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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. III.—NO. 2.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 106.

The City of Holland.

Was located in the Fall of 1866, being selected as the rendezvous of a powerful immigration, from the Netherlands, under the leadership of Rev. A. C. VAN RAABE, 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 irresistible 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 privilege 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 the 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.

DESSINE, 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, Miss. A. M., Dealer in Books & Stationery; Confectionary, Toys, etc.; River Street.

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

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

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

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. W. Van Der Meer'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 and Coffins; Eighth Street. See advertisement.

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

Hardware.

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

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

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

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

Hotels.

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

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable; 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 *Plunger Mills*; (Steam Saw and Flour Mills.) near foot of 8th street.

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

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Merchants and Dealers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WERKMAN, H. D., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Flour and 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 SCHIEVEN, 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.

HORK, 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 E. L. DENOM, 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 graduated 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.

Saddlery.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Watchmen and Jewels.

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.

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

SEVERAL Baltimore manufacturers have recently addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth their objections to the working of the Eight Hour law. They have found that a man not only cannot do as much work in eight hours as in ten, but that under the former system he does less work per hour. Workingmen, moreover, employed by the Government under this system, become unfit for ordinary day's work. They suggest that the best thing the Government can do is to let the labor-question settle itself.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

A Detailed Statement of the Removal of the Corps, and Anatomical Investigation.

The Scientific Medical Commission deputized by the Medical College at Philadelphia, to make an autopsy of the bodies of the deceased Siamese Twins, arrived at Mount Airy, in North Carolina, on Feb. 4th, after a most fatiguing journey by day and night over the worst roads that a mountainous and rugged country ever presented. They were received by a deputation of citizens on the part of the town and families of the twins, consisting of the late medical attendant of the twins and the agents and lawyers of their families.

After a private consultation as to the nature of their mission, the visiting medical gentlemen were promised every facility on the part of the Committee on Reception, and it was agreed that on the following day they should be escorted to the home of Mrs. Eng Bunker, where the late twins were temporarily interred. In accordance with this programme, about 11 o'clock the next day the Commission, attended by the Committee, drove to the residence of Mrs. Eng, which is situated some four miles from Mount Airy, in a southwesterly direction. On the way they passed the residence of Chang's family, which is only 3 miles distant, and soon afterwards they halted at the comfortable log structure of Mrs. Eng. The news of the arrival of the Commission having spread with almost electric speed, a large number of people from the surrounding country came pouring in on horseback and in buggies, and soon quite a crowd were assembled, all of them anxious and interested spectators of the scenes they were about to witness.

The members of the Commission were then formally introduced to the widows of the late twins, both of them impressing the Commission as very proper, dignified, and respectable women. In a brief interview which then took place, and which was participated in only by the widows, the Commission, and the lawyers and medical attendant of the families, the members of the Commission delicately and deferentially set forth the object of their visit, and urged the importance to science of an examination of the bodies.

After a brief discussion, during which both the ladies evinced considerable feeling, they consented to the propositions of the Commission, on the condition and with the distinct understanding that the bodies should not be injuriously mutilated. This the Commission agreed to in a few moments. Afterwards they descended to the cellar where the bodies were interred. This was found to be a dark but somewhat spacious apartment, the floor of which was the naked earth, the soil above the substrata of rock being of a porous and mouldy nature. Accompanying the Commission was a tinner to open the case in which the bodies had been placed. The scene now was quite a weird and solemn one. The temporary sepulchre was reached by a northwestern door from another basement apartment, and when the Commission descended, the crowd of neighbors thronged in and stood silently around the improvised tomb of the twins. The darkness being intense, pine wood knots were then lighted in one corner, the flickering glare of which cast ghostly shadows of the spectators athwart the wooden ceiling and along the roughly-built granite walls of the room.

In the midst of a deep silence, and with great solemnity, the earth was then removed from around the outer wooden case, which was lifted from its position and conveyed to the apartment without. Here the outside case was then taken off, the charcoal removed, and the tin case presented itself to view. Proceeding in order, the tinner then opened the latter and the inside coffin was exposed. With great care this was then carried to one of the rooms of the house up-stairs, where a full and excellent light was obtained, and, after being placed in a proper position, the cover was taken off. All the members of the Commission and several others present bent eagerly over the coffin, the first sensation they experienced being a cadaveric odor, which, however, was not at all repulsive. A white gauze muslin covering being drawn off, the faces of the dead twins were exposed. The features of Chang were partially discolored, those of Eng being natural. Both the bodies were habited in neat black suits, the coffin was nicely lined with muslin, and, from the indications so far, they seemed to be in a very good state of preservation. Both the widows then came into the room, each

going to the side of the coffin upon which lay the remains of her husband; and with a mournful sadness that was very touching, they took a final farewell, and left them to the doctors. This last tribute elicited from those present expressions of respect and sympathy for the sorrowing ladies.

The members of the Commission, assisted by those present, then disrobed the bodies and a partial examination was made, no operation being performed, and the result of this was followed by a medical consultation. From what could be gleaned it was found the bodies, though very well preserved so far, would in a few days be in a state of decomposition, and that the surgical operation, if performed now, might endanger the ultimate preservation of the now defunct natural curiosity, a consequence which both the Commission and the families were anxious to avoid. It was further decided that the facilities for an autopsy were so meagre and insufficient that it would not be wise to attempt it on the present occasion, and that, besides the present examination and efforts to obtain good photographic views of the ligament and bodies, the operations of the Commission would be limited to a partial embalment to insure the preservation of the bodies. A number of efforts to obtain photographic views were then made, resulting successfully in one instance only. After which the partial embalment was performed, and the bodies were once more covered in the coffin.

While the photographic artists were busily engaged with their instruments trying to obtain negatives of the dead twins, the Commission had another interview with the widows, when a regular agreement, the nature of which was not divulged, was duly signed by both parties. The Commission at that time represented the present impossibility of making the desired examination, the ladies, after some persuasion, consenting to the removal of the bodies to the College of Physicians at Philadelphia. Soon after this the coffin was again securely fastened, replaced in the tin case, soldered air-tight, and placed in a wagon for transportation to Mount Airy. A lunch, of which the Commission and all others present partook, was set by the widows, after which the doctors departed with their precious anatomical charge. On the way a stoppage was made at the house of Mrs. Chang Bunker, in order to obtain the consent of one of that lady's daughters to the removal of the bodies. This was finally very reluctantly given, as that young lady was opposed from the beginning to the whole proceedings.

The remains arrived at Philadelphia, on the 10th. The Commission made a full report, respecting their trip to North Carolina, and a vote of thanks was tendered to them for the satisfactory results of the trip.

Dr. Hollingsworth, of Mount Airy, physician of the twins, read a letter from the legal adviser of the family. The document laid great stress upon the agreement not to dissect the bodies or cut the connecting band in front, but in the back, so as not to mar the perfect formation of the ligament, as such would interfere with the public exhibition of the bodies, which the relatives propose making after the autopsy has been held. The letter also instructs the College that the utmost precaution must be taken to preserve the bodies by embalming, else Dr. Pancoast and his colleagues forfeit \$100,000.

The College agreed to accept full responsibility. The coffins were opened the next day and it was determined to immediately re-embalm the bodies.

On the 13th the day was taken up by securing photographs. The corpses were taken in a number of positions, and from different points of view, so as to put on permanent record the external appearances. The first cut looking toward the autopsy, which begins formally to-day, was on the abdomen of Eng. A hand was passed in at the opening, and the fingers were carried nearly to the fleshy bond of union. This shows that the lining membrane of the general abdominal cavity lines the opening into this fleshy bond. Casts have been taken with highly successful results. A well-known artist, who is conversant with the subject, from practice in army hospitals, was engaged to make drawings upon the internal parts as they are developed.

The results of the autopsy, though not yet published in detail, show that the twins could not have been separated without fatal results. The lining membranes of the abdomen in each were found to enter the band and form pouches, overlapping each other at the center of the band. What

was the most peculiar was the presence of two such pouches from the body of Chang, the upper one shorter than the lower, but each lapping one from above and the other from below the single pouch of Eng.

Holding the first joint of the forefinger between the thumb and finger of the other hand will give an exact idea of the arrangement of these pouches. A line passing down the centre of the band would sever all three of these prolongations and open the abdominal cavity of each of the twins.

That there was a circulation through the band was shown from the passage of the injecting matter used in embalming.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has again been heard from, and after being interviewed on numerous points, commented freely on Chicago, as follows:

"No bottom to Chicago; she is building too much on borrowed capital; real estate values are fictitious; bottom bound to fall out, sooner or later, only a matter of time; destined to be a great city, but the men who are building her will go under; the panic has come to stay; finances of the country rotten as the politics, and that's saying it as strongly as possible; I predicted the fire, and the panic, and I now predict that the bubble will burst soon, and you will find that all the party leaders on both sides, and many of the biggest preachers are thieves; I am naturally prophetic—impassionate—see the shadows of coming events before others do. Besides, I am the chief of the Internationals, of the Fenians and of the Commune."

"Mr. Train, allow me to ask what you think of your prospects for the Presidency in '76?"

"Won't accept; the Americans are a set of fools, with the cowardly instincts of the cur. They crouched at the feet of Grant like a pack of spaniels; Grant's an idiot, with hardly sense enough to be a thief and snob; he is smart enough to know that the Republican party can't exist without him, and that's his power, and the whole of it; Greeley was a man of brains, and meant to be honest, but he was a fool and coward. I was the only man that could have redeemed either party or saved the country from anarchy and ruin, but the fools could not see it; they begin to see it now, but it's too late—the republic is doomed; Grant's the last President we shall have; he and his party friends are cooking things up to crown him emperor. It's too late for that. Before their plans are ripe, the Commune will sweep over the country and spread anarchy and confusion everywhere. Then I shall assume the dictatorship, and restore order, peace, and prosperity to the country. Mark my words. I have given you a view of the horoscope of America; it's my destiny to rule this country for the next twenty years; I am the only man living that can do it, and the people will see that soon. They begin to see it already."

THE following is from our scrap book, and although out of date is too good to be lost. It reminds one of the endless decisions and of the fears which haunted the peaceable citizen, in those days of stamps, reports, licenses, returns and income tax:

"Parties using paper collars must use them from their original package; that is, from the box in which they have been purchased, and a three cent revenue stamp must be attached to each one when put on. When it becomes soiled and is turned with the clean side out, it must receive another three cent stamp, and must also be conspicuously stamped with the word 'turned.' Boxes when emptied, cannot be used a second time, but must be destroyed in the room where emptied, and the assessor furnished with a certificate of the fact. If thrown out of the window, or carried out in a coal-scuttle or wash-tub, such boxes will be subject to export duty."

Bootblacks are requested to use their blacking just as they find it when the box is opened, adding nothing to it whatever. The act of spitting in the box and smearing the contents with a brush constitute the bootblack a mixer, or compounder, or rectifier, or manufacturer of blacking, and he must pay the ordinary manufacturer's license.

THE Michigan State Publishers' Association met in extra session at Lansing, on the 17th inst., to take action in regard to the proposed amendments of the postal laws relative to postage on newspapers. The meeting was the largest ever held by the association, fifty newspapers being represented. The sentiment expressed appeared to be in favor of the payment of postage on exchanges, but there was a unanimous expression that papers should circulate free in the county where published.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

A suit involving the neat little sum of \$683,000 has just been decided at Providence, R. I., after fifteen years' litigation.

Another scene in the contest for women's rights has just been enacted at Worcester, Mass., where the estates of the women who refused to pay taxes, because they were denied the vote, were put up for sale. But one of them was purchased, and that by a friend. Land taxed without representation is about as unpalatable as tea was in the same State about 1775. The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided that women have an equal right with men to sit on school boards. The Maine Senate has voted in favor of the abolition of the death penalty.

A frightful accident occurred the other day at Union Dale, Pa. A locomotive leaped the track, going over an embankment seventy-five feet, killing instantly the engineer, the conductor, the fireman, and the brakeman.

A shocking tragedy was recently enacted in New York city. A party of drunken detectives, in pursuit of a man for whom they had a warrant, broke into the house of a reputable citizen named McNamara, who, resisting the outrageous intrusion, was shot down by the intoxicated officers. The perpetrator of the New York Stock Exchange hoax has been arrested and held to bail. He is a young man by the name of McCoy.

The West.

The Chicago brewers have decided to raise the price of beer \$2 per barrel, and the saloonkeepers threaten to import the beverage from other cities if the raise is made.

The Supreme Court of New Mexico has decided that the Pueblo Indians, of which there are some 20,000 in the Territory, are citizens. The Chicago Christians are on a strike. A private letter from the Red Cloud Agency to a prominent army officer at Omaha says that the employees there are in constant fear of their lives, and dare not show their heads out of doors after dark.

Two rabid dogs made a terrible raid through the streets of Chicago, a few days ago creating the wildest consternation. Seventeen persons and sixty canines were bitten before the brutes were dispatched.

There has been serious rioting in St. Clair county, Ill., between the striking coal-miners and the negroes who had taken their places in the mines. Gov. Beveridge, at the call of the Sheriff of the county, has sent arms and ammunition to be used in suppressing the rioting. Hostile Indians recently appeared at Julesburg and Chappell stations, on the Union Pacific railroad, stole several head of horses, and fired into the station-houses. The National Crop Reporter publishes estimates in relation to the percentage of the hay and potato crops of 1873, in producers' hands Feb. 1, in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. These States produced last year over 9,000,000 tons of hay, of which there was on hand Feb. 1 a little over 45 per cent., or about 4,500,000 tons. Illinois retains the lightest percentage, a trifle less than 45, and Wisconsin the heaviest, nearly 62. The States named produced last year about 20,000,000 bushels of Irish potatoes. Amount now on hand 10,000,000 bushels. The prospects for fruit in Southern Illinois and Southwest Missouri are flattering. The freight war which has for some time been going on between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads has gradually spread, and fierce battles are now fighting between these two corporations in nearly every city of the Union. The result is a general reduction of rates and a universal rejoicing among the traveling and shipping public. This battle, which has now lasted for several months in the East, has moved westward, until nearly every Western road is on the war-path.

General Sherman is now at Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, where he and General Ord are organizing an army to operate against the murderous Sioux. General John E. Smith will be in command of the troops in the field. Three hundred men went adrift in East Saginaw Bay, Mich., on the morning of Feb. 23, on a cake of ice upon which they had built a fishing village, and which was driven away from the shore by a strong southwest wind. The cheerless craft bore them out into the lake till a change of the wind to the west brought them up to the eastern shore of the bay, where 200 of them managed to escape at different points. About 100 were still on the ice at last account, and their escape from the perils of the breaking ice and the freezing weather can hardly be hoped for. A call has been issued for convention of delegates from the Northwestern States to be held at Rock Island, Ill., on March 24, on the subject of cheap transportation.

A dispatch from Saginaw Bay of Feb. 24 states that 75 or 100 men were still on the ice-floes, about ten miles from shore. Little apprehension was felt for their safety, as small parties were constantly making their way to shore, although the passage was very perilous, having to be made over broken cakes of ice.

Thirty-six valuable circus horses and other property of Montgomery Queen's circus were consumed by fire at Morris, Ill., last week. The Government has recovered judgments against the whole batch of Pekin, (Ill.) distillers, the total amount being \$315,000. The Vogel Excise law, which repeals the Graham Liquor law, together with all restrictions upon the sale of liquor on Sundays or election-days, has been passed by the Wisconsin Assembly. L. M. Haverstick, editor of the Rock Island (Ill.) Union, was recently convicted by J. P. Cropper for an alleged insult to Mrs. J. P. Cropper. Some excitement is caused in San Francisco by serious charges against the Mayor and City Treasurer touching their management of the city's financial affairs, and broad hints are thrown out that a big steal has been going on. The Grand Jury will ventilate the matter.

The South.

Mardi Gras was celebrated with the usual pomp throughout the Southern cities. Property is taxed twenty times as much as before the war in South Carolina.

Lieut.-Col. BULL, with a small force of cavalry, recently struck a camp of Comanche Indians on the northwestern frontier of Texas, killed ten of them, and recaptured a large amount of stock.

Col. Wyatt C. Thomas, an old and prominent Arkansas journalist, is dead.

The temperance crusade has extended to Mississippi, Tennessee, and other parts of the South. Steve Lowery, the last survivor of the notorious Robinson county (N. C.) band of outlaws, was recently killed by three farmers near Lumberton. The entire com-

munity turned out to view the body of the dead bandit, and expressed the wildest joy at such a deliverance. This ends the history of the worst, most cruel and bloodthirsty gang that ever infested any country. A reward of \$6,200 will be paid the parties concerned.

DAMAGING freshets are reported in various parts of the South. The running of railway trains has been seriously interrupted by the destruction of bridges and culverts. There is great rejoicing in Robeson and adjacent counties in North Carolina at the death of Steve Lowery, the last of the Scuffletown outlaws, and large numbers of people flocked to Lumberton to view the dead body of the terrible bandit. When shot he carried a rifle, three pistols and a knife.

Washington.

A STRONG movement is being made for the abolition of the tax on leaf tobacco. The House Committee on Appropriations have reduced the amount of the Indian appropriation bill to about five millions of dollars. The estimates were for about seven millions.

A WASHINGTON correspondent states that the Senate Appropriation Committee will propose the abolition of the postal-car system on railroads, and the repeal of the clause providing for the free delivery of letters—the latter, on the ground that large sums are thus spent for the benefit of residents in a few cities, which the people at large are taxed to pay for.

Political.

THE Republicans have elected their municipal tickets in Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, and Harrisburg, Pa. A large mass meeting of citizens opposed to the Kellogg Government was held in New Orleans the other day.

The Grange.

THE Kansas State Grange was in session at Topeka last week, 600 delegates being in attendance. The reports of the Executive Committee, Business Agent, and officers show the affairs of the order to be in an excellent condition, and the financial interests to have been economically managed. The order is increasing more rapidly than at any previous time. The membership in the State numbers 30,000. The State Grange of Missouri, held at Booneville, last week, was one of the largest conventions that ever assembled in the State. Delegates from over 1,600 granges were in attendance, representing a membership largely over 100,000. The meeting was characterized by the utmost harmony and good feeling among the delegates.

THE Tennessee State Grange has just had an interesting and harmonious session at Gallatin. Nearly 500 subordinate granges were represented, there being between 500 and 600 delegates present, many ladies being delegates.

A DELEGATE convention of the State Grange of Illinois is to be held at Bloomington on the 14th of April.

Foreign.

KING LUNALILO, of the Sandwich Islands, is dead. It is announced from London that Dr. Beke, the great English explorer, has found the true Mount Sinai, in Arabia, at an altitude of 5,000 feet above the sea level. The final result of the British Parliamentary elections is summed up as follows: Conservatives returned 351; Liberals and Home-Rulers, 302. Of these 466 were elected after a contest. The total number of votes polled in the United Kingdom and Ireland was 2,500,000. Ireland returns 15 Liberals, 30 Conservatives, and 58 Home-Rulers. Spanish accounts from Cuba give reports of a battle, in which 3,000 Spaniards defeated and put to flight, after eight hours' fighting and a loss of only 154 men, a column of 8,000 patriots.

A LONDON telegram announces the death of Sir Francis Pettit Smith, the inventor of the screw propeller. The delegate from Alsace in the German Parliament made a speech in that body the other day, violently assailing the Government for its outrageous act in forcibly taking possession of foreign territory. War has been commenced on the Egyptian frontier. According to late London news, a battle has been fought. The Sultan of Darfour having invaded Egyptian territory, was defeated and his army destroyed. A Vizier and many chiefs were killed. The famine in India is reported to be abating.

REV. ROBERT MOFFAT, the celebrated English missionary to South Africa, is still in doubt as to the correctness of the report of Dr. Livingstone's death. The British Foreign Office also entertains the same doubt. A rumor comes from Havana that United States Consul Hall was threatened by a mob, and was obliged to flee for safety to a British man-of-war. Capt. Morton, who recently arrived at New York from Havana, reports that about Feb. 1 a column of Spanish troops, 1,200 strong, was utterly routed by the insurgents, who killed and captured 600 men. The Marquis of Westminster is to be made a Duke.

THE new British Ministry is composed as follows: First Lord of the Treasury, Disraeli; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote; First Lord of Admiralty, George Ward Hunt; Secretary of State for the Home Department, Richard Asheton Cross; Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, Earl Derby; Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, Earl Carnarvon; Secretary of State for War, Gathorne Hardy; Secretary of State for India, Marquis of Salisbury; Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cairns; Lord of the Privy Seal, Earl Malmesbury; Lord President of the Council, the Duke of Richmond; Lord John Manners is appointed Postmaster-General. Political disturbances are threatened in Japan. The French Bonapartists are to be spotted. Duke de Broglie has given orders to Prefects of departments to keep watch of the parties who leave for Chislehurst on the occasion of the Prince Imperial becoming of age.

The King of Ashantee is a prisoner in the hands of the British troops. London papers announce that Gladstone has determined to no longer take an active part in Parliamentary proceedings. The Pope has caused an urgent request to be sent to all the Bishops to visit Rome, as he desires to see them before he dies. The insurrection in Japan is becoming formidable. A Madrid dispatch announces heavy fighting in Biscay, with severe loss on both sides. The Carlists have evacuated Portugal. A Havana letter gives details of the recent disturbances in that city, inkings of which have reached us by telegraph. The rioters assembled in large numbers in front of the Captain-General's palace, and demanded, with loud cries, a change of the decrees regarding the draft. The civil guards fired on the mob, killing five and wounding a large number. Volunteers were then stationed at different points in the city, to prevent further disorders, which fact doubtless led to the absurd rumor, which came via Key West, that the city had been taken possession of by rebellious volunteers and Jewell expelled.

THE latest reports from the famine in India state that 280,000 people are now suffering from want of food, and that, but for the aid of the British authorities, 500,000 would starve to death. A treaty of peace has been signed by Sir Garnet Wolseley and the King of Ashantee. A London dispatch states that Sir

Michael Hicks Beach has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland; Sir Henry Selwin Ebbotson Under-Secretary for the Home Department, and Sir Charles Adderly President of the Board of Trade. Sir John Pakington has been elevated to the Peerage, under the title of Baron Hamilton. The Queen, at the recommendation of Gladstone, has granted a pension of \$1,000 per annum to the children of Dr. Livingstone. Sir Bartle Frere is convinced of the truth of the reported death of the great traveler. The Cameron Expedition will proceed to Ujiji, to obtain the documents and property left by the Doctor.

A TERRIBLE affair is reported from the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico. A quarrel between the townsmen of Quimixtlan and Huascales resulted in a fight in which seventeen persons were killed. It is reported that the infuriated Huascales afterward went to Quimixtlan and began an indiscriminate massacre, killing children and cutting off the breasts of women.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

Progress of the Good Work—The Contagion Spreading All Over the Country—The Large Cities Becoming Infected.

The women's crusade against the dramshops is spreading in all directions. The assailing party is firing regular broadsides of prayer into the saloons, following them up with a raking fire of psalms, sung in long, short and common meter, to suit the occasion, with a few scattering shots in the way of exhortations to the wicked gin-slingers to flee from the wrath to come. The telegraphic dispatches and mail correspondence of the daily papers give reports of the surprising manner in which this singular warfare is extending. It has assumed proportions so formidable that it is no longer a sensation, and must now be discussed, if not as a revolution, at least as a terribly earnest and an apparently effective crusade.

Dr. Dio Lewis has abandoned the field in Ohio and gone to New England to inaugurate the great work in Worcester, Springfield and Boston, but will return about the middle of March to prosecute the war again in the West.

The prohibitionists in New York and Philadelphia are planning a campaign, and in St. Louis and other large cities active preparations are going on for a temperance revival. The crusade is being vigorously prosecuted in the towns of Ohio with the greatest success. In Xenia a number of saloons have been closed, and all others are expected to capitulate before many days. A saloon-keeper in that town, who had closed his doors against the women and taken refuge in the cellar, emerged from his subterranean retreat the other day, bearing in his hand a white bag in token of surrender. Each victory is made the occasion of a grand jubilee.

At Hillsboro, Ohio, Judge Steele has dissolved the injunction against the praying ladies.

G. W. Miller, proprietor of a saloon at Salem, Ohio, has closed up his doors and emptied all his liquors in the street.

In Dayton, preparations for an active war on the rum-sellers are going forward.

At Terre Haute, Richmond, and other large towns in Indiana, the temperance advocates are marshalling their forces for a vigorous campaign.

An attempt to open the movement in Oshkosh, Wis., has met with poor success.

The war has invaded Omaha, Neb., and prayer-meetings are being held in the saloons of that city.

The contagion has even developed itself as far west as Colorado, and singing and praying bands are at work in Denver, Golden City, and other towns.

In Indianapolis the women are organizing for the good work.

It is reported from Cleveland, Ohio, that 1,500 women of that city are banded together, and will begin a concerted praying raid on the cohorts of King Alcohol in a few days. Three thousand ladies in New York are said to be banded together for a similar purpose.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18.—Senate.—Howe introduced a bill amendatory of the Soldiers' Home-stead law. Anthony (R. I.) introduced a bill to extend the time for the construction of the Wisconsin Central railroad. The bill to provide for a commission to inquire into the liquor traffic was discussed without action. The greater portion of day's session was devoted to the consideration of the bill to equalize the currency. Chandler, Howe, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Schurz, Ferry, and Logan took part in the debate. A vote was reached on Scott's amendment, providing for the redemption of the whole volume of national bank currency by specie or interest-bearing bonds of the United States. The amendment was lost by the close vote of 30 to 28. Four Western Senators—Schurz, Chandler, Sargent and Sherman—voted aye. Howe's amendment, providing for the selling each month, to the highest bidder, for United States notes, coupon bonds equal to 85 per cent. of the additional bank circulation issued during the month preceding, the bonds to bear 5 per cent. interest, was voted on and lost—16 to 40. Buckingham's motion, to instruct the Finance Committee to report a bill to provide for free banking and for the funding of legal-tender notes into United States bonds, and the redemption of United States bonds in legal-tender notes, was defeated.

House.—The vote by which Wilshire (Ark.) was declared entitled to a seat was reconsidered and laid on the table. The bill prescribing the penalty for manslaughter was passed. It provides that any person who shall be convicted of the crime of manslaughter in any United States court in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall be imprisoned not exceeding twenty years, and be fined not exceeding \$1,000. A bill was also passed making the punishment for extortion by officers, or persons acting under authority of the United States, a fine not exceeding \$500 and imprisonment not exceeding three years. A bill was passed providing that no person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished in any United States court for any offense not capital, or for any fine or forfeiture under any penal statute, unless indicted or informed under a penal statute, unless indicted or informed under a penal statute, unless indicted or informed under a penal statute. The House passed an important bill relating to land titles. It provides that, where an occupant of public land, having color of title, has made valuable improvements thereon, and his title is found afterward not good, he shall be entitled to all the rights and remedies as provided in such cases in their respective States or Territories. A bill was also passed providing that in the trial of all judgments, informations, complaints, and other proceedings in the United States courts, courts-martial, and courts of inquiry, the person charged shall, at his own request, not otherwise, be a competent witness; the law to apply to all prosecutions now pending. Poland introduced a bill to provide for a commission to inquire into the liquor traffic. A memorial for the acknowledgment of God Almighty and the Christian religion in the Constitution of the United States was laid on the table. The bill to provide for the distribution of public domain to the States, by authority of Congress, and of funds furnished by the agricultural department, for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and for the free transmission of weekly newspapers by mail within the county where published, was discussed without reaching a vote. An evening session was held, for the consideration of the bill to revise the statutes.

THURSDAY, Feb. 19.—Senate.—Another day was consumed by the Senate in considering the Currency question. Cameron's amendment to the Redistribution bill providing for free banking was rejected by a vote of 32 to 26. Gordon's inconvertible bond-note proposition was also defeated. Cooper offered a substitute for Merrimon's amendment increasing the national bank circulation to \$400,000,000, which was then adopted. It instructs the Finance Committee to report a bill providing for the convertibility of United States Treasury notes into gold coin or 5 per cent. bonds of the United States, and also for free banking under the provisions of the National Bank Act. The bill amending the Patent laws was passed.

House.—A bill was passed providing for the elec-

tion of two Congressmen-at-large from Alabama. The House consumed most of the day in discussing the bill for the partial revival of the franking privilege, without coming to a vote.

FRIDAY, Feb. 20.—Senate.—The bill for the equalization of the currency was again before the Senate, on a motion to reconsider the vote of Thursday, by which the substitute of Cooper was adopted. The question then recurring on Merrimon's resolution to instruct the Finance Committee to report a bill providing for an expansion of the National Bank circulation to \$400,000,000, it was adopted by a vote of 28 to 25. No other business of importance was transacted.

House.—The day was devoted principally to the consideration of private bills. The calling up of a bill authorizing the Washington and Point Lookout railroad to extend its line through Washington city brought about a deal of agitation and excitement among members, the Pennsylvania members opposing it bitterly. The discussion was carried on amid great noise and confusion. The House adjourned pending a motion to table the bill.

SATURDAY, Feb. 21.—Senate.—Not in session. House.—Most of the day was devoted to the consideration of private bills, a number of which were disposed of. Banning presented a petition to have the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday declared a public holiday. The bill authorizing the Point Lookout railway to extend its line through Washington was discussed at length, and finally referred to the Committee of the Whole. Adjourned to Tuesday, 24th.

MONDAY, Feb. 23.—Senate.—The Senate met, and after prayer by the Chaplain, Anthony rose and said that the country was to-day celebrating the birthday of Washington, and it was not customary for the Senate to sit on such a day, unless there was an extraordinary pressure of business. He, therefore, moved that the Senate adjourn. The motion was unanimously carried, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—Not in session.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24.—Senate.—Petitions were presented from citizens of Chicago for and against an expansion of the currency. The bill to equalize the currency was again before the Senate, and Schurz delivered an elaborate speech against further expansion. He was answered by Morton on behalf of the inflationists.

House.—Bills introduced: by Woodman, to regulate the service of the collection of customs, also to regulate duties on imported wines; by Smith (Pa.), to enable the Mennonites of Russia to effect a settlement on public land; by Smith (Va.), to abolish the offices of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Commissioner of Customs, etc.; by Packard, yielding to the State of Indiana lands covered by Wolf Lake and Lake George; by Field, to increase the currency and to provide for its inter-conversion with Government bonds, and to abolish the sinking fund; by Barker, to abolish capital punishment; by Burchard, to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits (passed). The larger portion of the day was devoted to the consideration of the bill looking to a partial revival of the franking privilege, which went over without action. Schurz offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate the status of the Indians in the United States and Territories as to their citizenship under the Constitution. Adopted.

Death of a Famous Detective.

Eli Devoe, who died recently at Monmouth, N. J., was one of the best known of New York detectives. At the commencement of the rebellion he entered the service of the Government. When Lincoln started to Washington before his first inauguration, Devoe and Tom Lampson were sent to Baltimore to investigate the rumor that the President would be assassinated in that city. The work was difficult and dangerous, and had to be prosecuted with the utmost secrecy. They managed to mix with the active secessionists, and finally joined a secret society whose intent was to kill Lincoln under the cover of a concerted mob. It had been arranged that the President should be escorted through the streets, and the murder was to have been done while a number of the society attacked and disordered the procession. Devoe and Lampson got the details of the plot as members of the society, and it was upon their information that the expedient of hurrying Lincoln through on another train was adopted. When the plot had failed the society looked about for traitors in their midst, and they soon learned that Devoe and Lampson were not residents of Baltimore. This was enough to arouse their suspicions, and the detectives found it necessary to quit so suddenly that their baggage was left behind. They went to Washington, and were followed by a gang of Baltimore roughs, who infested their hotel, and probably intended vengeance of some kind. But here again detective work thwarted any plan that may have been concerted. Another detective, who had gone to Washington as one of the Baltimore gang, found a chance to put Devoe and Lampson on their guard.

Devoe remained in Government employ during the war, at times acting as a spy within the rebel lines, and upon the assassination of Lincoln was one of the many detectives who were put at work to hunt out those concerned in the plot. He arrested Mrs. Surratt, and while at her house detected Paine in the guise of a laborer. The arrest of Paine brought him a large reward.

Temper of the Siamese Twins.

Whether the same blood circulated through the veins of both or not, certain it is they were different in temperament and disposition. Eng was mild, amiable, gentle in his disposition and pleasing in his manners. Chang was the very reverse, having a very irritable disposition and violent temper, always ready to take offense, and quick to quarrel at the slightest umbrage. Eng will be recollected as the larger of the twins, Chang the smaller. Numerous instances are related (some of which are, of course, exaggerated) of the unhappy domestic consequences of Chang's violent temper. Sometimes at table during their meals he would fly into a passion, spring up, and, seizing the table cloth, would jerk all the plates, dishes and eatables off the table and scatter the fragments all over the room. A favorite way of displaying his temper was to drag a feather bed across the room and pile it on the floor. Repeatedly he fought desperately with Eng—a hand to hand combat, the latter always acting on the defensive. Once Chang succeeded in entangling him very severely in the face, it is said, with a knife, before he was disarmed. Eng being asked what was the matter with his wounded face replied, "it was done one day" all that could be got out of him in regard to the brotherly affray.

Last Year's Failures.

The annual circular of Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co., of the New York Mercantile Agency, contains the following interesting statistical and comparative statements of the failures of firms and individuals throughout the United States during 1872 and 1873:

States.	1873.		1872.	
	Number of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.	Number of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
Alabama.....	62	\$1,387,000	75	\$1,501,000
Arkansas.....	17	307,000	20	217,000
California.....	170	1,800,000	80	2,434,000
Connecticut.....	104	1,492,000	79	2,370,000
Delaware.....	31	663,000	20	199,000
Dist. of Col.....	13	240,000	8	59,000
Florida.....	40	288,000	15	189,000
Georgia.....	67	2,119,000	73	1,293,000
Illinois.....	329	7,109,000	185	11,470,000
Indiana.....	134	2,260,000	80	1,021,000
Iowa.....	141	1,917,000	91	876,000
Kansas.....	94	821,000	90	800,000
Kentucky.....	125	2,287,000	99	2,059,000
Louisiana.....	74	2,831,000	85	3,100,000
Maine.....	80	752,000	90	1,072,000
Maryland.....	309	1,228,000	75	5,045,000
Massachusetts.....	369	11,224,000	353	25,374,000
Michigan.....	248	3,817,000	175	2,720,000
Minnesota.....	61	944,000	43	407,000
Mississippi.....	79	909,000	53	591,000
Missouri.....	188	5,867,000	175	2,670,000
Nebraska.....	22	311,000	17	201,000
N. Hampshire.....	27	513,000	37	447,000
New York.....	119	2,482,000	126	2,036,000
New Jersey.....	544	13,721,000	423	8,417,000
New York City.....	94	92,635,000	385	60,684,000
N. Carolina.....	63	572,000	30	292,000
Ohio.....	321	11,930,000	226	6,569,000
Pennsylvania.....	576	31,445,000	445	9,422,000
Rhode Island.....	58	15,369,000	40	1,179,000
S. Carolina.....	36	1,927,000	40	801,000
Tennessee.....	77	1,636,000	56	1,438,000
Territories.....	44	868,000	15	232,000
Texas.....	116	1,751,000	75	860,000
Vermont.....	21	350,000	30	229,000
Va. and W. Va.....	125	2,188,000	103	1,635,000
Wisconsin.....	81	1,574,000	66	1,127,000
Totals.....	5183	\$228,499,000	4069	\$121,056,000

Two Men Lost Their Lives Through Fear.

It is well-known now that small-pox existed for some weeks in a store on Center street, and committed great ravages in the family circle of the storekeeper. Among the customers who dealt at his store were two men, one a well-to-do storekeeper at Auburn, and the other from Cressona. One day the Auburn man came to this store, bought a stock of goods, and in going out noticed that the doors and windows were closed. He asked the reason of this funeral appearance of things. "Why," said some one, "don't you know that they have small-pox there?" At this intelligence the heart of the Auburn man sank within him, he was at once seized with pains, went home and died of small-pox in three days. The fate of the Cressona man was almost exactly similar. He entered the same store, was informed of the existence of small-pox there, was dreadfully frightened, and went home to die of small-pox.—Pottsville (Pa.) Journal.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.	
BEEF—Dressed Western.....	6 50 @ 7 00
COTTON.....	16 @
FLOUR—Superfine Western.....	5 75 @ 6 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 50 @ 1 52
Iowa and Minnesota.....	1 49 @ 1 56
Rye—Western and State.....	1 02 @ 1 08
CORN—New Mixed W's'n, afloat.....	74 @ 78
Old do.....	80 @ 85
OATS—Mixed Western.....	59 @ 61
White.....	60 @ 62
PORK—New Mess.....	15 80 @ 15 95
LARD—Steam.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
CHEESE.....	11 @ 16 1/2
BUTTER—Western.....	25 @ 38
CHICAGO.	
BEEF—Choice Graded Steers.....	6 00 @ 6 25
Choice Natives.....	5 65 @ 5 75
Good to Prime Steers.....	5 80 @ 5 90
Cows and Heifers.....	2 50 @ 3 50
Medium to Fair.....	3 75 @ 4 75
Inferior to Common.....	2 00 @ 2 75
Stock Steers.....	3 00 @ 4 00
HOGS—Live.....	4 60 @ 5 80
Dressed.....	6 12 1/2 @ 6 18
FLOUR—Choice White Winter.....	8 50 @ 9 37 1/2
Red Winter.....	5 75 @ 7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	1 19 1/2 @ 1 20 1/2
No. 2 Spring.....	1 17 @ 1 17 1/2
No. 3 Spring.....	1 13 1/2 @ 1 14 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	63 @ 67 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	41 1/2 @ 42 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	83 @ 85 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 68 @
BUTTER—Good to Choice.....	35 @ 40
Medium to Good.....	28 @ 31
Eggs—Fresh.....	22 @ 23
PORK—Mess.....	14 05 @ 14 37 1/2
LARD.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
FLOUR.....	5 80 @ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 19 1/2 @
No. 3 Fall.....	1 43 @ 1 43 1/2

Telegraph.

From the New York Daily Graphic.

Mr. Orton, in his recent review of the report of the Postmaster General upon a government telegraph, makes three points:

1. That the plan for a postal telegraph has been rejected by Congress.

2. That the governmental telegrams abroad have been a constant drain upon the public treasury.

3. That the rates here are but little higher than abroad, while the telegraph is as freely used here as there.

Two propositions for the transmission of correspondence have been presented to Congress; one by Mr. Creswell, who favors a purely governmental system, with lines purchased, owned, and operated by the Postoffice Department. This plan has never been approved by any committee of Congress. The other is the postal telegraph system, advocated by Mr. Hubbard. This proposes to have telegraphic, like other correspondence, received and distributed through the postoffice, and transmitted by telegraph between postal telegraph-offices, by parties running and operating the lines, under contract with the Postoffice Department, at rates fixed by Congress—about 33 per cent. less than those now charged. This plan was first recommended by Postmaster-General Randall to Congress. In two different sessions favorable reports accompanied by bills have been made in the Senate. The Committee on Appropriations in the House, instead of ignoring the matter, as intimated by Mr. Orton, made a report in its favor, one year ago. The bill was not reached in the House, and, therefore, was not acted upon.

Mr. Orton says the telegraph has been a constant loss to the European States, forgetting that abroad the sole object of the governments is not to make the rates high enough to realize profits for the stockholders of a private corporation, but to make them so low that they shall barely pay the expenses. With this end in view, frequent reductions in rates have been made, with the knowledge that after a year or two the increased business would more than compensate for any loss sustained at first. In Belgium and Switzerland the telegraph has paid, not only all operating expenses, but the cost of construction. The latest statistics for the European States show that the receipts a little exceed the operating expenses.

Mr. Orton arrives at a different result by including the cost of construction of new lines as a part of the operating expenses, although he excludes them when computing the expenses of his own business. Mr. Orton says the rates here are "as low as the average rates in European countries," and that the rates here are fifty cents. His report for the year ended the 30th of June last, published in October, shows that the average rate paid by the public for telegraphic messages for the year was sixty-seven cents. It has been somewhat reduced since then, and is now about sixty. Mr. Orton includes the dead-ends with the paid messages, and so makes the average appear considerably less than it really is. The annual number of messages transmitted in Europe, by the latest returns we have, were 52,400,000. The gross receipts were \$19,288,462, which gives the average rate at thirty-six cents. The rates for inland messages average twenty-nine cents, one-half the rates charged by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The use of the telegraph, in proportion to population, is greater abroad than with us, and is increasing in Great Britain, Switzerland and Belgium much more rapidly than here, where it does not keep pace with other business.

Fretful Babies.

Babies often cry without any apparent reason; but a mother can usually discover a reason if she stops to think about it. And it is worth stopping to think about, no matter if the house work or sewing be delayed a while in consequence. Perhaps it has eaten something which disagrees with its stomach; perhaps it is thirsty, for little babies are often thirsty, and will drink a teaspoonful of cold water with the greatest eagerness, and be quiet and satisfied after it. Perhaps its little sock is tied too tightly, as my baby's was the other day. I found a deep red mark around her little ankle, which at once explained her fretfulness. More likely than anything else the flannel band around its bowels—if happily one is there—or its skirt-band is pinned too tightly. I know a baby who has cried a great deal since its birth. I think the chief of it is because he has always been dressed too tightly. The mother said to me one afternoon when the child was so cross she hardly knew what to do, "I've a great mind to undress him and put on his night gown; he is always real good then." So she did, and he commenced to be good at once. Mothers should search for all possible causes when their babies get fretful. They should not be too ready to attribute their crying to nervous temperament or to hunger, for it is more likely to be caused by the prick of a pin or an overfed stomach than either.—*Hearth and Home.*

AN EASTERN LEGEND.—The philosophers of India once possessed a book so large that it required a thousand camels to carry it. A King desired to have it abridged, and certain scholars reduced it so that it could be carried by a hundred camels. Other kings came, who demanded that it should be diminished still more, until at length the volume was reduced to four maxims. The first of these maxims bade kings to be just; the second prescribed obedience to the people; the third recommended mankind not to eat except when they were hungry; the fourth advised women to be modest.

Paragraphs Worth Remembering.

BENZINE and common clay will clean marble.

CASTOR oil is an excellent thing to soften leather.

LEMON juice and glycerine will remove tan and freckles.

A DOSE of castor oil will aid you in removing pimples.

LEMON juice and glycerine will cleanse and soften the hands.

SPIRITS of ammonia, diluted a little, will cleanse the hair very thoroughly.

LUNAR caustic, carefully applied so as not to touch the skin, will destroy warts.

POWDERED niter is good for removing freckles. Apply with a rag moistened with glycerine.

TO OBIATE offensive perspiration, wash your feet with soap and diluted spirits of ammonia.

THE juice of ripe tomatoes will remove the stain of walnuts from the hands without injury to the skin.

COLD FEET.—Dip them in cold water, and then rub them till you get the surface of the skin in a glow. Never go to bed with cold feet.

TO REMOVE India ink marks: Rub well with a salve of pure acetic acid and lard, then with a solution of potash, and finally with hydrochloric acid. Sometimes these marks may be obliterated by blistering the skin and keeping the blister open for a little while. When the new skin grows, the marks will have disappeared.

HERE is an excellent recipe for making genuine erasive soap that will remove grease and stains from clothing: Two pounds of good Castile soap; half a pound of carbonate of potash, dissolved in half a pint of hot water. Cut the soap in thin slices, boil the soap with the potash until it is thick enough to mold in cakes; also add alcohol, half an ounce; camphor, half an ounce; harts-horn, half an ounce; color with half an ounce of pulverized charcoal.

THE following is said to be an excellent cure for rheumatism: Half a teaspoonful of Rochelle salts, to be taken every morning, half an hour before breakfast. Hot drinks, spirits, wine, beer, cider, pepper and spices are to be avoided, and all grease, except good, sweet butter. Fresh meat or poultry may be eaten once a day, but salt meat and fish must be abstained from.

TO IMPART to common pine the color and appearance of black walnut, the following composition may be used: One-quarter of a pound of asphaltum, one-half a pound of common beeswax, to one gallon of turpentine. If found too thin, add beeswax; if too light in color, add asphaltum, though that must be done with caution, as a very little will make a great difference in the shade, and black walnut is not what its name implies, but rather a rich dark brown. Varnishing is not essential, as the wax gives a good gloss.

A Clerical Shot at Gen. Jackson.

John Rankin contributes to the *Chicago Interior* the following reminiscence of Rev. John Henderson, an old-time preacher of Tennessee:

In those early times, the barbarous practice of fighting duels prevailed to some extent among a class of men who professed to be gentlemen. This horrible barbarity Mr. Henderson depicted in its darkest aspect as fraught with cowardice and murder. It is said that he delivered at Nashville, Tennessee, in the presence of General Jackson, who was a duelist, a discourse in which he stated that a sea captain who had become a preacher, was the means of converting the daughter of an infidel, who became very angry, and determined to kill the preacher. For this purpose he concealed himself by a road on which the preacher was to pass; but Providence so directed that he did not go that way. The infidel then sent the preacher a challenge to fight a duel. This the preacher accepted, and hastened to the infidel's home, and found him in bed. Sir, said he to the sea captain, on a certain day you lay concealed by the wayside to murder me. You knew that it was inconsistent with my calling to fight a duel. But I am determined to fight you immediately in this room and it is my right to choose the weapons of combat. The infidel was seized with consternation and trembling. The preacher drew out his Bible. This, said he, is the weapon with which I mean to fight you. "O," said Mr. Henderson, "Never was there a poor fellow so glad to see a Bible." The design of this narrative was to ridicule duel fighting. It is said that Jackson was so pleased with the boldness and faithfulness of the preacher that he gave him a fine suit of clothes.

Bankrupt Law.

"Sambo, what your pinion ob de bankrupt law?"

"Tink um fus-rate, Pompey."

"I imply for the appellation myself. Just explain him's principles."

"Why, you see here, now, just len me dat half dollar you got for white-washing."

"Pompey hands him the money, and Sambo deliberately puts it into his pocket."

"Dere den, now, I loves de shoemaker three shilling, and you half a dollar, besides de grogshop bill. Now dis half dollar am all de property I got. I divides him accordin' to de debt."

"Sambo, I takes dat half dollar back."

"Sambo, with amazement, 'You tink dis chile green? You gits yo' share wid de ore creditors.'"

"Sambo was as honest as some others."

The amount of coin in circulation in England is \$400,000,000.

Lively Row Between Newspaper Men.

News was dull in San Francisco, and a batch of editors set themselves to work to create an excitement. Having nothing better to write about, the *Chronicle* published a disgracefully obscene attack upon the family of B. F. Naphthaly, editor of the *Sun*, to which that gentleman replied with an attack on his adversaries a trifle more disgusting than the article in the *Chronicle*. The native purity of the publishers of the *Chronicle*, Gus, Charles, and Mike De Young, could not calmly brook this, so, arming themselves with cutlasses and revolvers, they made a raid on the *Sun* office, knocked the type into "pi," smashing the press, and destroying all the copies of the issue containing the objectionable retort. This prepared the way for a posse of policemen, who, by virtue of a warrant previously obtained by the De Youngs, arrested everybody in the office, editors, reporters, compositors, and visitors, and carried them off to the station-house. Naphthaly was allowed to go in search of bail, accompanied by an officer. On the street he was met by Gus De Young, who immediately drew a revolver and fired at him. Oblivious of all but his personal safety, Naphthaly ran, while De Young emptied his revolver after him. A bystander then knocked De Young down, while the officer handcuffed him and carried him off to the lock-up. Meantime the printers of the *Sun* had been released on bail, and were busily engaged in repairing the damage done by the *Chronicle* men, when the two brothers, still at large, backed by a squad of their employees, made a second attack, and like the locusts of Egypt after the plague of hail, destroyed everything that had escaped their earlier attention. Having done this, the De Young brothers paid a visit to the third of their family in jail, and were taking sweet counsel together, when Naphthaly, whose headlong flight had been stopped by a policeman, was brought back to the station. On his entering, Mike De Young approached him with a pistol, and was about to finish the job attempted by his brother, when Naphthaly again fled, and an officer quietly choked Michael into submission and placed him in the cell with his brother. Shortly afterward, Charles De Young joined the others on the wrong side of the grated door on a warrant for libel, and Naphthaly and the proprietor of the *Sun*, Fitzgerald, were locked up in another part of the building. The officers in charge of the station are afraid to put the two parties near one another for fear of gory consequences. Between them, the editors of the two sheets have succeeded in furnishing to their rival newspapers one of the most dramatic sensations that ever enlivened the journalistic profession on the Pacific Coast.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Hints About Carving.

Although it is a daily duty for men and women to cut up meat for a family, there are multitudes who do it neither well nor wise. The following suggestions, from an agricultural paper, on this point, may not be out of place, the more especially to young housekeepers:

To carve fowls, which should always be laid with the breast uppermost, place the fork in the breast, and take off the wings and legs without turning the fowl; then cut out the merry thought; cut slices from the breast; cut out the collar bone; cut off the side pieces, and then cut the carcass in two. Divide the joints in the leg of the turkey.

In carving a sirloin, cut thin slices from the side next to you (it must be put on the dish with the tenderloin underneath), then turn it. Help the guests to both kinds.

In carving a leg of mutton or ham, begin by cutting across the middle to the bone.

Cut a tongue across, and not lengthwise, and help from the middle.

Carve a fore-quarter of lamb by separating the shoulder from the ribs, and then divide the ribs.

To carve a loin of veal, begin at the smaller end and separate the ribs. Help each one to a piece of kidney and fat. Carve pork and mutton in the same way.

To carve a fillet of veal, begin at the top and help to the stuffing with each slice. In a breast of veal, separate the breast and brisket, and then cut up, asking which part is preferred.

In carving a pig, it is customary to divide it and take off the head before it comes to the table, as to many persons the head is revolting. Cut off the limbs and divide the ribs.

What is Meant by a Horse Power?

The power of prime movers is measured by horse power. Watt found that the strongest London draft horses were capable of doing work equivalent to raising 33,000 pounds one foot high per minute, and he took this as the unit of power for the steam engine. The horse is not usually capable of doing so great a quantity of work. Rankine gave 26,000 foot pounds as the figure for a mean of several experiments, and it is probable that 25,000 foot pounds is a fair minute's average work for a good animal. It would require five or six men to do the work of a strong horse. Watt's estimate has become, by general consent among engineers, the standard of power measurement for all purposes.—*Scientific American.*

ABOUT thirty miles southeast of Dayton, Lyon county, Nevada, has been discovered a mountain which appears to be one mass of copper ore. The sides of the hill are covered with blocks of the ore, and veins seam it in all directions. Some of these veins are from three to five feet in width, and are a solid mass of ore, without any admixture of quartz or other rock.

Tremendous Cost of Ignorance.

President A. D. White, in an address at Ann Arbor, Mich., says: "The material progress of our nation demands that the State make provisions for the higher education. See on every hand the millions of dollars squandered by unscientific engineers. I have seen the traffic of a whole city stopped for days together because nobody could be found able to construct a screw-arch bridge."

"Some years ago I had occasion to visit on public business one of the West India islands. The national ship which carried us out had been newly furnished with engines and machinery at an expense of nearly \$1,000,000, and yet we were so long making five days' voyage that on landing we found our honored obituaries in most of the newspapers. On our return the engines and machinery were condemned as faulty in construction, and were sold for \$50,000—a loss on that single transaction sufficient to rare a better equipped school for the education of civil engineers than the world has ever seen."

"A few years ago some speculators professed to have discovered a valuable gold mine in California, and commenced selling stock at an assumed value of \$1,000,000. Mr. Clarence King, an expert mineralogist, by easy but sure tests, found there was no gold there save what had been purposely put there, and the rich harvest of the swindlers was at an end. How many millions of dollars he has saved to innocent parties by his exposure of the Nevada diamond hoax is impossible to compute."

"An eastern capitalist was on the point of investing in an iron mine in Northern Europe. A sample of the ore fell into the hands of a professor in the scientific school at Yale, who applied the proper chemical tests, and found so large a proportion of titanium in it as to render the ore practically worthless. The professor's bill was \$200; amount he saved the capitalist \$600,000. "Scarcely a month passes without a frightful catalogue of losses of life and property through insufficient knowledge on the part of civil and mining engineers."

Raising Giants.

King Frederick William, of Prussia, father of Frederick the Great, determined to raise to order soldiers whose stature should meet his views of what grenadiers to serve royalty should be. The army was his hobby, and tall men his special admiration. He had a regiment at Potsdam that was the talk of the world, on account of their heads and shoulders being far above ordinary humanity. There were three battalions of 800 men each, 2,400 in all, perfect Anaks, the shortest of the men being seven feet and the tallest nine. Such lofty beings were procured from all countries in Europe without regard to cost. James Kirkman, an Irish recruit, could not be had until six thousand dollars were paid. Tall men were decoyed and put into service at all hazards. Next he compelled them to marry unusually tall women, whether they consented or not. Prussia is rich in very tall subjects, the descendants of those gigantic grenadiers.

In spite of his eccentric majesty's efforts, nature would have her own way, and the children of such parentage were not all tall at maturity. Then again another law came into operation to thwart the monarch's ambition to develop a race of monster men. Short men very generally prefer tall wives, and tall women dapper little husbands. Of course there is no very philosophical way of accounting for taste, but such is the fact. There is a growth limitation of plants and animals. On reaching the predestined dimensions those active artisans that build up the body as fast as the law of limitation requires, cease laboring and a permanent type of size is thus established. It is impossible to go counter to those laws and raise giants of any kind. A few individuals transcending their kindred in altitude, are apparently accidental, or at least are beyond explanation; but anomalies in that respect, like monstrosities, cannot be perpetuated through generations.

The Horse Punished His Master.

A carrier named R—, at no time tender in his treatment to his four-footed servants, returned one night in a state of semi-intoxication from Mernant to Givors. The man's natural barbarity was at this time aggravated by the drink he had taken, and, being dissatisfied with the efforts of one of the horses—a poor hack which had almost served its time—he decided that the animal was no longer worth his feed, and resolved to put an end to it. For that purpose he tied the poor brute to a tree, and, taking a massive lever, used in moving goods, he struck the animal several violent blows on the head, until the unfortunate creature sank to the ground.

The master, thinking the animal was dead, left it on the spot, intending to remove the dead body next day.

The horse, however, recovered his senses a short time after, made his way home, and entered the yard at daybreak. Its arrival was welcomed by the neighing of its companions in the stable, which noise awakened the master, who was now furious at having failed in his cruel purpose. He tied up the animal afresh, and commenced again to shower blows on his head.

This act of brutality was committed in sight of two other horses in the stable; and at length, one of them, a young animal, became so frantic with rage, that it broke its halter, and, rushing on the man, seized him in its jaws, and, after shaking him violently, threw him down, and trampled on him with such fury, that, had not the man's cries brought some persons to his aid, the master would certainly have been killed.—*French Paper.*

A New Mitrailleuse.

Taylor's new battery gun was tested recently near Hartford, Conn. The inventor is James Patton Taylor of Tennessee. It is claimed that in simplicity, compactness, and rapidity of firing it excels any mitrailleuse or Gatling gun before invented. Its barrels are twenty-four in number, and are arranged in two concentric circles—eight in the inner and sixteen in the outer. They are also regulated so as to radiate their fire, covering a horizontal line of twenty-two feet at a distance of five hundred yards. This would bring down every man in a column standing within this boundary. The barrels project from a combination of breech cylinders which safely inclose all the internal mechanism and protect it effectually from dust, dirt, or dampness. The gun fires with great rapidity and in two modes, viz: by fusillade or by volley, at the pleasure of the operator. The cartridges are fed into the barrel from suitable charging cases, which are introduced into the interior of the breech cylinders.

The test was made in the presence of journalists and others. The results were astonishing. In firing a single barrel at a distance of five hundred yards bullets were repeatedly sent into an eight-inch bull's-eye. In firing the fusillade the twenty-four balls were distributed on a horizontal surface twenty-two feet long at a distance of a foot apart, and firing by the battery the same results were accomplished. The rapidity of the fire was remarkable, being at the rate of seven hundred balls per minute. All present were convinced that the gun was the most formidable light arm weapon of war yet invented.—*New York Sun.*

The Chin.

Fortune-tellers are generally skillful physiognomists, and all the features of the human face do their share in enlightening the understanding of the seers. The chin at the present day is rather difficult to read, on account of the increasing custom of wearing the beard. A good chin should neither project nor retreat much. A very retreating chin denotes weakness, and a very projecting one harsh strength, united with firmness amounting to obstinacy. A pointed chin denotes acuteness. A soft, fat, double chin generally denotes a love of good living, and an angular chin judgment and firmness. Flatness of chin implies coldness; a round dimpled chin, goodness; a small chin, fear; sharp indentings in the middle of the chin point to a cool understanding. The color and texture of the skin and of the hair and beard have also direct harmony with the features. These should be studied more than they have been. A facility in drawing faces is of great use to the student of physiognomy, as it enables him to note peculiarities of feature which no written description would be capable of preserving.

Paddle Your Own Canoe.

Judge S. gave his own son a thousand dollars, and told him to go to college and graduate. The son returned at the end of the Freshman year, without a dollar, and with several ugly habits. About the close of vacation the Judge said to his son:

"Well, William, are you going to college this year?"

"Have no money, father."

"But I gave you a thousand dollars to graduate on."

"That's all gone father."

"Very well, my son, I gave you all I could afford to give you; you can't stay here; you must now pay your way in the world."

A new light broke in upon the vision of the young man. He accommodated himself to the situation, he left home, made his way through the college, and graduated at the head of his class—studied law, became Governor of the State of New York, entered the Cabinet of the President of the United States, and made a record for himself that will not soon die, being none other than William H. Seward.

REGULAR EATING.—Half the girls in the land become dyspeptic before they are out of their teens, in consequence of being about the house and nibbling at everything they lay their eyes on that is good to eat; whereas, were they to eat but three times a day at regular times, and not an atom between meals, they might enjoy perfect health. To digest a full meal and pass it out of the stomach requires not less time than five hours. If a person eats between meals, the process of digestion of the food already in the stomach is arrested, until the last which has been eaten is brought into the condition of the former meal; just as, if water is boiling and ice is put in, the whole ceases to boil until the ice has been melted and brought to the boiling point, and then the whole boils together. No wonder that dyspeptics are cross and peevish! How can they be otherwise, since a disordered stomach is the source of so many pangs? Yet they deserve punishment for neglecting to obey the laws which nature renders imperative if health is to be preserved.

Saved His Whipping.

A little urchin seven or eight years old, in a school where a Miss Blodgett was teacher, composed the following and wrote it on his slate at prayer-time, to the great amusement of the boys:

"A little mouse ran up the stairs
To hear Miss Blodgett say her prayers."

The teacher discovered the rhyme, and called out the culprit. For punishment she gave him his choice to make another rhyme in five minutes or be whipped. So, after thinking, and scratching his head till his time was nearly out, and the teacher was lifting the cane in a threatening manner, at the last moment he exclaimed:

"Here I stand before Miss Blodgett;
She's going to strike and I'm going to dodge it."

Saturday, February 28.

NINE of the largest shoe-manufacturers of Chicago have been closed by the strike of the Crispins. The strike does not seem to be caused by any dispute about the wages, but by the demand of the manufacturers that the workmen should agree not to lend aid to any of their fellows on strike.

A "dead beat directory" has been printed in several towns for private circulation. It is intended for the use of business house keepers, grocers, butchers, and contains the names of men who habitually neglect paying their bills.

The City attorney was instructed to advertise bids for constructing fences around "Market" the "Public" Squares of the city.

remedy, is desirous to make known to his relatives and friends, that he has found a cure for his suffering the means of cure. To all who desire relief, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (without charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
 Rev E. A. WILSON,
 43-16 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York.

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 30th day of March, A. D. 1869, made and executed by John C. Cottrell and Rhoda Cottrell his wife, of Plainwell, Michigan, parties of the first part, and Albert H. Campbell and William A. Carrier, of the same place, parties of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1869, in Liber K of Mortgages, on page 672, and afterwards assigned by the said Albert H. Campbell and William A. 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 13th day of December, A. D. 1869, in Liber R of Mortgages, on page 138, and again assigned by John H. Bates, one of the surviving co-partners of the late firm of Bassett, Bates and Bates, and William A. Woodcock and John W. Breese, executors of the estate of John C. Bassett, deceased, to Charles R. Bates the other and surviving partner of said firm of Bassett, Bates and Bates, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1874, in Liber R of Mortgages, on page 638. And whereas there is now claimed to be and is unpaid on said Mortgage the sum of seven hundred and ten dollars and eighty cents (\$710.80) 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 Tuesday the 30th day of May, 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 percent, and also all legal costs and charges of such sale and also a sum of the sum of fifty dollars, as provided for in said mortgage; in these proceedings should be taken for the foreclosure of 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 to the South line of said quarter, and 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 six, in township five, north of range sixteen West, intersects Lake Michigan, thence East, variation four degrees, thirty minutes, thirty seconds, 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 fifty-five links to the place of beginning. The following eight acres of land; it being the in-division 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 27, 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 eighty-four dollars and fifty seven cents (\$1,384.57) which

man & King, Burnham & Son, Hurlburt & E
Chicago, Ill. 37-

else. Particulars free. Address G. STINTON &
Portland, Maine.

LAND CITY NEWS.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
LAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGHE'S BLOCK.

JOESBURG & Co., PUBLISHERS.

SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.

PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

Space of ten lines, (nonpareil) 75 cents
insertion, and 25 cents for each subse-
quent insertion for any period under one year.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
Per line	3 50	5 00	8 00
Per 10 lines	35 00	50 00	80 00
Per 20 lines	70 00	100 00	160 00
Per 30 lines	105 00	150 00	240 00
Per 40 lines	140 00	200 00	320 00
Per 50 lines	175 00	250 00	400 00

Advertisers have the privilege of three

Cards in City Directory, not over three

per annum.

of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-
lished without charge.

Before the Subscriber's name will denote
the nature of the Subscription. Two X's sig-
nify that the paper will be continued after date.

Advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Our Markets.

Friday, February 28.

Produce, Etc.

bushel	\$ 75	\$ 100
bushel	1 25	1 75
bushel	5 00	5 00
bushel	4 50	5 00
bushel	13 00	14 00
bushel	9 00	10 00
bushel	1 25	1 50
bushel	80 00	90 00
bushel	3 00	3 50

Meats, Etc.

head	\$ 6	\$ 6
head	8 00	10 00
head	12 00	14 00
head	10 00	12 00
head	10 00	12 00
head	10 00	12 00
head	10 00	12 00
head	10 00	12 00

Wood, Staves, Etc.

maple, dry	\$ 4 00
green	3 00
beech, dry	3 00
green	2 50
oak	15 00
soft wood	3 00
hardwood	4 50
softwood	3 50
hardwood	4 00
hardwood	15 00

Grain, Feed, Etc.

bushel	\$ 1 40	\$ 1 45
bushel	40 00	40 00
bushel	80 00	80 00
bushel	17 00	18 00
bushel	34 00	34 00
bushel	2 25	2 40
bushel	1 25	1 25
bushel	4 00	4 00
bushel	6 00	7 00
bushel	4 50	4 50
bushel	1 75	1 75

Rail Roads.

Land City & Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	GOING NORTH.
Land City	8:30	8:30
Chicago	9:30	9:30
New Buffalo	10:30	10:30
Gr. Junction	11:40	11:40
Pennsville	12:12	12:12
Manlius	1:08	1:08
Richmond	1:00	10:41
Saugatuck	12:45	9:50
Holland	12:55	9:50
New Holland	11:52	9:22
Olive	11:37	9:22
Ottawa	11:31	9:22
Robinson	11:20	9:05
Spoonville	11:05	8:50
Nauvoo	10:55	8:30
Fruitport	10:36	8:30
Montague	9:30	7:30
Montague	8:35	6:30
Pentwater	6:45	6:45

Grand Rapids Branch.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	GOING NORTH.
Holland	12:30	10:00
Zeeland	12:00	9:45
Vriesland	11:58	9:33
Hudson	11:40	9:30
Jennison's	11:37	9:07
Grandville	11:31	9:01
Gr. Rapids	11:00	8:40

Land City & Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	GOING NORTH.
Land City	8:30	8:30
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Gr. Junction	11:40	11:40
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Manlius	1:08	1:08
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Nauvoo	10:55	8:30
Fruitport	10:36	8:30
Montague	9:30	7:30
Montague	8:35	6:30
Pentwater	6:45	6:45

Notings.

The Legislature meets next Tuesday.

GRAND HAVEN is to have a pail and tub
factory.

A LIVELY war has broken out about the
Kalamazoo Post-Office.

A CIRCUIT COURT—the longest way
home from singing-school.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern
has paid \$35,000 specific tax.

SEVERAL monuments and grave-stones
at our cemetery need looking-after.

The amount obtained by Prof. KOLLEN,
in Zealand, for the endowment of Hope
College, is \$3,000.

Dr. B. LEDEBOER, has sold his house and
lot to Prof. C. SCOTT—consideration
\$3,000.

The office of City Marshal, in Grand
Haven, is drawing the attention of a
dozen men, all competent to fill the posi-
tion, of course.

MR. R. VAN DEN BERG has transferred
his interest in the Livery Stable to Mr. G.
H. BENDER, who will hereafter continue
the business at the same stand.

The Second Reformed Church is receiv-
ing its finishing touches, at the hands of
Messrs. B. & J. GROOTENHUIS. The ded-
ication will take place in a few weeks.

MR. W. J. MINDERHOUT has sold his en-
tire stock to L. T. KANTERS & Co., who
will continue the business at the same
place and in addition to their present
store.

MR. R. B. FERRIS, received a severe ac-
cident last week while to work at his saw-
mill. A slab broke in two and one end
struck against his head with such force,
that he fell senseless on the floor. We learn
that he is recovering.

LAST Monday in the township of Olive,
a yoke of cattle belonging to Mr. O.
BROCKWAY, was killed by the falling of a
tree, while standing in the woods, loading
stave-bolts. Mr. BROCKWAY recently came
from Ohio, and settled in that locality.

F. J. ORT, Esq., of Lansing, Mich., and
late of Zutphen, Netherlands, has con-
cluded to locate permanently in Holland,
and will hang out his shingle as Attorney
at Law, on or about the 15th of next
month.

THE manifold afflictions of that sufferer,
P. BERGHUIS, have called out the sympa-
thies of his friends—and they are many.
By a contribution he is enabled to go to
Ann Arbor, and remain there some time,
to have an operation performed on his left
leg.

THE following jurors have been drawn
for the March term of the Circuit Court,
commencing Tuesday, March 10, 1874:
Holland City—Kommer Schaddelee, Jan
D. Werkman. Olive—Charles Jones,
James O. Austin. Holland Town—War-
ren Arthur.

A PETITION is being circulated request-
ing the Governor to recommend the repeal
of the last amendment of our charter—in
other words the one we now have. When
we saw it last it had about 180 signa-
tures. See "Our Local Contention," next
week.

A MUSIC-DEALER at Grand Rapids,
having been requested to come to this city,
to tune some instruments, replied that in
a few days somebody would be here to
cure some of the *discords* of the place,
evidently having been led to this expression
by perusing our column on "LOCAL CON-
TENTIONS."

THE Rev. Robert Moffat, the celebrated
English missionary to South Africa, is still
in doubt as to the correctness of the report
of Dr. Livingstone's death. He thinks it
hardly credible that Livingstone could
have reached the place where he is said to
have died. He says, also, that the Doctor's
supply of provisions was ample. The
foreign office also entertains the same
doubt.

AMONG our exchanges we find a copy of
the *Sinus County Homesteader*, published at
Orange City, Iowa, by JOHN HOSPER, Jr.,
and edited by Dr. E. O. PLUMBE—Vol. I,
No. 10. Its local department is very inter-
esting, and reminds one vividly of the in-
cidents connected with pioneer life, and
as such we can recommend it to all, who
desire to be informed on the progress and
development of this new colony. It is
published in the English language at \$1.50
per year.

MR. WALTER PHILBROOK, book-keeper
of the Saugatuck Lumber Company and
managing agent of O. R. Johnson & Co.,
was private secretary during the war to
Jeff. Davis, President of the so-called
Southern Confederacy, and had \$150,000
invested in Rebel securities. He has fur-
nished us (through a friend, Mr. Timothy
S. Coates) with a \$50 bill in Confederate
currency, which we shall preserve as a
keepsake of the late unpleasantness.

The State Treasury has now over \$1-
000,000 in its vaults.

ARRIVED—Steamer *Maas*, from Rotter-
dam, and leaves again to-day.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE will find on his
bench, a docket of about 4,100 cases.

Mr. T. KEPPEL has returned from a visit
to his friends in Keokuk and Pella, Iowa.

Mr. MCGROGHE has sold out the balance
of his stock to J. REMINGTON, of Ottawa.

The raging epizootic has appeared again
in the country, making its inaugural visit
in the city of New York.

MESSES. HARRINGTON and KNOL have
got 3,000 cords of wood on the shores of
Black Lake.

MR. P. SCHRAEYENDE, the barber, has
removed to his old quarters—see Special
Notices.

HON. R. S. SCHENCK the American Min-
ister, at London, has left Liverpool on the
23 inst. for New York, on a leave of ab-
sence of three months.

SENATOR CARTENTER wants the govern-
ment to supply every polling place in the
country with a fifteen dollar patent safety
ballot-box.

ONE of the crew of the *Virginus* is at
present engaged in the peaceful occupa-
tion of steering an ox team in Williman-
tic, Conn.

THE *London Morning Post* declares that
Mark Twain, as a humorist, is a fraud,
not fit to be mentioned the same day with
Artemus Ward.

THE forthcoming "Memoirs of John
Quincy Adams," by Charles Francis
Adams, will make at least four volumes,
and will be published at the aristocratic
price of \$5 a volume.

At a recent meeting of the Directors of
the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michi-
gan Railroad, at Toledo, O., Col. Joseph
Fisk was elected one of the executive com-
mittee for the Michigan Division.

THE *Allegan Journal* has had a wooden
composing stick made out of a walnut
table formerly owned by the late Moses
Hawks—the first Allegan County printer,
and the founder of *De Hollander*.

On Monday last, two of our young pro-
fessionals, while out riding, on business,
collided with an old settler—a *Hemlock*—
and landed on the public highway; fortun-
ately the doctor was right there, and no-
body hurt, except the other party slightly,
as he came down first.

A FEW weeks ago, the REV. A. KUYPERS,
D. D. a resident Clergyman of Amster-
dam, Netherlands, was elected to the Sec-
ond Chamber, of the *Staten-Generaal*, an in-
cident from which may be inferred the pec-
uliar connection existing there between
Church and State.

Pella's Weekblad, of the 20th inst., con-
tains an interesting comment in response
to the circular *Je Maintiendrai*, to which
we referred in our last number. It is ably
written, and we fully endorse the senti-
ments expressed. We hope some one of
our Holland contemporaries will *scissor* it,
for the information of our people here.

Dr. BEKE, the English traveler, reports
that he has discovered the true Mount
Sinai. It is situated one day's journey
northwest of the village Ahata, in Arabia,
at an altitude of 5,000 feet above the level
of the sea. Dr. Beke says that he found
the remains of animals that had been sac-
rificed. He also discovered Sinaitic in-
scriptions, which he copied.

SINCE going to press on our last issue,
the "F. S." have furnished us two Lec-
tures; one by Prof. W. H. PERRINE, of
Albion, and the other by Gen. KILPAT-
RICK. Both lectures were well attended.
The wide-spread reputation of the latter,
however, drawing by far the largest audi-
ence of any heretofore assembled to be
"lectured." A very pleasant feature of
the Course thus far, whether incidental or
otherwise, is the variety of Speakers and
Subjects, and we can assure the F. S., that
this is appreciated by the public. This
variation was especially conspicuous—and
agreeably so, on these last two occasions.
While the "Professor" warned us of the
dangers and follies of imbibing the fallacies
of some of our revolutionary scientific-his-
toric minds of the present day, and carried
us back to a safe *Conservative-Radicalism*,
which like a stream does not attempt to
rise above its source—the "General" and
the "Politician" mounted the *American
Stump*, and defended this subject in a
manner characteristic of both the speaker
and his subject; and we doubt whether this
system of American Oratory, was ever ex-
plained more *a propos* as it was to the audi-
ence of Thursday last, it being made up
to a certain extent of hearers, whose rever-
ence for *stump*-preachers and the other kind
has heretofore been partially meted out.
The Chapel was literally filled, and upon
the appearance of the General on the plat-
form, he was greeted with an enthusiastic
applause. The audience was one of the
most appreciative that ever greeted a pub-
lic speaker in Holland, and the Lecture
itself abounded in anecdotes and incidents.

Most Indian Wars break out in the
spring.

SEVENTY-FOUR per cent. of the Michi-
gan school teachers are women.

Mr. ZEEB, wishes to help the farmers
—see Special Notices.

THE Common Council has a job to let—
see Advertisements.

JACKSON, Mich., is again elated at the
prospect of a new railway to Toledo.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has been ser-
iously ill at Washington, but is recovering.

THE Protestants and Catholics in New
York City, have joined hands in fighting
Rum.

Rev. A. C. VAN RAALTE, D. D., is
spending the winter with the Rev. W. B.
GILMORE, at Spring Lake, Ill.

THE opening and improvement of 16th
street has revolutionized the appearance
in that locality very much.

THE other day we were entertained
by listening to a rehearsal of the reminis-
cences of old relief times.

GERRIT Smith has donated \$10,000 to
Hamilton College, New York, his Alma
Mater.

THE Lake Shore & Michigan Southern
Railway have purchased about 30,000 rail-
road ties at Allegan since the 1st of No-
vember. The price paid, is 45 cents
apiece.

THE Department of Agriculture is now
sending out seeds only where there is rea-
son to believe that a report of the result
will be made.

Gov. BAGLEY, of Michigan, with the
Penitentiary Commissioners of that State,
arrived in Chicago on Tuesday, on a tour
of investigation of the jails, prisons and
Houses of Correction of Illinois.

OUR friends in Overysel are quite
pleased with their new bell. We are in-
formed that it is a first-rate article, weigh-
ing between six and seven hundred pounds.
It comes from the well-known Troy
works.

In the Allegan Methodist Church last
Sunday evening, Rev. J. HAMILTON, dis-
cussed the question: "Can a Christian con-
sistently use Tobacco?" This would not be
a judicious selection for Holland; *Peerless*
is one of the acknowledged standards.

WE have received a copy of the *New Or-
leans Times*, giving a very interesting ac-
count of the late Carnival festivities in that
city, on *Mardi-Gras* or *Pancake Tuesday*.
Lieut. GARDNER, A. S. A. will please ac-
cept our thanks.

PRESIDENT Grant has appointed the
Court of Inquiry to try Gen. Howard.
Gen. Sherman is at its head, and associat-
ed with him are Gens. McDowell, Pope,
Meigs, and Holt. Maj. A. B. Gardner is
Advocate-General. The Court-Martial
will begin March 3.

It is stated that the Pope is about to
create eight new Cardinals at the Consisto-
ry which is to be held in June. England
is to have a successor to Cardinal Wise-
man in the person of Archbishop Man-
ning; but America, as usual, is to be ig-
nored in the distribution of red hats and
stockings.

NAVIGATION on the Chicago River and
Lake Michigan has scarcely been sus-
pended this winter. The steamer *Trues-
dale*, of the Goodrich Line, has so far
made trips once a week, and sometimes
oftener, between this port and Manitowoc,
touching at intermediate points on the
west shore. Many times the *Truesdale*
has been up the river to the docks above
Madison street bridge, an event which sel-
dom occurs in midwinter.

THE following dialogue was overheard
the other day in Vicksburg: "Say, Jim,
I've noticed somethin' in dis town, is you?"
"I dunno whedder I is or no, Si; what is
it?" "It's dis: Is you noticed when a
strange darkey comes here dat 'mounts
to sumfin,' de white folks say, 'Who is
dat colored gentleman?' but de collud
people say, 'Who is dat nigga?' Jim, a
nigga ain't got no sense, no how." "Dat's
so, Si, shu's yer born."

New Advertisements.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE is hereby given that PROPOSALS will
be received at the office of the City Clerk of the
City of Holland, till Wednesday noon, March 11th
next, for the delivery of materials and construction
of a fence around the "Market Square" and the
"Public Square" of the City of Holland.

The fence posts to be of cedar, not less than 5 1/2
inches in diameter, 7 feet long, and to be round.
The fence boards to be of good common pine. The
work to be done in a good and workmanlike man-
ner and in accordance with the specifications in the
report of the Committee on Public Buildings and
Property, now on file in the office of the City Clerk,
to which reference can be had for further particu-
lars.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the
work and its acceptance by the Common Council.
The Common Council reserves the right to reject
any and all bids.

By Order of the Common Council.
CHAS. F. POST, City Clerk.
Dated, Holland City, Feb. 25, 1874. 106-27.

WERKMAN & SONS,

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

DRY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,

Flour & Feed.

Graham, Chicken Feed,
Also Prepared Holland Mustards,
HATS & CAPS, GLASS-WARE, ETC.

AND A FULL LINE OF

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.

1-34-17

BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS, ETC.

A Very large stock on hand.

THE SPANISH SAILOR.

"It was that dreadful winter that the Spanish sailor was found. Ah, me! it is a pure white winter idyl."—Bret Harte.

The snow-fringed winds wafted drearily,
As might some hapless ghost,
That winter eve, long years ago,
On the lone New Jersey coast.

The night, with freezing, darkling glance,
Had frowned upon the day,
Till, peering with a light, the sun
In pallid tones away.

The cattle shivered in their stalls,
Beneath the eaves their prayers,
The good folk, with their prayers,
"God help those out at sea!"

When, sudden piercing through the storm,
A sound there rose and fell,
A word in strangely, broken tone,
And sad as funeral bell.

The cabin door was open flung,
That all in woful plight
Might see, as there a beacon fire,
The cheery homestead light.

Naught but the darkness met their gaze;
Their ears, the muffled roar
Of breaking waves on lee-bound coast
Of that lone ocean shore.

Again upon the midnight air
That weird cry faintly rose,
And "Christus!" "Christus!" broke upon
The cottagers' repose.

The morning dawn, and eager hands
The snowdrifts cast away,
But wondrous pitiful the sight
That there before them lay.

A bronzed and bearded stranger
Had perished that dread night,
In sight and sound of Christian souls,
Of rest, and warmth, and light!

And as they looked a shrill voice broke
Upon their startled sense,
As though once more the cold lips spoke,
"O 'Christus,' take me hence!"

All fled, save the one, who stood there,
Who fearfully kept down,
And smothered his sighs in a low murmur,
And bearded cheek so brown.

And opening with his baby hands,
In curious, childish gaze,
His jacket rough, and nestling close
Upon the dead man's breast.

A little foreign bird, with voice
Of mimic tones and power,
Whose soft wings glided in the sun,
Like some bright tropic flower!

And off in the early morn,
The homestead pet became,
It echoed its lost master's cry
Upon the holy name!

SCHOOLMASTER OF RUSSIAN BAR.

"When is he expected?"
"They said he was coming in to-night's stage."
"He taught in Frisco, didn't he?"
"Yes; I guess he was in the department."

The doctor's wife was an authority on all matters in Russian Bar and on this last sensation, the coming of a schoolmaster, she freely enlightened her neighbor, Mrs. Blunt, a plump widow, whose miner husband had died a few months before. There was not much to gossip about in that quiet village. The arrival and departure of the stage brought the people to their doors three times a week, and if a stranger was noticed, envoys were immediately dispatched to the hotel to learn his name and business and the probable length of his stay. But now Russian Bar was to have a new schoolmaster and the folks wondered much if he would have any trouble with Sam Seymour, the butcher's boy, or Ike Walker, an unruly spirit, who had knocked down and pummeled the last preceptor who undertook to teach him school discipline. The trustees were powerless in these matters and declared that if a schoolmaster was not able to get away with the boys in a square, stand-up fight, he might as well pick up his traps and leave Russian Bar.

On the very evening of the expected arrival, Seymour and Walker, the leading spirits of the mischievous schoolboys, met at a pool from which both were trying to coax a few speckled trout for supper.

"Have you heard what the new chap is like, Sam?" said Ike, as he impaled a wriggling worm on his hook.
"No; have you?"
"Father told Jake, the barkeeper, that he was very young."
"And small?"
"Yes."
"Guess he won't stay long in town, Ike."

"I guess not, Sam. School ain't good for us, such fine weather as this." The worthies sat and fished in silence for some little time, and then Ike produced a bunch of cigarettes and passed them to his friend. As he sat, finding that the fish would not bite, he considered their poles and struggled up to the village, pausing a moment to stone a Chinaman's rooster, which had strayed too far from the protecting wash house.

Philip Houghton was a schoolmaster from necessity, and not taste. Like many who have been educated as gentlemen in one sense of the word, that is, without the acquaintance with any special pursuit that might be turned to any particular account in the struggle for bread, he found himself adrift in California with nothing to fall back on. Seeing an advertisement in a city paper for a competent teacher to take charge of the school at Russian Bar, he answered it, and was accepted at a venture. Putting his few moveables together—a pair of old foils and a set of well worn boxing gloves, for Houghton was an accomplished boxer and fencer—he bought a ticket for Russian Bar.

He found the stage driver—a communicative, pleasant fellow, who, at his request, described the place and its inhabitants of the class of boys whom Houghton was to take charge of, was not very encouraging. "You'll find them a hard lot," said he, "and they're all on the muscle, too."

"What is about the weight of my oldest?" asked Houghton, good-humoredly. "You see, if I have to exercise something more than moral suasion, I want to get posted on the physique of my men."

"Well, Sam Seymour is about the strongest."

"And what is about the size of the redoubtable Ike?"

"Well, I guess he tops you by half a head."
"O I expect we'll get along well enough together," said Houghton; "and I suppose this is the first glimpse of Russian Bar," he added, as a turn in the road brought them in view of that picturesque village.

The stage bowed along the smooth road and past the great white oak, under whose friendly branches the teamsters were accustomed to make their nighttime halt.

"I'll set you down at the hotel," said the driver. "There's Perkins, the proprietor, that fat man smoking on the stoop."

Houghton confessed to himself that the prospect before him was anything but a prepossessing one. He was not of a very combative nature, though he liked a little danger for the excitement, but a game at fisticuffs with a dirty, mutinous boy, had neither glory nor honor for a man that had been one of the hardest hitters in his college.

The folks were all at their doors when the stage clattered up the single street, and the slender, good-looking young man by the driver was measured and canvassed before that worthy had passed the mail to the doctor, who, with his medical vocation, also found time to run the postoffice.

The doctor's wife was at her window, and, after a long survey of the schoolmaster, hastened to communicate her opinions to Mrs. Blunt. Meanwhile Houghton washed off the red dust of the road and took his seat at the supper table. The driver had introduced him to about a dozen of the leading citizens during the few minutes that intervened between their arrival and their evening meal.

"How do you like our town, Mr. Houghton?" asked the landlord, graciously, as he helped his new guest to a cut of steak.

"Well, it seems a pretty place."

"When you get acquainted you'll find yourself pleasantly situated; but you'll have a hard time with the boys."

"So they all tell me. Anyhow, I am not unprepared," said Houghton, cheerfully.

After supper the landlord remarked confidentially to the doctor "that the young man had grit in him, and he thought he'd be able to 'make the rifle' with the boys."

When Houghton arose next morning and opened his window to the fresh breeze, odoriferous with the perfume of the clambering honeysuckles, he felt that, after all, a residence in a remote village, even with a parcel of rough boys to take care of, was preferable to the dusty, unfamiliar streets of San Francisco. He smiled as he unpacked his foils and boxing-gloves, a little sadly, too, for they were linked with many pleasing associations of his under-graduate days.

"Well," he soliloquized, as he strengthened his arm and looked at the finely-developed muscles, "I ought to be able to hold my own in a stand-up fight with these troublesome pupils of mine. This is my day of trial, however, and before noon we shall probably have had one battle out."

The schoolhouse, a raw, unfinished looking frame building, stood hard by the river, about half a mile from the town. When Houghton opened the rickety wooden gate that led into the school lot, he found a group of some twenty boys already assembled. Among them were Ike Seymour and Sam Walker. The latter's sister, a pretty girl of sixteen, was leaning against the fence with half a dozen of her friends, for the Russian Bar schoolhouse was arranged for the accommodation of both sexes.

Houghton handed the key to the nearest boy and asked him to open the door. With a look at the others, and a half grin on his face, he obeyed.
"Now, boys, master in," said Houghton, cheerfully, to the boys.

They all passed in—Seymour and Walker last. The latter took a good look at the schoolmaster as he went by. When they were seated, Houghton stood at his desk and laid a heavy ruler on the books which were before him.

"Now, boys," he said, "I hope we shall get along pleasantly together. You treat me fairly and you shall have no reason to complain. I promise you. Silence and obedience are what I require, and a strict attention to the matter of our instruction."

Giving them a portion of the grammar to prepare for recitation, he walked quietly up and down the room, occasionally standing at the windows, but appearing to keep no surveillance on the boys. Suddenly the crack of a match was heard, followed by a general titter.

Houghton turned quietly from the window, and saw the blue smoke from a cigarito arising from where Seymour sat.
"What is your name, boy?" he asked, in a stern tone.

"My name is Seymour," replied the mutineer, insolently.
"And are you smoking?"
"I guess so."
"Leave the room!"
"I guess not."

There was a dead silence in the school room now, and Houghton felt that the hour of trial had come.

"Seymour," he said again, very quietly, "What?"

"Come here."

Seymour, putting his hands in his pockets, sauntered from his desk, stood within a yard of the schoolmaster, and looked sneeringly into his face.

"Leave the room," said Houghton again, in a lower voice.
"No."
The little arm straightened like a flash of lightning and the rebel measured his length on the floor, while the blood gushed from his nostrils. In a moment he sprang to his feet and rushed furiously at the schoolmaster, but went down again like a reed before that well-aimed blow. The second time he fell, Houghton stooped down and, lifting him as if he had been a child, fairly flung him outside the door. Seymour, confused and amazed, staggered down to the brook to wash his face and reflect on the wonderful force of that slight arm. And Houghton, turning to the school without a word of comment on the scene, commenced the recitation. Walker was mum. Seymour's fate had appalled him, and, in fact, the entire mutinous spirit of the scholars of Russian Bar was in a fair way of being totally subdued.

When the trustees heard of the affair they unanimously commended the schoolmaster's pluck.

"I tell you what, boys," said Perkins to a crowd who were earnestly engaged at a game of old sledge in his bar-room, "that Houghton knows a thing or two about managing boys. He'll fix 'em off, or my name's not Perkins."

Houghton was hospitably treated by the folks at Russian Bar. They felt him to be a man of refinement, but brought down in the world, but showing no offensive superiority in his intercourse with them. The doctor's wife pronounced him to be the best New Yorker she had ever met, and the gossips insinuated that Mrs. Blunt, the widow, was setting her cap for him.

Gypsy Lane, the daughter of a leading man in Russian Bar, and made wealthy by a saw mill, which, all day long groaned and screamed some distance down the river, did not express her opinion as to Houghton's merits, but in the summer evenings when the schoolmaster, rod in hand, wandered along the stream and threw his line across the mill-dam, Gypsy was seldom far away. Lane, a bluff, hearty old fellow, frequently asked Houghton to spend the evening with him, and told his adventures in early California to a patient listener, while Gypsy dutifully mended her father's socks on the veranda.

Mrs. Lane, when Gypsy was but a baby, was laid to rest in Lone Mountain long before Lane ever thought of settling at Russian Bar. Seymour and Walker were the best and most industrious pupils the young master had and were happy in accompanying him on his fishing excursions. In fact, they all agreed that the educational department in the village was a thriving success.

One pleasant evening in June Gypsy Lane, twirling her straw hat, thoughtfully picked her way across the broad field that lay between her house and the mill. The stream was a winding one, and as she placed her foot on the first stepping-stone she saw a straw hat on the grass which she knew well.

"How is Miss Lane this evening?" said Houghton, lazily, from beneath a Manzanita bush, where he had been enjoying a book and a pipe.

"Well, thank you. How is Mr. Houghton?" replied Gypsy, shyly.

"Warm, but not uncomfortable. Are you going to the mill?"

"Yes, I have a letter that has just come for father."

"May I accompany you?"

"Certainly, if you choose."

Houghton put on his hat and helped Gypsy across the brook.

"I had a letter from New York a few days ago," said he, after they had left the first bend of the river behind.

"A pleasant one?"

"Well, although in some sense it brought good news, still I can hardly call it a pleasant letter."

They walked on and Gypsy swung her hat pensively, longing with a woman's curiosity, to hear more about the New York letter.

"I am going to leave Russian Bar," said Houghton abruptly.

"Indeed, how soon?"

"I don't know yet; possibly within a week."

The hat was swayed from side to side with increased energy.

"Do you care much, Miss Lane?"

"This with an earnest look into the hazel eyes that were kept steadily bent on the brown parched grass beneath their feet.

"Yes, of course we shall be very sorry to lose you," returned Gypsy, evasively.

"If I come back in a few months with something for my future wife, shall I see this ring on her finger?" whispered Houghton, capturing the little hand that held the hat, and slipping a pearl ring on her delicate finger.

Gypsy said nothing; but her eyes turned for a moment on the schoolmaster's earnest face, and in the next her soft cheek was resting on his shoulder.

Russian Bar, to a man, turned out to wish Philip Houghton God speed on the morning he took his place by the driver who one year before had set him down at Perkins' Hotel. They knew he was on his way to New York, and that he had been left some money, and the gossips more than suspected that there was something between Gypsy Lane and their favorite. At all events, her eyes were red for a week after his departure.

Winter had come and the river was swollen and rapid, and many a lofty tree from the pine forest had found its way to the hearths of Russian Bar. One delicious morning, crisp and cold, after a night's rain, the stage with mud, halted before Perkins' Hotel. It had been all night on the way, for the roads were very heavy.

The worthy proprietor of that excellent house was in the act of tossing his first cocktail, when a hearty hand was laid his shoulder, and Philip Houghton shouted:

"Perkins, old boy, how are you!"
The landlord returned the shake hands, dived behind the bar and had a second cocktail mixed in a moment. "And now," said he, as he pledged the

ex-schoolmaster, "when will the wedding take place?"

Six weeks afterward the old mill was hung with evergreen wreaths, and a grand festival was held at Russian Bar. Gypsy Lane was a lovely bride, and when Houghton took charge of the mill and invested all his New York money in the village, and was admitted to practice in the courts—everything seemed to take a fresh start. Through all, his warmest and most devoted friend was Sam Seymour, once the terror of Russian Bar schoolmasters, and now the holder of that important position.—*San Francisco Morning Call.*

MODERN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—It is claimed that disease, with a few exceptions, has been conquered by the research and intellect of enlightened men; and yet a noted professor of New York admits that "of all sciences, medicine is the most uncertain," and that "thousands are annually slaughtered in the sick room." Certain "schools" of medicine are in existence, one of which "makes the patient ill," in order to claim a cure; and another administers "sugar-coated bread pills," relying upon nature to effect her own cures. Dr. J. WALKER, of California, an old and respected physician, tried both modes of treatment and both failed. He then appealed to nature's curative—herbs; and now enjoys rugged health. He has given the benefit of his discovery to the world, in the shape of VINEGAR BITTERS, and since its introduction has sold a quantity almost large enough to make a small harbor, or to float the "Great Eastern." Its curative properties are attested by grateful thousands.

Two HUNDRED and forty-six school-houses have been erected in Iowa during the past year, exclusive of the number built to replace those which had become unfit for use. A State that shows so much energy in educational facilities is building its foundation upon a rock.

We call attention to the card of Allen Broomhall for Agents to sell the popular work of Hon. D. C. Cloud, "Monopolies and the People."

In Hardin county, Iowa, is a family consisting of one Mr., one Mrs., and two Misses. Aggregate weight of the four, 1,150 pounds.

Hack, Hack! Cough, Cough.
Cough is a symptom by which various diseased conditions of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs manifest themselves. But whether it arises from the irritation produced in the throat and larynx by taking cold, from an attack of Bronchitis, from incipient Consumption, or from various other causes, nothing will allay it more speedily nor cure it more permanently than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It does not matter whether it be a recent attack, or a lingering cough; the Discovery is in either case equally well adapted for its relief and permanent cure. In fact, it will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation, and healing the affected parts. No time should be lost in commencing the use of a proper medicine for the relief of a Cough, for unless this course is pursued, serious and dangerous disease of the lungs is liable to result.

DOCTORS SOON LEARN ITS VALUE.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1870.
DR. PIERCE: For the past six months I have used your Golden Medical Discovery in my practice, and in that time I have tested its merits in severe coughs, both acute and chronic, in chronic disease of the throat, severe cases of bronchitis, general derangement of the system, constipated condition of the bowels, and wherever a thorough alternative has been indicated. In all cases I have found it to act gently yet thoroughly and effectually in removing the various diseased conditions; and bringing about a healthy action throughout the system. Yours fraternally,
H. L. HALL, M. D.

We understand that the whooping-cough is quite prevalent in the towns around us; but that no cases have proved fatal. Some families use nothing but Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Our Doctor, however, says a little Ipecac, to produce vomiting, would be an advantage.—[Com.]

GO TO RIVERSIDE Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

ROSADALIS
THE GREAT ALTERNATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is not a quack nostrum. The ingredients are published on each bottle of medicine. It is used and recommended by Physicians wherever it has been introduced. It will positively cure SCROFULA in its various stages, RHEUMATISM, WHITE SWELLING, GOUT, GOITRE, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Send for our ROSADALIS ALMANAC, in which you will find certificates from reliable and trustworthy Physicians, Ministers of the Gospel and others.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

Dr. T. C. Fugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Danby Hall, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been much benefited by its use, that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

THE ROSADALIS IN CONNECTION WITH OUR

KROMER'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS
will cure Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. We guarantee ROSADALIS superior to all other Blood Purifiers. Send for Descriptive Circular or Almanac.

Address CLEMENTS & CO., 63 Commerce St., Baltimore, Md. Remember to ask your Druggist for ROSADALIS.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains
IN FROM
ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR.

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT,
Need any one Suffer with Pain.
Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for every Pain.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Inflammation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Colic, Cholera, Diarrhea, Cough, Wind in the Bowels, and all other distressing affections. Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops of water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HEALTH. BEAUTY.
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this truly Wonderful Medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the glands and other parts of the system. Sore Eyes, Strumous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancer in the Vomb, and all weakening and painful discharges. Night Sweats, Loss of System, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material from the healthy blood, and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, the system will be repaired, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food, digestion, better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,
Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stomachic 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 substance 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 pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 19 Years' Growth Cured by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.
PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY'S Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Colic, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bile, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Swelling of the Feet, Stomachic Sour Eructation, Sinking or Weakness at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Headache, and Difficult Breathing, Fluctuating at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Burning of the Throat, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Delirium, Dropsy of the Skin, Swelling of the Face, Swelling of the Limbs, and sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. 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.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

BUILDING FELT (no tar), for outside work and inside instead of plaster, oil carpeting, etc. Send two 3-cent stamps for circular and samples. C. J. FAY, Camden, N. J.

COSTAR EXTERMINATORS
AND INSECT POWDER FOR
Rats, Mice, Bats, Ants, Bed-bugs, Moths, &c.
J. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., N. Y., Sole Agents.

PILLS
WHAT ARE PILES?
READ! "PLAIN BLUNT Facts," a Treatise on the Cause, History, Cure and Prevention of PILES. Published by F. NEUSTADT, 100 Walker Street, New York. Sent FREE to all parts of the United States on receipt of a letter stamp.

STANDARD LOTTA BUSTLE.
Diploma Awarded by the American Institute each year. W. Thomas, Patentee and Manufacturer, for the Lightest, Strongest and most comfortable Bustle—the Standard Lotta—can be worn. Sizes to suit every style of dress. Wholesale Deposits: 92 WHITE STREET, NEW YORK, 501 RACE ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Our Local Contention.

Another "Weak" Dose for "Tax-Payer."

To the Editor of the Holland City News:

My worthy friend T. P., considers both my judgement and my Dose weak, and as he is noted for the general profundity of his judgement, we fear he has spoken the truth.

The article referred to was intended to be a weak dose, for after reading his "program" we were unable to discover anything that would warrant a person to infer that the author of it, would be able to bear more than a very diluted reply.

Last week's "growl" from the gentleman is—if such a thing is possible—a more debilitated effort than his former one, and we only write this reply for the purpose of correcting one or two of his misrepresentations.

He says very kindly, that "he does not object to the style and language of my article." I am sorry that I cannot return the compliment, but I do object most decidedly to his rendering of my arguments.

He pretends to quote from my article, and says "the assumption that all except the present city officers are drunkards, or unfit to be elected, &c." I am willing to let "Growler" grumble to his heart's content, but would like to have it done in a gentlemanly manner. He either cannot read, or else he must have a very "weak" intellect, if he supposes that such a misrepresentation as the one above, will "go down." I did not say that, "all except the present city officers were drunkards," nor anything that could be construed into such a meaning.

Again, T. P. "had supposed, &c. &c." If the gentleman is possessed of the average amount of common sense bestowed upon human beings, I would consider it a favor if he would use a few pounds of it when reading my articles, for I did not say, that the Aldermanic chair was "dishonorable." I said there was not much honor connected with said office but he might as well say that, because the snow is not falling, that, as a natural consequence the rain must be, as to say that because there is not much honor in an office, it must be "dishonorable."

As we explained "the salary" in our last, we will only say that we still think that, "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

We are sorry for the poor teachers, for the wise man does not offer them any sympathy? and how will they survive without it! He seems to have deserted the sinking old-Board-ship, only repeating the stale "whine" (that appeared in the News months ago, in regard to the saving in school expenses) "give me the figures, gentlemen, or I shall continue to deny your claim." Cannot this "moan" be changed, so as to read to another tune? The "figures" have been given several times, as T. P. well knows, and they could not be denied, even by the old Board.

He concludes his little piece, by commanding the News to "stand by the Tax-payers," and promises that they will "stand by him."

This is really "nice," and reminds us of the great flock of "sore-heads" who congregated at Baltimore, not many centuries ago, and representing (?) the people, nominated Horace Greeley for President. It is so here. T. P.'s party after having been repudiated by the people, now set up a "howl" through the columns of the city press, and promise to "stand by." I fear they will stand by several years before their impartial (?) statements in regard to "local taxation" will find many believers.

As election draweth nigh, I would suggest to our citizens, that as a return for the interesting articles that issued forth from his pen, "Tax" be nominated as a candidate for Alderman, or Fish Inspector from the Fifth Ward. With his beautiful theories of government, that Ward's swamps will have a fitting representative, and what is more he will consider the honor, as a full equivalent for his valuable services and not ask a salary.

QUI.

The following table, prepared by the Detroit Free Press, shows the number of miles of railroad in the State at the close of 1873:

Michigan Central, main line.....	224
Grand River Valley.....	177
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw.....	236
Air Line Division of the Central.....	103
South Haven Division of the Central.....	39
Elletts branch of the Central.....	7
Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan.....	164
Stanton branch of Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan.....	24 1/2
Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw.....	46
Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana.....	83
Detroit & Bay City.....	108
Fish Lake Branch of the Detroit & Bay City.....	5 1/2
Grand Rapids & Indiana (and branch).....	287
Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore.....	170
Michigan Southern, main line.....	184
Jackson branch of the Michigan Southern.....	46
Grand Rapids branch of the Mich. Southern.....	95
Lansing branch of the Michigan Southern.....	69
Detroit & Milwaukee.....	189
Flint & Pere Marquette.....	230
Chicago & Lake Huron.....	176
Grand Trunk.....	63
Michigan Air Line (St. Clair & Chicago).....	36
Michigan Lake Shore.....	57
Saginaw Valley & St. Louis.....	35
Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon.....	86
Chicago & Northwestern, Mich. Division.....	87
Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit.....	52
Chicago & Canada Southern.....	56
Mineral Range.....	12
Total.....	3,228

Job printing done at par prices at this office.

The Liquor Business.

We make the following extracts from a detailed statement in the N. Y. Evening Post of the traffic in liquors in the United States. The figures are obtained from official documents:

Imported and domestic distilled and spirituous liquor.....	\$1,344,000,000
Brewed and fermented liquors.....	128,000,000
Imported wines.....	15,000,000
Domestic wines.....	5,000,000

Total..... \$1,487,000,000

Compared with this,
The cost of flour and meal was..... \$280,000,000
The cost of cotton goods..... 115,000,000
The cost of boots and shoes..... 90,000,000
The cost of clothing..... 70,000,000
The cost of woolen goods..... 60,000,000
The cost of newspapers and job printing..... 40,000,000

Total..... \$608,000,000

There were 140,000 licensed liquor saloons in the United States.

The quantity of distilled, fomented, and brewed liquors drank was sufficient to fill a canal 4 feet deep, 14 feet wide, and 80 miles long.

There were 400,000 more persons engaged in the liquor business in the United States than in preaching the Gospel and school-teaching.

The total number of persons engaged in the business is 560,000, of which 56,663 are employed in making and selling annually 5,685,633 barrels of beer.

It is estimated that the clergy of the United States cost annually \$12,000,000; the lawyers, criminals, prisons, etc., \$90,000,000, and intoxicating liquors, as before said, \$1,474,000,000.

The City of New York had 7,000 licensed drinking saloons, which, if placed in rows in direct lines, would make a street like Broadway thirteen miles long. She spent for intoxicating liquors \$60,000,000 during the year 1870, and there were employed in the business 35,000 persons. She had 450 churches and chapels, and there were engaged in preaching and teaching the public and private schools 3,000 persons, all of which to support cost \$4,500,000. The total sum invested in the liquor business of all kinds amounted to \$140,000,000; in the manufacturing business \$60,000,000; and the banking business \$80,000,000. The Police Department cost \$3,000,000, and in public amusements \$5,000,000 were spent. The meat bill was \$20,000,000, flour bill \$28,000,000, and the daily consumption of beer was 40,000 kegs.

When Mr. Chase first brought to Mr. Lincoln's notice his financial scheme for carrying on the war by legal tenders, it is told that the President replied, "Why, Chase! you think this is a new way of paying old debts; but it reminds me of the poor fellow who was stopped by a robber in a dark alley, with a demand for his purse. 'Good Lord!' said the frightened traveler, 'I hain't got nary red, but just step with me to the street lamppost there, and I'll give you my note on demand which will do just as well.'"

New Advertisements.

DENTISTRY!

DR. J. S. JOHNSON,
61, Monroe Street,
GRAND RAPIDS.

Formerly of this City, will be at the office of Dr. T. D. POWERS, in the City of Holland, every Monday, until further notice.
HOLLAND, Mich., February 9, 1874. 53-1f

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 understood by any House in the State of Michigan. Call and see.

HEBER WALSH,
Druggist & Pharmacist.

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.

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.

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

BOOTS & SHOES.

The Old and Reliable House

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Misses Wear.

Also a full line of

FINDINGS!!

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

Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.

E. HEROLD.
HOLLAND, Feb. 20th, 1874. 1-3 1/2-1y

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. 49-38-1y

W. VAN PUTTEN,

GENERAL DEALER IN

Drugs and Medicines,

Paints and Oils,

Putty, Glass, Etc.

Patent Medicines,

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,

Fancy Soaps & Perfumery.

Tooth Brushes,

Clothes Brushes,

Hair Brushes,

Shaving Brushes

And Paint Brushes.

Razors and Razor Straps.

Chamois Skins, and

Nursing Bottles.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Supporters and Trusses,

And everything, usually kept in Drug Stores.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Com-

pounded, Day or Night.

46-4cl-1y

Ready Again!

AT THE STORE OF

H. MEENGs,

Where all kinds of choice

Family Groceries,

Crockery,

Glass-ware,

Yankee Notions,

Flour & Feed,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

May be found at all times.

VEGETABLES,

In their Seasons, at Lowest Prices.

Cash Paid for Butter, Eggs & Vegetables.

River St., Holland, Mich.

46-3 1/2-1y

THE NEW

VICTOR SEWING MACHINE.

THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD.

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

Self Setting? Needle.

The most Perfect Shuttle.

Movements all Positive.

No reaction from Springs.

AGENTS WANTED.

Address:

VICTOR SEWING MACHINE CO.,

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

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY AT

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

51-11

ATTENTION!

Carriage Making,

AND

BLACKSMITHING.

JACOB FLIEMAN,

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

Top or Open Buggies,

Light & Heavy Wagons,

Slighs, Trucks, Etc., Etc.

A good assortment of Thimble Skeins always on hand.

I USE NOTHING BUT

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.

My Spokes and Hubs are manufactured from

Second Growth Eastern Timber.

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality.

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

47-4cl-1y J. FLIEMAN

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 Childrens' Wear,

Which they will sell at

Grand Rapids Prices.

CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING

Done at short notice.

Cash Paid for Hides.

46-4cl-1y

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 at 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. 46-4cl-1y

Hardware Store!

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

LARGE STOCK.

GENERAL

Hard-ware.

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

We have on hand a Full Assortment of the Best

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

Stove-Pipe, Stove Furniture, Etc.,

Horse Nails,

Horse Shoes,

Wagon Springs,

Horse Trimmings,

Glass, Putty,

Paints, Oils,

Nails, etc.

Farmers' Implements,

Carpenters' Tools,

And many other things too numerous to mention.

REPAIRING & JOBBING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.

E. VAN DER VEEN.

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

46-4cl-1y

JOSLIN & BREYMAN,

OF THE

Variety and Jewelry Store!

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

SILVER PLATED WARE,

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER SETS,

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

E. SHONINGER & Co.,

108-4cl-1y

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.

CORNER OF 8th AND MARKET STREET.

46-4cl-1y

FANCY TOYS,

AND

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