of the law."

In the afternoon Cushing came into the office. I went for him at once. "Caleb, what was the matter to-day? Why don't you insist on trying that case?"

"Oh," he replied, "the weather was warm, and we have much to attend to, and I didn't care to hurry matters."

"Now, Cushing, be honest; were you not a little afraid of Choate?"

"Well, Gerrish, to be candid about it, I was. Are you satisfied now?"

I then inquired what he feared Choate for. "Do you think," said I, "that he knows more law than you do?"

"No, sir, I don't," was the answer; "but I'm afraid of the rascal's influence with a jury, right or wrong."

And there it was. The two men had been so often associated that each knew the other's strong points, and felt timid. *Philadelphia Press.*

A Nonplussed Attorney.

A correspondent at Fredonia, N. Y., writes: Being in attendance at the Circuit Court in Albany in the year 1870, I happened to hear the trial of a breach-of-promise case. The plaintiff was a young lady of rather delicate nerves, and although, through the aid of her counsel, Hon. Lyman Tremain, her case was looking well, yet when she came to be cross-examined by the opposite attorney, Hon. Henry Smith, she quailed before his searching examination, and finally fell down in a swoon. The sympathies of everyone were aroused, and Mr. Smith saw that he must do something. The young lady's face was of a purple-red during her swoon, and so, when the next witness was called (a middle-aged lady), Mr. Smith said:

"Witness, you saw the plaintiff faint a short time ago?"

"Yes, sir," said the witness.

"Well, people turn pale when they faint, do they not?"

The witness hesitated a moment, then said, "No, not always."

"Did you ever hear of a case of fainting where the party did not turn pale?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you ever see such a case?"

"Yes, sir."

"When?"

"About a year ago."

"Where was it?"

"In this city."

"Who was it?"

"'Twas a nigger."

The plaintiff won the case.

Sea-Sickness.

The opinion so commonly held in regard to sea-sickness, namely, that it is due either to a congestion of the brain, or to a commotion in the abdominal viscera caused by the motion of the vessel, are very plausibly combatted by M. Pellerin, who, in a paper read before the French Academy, attributes the malady to a deranged circulation of the blood produced by the alternate rolling and heaving of the vessel. The result of this, he says, is not a congestion of the brain, which is, on the contrary, deprived of some of the blood required to keep up a stimulus of that nervous center; that sensation which is felt in sea-sickness resembling, peculiarly, what is felt immediately after a letting of blood when the patient sits or stands, namely, a disposition to vomit, or actual vomiting. In support of this opinion, mention is made of the fact that persons who are liable to sea-sickness experience its effects in a much slighter degree when they are in a horizontal position, the relief thus afforded being like that which is produced in the same position when a person is in a state of syncope.

THE cultivation of the liquorice plant in England is confined to the neighborhood of Pontefract. The plant resembles a bunch or young ash saplings, growing in twigs of four or five from each root to about two feet in height. The roots are about two or three feet deep, requiring very deep soil for full growth. At first it is set in a deep trench, and afterward earthed like celery. Cabbages are generally grown in the furrows, which come to perfection some weeks earlier than those on the open market gardens, from the shelter of the ridges.

All Sorts.

MR. SUMNER is sixty-three years old. PHILADELPHIA is \$60,000,000 in debt. ST. LOUIS has \$8,400 dogs on her registry list.

A BIBLE is placed on a neat little rack-ornament in each Pittsburgh horse-car.

CHIEF-JUSTICE WAITE has eleven children. A little 'leaven leaveneth the whole lump.

BEECHER gets \$3.33 a minute when he lectures. This is most a satisfactory as preaching.

GRANGES composed wholly of colored persons are to be formed in Arkansas and Mississippi.

THE greatest depth of the Pacific Ocean between California and China is said to be about two and a half miles.

THE total value of the precious metals produced west of the Missouri during 1873 is estimated at \$72,258,693.

ADAM had one consolation when he fell. Fifteen or twenty acquaintances didn't stand on the opposite corner and laugh at the mishap.

PROF. S. P. LANGLEY describes, in the *Pittsburgh Gazette* a spot on the sun which covers the enormous area of 1,600,000,000 square miles.

MR. GEORGE M. D. BLOSS, for many years an editor and proprietor of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, has dissolved his connection with that journal.

GOV. DAVIS, of Minnesota, says that every railroad in the State has been systematically violating the law by increasing the tariff on freights.

VERMONT proposes to increase the wages of her Governor above the rate of \$2.75 per day, so as to raise him nearer an equality with journeymen mechanics.

THE Pope's list of new Cardinals includes six Italians, two Frenchmen, one Spaniard, two Austrians and one Portuguese. This leaves out America and England and Germany altogether. Protestant lands have either no claims, or it is believed that free institutions make even the faithful not quite to be trusted.

DU CHAILLU has found the model wife: "I remember being in a magnificent country seat in the south of Sweden, owned by a man whose annual income from land was \$15,000, and yet his wife daily appeared in a calico dress, with nothing in the shape of adornment except a velvet ribbon round her neck."

A MAN in England, who had been divorced from his wife, became engaged to a young lady, and subsequently meeting his divorced wife, fell in love with her and married her again. The disappointed aspirant for the vacant heart and home sought consolation in an action for breach of promise, and was awarded \$15,000 damages.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* says that one of its reporters, in a fight in the Board of Aldermen, was knocked over three desks and half a dozen Americans. No such calamity could ever occur in Chicago. A reporter might be knocked over the entire city hall, and not pass over half-dozen Americans in his flight.—*Chicago Times.*

OF the Chief-Justices of the United States, John Jay was 44 at the time of his first appointment in 1789, and 55 at his second in 1800. William Cushing, appointed in 1795, was 56. Oliver Ellsworth was 51. Rutledge, appointed in 1795, but not confirmed, was 56. Marshall was 46. Mr. Taney was 56. Mr. Chase was 55. Mr. Cushing, nominated, but not confirmed, is 74. Mr. Waite is 58.

Singular Infirmary.

A curious phenomenon is now existing in Paris. Dr. Tenting received recently the visit of a singular client, being a young girl of eighteen, named Marie Verdun, living with her mother in the Rue Du Colombier, and afflicted with the infirmity of nyctalope, that is to say, she loses the faculty of sight in daylight and recovers it in darkness. Although her eyes do not present any special morbid character, she is forced to keep her eyelids closed during the day, and to cover her head with a thick veil. On the other hand, when the shutters of a room are hermetically fastened she reads and writes perfectly in the deepest darkness. She feels no pain beyond a slight lassitude when the solar light strikes her visual organs. The cure of affections of this kind are said to be extremely difficult, as the cause can hardly ever be discovered.

A Curious Agreement.

At Dresden there has just been sold at auction the famous violin of Count Trautmansdorf, Grand Equerry to the Emperor Charles VI., and which he had purchased from the celebrated Jacob Steiner on the following strange conditions: He paid down, in coin, seventy golden carlons; and undertook to provide the vendor, as long as he lived, with a good dinner every day, as well as one hundred florins a month, in cash; and, yearly, a new coat, with golden Brandeburgs; two casks of beer, lighting, and fuel; and, in case he should marry, as many hares as he might require, with twelve baskets of fruit annually for himself, and as many for his old nurse. As Steiner lived sixteen years afterward, his instrument must have cost the Count, in ready money, at least twenty thousand florins.

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.—Master of the house—"Bridget, where's your mistress?" Bridget—"Share sir, she's gone off wid a Dutchman."—(Mistress of the house, who is passionately fond of dancing, had told her to say she had gone to a German.)

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, - - EDITOR.

Saturday, February 14.

If any of our readers should fail to get their paper regular, either by mail or carrier, they will confer a great favor upon us by informing us at once of the fact.

When we took charge of the *News*, we had some faint hopes of having done so at a time when the agitation of the question of our Public Schools, through the columns of this paper would have ceased, or at least subsided to such an extent, that we would not have been taxed with this class of correspondence to the amount we are. In this we have been slightly disappointed, admitting however, that upon proper reflection, this should not appear strange at all. This vexed school-question was still on our hands at that time, and will likely remain so for a short while.

From present appearances it seems that we shall have to carry this elephant, until our next charter election, inasmuch as any intervention by the courts is not likely to be reached. In the meantime it is evident that this question will more or less be kept before the public until we shall have reached that epoch, when the people render judgment, and the usual *outs* and *ins* will have exchanged the courtesies of the season, at which time we may reasonably expect that this chapter of our local annals will be closed. Until then, we shall be compelled to keep our readers informed, as to the different opinions entertained by Querists, Tax-payers, Quits, &c., and in view of that fact we have resolved to set apart for that purpose, one column on the 8th page of our paper, under the appropriate heading of "OUR LOCAL CONTENTIONS."

Report of the "Public Schools of the City of Holland."

HOLLAND CITY, Feb. 6th, 1874.

To the Board of Education,
Holland City, Mich.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my fifth monthly report of the condition of the schools of this city.

By comparing it with previous reports, it will be seen that our schools are in a more prosperous condition than at any previous time this year. We have twenty more scholars in attendance than at any previous time. And, I am most pleased to say that the average attendance is 44 greater than at any previous time. There is more interest manifested on the part of our scholars in their studies, standing in classes, and general deportment, than at any previous time this year. I think this is one of the results of the greater regularity in attendance. Our people should not forget that irregularity in attendance is one sure means of making "school-going" unpleasant, and study distasteful. Nothing in "school-life" is of more moment to the scholar than regularity of attendance. Our schools are in a very encouraging condition.

We have adopted in the Grammar and High Schools a system of weekly reports to parents; (1) of the regularity of attendance; (2) deportment; (3) standing in classes; (4) rank in classes, of each scholar. Also monthly reports of the same. We find that this is working its good results.

There have been some repairs made on the buildings, and other changes of which you are aware.

Below please find my report by the departments (1) of No. enrolled, (2) of average attendance, (3) of No. of visitors.

Department.	Teachers.	no. enrolled.	av. att.	Visitors.
1st Primary	Hellen Carter.	120	84	10
2nd "	H. Abbott.	74	56	10
3d "	E. S. Clark.	62	54	5
1st Intern.	Flora Potter.	63	53	5
2nd "	Julia Eamon.	62	47	4
3d "	N. Wakker.	25	21	5
4th "	Katie Garrod.	36	25	6
Grammar S.	C. M. Kay.	25	20	7
High School	Principal.	25	21	9
Totals.		495	384	54

We have had 11 visits from members of the Board of Education.

ROLL OF HONOR.

FIRST PRIMARY.

Lucy Allen.	Willie Ouster.
Horodus Cook.	Harry Van Hoften.
John Dyk.	Henry Breyman.
Cog Dyk.	Cornelius Kuite.
John Oiler.	Jacob Kuite.

SECOND PRIMARY.

Minnie Minderhout.	John Nyland.
Katie Becker.	Isaac Westmaas.
Jennie Kamperman.	John Rook.
Martha Scott.	Geo. Van Landegend.
Ida Voltari.	John Moes.
Rieka Verbeek.	Elias Becker.
Clara Hopkins.	Eddie Slooter.
Isaac Verschure.	Harry Doosburg.
Arad Clark.	Isaac De Kraker.

THIRD PRIMARY.

Minnie Roost.	George Kramer.
Joh. Schravensande.	Fritz Dykema.
Gertie Toren.	Jacob Kuite.
Pretje Stroepe.	Caloin Clark.
Henrietta Hopkins.	Geo. Scott.
Henry Nyland.	Henry Brower.
Cornelius Kuite.	Marinus Weststrate.
Philip Lyzen.	Elfie Werkman.
Hanna Pierson.	Viola Caudle.
Martha Dykema.	Rosa Chrouch.
Jennie Rosboom.	Baron De Vries.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE.

Annie Quartle.	Harry Verbeek.
Janie Warham.	Peter Zalsman.
Hattie Lysing.	John Van Der Hill.
Annie Minderhout.	John Casting.
Katie Lepeltak.	Albert Rozenbalm.
Leuora Storen.	Derick Nibling.
Emma Mohr.	T. Van Landegend.
Marion McSanby.	Nelson Switcher.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE.

Ella Bender.	Abraham Borgman.
Janie Bush.	Peter Minderhout.
Lucy Harrington.	Byron L. Chrouch.
Aggie Hopkins.	Christina Vaupell.
Dina Katie.	Jennie Westveer.
Bessie Klavinga.	Christina Pfanstiehl.
Flora McDonald.	Dana Dutton.
	Eva Bailey.

THIRD INTERMEDIATE.

Annie Werkman.	Johanna Lepeltak.
Katie Aling.	Maggie Van Ry.
	Tiny Kramer.

FOURTH INTERMEDIATE.

Alice Royce.	Anna Van Putten.
Dienna Roost.	Jennie Vink.
Emiline Dutton.	Margaret Schmid.
Eliza Launder.	Hellen Pfanstiehl.
Minnie Aling.	Nellie Verbeek.
Katie Wakker.	Geo. Launder.
Minnie Lefebber.	Preston Scott.
	Eddie Westveer.

Yours Very Respectfully,

G. W. CHROUCH, Sup't.

Grand Haven Items.

UNDER the supervision of Messrs. Hubbard and Parks, the improvements in our jail, contemplated by the action of the Board of Supervisors, are going forward with all reasonable dispatch. The object is to make the jail a safe place of confinement for prisoners beyond a peradventure. —*Herald*.

On Monday, John McQuaid, who was confined in jail, in default of bail, for shooting Capt. Griffin, made his escape. Ald. Fordham and Howard Roseboom were making some repairs in the corridor upon which the cells open, and McQuaid thinking this a good opportunity slipped by them, and closing the door at the end of the corridor he fastened the bolt with part of a hand-cuff and rushed for the outer door of the sheriff's office. Here he encountered A. A. Tracey, our county clerk, who closed in with McQuaid and caused the latter to linger for a moment, but as Mr. Tracey is not a heavy weight champion and not over five feet five inches in height, the result of the contest was that Tracey was "floored," and before he could regain his feet McQuaid had sprang head-first through a light of glass, and striking the ground (some eight feet below) upon his feet, started for parts unknown.

The Engleman Transp. Co. are negotiating for the Canadian steamer *Chicora* for the line between this port and Milwaukee. The only hindrance is the fact of the necessity of "naturalizing" the boat, which can only be done by act of Congress.

The *Chicora* is an iron Clyde-built-side-wheeler, designed originally for the ocean trade. She has two smoke stacks ranging fore and aft, and is a saucy looking craft. At the close of the rebellion she was brought to the Lakes. In order to pass her through the Welland canal it was necessary to separate the hull into two parts, the iron bulkheads with which she is provided, keeping each part afloat. She is said to be one of the fastest vessels afloat, and by all odds the fastest on the lakes, being able it is claimed, to run twenty miles an hour with ease.

We are gathering facts and stubborn ones too, in reference to our County affairs which we shall at some distant day publish for the benefit of our readers; we should be pleased if any friends having points to add to our already long list would send them to us for publication. —*News*.

[Official.]

Common Council.

HOLLAND CITY, Feb. 11th, 1874.

The Common Council met according to adjournment, and was called to order by the Mayor. The roll was called by the clerk.

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

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Ald. Hoogesteger, Aling, and Kamperman presented bills for payment for three-fourths of the year on account of salary. On motion the bills were referred to the Com. on claims and accounts with instructions to report on the same, at this meeting; Ald. Schaddelee and Kanters voting *ay*.

The following bills were presented for work done in repairing fire engine: Dutton & Thompson, \$155.35; Van Landegend & Melis, \$11.00; Winters Bros., \$99.00; referred to the Com. on fire dept., for examination.

E. Van Der Veen & Co. presented a petition asking relief from payment of double assessment on personal estate, which was referred to the Com. on claims and accounts to report at this meeting.

The Com. on public buildings and property reported that they have ordered four new keys to the lock-up; action approved.

The Com. on fire dept., asked further time to complete their report; granted.

Ald. Schaddelee reported that the \$225 deposited by him with the city treasurer, is done for the benefit of the city, agreeable to a clause of trust, made and provided for, in a certain indenture of assignment of mortgage from Mr. A. Geertlings; report accepted.

The city clerk reported the re-insurance of the engine house and contents as directed by the council.

Justice H. D. Post made his monthly report for the month of Jan. last, accepted.

On motion of Ald. Schaddelee, seconded by Ald. Aling,

Resolved, That the two hundred and twenty-five dollars, special deposits by K. Schaddelee, as reported into the city treasury, be set aside, used

and expended for the following purposes, to wit: One hundred dollars towards the improvement and embellishment of market square; seventy-five dollars towards the improvement and embellishment of the public square; and fifty dollars to be appropriated for the Board of Education of the public schools of the city, for current expenses. Adopted, all voting *yes*.

The Council took a recess for half an hour; when called to order, the com. on claims and accounts made their report, recommending that the following bills be allowed: Haverkate & Son, for nails, etc., \$3.10; H. O'Reily, for error in special assessment, \$14.73; J. Verplanke, salary as city marshal, \$41.67; J. Verplanke, for killing 3 dogs, \$1.50; H. Wiersema, st. com'r., for work on streets, \$3.20; A. Thompson, for refreshments for fire comp., \$5.00; H. Walsh, for oil for fire engine, \$4.50; adopted.

The com. on claims and accounts, further reported:

To the Hon. Mayor and Common Council:—Your committee recommend that the following accounts be allowed and audited: E. Van Der Veen & Co., for double assessment, \$48.67; Justice G. Van Schelven, Justice fees, \$5.30; and your committee would further recommend that the Mayor and Aldermen be allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ of their salary, as prescribed by the council in a resolution adopted on the 5th day of May, 1873, and that the Mayor and Clerk draw warrants therefor on the treasurer as usual. Dated, Feb. 11th, 1874.

K. SCHADDELEE, } Committee
J. DYKEMA, } on
R. KANTERS, } claims and accounts.

Note.—Ald. Kanters is against the recommendation of salaries above referred.

That part of the report recommending payments to E. Van Der Veen & Co., and Justice Van Schelven was unanimously adopted; that part, relative to the salaries of Mayor and Aldermen was adopted all voting *yes*, except Ald. Kanters, who voted *nay*.

A bill of J. Kerkhof, of \$5.00, for work on 16th street, was ordered paid.

The chairman of the committee on streets, roads and bridges, with the city attorney, were instructed to draw up the necessary papers for advertisement of improvement of River street, in accordance with plan and profile made by Eng. J. C. Brayton. The Council then adjourned.

THE following statement exhibits the amount of business done in the money-order system from Nov. 1, 1864, to June 30, 1873.

Number of orders issued,	12,940,544
Amount of orders issued,	\$537,862,677 07
Amount of orders paid,	234,852,728 60
Amount of expenses,	68,225 64
Amount of commissions and clerk hire,	1,041,468 58
Amount of lost remittances,	32,748 90
Amount of net revenue,	511,981 63

OBITUARY.

Death of one of the Early Settlers.

Steadily and surely death gathers from our midst the survivors of that heroic band of pilgrims, to whose memory, we of the second generation, owe reverence. The men of 1846 and 1847, should ever be regarded by the generation of to-day, as being to us, what the Pilgrims of 1630, were to the New England of old. For though our fathers may not have all embarked in one "Mayflower," nor landed on one Plymouth Rock, yet they departed from the same shore, were actuated by the same governing principle, and animated with the same firm resolve, namely to brave and sacrifice all, in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness for themselves and their posterity.

To-day we are called upon to record the departure of another one of our pioneer settlers, MR. FREDERICK JAN VAN LENTE, who died on Tuesday last, at 4 o'clock, A. M.

MR. VAN LENTE was born in the City of Zwolle, Holland, in the year 1800. In 1847, he joined the tide of emigration that left its native shores to find a home in America's wilderness. He came direct to this section of the country, and built his first log-house on the very spot where he breathed his last. His family consisted at that time, of himself, his wife, and seven children; one of his sons died a year after their arrival, while the remaining ones are to-day all living, and have settled in and around the city. For a time he followed his old trade of cooper; while in the early years many a log cabin was supplied with his hand-made shingles. But he is best known to this people by the humble position he occupied as leader of the Congregational singing, with which he was charged from the time of his arrival until lately, having occupied for more than twenty-five years, the same post in the "old log church," as well as in the present first church. Under his leadership was organized the "Van Lente Choir," which still exists; and his place is now filled by one of his sons, JOHN VAN LENTE.

And here we think it is proper to relate that to his recollections and sound memory are due to a great extent our present relief from the heretofore existing survey-troubles, as we ourselves had occasion to witness in the days when Mr. TINKHAM was making his survey of the city in 1869.

His help-mate Mrs. VAN LENTE, died in the year 1870; and his failing in strength and vivacity, commences to date shortly after this event. During the last two years he suffered from dropsy, and his last days were marked by severe suffering. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon, in the First Church, and was conducted by the pastor, Rev. R. PIETERS. At the request of the deceased, the pall-bearers were taken from among the members of the *Landelijke Vereeniging*, a rural literary society, of which he was a member. A large concourse of people testified to the esteem in which the departed was held, while it is worthy of mention, that around the corpse of this venerated father, were gathered no less than forty-three children and grand-children.

New Advertisements.

OLD FIRM!

WITH

NEW PRICES!!

J. M. REIDSEMA & SON,

The oldest Furniture House in the City.

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

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

COFFINS.

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

46-2 s 1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 43 Cedar St., New York.

L. SPRIETSMA & SON.

Can be found in their

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

AT THE

OLD STAND,

Where they have on hand a choice stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Ladies' and Children's Wear,

Which they will sell at

Grand Rapids Prices.

CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING

done at short notice.

Cash Paid for Hides.

VAN PUTTEN & DE VRIES,

Have just opened a Large and well Selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, AND
HATS & CAPS,

which they are offering a prices that defy competition.

Also a complete Stock of

FLOUR & FEED,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

All goods purchased of us will be

Delivered Free!

to any part of the city.

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

A. CLOETINGH,

General Dealer in

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

Stereoscopes and Views,

CHECKER BOARDS.

TOYS AND CANDIES.

River St. Holland Mich.

Drugs & Medicines.

Wm. VAN PUTTEN

GENERAL DEALER IN

DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
PAINTS, OILS,

Putty, Glass, Etc.

Patent Medicines,

OF ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,

For Medicinal Purposes Only.

Fancy Soaps & Perfumery.

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

A FULL LINE OF THE

Celebrated Shaker Medicines,

FOR CATTLE OR HORSES.

Proprietor of the

Oriental Balm,

A Remedy for Pains and Nervous Diseases.

Razors and Razor Straps.
Chamois Skins,
Nursing Bottles.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Supporters and Trusses,

And everything, usually kept in Drug Stores.
Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Com-
pounded, Day or Night.

Hay! Hay! Hay! Hay!

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

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

HOLLAND,

I am now prepared to buy

HAY!

In any quantities for which I will pay the

Highest Wholesale Cash Market Prices,

FOR A GOOD ARTICLE.

HENRY S. EAGLE.

WERKMAN & SONS,

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

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Flour & Feed.

Graham, Chicken Feed.

AND

Provisions,

Also Prepared Holland Mustara,

HATS & CAPS, GLASS-WARE, ETC.

AND A FULL LINE OF

Yankee Notions.

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

Grand Rapids or Chicago,

AND WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

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

THE NEW VICTOR SEWING MACHINE.

THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD.

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

Self Setting Needle.

The most Perfect Shuttle.

Movements all Positive.

No reaction from Springs.

AGENTS WANTED.

Address:

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 50 cents for each subse-
quent insertion for any period under three
months.

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three
lines, \$2.00 per annum.
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-
lished without charge.
An X before the Subscriber's name will denote
the expiration of the Subscription. Two X's sig-
nify that no paper will be continued after date.
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Our Markets.

Saturday, February 14.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 75 @	\$ 1 00
Beans, bushel	1 25 @	1 75
Butter, lb.	8 @	27
Clover seed, bushel	4 50 @	5 00
Eggs, dozen	12 @	18
Honey, lb.	13 @	18
Hay, ton	10 00 @	12 00
Hides, green, lb.	6 @	6
Maple sugar, lb.	1 25 @	1 50
Onions, bushel	80 @	85
Potatoes, bushel	2 50 @	2 75
Timothy Seed, bushel	2 50 @	2 75
Wool, lb.	5 @	6

Meats, Etc.

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

Wood, Staves, Etc.

"	"	green	3
"	beach, dry	3	
"	"	green	2
Hemlock Bark			5
Staves, white oak		12 00 @	14
Heading bolts, soft wood		3 00 @	3
Heading bolts, hardwood			4
Stave bolts, softwood			3
Stave bolts, hardwood			4
Railroad ties			

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white, bushel	\$1 40 @	\$ 1 45
Corn, shelled, bushel	37 @	38
Oats, bushel	70 @	75
Buckwheat, bushel	70 @	75
Rye, bushel	17 00 @	18 00
Brass, ton	25 00 @	25 00
Feed, ton	1 50 @	1 50
" " 100 lb.	2 25 @	2 40
Barley, 100 lb.	1 25 @	1 25
Middling, 100 lb.	4 00 @	4 00
Flour, 100 lb.	6 00 @	7 00
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	4 00 @	4 00
Buckwheat Flour, 100 lb.	4 00 @	4 00
Fine meal, 100 lb.	2 00 @	2 00

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
Mail.	Stations.	Mail.	Stations.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
9 10	8 30	5 30	6 10
12 15	11 15	10 15	9 05
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
3 37	2 55	2 05	11 40
4 21	3 56	1 12	10 55
4 45	4 07	1 08	10 51
4 35	4 10	1 00	10 41
4 25	4 02	12 45	10 35
5 35	4 45	12 25	9 50
5 10	4 20	11 52	9 22
5 31	4 41	11 37	9 22
5 37	4 47	11 31	9 17
6 25	5 35	11 20	9 05
6 48	5 58	11 05	8 55
7 10	6 15	10 55	8 35
7 28	6 32	10 38	8 20
8 01	7 30	9 50	7 30
8 25	7 55	8 25	7 30
10 00	10 00	6 45	5 30

Grand Rapids Branch.

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
Express.	Mail.	Express.	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
5 30	4 50	12 30	10 00
5 34	5 04	12 06	9 46
5 47	5 17	11 58	9 33
6 00	5 30	11 40	9 20
6 13	5 43	11 27	9 07
6 19	5 49	11 21	9 01
6 40	6 10	11 00	8 40

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Going North.		Going South.	
No. 2	Stations.	No. 1	Stations.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
9 30	12 55	2 25	7 30
8 30	12 14	3 03	8 30
8 00	12 10	3 06	8 40
7 15	11 33	3 40	9 35
6 30	11 04	4 08	11 04
5 30	8 55	4 28	11 35
3 50	9 37	5 21	1 00

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

FROM GRND RAPIDS.		TO GRND RAPIDS.	
Express.	Mail.	Express.	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
4 15	7 00	11 00	9 40
4 38	7 30	10 40	9 24
4 49	7 37	10 23	9 08
5 07	7 54	10 04	8 50
5 17	8 05	9 53	8 40
5 26	8 14	9 43	8 32
5 30	8 17	9 37	8 26
5 37	8 24	9 30	8 19
5 43	8 30	9 24	8 13
5 49	8 36	9 18	8 07
5 55	8 42	9 12	8 01
6 01	8 48	9 06	7 55
6 07	8 54	9 00	7 49
6 13	9 00	8 54	7 43
6 19	9 06	8 48	7 37
6 25	9 12	8 42	7 31
6 31	9 18	8 36	7 25
6 37	9 24	8 30	7 19
6 43	9 30	8 24	7 13
6 49	9 36	8 18	7 07
6 55	9 42	8 12	7 01
7 01	9 48	8 06	6 55
7 07	9 54	8 00	6 49
7 13	10 00	7 54	6 43
7 19	10 06	7 48	6 37
7 25	10 12	7 42	6 31
7 31	10 18	7 36	6 25
7 37	10 24	7 30	6 19
7 43	10 30	7 24	6 13
7 49	10 36	7 18	6 07
7 55	10 42	7 12	6 01
8 01	10 48	7 06	5 55
8 07	10 54	7 00	5 49
8 13	11 00	6 54	5 43
8 19	11 06	6 48	5 37
8 25	11 12	6 42	5 31
8 31	11 18	6 36	5 25
8 37	11 24	6 30	5 19
8 43	11 30	6 24	5 13
8 49	11 36	6 18	5 07
8 55	11 42	6 12	5 01
9 01	11 48	6 06	4 55
9 07	11 54	6 00	4 49
9 13	12 00	5 54	4 43
9 19	12 06	5 48	4 37
9 25	12 12	5 42	4 31
9 31	12 18	5 36	4 25
9 37	12 24	5 30	4 19

Notings.

As we go to press we learn the death
of Mr. KLAAS BOER, of Groningen.

Our light house keeper was in the city
this week, and reports the harbor clear of ice.

SPORTSMEN are again warned that the
game-law is now in force, and its viola-
tors will be prosecuted in the courts.

In a few weeks we expect to get the pro-
ceedings of the January session of the
Board of Supervisors.

PARTIES from Grandville were out last
week, testing the speed of their horses with
some of Mr. BOONE's stock.

DURING the good sleighing, one team
hauled 4 1/2 cords of stave-bolts in one load
from one of the depots to the factory.

THE Common Council and the Fire De-
partment of Grand Haven have passed
appropriate resolutions announcing the
death of the late Mr. ALBEE.

MR. H. KEPPEL, of Zeeland, has dis-
posed of his one-half interest in the Schr.
Tri-Color, to Capt. JAN CLOUS. Consider-
ation, \$1400.

LAST Saturday the stave-factory of E.
VAN DER VEEN & Co., received 19 car-
loads of bolts from points South of us, on
the C. & M. L. S. R. R.

THE next lecture of the "F. S." course
will be delivered by Prof. W. H. PERRINE,
of Albion College, Mich., on Friday even-
ing, Feb. 20. Subject: Conservatism Rad-
icalism (not political).

AMONG the latest novelties, we notice a
paper napkin, it being the production of our
ingenious friend, Mr. P. G. HODEN-
PYL, of Grand Rapids. Patent has been
applied for.

ALD. SCHADELEE is engaged in obtain-
ing signatures to a petition requesting Con-
gress not to reduce the appropriation for
our harbor below the amount recom-
mended by the Chief Engineer.

A RESOLUTION was offered in the Ohio
Legislature, asking Ohio Congressmen to
exert their influence to secure an amend-
ment to the Federal Constitution provid-
ing for the election of the President and
Vice-President and United States Senators
by a popular vote.

MR. WILLIAM WAKKER, of the firm of
H. W. VERBEEK & Co., has showed us an
improvement he has made in planing and
matching bits. This, like most of these
improvements, is very plain indeed, but as
explained to us, it must operate very suc-
cessfully. The right of patent will be se-
cured.

Those churches where service are held
on Sunday evenings are well attended; a
fact which will soon compel others to fol-
low suit. We understand that upon the
completion of the Third Ref. Church Build-
ing, similar arrangements will be made
in the manner of worship, more in keep-
ing with the demands of the place and its
population.

A CURIOUS case under the new liquor
law was tried a few days ago at Bloom-
ington, Ill. A man was tried about a
year ago and sentenced to the Peniten-
tiary for one year for stealing wheat. He
served out his time, and claims he was
drunk when the grain was taken. His
wife sued the liquor-seller and recovered
\$20 damages.

OUR ship-yards are doing a fair busi-
ness this winter. At Mr. ANDERSON's the
screw BANNER, owned by DE FEYTER
Bro's., is being overhauled and generally
repaired; the Schr. ELEC, is also on the
stocks and will be launched a three-mast
schooner, lengthened some thirty feet; at
the yard of Messrs. BAAS & SCHOLS, on
the North side, the WOLIN is also being
rebuilt into a three-mast schooner.

A COMMITTEE of students of the Univer-
sity of Michigan, appointed to investigate
the truth or falsity of the charges made by
Victoria Woodhull against the students,
upon a thorough investigation find that
the charges made by Victoria Woodhull
are false, and also find that the citizens
were the instigators, and with the assist-
ance of about twenty freshmen of the
University, were the real parties concerned
in the riot. And they further find that the
students, with the exception of these
twenty freshmen, behaved themselves in a
peaceable and gentlemanlike manner. Of
course!

G. W. MCBRIDE, Esq., delivered his
lecture on "Reminiscences of the late War"
in Hope College Chapel, on Friday of
last week, as advertised. Mac had a full
house, and although laboring under the
disadvantage of "a prophet in his own
country", gave good satisfaction. We
were unable to attend on account of our
regular press of business on Friday. And
we beg leave to inform the "Lecturing
Committee" that if it suits them as well, it
will suit others better, to have their lec-
tures on some other evening than Friday.
We have heard of several instances where
it interferes with pre-existing arrange-
ments.

REV. H. UTERWYK, of this City will
lecture before the Y. M. C. A. at Over-
ysel, on Friday evening next.

THE hour for Sabbath morning services
in all our Holland Churches, has now been
fixed at 9 1/2 o'clock.

OUR mills are getting in a fine stock of
logs, since everybody improves this splen-
did sleighing.

A SOCIAL re-union of part of the Vet-
erans of the 8th Mich. Inf., took place at
Flint, in this State, on the 30th inst.

WASHINGTON's Birthday will be cele-
brated in the Fifth Ward, by a Hop at
LASSMAN's, on the 23d of this month.

MR. DE JONG, talks of adding another
story to his building, now occupied by
Mr. J. O. Doesburg as a drug-store.

THE citizens of East Saginaw have sub-
scribed \$11,000 for the erection of the nec-
essary buildings, for the State Fair to be
held there next fall.

TWEED is showing signs of becoming
reconciled to his lot, though it is a hard
lot on rather a small lot, and he is one of
a bad lot.

EX-PRESIDENT Fillmore is hale and
hearty yet; though every member of his
original cabinet except Reverdy Johnson
has passed away.

AN Irishman being asked in court for
his certificate of marriage, showed a big
scar on his head about the size of a small
shovel.

KALAMAZOO County is the headquarters
of the Michigan Granges, all the officers
of the State Grange residing there. Next
to Kalamazoo, Calhoun County numbers
the most Granges.

OUT of respect for the memory of the
late MR. VAN LENTE, whose funeral took
place on Thursday afternoon, the proposed
review of the fire department was post-
poned until Monday afternoon, Februa-
ry 23.

ON Wednesday evening one of BOONE's
teams dashed off, without a driver, and af-
ter making a circuit of several blocks, put
for home; upon their arrival, they forc-
ibly rapped at the window with the pole of
the cutter, which has left the glass and
sash out of shape since.

THE Editor of— took the evening
train last Saturday evening, and spent Sun-
day in the country. He went to church,
and as usual, when the contribution box
came around he was in a doze, but on be-
ing nudged hastily, exclaimed: "I have a
pass."

Of the people who die in our cities, a
trifle more than half are children under 5
years of age. The diseases that cause this
infant mortality are many, but their causes
are few. Roughly stated they are bad
ventilation, defective drainage, and adul-
terated milk.

THERE is nothing like having one's
name in the papers; the following, from a
Chicago Daily Illustrates: "After staying
ten days in America and two days in Pella,
the Rev. Mr. Stuart has returned to Ger-
many, and will write a book about this
country, Pella included." We have no
doubt, after Pella has been properly writ-
ten up, there will be enough room left for
the country at large.

It is said that Sweet's Hotel in Grand
Rapids is to be raised 4 feet from the
foundation, on account of the water in the
basement; also that the grade of Canal
Street will be raised 3 feet. Business
streets must be on a grade that will give to
stores a lofty basement, even if they have
to raise their grade two or three times,
as was the case in Chicago and is now in
Grand Rapids.

A VERY expensive criminal trial, it must
have been, the expenses of which are item-
ized by the Hartford Day Spring, as follows:
"John Van Arman was allowed \$2,007.50
for his services in the Mattison trial. Also
\$87 was allowed Mat. Longwell for board-
ing said Van Arman. Hitchcock, a sten-
ographer, was allowed \$267.30 for copying
the evidence in the case. The twelve jur-
ors were allowed \$12 each, extra pay. I.
E. Barnum, was allowed \$300 for his ser-
vices in the case. The Prosecuting Attor-
ney was allowed \$100 for the rent of his
office during the trial. These were among
the claims that were allowed by the Board
of Supervisors."

THE following is taken from the Breeds-
ville Messenger, of Feb. 5, published in
Van Buren County: There is a disease
now lurking around this vicinity that
seems to be particularly fatal to the aged.
It is also very sudden in its actions, taking
its victims away sometimes in the short
space of ten minutes. Three deaths have
occurred in this township within two weeks,
and all of the deceased were able to walk
around, ten minutes before they died. A
man by the name of Marshall, and another
man whose name we did not learn, were
the last to be taken away by this disease.
Mr. Marshall was in the act of watering
the cattle when he felt the approach of the
messenger of death, and had only time to
get into the house, and be placed on the
bed when he died.

WE have received a circular announcing
the opening of the new TREMONT HOUSE,
at Chicago, on Monday, the 16th inst.
This Hotel has been rebuilt on the site of
the famous old house, corner Lake and
Dearborn streets, in a style and grandeur
commensurate with its former reputation,
and the progress of modern improvements.
We presume it is in keeping with that
great and marvelous city.

Special Notices.

SLEIGHING.—Wood wanted for New
subscribers.

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

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

HOLLAND, February 5, 1874.

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

Among his other appointments we notice:
Grand Junction, February 14 and 15.
Fennville, February 16.
After visiting as above stated, he will visit reg-
ular thereafter about every two months.

F. & A. K.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE,
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall,
Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Feb.
25th, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

W. J. SCOTT, W. M.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

N. W. BACON, N. G.

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

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

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

G. V. S.

New Advertisements.

DENTISTRY!

DR. J. S. JOHNSON,

61, Monroe Street,

GRAND RAPIDS,

Formerly of this City, will be at his old office,
over Miss Metz' Millinery rooms, in the city of
Holland, every Monday, until further notice.

HOLLAND, Mich., February 9, 1874.

58-1f

Meat Market,

Jacob Kuite.

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

CONTENTMENT.

[Suggested on seeing a little picture of an aged couple seated in a log-cabin before a fire at bedtime.]

The banks is all bustin', Nance, an' things is goin' for smash:
The people sold fur credit what they'd oughter sell fur cash,
An' winter's bringin' poverty to everybody's door,
The rich kin stand it pretty well—his' orful on the poor.

The workin' man's the sufferer, Nance; he's got no work to do;
An' folks are goin' to suffer what they sufferin' never know,
An' them that's always "showin' off" to poor folks what they've got,
You'll find, perhaps, that they'll turn out the poorest of the lot.

I've just been thinkin', Nancy Jane, about the awful muse;
How folks had better live an' raise their children just like us,
For, as I told old Deacon Smith, he seed it all was true;
He never in his life had seed two folks like me an' you.

Our home's an old log-cabin, Nance, half-hidden in the woods;
Our family's rich in life and health, but poor in "wordly goods."
We haint no fine lace curtains, or no carpet on the floor,
But the sun is always smillin' through the window an' the door.

Our farm is small—we've got a spring, and horses, hogs and cows;
We've gals to milk, an' cook, an' sew, an' boys to tend the plows,
We've got no gold in banks that bust, nor owe no man a cent;
I tell you, Nance, the Lord is good, and we should feel content.

We're plain and honest country folks, an' know no "city airs";
We read the Bible every night before we kneel in prayer,
We go to church on Sundays, Nance, and walk just like the rest,
An' live like Christian people ought—we try to do what's best.

Our boys don't do like city boys, who from their duty shrink,
Whose parents raise 'em up to think 'tis a disgrace to work;
Our gals ain't like them city gals you will so often meet,
Who ought to help their mothers more, an' run less on the street.

You don't see Thomas Henry pushin' billiards every night,
Or loatin' 'bout the tavern gettin' treated till he's tight,
You don't find him runnin' round to catch some dandyl's eye,
Or courtin' of some gal that's rich, whose daddy's 'bout to die.

Ah! Nance, the time has come at last when pride must have its fall;
The folks 'll find the workin' man the life and prop of all;
The farmer's independent, Nance, his trade will never spoil,
So long as he is able with his sons to till the soil.

The proud, aristocratic folks, who set in fortune's door,
Who thought they'd never come to want, are "busted up" an' poor;
Their servants gone, their horses sold, their houses an' their lands,
An' everythin' except their lives are in the Sheriff's hands.

Old woman, put your knittin' up; its gettin' purty late,
I'll read 'bout two chapters in the Bible, if you'll wait;
We'll pray to God before we sleep, as every Christian ought,
An' thank Him, not for what we want, but what we've had, an' got.

SCIENCE AND SPIRITUALISM.

In view of the apparent tendency of modern religious controversy to narrow down to a contest between Materialism and Spiritualism, the following abstract of a remarkable article which has just appeared in the London *Quarterly Journal of Science*, will, no doubt, be interesting to readers of every shade of opinion. The article is from the pen of the editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, Mr. Wm. Crookes, a chemist and physician of high repute in London. He has devoted several years to a careful scientific investigation of the so-called phenomena of Spiritualism, as presented by the Spiritualist, David D. Home, of London, and a Miss Kate Fox, another English "medium." It may be remembered that, several years ago, Mr. Crookes gave an account of certain experiments which he had made upon the so-called spiritual manifestations, as developed in the presence of Mr. Home, and the flutter into which the scientific community was thrown by the statements presented by this gentleman, in view of the fact that he is a chemist of high reputation, and a scientist of acknowledged position, editing not only the *Quarterly Journal of Science*, but also the *Chemical News*, the leading chemical publication of Great Britain. In one of the issues of *Scribner's Monthly* of last year, a very interesting illustrated sketch of these investigations was given. In the present instance Mr. Crookes assures us most positively that "the statements he presents in this paper constitute a record of actual occurrences which have taken place in his own house, and in the presence of witnesses, and under as strict test conditions as he could devise; and that every fact is, moreover, corroborated by the records of independent observers at other times and places." Although these facts are of the most astounding character, and seem utterly irreconcilable with all known theories of modern science, Mr. Crookes says he has satisfied himself of their truth, and thinks it would be moral cowardice to withhold his testimony because his previous publications were ridiculed by critics and others who knew nothing whatever of the subject, and who were too prejudiced to see and judge for themselves whether or not there was truth in the phenomena. He proposes to state simply what he has seen and proved by repeated experiment and test, and has yet to learn that it is irrational to endeavor to discover the causes of unexplained phenomena.

In classifying the various phenomena that have presented themselves to him in the course of his inquiries, Mr. Crookes refers, first, to the movement of heavy bodies, with contact but without medical exertion. This, he states, to be one of the simplest forms of the phenomena observed, varying in degrees from a quivering or vibration of the room and its contents to the actual rising in the air of a heavy body upon the hand of the medium is placed upon it. These movements, and indeed most of the phenomena, are preceded by a

peculiar cold air, sometimes amounting to a decided wind, sufficient to blow sheets of paper about the room, and to cause a lowering of the thermometer by several degrees.

The second class manifested themselves as percussive and other allied sounds; sometimes as delicate ticks; sometimes a cascade of sharp sounds, as from an induction coil in full work; detonations in the air, sounds like scratching, twittering as of a bird, etc. These sounds were most prominently developed in the presence of Miss Kate Fox, and manifested themselves in all directions about her and in every variety. He assures the reader that, with a full knowledge of the various theories in regard to the sounds, he has tested them all, and is well satisfied that they are true objective occurrences, not produced by trickery or mechanical means. The third class of phenomena consists in the alteration of the weight of bodies, which will be presented in detail in an early number of the *Quarterly Journal of Science*. The fourth class, namely, the movement of heavy substances when at a distance from the medium, he has seen in many instances. His own chair, he says, has been twisted partly round, while his feet were off the floor. A chair was seen by all present to move slowly up to the table from a far corner, when all were watching it. On one occasion, an empty arm-chair, at his request, moved to where he was sitting, and then slowly back again, a distance of about three feet. He has repeatedly seen, in full light, the movement of a heavy table, and, on several occasions, chairs turned with backs to the table, about a foot and a half off, each occupant kneeling on his chair, with hands resting on the back, but not touching the table. The fifth class is that of the rising of tables and chairs off the ground, without contact with any person. On five separate occasions a heavy dining-table rose between a few inches and a foot and a half from the floor, under special circumstances, which rendered trickery impossible, the hands and feet of the medium being held by him during this movement.

The sixth class is that of the levitation of human beings, which has occurred in the four instances in his presence. He has seen Mr. Home raised completely from the floor of his room in several instances. The accumulated testimony, establishing Mr. Home's levitations, Mr. Crookes considers overwhelming, and he thinks it greatly to be desired that some person, whose evidence will be accepted as conclusive by the scientific world, shall seriously and patiently examine these alleged facts. The seventh class of phenomena consists in the moving of various small articles without contact with any person, which he has very frequently observed, and where there could be no suspicion of trickery. He thinks that when he is in his own dining-room, seated in one part of the room, with a number of persons keenly watching the medium, the latter could not, by any trickery, make an accordion play in his (Mr. Crookes's) own hands, when the keys are held downward, nor cause the same accordion to float about the room, playing all the time. He thinks it impossible to introduce machinery which shall wave window curtains; pull up Venetian blinds eight feet off; tie a knot in a handkerchief and place it in a remote corner of the room; sound notes on a distant piano; cause a card-plate to float about the room; raise a water-bottle and tumbler from the table; make a coral necklace raise on end; move about a fan so as to fan a company, or set in motion a pendulum when inclosed in a glass case firmly cemented to the wall. The eighth class is that of luminous appearances, which, according to Mr. Crookes's require that the room shall be dark, as the lights are in many cases faint. He states that he has seen a solid, self-luminous body, of the size and nearly the shape of a turkey's egg, float noiselessly about the room, being visible for more than ten minutes, and striking the table three times, with a sound like that of a hard solid body, before fading away. He has seen a self-luminous crystalline body placed in his hand by a hand which did not belong to any person in the room, and a luminous cloud floating upward to a picture. In the daylight he has seen luminous clouds hover over a heliotrope on a side-table, break off a sprig, and carry the sprig to a lady; and on several occasions he has seen a similar luminous cloud visibly condense to the form of a hand, and carry about small objects.

This leads him to the next or ninth class, namely, the appearance of hands, either self-luminous or visible by ordinary light. Of these phenomena he gives numerous instances. In one case, a small hand rose up from an opening in the dining-table, and gave him a flower; it appeared and disappeared three times, at intervals, affording Mr. Crookes ample opportunity of satisfying himself of its reality, as it occurred in the light, in his own room, while he was holding the medium's hands and feet. The hands and fingers do not always appear solid and life-like, sometimes indeed seeming like a nebulous cloud, partly condensed in the form of a hand. He has more than once seen first an object move, then a luminous cloud appear to form about it, and, lastly, the cloud condense into shape and become a perfectly formed hand. At this stage it was visible to all present. Sometimes it was life-like and graceful, the fingers moving and the flesh apparently as human as that of any person in the room. At the arm or wrist it became hazy, and passed off into a luminous cloud. To the touch the hand appeared sometimes icy cold and dead, at others, warm, grasping his own with the firm pressure of an old friend. In one instance he retained one of these hands in his own, firmly resolved not to let it escape. There was no struggle, no

effort to get loose, but it gradually seemed to resolve itself into vapor, and faded in that manner from his grasp. The next, or tenth class of phenomena comprised those of direct writing, exhibited sometimes in darkness, sometimes in light, sometimes without any apparent agency, at others through the medium of a hand. The eleventh class embraces the rarest phenomena, namely, those of phantom forms and faces, which he witnessed in a very few instances only. The twelfth class covers phenomena that seem to point to the agency of an exterior intelligence other than that of the medium or some person in the room. Although the hypothesis has been suggested that the medium is the source of this intelligence, by those who think they see in this an explanation of many of the facts, yet Mr. Crookes has reason to believe that in certain instances, at least they result from the agency of an outside intelligence, not belonging to any human being present. Under the thirteenth head, Mr. Crookes includes a variety of miscellaneous occurrences of a complex character, not easily grouped under any of the preceding divisions, to which, however, he refers only briefly, reserving the details for the volume which he is now preparing.

LYING FOR A WAGER.

One day a father sent his son to the mill with corn to grind, but before he went he recommended him not to grind it in the mill in which he should happen to meet with a man named "Beardless." The boy came to a mill, but there he found Beardless.

"God bless you, Beardless," said he. "God bless you, too, my son," replied the man.

"Can I grind my corn here?" asked the boy.

"Why not?" responded Beardless; "my corn will be soon ready, and you can grind yours as long as you like."

But the boy recollected his father's advice, and left the mill and went to another. But Beardless took some corn and hurried, by a shorter way, to the mill toward which the boy had gone, and reached there before him, and put some of his corn into the mill to be ground.

When the boy arrived, he was greatly surprised to find Beardless there, and so he went away from this and approached a third mill. But Beardless hurried by a short cut, and reached this mill also before the boy, and gave some of his corn to be ground.

He did the same at a fourth mill, so the boy got tired, and, thinking he should find Beardless in every mill, put down his sack, and resolved to grind in this mill, although Beardless was there.

When the boy's corn came to be ground, Beardless said to him:

"Hearken, my son. Let us make a cake of your flour."

The boy was thinking all the time of his father's words, but he could not help himself. So he said:

"Very good, we will make one."

Beardless got up and began to mix the flour with water, which the boy brought him, and he kept mixing till all the corn was ground, and all the flour made into a very large loaf. Then they made a fire, put the bread to bake, and when it was baked, took it and placed it against a wall. Then Beardless said:

"My son, listen to me. If we were to divide the loaf between us, it would not be enough for either of us, so let us tell each other some lies, and whoever tells the greatest lie shall have the whole loaf for himself."

The boy thought, "I cannot now draw back, so I may as well do my best and go on." So he said aloud to Beardless:

"Very well; but you must begin."

Then Beardless told many different lies, and when he got quite tired of lying, the boy said to him:

"Eh! my dear Beardless, if that is all you know, it is not much. Only listen, and have patience a little, whilst I tell you a real truth. In my young days, when I was an old man, we had very many beehives, and it was my business every morning to count them. Now, I always counted the bees easily enough, but I never could count the beehives."

"One morning, whilst counting the bees, I saw that the best bee was missing, so I put a saddle on the cock and mounted, and started in search of my bee. I traced it to the sea-shore, and saw that it had gone over the sea, so I followed it. When I got over, I saw that a man had caught my bee, and was plowing a field with it, in which he was about to sow millet. I called to him:

"That is my bee! How did you get it?"

"And the man said:

"Well, brother, if it is yours, take it."

"And he gave me back my bee, and also a sack full of millet. Then I put the sack on my back, and moved the saddle from the cock to the bee. Then I mounted it, and led the cock behind me, that he might rest a little.

Whilst I was crossing the sea, somehow one of the strings of the sack broke, and all the millet fell into the water.

"When I had got over it was already night, so I dismounted, and let the bee loose to graze. The cock I fastened near me, and gave him some hay; after that I lay down to sleep. When I awoke in the morning, I found the wolves had killed my bee and eaten it up; and the honey was lying all over the valley ankle-deep, and on the hills it lay knee-deep.

"Then I began to think in what I could gather up all the honey. I remembered I had a little ax by me, so I went into the forest to try to kill some beast, in order to make a sack from its skin. In the forest I saw two deer dancing on one leg; so I broke the leg with my little ax, and caught them both.

"From the two deer I drew three

skins and made three bags, wherein I gathered up all the honey. I put the sacks full of honey on the cock's back, and hastened home. When I reached home, I found that my father had just been born, and they sent me to heaven to get some holy water.

"Whilst I was thinking how I should go to heaven, I remembered the millet which had fallen into the sea. When I reached the sea, I found the millet had grown up quite to heaven, so I climbed it and reached the sky. And on getting into heaven, I saw the millet was quite ripe, and that one whom I met there had resped it, and had already made a loaf from it, and had broken some pieces into warm milk, which he was eating. I greeted him, saying:

"God help you!" and he answered, "God help thee also!" and then he gave me holy water, and I returned.

"But I found that meanwhile there had been a great rain, so that the sea had risen and carried away my millet. Then I grew very anxious as to how I should get down again to earth.

"At last I remembered that I have long hair, so long that when I stand upright it reaches down to the ground, and when I sit it reaches to my ears; so I took my knife and cut one hair after another, and tied them together as I went down them.

"Meanwhile it grew dark, so I tied a knot in the hair, and resolved to rest on that knot through the night.

"But how should I do without a fire? The tinder-box I had by me, but I had no wood! Then I remembered I had somewhere in my overcoat a sewing-needle, so I found it, cut it in pieces, and made a great fire, and when I was well warmed, laid myself down near the fire to sleep.

"I slept soundly, but, unfortunately, a spark of fire burnt the hair through, and so head over heels I fell to the ground, and sank into the earth up to my girdle. I looked about to see how I could get out, and, seeing no help near, I hurried home for a spade, and came back and dug myself out. Then I took the holy water to my father. When I arrived home, I found the reapers working in the cornfield. The corn was so high that the reapers were almost burnt up. Then I shouted to them:

"Why do you not bring our mare here which is two days long and a day and a half broad, and on whose back large trees are growing? Bring her, that she may make a little shadow on the field!"

"My father quickly brought the mare, and the reapers worked on quite pleasantly in her shadow. Then I took a vessel to bring some water. But the water was frozen, so I took my head and broke the ice with it. Then I filled the vessel with water and carried it to the reapers. When they saw me, they all shouted:

"But where is your head?"

"I put up my hand to feel for my head, and found, alas! that I had no head on my shoulders. I had forgotten it, and had left it by the water. So I returned quickly, but a fox had got there before me, and was drawing the brain from my head to eat. Then I approached slowly and struck the fox furiously, and he began to run, and, in running, dropped a little book from his pocket. I opened the book, and there I read:

"The whole is for me, and Beardless is to get nothing!"

So the boy caught up the loaf and ran off home, and Beardless remained looking after him.

"Thought He'd Heard the Name."

A correspondent at Washington sends the following to the *St. Louis Republican*: "An amusing incident occurred at a recent White House levee. As Senator Boggy, Bart Able, and old Van, of Kansas City, entered the Blue Room they met Governor Hendricks, who held out his hand to the Senator, saying, 'Good evening Senator Boggy, I am glad to see you.' The Senator looked at the Governor inquiringly. 'I know your face,' he said, 'it is quite familiar, but I can't call your name.' Replied the Governor: 'My name is Hendricks.' 'Hendricks, Hendricks,' mused the Senator from Missouri; 'the name is familiar, but I can't call you to mind. What State are you from?' 'I am from Indiana,' was the bland and somewhat amused response of the Governor. 'Indiana, Indiana?' mused Mr. Boggy. 'What district do you represent?' 'Oh,' said Hendricks, maintaining an admirable gravity under the circumstances, 'I am Governor of Indiana.' 'Oh,' responded the Senator from Missouri, 'I thought the name was familiar. I am glad to see you Governor Hendricks.'"

Reminiscence of Lord Palmerston.

Then we have some criticism upon the unsocial character of modern fashionable society, some remarks upon the art of conversation, and some reminiscences of Lord Palmerston. At a dinner-table, or in general society, Lord Palmerston, though always genial, did not always shine; but when you were at home with him, or when you were at work with him, he was a charming companion. And what was said about his avoidance of the past, and his intense interest in the present and the future, is exactly true. I saw a great deal of him in the last ten years of his life, and I only remember two or three instances when he went back upon the past; but, as regards our hopes and prospects for the future, he was always ready to discourse at large, whether the subject was agriculture or law, or politics or political economy.

A FLORIDA TIGER was killed recently at Enterprise, Fla., which measured eleven feet from its snout to the tip of its tail, and weighed 362 pounds. It yielded its slayer the munificent sum of \$2.

BISHOP BERKELEY'S FAMOUS POEM.

[We reproduce below the celebrated poem of Bishop Berkeley, in which the oft-quoted line, "Westward the course of empire takes its way," occurs.]

VERSES ON THE PROSPECT OF PLANTING ARTS AND LEARNING IN AMERICA.

The Muse, disgusted at an age and clime
Barren of every glorious theme,
In distant lands now waits a better time,
Producing subjects worthy fame.

In happy climes, where from the genial sun
And virgin earth such scenes ensue,
The force of Art by nature seems outdone,
And fancied beauties by the true:

In happy climes, the seat of innocence,
Where nature guides and virtue rules,
Where men shall not impose for truth and sense
The pedantry of courts and schools:

There shall be sung another golden age,
The rise of empire and of arts,
The good and great inspiring Epic rage,
The wisest heads and noblest hearts.

Not such as Europe breeds in her decay:
Such as she bred when fresh and young,
When heavenly flame did animate her clay,
By future poets shall be sung.

Westward the course of Empire takes its way;
The four first Acts already past,
A fifth shall close the Drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last.

Humor.

WHAT a barber mustn't do—Lather his wife.

THE best way to raise strawberries—with a spoon.

WHY is a poker like an angry word? Because it stirs up a smouldering fire.

QUERY—Can it be called a feat of skill when a person throws up his situation?

WHEN is an encampment most likely to burn well? When the tents are pitched.

WHY is a solar eclipse like a woman whipping her boy? Because it's a hiding of the sun.

A LITTLE girl of eight or ten summers being asked what dust was, replied that it was mud with the juice squeezed out.

"Who cut your clothes, Tommy?" asked a visitor of a curiously ragged boy. "Well," said he ingeniously, "ma cuts my pants, and pa cuts my jacket."

"Should I be discovered, I am lost!" exclaimed the hero of a melodrama, as he concealed himself in a closet on the stage. "Should you be discovered, you will be found," was the amendment of a wag in the gallery.

A PREACHER took up a collection on Sunday, and found when his hat was returned that there wasn't a penny in it. "I am thankful," said he, turning the hat upside down and tapping the crown of it with his hand, "that I have got my hat back from this congregation."

"WIFE, what has become of the grapes?" "I suppose, my dear, the hens picked them off," was the bland reply. "Hens—hens!—some two-legged hens, I guess," said the husband, with some impetuosity; to which she firmly replied, "My dear, did you ever see any other kind?"

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—A rural gentleman visiting a friend, found at the back of the house, after dusk, an immense snake lying on the grass. He procured an axe, and when he had chopped the reptile into about a dozen pieces he discovered it to be a garden-hoe which should have been hung up in the tool-house.

FOUL PROMOTION.—"Why did the general take you on his staff?" was asked of a young Hussar not long ago by an enthusiast. "Oh! I'll tell you; because I cut—" "Through the ranks of the enemy, you hero!" interrupted the enthusiast (she was a lady). "Oh! dear no, nothing of the sort; it was because I cut up a turkey so well!"

A WAG went to the station of one of the railroads one evening, and finding the best car full, said in a low tone, "Why, this car isn't going!" Of course this caused a general stampede, and the wag took the best seat. In the midst of the indignation the wag was asked: "Why did you say this car wasn't going?" "Well, it wasn't then," replied the wag, "but it is now."

SIMPLICITY.—A distinguished journalist announces that he has positively received the following request: "Sir, I should feel much honored by having your autograph for my album. If you deem the request unwarranted on my part, pray pardon me, but at the same time send the refusal in your own handwriting, and with your own signature, that I may know the refusal is authentic."

"PA," said a son to his father, "what is meant by a 'chip of the old block'?" "Why, my son, do you ask the question?" "Because I was in Enfield this morning, and told them gentlemen while hunting I saw fifty squirrels up one tree. They kept trying to make me say that I did not say so forty-nine; and because I wouldn't say so they said I was a 'chip of the old block.'" "Hem! Well, my son, they only meant that you were smart and honest, like your pa. You can go out to play now."

Nutritive Value of Wheat Meal.

The London *Dietetic Reformer* shows, by scientific data, that wheat meal, which is cheaper than bolted meal or fine flower, contains one-third more nutriment than flour does, from which the bran has been sifted. Fine flour, according to this journal, is not food at all, in the proper sense of the term; that is, the elements of the grain which are separated in the process of bolting, being essential to perfect nutrition, those who use fine flour are obliged to subsist mainly on other things, or lose their health—that no one, therefore, who makes baker's bread a principal article of diet can long maintain health, while those who use wheat-meal bread, unfermented and unadulterated, can maintain their health with a very small addition of other foods.

Significant Facts.

A peculiar and promising feature of the trade of the country is found in the very large shipment of grain from the West this winter. The remarkable increase of shipments may be seen from the following statement, of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and Dubuque, by lake and rail, from January 1 to 17, and for corresponding periods in previous years:

Articles.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Flour, bbls.....	403,679	151,308	137,919
Wheat, bu.....	3,168,795	258,812	41,760
Corn, bu.....	552,905	463,265	942,146
Oats, bu.....	540,975	456,133	268,362
Barley, bu.....	259,893	206,728	109,654
Rye, bu.....	26,777	11,700	30,260

Total grain, bu.....4,549,334 1,300,638 1,383,072

As the prices paid in the West for all kinds of grain have been very good—good it is evident, first, that the farmers have been receiving an unusually large amount of money for their products; second, that, as a consequence, the country merchants of the Northwest have been doing a good trade, and that their demands for goods from the East will come early and be very large.—*New York Mail.*

Curious, if True.

A correspondent of the *New York Times* relates the following incident in connection with the sinking of the *Ville du Havre*: "Among the passengers was a French priest, who never for a moment lost his self-control in the frenzy which raged around him, or missed, as far as I could see, a single opportunity of comforting or nursing those who were about to die. 'Are you a Catholic?' I heard the father ask of a passenger near him. 'I am,' was the reply. 'Make an act of contrition, then, and I will absolve you,' said the priest; and these were his last words on earth. The vessel sank immediately, and the father was drowned; but the gentleman with whom he conversed was among the saved."

SIX MILLIONS.—About two years ago, Dr. J. WALKER, an old and prominent physician of California, discovered by actual experience upon his own system, a medicine which may honestly be termed "a boon to suffering humanity." Being a combination of herbaristic extracts, pungent and sour to the taste, and yet possessed of gentle stimulative characteristics—although entirely free from alcohol—he named it VINEGAR BITTERS, and despite the prejudice existing among his profession, against all patent medicines, he determined to brave the jeers of his brother practitioners, and give to suffering humanity the benefit of his accidental discovery. He did so, and the benefits from its use became known. The demand increased, and immense quantities were sold, at a merely nominal price. Its merit is told in the fact that "in two years over SIX MILLIONS of bottles have been sold;" and still the demand increases. Surely such a man should be ranked among the benefactors of the human race.

CLINCHED IT.—Two toppers, the bright and shining lights of a coterie of bar-room loungers, made a wager as to which could tell the biggest lie, the loser to stand treat as the penalty. Topper No. 1 proceeded to make the astounding statement that "the other night I climbed up to the moon, and drove a spike clear through it." "That's nothing," said No. 2. "I was on the other side and clinched it."

"Housekeeper" of Health. The liver being the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system—set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gather in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with very small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great reinvigorants.

DOCTOR'S COUNSEL HELP HIM. METROVILLE, Morgan Co., O., March 24, 1872. DEAR DR. PIERCE: When I was 12 or 15 years of age I took what is called King's Evil, and by constant doctoring it would heal in one place and break out in another. It also broke out in my left ear. I first found your name in the *Christian Advocate*, and sent 10 miles for the first bottle, which did me more good than all other medicines I ever used. I am 28 years old and doctored with five doctors, and not one of them helped me so much as your bottle of Discovery. I have got well and able to do a good day's work. JOHN A. WILSON.

The Little Corporal. This is indisputably the best and cheapest magazine for boys and girls extant. Contents of the February number: "The Lucky-Stone" (Cap. II), "Pierre and Patty" (poem), "Lill's Adventure," "Down by the Sea" (poem), "Rover's Christmas Dinner," "Playing at Siege," "The Long Tailed Bug," "Little Folk Wisdom," "A Little Musician" (illustrated), "More About Chubby Ruff," "Life on an Island" (Chap. VIII), "Shoeing the Steed" (illustrated), "Jack Frost and Miss Snow," "About Natty," "Eddie's Pet," "Eyes and Ears," "Prudy's Pocket," "Work and Play." Subscription price, \$1.50 per annum. John E. Miller, publisher, Chicago, Ill.

It is now generally admitted by honest physicians that when once the consumption is fairly fastened upon the lungs, no human power can save the patient from death. They also say that about fifty per cent. of those who die from this disease can trace the cause to a neglected cough, or cold, which might have been cured by a small bottle of Liquid Opodeldoc, or what is the same thing, Johnson's Anodyne Linctus.—[Com.]

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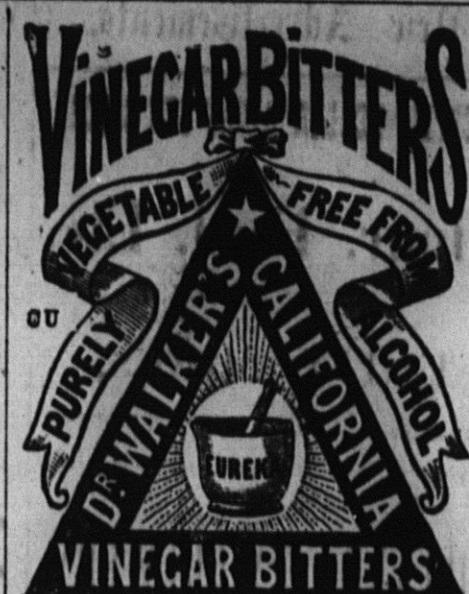
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Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stagnation of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a prickling, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

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perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Colic, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Eruptions and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

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Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimmings of the Head, Headache, Dizziness, Vertigo, Fluctuating at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when lying on the Side, Dizziness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Thrill Pain in the Head, Deafness of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Feet. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

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A Dose for "Tax-Payer."

To the Editor of the Holland City News:

During the school-war excitement, a stranger who happened to see a copy of the *News*, made this remark: "The local paper is generally a representation of the spirit of the town and its inhabitants; but your paper (the *News*), I hope is an exception to this rule; for judging from the matter it contains, one would suppose that the whole community were at war with each other." Of course we assured the gentleman that this school-quarrel, was merely the work of a few disaffected parties, whom the people had thrown overboard, and who were wasting their substance in purchasing \$50-opinions, and inflicting columns of newspaper articles upon the readers of our home papers.

With the collapse of the ridiculous farce of attempting to re-instate the poor innocents whose powers had been "usurped," we hoped that "Othello's" occupation was gone. Alas! no such happy result has taken place, for instead of beating his pen into a pruning-hook, another "great wrong" is seized upon by Mr. Tax-Payer, as offering a means of consoling himself for the defeat his party have suffered (for we take it for granted that T. P. is an "Old-Boarder"), by attacking some of his fellow-citizens in the least manly, and honorable manner, viz: by means of newspaper articles, not daring to append his own name thereto, but hiding behind "Tax-Payer."

Now let us glance for a moment at the cause of T. P.'s great wrath. We will state in advance that we are not connected with the present city government, and have never so entirely lost confidence in the honesty of the gentlemen comprising it, as to investigate their expenditures, only by reading their proceedings in this paper.

Mr. Growler says they "voted themselves \$50 each for their services;" this is indeed a grave charge. Fifty dollars! Why what have these villainous aldermen done with such an enormous amount of money? What labor have they performed for said salary? The men who have charge of the affairs of a city—even such a small edition of one as ours—is generally chosen from among its best citizens, the leading business or professional men. As a matter of course such persons from their experience, and reputation, are better qualified to superintend its government, than some drunken loafer would be, who might perhaps work for fifteen cents an hour. Their time is valuable and they cannot afford to waste more time than is absolutely necessary, upon such grateful specimens as T. P., whom, even if they were angels, they could not please. They must attend a meeting of the council each week and in addition to this serve upon committees and perform all other work connected with their office.

We hold that as there is not enough honor belonging to the office to purchase a box of matches, that our aldermen are entitled to a fair salary, as at least a recognition of their services. And what person, that lays aside all prejudices, will say that \$50 is an unreasonable amount!

Now for the next thing upon Growler's "Program" (note the gentleman's evil spell). He shows his ears when he harps upon the pay of the teachers in our school. We should suppose that, as it is well known that the school was never in such a prosperous condition, nor had such a fine corps of teachers, that he as a "Tax-Payer" should be well satisfied if such a state of affairs could exist, and at the same time save the people more than \$2,000 each year. As for his great interest, in the welfare of the teachers, we think it their business to complain if their salaries are not high enough. This sudden burst of sympathy for the poor teachers, who are receiving "wages below their actual value" (value of what? some persons may ask, but we will have to refer them to the learned Mr. T. P. for an explanation)—this sounds very appropriate coming as it does from men who threatened to discharge all of these same teachers, when they came into power in October. Lastly, he "goes for" one of our citizens in regard to something entirely foreign to all the wrongs, he has been dilating upon; and charges that gentleman with the crime of "furnishing brains" for the present administration. This criminal offense—if the charge is true—requires immediate attention. But if he has committed this crime, we should infer from the last "extinguisher," that he gave one of his opponents in the *News*, a few weeks since, that he had reserved enough of them for his own use, to defend himself against all "quill drivers". Although it may be useless, yet we would respectfully suggest to "our financier," that he donate to "Tax-Payer," and other "sufferers" of his kind, sufficient "brains" for them to see how ridiculous they are making themselves appear, in their attempts at fomenting quarrels and obtaining notoriety, through the columns of our city papers.

That genial old philosopher Joshua Billings gives us this: "I have noticed that people who are always telling what they would have done had they been there, never get there". To the above mentioned class of people, Tax-Payer belongs, and we would advise him, that until he can get there and do better, to employ his pen for the purpose of uniting our community, instead of resurrecting the charter and other dead issues to quarrel over. As the gentleman did not append his name to his mighty document, we do not feel under any obligation to tell him "Qui."

New Advertisements.

KEPPEL, HEIDER & VAN DEN BOSCH,

Manufacturers of

Flour, Feed, Etc.

Proprietors of

UNITY MILLS,

ZEELAND, MICH.

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

HOLLAND CITY BREWERY.

CARL ZEEB,

PROPRIETOR.

A good article of LAGER BEER and ALE on hand at all times.

All orders promptly attended to, and no cartage charged for

DELIVERY,

The proprietor would announce that he pays the highest

CASH PRICES

FOR

Barley and Hops.

Holland, January 28, 1874. 50-1y

BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS, ETC.

A Very large stock on hand.

8th Street. HOLLAND, MICH.

I WANT

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

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

HEBER WALSH, Druggist & Pharmacist.

J. E. HIGGINS,

DEALER IN

All Kinds of Grain & Produce,

MILL FEED, CORN, &c.

All orders promptly attended to.

AGENT FOR

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

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

HOLLAND, MICH.

Ready Again!

AT THE STORE OF

H. MEENGs,

Where all kinds of choice

Family Groceries,

Crockery,

GLASS-WARE,

Yankee Notions,

FLOUR & FEED,

ETC., ETC.,

May be found at all times.

VEGETABLES,

In their seasons, at lowest prices

Cash Paid for Butter, Eggs & Vegetables,

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

Variety and Jewelry Store!

JOSLIN & BREYMAN,

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

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER SETS,

FANCY TOYS,



Solid Silver,

AND

SILVER PLATED WARE,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & NOTIONS.

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

WATCHES, CLOCKS OR JEWELRY,

In a Thoroughly Satisfactory Manner.

Hardware Store!

E. VAN DER VEEN,

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

LARGE STOCK,

GENERAL Hard-ware.

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

We have on hand a Full Assortment of the Best

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

Stove-Pipe, Stove Furniture, Etc.,

Horse Nails,

Horse Shoes,

Wagon Springs.

Horse Trimmings,

Glass, Putty,

Paints, Oils,

Nails, etc.

Farmers' Implements,

Carpenters' Tools,

And many other things too numerous to mention.

REPAIRING & JOBBING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.

E. VAN DER VEEN.

S. E. cor. 6th & River Sts. 1-1

ATTENTION!

Carriage Making,

AND

BLACKSMITHING.

JACOB FLEIMAN,

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

Top or Open Buggies,

Light & Heavy Wagons,

Sleighs, Trucks, Etc., Etc.

A good assortment of Thimble Skins always on hand.

Warranted Seat-Springs of any shape or style.

I use nothing but

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.

My Spokes and Hubs are manufactured from

Second Growth Eastern Timber.

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality.

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

1-10.

Phoenix Planing Mill.

The undersigned would hereby announce to the Public that their new

Planing Mill,

IS NOW READY FOR BUSINESS.

In re-building we have purchased entire new

Machinery,

Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing,

Matching,

Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN,

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER

WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALITY.

We will receive Lumber of all kinds for

DRYING.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

NOW THAT THE

Credit Mobilier!

SWINDLE

Is disposed of.

P. & A. STEKETEE

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

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

GLASS-WARE,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Etc., Etc.

In the

Brick Store,

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.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 30th day of March, A. D. 1868, made and executed by John C. Cottrell and Rhoda Cottrell his wife, of Plainwell, Michigan, parties of the first part, and Albert H. Campbell and William O. Carrier of the same place, parties of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1868, in Liber R of Mortgages, on page 672, and after wards assigned by the said Albert H. Campbell and William O. Carrier, by deed of assignment to John C. Bassett, Charles R. Bates and John H. Bates of Kalamazoo, for a valuable consideration, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1868, in Liber R of Mortgages, on page 138, and again assigned by John H. Bates, one of the surviving co-partners of the late firm of Bassett, Bates and Bates, and William A. Wood and John W. Brees, executors of the estate of John C. Bassett, deceased, to Charles R. Bates the other and surviving partner of said firm of Bassett, Bates and Bates, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1874, in Liber R of Mortgages, on page 608. And whereas there is now claimed to be due and unpaid on said Mortgage the sum of six hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty cents (\$684.60) and no suit either in law or in equity having been commenced to recover the same or any part thereof, Therefore: Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 1st day of June, A. D. 1874, 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 (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County), there will be sold for cash, to the highest bidder, at public auction or vendue, 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 at ten per cent, and all legal costs and charges of such sale and also an attorney fee of fifty 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 as described in said Mortgage, which will be offered for sale on the said day aforementioned, to wit: that part of the fractional South West quarter and West half of South East quarter of section sixteen, in township five, north of range sixteen West, which is bounded by a line running from a certain stake on the shore of Lake Michigan twenty-three chains and fifty-six links North from the South line of said section; running thence East parallel with said South line to the East line of the tract first described; running thence North along said East line far enough to include forty acres of land; thence West parallel with the South line to Lake Michigan; thence South along the shore of Lake Michigan, to the place of beginning; containing forty acres of land; also the West one-half (½) of the following described land; bounded by a line commencing at a point where the South line of section sixteen in township five, North of range sixteen West, intersects Lake Michigan. East, variation four degrees, thirty minutes, thirty-four chains, to a stake twenty chains East of the South quarter post of said section sixteen, North (variation four degrees, twenty-five minutes East, twenty-three chains & fifty-three links to a certain stake West) variation four degrees, thirty minutes East, thirty-three chains and fifty links to the water of Lake Michigan; thence South three degrees West, variation four degrees, twenty-five minutes East, twenty-three chains and forty-six links to the place of beginning, containing eighty acres of land; it being the intention of the parties of the first part, to convey forty (40) acres of land of the last description; all lying and being in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan.

Holland, Mich., February 4, 1874.

CHARLES R. BATES, Assignee of Mortgage.

HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attys. for Assignee.

Mortgage Sale.

Default has been made in the payment of the sum of one thousand three hundred and sixty four dollars and fifty seven cents (\$1,364.57) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on a certain mortgage bearing date the 9th day of November, A. D. 1870, executed by Nathaniel T. McGeorge of the city of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, to Theodore P. Sheldon of Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County, State of Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan on page 515, of Liber L, of Mortgages in said office on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m. which said mortgage was duly assigned to R. Carlisle Burdick, by Theodore P. Sheldon afore-said by a deed of assignment dated the 17th day of May A. D. 1871, and recorded in the office of the aforesaid Register of Deeds on the 23rd day of May A. D. 1871, on page 304 of Liber R, of mortgages in said office and was again assigned by R. C. Burdick to Henry Brees and John McKibbin of Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County, State of Michigan by a deed of assignment dated the 9th day of December A. D. 1871, and duly recorded in the office of the aforesaid Register of Deeds on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1873 at 8 o'clock a. m. on page 602 of Liber R, of Mortgages, in said office, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted either at law or in equity to recover the amount now due on said mortgage or any part thereof, therefore:

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

HENRY BREES, JOHN MCKIBBIN, Assignees.

H. D. Post, Att'y. for Assignees.

THE GREAT CAUSE

HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, Induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

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

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

Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,

127 BOWERY, NEW YORK, Post-Office Box 4,586.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS.

A prominent New York physician lately complained to DUNDAS DICK about his SANDALWOOD OIL CAPSULES, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them for some time without effect. On being informed that several imitations were made and sold, he inquired and found that his patient had been taking capsules sold in bottles and not DUNDAS DICK'S.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and DUNDAS DICK & CO. take this method of protecting physicians, druggists and themselves, and preventing OIL OF SANDALWOOD from coming into disrepute.

PHYSICIANS who once prescribe the Capsules will continue to do so, for they contain the pure oil in the best and cheapest form.

DUNDAS DICK & CO. use more OIL OF SANDALWOOD in the manufacture of their Capsules than all Wholesale and Retail Druggists and perfumers in the United States combined, and this is the sole reason why the pure oil is sold cheaper in their Capsules than in any other form.

OIL OF SANDALWOOD is fast superseding every other remedy, sixty Capsules only being required to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days. From no other medicine can this result be had.

DICK'S SOFT CAPSULES solve the problem long considered by many eminent physicians, how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to detract from, if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

Soft Capsules are put up in tin-foil and neat boxes, thirty in each, and are the only capsules prescribed by Physicians.

These were the only Capsules admitted the last Paris Exposition.

Send for circular to 35 Wooster Street, New York.

SOLD AT ALL DRUG STORES.

General Agency, 110 Reade Street, New York.

DR. E. WOODRUFF,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

38 CANAL STREET

[UP STAIRS.]

WHO has for the past twelve years been located in Opera Block, has now, since being burned out, removed his stock to 38 Canal street, where he continues to cure every description of ACUTE, CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASE, on the most reasonable terms. He manufactures all his remedies from the best material, hence, known to be PURELY VEGETABLE. He uses no MINERALS OR POISONS. Having prescribed for over eighteen thousand patients within the past ten years, WITHOUT LOSING ONE OF THEM, where he was the only doctor called. He guarantees reasonable satisfaction in the treatment of every disease which afflicts humanity.

He keeps constantly on hand over 200 kinds of the most choice roots, Bark and Herbs, and over 100 kinds of his own manufacture of medicines. He is to be found at his office at all hours—day or night.

Among the leading articles of medicine manufactured by him are his LIVER SYRUPS, COUGH SYRUPS, and FEMALE RESTORATIVES; all of which give universal satisfaction. Call and counsel with a doctor who will promise you nothing but what he will faithfully perform