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### Holland City News, Volume 5, Number 3: March 4, 1876

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. V.—NO. 3.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 211.

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys.

**HOWARD, M. D.**, Claim Agent, Attorney and Notary Public; River street.  
**MCBRIDE, G. W.**, Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery; office with M. D. Howard, cor. Eighth and River streets.  
**ORT, F. J.**, Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, Office in Dr. Powers building, West of River Street.  
**TEN EYCK, J.**, Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent, Office in Kenyon's block, 2nd floor, River street.  
**VISCHER, A.**, Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Kenyon's building, Corner of Eighth and River street.

### Bakeries.

**BINNEKANT, J.**, Proprietor of the Pioneer Bakery; baking done to order; 8th street.  
**PESKING, O. J. A.**, Proprietor of City Bakery; Confectionary and cigars; refreshments in this line served on call; Eighth street.

### Banks and Exchange.

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

### Barbers.

**DE GROOT, L.**, Fashionable Barber and Hair-cutter, Rooms one door east of City Hotel.

### Books and Stationery.

**BINNEKANT, Miss A. M.**, Dealer in Books & Stationery; Confectionary, Toys, etc.; River street.  
**KANTERS, L. T.**, Dealer in Books, Stationery, Cigars, Notions and Toys, 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.

### Drugs and Medicines.

**DOESBURG, J. O.**, Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Patents and Oils, Brushes, etc. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.  
**VAN PUTTEN, W. A.**, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Patents, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. W. VAN DER HAAR'S Family Medicines; River St.  
**WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist**; a full stock of goods appertaining to the business. See advertisement.

### Dry Goods.

**BERTS, J. L.**, General dealer in Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Hats, Caps, etc.; cor. Eighth and River streets.

### Dressmaking.

**LAUDER, Misses**, Fashionable Dressmakers, Rooms opposite the Post Office, Eighth street.

### Flour and Feed.

**SLOOTER & HUGGINS**, Dealers in Flour and Feed, Groins and Hay, Mill-stuff, etc.; in Venema's Brick Building.—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.  
**TR VAARWERK, G. J.**, Family Supply Store; a choice stock of groceries always on hand. Blacksmith shop in rear of store; Eighth street.

### General Dealers.

**DUURSEMA, J. & CO.**, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Hats, Caps, Clothing and Feed; River street.  
**FINFIELD, J. J.**, Dealer in Groceries, Dry Goods, Flour and Feed and Produce, Liquors and Cigars at Wholesale and Retail, Eighth street.  
**THE ROLLER, D.**, Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.; Notary Public and conveyancer; office and store, cor. 9th and Market street.  
**VAN PUTTEN, G. & CO.**, General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc.; River st.  
**WERKMAN & SONS**, General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, etc.; Grain, Flour and Feed made a specialty; River st.  
**WELTON & AKELY**, General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc. River street.

### Hardware.

**HAVERKATE, G. J.**, First 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 & MELIS**, Dealers in Hardware, Tin-ware and Farming Implements; Eighth street.

### Hotels.

**AETNA HOUSE, P. ZALMAN**, Proprietor, First-class accommodation. Free Buses to and from the Trains. Eighth street.  
**CITY HOTEL, J. W. MUNDERHOFF**, Proprietor. 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. Depot; good accommodation; building and furniture new.

### Livery and Sale Stables.

**BOONE & ALBERTI**, Livery and Sale Stable. Office and barn on Market street. Everything first-class.  
**NIDDELINK, J. H.**, Livery and Sale Stable; Office of Daily Stage Line to Bangor, 9th street, near Market.  
**Wagoners and Blacksmiths.**  
**DEHMA & BRO.**, Wagon and Blacksmith Shop. Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. River Street.  
**FRANKMAN, J.**, Wagon and Blacksmith Shop; Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. Cash paid for Furs.

### 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.

**WURZ, C. G.**, Merchant Tailor. Full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods kept in stock. Corner Eighth and Market street.

### Meat Markets.

**BUTKAU, W.**, New Meat Market, near corner Eleventh and Fish Street. All kinds of sausages constantly on hand.  
**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.

### 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.

**VERBEEK, H. W. & CO.**, Proprietors of the Phoenix Planing Mill. All kinds of building material furnished at Grand Rapids prices.  
**WILMS, P. H.**, Manufacturer of Farm Pumps. All kinds of wood turning and sawing on hand and done to order. River street.

### Notary Publics.

**POST, HENRY D.**, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer; Collections made in Holland and vicinity.  
**VAN SCHULVEN, G.**, Notary Public, Justice of the Peace and Conveyancer. Office *Holland City News*, 8th street.

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

### Physicians.

**ANNIS, T. E.**, Physician; residence, opposite S. W. cor. Public Square.  
**FEDERBER, B.**, Physician and Surgeon; Office, corner Eleventh and River street opposite public square.  
**MORRIS, S. L.**, Physician and Surgeon. Office, over R. HENOLD'S Boot and Shoe Store, Eighth street.  
**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 Ottawa and Alliance Counties, for the "Horse Sewing Machine." Dealers in needles and attachments.

### Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

### Tobacco and Cigars.

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

### Watches and Jewelry.

**ALBERS & WYNNE**, Jewelers and Watchmakers. The oldest establishment in the city; Eighth street.  
**JOSLIN & BREYMAN**, Watchmakers, Jewelers, and dealers in Fancy Goods; Kenyon's Block, River Street.

## Special Notices.

### 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.  
M. HARRINGTON, N. G.  
J. A. ROOST, R. S.

### 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 8, at 7 o'clock.  
Geo. LAUDER, W. M.  
J. O. DORNBURG, Sec'y.

## The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.  
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.  
G. VAN SCHULVEN, Editor and Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$3.00 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	\$ 5.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 15.00
2 "	4.00	7.00	12.00
3 "	3.00	5.00	9.00
4 "	2.00	4.00	7.00
5 "	1.50	3.00	5.00
6 "	1.00	2.00	3.50
7 "	.75	1.50	2.50
8 "	.50	1.00	1.75
9 "	.25	.50	.85

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.  
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$3.00 per annum.  
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge.  
An X before the subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the Subscription. Two X's signify that no paper will be continued after date.  
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

### OUR CENTENNIAL.

BY PROF. CHARLES SCOTT.

This nation has reached the respectable age of 100 years, and the event is to be celebrated with almost universal enthusiasm: the statesman and the philosopher, the poet and the painter, the essayist and the orator, will all give eclat to the great occasion. Why should not those of Holland birth or descent, in this western world, most heartily unite with their fellow countrymen in bestowing honors upon the American Centennial. For, this Centennial is not a "Yankee" matter. The somewhat boastful citizens of New England, not content with calling Boston "the cradle of liberty," often venture to assume, that the land of the Puritans was the nursery—yea, "the pillar and ground" of our republican institutions. Against such vain pretensions, in the name of truth, we protest.

The thirteen united colonies of '76 were peopled from almost every realm in Europe and joining in a harmonious movement for liberty and independence, formed a nation and a constitution, whose noblest features originated, not from beyond the Hudson, but from beyond the seas. The leaders and the soldiers of the Revolution came alike from every section of the continent; and the loyalists or Tories (the friends of the English government) were about as numerous around Massachusetts Bay, as around the Manhattans, or any other political centre of America. True, the opening scenes of the war were in New England, but the ravages and bloodshed, the defeats and triumphs of the remaining seven years of conflict were between the Hudson and the Savannah; and through this region go, for the tales of mingled woe and heroism, which make up our revolutionary history.

It has been said, and repeated, that Yankee populations repelled the invader, while those of Dutch origin, in New York and New Jersey, gave him a welcome camp, and thrived upon the gold and bribes which he scattered among them. There never was a more baseless slander—a more dishonorable libel, and shame rest on any, magazine or writer, that ventures even to give it utterance.

Now let me say distinctly and emphatically, and in the face of all who may cavil, that no nation in Europe contributed more to the ideas and principles that built up the American Union, than the Netherlands; and that no section of the country suffered more, contended more, persevered more to the end, that is, to the complete establishment of free institutions under the starry flag, than that which had been settled and civilized and Christianized from the seven provinces of the Dutch Republic.

What are the proofs of this assertion? These:

1. It is a well known fact, that the colonists fell into the habit of most jealously guarding their charters and concessions of privileges and liberties—that they raised constitutional opposition to all acts of oppression and wrong—that they contended, not so much against tyrannic acts as for certain principles, which they valued,—that they charged king and parliament with being the actual law-breakers,—that they made a formal declaration of independence—and that notwithstanding their mutual strifes and alienations, they formed a confederation for the public good, which ultimately moulded them into national unity. But what was the only country in the world, where such political facts became the essence of the State, and to which they could point as the exemplar? Was it not the Netherlands? Surely not from Magna Charta, nor from English annals, but from the glorious records of the Low Countries did our fathers learn the rights of manhood. Hence the earliest and fiercest struggles were in New York, and hence Adams, Franklin and other statesmen of 1776 were careful students of the great Dutch revolution of the 16th century.

2. Allusion has just been made to the early political struggles of New York.—Her history was a very peculiar and characteristic one. As a conquered province, and ever under royal governors, who sought to bind her people by all means to the crown,—as more disturbed than any other by races and factions which refused to coalesce,—as forming the great barrier of the settlements against the French in Canada, the Assembly of that colony became a sort of battle-field for constitutional rights.

There was no rebellion, no striking commotions, no ultraism of measures but a regular, constant and determined stand against royal usurpations. That was simply "the Dutch of it." In New England,

the Puritans had things much in their own radical way, but along the Hudson, men were all along mixing the well tempered mortar of true republicanism. And history will make manifest, that the wisest proposals, as a whole, came from New York, and that the best constitution of 100 years ago emanated from her Dutch talking convention, in the exceedingly Dutch village of Kingston.

3. In the preliminary steps of the Revolution, the colonies of New York and New Jersey took a noble stand, albeit a little more conservative and just than those of New England. The public history of those times is open to all, and needs not be repeated; but a few more private incidents may be given. The tea was destroyed in Boston harbor, because there were so many Yankee ladies who were determined to have it; but at Poughkeepsie, a chest of the same contraband article was sent back to the city and ship, unharmed, because the Dutch ladies were determined not to have it. When Lieut. Gov. Golden assembled the loyalists of 1775, for the purpose of raising a royal pole and standard to king George, on the green, before an old Dutch church, the declaration was subscribed only by English names and on Sunday morning, the congregation could not engage in worship, until they had levelled the kingly flag-staff to the earth. In the whole of Ulster County, peopled from Holland, only four were arrested for disloyalty to Congress in 1775 or 1776, and the patriotic "pledges" were universally signed. There were indeed Tories, so called, along the Hudson, and among them the honored names of Van Cortland and De Peyster; but their motives were as good, and their numbers not so great, as those who made a whole shipload at the evacuation of Boston.

4. Throughout the war, from 1776 to 1783, the same Dutch colonies of New York and New Jersey suffered almost unparalleled hardships, not because of cowardice, or neglect of duty, but because it pleased the English to take possession of their chief city in overwhelming force—there to maintain their head-quarters, from thence to send forth their armies. New England meantime enjoyed comparative quiet. If it be asked, why the enemy was not driven from Manhattan and from Long Island, I would ask in reply, why he was not driven from Rhode Island? Yea, the military power, that captured New York, could have retaken Boston, if so desired, and could have held it in spite of universal Yankeeedom. The fact remains, that the great battle-field of the contest was between the Hudson and the Delaware, and that he who now journeys from river to river, around the farms and farm houses of Netherland habitation, can find more trophies of the Revolution, and learn more soul-stirring incidents of freedom's struggle, 100 years ago, than over all the continent besides. At Saratoga on the North, the British Lion was first humbled to the very dust, and at Trenton on the South, the first song of victory rose up to echo hope over the world. The intermediate streams and valleys and hills are marked by many a struggle with Savage, and Hessian, and Briton—by many a burning mansion and hamlet—by many a ruthless plundering of even poverty's last resources. I know of not one Dutch settlement, that was exempt from these dire calamities of the war. And did the people shrink from patriotic duty? Who dares say it? I had myself the muster rolls of a militia regiment (mostly Dutch) that gave over 200 days of service in a single year; I had the list of contributions in a single township, for the suffering soldiers at Valley Forge, and they were carried by 13 teams for 200 miles through the deep snows of that terrible winter; and when the treasury was empty, and Gov. George Clinton called for voluntary contributions, I had an old subscription of £14,000 from the inhabitants of burned-out Esopus. Thus it was through all the Dutch portions of the country, except where the enemy compelled allegiance to the king. True, the number of enlisted soldiers in the regular army was comparatively small, but those who remember, that the colony on every side was an exposed frontier, or line of defense, can readily understand, that every man must be an ever ready home-guard. Finally, of the 11,000 prisoners, who perished in the British dungeons of New York city, we, whose lineage goes back for a century there, know how many shared our blood and bore our names.

5. Only one more remark. Among the patriot leaders of 1776, not a few could claim descent and spirit too from the worthies, who freed the Netherlands from the Spanish yoke. Those who fought free-

dom's battles, far apart in Europe, sent their children to stand side by side in the American conflict. Let none be disparaged, but let those of all nationalities thank God, that they have been enabled to rear together so fair a fabric to constitutional liberty. As the Frenchman, the Hollander, the German and the Briton met to praise each other as the defenders of America in 1776, so be it in this Centennial 1876. The Yankee may swell in pride if he chooses, for that is his right, but not beyond his Dutch neighbors of the New Netherlands.

While then I have met and rebuked one of those senseless hostilities that sometimes come from the vicinity of Boston, have I not also given good and sufficient reasons, why the Holland element should not, by any means shun the Centennial, but join in it, with rejoicings, that reach from William the Silent, to the inauguration of George Washington in the New Amsterdam of America?

For the Holland City News.

### ENTAILMENTS OF ALCOHOL.

#### III.

In view of the tremendous evils Alcohol entails, what is to be done?

"God's great remedy for the world's great curse, is total and universal abstinence from making, selling and drinking intoxicating liquors."

Is a man with no vitiated tastes, and no inherited degeneracy physical, mental or moral, perfectly safe from the brood of evils born of Alcohol? Only by totally abstaining, for even slight indulgence vitiates his taste and begets a diseased appetite.

Can a young man, who from some taint of blood has inherited from parents or ancestors a morbid desire for stimulants be saved from the brood of evils born of Alcohol? Only by totally abstaining, provided the taint of blood is not so strong as to wholly enervate the will.

Can a man who inherits such a taint of blood and inter-marries with a person free from such taint, eliminate that taint from his offspring? It is possible, but only by totally abstaining.

What shall be done with those who have such taints of blood and whose will-power is so weak to abstain? and with those, who from a sound stock, have by indulgence generated in themselves a diseased appetite? By removing temptation from them or them from temptation, they can be saved.

Society has tried to remove them from temptation by building and supporting Inebriate Asylums. Has this mode succeeded even with the few admitted and treated? Is it not wrong in principle for society first to make drunkards or what is the same thing, allow them to be made, and then to take the money of the sober and industrious in the shape of taxes and use it to reclaim the drunkards? Does not society in this commit three wrongs, make the drunkard, rob the sober to reclaim the drunkard and then turn the reformed drunkard tainted in blood, enervated in will, loose on society, i.e. itself, at the mercy of the liquor-seller? The only alternative, then, is to remove temptation from them. This is the aim of prohibitory laws. In the constitution of Michigan (1850), the Legislature is prohibited from granting a license for the sale of intoxicating drinks and the Legislature itself has repeatedly passed enactments prohibiting their sale under pains and penalties. (All prohibitory laws are now expressly repealed and our State has become anti-prohibitory and virtually licensing by reason of recent decisions on the liquor tax laws.)

What is the army of King Alcohol? In 1865, in Michigan, the retail sales of alcoholic drinks amounted to \$54,874,170, among, say 10,000 dealers; about one-half or \$26,000,000 was profit; of this sum one-half or 13,000,000 would be cheerfully used by rum sellers to protect the traffic. (To this army, ever vigilant, with abundant funds at command, we doubtless owe the overthrow of prohibition. What is the substitute? License laws, under the name of Liquor Tax laws.)

What will they effect in the cause of temperance? Will a high tax or license shut up the first-class saloons and the bar-rooms in our hotels? It may, low "doggeries," but where do young men take their first step on the road to the drunkard's hell? Will these not seek to do a larger business to pay the increased expenses of taxes? (On the other hand, will the State or a city, town or other corporation that levies taxes or license be the richer? Is not the tax paid by the rum seller the price of blood? Is it not the representative of all the evils, moral, mental and physical that Dr. Hitecock has portrayed? Is it not red with the drunkard's blood, steeped in the tears of the drunkard's family, hot with the curse of God? Will our State be the richer for this money in her treasury? Alas! it may be written over the doors of our capital at Lansing, "Ichabod, the glory is departed.")

#### TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

N. B.—Many thanks, Mr. Editor, for the use of your columns. The parts in brackets are my own, for which please do not hold the Doctor responsible, although I think he agrees in sentiment.



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE PHOENIX MILLS.

The Phoenix Mills, of Paterson, N. J., have suspended, throwing 800 people out of employment. The 200th anniversary of the burning of Medford, Mass., by the Indians, under King Philip, was celebrated in that town on the 21st of February. Cannon were fired, bells were rung, and historical addresses were made, the whole concluding with a public dinner. In the morning a four horse wagon, filled with persons on their way to the celebration was overturned, and the Rev. Mr. Alger, of South Natick, and Sabin Smith, of East Somerville, were fatally injured, and others were seriously wounded.

A summer car on the Harlem Railroad of New York was burned a few nights ago, and Mr. Bissell, the proprietor of the Sherman House, Chicago, and his son perished in the flames. Ten other passengers are reported as having been badly burned. The Brooklyn Advisory Council has concluded its work and adjourned. The action of Plymouth Church in connection with all the subjects specified in the letter-missive is fully sustained, and a new investigation of the charges against Mr. Beecher is provided for by a committee of five, to be appointed by a sub-committee of the Council from among a list of persons distinctly specified, and the commission is clothed with authority to decide whether an investigation shall be held at all or not. A very exciting and unlooked for denouement of the meeting between Henry C. Bowen and the Plymouth Church Examining Committee took place the other night at Rev. S. B. Halliday's mansion in Brooklyn. Bowen, armed with his charge against Beecher, consisting of fifty-two pages of closely-written manuscript, repaired to Halliday's house, where, besides the Examining Committee, he found seated in the parlor Beecher himself, B. F. Tracy, Thos. G. Shearman, Oliver Johnson, and other partisans of the Plymouth pastor. Bowen, being called upon for his statement, presented and read it. At the conclusion of the session Bowen and his sons came out of the house in a state of great agitation and called loudly for the "members of the press." Several reporters ran toward Bowen, when he exclaimed in an excited way: "Members of the press, I want you to publish this to the world: Beecher and his minions have attempted violence upon me!" Immediately afterward, Bowen and his sons drove off in their carriage, and, being interviewed, stated that, on the conclusion of the reading of the statement, Mr. Bowen was asked if he had anything further to state. On his saying that he had not, he says Mr. White locked the door of the apartment. Thinking the days of the Inquisition returned, Mr. Bowen ran to the rear parlor door, and, followed by his sons, escaped to the hall—S. V. White meantime calling to others of the committee to lock the doors. The contents of Bowen's paper have not been made public, but they are understood to be a severe arraignment of Mr. Beecher for his alleged manifold shortcomings.

### THE WEST.

Shortly after midnight of Feb. 23 fire was discovered issuing from the Olympic Music Hall, in Davenport, Iowa. With the high wind prevailing it soon spread into one of the most extensive conflagrations that city has ever known. In the space of two hours fourteen buildings and their contents were burned. The estimated loss is \$100,000, not more than half covered by insurance. The renowned Col. Mulberry Sellers, as represented by John T. Raymond, has arrived in Chicago, and appears nightly on the stage of McVicker's Theater. The combined efforts of Raymond and Mark Twain have made Sellers and his "millions in it" famous. People who have witnessed this admirable piece of acting pronounce it the finest representation of American humor ever attempted. People visiting Chicago should not neglect seeing it. The great \$30,000 four-mile race, which has been repeatedly postponed, came off at San Francisco on the 23d of February, and was won by Foster, an Oregon horse, in two straight heats. The race was witnessed by an immense concourse of people.

The trial of Gen. Babcock on an indictment charging him with complicity with the revenue thieves was brought to a conclusion in the United States Court at St. Louis, on the 24th of February. The Judge's charge was exceedingly favorable to the defendant, and the jury decided on a verdict of acquittal upon the first ballot. When the "Not guilty" was pronounced Gen. Babcock started suddenly from his chair and his face turned almost crimson. It was apparent that his emotions were deep and overwhelming. The small crowd present gave a slight applause, and his friends present came forward to offer their congratulations. Babcock, however, paid no attention to them, but made for the jury; which was passing out, and shook hands with each individual juror, thanking them with tears in his eyes for their kind and noble vindication. He then received the congratulations of his friends present, and, in company with his counsel, proceeded to his hotel. His appearance on the streets was the signal for repeated cheers, and he could scarcely elbow his way through the crowd that pressed around him. Throngs of people followed him along the streets to the Lindell Hotel. There he met the assemblage of friends who had heard the good news, and who overwhelmed him with their congratulations. In the evening Babcock was serenaded at the Lindell Hotel, and he and his friends indulged in a general jollification over the happy result of the trial.

Four persons, consisting of the wife and three children of a man named Niermeyer, were burned to death recently at Lemars, Iowa, by the destruction of their house by fire.

Chicago packers have slaughtered over a million and a half of hogs the present season.

A terrific storm recently passed over the town of St. Charles, Mo. The cyclone lasted but five minutes, but in that brief space nearly every building in the village was more or less damaged, many of them being swept away entirely. Two or three persons were killed, and many seriously injured. The pecuniary loss is estimated at half a million dollars. The Mary Ball, said to be the largest steamer on the Mississippi river, was destroyed by fire the other day. A large cargo of cotton and the baggage of 200 passengers were lost. A feud has existed for some time between J. N. Hawkins, of the Carrollton, Mo. Journal, and A. S. Kierolf, of the Democrat, which culminated a few days ago in Kierolf shooting Hawkins four times, once in the face, and twice in the breast and bowels, inflicting wounds from which he cannot recover.

Princeton, Ind., suffered great damage by a terrific tornado that swept over it Sunday night. Several persons were killed, and many badly injured. Some forty houses were demolished. At the loss in money is about \$300,000.

Dr. Joseph Hooper, of Bay City, Mich., editor of the Michigan Old Fellow, died suddenly on the morning of the 23d of congestion of the lungs.

### SOUTH.

Advices from New Orleans represent that indictments will soon be found there which

will make as much sensation in the country as those at St. Louis. The names of very prominent persons are used, but it would not be proper to give them in advance of the final action of the Grand Jury.

The Mississippi House of Representatives has adopted the report of the Ames Investigating Committee, and ordered the impeachment of the Governor. The report recommends that he be impeached and removed for official misconduct, on eleven separate and distinct charges, including a failure to remove certain dishonest officials for causing bloodshed at Vicksburg in Crosby's case, for calling for Federal troops and having them eject the Sheriff of Warren County; for arming the colored militia and attempting to incite a war of races.

In the Louisiana House of Representatives, on Feb. 26, the House Committee appointed to investigate the conduct of Gov. Kellogg, made their report, which is to the effect that "they find on investigation that said William P. Kellogg has committed many violations in his official capacity of the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana; has been guilty of many and diverse high crimes and misdemeanors in office against said Constitution and laws of Louisiana; therefore, he is resolved, etc., that a committee of five members of this House be appointed by the Speaker to go to the Senate, and, at the bar thereof, in the name of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, impeach William P. Kellogg of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, committed since April 14, 1875."

The Louisiana House of Representatives, by a vote of 61 to 45, has adopted the report of the Kellogg Investigating Committee, together with the resolutions recommending that articles of impeachment be preferred against that officer. The Senate was then notified of this action, and the House adjourned. The Senate organized into a court of impeachment for judicial proceedings, examined into the charges against the Governor, and dismissed the case.

### WASHINGTON.

If the Treasury officials are to be believed, there is to be a currency famine in the Department unless Congress takes early action and passes the Deficiency bill for the Printing Bureau, amounting to over \$300,000. The printing of currency, including greenbacks and National Bank notes, has been stopped, and the sum named is needed to continue work until the end of the fiscal year. It is intimated that W. N. Biddle, Cashier of the Pennsylvania Bank of Pittsburgh, will succeed Mr. New as Treasurer of the United States. The accumulation of silver and current production has reached such a point that resumption of silver payments in the immediate future is now a subject of earnest consideration at the Treasury Department. It is intimated that this desirable step is not at all improbable within thirty days. The silver now on hand is \$12,000,000, which, with the monthly coinage, is considered ample to inaugurate the work. The President has given orders to Gen. Sheridan that the Black Hills miners must not be disturbed.

"A prominent member of the Cabinet," telegraphs the Western Associated Press Agent at Washington, "authorizes the assertion that all the published reports of the serious disagreement between the President and any member of the Cabinet are absolutely devoid of foundation in fact, and it is stated upon the same authority that there never has been, either of recent date or at any time within many months, the occurrence of any event in the Cabinet sessions which could by any possible means be construed into an indication of bad feeling or premonition of a rupture. Most positively is this true of late."

The news of Gen. Babcock's acquittal caused great joy among his friends at the Capital. President Grant, who, from the beginning, announced himself confident of the acquittal, expressed no surprise, but did not conceal his gratification at the result. When the news was received by Mrs. Babcock, she fainted from excitement, and remained a long time in hysterics. It is announced from Washington that Congress will order a complete investigation of the "whisky ring" matter. It is certain that the salaries of Congressmen will be reduced from \$5,000 to \$4,500. The amount saved will be about \$400,000. The rich Senator, Sharon, of Nevada, has reached Washington, and taken his seat for the first time, since his election, two years ago. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have been furnished by Secretary Fish with the correspondence concerning the connection of Minister Schenck with the Emma Mine scandal. It includes a communication from Minister Schenck, in which he says that he invested in the Emma Mine stock, but it was a private speculation, for which he cited precedents. He was not ashamed of what he had done. At the suggestion of the President, however, owing to the scandal, he resigned as Director of the company. A Washington telegram to the Chicago Tribune says: "If the close of the Babcock trial can have any bearing on the relations of the Cabinet, it would seem to render the retirement of Gen. Bristow less certain. Members of the Cabinet say, with the strongest assurance of knowledge, that Bristow is sure to remain."

Secretary Bristow, in his annual report to Congress, stated that the work of refunding the national debt was hindered by the shortness of the time the 4 1/2 per cent. bonds have to run, fifteen years. In accordance with his recommendation the Senate has passed a bill extending the time to thirty years. The House will no doubt concur. It is now thought that these bonds will be much sought after for long-time investments. The report that Gen. Babcock was about to resign his position as Private Secretary to President Grant is contradicted. Gen. B. in conversation with his friends, says a Washington dispatch states that he has no present intention of resigning, nor does he consider it at all necessary to renew his request for an army Court of Inquiry to vindicate him from charges which have already been disposed of after a full and fair trial by a civil tribunal.

The Washington Daily Tribune, heretofore an independent paper, is now issued as a Democratic organ.

### POLITICAL.

Congressman Hurlbut, of Illinois, thinks Mr. Blaine the best man for President. The Illinois Republican State Committee, at its meetings in Chicago, a few days ago, called a State Convention of the party, to be held at Springfield, May 24. The Republicans of Wisconsin, through their State Convention, have declared themselves in favor of Blaine and hard money. The Indiana Republican State Convention, in session at Indianapolis last week, declared for Morton for President. The New York Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Syracuse, March 22. The Democratic National Committee met at Washington on the 22d day of February, and after five ballots, decided to hold the National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President, at St. Louis, the 27th day of June being named as the date.

The Indiana Republican State Convention was held at Indianapolis on Wednesday of last week, the attendance being larger than at any convention held since 1862. Hon. Godfrey S. Oth was nominated for Governor. The resolutions declare for a specie basis, and demand a repeal of so much of the Resumption act as fixes a day for resumption, and ask Congress to let the currency alone, neither expanding or contracting it; favor reconciliation between the North and the South, indorse President

Grant and his administration, particularly in the punishment of dishonest officials; demand absolute divorce of Church and State, and favor the present public school system. The following is the balance of the ticket: Lieutenant-Governor, Robert S. Roberts, of Allen; Secretary of State, I. P. Waite, of Randolph; State Auditor, W. M. Hess, of Hendricks; Judges of the Supreme Court—First District, Wm. P. Edson, of Posey; Second District, A. C. Voorhees, of Lawrence; Third District, H. C. Newcomb, of Marion; Fourth District, John P. Kibben, of Wayne. The Connecticut Democratic State Convention was held at New Haven, Feb. 23, every town in the State having a full delegation. The old State ticket was renominated. It is as follows: Governor, Charles R. Ingersoll; Lieutenant-Governor, George G. Hill; Secretary of State, Marvin H. Sanger; Treasurer, William E. Raymond; Comptroller, Albert R. Goodrich. April 19 is the day designated for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention of Indiana. The Maryland Republicans will hold their State Convention on the 4th of May.

The Republican Senators in Congress have decided, in caucus, that they will not vote for the bill recently introduced to pay soldiers of the war of 1812 pensions who were stricken from the rolls on account of disloyalty.

### GENERAL.

WASHINGTON'S birthday was very generally observed throughout the country. At Washington the Government offices were closed, and the Fire Department paraded and passed in review before the President at the White House. The Fifth Maryland Regiment also honored the President with a marching salute on their way to Alexandria. In Philadelphia, the Centennial grounds were crowded with people, flags were displayed to an extent never known before, salutes fired, bells rung, whistles blown; bands of music paraded the streets, and a general jubilee took place, winding up with a magnificent illumination of the city in the evening. The great \$30,000 race in San Francisco finally came off on Washington's birthday. The race was four-mile and repeat, and was won by Foster; time, 7:38 and 7:53. Irwin, the Pacific Mail man, has been arrested for embezzling \$750,000—and released on \$50,000 bail.

Statements of the Babcock trial: The evidence in the case covers 3,200 pages. The cost to Babcock for lawyers' fees and all amounts to about \$32,750. The cost to the Government for legal and witness' fees and court expenses will be a little over \$17,000.

It appears that the hotel proprietors of Cincinnati are putting up their rates to exorbitant figures for the entertainment of the people who are expected to attend the Republican National Convention in June. The Republican National Executive Committee is investigating the facts in the case, and if the reported advance in rates be true, the place of holding the convention will probably be changed to Chicago.

Jas. E. Lyon, of Racine, Wis., has testified before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs as to his connection with the celebrated Emma Mine. He was one of the original owners of the mine, and explained the secret history of the scheme to entrap English financiers. His statement, if true, is very damaging to the good name of several persons of high position.

### FOREIGN.

The submarine cable between Sydney and New Zealand has been successfully laid and opened for traffic. Egypt and Abyssinia are arranging a treaty of peace.

A colossal statue of Bismarck is to be exhibited at the Philadelphia show. Many organized battalions of Carlists have already surrendered to Alfonso's forces; thousands of rebels in detached bands are asking amnesty, and it is apparent that the insurrection in Spain is about ended. Refugees from Herzegovina are denied an asylum in Austria.

One effect of the recent French elections has been to render necessary a more liberal construction of the new Press laws, which under Buffet were enforced, especially against the Republican newspapers, with such strictness as to call forth the unanimous condemnation of that class of journals. Many cases arising during the recent political contest, have, by order of Dufaure, Buffet's successor, been allowed to lapse, this course being, in the opinion of the Government, the wisest under the circumstances.

### FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.—Senate.—Logan presented a petition of disabled soldiers, asking that the provisions of the act of June 18, 1874, be extended so as to include all who lost an arm below the elbow, or a leg below the knee, and that they be allowed a pension of \$24 per month. Morton presented a petition signed by over 15,000 women in Indiana, and nearly 14,000 voters of that State, on the subject of temperance, asking Congress to appoint a commission to investigate and report as to the effect of the alcoholic liquor traffic. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill amendatory of the act of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, authorizing the refunding of the national debt. Christianity introduced a bill to regulate the elections and elective franchise in Utah.

House.—Port's bill for the preservation of buffalo from wanton destruction, was passed. The House indulged in a long and spirited debate on the bill to grant pensions to the veterans of the war of 1812. Banning introduced his Army Reform bill, by which he hopes to effect an annual saving of \$2,500,000. A large number of resolutions of minor importance were introduced.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.—Senate.—The House bill to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States was read and referred. The bill conferring exclusive jurisdiction over Indian reservations upon United States Courts was debated at length and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

House.—A bill was passed to protect the revenues of the Patent Office. It provides that any officer who shall receive any money other than his salary for any work done shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment. A bill was reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds appropriating \$500,000 for a Custom-House at Memphis. After a long debate the amount was cut down to \$400,000 and the bill passed. The death of Representative Starkweather was announced, and appropriate eulogies pronounced.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.—Senate.—The Senate passed the bill authorizing the increase of the amount of 4 1/2 per cent. bonds to be issued from \$300,000,000 to \$308,000,000, and extending the time for their payment to thirty years. The West Point Appropriation bill was before the Senate, and a long debate ensued regarding the propriety of the proposed reduction of salaries.

House.—The House refused to adopt the report of the Conference Committee for the payment of the interest on the District of Columbia 3 1/2 bonds, and postponed it for one week. Speaker Keck received a telegram announcing the death of his brother, and was called to assume the duties of Speaker pro tem. A number of private bills were passed.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.—Senate.—Not in session. House.—The House met for debate only. Eden was in the chair. Speeches were delivered by Biddle and Sanders in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act, and by Duffham in relation to the improvement of the natural highways of the country.

SUNDAY, Feb. 27.—Senate.—Sharon, of Nevada, took the oath of office. A bill was passed enabling persons who have lately acquired citizenship in Colorado to vote upon the new Constitution in that Territory, and appropriating money to pay

the expenses of a constitutional convention. The West Point Appropriation bill was discussed, and the Senate went into executive session.

House.—A letter was received from the Attorney-General, in response to a resolution ordered by Mr. Logan, calling for an explanation of his order touching the testimony of accomplices in the whisky prosecutions. The Attorney-General states that such instructions as he issued were merely in confirmation of arrangements already made, and that as these instructions and arrangements relate to matters now in progress, the House would readily see the propriety of withholding special information relating thereto until the trials are over. The matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Bills introduced: By Warren, authorizing the payment to the executor of Henry Wilson, late Vice-President of the United States, a sum equal to the salary of the Vice-President for the unexpired portion of the term for which he was elected; by Willis, to simplify the existing laws imposing duties on imports, and to reduce the rates thereon, also to restore the duty on tea and coffee, and to enlarge the free list; by Wadell, to restore the franking privilege; by Vance, to provide for stationary Chaplains in the army; by Young, a law authorizing the payment for all cotton seized after 1865; by Oliver, to repeal the law in reference to the amount for which silver coin shall be legal-tender, and to enact a substitute therefor; by Mackey, to aid in the completion of the Washington Monument; by Turfe, for holding United States District Court at Davenport; by Phillips, for the liquidation of the debt of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company to the United States; by Kidder (Dakota), declaring the Black Hills open to exploration and settlement; by New, to reimburse States for expenses incurred in the late rebellion.

### OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Babcock Trial as Viewed at the Capital—The Work of Congress—The Judiciary Bill—Measures of Finance. (From Our Own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1876.

The topic of universal interest at this metropolis during the past week has been the trial of Gen. Babcock at St. Louis. It has been talked about day and night, from the Executive Mansion down to the basement gin-mills. I presume there has been a general interest in it all over the country, but I doubt whether a stranger to Washington would appreciate the all-absorbing nature of the matter here. You see Gen. Babcock has been not only the Private Secretary of the President, but has stood in close intimacy with him socially and politically. Not only that, but Babcock and "Boss" Shepherd have long been on terms of intimate friendship—frequenters of the same club, moving in the same "society" circles, by common rumor members of the same associations for speculation. So both on general account and for local reasons the people of Washington could not help feeling the liveliest interest in the St. Louis trial. That Babcock has many warm friends here no one will deny, but that the general sentiment has been heavily against him from the beginning is equally true. And I believe it would largely preponderate against any one known to have been the intimate friend and associate of "the Boss," who, in spite of his great wealth, is the most odious man who ever stepped within the limits of Washington.

### GREAT RAID ON BRISTOW.

But this is not all. One of the most formidable political intrigues which have ever been concocted at this head-center of intrigues resulted from the Babcock trial. Or rather that trial was the occasion of it. I refer to the determined assault which was made on Secretary Bristow, and which is still going on while I write.

It is known to all men that the attack of the Treasury Department on that numerous, wealthy, formidable and most corrupt combination known as "the whisky ring" has simply been tremendous "all along the lines." Many men of influence in politics, many men of that standing in society which great riches and diamond breastpins give, many sworn officials of the Government were found to be guilty of the grossest crimes against the revenue laws, and of conduct utterly demoralizing to all honesty in business and in politics. It was impossible that the Secretary should deliver so heavy an assault and maintain the fight with such persistent vigor and unflinching pluck, without raising up against him a powerful opposition. This opposition culminated on the occasion of the Babcock trial. All the friends of men in the whisky ring, all the loadies of power—and they are numerous in every party—even not a few of the champions of certain aspirants for the Presidency united, or seemed to unite, in an attack upon Bristow. They asserted that the prosecution of Babcock was an attack upon the President, and day in and day out they have used all sorts of influence to get up "bad blood" between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. As Gen. Grant is known to be especially strong and adhesive in his friendships these men undoubtedly made considerable impression upon his mind. And the great question of to-day is "Will Bristow go out?" This is the conundrum everybody at Washington is asking, while "waiting for the verdict." Meanwhile I beg leave to remark that, whatever may be the truth as to Gen. Babcock, if these unconscionable intrigues shall succeed by any means in driving the brave and honest Secretary of the Treasury from the Cabinet, the fact will be nothing less than appalling to all men of all parties who demand honesty in politics and in government. And I can say this with the more emphasis and appropriateness because I care no more for Bristow's political aspirations, if he has any, than I care for last month's moonshine.

### THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

The actual accomplishments of Congress have not been much during the past week, though either house has made considerable progress in the work before it. The most important measure passed by the House was the bill of the Judiciary Committee reorganizing the United States Courts, by constituting an Intermediate Court of Appeals, between the District Circuit Courts as they now exist and the Supreme Court. This Intermediate Court will be

composed of the District Judge, the Circuit Judge and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and will have appellate and final jurisdiction in certain cases which are now taken, by appeal or writ of error, to the Supreme Court. The object of the bill is to relieve the Supreme Court of the trial of many cases of a comparatively unimportant nature. The docket of that court is now greatly overburdened. It is very far behind, and is getting farther behind all the time notwithstanding the great and constant labors of the court. If the bill becomes law it will accomplish the object intended, facilitate the administration of justice, and cause no additional expenditure. It is regarded as a wise measure and of very considerable value to the public. I believe that Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, is the author of the bill, but it had the hearty approval of the whole Judiciary Committee.

### MEASURES OF FINANCE.

The majority party of the House has had several caucuses at which the currency question has been discussed, but without, as yet, any definite conclusion. Indeed, it has been stated, and I think with truth, that several gentlemen will not be bound by a caucus resolution upon this subject. The truth is, there is such a variety of opinion upon the subject of finance and especially upon the currency among our public men, whether of one party or another, that I greatly doubt whether the Congress at this session will accomplish anything whatever. I do not look for actual legislation herein till after the President-making business is accomplished. Meanwhile we have speeches on the subject till one can't rest, and no end of bills. If things should keep on at present rate a few months our currency "bills" would be nearly as numerous as our bank bills and our greenbacks, and they would be infinitely more varied in character. I do not think anything practical will come out of all this chaos for some time. It now looks very much as though Congress would go home leaving this question in statu quo ante bellum. I think the representative men of both parties believe this is the best course, or rather the safest course, for party purposes. If I am right herein, the whole subject will be left severely alone so far as the statute-book is concerned.

### L. M. N.

P. S.—The verdict of acquittal in General Babcock's case is received here with divided opinions. Some most heartily rejoice over it as a complete vindication. One newspaper says, "enthusiastic men on the streets were nominating him for the Presidency, and betting fifty to one on his election." They must have been very "enthusiastic." Others there are who rejoice at the verdict, but think the escape was a narrow one, and that Babcock ought to be severely on his good behavior, from this time forth. These think that the General's heart must be taken for granted as all right, but that he had a weak head. The dupe of such men as Joyce and McDonald, they say, ought to come down and out from a position of large political influence. The latter class of persons is greatly the more numerous, but the former is the more noisy and enthusiastic.

A PROFANE young person describing the looks of a newly arrived M. C. from the Far West, as he appeared at the Washington depot, says: "He looked as if he had come all the way across the continent on the hurricane deck of a mule."

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	.....	8	@ 10
HOGS—Dressed	.....	8	@ 9
COTTON—Dressed	.....	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
WHEAT—Superfine Western	.....	5	10 @ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	.....	1	17 @ 1 19
CORN—No. 2	.....	61	@ 62
OATS	.....	47	@ 51
RYE	.....	86	@ 88
PORK—New Mess.	.....	22	50 @ 22 75
LARD—Steam	.....	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	.....	5	75 @ 6 00
Choice Native	.....	4	75 @ 5 50
Cows and Heifers	.....	2	50 @ 4 00
Good Second-class Steers	.....	4	25 @ 4 75
Medium to Fair	.....	3	75 @ 4 25
Inferior to Common	.....	2	75 @ 4 25
HOGS—Live	.....	7	75 @ 8 25
Flour—Fancy White Winter	.....	7	25 @ 7 75
Good to choice spring ex	.....	5	80 @ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 1 spring	.....	1	08 @ 1 09
No. 2 Spring	.....	1	01 @ 1 02
No. 3 Spring	.....	1	01 @ 1 02
CORN—No. 2	.....	49	@ 50
OATS—No. 2	.....	29	@ 31
RYE—No. 2	.....	65	@ 67
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	54	@ 55
BUTTER—Fancy	.....	27	@ 34
EGGS—Fresh	.....	14	@ 15
PORK—Mess.	.....	21	25 @ 21 50
LARD	.....	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
DETROIT.			
Flour—Choice White	.....	6	25 @ 6 50
Choice Native	.....	5	75 @ 5 90
WHEAT—Extra	.....	1	30 @ 1 40
No. 1 White	.....	1	28 @ 1 29
No. 2 White	.....	1	17 @ 1 18
Amber	.....	1	27 @ 1 28
CORN	.....	40	@ 42
OATS	.....	38	@ 38
RYE	.....	70	@ 72
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	50	@ 55
BUTTER	.....	14	@ 15
PORK—Mess.	.....	22	00 @ 22 00
LARD	.....	13	@ 14
CATTLE	.....	3	75 @ 4 75
HOGS	.....	7	50 @ 8 50
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	1	48 @ 1 49
CORN—No. 2	.....	37	@ 39
OATS—No. 2	.....	33	@ 34
RYE—No. 2	.....	65	@ 67
PORK—Mess.	.....	22	00 @ 22 25
LARD	.....	12	@ 13
HOGS	.....	7	50 @ 8 50
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	.....	1	08 @ 1 09
No. 2	.....	1	00 @ 1 01
CORN—No. 2	.....	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	.....	31	@ 32
RYE	.....	69	@ 70
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	78	@ 80
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—No. 1	.....	1	18 @ 1 25
CORN	.....	43	@ 45
OATS	.....	35	@ 35
RYE	.....	77	@ 79
PORK—Mess.	.....	22	00 @ 22 25
LARD	.....	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Extra	.....	1	38 @ 1 39
Amber	.....	1	28 @ 1 26
CORN	.....	42	@ 43
OATS	.....	30	@ 31
EAST LANSING.			
HOGS—Yorkshire	.....	8	25 @ 8 40
Philadelphia	.....	8	20 @ 8 30
CATTLE—Best	.....	4	25 @ 6 25
Medium	.....	4	00 @ 5 50
SHEEP—Medium	.....	4	00 @ 5 00
Best	.....	5	25 @ 6 00



**A ONE-DOLLAR dog chewed \$75 worth of hats in a Flint store.**

The Jackson *Patriot* says the State has begun issuing tobacco to the prisoners. Out of 807 men there confined, only seventy-nine declined the weed. The tobacco is a first-rate quality of plug.

THREE stores owned by Henry Beebe were burned at Alpena on Monday last. Beebe's loss on building and his stock of groceries is \$10,000; insured for \$6,500. M. O'Brien, in boots and shoes, loses \$2,000; insured for \$1,000.

A very perceptible earthquake occurred at Monroe, on Monday last. It was severe enough to shake houses and rattle crockery on the shelves, and caused so much alarm in St. Mary's Church that the congregation speedily vacated the building. But one shock was felt, and that lasted several seconds.

A MAN from Ontario, named Ketchpaw, was robbed of \$320 by two highwaymen near Port Sanile, Thursday morning of last week. John Miller and Sidney Yakes, living in the vicinity, have been arrested on suspicion of being the robbers, and in default of bail were committed to the Lexington jail for trial at the next term of the Circuit Court. Robert Wright has since been arrested as an accomplice.

MR. ALBERT F. AVERY, a prominent citizen of Battle Creek, and for the past twenty years the leading jeweler in that city, died at his mother's residence in Bellevue on Sunday last of paralysis, aged 40 years. He was a well-known citizen and a prominent Knight Templar, and was a cousin of Claude Avery who perished in the flames during the burning of the Herndon House at Marshall. He was highly esteemed, and had won the confidence and respect of the entire community.

HENRY OAKES, Deputy Postmaster of Philadelphia, taking with him a quantity of money belonging to the office, together with all the registered letters. The amount of money carried off is not yet ascertained. The community is taken entirely by surprise, as Oakes was a man in whom every one put confidence, believing him to be an honest, upright man. The next day after his flight he was identified at the Abram House, in Leaper, by Edward R. Rinson, an employee of that house, and arrested by Marshal Miller. Three hundred and eight one dollars in currency and a Canada draft \$121 were found on his person. He was taken back to Philadelphia.

THE Ward will case was brought up in Wayne Circuit Court last week on a motion for a "struck" jury. For the benefit of the enlightened we will explain that a "struck" jury is considered more select than the ordinary jury chosen by lot. The mode of drawing this: The County Clerk prepares a list of eight names of persons selected by him among the best men in the county. From this list each side strikes off twelve names, and a jury is selected from those remaining. The case was tried before a jury selected in this manner. The proponents ask for a "struck" jury; the contestants want the case tried before the ordinary panel drawn for the March term of court. Judge Reilly took the matter under advisement and granted the application which action the opponents of the will took exception.

According to the Lexington Times, several members of the sect called Nazarenes living in Forester, Sanilac County, are creating some excitement by their wild fanaticism. They professed to have received a revelation that the world is coming to an end April 1, and

THE beauty and chivalry of Bay City assembled at the Opera House one night last week to witness the presentation of a beautiful banner to the Peninsular Military Company—a gift from the ladies of the city. The banner is dark navy-blue silk, seven feet in length by six feet in width, and is inscribed on one side, "Presented by the Ladies of B. C. to the P. M. C. Feb. 22, '76," and on the other side, "Nov. 15, 1873" (the date the company was organized). The cord and tassels are of gold, and the staff is of rosewood, surmounted by an eagle. It is said to be the handsomest banner in the State. Twenty members of the company were blindfolded, and executed a silent manual consisting of forty-eight orders (no orders being given), winding up with "order arms," and every gun came down as one. The execution was perfect, every gun moved in unison during the entire performance. In perfection of drill the company is not equaled by many of the older crack companies. The evening's entertainment was concluded by a dance, which was kept up to a late hour, and enjoyed by all who participated.

**History in the Schools—Memorial Tree.**  
Gov. Bagley has addressed the following proclamation to the people of this State:

The lapse of time, the demands of business, the new life we are living, all tend to a forgetfulness of the old times, and of the history fathers made with pen and sword. In it well, therefore, in this anniversary year, pledge anew our affections to the "land free in," to reaffirm the fire of patriotism on our flag, and renew the joy of liberty country in our own hearts, that in the time the Revolution warmed the hearts of our fathers?

Shall we not in this hundredth birthday of the nation, turn away from these teachings of false doctrine, resolving to hold fast, not to the form, but to the spirit of the Government as it was established in its simplicity and strength? So resolving and so doing, we need not fear for the future.

We of Michigan, need to do our duty in this direction, and we cannot commence to do so until we have secured the right of suffrage. The history of the United States is not to be written by the six thousand school children of the State. It occurs to me that this is the only way to insure good citizenship in the future. If our children are thus educated—or, if uneducated—we shall by-and-by become a nation of doubters and creakers. I hope that parents and children, the school officers and the school teachers of this State will see to it that the right of suffrage is secured.

On Saturday, the 15th day of April next, I urge upon every citizen of this State who owns a piece of God's ground—whether it be large or small, whether in city or country, town or village—to plant a tree, that our children and our children's children may know and remember as the tree planted by patriotic hands in the first Centennial year of the Republic. In a country of land-owners, where the poorest man may, if he will, own the ground he stands on, this seems a most appropriate memorial act, and I earnestly hope our people will heartily unite in adopting this suggestion.

I am well aware that these are perhaps only symbols—external show—but will they not bespeak an inward glow of patriotic impulse, and may they not set in motion in the plastic minds of our youth—and perchance of elder folk—a current of patriotism and love of country, that shall know no ebb?

Let us now resolve to cherish the legacies of Free School, Free Church, Free Press, and Free Town-meeting left us by our Fathers. Let us preserve simplicity and economy of government as cardinal points in our political creed, and thus make sure "that under God, government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from earth."

**JOHN J. BAGLEY.**

The lumbermen of Michigan, says the Detroit *Tribune*, are fully aware of the necessity of exhibiting specimens of their lumber at the Centennial Exposition, knowing, as they do, that no State can compete with them in variety and quality. At Grand Haven, samples are being prepared, one of them being a log seven feet two inches diameter at the smaller end. From this log a section two feet long is to be sent, and specimens of plank measuring twelve feet in length. Muskegon will send samples of ash and pine plank; the Saginaw Valley will contribute the premium plank of clear pine exhibited at the State Fair by Williams & Co.; Leapeer will be represented by oak, ash and cypress, from three feet to five in width and from four to six inches in thickness. Some logs twelve feet long will come from the lines of the different railroads running through the lumber region, and ranging from four to seven feet in diameter. There are two trees, Norway pines, said to be 175 feet long, which it is hoped can be cut in sections and so laid together as to show their length completely. Mr. H. Smith of Flint, will send oak, ash and pine of large dimensions; and if transportation can be obtained he would send a white-oak squaring twenty-four inches and eight feet long. He has some very choice samples of hardwood lumber. Others in different parts of the lumber region propose sending notable products, and the sooner they notify the Secretary of the Board, F. W. Noble, in this city, their willingness to furnish samples, the better. The State Board will pay transportation of Philadelphia on all samples donated to them.

The State Pomological Society is actively working also, and will astonish every one with an elegant display of fall and winter fruits at the opening of the exhibition. They have about fifty to seventy-five varieties of apples alone. The Centennial Commission have decided to erect a building for Pomology, and will arrange the fruits not geographically but objectively, grouping apples with apples, pears with pears, etc. By this means the physical change of climate will be demonstrated, and Michigan will have a good opportunity to show its advantages for fruit-growing by the products she exhibits. Individual exhibitors are preparing their articles, and will never regret the opportunity to display their wares which is now presented.

The following summary exhibits the financial condition Dec. 31, 1875, of the stock, fire, marine, and fire marine companies reporting to the State insurance bureau, and at this time authorized to do business for the current year, and their receipts and losses in Michigan during 1875:

Classification of Companies.		Paid capital.		Reserve fund.		Total assets available.	
Michigan companies, totals.....	\$ 440,000.00	\$ 6,979.53	\$ 385,777.03	\$ 678,020.40			
Companies of other States, totals.....	39,919,550.80	5,821,127.83	2,310,885.16	57,47,812.89			
Totals of Canadian companies.....	1,414,000.00			2,884,122.89			
Michigan business of foreign companies.....							
Averages of all companies.....	\$37,764,165.80	\$260,006.42	\$21,108,294.14	\$11,921,738.57			
Michigan business, 1876.							
Classification of companies.	Surplus as per holders' report.	Surplus over capital.	Prepaid premiums received.	Loans insured.	Loans paid.		
Michigan companies, totals.....	\$712,174.60	\$312,174.60	\$37,504.92	\$138,448.08	\$110,648.08		
Companies of other States, totals.....	53,021,053.25	19,490,682.27	1,137,847.44	1,119,133.41	1,101,600.28		
Totals of Canadian companies.....	1,506,100.25		216,590.80	51,351.70	51,472.83		
Michigan business of foreign companies.....					86,501.92		
Averages of all companies.....	\$37,028,040.03	\$19,844,246.87	\$2,025,311.17	\$1,374,884.49	\$1,303,877.92		

THE city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, already engaged its next Fourth of July orator—Carl Schurz.

**Interesting Scenes in the Court Room Previous to and Following the Reading of the Verdict.**  
(St. Louis Letter to Chicago Times.)

It was an hour after the usual time of opening the United States Circuit Court, this morning, when the jurors were brought in from an outside room. The counsel had been in their places a half hour, and the defendant was waiting in the Clerk's office. At five minutes after eleven the Judges came in, Dillon carrying a huge bundle of manuscript. The jury was polled, and then Judge Dillon commenced reading the charge very rapidly. He read on for two hours with only a single interruption, when District Attorney Dyer raised a question as to the signature of one of the telegrams. A reference to the originals showed that the Judge was right, and he continued his reading, closing at 1:15 p. m. The bulk of the charge was made up of the telegrams, letters, and portions of the President's depositions, and seemingly everything in the case was included. The charge was favorable to the defendant in many particulars. Still, it was but means an instruction to acquit. After raising a doubtful point, the Court endeavored to show to the full extent the weakness of the evidence, and invariably concluded by telling the jury it was for them finally to weigh the testimony presented and con-

Immediately after the reading of the charge, the jurors were conducted to a room in the third story of the building and looked up. Judge Dillon sent word to them that if they desired to examine the instructions a copy was ready for them. The reply came back, very promptly, that the jury, having heard the charge, did not need it. This was told around among the crowd in front of the building and was at once received as an indication that the decision would be unfavorable. After the jury was charged the court adjourned till 3 o'clock.

The crowd outside grew steadily, and the prospective verdict was the chief topic. Thousands of dollars offered to acquittal they would have found re-takers. About 3 o'clock Gen. Babcock accompanied by Gen. Williams and Judge Porter, came down from the hotel and went into the building, followed by the curious glances of the crowd. At minutes past 3, the court re-assembled. The audience was small, and scattered about without regard to the order that had previously been maintained. Col. W. H. Hatch and Judge Chester Krueger of counsel for McKee, were in the Court room for the purpose of attending to matters belonging to that case. They were intending to present some reasons why he should be granted a new trial. Just as they were about to address the court, Bailiff Wheeler appeared before the bench and Judge Dillon inquired if the jury was ready. Wheeler replied that it was, and was directed to bring the jury in. Maj. Eaton, Mr. Bliss, and Mr. Peddrick were already in the court room and when the news that the jury was ready was carried into the side room Gen. Babcock, accompanied by Judge Porter and Mr. Williams, entered the room. Mr. Storrs was absent on the side of the defendant, and Col. Dyer on the prosecution. The jury seated themselves, and Judge Dillon asked, "Have you agreed upon a verdict?"

The Judge, evincing a great degree of excitement, which he could not conceal, asked :

And as he saw the foreman Deputy Clerk Selby a folded paper, ded:

The scene at that instant was a painful one. Babcock's face assumed a ghastly hue, and his hands clenched. Powell looked at the Clerk with a stony, pained stare. A nerve thrill went thro' the little audience of court attaches and reporters. There was no indication of the jurors' countenances what the verdict would be. The paper shook like a pen leaf in the hands of the Clerk, as he opened it every one present held his breath. In a tremulous voice he read:

"We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty."

There was a pause of one instant, Judge Chester Krum turned toward Babcock and warmly shook his hand. This was the signal for general confusion. The blood surged up in the defendant's face, which had been so pale a moment before. Porter awoke from his lethargy and, springing to his feet, stamped the floor dramatically, and said: "The God! truth and justice are vindicated. There were faint symptoms of approval but these were checked. Col. C. Babcock hurried to his brother, grasped him by the hand. About the time Mr. Storrs entered from the room. Through his heavy beard, blanched cheeks were visible, and, too, was trembling. When immediately in front of the bench he hesitated. He had heard of the verdict in the ante-room, but could scarcely believe it. He stopped simply long enough to learn the truth, and rushed forward. Gen. Babcock, taking him by the hands.

The court room was in an uproar. Those who had never spoken to Babcock before partook of the merriment displayed by his friends, and congratulated him. Amid the noise and confusion, Dillon cried out: "Gentlemen of the jury, you are discharged. The M. M. will settle your fees, so that you may leave for your homes at once."

This reminded Judge Krum point that had been overlooked excitement of the moment, and he "I ask your honor to discharge defendant."

The Court—Are there any more  
ments against him?  
Mr. Krum—None.

The Court (heartily) The defendant  
is discharged.

Judge Ogden pressed in among the jury and began shaking hands with each one, saying, "God bless you," and using other expressive terms to return his thanks. Gen. Babcock followed his example, shaking each juror heartily by both hands, but it was some time before he could find voice to utter a word, tears standing on his cheeks. Then the jury passed out, and the Marshal called order. Gen. Babcock and party left by way of the ante-room, and at each step he was met by persons extending their hands. As he passed through the hall he was surrounded by his counsel and Mr. Filley, Mr. Newcombe, Mr. Campbell, Col. Luckey, and other personal friends. Col. C. W. Babcock brought up the rear. At the foot of the stairs the men had gathered so thick and gazed so steadily at Babcock that he took refuge in the Postmaster's room, where he remained until the crowd dispersed. He then walked to the Lindell, accompanied by his counsel and immediate friends. When he appeared in front of the Custom House, on his way to the Lindell, there was a faint cheer, which he recognized by taking off and waving his hat.

Most of the jurors are still in the city and are being subjected to all kinds of interviews to-night. One of them stated that after they retired to the jury room they took an informal ballot and found that they were all agreed on acquittal. Later, before returning to the courtroom, they took a formal ballot, and were still agreed. There was very little discussion, and no dissension. Blanche Wood, the foreman of the jury, stated to-night that after Storrs' speech the jurors had a talk on Monday night, and came to the conclusion that a case had not been made out, and after that nothing occurred to change their opinion. About 9 o'clock to-night the jurors gathered in the Lindell room, and walked up to Gen. Beck's room, where they were received by the late defendant, and his brother. The meeting was a rather awkward one until a seedy old granger blurted out: "General, we had to do it, 'cause we see we couldn't do anything else." The jurors remained half an hour, conversing pleasantly, and were entertained with cigars and wine, and withdrew, after shaking hands all around.

All day long Gen. Babcock's room the Lindell was full of callers, not Government or army officer in the city failing to call with his congratulations. A large number of personal friends and some prominent citizens also visited General's room. At 9 o'clock to-night a large party of army officers came from the arsenal, bringing with them the post band. At the Lindell they joined Gen. Sherman, who was in civilian dress and his staff, who were in full uniform, and a serenade to Babcock was given. The General attended his counsel, came down stairs and took seats in a carriage in front of the hotel about 1,200 people having gathered. After an air by the Band Col. William H. Hatch, an ex-Confederate, and one of McKee's counsel, addressed the crowd. He referred to the lost cause and assured his hearers that the veterans were to be taken as an indication of feeling, and the dawn of better day. He quoted Lincoln as saying that the South was captured the songs of the South were captured, and called on the band to play "Dixie." The Southern tune was received with cheers and following it Gen. Babcock was called. He arose in the carriage and was introduced by Judge Krum. He said: "Citizens of St. Louis, I thank you for your expressions of kindness to me. My heart is too full for me to make a speech to you to-night, if I could do so under other circumstances. I thank you all, most deeply, and I present to you my counsel, Mr. St. Louis of Chicago, who will speak for me."

Mr. Disraeli is set down in the "Penny Companion" as scarcely yet a young man; but he has not yet put off the appearance and the ways of youth. He dresses like a young man; he tries to walk like a young man; at a distance and when he is erect and not in motion, he still looks almost like a sort of young man; his face, with its fallen cheeks and its deep, shaggy wrinkles, its awful frowns, its frequent convulsive movements, the thin wisps of hair striving to retain their color and to cover the bald patches of the yellow, muddy, ghastly hue appearing from forehead to chin, the eyes, which are occasionally aroused under the pulsing of great excitement to an unnatural glitter—all this seems to suggest of the most fearful forms in which the dictative old age punishes and humbles those who have shown themselves obstinate in resisting her approach.

It is curious to observe the little which Mr. Disraeli makes at the House—or at least the place the bar ought to be—before he ventures on the task of walking up the stairs to his seat on his ministerial bench. He is evidently still loves to show an ignorance of jaunty and youthful vigour, and he passes up the floor under every eye as he stops for a moment at the bar, steadies himself as you sometimes see a man who has drunk too much endea- vour to steady himself before crossing a street. He surveys the distance, and perhaps a little false start or two then goes at it. The attempt is a very successful; a little too well, perhaps for reality. He accomplishes the journey in one stroke, if I may use such an expression, without stopping to take breath or faltering, but in a sort of determination and self-reliance which shows how much it costs him to come and loiter still. —*Galignani*

SENATOR MORTON has presented House a petition from 15,000 women and 9,000 men of Indiana praying the legislature pass a law making total abstinence a requisite for the appointment of officers of the government, civil, military and naval.



SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876.

## FOR SALE!

The "HOLLAND CITY NEWS," Office and material. Possession given at any time after March 15, 1876. The reason for selling is a desire on the part of the publisher to "go west." For price, terms or other information, address: G. VAN SCHIELVEN, Holland City, Holland, Feb. 24, 1876. Mich.

## Centennial.

## American Historical Events.

- March 4, 1789, New Constitution U. S. took effect.
- " 5, 1770, Boston massacre.
- " 6, 1868, Great financial excitement.
- " 7, 1893, Battle at Pea Ridge, Ark.
- " 8, 1873, Ex-President Fillmore died.
- " 9, 1883, Naval fight between Monitor and Merrimac.
- " 10, 1847, Gen. Scott landed troops in Mexico.

In connection with our jotting the other week, relative to the sale of liquor on the Sabbath, we state that "good government and public morals demand that the sale of liquor shall be prohibited on Sunday." We were not present at the last meeting of the Holland Temperance Society, but if creditably informed, the above remark was turned against the Naws in the following manner: "If it is wrong to sell liquor on Sunday, why should it not be prohibited on Monday, Tuesday, etc?" Simply in answer to this, and with no view of opening a temperance debate in these columns we will reply:

1. Because, aside even from all religious bearings, Sunday has a secular merit, in behalf of which this distinction is claimed over and above Monday, Tuesday, etc.;
  2. Because the sale of liquors and wines on Monday, Tuesday, etc., is not forbidden by divine law;
  3. Because the sale of liquors and wines on Monday, Tuesday, etc., is a right not in conflict with American liberty;
  4. Because the prohibition by statute of the sale of liquors and wines on Monday, Tuesday, etc., to others than minors and drunkards, is merely nominal, as long as such legislation does not emanate from and is supported by local public sentiment.
- As far as the city of Holland is concerned, it is safe to say that public sentiment did never, and to-day would not support such legislation, for proof of which Mrs. Morrisey might be asked to tell her experience.

## The Late Speech of Hon. J. G. Blaine.

[Under the above heading a correspondent of the Grand Rapids Democrat, at this place, makes a criticism upon the speech of that gentleman which we deem of sufficient weight to publish in our columns. The currency question is growing daily in importance as the financial embarrassments of the nation and each individual are being more and more felt. It is evident that the question will be prominent before the American public in the coming campaign. Great as the efforts will be made on the one side to fling the bloody shirt, or on the other to parade the immense corruptions in office—as personal interests, and former party affiliations or prejudices may dictate—the actual condition of each voter, especially as head of a family, must be of the greater weight with him as Charles Sumner said, the caning he received of Preston Brooks did not influence him in choosing between Grant and Greeley. We must follow either one of two courses: adopt the greenback system, improve upon it so as to secure property and money against all sorts of inflations, and thus nationalize a system of paper money, or discard everything as a circulating medium (or its basis) except gold. It is upon this point that the intelligent voter desires information, and although a discussion of this subject is often "dry," its importance is felt nevertheless.—Ed.]

HOLLAND CITY, Feb. 16, 1875.

The late speech of Mr. Blaine upon the currency question has much more importance as the oracular utterance of a recognized leader of the Republican party, and standing candidate for the Presidency, than for its value for information or suggestion.

Ben Butler once said, "We have become a party under the control of the invested capitalist, the bondholder, and the monopolist."—"A party at the head of which was the capitalist, and at the tail of which was the negro." Mr. Blaine fully represents and leads such a party as Butler so aptly describes. The only interests he advocates are those of the National Banks, the Savings Banks, and the ship-building and navigation interests.

He opens with the sonorous declaration: "The honor of the National Government and the prosperity of the American people are alike menaced by those who demand the perpetuation of an irredeemable paper currency."

Now, who proposes such a currency?—The hard pan party are continually attempting to frighten themselves and the

country, by denouncing United States Treasury notes, as "irredeemable paper currency." The greenback declares on its face the promise of the United States to pay a certain number of dollars; on its back, it definitely states how that promise is to be performed. Every time a greenback is presented in payment of government taxes or other dues, and is received at par, it is redeemed, and in that way their redemption is constantly going on. There never has been a day since the first issue, when they could truthfully be denounced as irredeemable.

It is true that Mr. Blaine's party have repudiated one of the promises of payment on the greenback, "and is receivable in payment of all loans made to the United States," and it is also true that this repudiation is the cause and measure of their depreciation below gold, all the loans of the U. S. being above par, even the new 5s being worth \$1.06 in London to-day. If \$50 in greenbacks would buy a bond worth \$38 in gold, would they be placarded in the *Eagle's* pilory as only worth 87 cents on the dollar? We maintain that the greenback is not "irredeemable paper," and that Mr. Blaine and his party are responsible for its depreciation below par in gold, to-day.

His next assertion is that "Republicans have gradually consolidated their strength against inflation."

The most dangerous species of inflation, increase of our bonded debt, payable, both interest and principal, in gold, constantly impoverishing the country by draining away the coin to Europe, the republican party are directly responsible for. So eager are they for inflation in this direction that they have, during the past year, been selling bonds to buy silver, to be expended in redeeming our fractional currency, which is by its own terms only redeemable in greenbacks! Not one of the holders of fractional currency wants silver for it, or cares for its redemption. And its issue constitutes a loan to the United States, not only without interest, but actually giving a percentage of profit by its loss and destruction, above all expenses of printing and issuing it. Why, then, this anxiety to change a loan of \$30,000,000 costing no interest, but earning a premium, into one that will cost the country \$2,500,000 annual interest in gold? Ben Butler's definition helps us to understand it. This silver purchase was a job to benefit the mining capitalists of the Nevada region, by creating a Government demand for silver bullion to help out the dull and falling foreign market. And this silver lies uselessly hoarded in the United States Treasury, consuming its five per cent, annual interest, and has so depreciated on our hands that it would take to-day \$1.15 of it to buy back a dollar's worth of the bonds which were paid for it! (Would it not be a good idea for the *Eagle* to give the public daily quotations of the value of Ben Butler's silver?) Such is Blaine's "consolidation against inflation."

Mr. Blaine accuses the Democrats of having demanded the issue of \$1,000,000,000 of greenbacks. It is true that the Democrats, and some of the best Republicans we ever had, contended that the 5-30 six per cent bonds which were issued for greenbacks, containing no promise to be paid in coin and for which the United States never received a dollar in gold, should justly be paid in like money as was received for them. But the "capitalists, party," as Ben calls it, made haste to pledge the nation, March 18, 1869, for the payment of these bonds in coin.—The amount of 5-30s outstanding Jan. 1, 1869 was \$1,092,568,650, worth as currency in gold, on March 18, 1869, about 60 cents on the dollar.

This neat little job in the interest of the bondholders raised the value of this paper in their hands, \$496,735.21. At the same time a pledge was made to pay the greenbacks in coin or its equivalent. This promise, in the interest of labor, has never yet been fulfilled, but, on the contrary, they have been depreciated by the repudiation job, to which we have before alluded.

Mr. Blaine expresses great anxiety lest the deposits in the savings banks, and the pension list (two strange bedfellows) which, as he says, represent a capital of \$1,700,000,000, will suffer by inflation. His tenderness for the savings bank interest is understood from the fact that these institutions by their frequent failures and their small dividends to their poor depositors have shown themselves worthy successors of the old-fashioned specie banks "public confidence" banks of New England. Ben Butler styles them "speculative machines."

But unfortunately for Mr. Blaine's argument, these interests have already suffered by the contraction policy of his party, \$68,000,000 being the difference between the value of their capital estimated as greenbacks, at the time the Republican resumption policy was inaugurated, and the present value, a difference of over four per cent, of loss.

I would like to examine some others of the points of this speech but dare not ask you for more room. It may give its author a reputation for partisanship, but not for statesmanship. He might make a suitable President for New England, but his vision is too short and is limited by too narrow a horizon to enable him to see our whole country and all its varied interests.

## For the Holland City News:

Mr. Editor:—I read with pleasure, in your issue of last week, the proposition of one of our citizens for every man to set out a tree this year, and I would amend that, by adding that every tree be labeled with the planter's name, and that such tree be assessed from year to year as personal property against the persons so planting. In that way we will not only improve our parks, etc., but at the same time increase our revenues.

Should this strike you as a novel idea, I would say that I was led to this view by certain arguments that were made last year in the Common Council room, at the time of the review of the annual assessment-roll. A certain residence in town was considered worth more than some others, for the reason of its having some large and fine shade trees on the premises. When I first heard this argument it struck me rather unfavorably, and I almost came to the conclusion to cut down some of my own trees which I had set out, and by so doing reduce my taxes; but after due consideration, I admired the plan. Let us then set out trees this year and make them not only a source of pleasure, but of profit also, to the public at large. It is our duty to overlook our own selfish little affairs, and hold the welfare of our city paramount.

## ONE WHO WILL PLANT A TREE.

HOLLAND, March 1, 1876.

[Official.]

## Common Council.

WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1876.

The Common Council met in regular session.

Present:—Mayor Van Landegend, Ald. Kanters, Filerman, Dykema, Breyman, Visser and the Clerk.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and stood approved.

Several accounts were presented and referred. Also the following Poor bills which were allowed:

H. Moonga	.....	\$ 9.00
G. Peerebide	.....	8.00
D. De Vries	.....	8.00
D. To Roller	.....	7.50
Werkman & Sons	.....	36.00

## PETITIONS.

Of Columbia Fire Engine Co., for the basement of R. Kanters as being a suitable place for engine rooms.—Referred to Com. on Buildings and Grounds to fix the amount of rent.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Of Com. on Ways and Means, recommending to stop ringing the bell three times a day and to purchase a town clock.—Referred to Com. on Buildings and Grounds to ascertain costs, etc.

Of Com. on Streets, Roads and Bridges, recommending payment of \$35 to L. Hiefje for hauling of gravel.—Adopted.

Of Com. on Buildings and Grounds, submitting two bids for the sale of ground for an engine house.—Tabled.

## REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

The Mayor reported a communication from the authorities at Appleton, relative to the engine; whereupon payment of the same was ordered.

The Director of the Poor, presented his monthly report for February. Amount disbursed, \$108.75.—Report returned for a more detailed statement of facts.

The Chief Engineer recommended the purchase of 400 feet of hose, 4 trumpets, 4 axes and 3 reflecting lanterns.—Referred to Mayor and Chief Engineer with instructions to purchase.

## UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

After a recess of ten minutes the Com. on Claims and Accounts reported the following bills for payment:

H. Wiensma, labor on streets, etc.	.....	\$2 10
E. Bloom, maintenance of firemen	.....	3 75
D. De Vries, oil and sundries	.....	8 50
White Man'g. Co., 3 lanterns and freight	.....	18 00

—Adopted.

Building permit was voted to J. W. Bosman.

Council adjourned.

G. VAN SCHIELVEN, City Clerk.

On Monday, Co. Fred May, of Allegan, shipped into Allegan, from Muskegon, three car loads of ice for use at the Chaffee house. We understand the cost was \$3.40 per ton.—*Allegan Democrat*.

SAFE.—It is safe to say that no better *Safes* can be made than D. B. DeLand & Co.'s Best Chemical. Besides, it is full weight.

## Married.

MORAN BOOMSLUITER to the City, 1875. day, Feb. 27, 1875, by the Rev. A. T. SEAR, D. D., at the residence of Mr. C. De GRAAF. Mr. MATTHEW G. MORAN, of Toledo, Ohio, to Miss MARY J. BOOMSLUITER, of Holland, Mich.

## Special Notices.

## Bee-Hives.

"BINGHAM'S PATENT HIVE" is now introduced to the public. Call at the shop of Mr. R. K. Heald and examine them. Ask for a descriptive circular.

## Special Notice.

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

HEBER WALSH, Proprietor.

HOLLAND, Sept. 18, 1874.

## Furniture!

We are constantly increasing our stock of fine Furniture. The finest Bureaus, Toilet and Bedroom Suits, Sofa Chairs, Sofas, and a fine assortment of Carpets all just received and sold at bottom figures for Cash.

Come and give us a call.

H. MEYER & Co.,  
HOLLAND, Jan. 18, 1875.

## New Advertisements.

## Chin Flower and Garden Seeds, Strawberries and Peaches. NEW SORTS BY MAIL.

Plants of the newest and finest improved sorts, carefully packed and prepaid by mail. My collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the best collection, at the great show of the Mass. Horticultural Society, in Boston, last season. I now have 100 varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds. Priced descriptive Catalogue, gratis, by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens, 25 packets Flower or Garden Seeds, \$1.00 by mail.

C. The True Cape Cod Cranberry, best sort for Upland, Lowland, or Garden, by mail, prepaid. \$1 per 100. \$5 per 1,000. Wholesale Catalogue to the Trade, Agents Want.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842.

## Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, made and executed by Anna A. Brott and Roseetta his wife, of the city of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, to John Garretson, of the city of New Brunswick, and State of New Jersey, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, at one o'clock, p. m. of said day, in Liber "Z" of mortgages, on page unpaginated at this date as said mortgage, the sum of one hundred and forty-two dollars and eight cents (\$142.08); and no suit or proceedings either in law or in equity having been commenced to recover the same or any part thereof; Now therefore notice is hereby given that on Monday the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, for the place for holding the Public auction or vendue of the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and payable on said mortgage, with interest thereon and all the legal costs and charges of such sale and also an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, as provided for in such mortgage, in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same. The following is the description of the lands and premises, as appears in said Mortgage, to-wit: That piece or parcel of Land, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, more particularly known and described as follows, viz: Lot numbered four in the sub-division of lot numbered one in Block A in the city of Holland, according to the recorded maps of said city, and said sub-division, in the office of the Register of Deeds, Ottawa County, Michigan.

Dated: Holland, March 1, A. D. 1876.  
JOHN GARRETSON, Mortgagee.  
HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attys for Mortgagee.

## PHOENIX HOTEL

## —AND— DINING HALL.

J. McVICAR, PROPRIETOR.

The Phoenix Hotel is now the popular resort of most all the travelers coming to this city and is considered the best place to stop at. Certainly the proprietor gives every attention to his guests. Some of his rooms are being nicely and neatly furnished. His table is the very best to be found at any hotel in this city. Success to the Phoenix hotel.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 24, 1876.

## I WANT

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

## Holland City White Lead

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

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

46-47 HEBER WALSH

Druggist's Pharmacist

## Something New!

## P. H. Wilms, THE WELL KNOWN PUMP MANUFACTURER

Of this place, has added to his splendid Wound Pump the Iron Drive Well Pump, and is ready to furnish all and everybody with all kinds of Pumps: Force Pumps, Rubber Hose, Large Iron Vessel Pumps, Pony Engine Pumps, and anything in the line of Pumps from a small Basket Hand-Pump up to a Steam Fire Engine.

He can also put down Drive Well pumps on wooden pumps, which is an improvement on both iron and wooden pumps—on iron pumps because they don't rust, the water pumps easier and faster and they don't freeze or burst in cold weather; and an improvement on wooden pumps; it saves making a well, and nothing can get into the well and spoil the water.

Business place on River Street, between Tenth and Eleventh street, Holland, Mich.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Writ of Execution, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Branch and tested on the 18th day of February A. D. 1876 against the Goods and Chatties, and for want thereof, then against the Lands and Tenements of Elton G. Parsons and to me directed and delivered, I have levied on all the right, title, and interest of the aforesaid Elton G. Parsons of and in the following described lands, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being situated in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, to-wit: south-east quarter of north-west quarter of section numbered fifteen (15) Town five (5) North of range fifteen (15) west containing forty (40) acres more or less, also the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section numbered twenty-eight (28) Town five (5) North of range fourteen (14) west containing forty (40) acres more or less; also the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section fifteen (15) Town eight (8) North of Range fifteen (15) west containing ten (10) acres more or less and shall offer the same for sale, or such portion of said property as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, with costs and collection fees, at public vendue, to the highest bidder therefor, at one o'clock, in the afternoon of the 27th day of March A. D. 1876 at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan.

Dated: Grand Haven, February 9, A. D. 1876.

ARIE WOLTMAN, Sheriff of Ottawa County, Mich.

## MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, whereby the power contained therein to foreclose and sell has become operative, executed by Charles H. Nichols of the Township of Holland Ottawa County, Michigan, to George W. Campbell of the County of Allegan and State of Michigan, on the first day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine for purchase money, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars with interest at seven per cent and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan on the thirteenth (13) day of October, A. D. 1869, in Book U of Mortgages on page one hundred and fifty-three (153) and which said mortgage was assigned by the said George W. Campbell to Eory A. Stoner of the County of Allegan on the twenty-eighth (28) day of January A. D. 1870, and recorded in Book S of mortgages on page thirty-seven (37) on the second (2) day of February, A. D. 1870 and upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety cents. And no suit or proceedings at Law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, No notice is therefore hereby given that on the first day of May in the year A. D. 1876 at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, I shall sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, [that being the place where the Circuit Court for said county is holden], the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy and pay the amount due on said mortgage with interest at seven per cent, from the date hereof on said amount claimed to be due and payable and all legal costs and expenses together with an attorney fee of twenty-five (25) dollars as provided for therein. The following are the lands and premises to be sold as described in said mortgage, To-wit: "The following described property lying and being in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan to-wit the north half (N½) of the south-west quarter (S-W¼) of north-east quarter (N-E¼) of section numbered nine (9) in Township numbered five (5) north of Range sixteen (16) west.

Dated: Holland February 1st, A. D. 1876.  
ROY A. STONER, Assignee of Mortgage.  
HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attys for Assignee.

## Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain indenture of mortgage, made by Emma Clark and Andrew J. Clark her husband of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, parties of the first part, to Elizabeth Van Laare, widow of H. G. Knoll, of the same place, of the second part, dated June sixteenth (16th) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, (A. D. 1866) and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the sixteenth (16th) day of March, A. D. 1866, at nine o'clock p. m., on page 518 of Liber "C" of Mortgages, in said office, which said Mortgage was assigned by the said Elizabeth Van Laare (widow of H. G. Knoll) to Joshua Myrick, of Holland, Ottawa County, and State of Michigan, by a certain deed of assignment, dated February seventeenth (17th) A. D. 1873, which deed of assignment was duly recorded February nineteenth (19th) A. D. 1873, at one o'clock p. m., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan, in Liber "R" of Mortgages, and again assigned by said Joshua Myrick, to Tacke A. Berkman, of Holland City, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, by a certain deed of assignment, dated June twenty-ninth (29th) A. D. 1873, which deed of assignment was duly recorded January third (3rd) A. D. 1874, at one o'clock p. m., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan, in Liber No. 4, of Mortgages on page 151 in said office, upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and forty-five dollars and one cent, \$245.01 and no suit or proceedings, either at law or in equity, having been instituted to recover the said amount due, or any part thereof. Notice is therefore hereby given, that on the evening (11th) day of April, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, I shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Ottawa County circuit court house in the city of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, said court house being the place of holding the circuit courts in said County of Ottawa and the land and premises in said mortgage described as follows, to-wit: All of that certain parcel of Land which is situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan and is further described as Lot numbered 17 (17) in Block numbered fifty-four (54) in the village, now city of Holland, according to the recorded map of said village, "or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage with ten per cent interest, and the legal costs, together with an attorney fee of ten dollars, (\$10.00) covenanted for therein.

Dated: January 15th A. D. 1876.  
TAEKE A. BERKMAN, Assignee of Mortgage.  
H. D. POOT, Attys for Assignee of Mortgage.

## RURAL'S

## IRON CORN SHELLERS

FOR SALE BY

G. J. HAVERKATE

AND

VAN LANDEGEND &amp; MELIS,

for \$8.00; until further notice.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

## FOF SALE or TO RENT.

Owing to ill-health I offer for sale or to rent the Arie House, in the City of Holland. Proposals to exchange for other property will also be entertained.

For further information apply to

P. ZALSMAN, Holland, Mich.

Oct. 15 1875.

## 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.

J. T. ROLLER

HOLLAND, Mich., March 3, 1875.

9-11



## Notings.

CIRCUIT COURT opens on Tuesday, March 13th.

MR. L. DE GROOT is having an addition built to his barbershop, on Eighth street.

CENTENNIAL excursions to the United States, are advertised throughout Europe at cheap rates.

WEDNESDAY evening, Mr. P. Pfannstiel and family left for the new colony in North-western Iowa.

MR. N. NIENHUIS, of Overijssel, having made an exchange of his farm for lands in Sioux County, Iowa, left here on Tuesday, via Chicago.

THE city has received two offers for the sale of real estate on Eighth street.—Messrs. A. Vennema and H. Vaupell both offer at the rate of \$30 per foot front.

WE learn that Isaac Fairbanks, Esq., of the township of Fillmore, has concluded to take up his residence in the city, and is negotiating for the purchase of a residence.

THE thaw, hail, rain, thunder, lightning, wind, frost and snow in the beginning of the week, have left us a fine sleighing, and the streets are fairly crowded with teams, hauling wood products.

THE Court of Appeals of Missouri has rendered a decision which permanently abolishes the system of lotteries by which the citizens of that state have been for many years systematically swindled.

JUDGE DILLON, of the United States Circuit Court recently decided that mechanics' and laborers' liens upon railroads take precedence over mortgages, even if the latter antedate the former.

THE number of invalids that went from here to Grand Rapids, during the days the surgeons of the Indianapolis Institute were there for consultation, was quite large. In several cases treatment was begun.

THE basement of Ald. R. Kanters will probably be rented by the city for the new fire company for engine rooms. We notice that the latter have changed their name, dropping the "Centennial," to be hereafter designated as "Columbia" Fire Engine Company, No. 2.

THE country storekeeper said: "Here, my friend, those balls of butter I bought of you last week all proved to be just three ounces short of a pound." And the farmer innocently answered: "Well I don't see how that could be, for I used one of your own pound bars of soap for a weight."

ON Saturday evening last the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Nye paid them a visit in the form of a surprise and were themselves surprised with the reception and entertainment which they received. The evening was passed very pleasantly indeed, with music, dancing, and other social amusements.

MRS. A. MORRISSEY has instituted proceedings in the Circuit Court, against Mr. Wm. Ten Hagen, one of the licensed liquor dealers of this city, to recover damages, as alleged, for the sale of liquor to her son Andrew, at or about the time the crime of larceny was committed, for which he is now being imprisoned.

A LADY called upon her milliner the other day to get the character of her servant. The respectable appearance of the latter was beyond questioning. "But is she honest?" asked the lady. "I am not so certain about that," replied the milliner, "I have sent her to you with my bill a dozen times and she has never yet given me the money."

THE splendid sleighing during the past week was utilized by the Zealand Cornet Band, in making a "call" upon their colleagues of this place. Although the weather was beautiful on Thursday evening, it was a little too "sharp" for the instruments, and as such interfered to the disadvantage of our neighboring musicians. Thank you, gentlemen, for your visit.

MR. LINCOLN used to tell in his inimitable way a story of a Winchester converted rebel, who was so overjoyed at receiving his pardon that he exclaimed: "Thank you, Mr. President! Thank you! Now I'm pardoned, I suppose I'm as good a Union man as any of you—emphatically one of you again. But didn't Stonewall Jackson give us hell in the valley?"

HON. M. D. WILSON, of Allegan, lectured to the citizens of Holland, on Friday evening of last week, on the subject of the currency. Through some mal-arrangement or other the public was not informed until at a very late hour that afternoon. Nevertheless Mr. W. had a good audience which listened attentively for over two hours to a well delivered argument in favor of the poor greenbacks. There is no use in denying that as a public speaker Mr. Wilber is a great favorite with our public.

OYSTERS by the can or dish can be had at Pessink's City Bakery, at all times.

CENTENNIAL tea parties are held all over the country.

MAYOR PIERCE, of Grand Rapids, is talked of for Congress.

THE expenditures of the Director of the Poor, during the month of February, foot up \$108.75.

PAUL BUTLER, son of Gen. E. A. Butler is said to be one of the prominent young men in Washington society this winter.

COL. GEO. GRAY, late of Grand Rapids, is now practising law in New York, in partnership with a son of Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

A PIANO voted to a popular citizen of Indianapolis, Ind., at a ladies' relief bazaar, at that city a few days ago, was immediately seized by the sheriff for debt.

OF the one hundred and seventeen women now studying at the Michigan University four have chosen law, forty-seven medicine, and fifty-six literature and science.

THE annual lumber product of Minneapolis, Minn., is about 200,000,000 feet and 125,000,000 shingles. In the manufacture of flour Minneapolis is the second city in the United States.

A BUFFALO man dreamed that he was going over the Falls, and he had his wife by the throat when he woke up. Next night she had a dream, and broke his nose as she struck at an Indian.

AMONG the art treasures recently brought to light at Pompeii is a silver altar, on which were deposited two silver cups and spoons, the latter of which are precisely similar in form to those now in use.

HALF the people who are making this uproar over the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools couldn't tell on their own responsibility whether the book of Genesis was written by St. Paul or Hamlet.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., March 2, 1876: A. A. Axtell, Adelbert Axtell, M. E. Boylan, James Houghton, J. W. Jinhon, Miss Libbie Plant and Jordan Salkee.

THE Board of Registration has designated the following places for their session on the Saturday next previous to the election: First Ward—Kanters' basement. Second Ward—H. D. Post's office. Third Ward—Council room. Fourth Ward—House of L. D. Visser.

A DUTCH countryman once had a controversy with a quiet-looking storekeeper about an account, at the upshot of which the former gave the merchant the lie. In about a second the fellow was gathering himself up from the ground, and exclaimed in astonishment, "How you do dat?"

THE regular meeting of the "temperance society" was held on Tuesday evening. The discussion was on this subject: "The moral obligation of total abstinence." The attendance was large and the same subject will be continued at the next meeting, to be held on the last Monday of the month.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY says that he does not oppose the admission of Pinchback on personal grounds, but wholly on grounds of justice. When asked if policy would not change his opinion, he replied firmly, "No. While I am Senator policy shall not influence me. I will decide every matter on its merits."

ANOTHER proposition has been introduced into the Council, of discontinuing the ringing of the bell during week days, at an expense to the city of \$100 per annum, and to purchase a town clock, the cost of which, including a suitable location is said not to exceed \$600. If these figures are correct, the scheme is not without merits.

SUPERVISOR to Roller informs us that at the extra session of the Board of Supervisors, held at Grand Haven, on Wednesday and Thursday, it was resolved to repair and enlarge the vault of the Court house and render it fire-proof; the expense involved not to exceed \$500. The matter was placed in the hands of Messrs. G. D. Sanford, M. H. Greager and J. A. Leggett.

AN interesting article on the Centennial year, by Prof. C. Scott, of Hope College, will be found on our first page. A translation of the same was published in *De Hope* the other day, and it appeared to us that the original might be equally interesting to our readers. That the assertions combated by the Professor have been and are still made, needs no confirmation on our part. Not long ago we quoted an extract of an article in the July (1875) number of the *Quaker*, in which it was plainly asserted that "the weight of the fighting done in the Revolution was done by men of English race, whether in New England or in Virginia, and the only place where the hold of Great Britain remained strong till the close of the war was in the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam."

OYSTERS—Twenty-five cents a dish, at Pessink's City Bakery.

## Albers & Wynne, JEWELERS.



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.

## J. J. O'FIELD'S FIRST WARD STORE.

I have just received a new and

### FRESH SUPPLY OF

Dry Goods,  
Hats & Caps,  
Crockery,  
Glassware,  
Groceries, and  
Liquors.

And keep constantly on hand a full line of

### FLOUR & FEED.

I have increased my room in order to accommodate this large stock and invite the public of the city and vicinity to come and examine my goods and prices.

I continue 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 WESTVEY 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. O'FIELD.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 15, 1875.

## 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 SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.  
45 W. C.

## P. & A. Steketee,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

### DEALERS,

[Harrington's Block, Eighth Street.]

### JUST RECEIVED

A heavy stock of

DRY GOODS,  
CLOTHING,  
GROCERIES,  
CROCKERY,  
GLASS-WARE,  
HATS AND CAPS,  
BOOTS & SHOES,  
Etc., Etc.

We carry the heaviest stock of goods in the City; Buy in large quantities, and sell cheap for cash or Ready Pay. Staple goods in enormous quantities, such as

Flannels,  
Sheetings,  
Blankets,  
Shawls,  
Yarns and  
Cottonades

Also Live Geese Feathers.

150 BARRELS OF SALT.  
We deal also extensively in Flour and Country Produce.

P. & A. STEKETEE.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 28, 1875.

## CITY BAKERY.

The undersigned has succeeded to the above business, and shall continue to carry on

### BAKING & CONFECTIONERY

At the same old stand on Eighth street, in the City of Holland. I guarantee the Public that at all times they will find me supplied with a full line of goods such as should be kept in a

### FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.

Fresh Bread, Biscuits, Rusks, Crackers of all kinds, Cakes, Pastry; also Rye Bread, Graham and Boston Brown Bread. All special orders will be promptly filled.

### ASSORTED CONFECTIONERY.

Plain and Fancy Candies, a full assortment of Nuts and such other notions in this line as will render this establishment complete in this respect.

### REFRESHMENTS.

Oysters by the can or dish, cove oysters, sardines, lobsters, cheese and canned fruits.

Coffee and Tea will be served at all hours.

### CIGARS & TOBACCO.

The former patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.

G. J. A. PESSINK.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 26, 1875.

## MEAT MARKET —IN THE— FIRST WARD.

The undersigned announces to the Public that he has finished his new Meat Market, and is now ready to supply his customers with all kinds of Meats and Sausages. By promptness and fair dealing he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all those who wish to favor him with part of their trade.

The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store.  
HOLLAND, April 2, 1875. W. BUTKAU.

## Welton & Akeley,

(SUCCESSORS to M. P. Visser.)

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,  
Groceries,  
Provisions,  
Flour & Feed,  
Bolted Meal,  
Bran, Corn,  
Oats, Potatoes,  
Country Produce, Etc.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND.

Messrs Welton & Akeley have bought out the stock and trade of M. P. Visser and will continue the business at the old stand. If good goods and low prices will continue to draw them their heavy trade they are sure to retain it. A general invitation is extended to all to call and visit the crippled auctioneer.

HOLLAND, November 11, 1875.

## BOOTS & SHOES

—AT—

## E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

Ladies,

Gents,

Youth and

Misses Wear.

Full line for the Winter trade.

HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

## 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.

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

## Nathan Kenyon, Banker.

HOLLAND, MICH.

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

N. KENTON.

### FOR SALE.

A House and Lot with barn, situated on Sixth Street, City of Holland. The house is new, two-story frame building with addition. For further particulars apply to

P. PFANNSTIEL.  
HOLLAND, Feb. 8, 1876.

## VAN LANDEGEND & MEYER.

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Nails, Glass

Agricultural Implements

AND

All kinds of Building Material.



Safe and Doors at Grand Rapids Prices. Order for Drive Wells, promptly filled.

Eighth Street, - - - Holland, Mich.

## NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING

AT

## John Roost & Son,

CO. 17 FIVE & NINTH STREET.

Dealers in

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Choice Groceries

AND

TEAS AND SYRUPS.

Highest market price paid for Butter & Eggs, in trade or in cash.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 6, 1875.

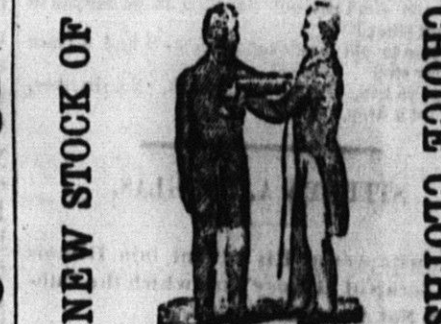
## Cha's G. Wurz,

Formerly of St. Joseph, has opened a

### First-Class Merchant Tailor

Establishment in this City, in the Store of Mr. O. BREYMAN, corner of Eighth and Market Streets.

CALL AND SEE HIS



A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

PRICES VERY LOW.

FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 20, 1875. 10-1

## Boots and Shoes.

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, GENTS, MISSES

AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

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

Cash Paid for Hides.

L. SPRIETSMAN & SON.

HOLLAND, February 26, 1874. 44-Kel-17

## CROCKERY!

From and after this date, I intend to devote to this line of trade the necessary attention, and will keep on hand a complete stock of White Granite and C. U. Ware.

A liberal deduction to those who buy sets or in large quantities.

Rockingham and Yellow are in large supply.

G. J. VANWINK.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 18, 1875.

## SENT FREE

to all who send for our new book, containing something new. Address, The Society Co., Chicago.







## Education of the Presidents.

The *Syracuse University Herald* has made up the following table of Presidents and their places of education, which is of interest:

Washington—Good English education, but never studied the ancient languages.  
 Adams—Harvard.  
 Jefferson—William and Mary.  
 Madison—Princeton.  
 Adams, J. Q.—Harvard.  
 Jackson—Limited education.  
 Van Buren—Academic education.  
 Harrison—Hamden Sidney College.  
 Tyler—William and Mary.  
 Polk—University of North Carolina.  
 Fillmore—Slightest rudiments.  
 Pierce—Not liberally educated.  
 Buchanan—Dickinson.  
 Lincoln—Education very limited.  
 Johnson—Self-educated.  
 Grant—West Point.

Monroe and Harrison did not graduate. Monroe left college to join the Revolutionary army. Financial reverses deprived Harrison of a full course. Polk was the oldest when graduated, being 23; Tyler the youngest, 17. The majority graduated at 20, this being also the average age. Jefferson probably had the most liberal education and broadest culture. It is said that his range of knowledge would compare favorably with that of Burke. The drill at West Point may be considered equal to a college course, and in many respects superior. In discipline and mathematical training it is not equalled by any American college. Counting Gen. Grant, two-thirds of our Presidents have been college men. To be sure the two whose names have become household words, Washington, the Father, and Lincoln, the Martyr, were not liberally educated; but theirs were special missions. They live in the affections of the nation rather than in the intellect, as embodied in the Constitution and laws. Theirs was to execute, not to mold.

## Cure for Freckles.

Grate horseradish fine; let it stand a few hours in buttermilk, then strain, and use the wash night and morning. Or squeeze the juice of a lemon into a half goblet of water, and use the same way. Most of the remedies for freckles are poisonous and cannot be used with safety. Freckles indicate a defect in digestion, and consist in deposits of some carbonaceous or fatty matter beneath the scarf-skin. The diet should be attended to, and should be of a nature that the bowels and kidneys will do their duty. Daily bathing, with much friction, should not be neglected, and the Turkish bath taken occasionally, if convenient. If the exact cause of freckles was known, a remedy for them might be found. A chemist in Moravia, observing the bleaching effects of mercurial preparations, inferred that the growth of a local parasitic fungus was the cause of the discoloration of the skin, which extended and ripened its spores in the warmer season. Knowing that sulpho-carbonate of zinc is a deadly enemy to all parasitic vegetation (itself not being otherwise injurious), he applied this salt for the purpose of removing the freckles. The compound consists of two parts of sulpho-carbonate of zinc, twenty-five parts of distilled glycerine, twenty-five parts of rose-water, and five parts of scented alcohol, and is to be applied twice daily for from half an hour to an hour, then washed off with cold water. Protection against the sun by veiling and other means is recommended, and, in addition, for persons of pale complexion some mild preparation of iron. *Herald of Health.*

## Proposed Reduction of the Army.

Mr. Banning, of Ohio, has introduced in Congress a bill to promote the efficiency of the army, to provide for its gradual reduction, and the consolidation of certain of its staff departments. It reduces the number of cavalry regiments to eight, and of infantry regiments to twenty-three, and provides that there shall not be any new enlistments till the number of enlisted men shall be reduced to 20,000; that regimental organizations of artillery shall be abolished, and that the artillery shall be hereafter known as the corps of artillery, and shall consist of five batteries of light artillery and six batteries of heavy artillery. It merges the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments into one organization, to be known as the Department of Supplies. The Medical Department is to consist of one Surgeon-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General; one Assistant Surgeon-General, with the rank of Colonel; two Medical Purveyors, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; five Surgeons, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; forty Surgeons, with the rank of Major, and 125 Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of First Lieutenant, mounted, for the first five years, and with the rank of Captain, mounted, after five years service. The number of Contract Surgeons to be limited to fifty. The office of Medical Storekeeper is abolished. The Paymaster-General is to have the rank of Brigadier-General, and there are to be no new appointments to the grade of Major in the Pay Department until the number of Majors shall have been reduced below twenty, at which number they are to remain fixed. It repeals the law that allows women to accompany troops as laundresses.

## Sherman's Funding Bill.

The United States Senate has passed the amendatory refunding bill introduced by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio. It provides as follows:

First, that the act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved on July 14, 1870, and on Jan. 20, 1871, be so amended that the amount of bonds bearing four and one-half per centum interest authorized to be issued be increased to \$500,000,000, and that they be payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from date of their issue instead of fifteen years; second, that this act shall not be construed to authorize any increase of the total amount

of bonds provided for by acts to which this act is an amendment, or to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States, and all provisions of acts to which this act is amendatory, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby continued in force and effect.

## "Truth Stranger than Fiction."

THE BEST BORDER BOOK YET OUT.

The publishing house of J. C. McCurdy & Co., have lately brought out "Our Western Border, One Hundred Years Ago, by McKnight, author of 'Old Fort Duquesne.' It is a large, elegant octavo, of nearly 800 pages, filled with the stirring deeds and thrilling adventures of the dread-naught old borderers—such dauntless worthies as Boone, Kenton, Brady, Logan, Harrod, McColloch, McClellan, the Poes, the Zanes, and the Wetzel. It contains strange and thrilling narratives of daring deeds, desperate conflicts, exciting adventures, touching captivities, and in the best, fullest most complete, and most reliable portrayal of border life, struggle and adventure ever yet published.

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Probably there is no complaint that afflicts the human system which is so little understood and at the present time as some of the varied forms of Kidney Complaint. There is no disease which causes such acute pain or more alarming results than when the kidneys fail to secrete from the blood the uric acid and other poisonous substances which the blood accumulates in its circulation through the system.

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There is no remedy known to medical science which has proved itself more valuable in cases of Kidney Complaint than the VEGETINE. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleanses and purifies the blood, and restores the whole system to healthy action.

The following extraordinary cures of great sufferers, who had been given up by the best physicians as hopeless cases, will speak for themselves, and should challenge the most profound attention of the medical faculty, as well as those who are suffering from Kidney Complaint.

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 MR. STEVENS:—I have nearly one year's experience in suffering many years with Kidney Complaint. Weakness in my Back and Stomach. I was induced by friends to try your VEGETINE, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the Kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this complaint, and never found so much relief as from the VEGETINE. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and all are recommending it. I feel the complaint for which it is recommended.  
 Yours truly, JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

## PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.

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 H. K. STEVENS, Esq.:—Dear Sir:—I have been badly afflicted with Kidney Complaint for ten years; have suffered great pain in my back, hips and side, with great difficulty in passing urine, which was often and in very small quantities, frequently accompanied with blood and excruciating pain. I have faithfully tried most of the popular remedies recommended for my complaint; I have been under the treatment of some of the most skillful physicians in Boston, all of whom pronounced my case incurable. This was my condition when I was advised by a friend to try the VEGETINE, and I could see the good effects from the first dose. I was entirely cured, taking in all, I should think, about six bottles. It is indeed a valuable medicine, and if I should be afflicted again in the same way I would give a dollar for a dose of your VEGETINE.  
 Respectfully, J. M. GILE, 361 Third Street, South Boston.

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Watchmakers & Jewelers,  
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Silver Ware,  
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We request all of our old friends to come and see us in our new place and satisfy themselves as to the above.

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All Repairing will be Neatly and Promptly executed.

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46-3-1y

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45-2-1y

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I will sell cheaper than any one in this City.

JACOB KUIITE.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1875.

46-2-

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

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**Good Heavy Overcoats, 5.00.**

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**Boys and Youths' Clothing at and below cost,**

**ALL OUR GOODS MUST BE SOLD.**

So we advise those who want to

**Buy Goods Cheaper than they have ever Bought Before,**

To Come at Once.

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**Extensive Trade,**

At the Store of

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We have on hand a large stock of

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And keep a full line of

Dry Goods,  
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Crockery and  
Provisions.

**CIGARS! CIGARS!**

We have the agency for one of the largest manufacturing in the country and sell cigars at

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Are dealt in very extensively by us, and all orders are promptly filled and delivered.

**Country Produce!**

Our aim is to pay the Highest Market Price for all kinds of Country Produce, and we make this a specialty. We never refuse to buy anything in this line. Our connections are such that we can always pay the highest prices.

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

Wall Paper,  
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46-3-1y

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**DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,**

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Clothing,  
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Notions and Trimmings,  
Hats & Caps,  
Groceries,  
Flour & Feed,  
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RIVER STREET, . . . . HOLLAND, MICH.

We invite the Public to come and examine our stock and judge for themselves. Our line of clothing is very large and complete and we have no doubt but we can satisfy all who wish to purchase.

**WANTED.**

Everything in the line of Produce will be receive and at the highest market prices.

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.

**1875. FALL AND WINTER. 1876.**

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Ready made and cut and made to order, with a full line of Trimmings, also Velvetines, Double Wove Paisley Shawls, Balmorals, Ladies and Children's Hosiery and Underwear.

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

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