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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. III.—NO. 4.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 108.

The City of Holland,

Was located in the Fall of 1844, being selected as the rendezvous of a powerful immigration from the Netherlands, under the leadership of Rev. A. C. VAN RAALTE, D. D., and others. The motives governing this selection at that time, have been amply justified by the facts as they are this day presented to the world; not by the growth of our City alone, but by the steady and irrefragable development of this entire Colony, of which HOLLAND CITY is the "Commercial Centre."

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

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

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

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

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

We have taken pains to have them all duly represented:

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

Bakeries.

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

PESSINK, Mrs. L., Proprietress of City Bakery; 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.

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

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

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

SPRITSMA, 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 DEN BERG'S Family Medicines; River St.

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

Dry Goods.

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

Flour and Feed.

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

Furniture.

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

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

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

General Dealers.

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

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

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

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

Painters.

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

Hardware.

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

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

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

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

Hotels.

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

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

BENDER, G. B., 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.

Manufactories, Mills, Sheds, Etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Merchant Tailors.

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

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

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

Photographers.

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

Physicians.

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

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

LEDEBOER, F. S., Physician and Surgeon; Office in Van Landegend's Brick Block, 3d floor.

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.

Sewing Machines.

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

Saddlery.

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

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

Shoes, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

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

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

To the Editor of the *Holland City News*:

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 7, 1874.

You would hardly imagine that while writing this, all my windows are open to admit the Southern breeze which is so delicious in the evening, after a warm day, for warm it is here already. The winter just past, has been one of unvaried agreeable temperature, just warm enough to be comfortable in the day time and cool enough to sleep soundly at night.

When one gets on the shady side of a street in February, there is no telling what he will have to do in July to keep cool. No one can appreciate this climate unless he has been raised in the North. Methinks now, I can feel a good old *nor-wester*, as they used to come from the direction of Point Superior. Do you have them still? As for snow and ice, the former never falls here, and the latter is either imported or manufactured. They tell me it begins to rain here in a few weeks (you know this is my first winter in the South, by the way) and always continues, till it gets through, which is sometimes a matter of a month or so.

You may perhaps know it Mr. Editor, but when I first arrived here, I noticed a remarkable fact, namely the level of the water of the Mississippi river is a few feet above the surrounding country. The river is at present rising and is nearly up to the tops of the levees. Levees are artificial embankments to keep the water from overflowing; they extend from above Vicksburg to the gulf, on both sides of the river. The earth for them is taken from the river-bed, when the water is low. Now the water which percolates through these levees has to find a position of equilibrium somewhere, so it flows away from the river into lake Ponchartrain, through canals cut for that purpose. Another, no less remarkable fact, but more easily understood, is that there are no stones in Southern Louisiana. The soil is an alluvial deposit of the Mississippi, and the current was not strong enough to carry with it stones or pieces of rock of any size. The Danbury man's description of how a man goes to work to chase hens in a coop, does not hold here. The people of Louisiana *never* throw stones; sometimes they throw chairs in their House of Representatives, or imported stones in the shape of paper weights.

Well, Lent has fairly begun, the strangers have left and the Legislature has adjourned, so we may reasonably hope for a little rest. New Orleans, in winter, is without doubt the gayest city in the union. Strangers came from every State to witness its Mardi-Gras (Fat Tuesday) festivities. If I had the time I would like to give you a full description of them; suffice it to say that nearly one hundred thousand dollars were spent this year in getting up the famous processions of Rex and Comus.

The Firemen's Parade on last Wednesday, was one of the finest I have ever witnessed. The Fire Department of New Orleans is not a paid one, but is entirely voluntary. The procession was more than one half of a mile long, the engines and horses gaily decorated with flowers, etc. There were some twenty steam fire engines, some drawn by teams of six horses, all black, others by teams all white. One feature in the procession reminded me much of the military. When a horse has served a certain length of time and has become old and decrepid, he is not heartlessly turned loose on the world, but becomes a pensioner, and is taken care of by the company with which he served; in other words, he is placed on the retired list, only he gets his full rations, whereas a retired officer only gets three-quarters of his pay. These horses are prominent objects in every fire parade and walk unchecked among the men in the procession. They seem so proud of their laurels, these fire veterans; and one would think from their high-stepping walk, to the time of martial music, that they felt young once more.

But, Mr. Editor, I have strayed far from the subject which I meant to write to you something about—the political situation of Louisiana. It is true that it has become as monotonous as the death of Livingstone, or a Carlist victory in Spain; yet is it none the less serious. I say serious, for this it really is. When power is in the hands of unscrupulous men, when no longer wisdom and prudence, but ignorance and selfishness find their way into legislative halls, it is time to be serious.

The people of Louisiana and particularly the residents of New Orleans are heavier taxed than any people in the United States. When property will no longer sell for its taxes, the state of things is deplorable. When there is no longer any thing to steal

in Louisiana, then perhaps legislation will be less corrupt.

It is not my intention to enter upon a detailed discussion of the probable right of either the Kellogg or McEnery factions; be it sufficient to say that the majority of the people are satisfied with the Kellogg rule, upon the principle, "let gavel enough alone." A new election would but be a signal for fresh disturbances and endeavors to ascertain who could stuff most in the ballot boxes.

By the papers I see that Louisiana is not alone thus situated. Who can tell why the names of Louisiana and South Carolina are thus coupled in ignominy? The former, of all southern states was the most terrible in her slavery; the latter, we know her history, we know what she did.

"Yet I doubt not through the ages,
One increasing purpose runs;
And the sins of man are punished
With the process of the Sun."

But, Mr. Editor, I must leave this subject, and ask pardon for encroaching thus largely upon your valuable time and space.

I Remain Yours, G.

THOMAS NAST, the caricaturist of *Harper's Weekly*, lectured in Chicago, on the evening of Feb. 23. The *Tribune*, in commenting on the lecture says:

As a talker to an audience Mr. Nast is a success. He does not say much, but what he says is to the point, and in that happy, American, epigrammatic style, which has made American speakers so successful, whenever they have thought proper to air their native eloquence abroad. With a felicitous knack he drew his audience with him to a point of interest at which, apparently, his words failed him, when he would remark: "However, I think I can best illustrate what I want to say by drawing you a picture." Among the pictures which he drew were Andy Johnson gazing at an ass; Fulton plowing the Hudson in a tub, with a tea-kettle as a boiler; DeSoto discovering the Mississippi; a portrait of Boss Tweed; the lecturer, at the age of 14, applying for work to the proprietor of an illustrated newspaper, and others. The nearest thing he got off was an illustration of "The day we celebrate," which was a rudely-drawn hatchet, the hit being fully appreciated, and drawing down the house in the most approved manner.

A DISORDERED currency is one of the greatest of political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness. It was against industry, frugality, and economy; and it fosters the evil spirit of extravagance and speculation. *Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money.*

This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency and the robberies committed by a depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice, and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well-disposed, of a degraded paper currency authorized by law or in any way countenanced by government.—*Daniel Webster.*

The following is a copy of one of the forms used by the Ladies in the Temperance [Reform] Movement, notifying the liquor dealer of their intended visit:

Mr.—

SIR: An association of ladies has just been formed for the purpose of evangelizing the saloon-keepers of the city—through the agency of prayer, psalm-singing, and other spiritual means. We are pledged and bound together by a solemn covenant to close every saloon and hell-hole in the city. With this object in view we desire to inaugurate this good work in your saloon, and will visit you in a body on

The deputation of ladies will be accompanied by several well-known temperance reformers, now engaged in other States in this great work.

In the meantime, the united prayers of the Bureau are being daily offered up to Him who sways the universe by His power, that He will so soften your heart, through the prayers of righteous people, that you may be led to give up your soul-destroying business, and henceforth work for the glory of God. By order of the Committee.

Mrs.—, Secretary.

A SHORT time ago Marshal McMahon visited the Vendome Column and urged the contractor to hurry it up as rapidly as possible. The eighth spiral is now being placed. The contractor promised the Marshal that the monument should be entirely completed by the 1st of June.

Lincoln.

It will be no violation of the rule of avoiding private detail, if the very interesting close of a certain letter written by Dickens from Washington is given. Its anecdote of President Lincoln was repeatedly told by Dickens after his return, and I am under no necessity to withhold from it the authority of Mr. Sumner's name:—"I am going to-morrow to see the President, who has sent to me twice. I dined with Charles Sumner last Sunday, against my rule; and, as I had stipulated for no party, Mr. Secretary Stanton was the only other guest besides his own Secretary. Stanton is a man with a very remarkable memory, and extraordinarily familiar with my books. He and Sumner having been the first two public men at the dying President's bedside, and having remained with him until he breathed his last, we fell into a very interesting conversation after dinner, when, each of them giving his own narrative separately, the usual discrepancies about details of time were observable. Then Mr. Stanton told me a curious little story, which will form the remainder of this short letter. On the afternoon of the day on which the President was shot, there was a Cabinet Council, at which he presided. Mr. Stanton, being at the time Commander-in-Chief of the Northern troops that were concentrated about here, arrived rather late. Indeed, they were waiting for him, and, on entering the room, the President broke off in something he was saying, and remarked: 'Let us proceed to business, gentlemen.' Mr. Stanton then noticed, with great surprise, that the President sat with an air of dignity in his chair, instead of loitering about in the most ungainly attitudes, as his invariable custom was, and that instead of telling irrelevant or questionable stories, he was grave and calm, and quite a different man. Mr. Stanton, on leaving the council with the Attorney-General, said to him: 'This is the most satisfactory Cabinet meeting I have attended for many a long day. What an extraordinary change in Mr. Lincoln!' The Attorney-General replied, 'We all saw that before you came in. While we were waiting for you, he said, with his chin down on his breast, 'Gentlemen, something very extraordinary is going to happen, and that very soon.' To which the Attorney-General had observed, 'Something good, sir, I hope' when the President answered very gravely: 'I don't know, I don't know; but it will happen, and shortly, too.' As they were all impressed by his manner, the Attorney-General took him up again. 'Have you received any information, sir, not yet disclosed to us?' 'No,' answered the President; 'but I have had a dream, and I have now had the same dream three times. Once on the night preceding the battle of Bull Run; once on the night preceding such another (naming a battle also not favorable to the North). His chin sunk on his breast again, and he sat reflecting. 'Might one ask the nature of this dream, sir?' said the Attorney General. 'Well,' replied the President, without lifting his head or changing his attitude, 'I am on a great, broad, rolling river, and I am in a boat—and I drift, and I drift—but this is not business,' suddenly raising his face and looking around the table as Stanton entered. 'Let us proceed to business, gentlemen.' Mr. Stanton and the Attorney-General said, as they walked on together, it would be curious to notice whether anything ensued on this; and they agreed to notice. He was shot that night.'—*Forster's Life of Dickens.*

Judge Lawrence, chairman of the House Committee on war claims, is preparing a most elaborate report on the following questions:

First—Whether the Government is liable, by the rules of international law, for property destroyed or damaged in battle by the Government military forces, or wantonly, or in an unauthorized manner, by its own troops.

Second—Is the Government liable for damages done by the enemy?

Third—Is the Government liable for the temporary occupation of, and injuries to, and destruction of property, real or personal, caused by actual or necessary military operations in time of war?

Fourth—Is the Government liable when it seizes and destroys property to prevent its falling into the hands of an enemy in a loyal State or elsewhere?

Fifth—Is the Government liable for injury sustained by military necessity in rebel States, even to loyal citizens?

The tendency of his collections and deductions so far, it is understood, is against the theory that the Government is, as a rule, liable for such damages.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE Eastern railroad freight sheds in Boston have been burned. Loss, \$120,000.

THE death is announced, at his residence in Buffalo, N. Y., of ex-President Millard Fillmore, aged 74. He was conscious to the last, and death was painless.

A New York fool named Henry Comors made a wager, the other day, that he could drink a pint of whisky and a gallon of beer in an hour. He won the bet, but died a short time after swallowing the poison.

The West.

THE annual report of the Chicago and Alton railroad shows the gross receipts, from traffic to have been last year more than those of the year before by \$341,215.06, and the net receipts more by \$242,188.46. The latter show an increase of nearly 13 per cent. The gross earnings for the year were \$5,497,540.77.

A FAMILY of thirteen persons at Grinnell, Iowa, have been poisoned with trichina, caused by eating uncooked ham. Three have died and all the others are suffering from the poison.

A convention was recently held at Springfield, Ill., to take action in favor of the building of a quadruple track from Denver via Quincy to Philadelphia, along the fortieth parallel of latitude. Speeches were made endorsing the feasibility of the project, and an Executive Committee of fifty was appointed to prepare a charter. The Railroad Commissioner of Michigan, after giving the subject an exhaustive examination gives it as his opinion that it would be impossible to devise any measure for the regulation of railway tariffs that would be of just application to all the roads, and asks to be relieved from the responsibility of fixing rates of fare. The Red Cloud Agency, in the Sioux country, is virtually besieged by the savages. No real hostilities have been attempted yet, but the Agency people are trembling for their lives, daily expecting to be murdered, and have sent a messenger to Gen. Ord, beseeching for immediate rescue.

The temperance crusade in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois is still being prosecuted vigorously, and is gradually spreading to other States. At Columbus, the capital of Ohio, the war rages fiercely, but the saloon-keepers stubbornly refuse to be moved. In the smaller towns, however, the crusaders are meeting with better success, and hardly a day passes that does not witness the closing of several rum-mills. Praying and singing bands have been organized in numbers of towns in Illinois and Indiana; and Iowa, Wisconsin and other States in the West are threatened with an invasion of the temperance wave. Hillsdale (Mich.) College has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$50,000.

FRIDAY, March 6, writes a correspondent, will be a memorable day in the annals of Dayton, Ohio. The Women's Prayer League, in two divisions, of about twenty women each, marched upon the three hundred bar-rooms of Dayton through a drenching rain and slippery streets. When the columns debouched from the English Lutheran church, after making prayers, the commotion on the streets was intense. The saloonkeepers were instantly notified to put their houses in order, and stand guard. They were visibly agitated, as natural consequence of an assault to which no physical, or even legal, resistance could be offered. Every saloon in the city was visited. At many they were refused admittance, in some instances being rudely repelled. But they were not to be put off in this way, and when the doors were closed in their faces the devout ladies dropped upon their knees in the nasty sloppiness, and sent their prayers up to Heaven. It was an affecting spectacle, and many of the spectators were visibly affected. The rum dealers showed little disposition to yield, but the women vow they will never cease their labors until the iniquitous traffic is banished from the city. The National Crop Reporter gives the most flattering accounts of the fruit prospects and the condition of the fruit buds in the West. It states that there were a great many trees killed last year in various manners, but at present, on all living trees the buds are, as a rule, in the best possible condition for a large crop, with favorable weather in the future.

THE troops sent to the relief of the Red Cloud Agency have arrived safely at their destination, where they found everything quiet, and the fears of an Indian war have almost entirely vanished. A man named Bigelow, stabbed and killed Joseph Peschike at Muskegon, Waukegan county, Wis., a few days ago. A young man named Fred Olds recently shot and horribly mutilated a grocer named Ferris, in Topeka, Kansas. Both Houses of the Iowa Legislature have passed the Railroad bill, which originated in the State Senate by a vote of 92 to 4. It divides the roads of the State into three classes, and enacts directly without the intervention of a Board of Commissioners, as in Illinois, the rates that may be charged, in each class, for freight and passengers. These rates are 8 cents, 3 1/2 cents, and 4 cents, respectively for passengers. A fund of \$10,000 is placed in the Governor's hands to defray the expense of prosecuting railroads that infringe the law. When damages are sustained by any one, he may recover five times its amount.

THE temperance movement is beginning to develop itself in Missouri. Scattering war-parties of Indians are reported in Dakota. The house of George King, at Independence, Iowa, was recently burned. Mrs. King and two children and Mrs. Moses perished in the flames.

THE Ohio women have closed up 396 saloons so far. Eight convicts recently escaped from the Penitentiary at Laramie City, Wyoming, by overpowering the guard and knocking the keeper down. All the saloons in Winchester, Ind., have capitulated to the praying women, but the druggists refuse to sign the pledge.

The South.

BRYAN, Texas, has been visited by another destructive conflagration. The Louisiana Legislature, after a session of two months, has adjourned. The closing scenes are described as the most disorderly ever witnessed in a legislative assembly. Recent heavy rains have caused the overflow of the Mississippi river at a number of places below Cairo and above Memphis, and some sections of the country are covered for miles by water. An extraordinary duel was fought at Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago, between two colored men, Peter Blair and Moses Sullivan. Peter told Moses he was no gentleman. Moses demanded an apology, which Peter couldn't concede. A challenge followed, seconds were chosen, and the party repaired to the field. The ground was paced off, and Colt's five-shooters placed in the hands of the principals. The word was given, "Peter, is you ready?"

"Yes, sah," responds Peter. "Moses, is you ready?" "Yes, sah," quoth Moses. Then they commenced shooting, and both parties fired away until the last barrel was discharged. The pistols were reloaded, the principals resumed their position, words of command were repeated, and firing recommenced and was continued until Blair fell to the ground shot through both legs.

GREAT floods are reported in the Mississippi Arkansas, White and Red rivers.

Washington.

THE new Homestead bill passed by Congress contains some important features. It provides, among other things, that whenever lands granted to a State for railroad purposes, or directly granted to a railroad company are forfeited, they may be entered by settlers like any other part of the public domain. The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed upon a bill fixing the duty on imported still wines at \$2 a gallon, in casks. This will add \$1,000,000 to the Treasury. The President has appointed the following Government Directors of the Union Pacific railroad: James F. Wilson, Iowa; J. H. Millard, Nebraska; John C. S. Harrison, Indiana; John A. Tibbets, Connecticut; and Francis B. Brewer, New York. The bill for the reorganization of the army, as finally agreed upon by the House Military Committee, makes a reduction of eight regiments in all.

THE House Committee on Railroads and Canals unanimously agreed to report in favor of the jett system of opening the mouths of the Mississippi river, as proposed by Capt. Eads, of St. Louis.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., New York, detailed to the Ways and Means Committee, the other day, an account of the seizure of the books of the firm by Jayne, the informer, last summer. For a technical undervaluation of \$1,600, a forfeiture of \$1,700,000 was declared, and a compromise of \$277,000 was paid. This covered a period of five years' business and a total importation of \$40,000,000. Mr. Dodge, in reciting the mental suffering of his firm, was completely overcome, as were, also, several other merchants. The inquiry into the conduct of the government of the District of Columbia has at last commenced. A bill has been prepared by the House Committee on Civil Service Reform designed to put an end to the system of allowing perquisites to various officers of the Government. It provides that all compensation to public officers shall be by salaries alone.

THE Senate has passed, by a vote of 26 to 21, the bill for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the liquor traffic of the country. The bill provides for the appointment by the President of a Commission composed of five persons, whose duties shall be to inquire into the whole subject of the manufacture, sale, and drinking of spirituous and malt liquors, and to report the result of their investigations. The sum of \$10,000 was voted to pay the expenses of the Commission.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter to members of Congress, showing that the aggregate amount of internal revenue collected from September, 1862, when the internal revenue laws first went into effect—up to Feb. 28, 1874 (last month estimated), is \$1,792,555,000. Of this amount there is due from late Collectors \$2,525,490, for the recovery of which suits have been begun.

THE proposed extension of the patent of the Tanner railroad-brake, which is now under consideration by both Patent Commissioners, excites attention on account of the vast pecuniary interests involved. The "royalty" claimed to date is \$60,000,000. The cost of the brake to each railroad is \$455 per car. The result of this tax would increase fares fifteen cents on every hundred miles of travel.

Political.

THE California Legislature has passed a bill making women eligible to educational offices.

The Grange.

THE Executive Committee of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry are maturing a plan for the formation of a statistical bureau in connection with the National Grange, for the collection and dissemination of information in regard to the condition of the crops throughout the country. The new bureau will be located at Washington. Subordinate granges will report direct to the State Grange all information of interest relating to crops, and the different State Granges will report by telegraph to the Statistical Bureau of the order at Washington. The bureau will compile and summarize these reports into a monthly report of the crops in all sections of the country, and will simultaneously transmit the report by telegraph monthly to all State Granges, which in turn will furnish it to every subordinate grange within their jurisdiction. The information will not be furnished to the press for publication, it being intended exclusively for the benefit of members of the order. The number of granges in Wisconsin is reported by the Secretary of the State Grange to have increased to 398. In January last there were 346. When the organization of those that have applied for recognition is complete there will be 430 granges.

General.

MINISTER SCHENCK is home on a three months' leave of absence. Caleb Cushing has sailed for Madrid.

THE steamer Pennsylvania, on her recent trip from Liverpool to Philadelphia, encountered a terrific hurricane. The Captain, First and Second officers and two sailors were washed overboard and lost.

Foreign.

Late Cuban advices represent that the patriots more than hold their own. They number 12,000 armed men, and could put three times that number in the field if they could procure arms and ammunition. The native Cubans are all on their side. Nearly half the area of the island is in their possession. The Spanish troops in the field number 25,000 regulars and 25,000 volunteers. A Paris telegram announces the election of Ledru Rollins to the Assembly, and the serious illness of Count de Chambord.

THE recent successes of the insurrectionary Carlists have at last had the effect of arousing Spain's dormant national pride, and the people of Madrid and elsewhere are rallying to the Government's support with men and means. The reported capture of Bilbao by the Carlists was without foundation. Ex-President Céspedes, of Cuba, is dead.

A Havana letter says: Rumors of severe fighting in the Central Department are current; also of an expedition having landed at Guanahan, near Nevitas, with Jordan in command. Dispatches from Calcutta report that the distress among the famine-stricken people of Bengal is increasing. Advice from the seat of war in Ashantee have been received in London, fully confirming the previous reports of the victory, and dispelling the fears which were entertained for the safety of the expedition. The Ashantee King finally surrendered himself into the hands of the British troops, and was a prisoner at Gen. Wolsley's headquarters. The British Parliament convened on the 4th inst. Speakers Brand was re-elected unanimously, and the members duly sworn in. Mr. Gladstone was present and was warmly received

by his backers. A war is threatened between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation.

THE steamship Sedra, bound from New-castle, England, to Port Said, Egypt, was lost in the recent gale, and thirty persons perished. The French Government has interdicted the sale of photographs of Count Chambord. A Havana letter states that Spanish volunteers are constantly deserting to the insurgents. A cable dispatch says the British Government will be obliged to maintain 3,000,000 of half-famishing Indians for three months, and that the expenditures on account of the famine, till February last, are estimated at over \$7,000,000.

ENGLAND and Turkey are engaged in a diplomatic dispute touching the arrest of British subjects. There has been an extensive conflagration in Salonica, Turkey. An immense amount of property was destroyed, and eleven persons burned to death.

OFFICIAL advices have been received from Sir Garnet Wolsley, commanding the British forces in Ashantee, announcing the capture and destruction of Coomassie. The death of Céspedes, ex-President of Cuba, is confirmed. He was surprised by a party of volunteers, resisted bravely, and was killed with bullets. A London dispatch says several prominent Englishmen will be prosecuted for conspiring with Arthur Orton to get possession of the Tichborne estates.

DISPATCHES to the British War Office from Gen. Wolsley say: "No means were left untried to effect a peaceable solution of the campaign. The King's palace was not touched till the last hour, and the troops left Coomassie without one article of plunder." Charles Orton has made a confession in which he acknowledges that the Tichborne claimant is his brother. The terrible condition of Cuban finances is thus told in a Havana dispatch: "The market is disorganized. Merchants refuse to sell exchange. It is impossible to give quotations. Higher rates are asked hourly for gold. No sales."

A LONDON dispatch informs us that the negotiations between Sir Garnet Wolsley and the King of the Ashantees have been completed. The King agrees to pay 50,000 ounces in gold, and renounces all claims to Adansi and other territory specified. He consents to withdraw from Apolloma and the coast, promises to keep the road free of bush from Coomassie to the river Pra, protect commerce, prohibit human sacrifices, and keep the peace forever.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.—Senate.—A number of petitions and resolutions were presented and referred. The Liquor Traffic bill was again discussed without action. The Committee on Indian Affairs reported adversely on the claims of the citizens of Kansas for losses by Indian depredations, as set forth in the report of the Commission created by the Kansas Legislature in 71. Carpenter addressed the Senate in support of his bill for a new election in Louisiana. The Centennial bill was under discussion when the Senate adjourned.

House.—The Indian Appropriation bill was reported from the Appropriation Committee and referred to the Committee of the Whole. A memorial was presented from citizens of New York representing over \$470,000 capital against an increase of currency. McCrary's Transportation bill was discussed, Arthur opposing it on constitutional grounds. Harbitt spoke in favor of the measure.

THURSDAY, March 5.—Senate.—Wright presented a memorial from the Iowa Legislature for an increase in the volume of currency. The bill to amend the act to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies was passed. Dorey introduced a bill to create the Territory of Oklahoma. Borg introduced a bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river. The Liquor Commission bill was again discussed by the Senate. An amendment was adopted providing that the Commission it will establish shall not be wholly composed of prohibitionists or the advocates of total abstinence.

House.—Shanks called up his motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill for the free distribution of public documents. Cotton moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Rejected—yeas 102, nays 224. The bill was then further considered. A motion was made to recommit the Butler bill, with unimportant modifications and instructions. Rejected—yeas 45, nays 183. The question then recurred on the passage of the bill as originally reported, and the bill was rejected—yeas 111, nays 120. The Virginia contested election case of Davis vs. Thomas was decided in favor of the latter. The remainder of the day was consumed by the House in considering the Legislative Appropriation bill.

FRIDAY, March 6.—Senate.—Petitions were presented by Chandler from citizens of Michigan, and Logan from citizens of Illinois, asking for an increase of currency. Thurman introduced a bill appropriating \$10,000 to pay the expenses of the District of Columbia Investigating Committee. Ramsey addressed the Senate on the subject of cheap transportation. The Senate refused, by a vote of 17 to 33, to adopt Frelinghuysen's motion to instruct the Appropriation Committee to report in favor of an appropriation for the Centennial not to exceed \$3,000,000. The bill was then referred without instructions to the committee. As it stands, it has no international suggestions. It invites the Governors of all the States to take part in a national exhibition. The bill to appoint a Commission to investigate the liquor traffic was passed—yeas 26, nays 21.

House.—A bill was passed authorizing a bronze statue of Admiral Farragut. The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish information as to Pension Agents, and the number of pensions paid by each, with costs, etc., prior to or since the war.

SATURDAY, March 7.—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—The House met for debate only—Wilson, of Iowa, in the chair. Fernando Wood, Burchard, Beck and Kelley made speeches on the abolition of the tax on matches. The speeches, of course, took a wide range, and comprehended questions of finance and politics generally, which were discussed at great length.

MONDAY, March 9.—Senate.—The Senate met, and, after prayer by the Chaplain, adjourned out of respect to the memory of ex-President Fillmore. House.—Under a call of the States a few unimportant bills were introduced. Mr. Cox announced the death of ex-President Millard Fillmore, and, after the delivery of speeches eulogistic of his private character and public services by Cox, Wood and Maynard, and the appointment of a committee of seven members to attend the funeral, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 10.—Senate.—A committee of three, consisting of Fenton, Hamlin and Bayard, was appointed to attend the funeral of ex-President Fillmore on behalf of the Senate. Oglesby presented a joint resolution of the Illinois Legislature asking the passage of a law to prevent unjust discrimination in charges by railroad companies. A bill was excused from service on the District Investigating Committee. The bill to equalize the currency was taken up, and Ferry (Mich.) delivered a lengthy argument in favor of free banking on the national banking system.

House.—The bill to prevent the destruction of buffaloes on the plains was passed. Clark presented a resolution of the Patrons of Husbandry of Missouri, appealing to Congress to secure the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries by ample appropriations. Nearly the whole day was consumed by the House in Committee of the Whole, in considering the general appropriation bill.

A PARTY of immigrants went through Detroit, the other day, with their baggage directed to "Shigaco, Illys, U. S., Amergy."

The Potentates of Europe.

Europe consisted before 1850, of fifty-six independent states; and now, after the smaller Italian states have been swept out of existence and the German states are consolidated into an empire, the number of really independent states has been reduced to fifteen—not including the petty independencies Liechtenstein, San Marino, Monaco, Andorra nor the semi-independent states of Rumania, Servia and Montenegro.

The fifteen independent states of Europe are Russia, Germany, France, Austro-Hungary, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Sweden and Norway, Belgium, Portugal, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark and Greece. Some of these again are made up of similar semi-independencies. The German Empire is composed of twenty-six separate existencies. The Czar of Russia is at the same time Grand Duke of Finland; the Emperor of Austria is the hereditary King of Hungary; the Sultan enjoys the sovereignty over Rumania, Servia and Montenegro. The entire population of Europe is some 301,000,000, of whom 147,000,000 are Catholics, 71,000,000 Protestants, 70,000,000 Greek Catholics, 5,000,000 Jews, and 6,500,000 Mahometans. The foreign possessions of European states have a population of nearly 280,000,000, over 200,000,000 of which belong to England alone. Spain has 6,000,000 of subjects in her colonies. In the following list we give all the European states, independent and semi-independent, with their populations and rulers, and the age and length of rule enjoyed by the latter:

EUROPEAN STATES AND RULERS.

Country.	Ruler.	Age.	Length of Rule.	Popul'n.
Catholic Chetendom	Pope Pius IX.	82	27 1/2	
German Empire	Emperor William.	73	3	41,000,000
Prussia	King William.	77	18	24,656,078
Bavaria	King Ludwig II.	28	10	4,832,026
Saxony	King Albert.	45	3	2,556,244
Wurtemberg	King Carl I.	51	9 1/2	1,818,330
Baden	Grand Duke Frederick.	47	22	1,461,562
Hesse	Grand Duke Ludwig III.	67 1/2	25 1/2	852,894
Meck-Schwerin	Grand Duke Frederick-Franz.	61	32	557,807
Saxe-Weimar	Grand Duke Carl Alexander.	55 1/2	20 1/2	286,183
Meck-Strelitz	Grand Duke Frederick William.	54	13	96,882
Oldenburg	Grand Duke Peter.	40 1/2	21	312,596
Brunswick	Duke William.	68	42 1/2	311,764
Saxe-Meiningen	Duke George II.	43	7 1/2	187,957
Saxe-Altenburg	Duke Ernest.	47	20 1/2	142,122
Saxe-Coburg	Duke Ernest II.	53 1/2	30	174,339
Anhalt	Duke Frederick.	43	3	208,430
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Prince George.	35	4 1/2	75,529
Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen	Prince Gunther.	72	38	67,191
Waldeck	Prince George V.	43	29	56,224
Reuss (elder)	Prince Henry XXII.	28	14	45,094
Reuss (young)	Prince Henry XIV.	42	6 1/2	89,092
Schaumburg-Lippe	Prince Adolph.	56 1/2	13	32,059
Lippe-De-mold	Prince Leopold.	52 1/2	23	111,135
Lubeck	Free city.	—	—	52,188
Bremen	Free city.	—	—	122,402
Hamburg	Free city.	—	—	338,974
Alsace-Lorraine	Imperial.	—	—	1,549,587
Total of the German Empire.				41,000,000
Russia	Czar Alexander II.	35 1/2	19	17,174,138
France	Pres. MacMahon.	65 1/2	3	36,102,921
Austro-Hungary	Emp. Francis Joseph.	43 1/2	35 1/2	35,964,435
Great Britain and Ireland	Queen Victoria.	54 1/2	36 1/2	32,300,000
Italy	R. Vic Emmanuel.	63 1/2	13	27,000,000
Spain	President (?)	—	—	16,300,000
Turkey	Sultan Abdul Aziz.	44	13	9,800,000
Rumania	Prince Carol I.	35	8	4,500,000
Servia	Prince Milan.	19	1 1/2	1,325,500
Montenegro	Prince Nicholas.	39	19 1/2	120,000
Sweden	King Oscar II.	45	1 1/2	6,013,000
Norway	King Leopold II.	39	8	5,087,100
Belgium	King Louis I.	35	12	4,000,000
Portugal	King William III.	57	25	3,674,000
Holland	Republ.	—	—	2,660,000
Switzerland	King Christian IX.	56	10 1/2	1,855,000
Denmark	King George I.	28	10 1/2	1,458,000
Greece	Prince John II.	38	10	8,320
Liechtenstein	Prince Carl III.	55	17 1/2	3,127
Monaco	Republ.	—	—	12,000
Andorra	Republ.	—	—	7,300
San Marino	Republ.	—	—	7,300

"A Daniel Come to Judgment."

A German had made a fortune in Philadelphia by selling milk. He started home with two bags of sovereigns. On shipboard he counted one bag of treasure. A mischievous monkey was watching his operations. As soon as it was replaced and tied up and the other bag emptied, Jocko snatched up the full one and was soon at the mast head. He opened the German's bag, and, after eying the pretty gold, he proceeded to drop one piece upon the deck and another in the water, until he had emptied the bag. When he had finished, the Dutchman threw up his hands, exclaiming: "He must be de Tuyvil, for what came from de water he does give to de water, and what came from de milk he gives me!" Well, we don't ask you to believe this story, you know.

Give Them Cold Water.

It is very doubtful if there is a single possible disease in which the patient should not have cold water *ad libitum*. O, how babies often suffer for cold water! A nursing baby is given, no matter how thirsty, nothing but milk. The little lips are dry and cracked, and the little tongue so parched it can scarcely nurse, and yet it has nothing but milk to assuage its craving thirst. Try it yourself, mother, when you have a fever, and we are sure that ever after, when your darling is dying with thirst, the teaspoon and tumbler of cold water will be in constant use. Deny it milk, give it plenty of cold water, and it has a chance of a speedy recovery.

A Young Cynic.

This story is told of a seven-year-old cynic at a juvenile party. He kept aloof from the rest of the company, and the lady of the house called to him, saying, "Come and play and dance, my dear. Choose one of those pretty girls for your wife." "Not likely," cried the young cynic. "No wife for me. Do you think I want to be worried out of my life like poor papa."

Some Anecdotes of President Tyler.

One of the most prominent traits of Mr. Tyler's character was the assiduity with which he made flattering promises to persons who held office when he came in power, and the cheerful rapidity and perseverance with which he broke them. When he was made President, by Harrison's death, Jonathan Coddington was Postmaster of New York. Mr. Tyler sent a letter asking Mr. Coddington why he had not renewed his bond, and when that gentleman replied that he expected a successor would shortly be appointed, the President assured him that nothing of the kind was contemplated. Mr. Coddington renewed his bond, and about a week afterward another Postmaster walked in and took possession of the office.

During the Tyler regime the Madisonian was the official organ, and supported the President with a fealty that was delightful to behold. Mr. Tyler gave all the office-holders to understand that it would be to their advantage to immediately subscribe to that paper. Of course, everybody who had the slightest regard for continuance in office, and who desired his head on his shoulders, sent the subscription price (\$10) to Washington, and took the Madisonian home as a gentle narcotic.

A friend of Mr. Tyler's wrote the President's life; and the latter, wishing to have his gentle virtues understood and appreciated by his admiring countrymen, caused bales of the "Life" to be dispatched to all the public offices, and desired everyone in the service of the Government to buy a copy. The request was so overwhelmingly modest that it could not be understood by the gross natures of the office-holders, and many of them openly rebelled. So wide-spread was mutiny that numbers of the bales of books were sent back to Washington, the President not daring to push the matter.

Not Such a Good Joke.

A couple of young Detroiters undertook to play a practical joke on a chum whom they knew to be afraid of being attacked by highwaymen. The victim left his boarding-house to escort a lady home, and the jokers, providing themselves with masks and billets, waited at an alley for his return. On his approach the two sprang forth and pursued the victim of their fun, whom they overtook and collared, demanding his money. The young man drew a revolver and shot one of his assailants in the shoulder, the ball striking the shoulderblade, and, glancing upward, passed out, inflicting a very painful wound. The two turned and ran, as did also the man with the revolver, after discharging a shot in the direction of the retreating pair of jokers.

St. Louis has 100,000 children, of whom 50,000 never go to school.

The Markets.

BEVERLYS.....	16 @	121
Hogs—Dressed Western.....	6 75 @	7 00
COTTON.....	160 @	..
Flour—Superfine Western.....	5 60 @	6 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 51 @	1 55
Iowa and Minn. Spring.....	1 51 @	1 57
RYE—Western and State.....	97 @	1 02 1/2
CORN—New Mixed Wst'n float Old do.....	84 @	88
OATS—Mixed Western.....	63 @	64
White.....	63 1/2 @	65
PORK—New Mess.....	16 25 @	..
LARD—Steam.....	9 @	9 1/2
CHEESE.....	11 @	16 1/2
BUTTER—Western.....	25 @	40
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	6 00 @	6 25
Choice Natives.....	5 65 @	5 75
Good to Prime Steers.....	5 30 @	5 50
Cows and Heifers.....	2 60 @	3 50
Medium to Fair.....	3 75 @	4 75
Interior to Common.....	2 50 @	3 50
Stock Steers.....	3 50 @	4 37 1/2
Hogs—Live.....	4 75 @	5 20
Dressed.....	5 50 @	6 12 1/2
Flour—Choice White Winter.....	8 50 @	9 37 1/2
Red Winter.....	5 75 @	7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	1 24 @	1 25
No. 2 Spring.....	1 21 @	1 22
No. 3 Spring.....	1 16 @	1 16 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	62 1/2 @	62 3/4
OATS—No. 2.....	43 1/2 @	44 1/4
RYE—No. 2.....	84 @	88
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 52 @	1 55
BUTTER—Choice Fancy.....	38 @	43
Medium to Good.....	30 @	35
EGGS—Fresh.....	13 @	15
PORK—Mess.....	14 65 @	14 70
LARD.....	8 1/2 @	9
ST. LOUIS.		
Flour.....	5 00 @	6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 23 @	..
No. 3 Red Fall.....	1 60 @	..
CORN—No. 2.....	60 @	61
OATS—No. 2.....	47 @	48
RYE—No. 2.....	92 @	93
BARLEY—No. 3 Spring.....	1 75 @	..
PORK—Mess.....	15 00 @	15 50
LARD.....	8 1/2 @	8 7/8
HOGS.....	5 25 @	5 75
CATTLE.....	4 25 @	5 75
CINCINNATI.		
Flour.....	6 75 @	7 00
WHEAT.....	1 43 @	1 45
CORN.....	60 @	62
OATS.....	47 @	54
RYE.....	1 00 @	1 01
BARLEY.....	1 80 @	1 85
PORK—Mess.....	15 12 1/2 @	15 25
LARD.....	8 1/2 @	8 7/8
HOGS.....	5 25 @	5 75
MILWAUKEE.		
Flour—Spring Super.....	6 25 @	..
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 26 @	1 27 1/2
No. 2.....	1 24 @	1 24 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	60 @	..
OATS—No. 1.....	43 @	..
RYE—No. 1.....	80 1/2 @	81
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 69 @	..
PORK.....	14 50 @	14 75
LARD.....	8 1/2 @	8 7/8
HOGS—Dressed.....	6 00 @	..
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan.....	1 47 1/2 @	1 49
No. 1 Red.....	1 51 @	..
No. 2 do.....	1 44 @	..
CORN.....	68 @	..
OATS.....	47 @	48
HOGS—Dressed.....	6 50 @	..
CLOVER SEED.....	5 50 @	..
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Extra.....	1 60 @	1 61
No. 1.....	1 54 @	..
Amber.....	1 46 @	1 46 1/2
CORN—No. 1, Old.....	65 @	..
OATS.....	49 @	50
CLOVER SEED.....	5 15 @	5 40
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	1 56 @	..
No. 2 Red.....	1 45 @	..
CORN—Old.....	67 @	68
New.....	64 @	65
OATS.....	46 @	49

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, March 6.—Senate.—The Senate agreed to the provision making the Supreme Bench consist of five Judges. The motion to amend the suffrage article by striking out the word "male" was not debated on its merits, and was decided affirmatively—13 to 12. The question of appointment or election of Attorney-General brought out a warm discussion, resulting in adhering to the elective system.

House.—In the House, in Committee of the Whole, nonfeasance was made a ground for removing State officers as well as misfeasance or malfeasance. Action was taken requiring the Regents of the University to apply funds voted by the Legislature as provided in the conditions accompanying the appropriations. Attempts made to secure instruction in the common or high schools in languages other than English, both failed. The matter of the application of fines to the support of township libraries was committed to the Committee on Education for a new session. An attempt to do away with taxation on property or business failed. An amendment was sought to be grafted on the Constitution authorizing municipalities to levy taxes on lands and buildings owned by corporations within their limits. It failed by a large majority. The House voted to allow the exemption from execution of personal property of inhabitants with families to the amount of \$500; homestead exemption, was cut down from \$2,000, as reported by the Commission, to \$1,500 as now.

SATURDAY, March 7.—Senate.—The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, had a long debate over the salary article. An attempt to refer the article to the Finance Committee failed. The clause prohibiting amendment of existing charters of corporations other than municipal was struck out. The Senate is much behind the House in business. The latter has read the whole Constitution.

House.—The House, in Committee of the Whole, agreed to the substitute of the Committee on Education, recommending that moneys from fines, forfeitures, etc., be applied either to library purposes or for the support of schools, as township or city school boards may decide. It was decided, in Committee of the Whole, not to tax the liquor traffic. It was determined to give two Senators to the Upper Peninsula, which now has only one.

MONDAY, March 9.—Senate.—The homestead exemption of real estate was maintained at \$2,000, that body disagreeing with the House, which fixed \$1,500. Much discussion took place concerning corporations, and many members inveigh strongly against members receiving passes from railways. No definite action was taken on either matter. A long discussion took place in the Senate concerning the proposed taxation of the liquor traffic.

House.—The Judiciary Committee reported a proposed section doing away with the necessity of the concurrence of more than two-thirds of a jury in civil cases. It will be attempted to make the verdict of ten or eleven final in criminal cases. Many petitions were received in favor of female suffrage. The Committee on State Affairs reported that the boundaries of the State as reported in the proposed Constitution are correct, and no change will be made. The boundaries are the same as the old Constitution. A resolution was adopted expressing sympathy with the women in the present temperance crusade. The Auditor-General was instructed to report how much the State paid during 1873 for extra legal services, besides the salary paid to the Attorney-General.

TUESDAY, March 10.—Senate.—The discussion of taxation of the liquor traffic occupied nearly the whole day. The proposition was finally rejected by a vote of 14 to 14. The State Treasurer reported funds on hand to the amount of \$1,230,000, satisfactorily secured and deposited in bank in this State.

House.—A plan for an elective judiciary was reported, five Supreme Judges and fifteen circuits being agreed upon. A schedule of salaries was also reported, and after numerous amendments, was finally agreed upon, as follows: Governor, \$3,000; Supreme Judges, \$4,000; Circuit Judges, \$2,500; State Treasurer, \$2,500; Auditor-General, \$2,500; Superintendent of Public Instruction, \$2,000; Secretary of State, \$2,000; Land Commissioner, \$2,000; Attorney-General, \$2,500. A substitute was adopted for the section requiring a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Supervisors to raise money for building purposes, etc. Supreme and Circuit Judges were ordered by the House in Committee of the Whole to be ineligible to other than judicial offices for one year after their terms of office expire. The Judicial Circuits are not to exceed fifteen, and the judges must reside in their circuits. Verdicts by less than the whole jury was warmly discussed, and the verdicts of two-thirds of the jury in civil cases was agreed on.

Keep the Head Cool.

The human scalp is often diseased, and intolerable headaches result from wearing the ordinary hat, which excludes the air altogether, aided by the custom of many of keeping the hair plastered close down upon the scalp with the various forms of hair-oils and pomades, which occasion baldness in multitudes. It is of the most importance to the health of the hair that the air should be allowed to have free access to every hair and to every root of it. The Red Indians wear no hats, and a bald-headed Indian is seldom if ever seen.

An English paper tells the following story of the Rev. William Thorpe, of Bristol, England: "He was so large that in preaching an ordination sermon he had to be hoisted into the pulpit over the side, the door being too narrow to admit him. Curiously enough, his sermon was on 'The Importance of a Right Introduction into the Christian Ministry,' and he founded his discourse on the parable in which it is declared that 'he that entereth in by the door is the shepherd of the sheep, while he that climbeth up some other way the same is a thief and a robber.'

AN ITEM.—A local item, too; but perhaps it may interest some of our readers: Thomas Jefferson's family carriage, imported by himself from Europe, still withstands the thousand shocks that vehicles are heirs to, and was lately sent from Charlottesville to Staunton, Va., to be repaired. By a judicious system of repairing, that relic of the olden days may be kept in existence a thousand years, to excite the veneration of future generations, and rack the bones of its proud owners, though not a stick or nail of it be over a score of years old.

The Anti-Rum War.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of a recent date has a page of correspondence giving the net results of the crusade in all the towns in which the praying bands have been at work. We make the following summary: At Cedarville 3 saloons have been closed, none remaining open; at South Charleston, 2 closed, 4 remain open; Oxford, 1 closed, 11 open; London, 6 closed, 15 still open; Moscow, 6 closed, 5 open; Madisonville, 2 closed, 4 open; Greenfield, 11 closed, 1 open; Athens, 8 closed, 3 open; Zaleski, all closed; Marysville, 1 closed, 4 open; Xenia, 26 closed, 15 open; Jonestown, 3 closed, none open; Troy, none closed, 21 open; Waynesville, 3 closed, 1 open; New Holland, 4 closed, 1 open; Sabina, 5 closed, none open; Reeseville, all closed; Wilmington, 11 closed, 2 open; Lancaster, none closed, 63 open; Gallipolis, 6 closed, 20 open; Blanchester, 2 closed, none open; Middletown, no result; New Richmond, 5 closed, 12 open; Logan, 18 closed, 1 open; Moscow, 1 closed, 2 open; Mt. Vernon, 10 closed, 9 open; Milford, 5 closed, 6 open; Piqua, 3 closed, 47 still open; Sidney, 3 closed, 21 open; Ripley, 24 closed, 2 open; Lebanon, 2 closed, 1 open; Delaware, none closed, 33 open; Deerfield, 2 closed, 2 open; Darbyville, 5 closed, none open; Springfield, none closed, after four weeks' praying, and 115 still open in the town; Mt. Sterling, all closed; Circleville, 1 closed, 60 open; New Lexington, 6 closed, 5 open; Hillsboro, 5 closed, 5 open; Washington C. H., 14 closed, none open; Higginsport, 4 closed, none open; Kenton, 1 closed, and the 4 remaining have promised to suspend; Berryville, 2 closed; Pomeroy, two closed, 50 open; Georgetown, 6 closed, 1 open; Franklin, 2 closed, 1 open; Alpha, 2 closed, none open. The *Gazette* also summarizes the results in Indiana: Hartford City, 1 closed, 3 open; North Vernon, none closed, 8 open; Richmond, 1 closed, 30 open; Bluffton, 1 closed, 1 open; Shelbyville, 1 closed, 5 open; Muncie, 5 closed, 3 open.

German Emigration.

One of the most important questions before the German Government to-day is the question of emigration. The number of Germans who have forsaken the fatherland within the last few years has reached unprecedented figures. While from 1832 to 1839 the average number of German emigrants was only 12,000, and from 1865 to 1869, 107,670, the number in 1872 rose to 215,000, and the number for the first half of the year just past is greater than that for the corresponding half of the preceding year. A great dearth of agricultural and other laborers has been the consequence; and the Government has awakened to the importance of putting an end to the wholesale exodus, and the resulting loss to the country of both labor and capital.

It has been calculated that Germany loses on an average \$150 in money with every emigrant. The amount of money brought to this country in 1856 by German emigrants was estimated at \$15,000,000; and the total loss to Germany since 1819, \$375,000,000, by far the greater portion of which left the country after 1832, the date at which emigration assumed any remarkable dimensions. During the last two years alone it has lost probably \$64,500,000 in money by emigration. This is, however, only part of her loss. Her loss in labor is also to be taken into account, and, in estimating it, it must be borne in mind that it is the strongest and most enterprising of her laborers that emigrate. None but these leave their homes.

Drinking Warm Blood.

Mention was made recently of a gentleman in a very feeble state of health, who had been for some time at the Butchers' Abattoir in Brighton for medical treatment, simply drinking a half tumblerful of warm blood twice a day. This course the gentleman, Mr. C. H. Stickney, who is willing that his name shall appear, has followed until a week ago, having been there ten weeks, and during that time gained ten pounds in weight, and to use his own words, "My appetite is good; I sleep well, and feel like a new man, and I am soon to commence business again in Boston." He also says that there are ten or twelve others there, drinking the blood, all of whom are gaining under his treatment. One gentleman from Boston, a consumptive, so feeble that it was with difficulty he could get to this abattoir, is now able to handle an ax skillfully enough to "knock down a bullock." A lady from the city who has been sick six years, stricken with paralysis, is improving wonderfully by this "blood cure." A gratifying feature of this cure is that it is "without money and without price." —*Boston Journal*.

Relative Weights.

The average weights of boys at birth range a little over six pounds and a half, while girls fall a little below this figure. For the first twelve years the two sexes increase in weight in about the same ratio, after which time the boys take the decided lead—the result being that young men of twenty average about one hundred and forty-three pounds, while the average for young women of the same age is twenty-three pounds less. Men reach their heaviest bulk at the age of thirty-five, their average weight at that time being about one hundred and fifty-two pounds. The maximum of weight is attained by women at fifty years, and is about one hundred and twenty-eight pounds. The weight of the average man or woman at full growth is about twenty times that at birth.

CALEB CUSHING declares that he has spent sixteen hours daily for forty years in study.

The Death of Dr. Livingstone.

[Letter from the British Consul at Zanzibar.] It appears from the information given to Lieut. Cameron by the doctor's servant, Chumah, that Livingstone proceeded from Ujiji to the middle of the northern shore of Lake Bemba (Bangweolo), and that, being unable to cross it, he retraced his steps and rounded into the southward, crossing, besides the Chambeze, three other rivers which flowed into the lake. He then went (so far as Lieut. Cameron is able to make out) in search of the ancient fountains of Herodotus, and eventually turned to the eastward and crossed the Lunapula.

After marching for some days through an extremely marshy country, in which sometimes for three hours at a time the water stood above the waists of the travelers, the doctor succumbed to an attack of dysentery, which carried him off after an illness of ten or fifteen days. During this trying journey two of his men died and several deserted. The remainder, seventy-nine in number, disemboweled the corpse and embalmed it as well as they were able with salt and brandy.

On nearing Unyanyembe, Chumah, with a few others, started ahead to procure supplies, as the party was nearly starving; and the remainder, with the body, were reported to be distant from ten to twenty days' march from Unyanyembe at the date of Lieut. Cameron's letter. It will be seen on reference to Dr. Livingstone's last communication, dated July 1, 1872, that the account given by the Doctor's servants of his latest movements agrees in the main with the route sketched out by the traveler himself before leaving Unyanyembe.

His intention was to go southwards to Ufipa, then round the south end of Tanganyika, and crossing the Chambeze, to proceed west along the shore of Lake Bangweolo. Being then in latitude 12 south, his wish was to go straight west to the ancient fountains reported at that end of the water-shed, then to turn north to the copper mines of Katanga, and after visiting the underground excavations, to proceed to the head of Lake Lincoln, whence he would retire along Lake Kamolindo toward Ujiji, and home.

He distinctly stated it was not his intention to return northward through the Manyemo country; and as he esteemed the duration of his journey from Ujiji and back at eight months, it is not unreasonable to infer that the design had been completely carried out and that Livingstone was on his homeward journey when attacked by the disease to which he fell a victim. This supposition is rendered more probable by the fact that when the Doctor left Unyanyembe he was well supplied with provisions, and that he is reported by his servants to have been nearly destitute at the time of his death.

Ready Money.

It is a good thing to have unlimited credit, but better still to have ready money on hand for emergencies.

The richest man on the globe, Baron Rothschild, learned this lesson one day when he chanced to ride in a public conveyance, and found out that he had "not a red" in his pocket.

The driver was furious, and demanded his pay. Rothschild told him his name, and gave him his card.

"I never heard of you, and never want to again; but I want my pay and must have it," and he looked down threateningly. The money king was in haste. He had only an order for a million, and offered the driver a coupon for fifty thousand francs "to change." The driver started; the passengers laughed, and just then an acquaintance came up, from whom he borrowed six sous, and paid the angry Jehu.

If it is inconvenient for even a Rothschild to be without money in his pocket, you may be sure it will be even more so for you. The world never respects a "state of impecuniosity." It is a most uncomfortable state to be in.

If you have an income of any sort, try not to spend every cent. Have a few dollars always about you for emergencies that will always be happening. If you gather it up as the children do their pennies, one at a time, keep your stock good. When you must break into your last five dollar bill, replace it as soon as you can. It adds to your comfort more than you ever guess to feel that there is a snug little sum that you can draw from in case of urgent need.

Philosophy, religion, or poetry to the contrary, there is no use in being penniless. By common prudence, most people of industrious habits can keep a little ahead for a rainy day.

The Yankee Abroad.

A Frenchman, visiting Napoleon's grave, wrote on the tomb:

"Napoleon was a statesman
And a soldier brave and true."

An Englishman, visiting the same spot, wrote below:

"But Wellington did lick him
On the field of Waterloo."

The Yankee arriving after the other two, and not being able to let the opportunity of vaunting his country's fame slip, put his hand under his coat-tail, stroked his beard, and, after a little cogitation, wrote:

"But better still and greater far,
And tougher than shoe leather,
Was our George Washington, the chap
That could lick 'em both together."

The Fatal Apples.

The question, how many apples did Adam and Eve eat in Paradise, is thus answered by a correspondent of the *Boston Journal*: "The controversy as to the apple attracted our attention at first but our answer had been delayed until we counted them up. Here is the result:"

Eve said C. I. 18..... 100,181
Adam replied C. I. X. L. I. 18..... 10,011,080,182
Total..... 10,011,180,363

The Trichinae.

An interesting case of trichiniasis was examined yesterday morning at the Rush Medical College. Last December the subject, Mr. Wallace M. Blood, of Grinnell, Iowa, ate a piece of pork which was afterward found to contain trichine spirales. Three days later he was taken with purging and soon after with vomiting. He took to his bed and remained there five weeks. During this time his feet and limbs were greatly swelled. He could not stretch his legs out straight without making all his muscles ache. Nevertheless he had no pains on pressing on his muscles. He had great thirst, profuse perspiration, and pains in his back; could not breathe easily; could not turn himself in bed, nor use his eyes well; had no appetite, and could not sleep well. At the end of five weeks he had a great longing for pork, and, getting up one day, he partly broiled a piece of ham, but did not cook it through. He ate this and was taken worse very soon after.

Dr. Norman Bridge briefly reviewed the character of the symptoms of the patient, and explained the manner in which the trichine are introduced into the muscles, where they seem to prefer to live.

The lecturer expressed the opinion that the trichine are carried by the circulation, and that they are not dependent upon their simple ability to crawl. From the rapidity of motion of the trichine, it seems impossible that they should crawl through the tissues in such a short space of time. Dr. Bridge then examined the methods of preventing the disease. It has been found that a heat of 160 deg. Fahrenheit kills the animals. Hence, if the heat is raised to the boiling point, 212 deg., there will be no danger from the disease. It has been said that dry-salting meats will kill the trichine, but it is hardly a certainty. Therefore, pork or any other meat may be safely eaten which has been thoroughly cooked, but there is no absolute certain method of preventing the propagation of the animals, except thorough cooking.

The treatment should be as prompt as possible on discovering the symptoms. Rest and nursing were among the first essentials. In most cases diarrhea was one of the early symptoms, and its effect was beneficial, since many of the trichine were thus carried out of the bowels. Dr. Bridge cited the case of a sailor who ate a piece of partly-cooked sausage, and was shortly afterward brought to the dispensary for treatment. The diagnosis was that of a probable case of typhoid fever, and, about three weeks later, when Dr. Bridge took charge of the patient, the treatment had been for fever. He took a piece out of the arm of the man and found a large number of the worms in it. By this time he was very feeble, and he died about two weeks later. In this instance there was no diarrhea, and though the number taken into the stomach was originally small, they all promptly multiplied, and none were carried off.

The final destination of the animals is principally in the muscles of the extremities, though they are found in small numbers in all of the muscular tissues, except the muscles of the heart. So far as known, none have ever been found there.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Hard on Pimpkins.

Pimpkins! Don't you know Pimpkins? Then you don't know the daintiest, darlings, most fashionable and most fastidious young self-admirer that ever lipped and languished in a drawing-room. Pimpkins was at Mrs. Bonnycastle's party last spring. One of the company was a blooming damsel from the country—a fresh, rosy-cheeked, bright-faced girl, over whom the impressive bachelors were in ecstasies. Pimpkins saw and admired. Pimpkins determined to make an impression. He stared at her through his quizzing-glass until he had stared her out of countenance. Then he approached her. She was engaged in knitting a pair of oversocks for one of Mrs. Bonnycastle's children.

"Aw," said Pimpkins. "Knitting, 'pon honor! Twelvety-industrious. Now, do you know I like to see a young lady industrious. It's a good sign. I like to encourage industry. Aw—what would you chawge to knit me a pair like that?"

"Socks or stockings, do you want, Mr. Pimpkins?"

"Ah! deuced if I exactly understand—but, aw—I want 'em to come up over the calf, you know."

"In that case," replied the blooming damsel, smiling sweet, innocent smile, "I should have to estimate. I never knit a pair to cover one's whole body!"

Pimpkins was observed at the side-board shortly afterward trying to eat a half-melted ice with a fork.

An Extraordinary Wager.

The Duc de Feltre has just won by a neck an extraordinary wager. He backed himself to drive his trotter in a light carriage to Lyons, before the Comte Philippe de Nevule would reach the place on his velocipede. The distance was 356 kilometres, or 222 miles, which was run in 80 hours, and was won by a neck, by the Duc de Feltre, who drove into the court-yard of the Grand Hotel at Lyons just two minutes before the Comte rattled in on his velocipede. The first day's journey was 80 kilometres, or 50 miles, the second was 104 (65 miles), and the last day both competitors ran 172 kilometres, or 107 miles. Neither the horse nor the man seemed much beat by the long race, and the Comte is still so confident that he offers to back himself for 1,000 louis over the same course again.

The chemist still lives in London who first produced phosphorus for use by the friction match manufacturers at \$2,500 per pound.

All Sorts.

BONNER has paid \$40,000 for a farm.

OHIO has 2,100 miles more railroad than Massachusetts.

POTATOES are worth more than wheat in Kansas and Iowa.

THE ex-King of Naples, now at Paris, lives in a very humble way.

THE annual income of Trinity Church, New York, is about \$500,000.

DIO LEWIS says that high living is the foundation of every cemetery.

WHITTIER's head and eyes are out of order, and he must quit work.

DR. FRANKLIN proposed the turkey as the national emblem of America.

QUEEN VICTORIA is gradually recovering from the grief of her widowhood.

THIS country has sown a terrible amount of wild oats since its father died.

FOR an English sixpence and a handful of powder one can buy a wife in Ashantee.

SHORTLY before his death, Chief Justice Chase spoke of Mr. Waite as the ablest lawyer at the Ohio bar.

MR. GEORGE KNORR has been marine editor of the Philadelphia *North American* for 60 years. He is now in his 81st year.

A KENTUCKIAN has cured himself of consumption of the lungs by the consumption of a spoonful of kerosene daily.

HAMMOND asked an African at St. Louis if he had found the Lord. "Golly," said Sambo, "am de Lord lost?"

THE execution of Evans, the other day, was the eleventh in which New Hampshire has indulged herself during 134 years.

A MEDICAL correspondent of an English journal says that rheumatism and gout can be cured by the free use of asparagus.

A NEGRO by the name of Montgomery—a former slave belonging to Jefferson Davis—is said to be the richest planter in Mississippi.

THE Adams Express Company received last year \$260,000 for carrying money for the Government between New York and Washington.

THE Governor of Maine recently sent to the Legislature of that State the first veto for fifteen years. Both houses sustained the objection.

A WESTERN enthusiast exclaims: "I'd rather be a doorkeeper in the hall of the Grangers than to shovel sugar in the stores of the middlemen."

HOT alum water is a recent suggestion as an insecticide. It will destroy red and black ants, cockroaches, spiders, chintz bugs, and all crawling pests.

A CLINTON COUNTY, IOWA, saloon-keeper has been ordered by the courts to pay \$5,250 to the wife of one of his customers. He has decided to quit the business without the aid of the women's prayers.

THE total production of wool in this country last year was 174,000,000 pounds, against 160,000,000 for 1872, and 146,600,000 for 1871. The trade in foreign wool showed a decrease, the importations being 47,776,885 pounds, against 98,306,581 for 1872.

A PENNSYLVANIA groomsmen, after wishing the bride many happy returns of the day, presented her with a broom, on which was inscribed the following:

This trifling gift accept of me,
Its use I would commend;
In sunshine use the brushy part,
In storms—the other end.

THE son of Sir Digby Neave, of England, heir to estates in England worth \$100,000 a year, was lately murdered in the Wet Mountain Valley, at Colorado. Not long ago one of his brothers was killed by a bear, another by a tiger, and another fell in the Indian mutiny.

NEVER have I seen any traditional type of nationality so strongly marked on its own soil as is found in America. There are more Greek heads in the United States than in Greece. The purest classical profile known to me is that of a New England woman. Mixture of races seems to produce the characteristics of all.—*Kate Field*.

IN 1848 the debts of the civilized world amounted \$8,500,000,000. Now they amount to \$24,000,000,000. England, France, the United States, Russia, Austria, Italy, and Spain own up to two-thirds. The remaining third is shared by Turkey, Egypt, Portugal, Brazil, Peru, and Mexico. England and Denmark pay 3 per cent; France and the United States 5 to 6. Greece is said to pay 83 per cent, and Honduras 66.

THE peat beds near Mondur, Ill., comprise 2,000 acres. The peat ranges from five to fifty feet in depth. Arrangements are now being made to turn out two and a half tons of pressed peat an hour, worth \$3.50 per ton. A ton of it is said to be worth more than a ton of coal. Extensive peat beds have also been discovered in Southern Minnesota, and large quantities will be taken out the coming season.

A FARMER living a few miles back of West Point, N. Y., had an old horse of whom he was getting tired, and being unwilling to kill him, concluded to take him across the river, ten miles back in the country, and leave him to whatever might happen. Three days after he went to his stable and there stood his horse in the stall. He had walked down to the river, and the ferryman knowing the horse, gave him a free passage, and so he found his way home. His master was so affected by this exhibition of the old horse's love of home that he promised to take care of him to the end of his life.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, - - - EDITOR.

Saturday, March 14.

THE rule of law as to the presumption of malice from the publication of a libelous article is, that unaccompanied by any evidence which explains the intent, the law presumes, from the libelous character of the article, that it was published maliciously; but where there are attending circumstances calculated to explain the intent, the question of malice is for the jury.

GENS. Sheridan, Hooker, and Whipple, of the Thomas Monument Association of the Army of the Cumberland, have contracted for an equestrian statue, in bronze, of Gen. George H. Thomas, fourteen feet high, to be delivered in Washington in three years; the model of same to be submitted to the Committee in July next, for its approval.

A PARIS letter says the Empress Eugenie has aged sadly. There are deep lines at each side of her mouth, and her whole face looks drawn and haggard. The little flat crape hat which she wears pushed back from her temples seems too youthful for her worn face, but it is a relief not to see her lips set in that stiff smile, artificial as the gold of her tresses or the roses in her bonnet, wherewith she used to greet her subjects of Paris in other days.

A FEW years ago the world was startled to learn that a little band of enterprising Americans had established a Baptist church in the shadow of the Vatican, where it has since flourished. Another American institution of useful character is to revolutionize street-travel in the Eternal City. The apparition of a horse-car, creeping through the narrow streets of Rome is to be another evidence of the awakening of the ancient city from its slumber of centuries.

MR. FARWELL, of Illinois, has introduced a petition in the House from Prof. Edward Powers, praying to have the probability of producing rainfall by the use of artillery tested. The petitioner represents that, if the commonly accepted theory that rains can be brought on by cannonading is found correct, there will be a basis established upon which to found a system for the prevention of severe droughts with their consequences of short crops, and the destruction of forests by fires. The petition went to the Committee on Agriculture.

THE event of the week in Washington society has been the marriage of Mr. Bernhard De Westenberg, the Minister representing the Netherlands at Washington, to Mrs. Birchhead, of Baltimore. To render marriage valid under the laws of the Netherlands the civil ceremony was first performed at the residence of the brother-in-law of the bride, in Baltimore, the Consul-General of Holland officiating in full court dress. After this the wedding cortege moved to Grace Church, where the Episcopal ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York.

MR. ALBERT FRENCH, of Lakeview, Montcalm County, is constructing a Secretary designed to embody most of the different kinds of wood that grow in Michigan. The list includes the following fifty-three varieties: White pine, yellow pine, white oak, burr oak, black ash, white beech, red beech, blue beech, black cherry, red cherry, choke cherry, white elm, red elm, rock elm, hard maple, soft maple, hickory, butternut hickory, white cedar, red cedar, white birch, basswood, ironwood, poplar, cucumber, sycamore, hemlock, spruce, tamarack, pepperidge, balm of gilead, boxwood, thornapple, wild plum, June berry, white willow, red willow, tag elder, sassafras, crab apple, sumach, dog wood, white hazel, nanny plum, and green esier.

THERE are fifteen Foreigners in Congress. In the Senate, Carl Schurz, of Missouri, is a native of Cologne, Germany, and is the only one of the fifteen who has any trace of foreign accent. In words with the "A" sound, he thickens to a *d* and the *r* is almost lost. But the Senator's language is excellent. Whether his speech be prepared or extempore, he speaks very fluently, and with an appreciation of the delicate idiomatic distinctions of our tongue that refutes Hamerton's maxim of its being impossible for a person to speak two languages perfectly. German is Mr. Schurz's domestic tongue, and English his public. So he must be excepted from that discouraging rule. The other foreigner in the Senate is Jones, a Welshman by birth, and as he is worth \$7,000,000, he very appropriately hails from Gold Hill, Nevada. In the House, the United Kingdom is well represented, there being five Irishmen, four Scotchmen, two Englishmen, one Canadian and a Mexican, who, instead of being a Sonorous Don something or Another, signs himself "Buckner," like Mark Twain's landlady, who was an Italian by the name of Murphy.

OVER two hundred cases of silk-worms eggs recently arrived in New York, on their way to Italy. The cases each contained from 250 to 600 cards of eggs, and are valued at about \$100,000 in gold. The cases are hermetically sealed, but an agent who accompanied them carried a sample case which he examined every few days, with a view of ascertaining their condition.

THE police of New Orleans have the reputation of being the most efficient in the United States. They are regularly drilled as cavalrymen, and a portion of the force is mounted. About one-third of them are colored men and two-thirds white. There is no distinction on account of race or color.

THE "best people" in Boston contend that the most disgraceful act of the Administration is the appointment of Simmons, and among this class the greatest disgust prevails; while the Butlerites feel sure that their favorite will be the next Governor of Massachusetts.

EX-GOVERNOR Bramlette, of Kentucky, has discovered that the democratic party is an institution of the past. He refuses to support an objectionable candidate for a state office just nominated by a party convention.

JOHN B. GOUGH will help on the women's temperance movement for \$200 a night.

DEAD.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER, U. S. Senator of Massachusetts, died at the city of Washington, on Wednesday, March 11, 1874, at 2.45 P. M., aged 63 years and 2 months. The body is being embalmed, and will be taken to his native home, Boston. The funeral will take place on Monday. His death has stirred all classes throughout the nation, perhaps more so than any since that of Mr. LINCOLN, and his life, character and public services, formed the subjects of editorials in all the leading newspapers. In our next we hope to give some of the particulars of this truly great man.

Official.] Common Council.

HOLLAND CITY, March 11th, 1874.
The Common Council met according to adjournment, and was called to order by Ald. Hoogestege, Pres. pro-tem. The roll was called by the clerk.
Present: Ald. Kanter, Ailing, Dykema, Dunne, Hoogestege, and Sipp.
The rules were suspended, and the reading of the minutes omitted.
The petition of W. Wakker and two others, for sidewalk on the north side of the street, was taken from the table and referred to the committee on streets, roads and bridges.
The Council then proceeded to open the bids for furnishing materials and constructing fences around Market and Public Squares. The bids were as follows:
C. Plik.....\$1.10 per rod.
J. Van Anrooy.....1.02
James Huntley.....1.10
John Quartel......97 1/2
J. W. Minderhout.....1.27
J. A. Ter Vree......97. & 98
John Quartel being the lowest bidder, the job was accordingly awarded to him.
The following accounts were presented for payment: H. D. Post, for account salary as city attorney, \$35; J. C. Post, for Stationery, \$7.75; P. H. Williams, for 1 cord dry wood, \$3.00; referred to the committee on claims and accounts.
Justice Post made his report for the month of February; accepted and placed on file.
The City Marshal made his report for the month of February; accepted and ordered filed.
Justice Van Schelven was requested to furnish his report for the month of February.
The council adjourned to meet on Monday, March 15th, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Special Notices.

DR. F. S. LEDEBOER wishes to announce that he has removed his office from his former residence on 9th street, to VAN LANDEGEND'S Block, on 8th street, 2nd floor.—See card in Directory.
HOLLAND, Mich., March 13, 1873. 108-4w

THE following numbers are missing from our files of the News. Our readers will please look over in possession of said numbers, we will offer them a fair exchange:
Vol. I: No. 27, 43. Vol. II: No. 88, 44.

OUR enterprising Brewer, Mr. CARL ZIEB, in order to encourage the raising of more Barley in this vicinity, announces to the farmers, that a superior quality of seed-barley can be procured at his Brewery at a low price. 106-110

THE American Sardine Co's Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 106-1y.

Notice!

A MEETING is called in the City Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 17, for the purpose of taking steps in regard to the coming charter election, exclusive of all party distinction and school questions. SOME CITIZENS.

HOLLAND, March 14, 1874.

Notice.

A Public Meeting will be held of the Tax-Payers of School District No. 1, of the Township and City of Holland, on Monday, March 16th, at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M., at BANKER & VAN RAALTE'S Hall.

Hope Church Notice.

ALL persons having claims for labor or materials, expended in the building of "Hope Church, Holland," are requested and notified to present them to H. D. Post, at his office in Holland City, before Tuesday, March 17, 1874, that the Committee may be informed of the amount of outstanding claims and provide for their settlement.
By order of the Building Committee of Hope Church.
H. D. Post, Secretary.
Dated, Holland City, Mich., March 5, 1874.

ATTENTION, FIREMEN!

The members of Eagle Fire Engine Co., No. 1, Star Hook & Ladder Co., No. 1, and Hose Co., will meet at the Engine House, on Monday Evening, March 16, 1874.

JOHN KRAMER, Chief Engineer.

HOLLAND, March 11, 1874.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, April 1st, at 7 1/2 o'clock, sharp.

W. J. SCOTT, W. M.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who has suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN.
43-16 43 Cedar St., New York.

I. O. of O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

N. W. BACON, N. G.

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

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

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is desirous to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address,
Rav E. A. WILSON.
42-16 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York.

New Advertisements.

WINTERS Bro's and BROWER,
(SUCCESSORS TO DUTTON & THOMPSON)
PRACTICAL
Engineers and Machinists.

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

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

THE BLACKSMITHING formerly run by P. & E. WINTERS, will be continued as before.

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

MILL REPAIRING, will receive our special attention.

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

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

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

FLOUR & FEED

STORE OF
SLOOTER & HIGGINS,
8th Street, Holland, Michigan.

We beg leave to call the attention of the Public to the fact that we have opened, in LABAREE'S OLD FURNITURE STORE (west of Van Landegend's) a FLOUR AND FEED STORE. We shall keep constantly on hand everything that pertains to a

First-class Flour & Feed Store.

Flour, Feed,
Hay, Grain,
and Mill Stuff,
At Lowest Cash Prices.
SLOOTER & HIGGINS.
HOLLAND, March 13, 1874. 108-1y

Phrenological Journal,

A First-class Illustrated Magazine, Devoted to Science, Literature and General Intelligence.

PHRENOLOGY—The Brain and its Functions; the Location and Nature of all the Organs, with directions for cultivating, developing, improving and restraining them.

PHYSIOGNOMY—"Signs of Character, and How to Read Them," at a glance, in the Human Face, on Scientific Principles.

ETHNOLOGY—Or, the Natural History of Man; Origin, Manners, Customs and Modes of Life in different Tribes and Nations, with different Temperaments and pictorial illustrations.

PHYSIOLOGY—The Laws of Life; including the Education, Training and Discipline of Children, and the Right Management of Lunatics, the Insane, Prisoners and others.

BIOGRAPHIES—Given of all the leading Men and Women of the World.

SELF-CULTURE—Instructive articles on Self-Improvement; Memory; Choice of Pursuits; Our National Resources, etc.

FINALLY, Much useful information on the latest, leading topics of the day—Political, Religious, non-sectarian, Commercial, etc.—will be given, and no efforts spared to make THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1874, the most interesting ever published.

TERMS.—Monthly, \$3 a year, in advance. Clubs of ten or more, \$3 each. Single numbers, 30 cents. The most liberal Premiums are given. Address,
S. B. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

Nathan Kenyon, Banker.
HOLLAND, MICH.,
Does a general Banking, Exchange, and Collection business. Collections made on all points in the United States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the collections of Banks and Bankers. Remittances made on day of payment. All business entrusted to me shall have prompt attention. Interest allowed on time deposits, subject to check at sight. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe sold at my office.
1-1y tf N. KENYON.

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

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

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

GLASS-WARE,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

ETC., ETC.

—In the—

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.

46-4cl-1y

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA FACTS SWORN TO

DR. J. P. FITLER—Being sworn, says, I graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1834, and after 39 years' experience, I guarantee it as infallible cure for Rheumatism, Gout, and Rheumatic Affections. Sworn to, this 20th April, 1874.
F. A. CROFTON, Notary Public, Phila.
We claim no monopoly, and will satisfy any one who doubts the efficacy of Dr. J. P. Fitler's Pills, by a trial of them. Rev. J. P. Fitler, of Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "I have used your Pills for Rheumatism, Gout, and Rheumatic Affections, and find them to be a most valuable remedy. I have cured many cases, and I can recommend them to all who are afflicted with these diseases." For particulars, send for a copy of the book, "The Great Cause of Human Misery," which will be sent free of charge to all who send for it. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail, 30 cents. Should be used with Syrup.

For Sale at a Bargain.

A beautiful suburban residence on Black Lake, with a full view of the city, containing ten acres of land, all improved, with good house and barn, six acres of fruit, all varieties, in good condition, good dockage, with water for large vessels, will be sold for cash at a sacrifice.
For particulars inquire on the premises, or of Jacob Fleiman, at his wagon shop on River street.
Aug. 23, 1873. 47-1f

DENTISTRY!

—O—

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. 58-1f

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

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

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, or SPERMATORRHOEA, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

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

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

Address the Publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & Co.,

127 BOWERY, NEW YORK, Post-Office Box 4,386.

VIGOR
OF
LIFE!
When the day has arrived when man can be rescued from the Iron Jaws of Mercury by the use of Dr. Johnson's Vigor of Life, the great Vegetable Medical Compound, for the cure of Nervous and Inflammatory Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Piles, Catarrh, and Diseases of the Liver, Spleen and Kidneys. The best Pain Killer in the world. A Blood Purifier and Scurvy. Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents, and \$1.00 per bottle. Office & Laboratory No. 697 Fulton street, Chicago.

Wholesale Agents—Fuller & Fuller, Lord, Smith & Co., Van Schaack, Stephenson & Reid, Tolman & King, Burnham & Son, Hurlburt & Edsall, Chicago, Ill. 37-1y

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 30th day of March, A. D. 1869, made and executed by John C. Cottrell and Rhoda Cottrell his wife, of Plainwell, Michigan, parties of the first part, and Albert H. Campbell and William C. Carrier of the same place, parties of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1869, in Liber K of Mortgages, on page 672, and afterwards assigned by the said Albert H. Campbell and William C. Carrier, by deed of assignment to John C. Bassett, Charles R. Bates and John H. Bates of Kalamazoo, for a valuable consideration, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1869, in Liber R of Mortgages, on page 138, and again assigned by John H. Bates, one of the surviving co-partners of the late firm of Bassett, Bates, and Bates, and William A. Wood and John W. Brees, co-partners 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 12th day of January, A. D. 1874, in Liber R of Mortgages, on page 603. And whereas there is now claimed to be due and 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 26th 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 per cent, and all legal costs and charges of such sale and also an attorney fee of fifty dollars, as provided for in said mortgage, in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same.*

The following is the description of the lands and premises as described in said Mortgage, which will be offered for sale on the said day aforementioned, to wit: that part of the fractional South West quarter and West half of South East quarter of section sixteen, in township five, north of range sixteen West, which is bounded by a line running from a certain stake on the shore of Lake Michigan twenty-three chains and fifty-six links North from the South line of said section; running thence East, parallel with said South line to the East line of the tract first described; running thence North along said East line far enough to include forty acres of land; thence West parallel with the South line to Lake Michigan; thence South along the shore of Lake Michigan, to the place of beginning; containing forty acres of land; also the West one-half (1/2) of the following described land: bounded by a line commencing at a point where the South line of section sixteen in township five, North of range sixteen West, intersects Lake Michigan, East, variation four degrees, thirty minutes, thirty-four chains, to a stake twenty chains East of the South quarter post of said section sixteen, North (variation four degrees, thirty minutes, thirty-four chains) variation four degrees, thirty minutes, twenty-three chains and fifty-six links to a certain stake West; variation four degrees, thirty minutes, East, 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-six links to the place of beginning, containing eighty acres of land; it being the intention of the parties of the first part, to convey forty (40) acres of land of the last description; all being 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 sixty four dollars and fifty seven cents (\$1,364.57) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on a certain mortgage bearing date the 9th day of November, A. D. 1870, executed by Nathaniel T. McGeorge of the city of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, to Theodore P. Sheldon of Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County, State of Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan on page 515, of Liber U, of Mortgages in said office on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m. which said mortgage was duly assigned to H. Carlisle Burdick, by Theodore P. Sheldon, as evidenced by a deed of assignment dated the 17th day of May A. D. 1871, and recorded in the office of the aforesaid Register of Deeds on the 23rd day of May A. D. 1871, on page 304 of Liber R, of Mortgages in said office and again assigned by R. C. Burdick to Henry Brees and John McKibbin of Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County, State of Michigan by a deed of assignment dated the 9th day of December A. D. 1871, and duly recorded in the office of the aforesaid Register of Deeds on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1873 at 8 o'clock a. m. on page 692 of Liber R, of Mortgages, in said office, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted either at law or in equity to recover the amount now due on said mortgage or any part thereof, therefore:

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

HENRY BRES,
JOHN MCKIBBIN, Assignees.

H. D. POST, Attys. for Assignees.

Dr. E. WOODRUFF,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

38 CANAL STREET

[UP STAIRS.]

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

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

Among the leading articles of medicine manufactured by him are his LIVER STRUPS, COUGH STRUPS, and FEMALE RESTORATIVES; all of which give universal satisfaction. Call and counsel with a doctor who will promise you nothing but what he will faithfully perform, and will correctly locate your disease and give you a correct diagnosis of your case without asking you scarcely a question. Liver complaints treated for fifty cents per week, and other diseases in proportion. Council at the office free.

Liver Complaint treated for fifty cents per week and other diseases in proportion. Council at the office free. Medicine sent by express all parts of the United States.

35-1y

35 to 50 working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINTON & Co., Portland, Maine.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

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

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

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

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

Our Markets.

Saturday, March 14.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 75 @ \$ 100
Beans, bushel	1 25 @ 1 75
Butter, lb.	20 @ 22
Clover seed, bushel	4 50 @ 5 00
Eggs, dozen	13 @ 14
Honey, gallon	13 @ 14
Hay, ton	9 00 @ 10 00
Hides, green, lb.	6 @ 7
Maple sugar, lb.	12 @ 13
Onions, bushel	1 25 @ 1 50
Potatoes, bushel	80 @ 90
Timothy seed, bushel	3 00 @ 3 50
Wool, lb.	20 @ 22

Meats, Etc.

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

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 4 00
" " green	3 00
" " beach, dry	3 00
" " green	2 50
Hemlock bark	5 00
Staves, white oak	12 00 @ 14 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	3 00 @ 3 50
Bye, white oak	4 50
Stave bolts, softwood	3 50
Stave bolts, hardwood	4 00
Railroad ties	15

Grain, Feed, Etc.
(Corrected by the "Pluggers Mills.")

Wheat, white, bushel	\$1 45 @ \$ 1 50
Corn, shelled, bushel	45 @ 45
Oats, bushel	30 @ 30
Buckwheat, bushel	80 @ 85
Barley, ton	17 00 @ 18 00
Feed, ton	20 00
" 100 lb.	1 50
Barley, 100 lb.	2 25 @ 2 40
Middling, 100 lb.	1 25
Flour, 100 lb.	1 12 @ 1 25
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	6 00 @ 6 50
Buckwheat Flour, 100 lb.	4 50
Fine meal, 100 lb.	1 75

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
Night Ex.	Mail.	Mail	Eve. Ex.
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
12.15	11.15	8.30	8.05
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THE OLD-FOGY MAN.

He was a queer old-fogy man,
And loved old-fogy ways;
And railed against the reckless speed
Of these fast modern days.
He once could travel leisurely,
And stop his friends to hail;
But now they rushed him through by steam,
And rode him on a rail.

That good old coach was fast enough
For prudent folk to go;
Impatient men now laugh at it,
And say 'twas rather slow;
And so they rush upon the train,
And speed like thought away,
Until a smash-up breaks their bones;
He thinks it doesn't pay.

He loved old housewives' spinning wheels;
The music of their hum
Was far more dear to his old ear
Than grand-piano thrum.
But ah! he sighs, those wheels are gone
Since Whitney made his gin;
No more we hear their thrifty hum—
No more the sisters spin!

The rosy girls of olden time,
Simpert, were truer made
Than these, the late tender shoots
That grow up in the shade;
They did their mother's heavy work,
And eased her weary hands;
And sometimes, too, if brothers failed
Could help to do a man's.

Their dresses, made with easy fit,
Gave not a pain beneath;
Their hearts had ample room to beat,
Their lungs had room to breathe—
Unlike our present girls, with waists
Too much compressed and slight,
Who, if they do not dissipate,
Are very often tight.

They let not Fashion dwarf their forms,
But grew to comely size,
And health shone ever on their brows
And sparkled from their eyes;
They thanked kind Heaven for all its gifts
And thought, with secret pride,
That they were beautiful enough,
And they were satisfied.

But now, our modern girls, alas!
Think Providence unkind
For putting too much in the midst,
And not enough behind;
And so they bustle round, and lace,
To mend such clumsy ways,
And think they far outshine the girls
Of good old-fogy days.

He wished, he said, for their sweet sakes,
That Fashion's torturing vise
Would ease their upturned brows,
And less pressing would suffice;
That they might feel the bounding health
Around the heart that plays,
When all unfettered as it was
In good old-fogy days.

THE STORY OF A KISS.

"You wished to see me, Doctor?"
"I did, Miss Dallas, and upon a very
serious matter. Pardon me if I appear
to be meddling with your secrets; I do
it only to save a fellow-creature's life."
The young woman's face flushed dur-
ing the remarks, but paled when he
spoke so gravely. He continued:

"Three weeks ago I was called to the
bedside of Harry Gilman, and found
him prostrated with a brain fever. I
saw at the outset that the case was a
desperate one, but hoped that skill and
care might bring him through. From
that day until this I have been almost
constant in my attendance upon him;
have battled with the disease inch by
inch; and striven with what skill I had
at command to save him.

"Early in my attendance I saw there
was some dreadful disappointment be-
neath his malady, if not the cause of
his prostration. In the hours that his
mind wandered, your name was con-
stantly on his tongue. His sister has
told me, in answer to my questions,
that Harry was deeply and truly in love
with you, but that an estrangement had
come between you lately; and I think
this blow has been the one that brought
him under my care. To-night the crisis
in his disease will be reached, and to-
night will answer our questions as to
whether he will live or die. Without
any help but such as I can render him,
he may be saved; but a man's life is
too great a jewel to trifle with, and we
feel if you would but help us we could
surely save him. Will you consent to
assist us?"

"What could I do?" she asked.
"The plan I have marked out in my
mind," said he, "is simply this: About
midnight he will arouse from his pre-
sent stupor, and in the next ten minutes
his fate will be decided. The main
point will be to have him make an effort
for his own life. Should he try to live,
his chances will be among the best;
should he make no such effort, we might,
with stimulants, carry him beyond dan-
ger; but if at that moment he recalls
the past, and dependently sinks under
it, no power under heaven but you can
save him."

"And what would you have me do?"
"Just this, Miss Dallas: If, when
he awakens, he is hopeful and remem-
bers nothing of his disappointment, we
will not need you at all. But should he
begin to sink, the sight of you will save
him."

"But how?"
"We could pretend you had recalled
your decision of a few weeks ago."
"Oh, that would be too horrible! I
could never do that."

"Not to save a man's life?" he asked
solemnly.
"He would not thank me for saving
his life by such a mockery," she said.
"Why, I might have to say that I loved
him, might I not?"

"Yes."
"Oh, I could not do it!"
"Not even to save his life?"
"You said that before," she said,
"but not even for that could I do this
thing. Harry and I have been very
dear friends. I never fancied that he
could love me until he surprised me by
his avowal, and then I told him it could
not be. How could I stand at his bed-
side now and say that I loved him?
No, no, it cannot be! Think of some
other plan."

"I have thought of all ways, Miss
Dallas. I may not have to ask you to
do this thing that you dislike so much,
unless in the contingency I spoke of. I
will not say to you what you ought to
do, my dear young lady, but I promise
you, if I am compelled to ask your as-
sistance, that I will explain the whole
matter to Harry, just as it is, and give
him a correct report and understanding
of your part in it."

"But how could I ever meet him
again?"

"It will be no harder than this it is
now. And I have no doubt Harry will
leave the place if he recovers."

"I would be glad to help you, Doc-
tor, but this would seem like profanity
to me."

"It is to save a fellow-creature's life,
and be all the blame on me."

"I wish I could do it, but what an
awful thing it is for a girl to do!"

"I can appreciate your hesitation,
and yet, if you were my daughter, I
would say it was your duty to do it."

"Thank you for saying that, Doctor;
it decides me. I will do what you ask."

"Thanks; I will call for you this
evening and explain your part to you."

Later in the night there gathered
around the bed of the sick man his
mother and sisters, the doctor and Kate
Dallas. The doctor had explained to
the others the part he had persuaded
Kate to act, if it should be necessary,
and they had thanked her over and over
for consenting. They sat near each
other; the mother and sisters wonder-
ing in their own hearts that any girl
could know their Harry and not love
him, but yet, they are women enough
to know that love cannot be forced or
reasoned.

"How is he now, Doctor?" the moth-
er whispers, and his reply, "There is
no change." They await the slow turn-
ings of another hour, and then the
sleeper makes some movements with his
lips, and the doctor, bending over,
catches the word, "Kate," but he does
not tell it to the others. By and by
there is another movement, and the
doctor beckons them out of the room.

"In a quarter of an hour he will
awaken," he says. "You, Mrs. Gil-
man, and Ruth, will stand near me and
be ready to catch the first question he
asks and answer it. Miss Dallas, you
will stand at the door and come if I
speak to you, and act as I have told you
before. If we are prompt and careful,
and God wills it, we will save his life."

The mother and sisters step softly
back to the bedside, and the doctor,
reading the tremor in Kate's eyes, waits
to speak with her.

"You will not have to say a word,
Miss Dallas. I will play the tyrannical
doctor to perfection and save you, as
well as quiet any apprehensions that
come to his mind. God bless you!"

It was no common case with Doctor
Brown, this attendance on Harry Gil-
man. When he came to Melville a
poor, unknown graduate, seeking to es-
tablish himself and earn his daily bread,
it was Harry Gilman's father who had
been the first to trust him, the first to
say a friendly word to him, the one who
had taken him to his own fireside and
made him feel he was in the house of a
friend; the one who had honored him
with his friendship in all the succeeding
years. Doctor Brown was now, with
skill and care, repaying to the son the
debt he owed the father, and he could
not have done more for his own child.
As he looked into the face of Kate
Dallas, he could not but feel it was a
fearful experiment he was about to
make in two lives, but he brushed the
thought aside, and returned to his pa-
tient.

There were the premonitory symp-
toms of awakening upon the part of the
sick man, and the hearts of the women
around him seemed almost bursting
with suspense and anxiety. At last the
eyes opened; the wild look in them
gave way to one of recognition, and the
lips feebly uttered:

"Mother."

She could not speak; her heart was
too full for words, but she bent over
and kissed him.

"Have I been here long?"

"Not such a great while," broke in
the cheery voice of the doctor, "but
plenty long enough. Here take a drop
of this," and he gave him some stimu-
lating drops.

"Have I been very sick?"

"You have been pretty sick, my boy,
but you must not talk. Turn over and
go to sleep again, and you can talk as
long as you wish to-morrow."

"Is that Ruth?"

"Yes, Harry."

"Tell Kate—"

"Nonsense," broke in the doctor,
"take a little more of this and go to
sleep without another word," but he
turned to Kate, and his eyes said "it
will have to be done."

She tried to still the beating of her
heart, but she had no fear for herself.
"Tell Kate—Harry started again,
but the doctor, after a quieting draught
was administered, said:

"Why don't you tell her yourself?"

"Who? Is she here?" he asked ex-
citedly, but the doctor caught his hand
quietly, saying, "Do not get excited,
Harry, but listen; obey me exactly, and
all will be well. Miss Dallas and you
have had some misunderstanding, and
you have fancied it to be much more
serious than it really was. She is here
now to see after you; she wants you to
get well, and if you obey me you will."

The sick man's eyes opened wider
and wider as his physician proceeded,
and when he said, "Miss Dallas is now
here," he would have raised himself,
but the doctor was watching, and pre-
vented his making more than the first
effort. He turned to Kate, and in an-
swer to his look, she came close to the
bedside.

"My orders," said the doctor, "are
that you may look at Miss Dallas a mo-
ment, but you must not speak, and then
she and your own people must leave the
room."

Kate's face was almost deathly white
as she turned toward Harry.
"Kate, oh Kate!" cried he with the
most supreme happiness written in his
face.

"There, there," said the doctor,
"you disobey me already. Clear out
of the room, you women, at once."

"No," said Harry, "stop a minute!
Kate, will you kiss me?"

"Yes," she said, and she pressed her
lips to his face.

"You may go now," he said, and he
took the draught the doctor offered him,
turned to the wall with sweet conten-
ment written on his face, and in a few
moments the doctor's practiced ear told
him his patient was asleep.

He walked out where the women were
awaiting him, took Kate's hands in his,
and said, "You have saved his life?"

"Thank God!" came swelling up
from the mother's heart.

From this point Harry's recovery
was rapid. His frequent inquiries for
Kate were parried until the hour came
when Dr. Brown felt the story had best
be told. There was no danger to be
feared for Harry, while something
might turn up to annoy Kate; so he set
about unfolding the stratagem. Harry
listened attentively, his face turning red
and pale by turns, but he spoke no
word until the story was finished.

"I did this," said the doctor, "be-
cause I knew it was the last chance of
saving your life. I kept her back until
I saw it must be done."

"Have you seen Kate since that
night?" Harry asked quietly.

"I saw her but once, and then only
for a moment. The poor girl's nerves
underwent a terrible strain that night,
and I called to help her."

"Doctor, I want to ask you one ques-
tion. Do you think I can have any
hope of ever winning her love?"

"To be frank with you, my dear boy,
I do not think you ever can. I have
given you a careful account of what
passed between us at our interview, and,
to me, her manner showed that you had
no part in her heart."

"Yet mother says she has sent over
daily to inquire for me."

"Yes, but it was at my suggestion,
until I had told you the story."

"Doctor, I am, so far as you can tell,
in my right mind; am I not?"

"Certainly, you are."

"The fever has all gone?"

"Of course it has. What are you
driving at?"

"Just this," said he, with despairing
bitterness, "I wish to heaven you had
let me die!"

"Why, Harry?"
"I mean it. You ought to have let
me die!"

"My boy, you are too young to talk
like this. There is more in life than
just loving or being loved. You have
your mother and sisters, if you care
nothing for yourself."

"Well, let it go. As I am alive, I
must make the best of it. I thank you
just as much as if life was dear to me.
When can I drive out?"

"To-morrow, if you choose. Where
do you want to go?"

"To see Kate Dallas."

"Not to worry her, Harry?"

"No, to thank her, and then with-
draw from her presence forever."

"Can I help you?"

"No, except to let me visit her with-
out announcing that I am coming."

"It shall be as you wish."

The next day Harry was driven to the
home of Kate Dallas, and as he sat in
the parlor awaiting her appearance,
his thin, white lips seemed to move as
if he were rehearsing his part.

"I am glad to see you out again,
Harry," she said, as she came toward
him, but though her voice was sprightly,
her face was fully as pale as his.

"Thank you, Kate, this is my first
call; but Dr. Brown consented to my
ride to-day."

Her eyes tried to read in his face if
the doctor had told the story, but she
said:

"I hope you will soon be out of the
doctor's hands."

"I learned from Dr. Brown only last
evening," he went on, as if determined
to say at once what he had come to say,
"of what you consented to do for him
during my sickness. I ought to thank
you for, perhaps, saving my life. I do
thank you heartily for all that you did,
and all the more because I know it was
a terrible task for you. He told me the
complete history of his plan, and
while I wish it had never been thought
of, I cannot but see how great a sacri-
fice you made for me, and I thank you
for it."

She had covered her face with her
hands as soon as he began, and still
kept them there. He waited a moment
as if to give her an opportunity to
speak, but she remained silent.

"I have come," he resumed, "not to
thank you only, but also to say, 'Good-
by.' " She uncovered her face at this,
and her eyes filled with anxiety—he went
on, "In a few days I will leave Mel-
ville forever, but if—no matter where I
am—the day shall come when I can be
of help or assistance to you, you will
remember that I owe my life to you,
and—he almost broke down here—
"all that I am or have will be at your
service."

She had covered up her face again,
and had looked closely he might
have seen tears forcing their way be-
tween her fingers, but his eyes were on
the carpet, where they had been all the
time.

"I am sorry," he continued, "more
sorry than I can tell you, that I have
ever been the cause of annoyance to
you, or have ever brought aught of sad-
ness into your life, but you have beau-
tiful days yet in store for you wherein
these will be forgotten, and I hope you
will think of me, if at all, as one who
would rejoice in your happiness and be
happy in your joy."

He waited a moment, as if hoping she
would say a word, but the tears were
dropping from her eyes thick and fast,
and her tongue refused to speak.

Finding that she did not intend to
break the silence, he arose to take his
departure, and then, for the first time,
saw her tears. A wild, exulting light
leaped into his face and eyes, but died
away as soon again.

"Good-by, Kate," he said, and he
moved toward her.

Her answer was a sob.

"It is my lot," he said, "to bring

your life unpleasant experiences, when
my dearest wish would be to bring you
joy. I shall never be a cloud on your
horizon again, so once more, 'good-
by.' "

She turned her face from him, and
said between her sobs, "I don't want—
to drive you—from your home."
"Let that give you no pain," he said,
tenderly; "I could not live here now."
"But it is I who am driving you
away," she said.

"No, you must not take the blame,"
said he. "I should never have sup-
posed you could love me, but let that
go now. 'Good-by.' "

"Don't go," was her answer.
"I must. I could not stay and see
you the wife of some one else."
"Don't go," she repeated.

Heaven! Could he believe his own
heart! Could it be possible that she
loved him! His eyes filled with light
and hope again, and with one step he
was beside her. "Kate," said he, "am
I coming from death once more to life?
Can you love me? Do you love me?
Ask me to stay but once again! I am
yours for life or death if you love me.
What shall it be, darling, will I go or
stay?"

"Don't go," was all she said.—*Hearth
and Home.*

A Wrong Custom Corrected.

It is quite generally the custom to take
strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver
complaint, and both the mineral and vegeta-
ble kingdoms have been diligently searched
to procure the most drastic and poisonous
purgatives, in order to produce a powerful
effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging
and enfeebled organ. This system of treat-
ment is on the same principle as that of giv-
ing a weak and debilitated man large portions
of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount
of work. When the stimulant is withheld,
the organ like the system, gradually relapses
into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened
condition than before. What then is wanted?
Medicines, that, while they cause the bile to
flow freely from the liver, as that organ is
toned into action, will not overwork and thus
debilitate it, but will, when their use is dis-
continued, leave the liver strengthened and
healthy.

WORKS WONDERS.

BERGEN, Genesee Co., N.Y., March 23, '71.

Dr. R. V. Pierce:
DEAR SIR: Your treatment in my case has
been quite successful and satisfactory, and
for which I desire to express my gratitude.
I have been troubled with a disordered Liver
and Catarrh and general weakness for a good
many years, and was failing slowly all the
time, and last August I called on you and got
some of your Golden Medical Discovery and
Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and one of your
Nasal Injectors, and since that time I have
been improving, and am now better than I
have been in years, not having had the sick
headache in months, which I used to have to
average once a week, the Golden Medical
Discovery being the principal medicine used.
It has worked wonders in my case, and I re-
commend it to those similarly afflicted. Let
me express gratitude to you for such invalua-
ble services.
Truly and gratefully yours,
WM. F. CRITTENDEN.

SIXTY thousand dollars' worth of ap-
paratus and appliances, for the cure of de-
formities, are annually made and applied at
the National Surgical Institute, Indianapolis,
Ind. It has the greatest reputation of any
institution in the Union for the successful
treatment of all kinds of human deformities,
Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh and Chronic
Diseases. Their large journal will be sent
free to any address upon application.—[Com.]

The New York Weekly Witness, at
One Dollar per annum, is the best Weekly
newspaper in America. It has increased in
circulation tenfold within a year.

The New York Daily Witness, at
Three Dollars, is best for business men. Send
(by postal card) for sample copies.—[Com.]

We notice that the agricultural pa-
pers all over the country recommend the use
of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.—
Exchange.

Farmers and others in this section have
long known and appreciated the advantage of
these powders over all others.—[Com.]

THERE are probably a hundred or
more persons in this and neighboring towns,
who daily suffer from the distressing effects
of kidney troubles, who do not know that
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is almost a cer-
tain cure. In severe cases, great relief may
be obtained, if not a perfect cure.—[Com.]

ATTEND to the first symptoms of Con-
sumption, and that disease may be checked in
its incipency. Use immediately Dr. Wishart's
Pine Tree Tar Cordial, a safe remedy in all
diseases of the lungs.—[Com.]

Go to RIVERSIDE Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

Nature's Great Remedy

FOR ALL

THROAT AND LUNG
DISEASES!!

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained
by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by
which its highest medicinal properties are retained.
Tar even in its crude state has been recommended by
eminent physicians of every school. It is confidently
offered to the afflicted for the following simple reasons:
1. It cures, not by abruptly stopping the cough,
but by dissolving the phlegm and assisting nature to
throw off the unhealthy matter causing the irritation.
In cases of seated CONSUMPTION it both prolongs and
renders less burdensome the life of the afflicted sufferer.
2. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated sur-
face of the lungs, penetrating to each diseased part,
relieving pain, and subduing inflammation.
3. IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Posi-
tively curing all humors, from the common PIMPLES or
eruptions to the severest cases of Scrofula. Thousands
of affidavits could be produced from those who have
felt the beneficial effects of PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL
in the various diseases arising from IMPURITIES OF
THE BLOOD.
4. It invigorates the digestive organs and restores
the appetite.
All who have known or tried Dr. L. Q. C. Wis-
hart's remedies require no references from us, but the
names of thousands cured by them can be given to
any one who doubts our statement. Dr. L. Q. C.
Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and
Worm Sugar Drops have never been equalled. For
sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and at
Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office,
No. 222 N. Second St., Philad'a.

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, al-
lays 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
RHEUMATISM, Bed-ridden, Enframed, Crippled, Nerv-
ous, 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, Difficulty of Breathing, Palpitation 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, Diarrhea, Dysentery,
Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RAD-
WAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops
in 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-IN.

CREASE 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

1

Our Local Contentions.

To the Editor of the Holland City News:

In my former communication I referred to what I thought was an excessive salary for City Clerk and City Treasurer. I think no one but the incumbent of the City Clerk's office will undertake to justify the paying of \$300 per year for services required to be performed. As that is a question for the tax-payers to do with, we will leave it for the present.

The case of the Treasurer is somewhat different, and it is claimed by some that because Mr. H. Doesburg received \$300 or more for his services the previous year, the amount is not too much for Mr. A. Flietstra.

As this is purely a question of business, let us see for a moment whether the tax-payers have a right to complain. Mr. Flietstra tells me that the warrant for the city tax, calls for about \$13,000, and that almost \$12,000 will be collected. The city therefore pays the treasurer for collecting, about 2 1/2 per cent, when they pay \$300 salary, the balance goes into the general fund. But who, really, are the persons who pay this surplus? As the law stands, all who pay before Jan. 1st of each year, pay no percentage. In fact then, the man who has money and can pay, avoids all percentage, and the poor man, who has to wait until his rich employer gets ready to pay him his wages or dues, really pays all of this 5 per cent penalty; and the effect is that the rich man, who paid before January, gets his share of the surplus percentage that has been forced out of the poor tax-payer who could not raise his money until after Jan. 1st. If this is the law, it should be altered; but if a matter that can be regulated by the Council, they should do it.

Under the old township government, the treasurer used to collect the taxes at 2 per cent, and run over nearly two townships to do it, and often lost large amounts thereby. Here, the worthy City Treasurer sits quietly in his office, smokes his pipe, attends to the duties of his store, and takes 2 1/2 per cent on the money collected, just five times the percentage that Mr. Kenyon would charge, if a draft was sent him to collect, for ten, twenty, or thirty dollars each, besides furnishing his customer exchange on New York, without additional charge. And I will remark that I think there is as much trouble and expense attending the collections that Mr. K. collects and remits, as to fill out and receipt the money by the City Treasurer.

I have no doubt that there are a dozen men in the city who could and would give the necessary bond, and do this business as well as our worthy treasurer for \$150 or \$200 per year. The only trouble about it would be, that the City Council might thereby loose their justly entitled claim to *liberality*, provided they should fix the treasurer's salary at so low a figure, and take a few hundred dollars from the principal of the School.

I hope the people will give a thought to this subject before election, as well as to the other "liberal" acts of the "liberal" city government. It certainly seems to me that about \$1,800 is too much to pay for city government, that does nothing but be *liberal*—to themselves. I have been informed that the village of Allegan pays its treasurer \$50 and the marshal two per cent for collecting, without additional salary; and the people of that place think it too much.

TAX-PAYER.

To the Editor of the Holland City News:

Throughout all the controversy which has been going on in your columns, I thought I would keep still, but after seeing so much evil seed of contention sown among our people, and as a citizen of Holland, who feels deeply interested in its prosperity, and also being connected with the subject under dispute, I cannot stand aside to be rebuked, and listen to the misrepresentations that are daily imposed upon our people.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you will allow me a little space in your columns, I will give you a few facts of my experience, since I became connected with this Old and New School Board question.

When we held our last spring election, we all understood that our new Charter was in force, having passed the Legislature and signed by the Governor, as we were informed by telegram from Senator Clubb. We all took it for granted that such was the fact, and I do believe that every citizen when he cast his vote, believed and understood the new Charter had become the law which was to govern the election; if not, how was it that the friends of the Old School Board, who were candidates for School Inspectors, under the provisions of the new Charter, received so large a majority of votes?

A few days after the election, we were officially informed that the Governor had failed to sign the bill, and our Charter became a law by limitation. Our Common Council however, having qualified under the provisions of both Charters they were a legally elected body. The School Inspectors were not lawfully elected, and by the provisions of the new Charter the Common Council had full authority to fill the vacancies, and also to appoint three others as provided. As several parties re-

fused to qualify they had to appoint others, until there was a full board. I was appointed as one, and said I did not like to accept the office; I felt that there were others who were better qualified, and who ought to feel more interest in the School, as I had no children to educate, and but a very little property to pay taxes on. But after seeing so many refuse to qualify, I felt it my duty to accept. I tried to induce Prof. C. Doesburg to accept also and told him I did not like to go into the New Board, unless there were some experienced persons in it. I told him he had been intimately connected with the School so long, had occupied the position of Secretary or Director, and that we wanted him to fill that place again. He told me he had nothing against it, nor against any of the members, only Mr. Harrington, and did not like him. I asked him if he would sacrifice the interests of our city for a little personal animosity, and he finally promised me he would qualify; and he did, taking the solemn obligation that he would perform the duties of School Inspector to the best of his ability;—the result is well known.

Mayor Harrington called a meeting of the School Inspectors on the 26th of June, all members being duly notified by our City Clerk. They met, and there were present, Messrs. Harrington, Kenyon, Scott and Joslin. Mr. E. J. Harrington was elected president, and Wm. H. Joslin Secretary of this Board. The first business we tried to effect was a settlement with the Old Board, so that all matters of property might be amicably adjusted and settled. A committee of three was appointed to confer with the School Inspectors of the township of Holland. The secretary was also ordered to serve a written notice on the director and assessor of the Old School Board, requesting a settlement, in order that the teachers might be paid in full. Three times we notified the School Inspectors of the township to meet with us, naming the time and place, so that the division of the property might be settled amicably. They promised to meet with us, but Prof. Scott leveled a few of his heavy guns at them, and they retreated in bad order. In spite of our efforts they would let us retain all the property. We took possession of the school building, and gave notice that we were ready to receive applications for teachers. Knowing the financial condition of our people, it was decided to be as economical in our expenditures as possible, believing we could engage a competent corps of teachers for a great deal less, than had been paid heretofore. I proposed that we should give our home talent the preference, knowing we had many young ladies in our city, that were fully competent, and would gladly accept the situation. I took particular pains to notify them to send in their applications, and received five; two of them I understand were forced to withdraw being told, that if they accepted this situation, they would never get another school in the city again. The other three not being so easily frightened accepted the situation, which they are now filling with credit to themselves, and honor to our school. The other two,—where are they? one of them filling a very unpleasant situation in a country school; the other trying to earn an honest living by keeping a small store, and we can imagine how that pays in these times. Both of these young ladies, if they could have had their own wishes, would have been with their other classmates in our school.

Not being satisfied with so much mischief, the Old Board has tried in various ways to break up our school, and some of them I have been told, informed our teachers last fall, that they would be invited to leave on the first day of January, as soon as their great trial at Lansing, terminated.

It would have been better if they had been trying to raise money to pay their teachers, and fulfill the precepts of what they teach,—the laborer is worthy of his hire, than to have been taking money out of our poor people, to carry on a law-suit, which has terminated like all the rest of their diabolical schemes, to the sacrifice of the money of our citizens, and the education of many of the children of our city. Why don't they go down into their own pockets, and meet the expenses of their follies and personal animosities, and not take it from the poor to fight them with.

January has passed, and our teachers have not been invited to leave yet; but now I understand, we are told that this special session of the Legislature will tell the story; they will surely have to leave this time. It is claimed in behalf of the repeal of our charter that it was obtained by a petition of only a few citizens, but it seems that two of the delegates, who were sent to Lansing were signers for this same charter, and the other delegate is not a voter or resident of the city. Besides, I should not think they would accuse us of what they are doing themselves. In circulating a petition for the repeal of our charter, they have only selected those who are favorable to it, and those whom they thought they could lead into it, by misrepresentations. * * * * *

* * * * * I claim we are all Americans; it makes no difference whether by birth or adoption.

Believing this contention is an injury to the prosperity of our city, I earnestly protest against minorities trying to rule. Let the ballot box decide who shall rule. We are now close to another election, and if the majority of our people says that either Harrington, Scott, or Kanter, shall be our next Mayor, I say, Amen! and if I shall be called upon to help to enforce the laws, and legal rights of those in office, I am on hand, but under no other consideration.

I am no candidate for office, but a firm believer in right and justice.
A MEMBER OF THE NEW SCHOOL BOARD.

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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. 49-3e-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 attachment 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

I WANT

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

Holland City White Lead is not surpassed. It is warranted superior to any White Lead in this market, and is sold at much less price. My stock is purchased in large quantities of first hands, saving all jobbers' profits, and I can therefore afford to sell below my neighbors.

Remember—I am not to be undersold by any House in the State of Michigan. Call and see.

HEBER WALSH,

Druggist & Pharmacist.

ATTENTION!

Carriage Making,

AND

BLACKSMITHING.

JACOB FLIEMAN,

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

Top or Open Buggies,
Light & Heavy Wagons,
Sleighs, Trucks, Etc., Etc.

A good assortment of Thimble Skins always on hand.

Warranted Seat-Springs of any shape or style.

I USE NOTHING BUT

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.

My Spokes and Hubs are manufactured from

Second Growth Eastern Timber.

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality.

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

47-1/2-cl-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.

46-1/2-cl-1y

Hardware Store!

E. VAN DER VEEN,

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

LARGE STOCK.

GENERAL Hard-ware.

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

We have on hand a Full Assortment of the Best

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

Stove-Pipe, Stove Furniture, Etc.,

Horse Nails,

Horse Shoes,

Wagon Springs.

Horse Trimmings,

Glass, Putty,

Paints, Oils,

Nails, etc.

Farmers' Implements,

Carpenters' Tools,

And many other things too numerous to mention.

REPAIRING & JOBBING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.

E. VAN DER VEEN.

S. E. cor. 8th & River Sts. 46-1/2-cl-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.

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,



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 OR JEWELRY.

In a Thoroughly Satisfactory Manner.

CORNER OF 8th AND MARKET STREET.

46-1/2-cl-1y

Hay! Hay! Hay! Hay!

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

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

I am now prepared to buy

HAY!

In any quantities, for which I will pay the Highest Wholesale Cash Market Prices, FOR A GOOD ARTICLE.

HENRY S. EAGLE,

-117

HOLLAND CITY BREWERY.

CARL ZEEB,

PROPRIETOR.

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

All orders promptly attended to, and no cartage charged for

DELIVERY.

The proprietor would announce that he pays the highest

CASH PRICES

FOR

Barley and Hops.

Holland, January 28, 1874. 50-3s-1y

J. E. HIGGINS,

DEALER IN

All Kinds of Grain & Produce,

MILL FEED, CORN, &c.

All orders promptly attended to.

AGENT FOR

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

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

HOLLAND, MICH.

46-2s-1y

MUSIC HAS CHARMS!

PRICE REDUCED!

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Will Last a Life-Time!

35,000

OF THE CELEBRATED

SHONINGER ORGANS,

IN DAILY USE.

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

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