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Holland City News, Volume 4, Number 3: March 6, 1875

Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. IV.—NO. 3.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 159.

The Holland City News.

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil) 75 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent 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
1/2 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
1/4 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1/8 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Monday, Dec. 7, 1874.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

GOING NORTH.			GOING SOUTH.		
Night Ex.	Day Ex.	STATIONS.	Mail.	Ex.	STATIONS.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
9.00	8.30	Chicago.	5.00	6.30	
12.15	10.30	New Buffalo.	4.55	3.05	
3.37	1.30	Gr. Junction.	2.00	11.40	
4.21	2.15	Pennsville.	1.02	10.55	
4.35	2.25	Richmond.	12.50	10.41	
5.20	2.50	Holland.	12.15	10.00	
5.40	3.09	Zeeeland.	11.57	9.46	
5.54	3.22	Vriesland.	11.45	9.33	
6.28	3.54	Grandville.	11.16	9.01	
6.50	4.10	Gr. Rapids.	11.00	8.40	

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

GOING NORTH.			GOING SOUTH.		
Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	STATIONS.
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
5.35	3.10	Holland.	12.15	9.35	
5.50	3.10	New Holland.	11.30	9.00	
6.07	3.40	Olive.	11.35	9.20	
6.25	3.58	Robinson.	11.17	8.58	
7.10	4.30	Nunica.	10.55	8.45	
7.28	4.40	Fruitport.	10.35	8.15	
8.00	5.10	Muskegon.	10.05	7.45	
8.20	5.30	Millmore.	9.25	7.00	
8.30	5.40	Pentwater.	7.00		

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, June 22, 1874.

Going North.			Going South.		
No. 4	No. 2	STATIONS.	No. 3	No. 1	
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
9.00	12.45	Muskegon	2.15	7.00	
8.05	12.04	Ferryburg	2.53	8.00	
7.50	12.00	Grand Haven	2.56	8.10	
7.05	11.27	Pigeon	3.30	9.05	
6.20	11.00	Holland	3.58	11.00	
5.30	10.40	Fillmore	4.18	11.30	
4.00	9.50	Allegan	5.10	1.00	

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, August 23, 1874.

FROM GR'ND RAPIDS.			TO GR'ND RAPIDS.		
Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
4.30	7.30	Grand Rapids.	10.20	9.30	
4.45	7.47	Grandville.	10.05	9.15	
5.00	8.03	Byron Centre.	9.50	9.00	
5.16	8.18	Dorr.	9.35	8.45	
5.30	8.28	Hilliards.	9.25	8.35	
5.35	8.35	Hopkins.	9.15	8.25	
5.55	8.55	Allegan.	8.50	8.05	
6.22	9.22	Otsego.	8.22	7.40	
6.30	9.30	Plainwell.	8.13	7.32	
6.45	9.45	Cooper.	7.56	7.15	
7.00	10.00	Kalamazoo.	7.40	7.00	
7.23	10.22	Portage.	7.14	6.31	
7.42	10.40	Schoolcraft.	7.00	6.12	
7.52	10.50	Flowerfield.	6.48	6.02	
8.03	11.00	Moorepark.	6.38	5.52	
8.14	11.10	Three Rivers.	6.28	5.41	
8.27	11.22	Florence.	6.17	5.28	
8.35	11.30	Constantine.	6.10	5.21	
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
8.45	11.40	White Pigeon.	6.00	5.10	
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
6.50	9.20	Chicago.	10.40	8.50	
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
2.30	5.10	Toledo.	11.55	12.01	
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
7.05	9.35	Cleveland.	7.40	5.00	
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
1.10	4.05	Buffalo.	12.25	1.00	

Lodges.

F. & A. M.

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

W. H. JOSLIN, W. M.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

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.

JOHN KRAMER, N. G.

M. HARRINGTON, Rec. Sec'y.

Nathan Konyon, Banker.

HOLLAND, MICH.

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

N. KONYON.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

MC BRIDE, G. W., Attorney at Law and 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 on call; 8th street.

Banking and Exchange.

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

Books and Stationery.

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

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

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

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

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 BEE's Family Medicine; River St.

WALSII, 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. La-barbe'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.

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.

General Dealers.

DURSEMA 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.

Hardware.

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

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

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

Hotels.

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

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

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

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.

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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*, 8th street.

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

Painters.

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

Photographs.

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

Physicians.

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

BLANK N., Surgeon, Physician and Obstetrician. Office and residence, Ninth Street, East of Cedar Street.

CARPENTER, J. H., Physician, Surgeon and Accouchant. Office and residence on 9th street. Strangers are requested to inquire at Van Putten's.

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

LEDERBOER, F. S., Physician and Surgeon; Office corner Eleventh and River street opposite public square.

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

Saddlery.

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

Sewing Machines.

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

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

DIJKEMA & BRO., Wagon and Blacksmith Shop. Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. River Street.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

ALBERS & WYNNE, Jewelers and Watchmakers. The oldest establishment in the city; Eighth street.

JOSLIN W. H., Watchmaker, Jeweler, and dealer in Fancy Goods; Bank-building, River Street.

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L., Fashionable Barber and Hair-cutter. Rooms in basement of City Hotel.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, sprains, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The receipt is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for sprained or swelled horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use." Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, \$1.00. J. B. ROSS & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

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

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL FROM DETROIT TO LANSING.

At an early day in the history of our State Legislature, the members from the interior of the State were prejudiced against the location of the capital at Detroit; and at nearly every session of the Legislature a cry went up against what was called "Detroit influence." It was said that when important measures were pending, the influences of the social circle and of the ladies' charms were brought to bear upon members, and many will remember that the influence of genteel parties and quail-suppers was often alluded to as the principal motive for the passage of some important act of the legislation. At an early day the agitation commenced to get the capital removed to a more healthy political atmosphere than Detroit. It was easy to obtain the necessary votes to remove it, but when the question arose as to where it should be set down, that became a difficult problem to solve. The constitution provided that the Legislature should locate the capital permanently in 1847, and several bills were introduced for that purpose. Many towns were candidates for the honor, and the discussions were exciting and sometimes amusing. For a long time any removal seemed in doubt; but finally a member of the House arose and presented a bill in the following words: "That the seat of government of this State shall be in the town of Lansing in the county of Ingham." This was regarded as a joke by the members, and not unlikely it was so regarded by the mover. The House indulged in a general laugh, and the Speaker put the question at once, apparently as a piece of fun too good to be lost. The bill was passed on the spot, almost or quite unanimously, the Wayne delegation joining in the fun and voting for it. The bill was forthwith sent to the Senate, apparently for its amusement. The Senate received it, and then the joke of locating the Capital in an unbroken wilderness assumed a serious form.

Attention, "Old Settlers!"

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned, duly appointed a committee for this purpose, hereby give notice that there will be a meeting of the old settlers of Ottawa County, at Music Hall, Grand Haven, on Thursday, the 18th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organizing an "Old Settlers Society."

It has been determined that for the above purpose, any person who was a resident of this County prior to the year 1848, shall be deemed an "old settler."

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Feb. 23d, 1875.

Grand Rapids and Holland papers please copy.

WM. M. FERRY, 1834.
Z. G. WINSOR, 1833.
I. V. HARRIS, 1837.
HENRY GRIFFIN, 1837.
M. L. HOPKINS, 1837.
WM. N. ANGEL, 1843.
GEO. PARKS, 1844.
L. M. S. SMITH, 1838.

THE following are the estimates for the fruit growing regions around South Haven, as reported at the late meeting of the State Pomological Society at Lansing: The pear orchards, in 1872, yielded net \$328 per acre; in 1873, \$560;

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

ERNEST ORTWEIN, the confessed murderer of the Hammett family, near Pittsburgh, last April, was hanged in that city on Feb. 23. He murdered Mr. Hammett, his wife, two daughters and a hired boy, his motive being robbery.... Mr. Evander C. Dunlap, collecting agent for a Boston firm, was drugged and robbed of \$500 in cash and drafts for \$3,000 in a saloon in New York a few days ago. The drafts were afterward returned to him in an envelope at his hotel.

The associated coal companies at the East have not yet concluded their arrangements for next season's trade, but a prominent officer of one company says that the companies intend to fix the prices of coal during the coming season as high as Providence will permit, and as low as necessity shall compel them to.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred in New York city on the evening of Feb. 23, resulting in the death of six persons and the wounding of twenty-five or thirty others, some of whom cannot recover.... Religious services were being held at St. Andrew's Catholic Church, corner of City Hall place and Duane street, when the walls of an adjoining building fell, the bricks and debris crashing through the roof of the church upon the heads of the people inside. The congregation consisted for the most part of women and children. The scene which ensued was a horrible description. Women screamed, children cried, and men shouted, and above the tumult was heard the voice of the priest calling upon the people to be quiet and not rush for the doors and trample upon each other. Despite his entreaties, however, the congregation made a grand rush for the open air, trampling and crushing each other in the most frightful manner. A squad of police finally arrived at the scene of the disaster, restored order, and removed the dead and wounded.

HALF a million dollars' worth of property in Scranton, Pa., has gone up in smoke, and 250 men are thrown out of employment. The property burned was the Cliff Locomotive Works.

The freshet in the Schuylkill river has caused the suspension of a large number of mills in the vicinity of Philadelphia, by which over 6,000 persons are rendered idle.

THE WEST.

SOMETHING of a sensation was created at the office of the St. Louis & Southeastern railroad in St. Louis, by the discovery of a partly dissected body of a man in a box received there about a week ago, and for which no claimant appeared.

The Ohio House of Representatives has passed a compulsory educational bill.

The proposition to repudiate Missouri State bonds amounting to \$6,000,000 has been defeated in the Legislature of that State. The question of politics did not enter into the discussion.

CHICAGOANS are in an ecstasy of delight over the wonderful impersonation of Wilkins Micawber by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, the accomplished English comedian, who is playing at McVicker's Theater to crowded audiences. Mr. Rowe enacted this part 500 consecutive nights in London.... Several coal shafts in the Brazil (Ind.) mines were set on fire by striking miners and burned last week.... In the celebrated divorce suit of Ann Eliza against Brigham Young, at Salt Lake City, Judge McKean delivered a decision the other day, by which Ann Eliza receives \$3,000 attorneys' fees, and \$500 per month alimony pending trial; alimony to date from the filing of the complaint, which was about twenty months ago.

Two MEMBERS of the Collins and Russell expedition, which left Sioux City for the Black Hills territory last October, have returned for reinforcements. They give a glowing account of the country and its attractions. On their arrival at Box Elder Creek, Dec. 23, they commenced prospecting, sank twenty-five prospect holes, and struck gold in every instance. From the grass to the bed-rock they found numerous gold and silver bearing quartz lodes. The party have seen no Indians, while in the hills, nor any soldiers, but an abundance of elk, deer and other game.... The Diocese of Missouri has cast its vote for the confirmation of Dr. DeKoven as Bishop of Illinois.... Large numbers of negroes are being put to work in the Brazil (Ind.) coal mines, in place of the striking white miners.

The Minnesota Legislature has pronounced against woman suffrage.... The present winter has been the coldest known in Minnesota for forty-three years.

THE SOUTH.

THE Georgia Legislature investigation, under the direction of the Finance Committee, shows that \$150,000 worth of bonds have been paid twice, and the examination is not concluded. State Treasurer Jones stated to the committee that he was unable for a long time to obtain from Henry Clews & Co., of New York, the financial agents of the State, any account of their transactions. When the statement was finally obtained, it showed that the same bonds had been paid in New York and by the State Treasurer, to the amount above stated. State Treasurer Jones charges, by implication, that Clews paid the State bonds, and without canceling them, again put them upon the market.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch of Feb. 24 says the conservatives have agreed to accept the Wheeler compromise.

It is shown that a tax of 65 cents on \$100 will be necessary to meet the expenses of the Tennessee State government the present year. As this tax cannot be collected in time to pay the debts which must be paid, and as the Legislature has taken from the Treasurer the power to borrow, the entire State machinery will soon be blocked for lack of funds.... J. W. Thomas, a Representative in the North Carolina Legislature from Warren county, has been expelled from that body for denying the existence of God.

A LARGE meeting, attended by some 4,000 Democrats, was held in New Orleans on Friday

last to denounce the Wheeler compromise. McEnery and several others addressed the meeting, and bitterly denounced those favoring the compromise.

HON. DAUGHERTY WHITE, proprietor of the Manchester, Ky., salt works, and father of Hon. John D. White, the only Republican Congressman from Kentucky, committed suicide a few days since by drowning. Before throwing himself into the water, he tied himself so that he could not escape. His brother, once Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, terminated his life by suicide.

TICKET No. 89,271 drew the capital prize in the last Louisville lottery. The lucky holder lives in Vicksburg, Mississippi.

DISPATCHES from Bridgeport, Ala., say the greatest flood that has visited that region since Natchez, with one exception, is now sweeping down the Tennessee valley. All the low ground about Chattanooga is submerged, and there is great loss of property. Every railroad leading into the city is badly washed, and whole sections submerged. The East Tennessee railroad is cut in twenty places. The Atlantic road has lost many bridges. The Memphis and Charleston road is under water for miles, and has lost heavily in bridges. The destruction in fences, stock, and houses for three hundred miles up and down is very great—the greatest ever known, with the possible exception of the flood of eight years ago.

WASHINGTON.

THE President has appointed Harvey Jewell, a brother of the Postmaster-General, to be Judge of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims.

OUR government has received an official dispatch from Calixto Cushing, from Madrid, stating that the Virginian indemnity papers have been formally transferred, and that the entire question is settled on the basis of a payment by Spain of \$500 to the family of each victim.... The Spanish Minister called upon the Secretary of State the other morning and presented to him an autograph letter from young Alfonso, in which the latter states that he has been called to the throne by acclamation of the Spanish people, and desires that the United States will accept the proffer of his friendship.

THE House Election Committee have made a report to that body, stating that, in the course of their investigations of the several Arkansas contested election cases, they have examined the returns of every county concerning which there has been any dispute, and find that the returns show Baxter to have been elected by 712.... The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Representative Tyner, of Indiana, to be Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

THE national debt was reduced in the amount of \$6,680,183 during the month of February. The following is the official statement:

Six per cent. bonds.....	\$1,151,992,500
Five per cent. bonds.....	572,137,750

Total coin bonds.....	\$1,724,130,250
Lawful money debt.....	14,678,000
Matured debt.....	8,776,670
Legal tenders.....	382,072,147
Certificates of deposit.....	45,855,000
Fractional currency.....	44,904,963
Coin certificates.....	22,269,400

Total without interest.....	495,101,511
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Total debt.....	\$2,242,689,431
Total interest.....	26,426,738

Cash in Treasury:

Gold.....	\$75,626,083
Currency.....	10,319,097

Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit..... 45,855,000

Total in Treasury.....	\$131,800,181
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Debt less cash in the Treasury.....	\$2,137,318,989
Decrease of debt during February.....	6,680,183

Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding..... \$64,623,512.00
Interest accrued and not yet paid..... 646,235.12
Interest paid by the United States..... 26,264,102.34
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc..... 5,724,214.20
Balance of interest paid by United States..... 20,539,888.05
....The President has signed the Civil Rights bill, and it is now a law.

POLITICAL.

THE Republicans of the First Congressional District of Connecticut have nominated Gen. Joseph T. Hawley for re-election to Congress.... There are thirty contested seats in the Forty-fourth Congress.

SENATOR-ELECT Cameron, of Wisconsin, denies that he is an Independent, asserts that he is a Republican, and will act with them, in caucus or out of caucus.

THE following is a list of the Republican members of the House who voted against the caucus Force bill: Burchard, Burleigh, Crittenden, Cronmoe, Crutchfield, Dawes, Foster, Garfield, Eugene Hale, Joseph R. Hawley, E. Rockwood Hoar, George F. Hoar, Kasson, Kellogg, Lowndes, McCrary, Merriam, Phelps, Pierce, Poland, Ellis H. Roberts, Sener, L. D. Shoemaker, Sloes, Boardman Smith, Ambler Smith, William A. Smith, Stanard, Starkweather, Charles W. Willard, George Willard, Williams of Michigan.

THE TILTON-BEECHER TRIAL.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.—The prosecution rested its case, much to the disappointment of Mr. Tilton's partisans, who had expected revelations far more startling and convincing than any that have yet been made. The witness Cary's testimony was discredited in a small degree by a further cross-examination, which went to show that she was not a person of strictly abstemious or virtuous habits. Gen. Tracy will open the case for the defense. All that remains to be done is to attempt the moral vindication of Mr. Beecher. The question of damages is too remote and abstract for consideration. Mr. Tilton having condoned his wife's offense, can expect no pecuniary compensation from her alleged seducer.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.—The whole day was consumed by Gen. Tracy, of counsel for the defense, in the delivery of his opening address. He entered into a review of the career of the parties to the suit. Of course his own client was pictured as the paragon of all virtues, while Tilton was held up as the incarnation of all that was egotistical, selfish, sensual, and ignoble. Jealousy of Beecher's great name, was, according to Tracy, the incentive that led to Tilton's attack upon him.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.—Gen. Tracy's opening argument for the defendant occupied the entire day, and was still unfinished at the time of adjournment.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY.—Tracy still continued his

opening plea for the defense. He devoted some portion of his time to an explanation of his connection with the case. He contends that at a certain interview with Woodruff, Moulton and Tilton, he promised not to act as counsel for Beecher, because at that time Tilton's charge was simply "improper advances"; but afterward, when, as he maintains, Tilton changed his charge to adultery accomplished, he felt that he was released from any promise, and so gave notice. There is now a possibility, not only of having Bowen on the witness stand, but Tracy also.

FORTIETH DAY.—Tracy concluded his plea for the defense and his impeachment of the testimony put in evidence by the prosecution. Beecher and Tracy were congratulated by a numerous crowd of gentlemen. The defendant was calm and unexcited, and appeared to feel much satisfaction at the enthusiasm of his admirers. Judging from the theories advanced by Mr. Tracy, the defense will try to prove: 1. That jealousy of Beecher's success was Tilton's motive for trying to ruin him. 2. That the knowledge that Beecher possessed an undue share of Mrs. Tilton's affections was another motive, and 3. That financial embarrassment led Tilton to attempt blackmail.

GENERAL.

THE rates of cable messages between New York and Great Britain and France have been reduced to fifty cents per word, the reduction to take effect May 1.

THE three trunk lines running West from New York have made a large reduction in freights on sugar and coffee to all the Western cities. It is believed by New York merchants that this reduction of rates on this class of freight is merely the beginning of the lowering of all rates.... Louis Riel, the leader in the Manitoba rebellion, has been expelled from the Dominion Parliament.

ANOTHER cadet has been bounced from the Naval Academy at Annapolis on account of the colored cadet. Gordon Claude was ordered to fence with the negro midshipman, and upon refusing was expelled.... Senator Nye, of Nevada, is evidently insane. While on his way from Jacksonville, Florida, the other evening, he jumped from the train at Richmond, Va., almost naked, and secreted himself in the depot. He has been in poor health for some time past, and this freak seems to indicate that his reason is dethroned.

THE report of the House Ways and Means Committee on the Pacific Mail investigation concludes with the following blow at the lobby: "The enormous evil attending the existence of an unregulated lobby with license to appear before committees and urge measures upon members, upon the fraudulent pretense that they are privately retained by interested parties, calls for further legislation."

A. C. BUELL, arrested a few days ago in accordance with instructions from Washington, for publishing in the Detroit Free Press last winter an alleged libel on Senator Chandler, was taken before a United States Commissioner at St. Louis, a few days ago, and by him remanded into the custody of a United States Marshal, to be transferred by him to the District of Columbia.

THE Senate Finance Committee has reported a bill for the establishment of a new mint, but without specifying a site. The whole subject will probably be turned over to the President, with the request that he consider it during the recess and make a definite recommendation to the next Congress. Chicago is said to have much the best chance of receiving the mint.

Mrs. Martha Smith, of Boston, was found, a few days ago, suffocating to death in a tenement house at the North End, from gas, which had escaped into the room from a burst pipe. Close by her side was a boy, about seven years of age, in an insensible condition, while her baby, twelve months old, was crying bitterly. The boy was taken to the hospital, where he was soon restored to consciousness, and at last accounts he was doing well. The baby was not affected in the slightest, which is a phenomenon for medical men.

FOREIGN.

THE Senate has passed the French Assembly.... It is stated that the Gustave affair between Germany and Spain has not yet been settled.

A LONDON telegram states that the Earl of Derby has accepted from Spain, as indemnity for the Virginian outrage on British subjects, £500 sterling for each white and £300 for each black man murdered.... The French Assembly has passed the bill creating a Senate. The body is to consist of 300 members, one-fourth of whom are to be chosen by the Assembly, and are to be irremovable; the remainder are to be chosen by the Councils General of arrondissements, together with Municipal Councils and Mayors, for a term of nine years.

A MADRID telegram reports a severe fight at Bilbao between Carlists and Alfonsists, in which the former were defeated.... Turkey is still menaced by Montenegro.

PACIFIC MAIL.

Report of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress.

The report on the Pacific Mail subsidy investigation by the Ways and Means Committee of Congress is a long document. The committee reviews the evidence taken during the winter, and presents a condensed narrative of all the facts proved during the investigation, with comments upon them. Among the facts which the committee declares not to have been proved is the bribery of any member of Congress by the advocates of the subsidy bill. The report discusses at length the manner in which money was paid out by Irwin, and says that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is entitled to the benefit of the statement of the managing officers, that they did not know of the payment of money to corrupt legislation. The committee seems to accept the theory that the principal portion of the \$1,000,000 expended was used by Stockwell in a gigantic stock-speculation. Comments are made on the fact that money was paid to the employees of the House and scattered around loosely by Mr. Irwin, and on the fact that the committee is utterly unable to obtain a satisfactory statement from Mr. John G. Schumaker of what he did with the money he got from Stockwell, and that the committee has not got hold of W. S. King at all. These men are severely handled. The committee refers to the great difficulties in the way of obtaining evidence, and winds up its report with two resolutions and two bills to be acted on by the House. The committee recommends that the evidence relative to Messrs. Schumaker and King, who are elected members of the next House, be certified to the next House, to

take such action in regard to their conduct as it may see fit, and that it also be furnished to the local District Attorney to take such action in regard to King as may be proper. One of the bills provides for an official list of persons practicing as attorneys before Congress, in which every person who engages professionally in influencing legislation must sign his name. The second bill provides proper penalties for the payment of any money to any officer or employee in Congress by any person for services rendered while they are engaged in their official duties.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Full Text of the Civil Rights Bill as Passed by Congress.

AN ACT to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights.

WHEREAS, It is essential to just government we recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political; and it being the appropriate object of legislation to enact great fundamental principles into law; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters, and other places of public amusement; subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any citizen, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of \$500 to the person aggrieved, to be recovered in an action of debt, with full costs; and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year: Provided, That all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid or to proceed under their rights at common law and by State statutes; and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred. But this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal law of any State. And provided further, That a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, or a judgment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 3. That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against the provisions of this act, and actions for the recovery of the penalty provided in this act, shall be prosecuted in the District, District or Circuit Court of the United States, wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party; and the District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, and Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial, before such court of the United States or Territorial court as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved; and such District Attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination in the one mode or the other, as may be provided further, That a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved, against any such District Attorney, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection of summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the causes aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than \$5,000.

SEC. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States, shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other cases in said court.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23.—Senate.—Consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill was resumed, and the clause repealing the law authorizing the Pacific Mail subsidy was stricken out. The bill was then passed.... The Army Appropriation bill was also amended and passed.... The Committee on Finance reported a resolution that a branch mint in the West was necessary, and leaving the location of the same to the President.

House.—The Tariff bill was finally passed by a vote of 123 to 113. No other business was transacted.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.—Senate.—Windom presented petitions signed by 48,883 farmers of the Northwest, asking for an appropriation for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. Referred.... Bills for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico were passed.... Adjourned.

House.—The Civil Service Appropriation bill was discussed in committee of the whole. It appropriates \$25,285,978, against estimates of \$33,875,256.... A motion to take up the caucus bill for the control of the Southern States developed some filibustering, which is forbidden by the new rules adopted, motions being made to adjourn, to call the yeas and nays, to reconsider, etc., which would occupy considerable time in each case. On the last vote by the yeas and nays the Democrats refrained from voting, and the result was that no quorum appeared to be present; but a call of the roll showed the presence of largely more than a quorum. Motions were then made to excuse individual members, the yeas and nays being taken in each case, the Speaker ruling that such motions were in order.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25.—Senate.—The credentials of S. J. R. McMillan, new Senator from Minnesota, were filed.... The bill to regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President of the United States was read a third time and passed.

House.—After an all-night session the "force" bill was reached, but all parties were worn out and fatigued, and an adjournment was agreed to.

FRIDAY, Feb. 26.—Senate.—The Committee on Finance reported adversely on the bill to secure depositors in the Freedman's Bank from loss.... The same committee, reported favorably on the bill to amend section 3347 of the Revised Statutes, introduced on the 31st inst., and it was passed. The bill requires brewers to affix upon the spigot hole, on every barrel containing fermented liquors, the proper stamp, when such barrel is sold or removed from the brewery or warehouse, and also requires the stamp to be canceled at the time of offering the same, by writing or imprinting thereon the name of the manufacturers of the liquor.... The remainder of the session was occupied in consideration of the Civil Rights bill.

House.—After disposing of some unimportant routine business, the House proceeded to the discussion of the bill "to provide against invasion of States and to prevent the subversion of their authority, and to maintain the security of elections."

SATURDAY, Feb. 27.—Senate.—The Vice-President appointed as the committee under the resolution to examine the several branches of the civil service during the recess Messrs. Allison, Boutwell, Conkling, Merrimon, and Eaton.... The Civil Rights bill was taken up, and, after a long debate, finally passed, exactly as it came from the House. The debate was opened by Carpenter, who vehemently opposed the measure on constitutional grounds, expressing the firm conviction

that it was unconstitutional, and would be so declared when it came before that tribunal. He was followed in an earnest speech by Morton in an earnest speech in its favor. After the rejection of an amendment by Thurman to the section in regard to jurors, so that it should not apply to State courts, the bill was put upon its passage and adopted by the following vote:

YEAS.		
Alcorn,	Flanagan,	Pratt,
Allison,	Frelinghuysen,	Ransom,
Anthony,	Harvey,	Roberts,
Borah,	Howe,	Sargent,
Boutwell,	Inglis,	Scott,
Cameron,	Jones,	Sherman,
Chandler,	Logan,	Speer,
Clayton,	Mitchell,	Stewart,
Conkling,	Morrill, Vt.,	Washburn,
Conover,	Morton,	West,
Cragin,	Oglesby,	Windom,
Edmunds,	Patterson,	Wright—38.
Ferry, Mich.,	Pease,	
NAYS.		
Bayard,	Gordon,	Ransom,
Boyer,	Hagar,	Saulsbury,
Carpenter,	Hamilton, Tex.,	Schurz,
Cooper,	Hamilton, Md.,	Sprague,
Davis,	Kelly,	Stanton,
Dennis,	Lewis,	Stockton,
Eaton,	McCreery,	Thurman,
Ferry, Conn.,	Merrimon,	Tipton—26.
Goldthwaite,	Norwood,	

House.—The Ways and Means Committee submitted their report in regard to the Pacific Mail investigation, which was ordered printed.... The feature of the House proceedings was the discussion of the Force bill, which lasted from 11 o'clock till midnight, and culminated in one of the bitterest parliamentary fights of the session. The Democrats opposed the bill in all its stages, and delayed action for several hours after the suspension of the rules, which occurred at 2 o'clock. An exciting personal colloquy took place during the calling of the roll on the final vote, Blaine took his stand near the Clerk's desk, Mr. Cossens being in the chair, to watch the result, Butler and others crowded up to the same spot, when some one made the point of order that members should not be allowed around the Clerk's desk during the progress of a vote. All the members took the hint but Butler, who strutted up to where the Speaker stood, and declared that he had as much right there as Mr. Blaine. The latter became furious, and angry words passed between them, which was near culminating in a knock-down, but the Speaker pro tem, declared Butler out of order, when he subsided. The bill was amended, on motion of George F. Hoar, so as to restrict the territory within which the habeas corpus may be suspended to the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, after which it was put to a vote and passed—yeas, 135; nays, 114.

MONDAY, March 1.—Senate.—The credentials of I. P. Christy, to succeed Chandler, from Michigan, were placed on file.... Bills passed: To authorize the construction of a pontoon wagon-bridge across the Mississippi at or near the city of Dubuque, Iowa; to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi, at or near Grand Chain, Ill.; The "Force bill," to provide against the invasion of States, etc., was announced as passed by the House, and read a first time.... The Tariff bill was considered, and the amendment of Johnston, providing that the increased tobacco tax should only apply to tobacco manufactured after the passage of the bill, was agreed to.

House.—The House adopted resolutions of the Louisiana select committee sustaining the Kellogg government and reelected the Conservative members of the Legislature rejected by the Returning Board, thus giving them a majority in the House.... The Deficiency bill, appropriating \$1,800,000, was ordered printed.... Conference committees were appointed on the Senate amendments to the Indian and Army Appropriation bills.... After the delivery of eulogies on the late Senator Buckingham, the House took a recess.... The evening session was devoted to discussion of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in committee of the whole.

The New Tariff Bill.

The following is the text of the Tariff bill as passed by the House:

SECTION 1. That from and after the date of passage of this act, there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits thereafter produced in the United States a tax of 90 cents on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, to be paid by the distiller, owner, or person having possession thereof before removal from the distillery or bonded warehouse, and so much of section 3,251 of the revised statutes of the United States as is inconsistent herewith is repealed.

SEC. 2. That section 3,303 of the revised statutes be, and the same is, hereby amended by striking out the words "20 cents a pound," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "24 cents a pound," provided, that section 3,394 of the revised statutes be, and the same is, hereby amended by striking out the word "five" wherever it occurs therein and inserting in lieu thereof the word "six," and by striking out the word "sixty" and inserting "seventy-five," increasing the duty on cigars from \$5 to \$6 a thousand, and on cigarettes from \$2.50 to \$2.75; provided, that the increase of tax herein provided for shall not apply to tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes on which the tax under the existing law have been paid when this act takes effect.

SEC. 3. That on all molasses, concentrated molasses, tank bottoms, syrup of sugar, cane juice, melado, and on sugar according to the Dutch standard, and on sugar imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in addition to duties now imposed in schedule G, section 2,504 of the revised statutes, an amount equal to 25 per cent. of said duties as levied upon the several articles and grades herein designated; provided, that concentrated melado or concrete shall hereafter be classed as sugar, dutiable according to the color of the Dutch standard, and melado shall be known and defined as an article made in the process of sugar making, being cane juice boiled down to the sugar point, and containing all the sugar and molasses resulting from the boiling process without any process of purging or clarification, and any and all productions of sugar cane imported in bags, nuts, baskets, or other than light packages, shall be considered sugar, and dutiable as such; and provided, further, that of the drawback on refined sugar exported, allowed by section 3,919 of the revised statutes of the United States, only one per cent. of the amount so allowed shall be retained by the United States.

SEC. 4. That so much of section 2,503 of the revised statutes as provides that only 20 per centum of the several duties and rates of duty imposed on certain articles therein enumerated by section 2,594 shall be levied, collected and paid, be, and the same is, hereby repealed, and the several duties and rates of duty prescribed in said section 2,504 shall be and remain as by that section levied without abatement of 10 per cent., as provided in section 2,503.

SEC. 5. That the increase of duties provided by this act shall not apply to any goods, wares or merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States on or before the 10th day of February, 1875, nor on any such goods, wares or merchandise on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of this act.

Section 6 provides that nothing in the act of Feb. 1875 (the Little Tariff act) shall be construed to impose any duty on bolting cloths heretofore admitted free of duty, or to require the use of stamps on entries of receipts in the pass-books of savings banks.

A Tiger at Large.

A remarkable scene occurred at Burr Robins' farm, near Janesville, Wis., where he winters his menagerie, last week. About midnight the sacred ox got loose, backed out of his stall, and stopped close to a den occupied by a large Bengal Tiger. The tiger seized the ox by the neck with such tenacity that when the ox tried to escape he separated the cage-bars and drew the tiger through them. Then a terrible battle commenced. The watchman climbed to the top of the building to save his life. The noise awoke Sam Dickey and Richard Brooks, who slept in the upper part of the building, and they at once came down to discover the cause of the din. The hyena, elephant, and all the other animals were terribly excited, and doing their utmost to escape. Brooks and Dickey jumped upon the tiger, and by choking him succeeded in tearing him from his victim; but he escaped them and again fastened upon the ox. They then secured a stout rope around his throat, and dragging him off, secured him once more in his cage. Both men were badly bitten and cut up. Brooks will probably be laid up for several weeks. They stood about one chance in a hundred of escaping with their lives.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.
Majority and Minority Reports of the Congressional Investigating Committee.

MAJORITY REPORT.
The following are the conclusions arrived at by the majority of the Louisiana Investigating Committee, as embraced in their report to the House of Representatives at Washington:

The undersigned, majority of the Committee on the State of the South, respectfully report that they cannot agree to the report made to the committee by Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye. The laws inimical to the colored people of Louisiana, referred to in their report, have been repealed for years. Except during the scheme of Gov. Warmoth, in 1873, the Republican party has long had control of the machinery of the State. The late registration shows an excess of the colored over the white voters, giving 90,781 colored to 76,823 white. In the absence of any direct evidence that the late election was not free and fair, the assumption of the minority, that enough colored voters must therefore have been prevented from voting at the late election by the recollection of the Colfax and Coushatta killings (the causes and circumstances of which are disputed), and by other acts which occurred years before, is changed the result of the election throughout the State, is an assumption so violent, when it is recollected that both those parishes elected the full Kellogg ticket by increased Republican majorities, as not to be received, if any other cause for the vote of the State can be found. Such causes exist and are obvious. Among them are:

First—The registration was incorrect, and exceeded the true colored vote. The registration was wholly in the hands of the Kellogg officials, with whom a Republican committee, with United States Marshal Pickard at their head, co-operated. In only three parishes did the Republican Supervisors of Registration make any complaint of unfair or insufficient registration. On the other hand, very great complaint was made by the Conservatives, who specified, with proof, 1,200 cases of conceded false registration in New Orleans alone, and those Conservatives who had been co-operating in the joint party committee to secure fair registration gave up the effort in despair. The census of 1870, the correctness of which is not impeached, showed 87,076 whites 89,913 colored males over 21 years of age. All the statistics and evidence before us indicated no change in this proportion in favor of the colored voters. Yet the registration of colored voters exceeded by 4,000 the total number of adult males returned by the census, while the registration of white votes was 10,000 less.

Second—The whole number of votes registered was 167,697. Of these 146,523 votes. This is a larger proportion of registered voters than usually vote in any of the Northern States, and in agricultural States, scantily settled, where long journeys had often to be made to reach the polls, it is unreasonable to suppose that a greater proportion of the registered blacks would have turned out to sustain the government under which the prosperity of the State and their wages and value of their shares of production had steadily declined, than usually vote at elections North or South.

Third—The year 1874 was one of political change, in which the vote throughout all the States was seriously affected. Against the Republican party—a change resulting largely from financial distress of the people, and which should therefore naturally have been even greater in Louisiana than elsewhere. Fourth—It became the interest of the Conservatives, at least at the late election, not to intimidate, but to acquire by every fair means the colored vote. Parties who were alleged to have threatened the blacks even with refusal of employment were subject to prompt arrest. It was known that threats would be sought to deprive the Conservatives of the result, if they prevailed in the election. It was therefore their interest to avoid giving such pretexts. Accordingly, they determined everywhere to co-operate with and conciliate the blacks. They voted down the propositions or suggestions which were made in the early part of the campaign for a refusal to employ those colored voters who would not co-operate with them, and generally sought by combining with colored voters to carry the election. Local combinations against the Kellogg candidates were made in many parishes by men of all parties and colors. In several parishes, Union tickets of colored and Conservative voters were voted for and elected. An intelligent colored witness testified that he "desired better government," and to that end "was willing to swallow the white man if the white man would swallow the colored." These causes and feelings naturally united to swell the Conservative vote in such localities as indicated by the returns.

Fifth—The entire want of any direct evidence to show any general intimidation of colored voters. Of course, in so large a State it would be impossible there should be no instance of intimidation, or of intimidation. Such occur in every State; but the evidence certainly indicates no general intimidation of colored voters, and that such intimidation as did exist in the State was rather in the interest of the Republicans than of the Conservatives. United States Marshals, whose chief was the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, armed, in some cases, with blank warrants of arrest, and aided by Federal troops, made constant arrests before the election, but not afterward. The oversight of the election and returns were in the hands of Gov. Kellogg's officials. Their account and return did show twenty-nine majority of members of the lower house, elected by the Conservatives, without any protest whatever, except in three parishes, although it was their province and duty to protest in any case where violence and intimidation, or fraud existed. Indeed, the direct evidence as to the election of 1874, as well as the circumstances, clearly indicate a peaceable and fair election. In fact, after the visit of the first committee and reviser of the special committee, the Kellogg party, with all their machinery for collecting evidence, were unable to produce in the entire State more than half a dozen persons to testify to anything impeaching the freedom and fairness of the late elections who were not officeholders or connected with officeholders. Against such facts it seems to us idle to assume that the disturbances so vividly pictured by the minority could have kept up throughout the State such a feeling of intimidation as would justify the assumption that but for that feeling the State would have gone Republican. All experience shows that the result of the election of 1874, in Louisiana, and to be easily accounted for by the reasons we have given. We hold, therefore, that in November, 1874, the people of the State of Louisiana did fairly have a free, peaceable, and full registration and election, in which a clear Conservative majority was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, of which majority the Conservatives were deprived by the unjust, illegal, and arbitrary action of the Returning Board.

To the resolution reported to the House from the committee as to the action of the Returning Board, we are all agreed. We understand the committee to be unanimous in finding the fact that the action of the Returning Board has defeated the will of the people as expressed by them at the polls in November, 1874. The people then elected to the lower house of their Legislature a majority of Conservative members. A portion of the Conservative members thus elected were refused their certificates. This is an act of great injustice to individuals, of the gravest danger to the State and free government, and ought to be immediately corrected by any power competent to correct it.

The resolution recommending the recognition of Gov. Kellogg is based upon the general impression, not upon evidence. On this point no testimony was taken either by the committee or any part of it. Kellogg may or may not have been elected in 1872, but there is no evidence to show the fact, or if there be it has been neither sought nor found by this committee. Messrs. Foster and Phelps, think that the popular belief, taking both Conservative and Radical circles, inclines on the whole to justify Kellogg's claims, and that, as Kellogg is and had been acting Governor of Louisiana for the past two years, to deny his right and install another in his place, after this lapse of time, might involve incalculable mischief to the legal and political interests of the State.

The committee conclude as follows:

To avoid the mischief and confusion of a change, the majority of the citizens of Louisiana seem willing to accept, as a compromise, Kellogg's recognition and the return of the Conservatives to the control of the lower house. For these reasons, Messrs. Foster and Phelps do not wish to oppose the recommendation that the administration of the Governor, Kellogg, be recognized. Neither, in view of the fact that they know nothing of its merits as judged by competent evidence, do they wish to be understood as urging it. They only wish to accord their agreement with those of their associates who believe such a conference might, by making a termination to the uncertainty in Louisiana, be, on the whole, less intolerable than the present situation of that distracted people, and to any resolution recognizing Kellogg, Messrs. Potter, and Marshall are utterly opposed. They find nothing to justify the belief that Kellogg was elected; that he seized the government by the aid of the Federal troops, through a void and fraudulent order, which prevented the counting and returning of the votes, should be a standing presumption against him. When the people, outraged by the abuses of his government, had successfully regained the office which he had usurped, he was again ousted by the Federal power through forms of law by which he had intruded himself. He once more sought to nullify the choice of the people at the late election, and to that end called in the Federal troops to break up the meeting of the Legisla-

ture. For Congress to recognize a usurpation so gross, so oppressive, is, they think, to establish a precedent by which, under pretext that can readily be found, any State government may be overthrown, the will of the people nullified, and fraud and violence made permanent, and Republican forms perverted to destroy liberty.

In their judgment all that is needed in Louisiana is to withdraw the Federal troops, and leave the people of that State to govern themselves.

CHARLES FOSTER,
WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS,
CLARKSON N. POTTER,
SAMUEL S. MARSHALL.

THE MINORITY REPORT.
G. F. Hoar, Chairman of the committee, made the minority report, of which the following is the synopsis. It is signed by Messrs. Hoar, Frye and Wheeler:

First—That there exists in the White Men's party a purpose to take possession, by force or fraud, of the State government, without regard to the rights of the people who may have numerical majority at any fair election.

Second—That, in the execution of this purpose, they will not hesitate to use any instrumentalities which they think designed to accomplish their end, whether the same be murder, fraud, civil war, or coercion of laborers by their employers.

Third—While there are many white men of moderate means who do not themselves use or approve of these unlawful means, such men desire the accomplishment of the same end, and are powerless under the leadership of their more influential associates.

Fourth—Three causes have made it easy for the white men to unite: The fact that the administration party in Louisiana is made up almost altogether of negro votes, with a few white votes, largely from other States; the fact that there has been maladministration by Republican officials; the belief by a large number of the white people that they have been twice defrauded of the results of the successful election.

Fifth—While these things are deplorable, the course of the white people themselves has tended to bring them about. The simple and peaceful remedies of obedience to law and decent treatment of opponents would, if they had pursued them, have proven effective long ago.

Sixth—While we believe Gov. Kellogg received a majority of votes in 1872, and while we believe there was violence and fraud in many of the parishes in 1874, the illegal order of Judge Durell, and the illegal conduct of the Returning Board in attempting to cure one wrong by another, have furnished substantial basis for complaint.

Seventh—There has been much dishonesty and corruption in Louisiana. For these the Republican officials under Warmoth's rule are largely responsible, although many of their opponents have been equally guilty.

Eighth—The effect of all this has been to put an end to the authority of law throughout a large portion of Louisiana, to deprive the negro of freedom and suffrage, and to destroy the safeguards provided by law to secure fairness in elections. The state of things overthrown by Republican government in Louisiana, and seriously menaces the whole country.

Ninth—A new election under national authority is desired by neither side.

Tenth—Congress should exercise its constitutional powers. We think William Pitt Kellogg was the choice of the majority of the voters in 1872, and should be recognized.

Eleventh—These remedies are but superficial. Efficient educational aid would have done much to prevent the evil, and may do much to effect the cure. The public sentiment of the rest of the country, without distinction of party, may do much to remove, as it has already unfortunately done much to aggravate, the evils of Louisiana. The people should be made to understand that the authority lodged in the national government to preserve a republican form of government and to protect the rights of all citizens will be kindly but fearlessly and steadily exercised, and that no party in this country will acquiesce in the choice of men who are seeking power by such methods as we have been compelled to describe. Unless this can be done, the overthrow of the free institutions of the whole United States will not long survive the destruction of those in the South.

The following are the conclusions of that portion of the report which relates to intimidation:

We cannot doubt that the effect of all these things was to prevent a full, free, and fair election, and to intimidate the colored voters and the white Republicans. The very formation of a white man's party was a menace of a terrible import to those who remember Colfax and Bousier. The press was filled with threats of violence. The agreement to discharge laborers, the suggestion that wild beasts are tamed by hunger, was evidence of the general spirit. The overthrow of the State Government by the White League on the 14th of September; the turning out of large numbers of parish officials in the county by compelling them to flee for their lives; the fearful lesson of Coushatta; the formation, arming, and drilling of the White League, the natural successors of the Knights of the White Camellia; those things in a community where there is no legal provision for political murder must in the nature of things have filled with terror a people timid and gentle like the colored population of Louisiana, even if we had not taken abundant evidence as to special acts of violence and crime, and their effect on particular neighborhoods.

The report is accompanied by a resolution recommending the recognition of Kellogg and the return of the five Conservative members of the Legislature.

All the members of the committee report against the action of the Returning Board: Messrs. Foster, Phelps, Potter and Marshall unite in the majority report that there was no general intimidation in the State, but a free and fair election, which resulted in favor of the Conservatives, who were deprived of the result by the wrongful action of the Returning Board; Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler and Frye unite in a minority report, and Foster assents with Hoar, Wheeler and Frye to a compromise recognizing Kellogg as Governor, and giving the majority in the House to the Conservative delegates.

CONSERVATIVES INTERVIEW THE PRESIDENT.
Messrs. Zacharie, Burke, and Leonard, representing the Conservative party of Louisiana, had an interview with the President the other day. Mr. Burke proposed to read his amendment to the Wheeler proposition, but the President informed him that he could not be a party to any agreement, as his duty was to execute the law, and not enter into any negotiation or compromise, but he would be rejoiced if the opposing parties in Louisiana could come to some understanding by which the present contentions in the State could be settled. He spoke in the highest terms of Representative Wheeler in the character of a compromiser, and said some mistakes had been made, but if he had been Governor of Louisiana at the time of the September troubles, he would have turned the disturbers of the peace over to the courts instead of consulting with them. The President informed the Louisiana committee that he would consult with the other parties to the contest in Louisiana, and said no man would rejoice more than himself if an arrangement could be made by which conflicting views could be reconciled, and the peace and prosperity of Louisiana secured. The committee then called on Mr. Wheeler, who promptly rejected the proposed amendment to the compromise.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Vicksburg Investigation—Majority and Minority Reports by the Committee.

The committee which visited Mississippi to investigate the condition of affairs in that State have submitted two reports, the Republicans uniting in the majority report, and the Democrats in that of the minority. The former begins by giving a statement of facts concerning the troubles arising out of the election from office of Peter Crosby, elected Sheriff of Warren county, Miss., at the November election of 1873. It states that, shortly after his election, there was formed, in Vicksburg, an association called the Taxpayers' League, the object of which organization was to correct the alleged misapplication of funds, both of the city and county; that early in 1874 another organization made its appearance, narrower in its purposes, illegal in its aims, and basing itself upon the embodiment of force, and readiness to use violence for the purpose of controlling and overthrowing the will of the majority lawfully expressed in the form of an election. This interior organization has not yet such precise form and so distinct an existence as in Louisiana, but is unquestionably an extension into Mississippi of the White League organization, whose headquarters is in New Orleans. The purposes of these organizations are: 1. To make a census and enrollment of all white men in the State.

2. To incorporate into interior military organizations all whites who will join with them.

3. To set aside, by whatever means may be necessary, the election of colored men to office, and to nullify the enforcement act.

4. To allow none but white men to be elected to or hold office.

The committee then recite fully the means taken by these organizations to control registration, by keeping out of the city of Vicksburg, under a show of force, any persons they choose to keep out. They patrolled the streets; had a countersign; watched the steamboat landing, ferries, and roads, and dented in armed bodies at the registration of voters. The committee review fully the causes leading to the election of Crosby from office; state that the regularly elected officers of the county were by violence ousted from office; the entire records and papers of the offices, the Court-House, and all the county property unlawfully and riotously seized upon by an unlawful combination of men, not only without warrant of law, but in direct and palpable violation and deliberate transgression of all principles and forms of law known to any civilized people.

The committee then recite the facts concerning the Cherry street fight in Vicksburg, and say that to read the reports of the newspapers, or to take the testimony of some of the participants, the passage of the bridge of Lodi was nothing to the fight on Cherry street; and they treat that engagement with great levity. They say the black people, on being fired upon, scattered in all directions, singly or in groups, and occasionally returned an ineffectual fire. They then set forth the names of those killed and the circumstances attending the killing.

They regard questions arising from the condition of the public mind in those respects, as grave and serious, the whole fabric of society having been subverted by the war; traditions, prejudice, habits and inherited beliefs having been overturned by irresistible force. They discuss the old relation between master and slave, the difference in condition, etc. They picture the slave, brought from his lowly condition of servitude to the inexorable level of legal and political equality. The changes in the war brought no changes in human nature, and though the war compelled obedience of the conquered, it does not bring obedience from the heart of the man who lost his all by it. They do not say there exists throughout the South a hatred to the negro, merely because he is a negro, but the hatred of negro officers of municipalities, Legislatures, and States is intense. They dislike to recognize negroes in office or on jury duty. They are willing that they shall always vote for white men, but they cannot induce them to abandon the party that liberated them and gave them their rights, in the full exercise of which they are despised. Negroes are incapable of combination, unfit for conspiracy, gentle in temper, and enduring to a fault. The whites control the land, commerce, press, and telegraph, buy correspondents, and give their color to all views, magnifying the offenses of colored men, etc. The report concludes as follows:

"The committee believe there is urgent necessity for further action by this Congress, and concur in recommending the passage of the caucus bill, and the adoption of the following:

"Resolved, That the violent overthrow of law and order in Vicksburg justifies the application of Gov. Ames for troops, and the action of the President in ordering them sent to that city."

THE MINORITY REPORT.

First—That in the city of Vicksburg and county of Warren the white citizens pay about 99 per cent. of the taxes, which have grown enormously oppressive, and the negroes chiefly assess, collect, and disburse them.

Second—That the debt of the city, which in 1869 was \$13,000, is now \$140,000, as far as can be ascertained; that it has accumulated to this sum by reckless and imprudent legislation by Republican officials, and is a grievous burden imposed on a population of 11,000 people, less than half of whom are white people.

Third—That a corrupt and infamous ring, composed of negro officials, has existed in said city and county for several years, who, by forgery, speculation, and systematic frauds on the revenues, have impaired the public credit, impoverished the people, and augmented the taxes to rates resulting in practical confiscation.

Fourth—That Peter Crosby, the Sheriff and Tax Collector, was the political and personal friend of the corrupt officials, and by his power in summoning jurors, their conviction was rendered practically impossible; that the Sheriff admitted to bail his political friends when charged with the gravest offense, on bonds notoriously worthless, and was the chief impediment to the administration of justice in the county.

Fifth—That Judge Brown had publicly declared that the prosecution of Cardozo, the leader of the ring, for malfeasance in office, was persecution, when no honest man in Vicksburg of either party doubts his guilt, and, by his partisanship, had destroyed public confidence in the tribunal over which he presided.

Sixth—That the Taxpayers' League was organized irrespective of politics or color, and that its sole object, as stated in its Constitution and declared in its meetings, was to secure capable officials and honest government.

Seventh—That the bonds of Crosby as Sheriff and Tax Collector were utterly insufficient, if not absolutely worthless.

Eighth—That the Board of Supervisors were advised of the utter insufficiency of Crosby's bonds, but corruptly declined to compel him, as the law required, to give good and sufficient bonds.

Ninth—That the time having arrived for the collection of taxes, the tax-payers having no adequate remedy, were justified in their demand for Crosby's resignation, and that his resignation was voluntary and not the result of violence or threats.

Tenth—The conflict of Dec. 7, resulting in the killing of two white and twenty-four colored persons, was solely and wholly caused by an armed attempt of the negroes of Warren county to invade Vicksburg; that this invasion was incited and instigated by Peter Crosby, and that Crosby was advised and encouraged to take this course, and was promised aid in it, by Gov. Ames.

Eleventh—That the defense of the city was made under the direction of the Mayor, and all the preparation and conduct of the citizens were justified by nature's highest law—self-preservation. They acted in defense of their families and their homes. Any other course would have been cruelty to the families of both races, for, as Gen. Packer testified, it was a mercy to the women and children, white and black, that the negroes were prevented from entering the city.

Twelfth—That the purpose of the invaders was only limited by the will of their leaders; and that if they had succeeded in entering the city, they would have been assisted by a large number of well-armed and thoroughly organized negroes in the city, who were ready to co-operate with them.

Thirteenth—That there is not, and has not been, any organized resistance at Vicksburg on the part of the whites to lawful authority; but, on the contrary, the white people, owning nearly all the property and paying nearly all the taxes, are sincerely desirous of preserving peace and good order. Their interests—social and business—give strength to this desire; and the patience they have exhibited under accumulated wrongs and outrages, such as a Northern city would not tolerate for a single day, is the marvel of our civilization.

Fourteenth—There is no White League or political organization in Mississippi, whose object is to deny to colored men, because of color, or for any reason, any rights or privileges guaranteed by law; nor is there any political organization of white men which has any other object than to secure the election of honest and capable officials.

Fifteenth—That the call of the Governor on the President for military aid was based on partisan statements entirely devoid of truth. At the time the call was made Vicksburg was as quiet and peaceable as any city of the same population in the United States, and has so remained to the present hour.

Sixteenth—After Crosby's resignation, Flanagan was elected Sheriff, and took peaceable possession of the office. Whether he or Crosby was the legal Sheriff was a question for the courts alone to determine, and yet, in shameless disregard of civil law and the rights of citizens, Flanagan has been marched out of the Court-House by United States soldiers at the point of the bayonet.

Seventeenth—That the condition of Mississippi is indeed deplorable. With a Governor who had resigned that, if not in office, he would not reside in the State, given the whole of it; with corruption prevailing to an alarming extent in counties where the negroes and carpet-baggers have control; with property depreciating and taxes increasing, utter ruin can be arrested only by restoring to the people honest government and the control of their own affairs without interference from the Federal army.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

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CASUALTIES.

A FIRE at Grass Lake last week destroyed three barns belonging to P. Francisco, in which were seven horses and a large stock of hay and grain. Loss over \$6,000; insurance, \$4,000.

JOHN L. YONS, a young man employed at Nestor's camp, near East Saginaw, was accidentally killed, a few days ago, by a falling tree. Deceased was about 28 years of age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BILL has been introduced in the Legislature appropriating \$5,000 for a monument to Pere Marquette, the pioneer missionary explorer of the Northwest. The site of the monument is to be at Ludington, where Father Marquette died and was buried. A considerable number of members regard Mackinaw as the more fit place, that being the point where the first mission was established in all this region.

REV. GEORGE D. GILLESPIE was consecrated as Bishop of Western Michigan, at St. Mark's Church, Grand Rapids, a few days ago. About fifty clergymen and seven Bishops were present. Among the audience, which filled every part of the church, prominent representatives from all the Western cities were to be seen. Bishop Gillespie will at once enter upon the duties of his office. The diocese is now fully established and officered, and he will find a large field for work. He is about 60 years of age, well preserved in health, and possesses a vigorous intellect.

The contract for building the Insane Asylum at Pontiac has been awarded to Coats & Tapping, of Jackson, for \$317,689. There were several bidders from Chicago and Milwaukee, one of whom was a little lower, but, all things considered, the bid of the Jackson firm was considered the most satisfactory.

THE Grand Rapids Times says that there is no doubt that the total loss sustained in the peach-growing regions along by the late terrible weather will foot up over a million of dollars, and go far toward keeping up hard times along the lake shore.

MICHIGAN FRUIT PROSPECTS.

We condense the following important information from the statistical reports of the fruit prospects in Michigan made at the late meeting of the State Pomological Society at Lansing:

The reports as to the value of the orchards were variable—from \$100 to \$1,000 per acre, according to age, variety, and nearness to market. A low average estimate of the bearing apple orchards of the county is \$200 per acre, the peach orchards at \$300, and the adjoining lands at from \$25 to \$50 per acre. As a whole, the orchards are in as healthy a condition as in 1872.

It appears that the winter of 1872-3 injured but a portion of the fruit buds of the apples, so that the yield of fruit in 1873 was less than in 1872, but the increased price realized for the same made the net profit greater. In 1874 the yield of apples was greatly increased, so that the net returns were even more than in 1872 or 1873. The peach buds were injured by the cold winter in the eastern portion of the county, while in the western portion the crop was good and the net returns were unusually large.

Allowing nearly 5,000 acres for the 145 small lakes that dot the county of Van Buren, and the waste surface of the Paw Paw, Black and other small streams, which cross in their meanderings nearly one-half of all the sections of land, there would remain 400,000 acres of land, one-third of which is suitable for apple orchards and one-third for peach orchards, leaving one-third for farming, timber and grass lands. Of the 133,333 acres of land, but 7,729 acres were set in 1872. Allowing one-fifth for bearing, there were 1,556 acres, yielding 329,484 baskets of apples, netting, at a low average price, \$33,793.60, or \$54.91 per acre. In 1873 they bore 162,705 bushels, bringing \$89,488, or \$58.64 per acre. In 1874 there were 1,830 acres in bearing, yielding 251,380 bushels, netting \$125,690, or \$68.64 per acre, which was a steady net increase per acre in the face of the cold winter of 1872-3.

In 1872 but 945 acres were set to peaches. Allowing one-third for bearing, the 315 acres produced 62,292 bushels, yielding \$94,393, or over \$300 per acre. In 1873 one-fifth, or 63 acres in South Haven township, bore 3,072 bushels, bringing net \$37,296, or four hundred and thirty-one dollars and sixty-eight cents per acre. In 1874 there were 420 acres in bearing, yielding 84,100 bushels, netting \$126,150, or \$300.28 per acre.

The pear orchards, in 1872, yielded net \$325 per acre; in 1873, \$500; in 1874, \$450.

The plum orchards, in 1872, made a net yield of \$333 per acre; in 1873, \$288; in 1874, \$420.

The cherry orchards, in 1872, made returns of \$407.40 per acre; in 1873, \$401.60; in 1874, \$450.

The grape vineyards, in 1872, produced \$276 per acre; in 1873, \$440.50; in 1874, \$440.

The strawberry plantations, in 1872, yielded \$239.10 per acre; in 1873, \$319.50; in 1874, \$237.50.

The currants, in 1872, net \$468.60 per acre; in 1873, \$493.20; in 1874, \$450.

The average net per acre for the last three years, for apples in bearing, was \$60.73; for peaches, \$343.90; for pears, \$446; for plums, \$347; for cherries, \$419.67; for grapes, \$386.83; for strawberries, \$295.36; for currants, \$470.60.

The average per acre for all fruits was \$342.52. Allowing all the apple land in Van Buren county to be set and in bearing, it would produce, at the low price of fifty cents per bushel, \$6,199,977. Allowing the peach land to be set and in bearing, at \$1 per bushel, it would amount to \$16,666,600. Added to the product of the apple land the orcharding in Van Buren county would yield annually over twenty-five million dollars.

THE LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23.—Senate—Among the bills introduced was one prohibiting railroad officers, agents and others from transporting freights and from owning stock in sub-corporations on such lines. The Committee on Appropriations and Finance reported an amendment to the act providing for the payment of salaries of State officers; limiting the time for paying claims against the State Treasury; limiting the time for payment of treasury notes and for the payment of warrants against the internal improvement fund; providing for a system of keeping State accounts; relating to the settlement of accounts by the Auditor-General.

House—Bills introduced: To regulate the employment of convicts in the prisons of the State, the design being to forbid their working at mechanical trades or in branches of manufacture carried on in this State; regulating the catching of fish by prohibiting the employment of trap, stake, pound or set nets more than a mile from shore, or of sweep nets with more than one pot, and directing the return to the water of all white fish a pound in weight or less; authorizing a grant of State swamp lands to construct a railroad from Ontonagon to the Montreal river.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.—Senate—Bills introduced: Providing for a lien for labor on logs and lumber for the payment of court fees in law and chancery cases, instead of clerk fees; locating and establishing district almshouses; and one to abolish the contract system in the State Prison, and paying over to families of convicts their individual earnings.

House—Upward of 200 bills were introduced, the following being the most important: Repealing the provisions of obsolete statutes relating to fugitive slaves; providing for the payment of bounties to volunteers; requiring insurance companies to make survey before issuing policies; exempting the property of women from taxation; for the amendment of the Constitution by striking out the section prohibiting the Legislature from passing laws to license the sale of liquor.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25.—Senate—Bills were favorably reported amending the law in relation to the census and the collection of statistics, and for a copper roll to the new Capitol. The bill amending the insurance law was passed. The bill appropriating \$112,500 to the deaf and dumb asylum at Flint was favorably considered in committee of the whole.

House—A large number of petitions were received,

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, - - EDITOR.

Saturday, March 6.

At the Republican State Convention, Judge Graves was re-nominated and Isaac Marston, nominated to succeed Judge Christy. S. S. Walker, of St. Johns and B. M. Cutcheon were nominated for Regents of the University.

Mrs. MOULTON is a lady of the highest respectability.—G. R. Post.

A woman that will plead with her husband to protect a man whom she swears to be an adulterer, and then throw her arms around his neck and kiss him, is according to the Post, a lady of the highest respectability. This is a pretty rough tilt on town talk.

COL. W. M. FERRY, in a late communication to the Grand Haven News, gives the origin and significance of the Indian names given to some of the counties in our State, among which we find the following:

Kalamazoo—Kah-Kaw-naw may zoo. Smoky or misty, or steam from a boiling pot. (That vicinity was a wonderful hunting ground, abounding in game. Always the pot was boiling in cooking meat for eating.)

Ottawa—Ot-taw-wah—Trader or Trading. Some clans give this word as the name for Rattle Snake or Milk Snake.) Muskegon—Mush-ke-go.—Plenty fish. Saginaw—Saw-ne-in-naw—I love you.

AFTER all "said and done," De Wachter is going to be published at Grand Rapids, hereafter. Two more numbers will be issued under the present management, and Rev. Mr. Boer of that city, will take charge of the editorial labors. The printing will be done at the Standard office. The denial of a similar statement a few weeks ago when it was published by us reminded us of that hymn-singing controversy, in this, that time proved the report to have been true after all. By the way "Hogie," that herder en leeraar lijdenstot jutting didn't seem to work this time; if however, it was intended as a mere notice of lent-services, it was decidedly devoted.

THE Republican Judicial Convention for the Twentieth Circuit met at the City Hotel, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Mr. F. B. Wallin called the convention to order, and H. C. Akeley was appointed chairman and S. L. Morris, Secretary. The credentials presented the following names as delegates: Allegan County—J. B. Humphrey, F. B. Wallin, J. W. Garvelink and nine others who were not present; Ottawa County—H. C. Akeley, C. Van Loo, S. L. Morris, J. McFee, A. Bolks, Geo. Lauder, G. W. McBride and J. O. Bakker. An informal ballot was held with the following result: D. J. Arnold; 12: E. Baxter; 5: G. C. Stewart; 2: H. C. Akeley, 1. The second ballot was formal and unanimous for D. J. Arnold. On motion, the present Committee was retained, consisting of Messrs. E. Baxter, E. J. Harrington, J. W. Hicks, F. B. Wallin and F. Thomas.

SOME very shrewd games are played occasionally by Washington lobbyists in the sale of the votes of members and Senators in Congress. Charles Sumner once learned that his vote had been sold upon some measure, and the shyster who sold his vote never even spoke to the great Senator. He manipulated the matter in this way: By some means or other he ascertained that Mr. Sumner would favor the measure—whatever it was. He straightway informed the party interested in the bill that he would obtain Mr. Sumner's vote for a certain sum of money—as he could control it if he didn't vote for it, the broker would not charge a cent for his services. "He knew he could get him." The party interested was cautioned not to let any one else mention the matter to Mr. Sumner or tamper with him in any way. "I will assume the responsibility of getting his vote; depend on me alone." Solely upon his own judgment Mr. Sumner voted for the bill, and it is presumable that the man who would not have dared to speak to him, who he would not have recognized nor have listened to for one moment, got a round price for his vote.

Special Notices.

PHOENIX Hotel Arrivals—J. McVicar, Proprietor. Tuesday:—B. Cochran, New Buffalo; A. W. Miller, Cha L. Watson, A. M. Nichols, Grand Rapids; J. H. Delbridge, Chicago; Rev. L. F. Waldo, Pentwater; M. Gilcrest, Muskegon; A. G. Hilliard, H. Comstock, Boston; N. Smith, G. C. Kimball, St. Joe; F. Van Wagoner, Muskegon; C. Huston, Allegan; W. Bliss, Adrian; G. Triplett, Grand Haven; V. Roberts, Chicago; M. R. Church, Big Rapids.

Wednesday:—A. Finlayson, George B. Walker, M. H. Goodridge, Chicago; Sidney Webb, Wm. Rutherford, Muskegon; J. A. Goff, Kalamazoo; Wm. H. Brown, Grand Haven; H. M. Secord, H. P. Johnston, Pentwater; E. J. Sutton, South Haven; S. Monroe, Montague; M. J. Egan, Greenfield, Mass.

Wood Wanted.

I want immediately 200 cords of Stove and Cord Wood—all sizes and lengths, for which I will pay the market price, when delivered at my Store in the First Ward.

J. J. FIFIELD.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 3, 1875.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in carrying on the business of Watch-makers and Jewelers, is dissolved by limitation. The business will be continued by W. H. Joslin, in the Bankbuilding on River Street. All accounts due to the old firm will be collected by Mr. O. Breyman.

HOLLAND, Mich., February 22, 1875.

W. H. JOSLIN,
O. BREYMAN.

SPRING.

In Order to make room, for my Spring Goods, I will sell my Stock of Winter Goods at cost. Now is your time for Bargains in Blankets, Shawls, Flannels, Gloves, Mittens and all Woolen Goods and Underwear.

DANIEL BERTSCH.

HOLLAND, Feb. 3, 1875.

Special Notice.

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

HEBER WALSH,
Proprietor.

HOLLAND, Sept. 18, 1874.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

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

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

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

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

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE!

HOUSE, STORE and LOT.

I offer for sale Lot 8, Block 41, being on the South East corner of Ninth and Market Streets, City of Holland. The buildings are all new. It is a desirable location for any kind of business. Terms easy.

D. TE ROLLER,
HOLLAND, Mich., March 3, 1875.

DR. SCHOUTEN'S

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS.

Have a specific influence upon the Liver and Bowels, and stimulate these organs into such vigorous action that the impediments are removed. Favorably known by operating mildly. They prevent all irregularities originating from impurities of the Blood.

SOLD AT—

Wholesale and Retail

—BY—

H. WALSH, Druggist,

Holland, Mich.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 25, 1875. 2-1f

AMSDEN JUNE PEACH. Unequaled for earliness, good every way. Circular free. L. C. AMSDEN, Carthage, Mo.

\$5 to \$200 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STANTON & Co., Portland, Maine. 50-1y

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of Mortgage, dated the second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, given by Jan Wagenaar and Maartje, his wife, of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, to Willem Katte of the same place, county and State, to secure the payment of the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars and the interest thereon, which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at two and a half o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, on page 552 of Liber "I," of Mortgages in said office, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, twenty dollars of interest, and also an attorney fee of ten dollars, as provided in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding either in law or in equity having been heretofore taken to recover the sum secured to be paid by said mortgage or any part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given, that said Mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or some part of them, as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said Mortgage, including said attorney's fee and the costs and expenses allowed by law, and that for the purpose of said foreclosure, on the First day of June, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the lands described in said Mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due thereon, including said Attorney's fee, and the costs and expenses allowed by law, will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Grand Haven; Ottawa County, State of Michigan, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said County of Ottawa. Which said lands and premises are described in said Mortgage as follows, to-wit:—"All of that certain piece of parcel of land, being situated in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, known and described as follows, viz:—The east half of the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of Section numbered thirty-one, in Township five north of Range fifteen west, containing twenty acres of land be the same more or less; said land will be sold subject to the payments to be come hereafter due on said mortgage as therein set forth.

Dated March 6th, A. D. 1875.
WILLEM KATTE, Mortgagee.
H. D. Post, Attorney for Mortgagee.

For Sale.

A two-thirds and controlling interest in the Schooner Arrow, 60 3/4-100 tons, now lying at this port. For further information apply to the undersigned at Holland, Mich. J. KUIITE & BRO.
HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 6, 1875.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO

HEBER WALSH,

Proprietor of "CITY DRUG STORE."

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

A Change of Programme Each Week.

PRICE REDUCED!!

I have this day reduced the price of

BENJAMIN'S CORDIAL

From 35 cents to 25 cents per bottle. There is no other article in the market so good to use for children, as BENJAMIN'S CORDIAL, in all cases of Dysentery, Diarrhea, Teething, Wind-Cholic, Cramps, &c., &c. It is not only good, but perfectly safe, which cannot be said of those dangerous compounds known as Soothing-Syrups, Teething-Syrups, &c, &c.

Benjamin's Cordial has been in use over two hundred years, with perfect satisfaction. Try It! Try It! For sale by all enterprising Dealers in Medicines.
H. WALSH, Proprietor for the U. S.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS PREPARED AT THE CITY DRUG STORE AT HALF THE PRICE OTHER STORES CHARGE.

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

Eighth Street, Holland City.

Jack Fifield's Railroad Store!

New Store!
New Firm!
New Goods!
New Prices!

J. J. FIFIELD

Has opened up a new Store in the FIRST WARD of the City of Holland. The new building lately occupied by Mr. Bos, as a Bakery, has been fitted up to receive a

FRESH SUPPLY OF

Dry Goods,
Crockery,
Glassware,
Groceries,
Liquors and
Produce.

A CARD!

In addition to the above general information to the Public, I would announce that I intend to carry on a WHOLESALE trade in

LIQUORS & CIGARS,

and give notice of this for the special benefit of all dealers in said articles. Farmers will find my store a welcome place. I wish to buy all they have to sell in the line of PRODUCE, and can supply them with everything they need in my line. A good stable and accommodations for their teams are offered to them. Mr. JAMES WESTVEER will always be found ready to wait upon any of his old friends who wish to call upon him. All orders will be promptly filled and delivered home—free of charge.

J. J. FIFIELD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 12, 1875.

The Estey Organ

NOW ON HAND BY

L. T. KANTERS & CO.

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

THE "CITY BOOK-STORE,"

NO. 72, EIGHTH STREET.

We also take orders for

STECK'S & HAYNE BROS' PIANOS.

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

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

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

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.

45-2a-1y



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

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

For a good bargain go to the Store of
JOHN ROOST & SON,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
Crockery, Boots & Shoes,
Dry Goods, Hats & Caps,
Yankee Notions, which
FLOUR AND FEED.
The highest price paid for
BUTTER AND EGGS,
in Trade or in Cash.

REFRESHMENTS!

I have opened in the old Lawrence place, opposite the Post Office, on Eighth Street.

A RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON.

And I hereby inform the public that a ready lunch will be served at any time of the day, without the least delay.

CHOICE LIQUORS & CIGARS.

Farmers coming to town, will find this a comfortable and pleasant resort.
F. CONVERSE.
HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 4, 1874.

Meat Market,

Jacob Kuite.

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

JACOB KUIITE.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874.

PHENIX Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery,
Of the Most Approved Patterns;
And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER
WE SHALL MAKE A
SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

46 3/4c

WERKMAN & SONS, General Dealers.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND.

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

Fall and Winter Goods,

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

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

Skirts,
Ladies and
Gentlemen's

Underwear,
Prints,
Notions,
Hats & Caps.

Groceries, Flour and Feed.

Give them a call before buying elsewhere.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

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

R. KANTERS,

DEALER IN

STAVES, WOOD AND BARK.

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

CASH ON DELIVERY!

I will also contract for future delivery, and am prepared to receive staves on any Dock on the Banks of Black Lake, and River or at any of the Railroad Stations. All correspondence by Mail will receive prompt attention. R. KANTERS.
HOLLAND, Mich., May 1, 1874. 115-1f

GUN-SMITH.

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

Guns, Sewing Machines, Etc.,

and all other repairs in that line, either of wood or metal.

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

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

F. VELKEM.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 10, 1874.

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Notings.

Eggs are selling for 60 cents a dozen in Chicago.

"JACK" Fifield wants to buy a lot of wood, and wishes the farmers to know this.

CALEB A. ENSIGN, of Saugatuck, is the Republican nominee for Superintendent of Schools, of Allegan County.

LITTLE Rhode Island proposes to have her census taken. That's easy enough—let the people stand up and be counted.

IN mentioning "personals" this week, we must notice a call of Mr. Van Strien, of Grand Rapids, one of the publishers of *De Standaard*.

RAPHAEL SEMMES, the notorious captain of the rebel privateer *Alabama*, is lecturing on the subject of his experiences during the Rebellion.

GEORGE Bancroft threatens to write a "History of the Great Rebellion," in two thousand volumes, as a supplement to his "History of the United States."

EDWARD SPANGLER, who was sentenced to the Dry Tortugas for participation in the conspiracy for the assassination of President Lincoln, has just died.

LAST week Supervisor Diekema, of Holland Township, brought to the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo, Mrs. M. W. Fuller, living a few miles north of the city.

FIVE men of the name of John Smith are members of the Arkansas legislature, and the coincidence is said at times to be a serious impediment to the routine of legislation.

MRS. MARY LE FEVRE said, in her lecture in Washington, that *man's* inhumanity to *man* cannot compare in severity to *woman's* inhumanity to *woman*. This is a nice distinction.

THE Common Council has occupied their new quarters in Van Landegend's block. The room has been properly fixed up and everything, including the members, looked neat and clean.

"J. GRAY—Pack with my box five dozen quills." There is nothing remarkable about this sentence, only that it is nearly as short as one can be constructed, and yet contain the whole alphabet.

WE learn from Pella's *Weekblad*, that the old church-building of the First Reformed Church at that place, has been sold for \$900, and is to be fixed up for a theatre, or rather—an Opera House.

THE Citizens' Lecture Course at Grand Haven advertises Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Thursday, March 11; Rev. Robert Collyer, Tuesday, March 23; John B. Gough, Wednesday, March 31; Bayard Taylor, Saturday, April 10.

A PHILADELPHIA officer who is very fond of a joke got up a jury of cross-eyed men, and it took the Judge some time to decide whether to fine him for contempt of court, or to laugh. He concluded to laugh.

IT being reported that a western member of Congress had purchased a large tract of land and was going into the vegetable business on an extensive scale, an old lady of the neighborhood remarked: "Well, he's had some useful experience, for he's raised his own celery for the last two years."

JUDGE NELSON who presides over the Beecher-Tilton trial is described as a man who wears a wig, is lame, and dresses in a very homespun manner, but he has got the grit in him. He holds the ribbons with consummate skill. He is rigidly impartial, has the decisions at his finger ends, is perfectly fearless, rules imperiously, like one who knows what he is about, and holds counsel and audience in awe.

FOR months our city has escaped the dreadful sound of the fire alarm. On Wednesday morning, just after the bell had rung for seven o'clock, the alarm was given. A fire had broken out in the house occupied by Mr. Plank, on Ninth street, near the Chicago depot. The wind was blowing quite fresh and before the arrival of the fire department there was great danger that the flames would extend to the adjoining house of Mr. King. The distance and the deep snow necessarily delayed the prompt arrival of the engine, and the fire not having been discovered until the flames had broken out, and the alarm being given rather late, there was no possibility of saving the house. Through the promptness of a pail brigade and, but for their desperate efforts the fire would not have been limited to that building. The engine being once on the grounds, everything worked satisfactorily, and with the exception of a few broken windows no other damage was sustained. The fire is supposed to have originated between the ceiling and the upper floor. Mr. Plank succeeded in saving the greater part of his furniture, but has no insurance. The house belonged to Mr. L. Por, whose loss is estimated at \$700, with an insurance of \$400 in the "American."

COLORADO has been admitted in the Union.

THE post-office fight in Grand Rapids is decidedly earnest.

DON HENDERSON has again taken the editorial charge of the *Allegan Journal*.

A DRESSMAKER's apprentice speaks of her cross-eyed mistress as one whose looks are cut bias.

NEXT Wednesday will be observed by the Reformed Churches in this city and vicinity as a day of prayer for the crops.

IT is noted that all great humorists are sober and sedate, with a melancholy cast of countenance. It is serious business to be funny.

THE City fathers of Grand Haven, gave the members of their Fire Department a dinner, at the Kirby House, on Washington's Birthday.

REV. J. L. SEE, D. D., Secretary of the Board of Education of the Reformed Church, occupied the pulpit in Hope Church, last Sunday.

THE song of the Washington loafer—"I want to be a lobby man and in the lobby stand; with brass upon my forehead, and greenbacks in my hand."

A SUNDAY-school boy complains of the officers of the school for being so slow in procuring Minister Schenck's new work on "Draw Poker" for the library.

"SPEAKING of inferences," said a Boston politician, "when we see a crowd at the Charlestown Navy Yard, we infer, not that there is to be a war, but an election."

OUR amended charter was favorably reported upon by the House Committee on Municipal Corporations, on Thursday of last week, it was placed on the general order and ordered printed.

THE Council at their meeting last week, having requested Justice Post to make his monthly reports as required by law, the latter takes the hint at once, and promptly presents his bill for Justice's fees.

A VETERAN of the campaign of Napoleon in Russia, named Pierre Pachoud, aged ninety-six, is a resident of Xenia, Ohio. He was a participant in all the horrors of the famous retreat from Moscow.

MR. D. te ROLLER advertises for sale his store and dwelling house, on the corner of Ninth and Market streets. We consider it a fine opportunity to invest. The location is very attractive, both for residence and business.

THE Indian preacher Andrew Jackson, died at this place on the 18th ult. He was buried from the Methodist Church, Revs. A. T. Stewart, D. D., F. Glass, and Prof. C. Scott, taking part in the services. He died of consumption, as it is called, but he charged Gov. Blair with having offered him the first drink of whiskey.

THE Democratic State Convention has made the following nominations: For Justices of the Supreme Court, Lyman D. Norris, of Grand Rapids, to fill the vacancy of Judge Christianity, and the present incumbent, Judge Graves, for the full term. Also Peter White, of Marquette, and S. T. Douglass, of Detroit, for Regents of the University.

ASK a philosopher what winter is, and he will tell you of the abstraction of heat by nights that are longer than the days, and the greater declination of the earth's axis; but ask the child, the common citizen, and he will point to leafless trees, to snow-covered hills, to frozen streams, to poor, shivering, homeless children, and say: "That is winter."—*Prof. Seelig.*

THE friends of the late Admiral Winslow, who was in command of the *Kearsage* when she struck the *Alabama*, are about to place over his grave at Mount Auburn a granite boulder weighing several tons, taken from the summit of Kearsage Mountains, in New Hampshire, surmounted by a granite shaft emblematic of the ship and mountain he rendered famous.

ONE of the boys just returning to Cornell, the other day, sent a young lady a cake of Lubin's finest variety of toilet soap, with the request that she would draw no inference on receiving such a gift. The next day the young man was somewhat astonished when he received a letter from the young lady containing the present of a fine-tooth comb, with the request that he would draw no inferences therefrom.

RAILROAD matters have not yet resumed their former course since the late storms, and we learn that temporary arrangements have been made suiting the running of the trains to the present circumstances. The night express on the C. & M. L. S. Railroad has been discontinued, the pressure of delayed freight being so great that all the accommodations of the road especially engines, are needed to transfer the vast accumulations along the line. On the M. L. S. Road they have been troubled with sleet on the rail, and have had a large force of men at work, during the week.

THE "Pluggers Mills" are getting in a heavy stock of nice logs.

SCHUYLER COLFAX's lectures are expected to net him \$8,000 this season.

KALAKAUA is doubtless home ere this, being cross-examined by Mrs. Kalakaua.

THE new "City Mills" is having a good run of custom work. They are running nights, part of the time.

VIOLATING the laws of Nature—Attempting to keep a railroad track clear of ice and snow this winter.

THE Standing Committee of the Episcopal Diocese of Indiana have voted against the confirmation of Dr. De Koven.

THE bill for the incorporation of the village of Zeeland, was introduced in the House, on Wednesday of last week.

J. Quintus, Esq., of Grand Rapids, has received the Democratic nomination for County Superintendent of Public Schools.

"WHAT are you digging there for?" asked a loafer of three men who were digging a trench in the street. "Money, sir," was the answer.

MR. SPENCER, of Moodus, Conn., cast a despairing look upon his twenty-first child the other day. No wonder they call a repeating rifle a Spencer.

IMAGINE the feelings of a country minister who, after getting fifty cents for marrying a couple, found that the bridegroom had gone off with his new hat.

WE should dearly like to see the chap who predicted this was going to be a mild winter, sitting on the fence in a linen duster, and listening to the mocking bird.

ANN ELIZA has gained her point against Brigham, who becomes her profit as well as her prophet. Judge McKean allows her \$9,500 alimony and \$3,000 for the expense of the trial.

"Do you get whipped at school now?" asked a mother of a young hopeful who had recently changed his place of instruction. "No, mother, I have a better teacher, and I'm a better boy."

VASQUEZ, the California bandit, has been convicted of thirty-seven murders. If punished for each offense it would take about seven hours for him to strangle at twelve minutes a hang.

COLONEL PRALL, of Lexington, says: "An old lady on his pension-roll, now living in that city, was one hundred and one years old last October, but the old lady is killing herself smoking."

At a meeting of Eagle Fire Engine Company, No. 1, held on Monday evening, the thanks of the Company were tendered to the Common Council for allowing the Fire Department hereafter the entire use of the hall.

A CURIOUS error has occurred in the revision of the Illinois statutes by which a man stealing exactly \$15 can go unpunished, while, should he steal less, he would suffer imprisonment in the county jail, and if more, in the State Penitentiary.

OUR enterprising friends Arnold and Peter De Feyter, have succeeded in locating a portable saw mill on their lands, north of the city. They expect to be in running order by the middle of next week, when we intend to say a little more about them and their business.

THE Council has refused to grant the petition for street lamps. In view of the late fire, we agree with them that the money needed for that purpose, could be spent better for another fire engine and house, to be erected in the east part of the city—say on the public square, on Ninth street.

THE Louisville lottery finally came off on last Saturday. The lucky number was 89,271. The prizes were all cut down 62 per cent, in proportion to the amount of tickets unsold, reducing the \$250,000 prize to \$94,000. A few tickets were held in this place, but the nearest one to the lucky number lacked even eight.

PROFESSOR Bonamy Price, of Oxford, England, in a letter to a gentleman in Chicago, says: "A nice mess in Louisiana; it has greatly damaged the reputation of American institutions in England. One thing always strikes me—the conservatism of America. Such a deed in England would have turned every man into a rampant radical," that is to say, a rampant opponent of Grant's scheme of Louisiana administration.

REPORT of School District No. 1, of the Township of Holland, for the month of February: Whole number belonging 57; average daily attendance, 43. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy: Albert Diekema, Gerrit Kamphuis, Samuel Esselink Pas, Cornelius Van Dam, Albert Diekema, Jane Van Dam, Senie Visscher, Winnie Diekema, Nettie Grootenhuis, Minnie Appledorn, Janie Van Den Beldt, Lizzie Van Den Beldt, Martha Diekema, Lizzie Drost, Rika Van Den Beldt, and Henry Harrington.

G. WAKKER, Teacher.

W. H. JOSLIN,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Bankbuilding, Cor. Eighth and River St.



Having disposed of most of our old stock, I have occupied my new quarters, on RIVER STREET with a beautiful stock of everything pertaining to a complete

Jewelry and Variety Store.

Silver Ware,
Plated Ware,
Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, and
Musical Instruments.

I request all of my old friends to come and see me in my new place and satisfy themselves as to the above.

Mr. J. Wykhuisen, the Jeweler and Repairer of the First Ward, has established himself with me, and will be pleased to see his old customers and friends continue their former favors.

All Repairing will be Neatly and Promptly executed.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 22, 1875.
2-1y W. H. JOSLIN.

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
—OF—
GENERAL
Hard-ware.

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

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

Stove-Pipe, Stove Furniture, Etc.,

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

Farmers' Implements,
Carpenters' Tools,

And many other things too numerous to mention.

REPAIRING & JOBBING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.

E. VAN DER VEEN.

S. E. cor. 8th & River Sts. 46-Xcl-1y

The Old and Reliable House

OF

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Misses Wear.

Also a full line of

FINDINGS,

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

Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Feb. 20th, 1874. 1-3½s-1y

REMOVED!

MRS. J. WYKHUIZEN has removed from Eighth Street to No. 25, Tenth Street, West of Hope Church.

Cures: Felons,
Burns, and
Scrofulous Swellings.

Makes a specialty of all FEMALE COMPLAINT AND DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

And recommends herself to the citizens of Holland and vicinity.

Mrs. Wykhuisen's Queen of Ointment can be bought at the Store of J. H. Kiekveld, Eighth Street. Price, 25 Cents. HOLLAND, Mich., February 25, 1875.

2-1y

A New Opening.

A situation wanted by one who has been trained from boyhood up in the Manufacture of Cheese, in the Old Country, and understands thoroughly how to make the celebrated "North-Holland Edamer Cheese." He offers his services to anyone desirous to engage in the cheese business. For further information address "P. News Office, HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 25, 1875.

Probate Order.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Lambertus J. Van Die, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Francis B. Wakker, executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased representing that said estate is fully administered, and praying that a day may be appointed for the hearing and allowance of said final account, and that the residue of said estate may be assigned subject to the conditions of the last will of said deceased and be discharged from further trust.

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

A true copy. (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS, ETC.

A Very large stock on hand.

8th Street, - - HOLLAND, MICH.

46-3-1y

WINTERS Bro's & BROWER,

(SUCCESSORS TO DUTTON & THOMPSON)

PRACTICAL

Engineers and Machinists.

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

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

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

THE FLOW 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

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

46-1f Druggist & Pharmacist.

KEARNEY'S

Fluid Extract

BUCHU!

The only known remedy for

BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

And a positive remedy for

GOUT, GRAVEL, STRICTURES, DIABETES, DISPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DROPSY,

Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER & KIDNEYS,

SPERMATORRHEA,

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

Coliculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Permanently Cures all Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

Existing in Men, Women and Children,

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE!

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

Price, One Dollar per bottle, or Six bottles for Five Dollars.

Depot, 104 Duane St., New York.

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

Send stamp for Pamphlets, free. 121-172

—TO THE—

Nervous & Debilitated

OF BOTH SEXES.

No Charge for Advice and Consultation.

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

Send for the Guide to Health. Price 10c.

J. B. DYOTT, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, 104 Duane St., N. Y.

THE KING OF THE CANNIBAL ISLANDS.

[Tune, "Malbrook."] The King of the Cannibal Islands

Decided to conquer some dry lands, So he marched over valleys and highlands With twenty-four cannibal braves; With two dozen man-eating knives, All hungry as so many graves, He skinned through earthenware and skylands, Defiant of weather and waves.

He came to Atlantis the Holy, Whose people were lamb-like and lowly, Though growing a touch polypoly And languid in fasting and prayers; They fasted while sleeping, like bears, And prayed in their Vanity Fairs, And walked in the narrow way slowly, Much cumbered with Beelzebub's wares.

Then followed a wonderful battle; Good lack! how the weapons did rattle! The women, the children, the cattle Took part in the desperate strife; They carried the war to the knife; With slaughter Atlantis was rife; About it the Muses will prattle While Providence granteth them life.

The Cannibals turned out the winners, They made twenty-five hearty dinners, They gobbled the saints and the sinners And put all Atlantis to sack; They swallowed white, yellow and black, The hungriest, greediest pack Of robbers and pickers and skimmers That ever sent region to wrack.

Henceforth they were chiefs of the nation, And lived by relief legislation; They served up a bill for collation And fattened a law like a beast; Their appetites daily increased; A lunch was a patent, at least; While railroads and steam navigation Scarce furnished the joints for a feast.

—J. W. De Forest, in Scribner for March.

A CHILD'S WORK.

"Go away! We won't play with you; you're a drunkard's child. Your father gets drunk most every day, my father says."

The speaker was a girl of perhaps twelve years of age. The one addressed was a girl of about the same age.

A group of children had gathered by the roadside to play. A small house stood near by. From this house the child addressed so rudely had seen them at their sport, and had joined them, to be repulsed by the words with which I have begun my story.

Her eyes filled with tears, and her cheeks flushed up with shame and wounded pride.

"I know my father drinks, but I ain't to blame for that," she said, bitterly.

"Well, we won't play with you, anyway," said the first speaker. "Will we girls?"

"No! no!" cried the other children, in chorus.

"There! you heard that, didn't you?" cried the girl, to the child of a drinking father. "I hope you're satisfied now. Go along with you; we want to play, and we won't be bothered with you, so now. I'd be ashamed if I were you! You're a drunkard's daughter! Shame! Shame!"

She pointed her finger in derision and scorn at the poor girl, and, parrot-like, or rather, like children, the others followed her example, and cries of "Shame!" "Shame!" rung in the ears of the disgraced child.

She covered her face with her hands, and turned and ran away from them, never stopping until she reached her mother's side.

Then she sunk down sobbing as if her heart would break.

"What is the matter with my little girl?" Mrs. Deane asked, tenderly.

She was a pale, sad-faced woman, with sorrow-haunted eyes. A woman who, without being old in years, was old in sad experience of life.

"I went out to play with the girls, and they told me I was a drunkard's daughter, and wouldn't play with me," sobbed Mary, hiding her face in her mother's lap.

"Poor child!"

Mrs. Deane signed heavily, but she did not weep.

She had found out, by bitter experience, that tears were of but little avail.

She stroked Mary's hair, and tried to soothe her by kind words. But the wound she had received was a deep one.

"Oh, mother, do you suppose father'll ever give up drinking?" she asked, after a little silence.

"I don't know," Mrs. Deane answered. "I hope so. I have prayed for such a blessing more times than I can comprehend. If God heard, he has not answered my prayer yet. He may in his own good time. I can only pray, and hope, and leave the rest to him."

"I can't go to school week-days, nor to school Sundays," said Mary, sighing as no child of her age ought to sigh. "And the children won't play with me, 'cause father drinks. And you can't go to meeting, 'cause you hain't clothes to wear. It's too bad, mother, isn't it?"

"It is a sorrowful way of living," her mother answered, kissing her. "I do not care so much for myself, but for you. I hate to see the years which should be the brightest ones in your life, darkened and made sorrowful. Oh, if he only would leave off that awful habit."

The words held the pathos and sublimity of a prayer.

"What makes Mr. Strong sell liquor, I wonder?" questioned Mary.

"I don't know," her mother answered. "To make money, I suppose. I think a man who can make money by selling that to his fellow-man which will ruin his body and soul, must have a heart as hard as any stone."

"I wonder if anybody ever asked him to give up such wicked business?" Mary asked. "Maybe he'd quit it if he only knew what misery he was committing. Do you suppose he would?"

"I'm afraid not," answered Mrs. Deane.

Mary sat and thought for a long time after her mother left her.

Suddenly she seemed to make up her mind as to the course she should pursue, and she got up and put on her bonnet, and started down the road without saying anything to her mother.

Poor Mary!

Her home had not always been the unhappy one it was then. She could remember the time when her father used

to come home from his day's work, sober as any man. Then her mother would meet him at the gate with kisses, and he would take up his child and carry her to the house, and they were all so happy, so happy!

But now!

She shuddered when she thought of it. Now, she had hardly clothes enough to keep her warm; not enough to enable her to go to school, and for the same reason her mother could not go to church. Now, her father often came home the worse for liquor; she could not bear to kiss him with that sickening scent of whisky on his breath. All his earnings, for a week sometimes, would be spent at the saloon in the village.

There was but one saloon in the place, but that was enough to circulate a deal of misery and heartache among the neighborhood.

When Mary got out of sight of home, she turned off from the road, and knelt down among some bushes and prayed. It was a simple little prayer, but it had something very touching in it for all that:

"Dear Jesus," she said, "please help me. I'm going to try to save my father from being a drunkard, and I can't do it alone. I don't want to be called a drunkard's child, and be laughed at any more. I do want to go to school, and mother wants to go to meeting, and we can't if father keeps on drinking so. Please, dear Jesus, help me, and make Mr. Strong stop selling liquor. Amen."

Then she got up, and went on again. She reached the village.

The first person she met was a merchant, with whom they had often had dealings. Occasionally they got things at his store on credit. Mary remembered that there was something due him yet.

"Are you going to the store?" he asked.

"No, sir," she answered.

"All right, then," he said. "I didn't know but you was down after something. I thought I'd tell you that I couldn't let your folks have anything more until they pay for what they have had. Your father drinks up enough every day to pay me what he owes me."

Mary went on down the street until she came to a place where there was a flaming sign hung out, on which was painted in gilt letters, "Saloon!"

Here she stopped, while her heart beat like a scared bird's.

This, then, was what some one who had a strong sense of the fitness of things had called "Strong's Hell." Here was where death and ruin to soul and body was sold over the bar at five and ten cents a glass.

Mary went in.

A man was standing behind the bar. A man with a not unhandsome face, but one which lacked culture and refinement.

"Are you Mr. Strong?" asked Mary, timidly.

"Yes, that's my name," he answered pleasantly. "What do you want of me?"

"You don't look like such a bad man as you ought to, to sell liquor," she said, looking into his face.

"Why, had a liquor-dealer ought to look like a bad man?" he asked.

"Yes, I think so," she said. "Only bad men sell liquor, and you don't look a very bad man. I ain't much afraid of you, and I thought I should be. Oh, Mr. Strong!" clasping her hands pleadingly, and lifting a face full of beseeching to his, "I came down here to-day to ask you to give up selling liquor. You don't know what awful work you're doing. I guess you never thought of it. Did you? I can't go to school, because I can't have clothes good enough to wear and I do so want to learn as other children do. I could, if you wouldn't sell my father liquor; and mother could go to meeting every Sunday. She used to, before there was a saloon in the place, but now she doesn't. And the children won't play with me. They call me a drunkard's child, and shame me. And we're real unhappy at home, mother and me. Father don't seem like the same man he used to be, since he got to drinking. He spends most all of his money here. And we ain't the only ones who suffer so. It's all through the neighborhood, mother says. Ever so many men drink, who didn't before you came here. I thought I'd come down here and ask you to stop selling liquor. Maybe you never thought how much sorrow you were causing. Didn't any one ever tell you? Oh, I cry myself to sleep, lots of times, just because father drinks. I don't want to be a drunkard's child! Its the worst thing in the world, I guess. If father didn't drink so, I know we'd be happy again, just as we used to be. Ah, Mr. Strong, if you was me, would you want to be made fun of, because your father drank? If your mother knew what you was doing, don't you think she'd feel sorry? Please, please don't sell any more liquor. I'll pray for you, every night, and so will mother, if you'll only let us have father back, a sober man. Won't you?"

There were tears in Mr. Strong's eyes; her words, full of infinite pathos, struck home, and the man's heart, which was not all bad, smote him. What would his mother say? She had been dead many years, but the memory of her was the tenderest spot in his heart. If she had lived, he might have been a different man. Since her death, he had been drifting hither and thither, and the good impulses of his nature had got choked with tares and brambles.

"Child," he said, with a voice that had a suspicious quiver in it, "you've given me the best temperance sermon I ever heard, and—you've converted me! I never another drop of liquor shall be sold across my bar. I will close the place to-night. Wait!"

He went out, and took down his sign.

"There!" he said. "You see I mean what I say. Go home, child, and tell that mother of yours that she need fear nothing from me. I shall not stand between your father and the sober life which was his in the days when you were happy. Don't forget to pray for me. I am not all bad yet, and such prayers as yours may help me to be a better man."

"I wish you'd let me kiss you, she said. 'I love you, and I like to kiss folks I love.'"

He bent down and caught her in his arms, and she kissed him. Some warm tears fell upon her face. They were promises of a better life.

Some old toppers were horrified to miss the sign from the place where they had been in the habit of imbibing, and still more horrified to find that the place was closed forever.

"I have been converted," Strong said. "I have concluded to change my business, and have taken down my 'guide-board.'"

For some one had characterized his sign as a "guide-board to hell."

Mary's home is a happy one now, for, with the temptation out of the way, John Deane has gone back to his sober ways again.

And a child's work, under God wrought the change.

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For the Ladies--New Spring Styles.

[From the New York Sun.]

Judging from the importations up to this time we are to have a decided change from sacques and jackets to round capes and loose mantillas for spring wraps. No doubt English-walking jackets will be worn, but the woman of fashion will adopt the round cape or the abbee mantilla. This abbee is a queer little wrap, with a full pleated back, reaching just a little below the waist. The fronts are long, plain, and square. It requires a very stylish figure and graceful person to wear this garment. Both the round capes and mantillas are trimmed with jet fringes, or with graduated rows of Hercules braid, seeded with jet on each side. The plain braids are preferred by many leaders in the world of fashion and ladies of good taste. Sicilienne silk, a soft repped or corded fabric, is the favorite material; but cashmere and other light all-wool fabrics are also used in their manufacture. The linings are of soft Marcelline silk; sometimes of flannel, with facings of farmer's satin. Lace and ostrich feathers, and rook feather trimmings are used to a limited extent also on these spring wraps.

It is said that in Paris many of the most elegant dresses are being made without any flounces or pleatings on the skirt, many clustered rows of graduated braid forming the only garnitures. The edges of the braid, are, however, frequently seeded with jet. This beaded braid is brought out in large quantities for spring trimmings, but importers and dealers all agree that the rage for jet will be over in another season. Still, many of the new importations of fabrics for spring costumes, black silks, cashmeres, and grenadines, are wrought and embroidered in fine jet. The black grenadines are displayed in suits, with the cuirass apron, and flounces richly embroidered with jet. Other suits have bands of jet embroidery, to be introduced diagonally or lengthwise between puffs of grenadine in the long apron, the sleeves, and corsage. Lace and jet beaded fringes are used for trimming them. Diagonal trimmings on the long aprons, and diagonally arranged aprons are also noticed among the new suits.

Effect of Exercise.

It is found by observation that the effect of "training," or the persistent use of gymnastic exercises, is to enlarge the heart and lungs both in size and capacity. Archibald McLaren, Superintendent of the Oxford Gymnasium, and author of "Physical Education," says: "One of the army officers sent to me to be instructed in gymnastics gained five inches in girth around the chest in less than three months." That this growth is not explained by the mere enlargement of the pectoral muscles is proved by the increased volume of air which the lungs are enabled to expire, as is demonstrated by the spirometer, and post-mortems abundantly show an increased capacity as well as size in the heart and large blood vessels. The lungs increase both in length and breadth, forcing the ribs outward and the diaphragm downward. It is for this reason that athletes and gymnasts are enabled to make prolonged and violent exertions without getting out of wind. The capacity of the heart and central arteries being enlarged, they can accommodate more blood. Their contractile power being increased by this new demand upon them, they are enabled to send on the current through the lungs with increased velocity, and thus by their greater capacity are able to oxygenize the blood as fast as it is supplied to them, and so no congestion takes place, and no inconvenience is felt. The normal capacity of the lungs of an adult male is about two hundred (200) cubic inches. It is computed that an enlargement of three inches around the chest gives an increase of fifty cubic inches of lung capacity.

Dr. Brown-Sequard, in a recent lecture, said that muscular motion by no means indicated life. He referred to well-known cases of snakes, tortoises and other lower forms of animals moving on the slightest stimulus several days after decapitation. He has seen the iris of an eye contract, on exposure to a strong light sixteen days after death. He had also witnessed pulsations in the heart of a dog forty-eight hours after its removal from the body, and in the human heart thirty-six hours after decapitation. An arm fourteen hours after amputation was injected with fresh blood, when it immediately contracted and extended the muscles.

WILLIAM H. DUSENBURY, a prominent citizen of Halfmoon, N. Y., died a few days ago, from poison introduced into his blood by a cut which he made in his thumb while whittling an old cork.

PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

One of the Most Remarkable Escapes from Death on Record.

A ship some time ago arrived at Bristol, after a successful Pacific whaling voyage. Time was when thousands of vessels tracked the great sea monsters in search of oil, but the discoveries of the mineral article has made the trade no longer remunerative, or, at least, much less an object of pursuit. The ship referred to was the West Wind, commanded by Capt. Parker, who met with a most perilous adventure during the cruise, and which came very near costing him his life. Under the most favorable circumstances the occupation of the whaler is one of great danger and physical trial, and very few ships ever return to port without losing one or more hands by the ordinary exigencies of the service.

It seems that Capt. Parker was out from his ship, with a boat's crew, chasing a whale, and, having fastened his harpoon to the creature, it dived, as usual, and the line, coiled in the bow of the boat, began to run out with lightning speed as the monster sunk to the extreme depth of the ocean. At this critical juncture Capt. Parker went to the forward part of the boat to be sure that there was no twist in the rope to prevent its working clear. The line was running out with such rapidity as to cause smoke to arise from the woodwork of the boat, and the Captain threw water, as is the custom, upon the spot. By some unlucky lurch of the boat, he was canted from his position, and he naturally threw out his left hand to prevent himself from falling; but, in doing so, he unfortunately placed it so that the rope coiled about his wrist, and he was overboard and out of sight in an instant.

He was perfectly conscious while he was rushing down, head foremost, and with an incredible swiftness, and it appeared to him that his arm would be torn from the socket, so great was the resistance of the water. During these awful moments he was well aware of his perilous situation, and that his only chance for life was to cut the line. But how could he do this? He could not move his right arm from his side, to which it was so closely pressed by the force of the element through which he was being drawn. The pressure on his brain grew more and more terrible, and the roaring as of thunder, sounded in his ears. He opened his eyes for a single instant, and it seemed as though a stream of fire was passing before them. And now came that inevitable activity of the brain which characterizes all such perilous situations, where one's whole life seems to pass in review in an instant of time. But the Captain was a very practical man, cool and courageous always, and consequently still self-possessed.

He began to struggle with all his muscular power to reach the knife which he wore in his belt. He felt that he was growing weaker every instant, and it was now or never with him, though we should say, parenthetically, that what requires so long to describe occurred in time which was reckoned by seconds rather than minutes. Oh, if he could but command his right hand for one stroke upon that fatal line! Now his heart began to fail him. He did not absolutely despair, but his brain reeled, his nerves seemed to relax their tension, light and darkness appeared to alternate before his eye-balls, and his head felt as though compressed in an iron vice. Were these his last moments? He thought, in spite of the agonizing pain he endured, he would make one more brave effort.

The line providentially slackened for a second; he reached his knife, and, as quick as thought itself, as the rope became taut again, the keen edge of the blade was upon it, and by a desperate effort of his arm it became severed. He was freed, and then commenced his upward passage, caused by the natural buoyancy of the human body. After this, he only remembered a feeling of suffocation, a gurgling spasm, and all was over until he awoke to an agonizing pain of reviving consciousness, in the arms of his boat's crew. Truly, one of the most remarkable escapes from death on record.

The First Blood of the Revolution.

As this is the centennial year of the commencement of the Revolution, everything pertaining to the year 1775 will no doubt be published in due time.

It is generally believed that on April 19, 1775, at Lexington, the first blood was shed, but Westminster, Vt., files a prior claim in favor of one William French, who was killed on the night of March 13, 1775, at the King's Court-House, in what is now Westminster. At that time Vermont was a part of New York, and the King's court officers, together with a body of troops, were sent on to Westminster to hold the usual session of the court.

The people, however, were exasperated, and assembled in the Court-House to resist. A little before midnight the troops of George the Third advanced and fired indiscriminately upon the crowd, instantly killing William French, whose head was pierced by a musket ball. He was buried in the church yard, and a stone erected to his memory, with this quaint inscription:

"In memory of William French, Who Was Shot at Westminster, March 12th, 1775, by the hand of the Cruel Ministerial tools of George the 3d at the Court-house at a 11 o'clock at Night in the 24 year of his age."

Here William French his body lies, For Murder his Blood for Vengeance Cries, King George the third his Tory crew That with a ball his head Shot through. For Liberty and his Country's Good he lost his Life his Dearest blood."

PULVERIZED alum possesses the property of purifying water. A tablespoonful sprinkled into a hoghead of water (the water being stirred at the time) will, after the lapse of a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify it that it will be found to possess all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water. A single teaspoonful will purify a pailful containing four gallons.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market. FINANCE.

In financial circles a very quiet feeling prevails. There was comparatively little demand for money, aside from the inquiries of grain and provision speculators. Interest rates unchanged, with an ample supply of loanable funds. Government bonds steady, with but light offerings. U. S. 5-20's of '62, 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 116 $\frac{1}{2}$; of '65, 119 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 119 $\frac{1}{2}$; 10-40's, 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 116 $\frac{1}{2}$; latest gold quotations—New York, 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 114 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chicago, 114 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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

Articles.	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Wheat, brls.	51,197	67,875	43,441	62,435
Wheat, bu.	250,620	562,121	146,577	354,389
Corn, bu.	343,752	153,000	80,472	24,315
Oats, bu.	139,010	120,029	76,257	72,201
Rye, bu.	12,168	17,034	2,218	7,170
Barley, bu.	41,170	91,507	31,107	56,210
Dressed hogs.	16,370	10,767	14,007	10,407
Live hogs, No.	82,415	61,382	31,899	34,761
Cattle, No.	14,012	13,363	9,693	10,201

The movement in the grain market has been fairly active, but a somewhat unsettled feeling prevailed, values ruling irregular. The principal inquiry continues on speculative account, the shipping interest not doing anything in the way of buying. At the opening a general feeling of firmness was shown, and the leading grains were firm and in demand. Wednesday and Thursday a general weakness was shown, the offerings both for immediate and future delivery being larger, while Eastern advices were of an unfavorable tenor and holders did not show any confidence in the future of the trade. The result was a decline of about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per bu on both wheat and corn. During the remainder of the week, however, the markets were firmer all round, and by the close the greater part of the decline was recovered, as will be seen by reference to the annexed quotations. The lower prices brought out more buyers, numerous buying orders being received from the interior, while March "shorts" showed a general desire to provide for their contracts. New York and Liverpool advices were more favorable, with light receipts. Oats ruled steady. Rye was active to the extent of the offerings. Barley sold at very irregular prices, according to date and location of receipts. A large speculative business was reported in wheat and corn in the way of transferring March and April contracts.

The following table shows the current quotations at the opening and at the close:

	Opening.	Closing.
No. 2 spring wheat, cash.	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2, seller March.	86	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2, seller April.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 corn, cash.	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 corn, seller March.	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 corn, seller May.	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 71 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 oats, cash.	53 @ 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 oats, seller March.	53	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 oats, seller May.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 rye, cash.	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ \$1.00	98 @ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 2 barley, cash.	\$1.08 @ 1.20	\$1.11 @ 1.12
No. 2 barley, seller Mar.	1.08	@ 1.12
No. 2 barley, seller April.	1.06	1.09 @ 1.09 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3 barley, cash.	99 @ 1.04	1.00 @ 1.05

PROVISIONS. The market opened weak and easier, and trading throughout was only moderate, although at times an active business would be transacted, with trading principally in the way of changing option trades. Receipts of hogs large, and packing ahead of last year. Mess pork closed at \$18.10 cash, \$18.10 @ 18.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ March, and \$18.40 for April. Lard steady at \$13.20 @ 13.25 cash, \$13.20 for March, and \$13.45 for April. Meats steady.

DRESSED HOGS, SEEDS AND HIGHWINES. Dressed hogs were active and firmer, the ruling prices during the week being \$7.00 for light and \$8.00 for heavy. Seeds were dull, especially timothy, the offerings of which were large; clover, \$2.35 @ 2.50; timothy, \$2.10; clover, \$2.25 @ 2.50; flax, \$2 @ 2.10; Hungarian, 85¢; millet, 95¢. Highwines closed active and firm at \$1.05.

Butter was quiet and values were easy. Fresh roll firm at 20 @ 24¢ for fair to choice; packed dull at 20 @ 30¢ for common to choice dairy. Broom corn was firm and in demand at 11 @ 13¢ for No. 1 and extra. Beeswax quiet at 25 @ 27¢. Beans were in good demand and values were firm at \$1.85 @ 2.00 according to quality. Cheese in good shipping and local demand at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 18¢ for good to prime Western. Cider in fair local demand at \$6.00 per bbl for choice sweet. Cranberries—Slow sales at \$9.00 @ 11.00 for cultivated. Dried peas in demand at \$1.60 @ 2.20 for marrowfat to choice sound green. Eggs were in demand, and values for fresh were firm and higher; sales at 30 @ 33¢; pickled, 20 @ 25¢ for choice; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 15¢ for common. Feathers firm; live geese, 48 @ 52¢; chicken, 5¢. Apples in fair demand at \$2.50 @ 3.00 per bbl for choice; retail lots, \$3.50. Hides in request, but easier. Green frozen, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; heavy salted, 8 @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; light, 9¢; kip, 10 @ 11¢. Hops were quiet and easy at 33 @ 40¢ for good to choice new. Hay firm and in demand at \$17.50 @ 18.50 for No. 1 timothy, and \$14.00 @ 14.50 for upland prairie. Poultry in fair local demand at 10 @ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for turkey, 8 @ 11¢ for chickens, and 5 @ 8¢ for geese. Potatoes were firm, with a good local and a fair shipping demand; peachblows, 95¢ @ \$1.10; early rose, 90 @ 93¢. Tallow, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Vegetables firm. Onions, \$3.75 @ 4.25 for red; \$4.50 @ 5.00 for yellow; turnips, 40 @ 50¢; celery, 50 @ 65¢; cabbage, 75¢ @ \$1.00. Veal in fair demand at 4 @ 6¢.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

</

[Official.]
Common Council.

WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1875.

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

The roll was called by the Clerk. Present: Ald. Kanter, Van Landegend, Kamperman, Flieman, Dykema, Duursema, Sipp and Vissers.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following bills were presented for payment:

D. Sluiter for ringing bell one quarter.....	\$25 00
J. Keger, shoveling snow 1 day.....	1 25
H. Samek.....	1 25
H. Wiersma, Street Com'r.....	14 25
H. D. Post, Justice fees.....	5 88
H. Meengs, Sundries, Oil, Lamp, &c.....	6 61

Referred to the Committee on Claims and Accounts, to report back to the Council to-night.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Property reported the expenses incurred in furnishing the new Council Room as follows, (including warming and lighting the room for one year:)

Lumber and modeling.....	\$ 1 58
D. Ayer.....	25
Joiner work.....	1 50
Re-nailing and white-washing walls.....	5 00
Cleaning.....	63
Nails, locks, brass, ward robe hooks, &c.....	1 30
Book case.....	15 00
Chandelier and lamps, complete.....	15 75
Chairs and table.....	11 50
Warming room, and light for one year.....	40 00

Total.....\$92 51

The Committee recommend that the City Clerk be instructed to issue a warrant on the Treasurer for \$77.51, for payment of the above expenses, the balance of \$15 to be paid hereafter.

The report was adopted, and the City Clerk instructed to issue the warrant and place it in the hands of the chairman of the Committee in charge, for payment of expenses.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Property, to whom was referred the communication relative to street lamps reported against the same, for the reasons that there is no funds appropriated for that purpose, an estimate of the expense being about \$900.—Report adopted.

Justices Post and Van Schelven reported doings in their courts, up to date, as required by law.—Accepted and filed.

An Ordinance was presented from the City Att'y to provide for a City Police.—Referred to a Special Committee consisting of Ald. Van Landegend, Dykema and Sipp.

A resolution was adopted instructing the City Att'y to draw up an Ordinance for issuing bonds of the city to the amount of \$4,000 for the improvement of River Street, to be paid by a general tax.—Carried by the following vote: Yeas—Ald. Van Landegend, Kamperman, Flieman, Dykema, Duursema and Sipp; Nays—Ald. Kanter and Vissers.

The Council took a recess of two minutes. Order was again called, and the Committee on Claims and Accounts recommended payment of the following bills. J. Keger, \$1.25; Henry Samek, \$1.25; H. Meengs, \$6.61; H. Wiersma, \$14.25; H. D. Post, \$5.88; D. Sluiter, \$25.—Report adopted and Clerk instructed to issue orders accordingly.

Council adjourned to Wednesday evening, March 10th.

Cold Winters.

In 401 the Black Sea was entirely frozen over. In 763 not only the Black Sea, but the Straits of Dardanelles were frozen over; the snow in some places rose fifty feet high. In 823 the great rivers of Europe, the Danube, the Elbe, etc., were frozen so hard as to bear heavy wagons for a month. In 860 the Adriatic was frozen. In 991 everything was frozen, the crops totally failed, and famine and pestilence closed the year. In 1067 most of the travelers in Germany were frozen to death on the roads. In 1134 the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea; the wine sacks were burst, and the trees split by the action of the frost, with immense noise. In 1236 the Danube was frozen to the bottom, and remained long in that state. In 1316 the crops wholly failed in Germany; wheat, which some years before sold in England at 6s the quarter, rose to £2. In 1303 the crops failed in Scotland, and such a famine ensued that the poor were reduced to feed on grass, and many perished miserably in the fields. The successive winters of 1432-3-4 were uncommonly severe. In 1368 the wine distributed to the soldiers was cut with hatchets. Coaches drove along the Thames, the ice of which was eleven inches thick. In 1709 occurred the cold winter; the frost penetrated the earth three yards into the ground. In 1744 and 1745 the strongest ale in England, exposed to the air, was covered in less than fifteen minutes with ice an eighth of an inch thick. In 1800, and again in 1812, the winters were remarkably cold. In 1814 there was a fair on the frozen Thames.

The following is the summary of the monthly statement of the State Treasurer for February:

Bal. of cash in treasury Jan. 31, 1875.....	\$1,155,294.24
Receipts during the month.....	493,579.21

Disbursements same time.....	\$1,648,874.45
	161,762.38

Balance on hand Feb. 28.....	\$1,487,111.07
Increase during the month.....	331,816.38

The financial condition of Michigan is one of which her citizens may well feel proud. This is justly attributed to her well-devised and admirably-conducted system of collecting taxes, which, being under the supervision of the Auditor General, is uniform throughout the State. All blanks, from the township and ward assessment rolls up, are furnished by the State. It is conceded that no better arranged and executed system could be devised.

The present legislature of Delaware, by some strange accident, contains not a single lawyer.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

Sound the trumpet, beat the drum!
Downfall in Clothing now has come!

\$75,000 Worth of Overcoats and Winter Clothing.
TO BE SACRIFICED AT ANY PRICE!

As we find we have still a Large Stock of Overcoats and Winter Clothing on hand, we offer all goods Below Cost for the next

30 DAYS ONLY.

Don't say you require no more Clothing this Winter, but buy for next Winter, for these low prices may never come again.

Men's Heavy Overcoats, \$3 and 4.

Men's ape Overcoats, \$5 to 10.

\$18 all wool Beaver Overcoats for 10. This is the Biggist Bargain of all.

\$25 and 30 Overcoats offered for 15 and 18.

Good Cassimere Suits, 7.50 to 10.

\$18 and 20 fine all wool suits for 12.50 and 13.50.

\$25 to 40 Custom Made Suits, finest in the City, from 15 to 25 Only.

Boys' Overcoats from \$2.50 to 4.

Boys' Extra Fine Overcoats \$5 to 10.

Boys' suits from \$3 to 10—Dirt Cheap.

Men's and Boys' Working Pants 1.50 to 2.

Men's Undershirts and Drawers 25 to 40 cents.

Extra Fine Undershirts & Drawers 50 cts. to 1

100 PAIRS MEN'S GENUINE CORDUROY PANTS REDUCED TO \$2.50.

Gloves bel w Cost—Sheepskin 50 and 75 cts. Buckskin \$1 to \$1.50.

Men's Cardigan Woolen Jackets \$1 to \$2. This is a Special Bargain.

Besides all these low prices, if you buy \$10 worth or more we GIVE You a **SPLENDID CLOCK** worth \$3.00, Free of Charge.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

38, 40, and 42 CANAL STREET, GRAND RAPIDS.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

Latest Arrival!!

NEW DRESS SILKS!

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

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

BONNETS,

HATS,

RIBBONS,

FLOWERS,

AND FEATHERS.

FURS, GLOVES, AND HOSERIES.

A Complete Stock of Holiday Gifts. Butterick Patterns.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERG,

EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND, MICH

J. DUURSEMA.

T. KOFFERS.

NEW STOCK

At the

GENERAL RETAIL STORE

Of

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS.

Immense Supplies of

Dry Goods,

Furnishing Goods,

Clothing,

Crockery,

Stoneware,

Notions and Trimmings,

Hats & Caps,

Groceries,

Glassware,

Provisions

Flour, Feed and Grains.

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

WE SELL CHEAP.

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

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

Boots and Shoes,
At the Store of

L. SPRIETSMA & SON.

A new stock of Goods has just been opened, and we can state to the Public that it has been bought expressly for this season of the year.

It is of the Latest Styles of

LADIES,

YOUTHS,

AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

GENTS,

MISSSES

Our intention is to offer these goods at low price, and we request the trading public to call and examine.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY, AND

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

HOLLAND, February 26, 1874.

L. SPRIETSMA & SON.

46-4cl-1y

Cash Paid for Hides.

JACOB FLIEMAN,

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

Top or Open Buggies,

Light & Heavy Wagons,

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

47-4cl-1y

J. FLIEMAN.

BURRALL'S IRON CORN SHELLERS,

FOR SALE BY

G. J. HAVERKATE & SON

AND

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS.

for \$8.00; until further notice.

HOLLAND, . . . MICHIGAN.

P. & A. Steketee,

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

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

GLASS-WARE,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Etc., Etc.

—In the—

Brick Store,

—of—

E. J. HARRINGTON,

Where may be found at all times, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Goods of the Best Quality and at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

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

SLOOTER & HIGGINS

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES

AND

FLOUR & FEED.

8th Street, Holland, Michigan.

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

Flour, Feed,

Hay, Grain,

and Mill Stuff,

At Lowest Cash Prices.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS.

HOLLAND, Aug. 13, 1874.

108-1y

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

The oldest Furniture House in the City.

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

Wall Paper,

Window Shades,

Carpets,

Oil Cloths,

Feathers,

Feather Beds,

Mattresses,

COFFINS.

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

46-2-1y

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, . . . EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints and Oils.

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

Trusses,

Chamois Skin,

Counter, Cloth,

Hair and

Paint Brushes.

All the leading Patent Medicines in the market.

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1874.

VAN PUTTEN & DE VRIES,

Have just opened a Large and well Selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, AND

HATS & CAPS,

Which they are offering at Prices, that defy

Competition.

Also a complete Stock of

FLOUR & FEED,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

—o—

All goods purchased of us will be

Delivered Free!

To any part of the City.

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

46-4cl-1y

For Sale.

A two-thirds and controlling interest in the Schooner *Arrow*, 69 3/4-100 ton, now lying at this port. For further information apply to the undersigned at Holland, Mich. J. KUIJTE & BRO.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 6, 1875.