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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. V.—NO. 4.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 212.

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 at 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.
VISSCHER, 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.
PESSINK, G. J. A., Proprietor of City Bakery; Confectionary and cigars; Refreshments in this line served on call; Eighth street.

Banking 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, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

VAN PUTTEN, W. A., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr. W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicines; River St.

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

Dry Goods.

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

Dressmaking.

LAUDER, Misses, Fashionable Dress-makers, Rooms opposite the Post Office, eighth street.

Flour and Feed.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS, Dealers in Flour and Feed, Grains and Hay, Mill-stuff, &c., &c. in Vennema'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 and Coffins; Eighth street. See advertisement.

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

FIJFIELD, J. J., Dealer in Groceries, Dry Goods, Flour and Feed and Produce, Liquors and Cigars at Wholesale and Retail. Eighth street.

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

VAN PUTTEN, 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.

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

CITY HOTEL, J. W. MINDERHOUT, 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.

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable; Office of Daily Stage Line to Saugatuck, 9th street, near Market.

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

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 Eighth 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.

PAULS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of Plunger 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.

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

MORRIS, S. L., Physician and Surgeon. Office, over E. Herold'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.

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

Sewing Machines.

KANTERS, A. M., Agent for Ottawa and Allegan Counties, for the "Howe 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.

TE 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. 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.
J. A. ROOFT, R. S. M. HARRINGTON, N. G.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, April 6, at 7 o'clock.
J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y. GEO. LAUDER, W. M. 47-ly

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 first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion for any period under three months.

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.

[Official.]

Common Council.

WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1876.

The Common Council met pursuant to the call of the Mayor.

Present.—Mayor Van Landegend, Ald. Matrau, Kanters, Flieman, Dykema, Visser and Sipp, and the Clerk.

The Mayor presented the following message:

To the Common Council of the City of Holland.

GENTLEMEN:—The object of calling a meeting of the Common Council this evening is to submit for your consideration a proposition for the improvement of Market Square in accordance with the accompanying diagram.

It seems that the recent proclamation of Governor Bagley, with public sentiment on that subject, as expressed through the press of the city and otherwise, would warrant something like the following:

1st. Setting out a row of Lombardy Poplar trees around the outside of the Square.

2d. Grading and leveling of the Square; the removal of the present knoll to the centre, in the form of an ellipse, at a height of about two feet in the centre, and the laying out and excavating of the walks as shown in diagram.

3rd. Erecting a Centennial Pole in the centre of the ellipse.

4th. The planting by individuals of a variety of "Centennial" shade trees, throughout the Square, in accordance with the diagram and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the committee hereinafter referred to.

The following is an estimate of the probable expense involved:

Grading, leveling and laying out of walks, \$250.00
Centennial Pole, 30.00
Two hundred and seventy poplar trees on the outside, eight and a half foot apart, including planting, 67.50

I would recommend that the sum of four hundred dollars be appropriated for the improvement of Market Square, and that in view of these improvements the name of Market Square be changed to "CENTENNIAL PARK."

The number of trees that can be set out inside of the Square is from 500 to 600.

Inasmuch as it is not practicable (by reason of the changes in office that are likely to occur while this work is in progress), to charge any of your number with the carrying out of the details connected with this project, I would suggest that the entire execution of this important improvement be at once placed into the hands of a committee of our citizens, and that they be empowered to carry out the project as herein and in the accompanying diagram, set forth and make a full report of their action to the Common Council on or about the first of May next.

J. VAN LANDEGEND,
Mayor.

HOLLAND, March 8, 1876.

On motion of Ald. Dykema,

Resolved, That the recommendations set forth in the message of the Mayor relative to the improvements of Market Square in accordance with the diagram accompanying the same, be and the same are hereby approved and adopted; that the sum of Four Hundred dollars be appropriated for that purpose; and that said Square shall be known and designated hereafter as "CENTENNIAL PARK."—Adopted.

On motion of Ald. Flieman,

Resolved, That a committee of five citizens be appointed by the Mayor to superintend the improvement of Centennial Park, in accordance with the plan and diagram adopted by the Council.—Adopted.

On motion of Ald. Sipp,
Resolved, That the Com. on Buildings and Grounds are hereby instructed to plant a row of Lombardy Poplar shade trees along the outside of Centennial Park, at a distance of 9 feet from the fence and 8 feet apart, and see that they are properly protected.—Adopted.

The Com. on Buildings and Grounds reported, recommending the leasing by the City of Kanters' basement for engine rooms for fire engine No. 2, including the furnishing of light and fuel and suitable place for hose-cart and drying of hose, for \$175 a year.

On motion of Ald. Matrau,
Resolved, That the report be adopted, and the City Attorney instructed to draw up the necessary lease, for a term of two years, reserving to the City the refusal for a third year.—Adopted.

The Mayor appointed as members of the "Committee on Park Improvement," Dr. B. Ledebor, Wm. H. Joslin, Rev. H. Uiterwijk, J. W. Minderhout, and K. Schadelee.

Council adjourned.

G. VAN SCHULVEN, City Clerk.

THE recent death of Christian Schurz, the father of the honored statesman, has brought out several interesting facts in connection with the youth and early training of his son Carl. The father was a school-master and as such he came within the general rule which consigns the German teacher to life-long poverty. But in spite of his poverty he resolved to give his son the best education then to be obtained in that part of Germany. In fact, he seemed to have no other object in life than to educate his bright and promising boy. The best years of his life, and most of his scanty means, were religiously devoted to this all-absorbing purpose. The untiring energy and ambition of the life of the elder Schurz in this direction were truly remarkable. He compelled his son Carl to walk almost daily a distance of nearly ten miles, when he was still of very tender

years, to take lessons on the piano; and, when at the age of 10 years, he performed with great success at several concerts, to the infinite satisfaction of his father.

At a very early age Christian Schurz placed his boy at the Gymnasium of Cologne, one of the best educational institutes in the Rhenish Provinces, and, though he was poor, he managed to raise funds to keep Carl at this school until he passed an examination for admittance to the University at Bonn. But he made Carl appreciate that he was making extraordinary efforts in his behalf, and exercised a strictness and a superintendence over his child of which the average American boy can form no idea. Carl came home only once to enjoy his full vacation, when, instead of the best testimonial (No. 1 A.) he could produce only No. 1, and the boy hovered around the father-house and preambulated the adjoining forest for almost a day before he could summon courage enough to cross the threshold.

Next door to the village home of Carl Schurz there was one of those wide and simple public halls, which, on feast days, served as a ball-room for the young people of the village. Here was the first theater of Carl Schurz's eloquence. The old gentleman used to conduct his son Carl to this hall and place him on the platform erected for the village musicians, and command him to recite either some composition of his own or to declaim the classic poems of Goethe and Schiller. And while the shrill and boyish voice of the young student was resounding through the room, the old man, solitary and alone, would pace up and down before the improvised rostrum, and sharply criticize before the youthful orator. He made Carl understand that he wanted him perfect in everything; that the usual plays and frolics of boys were fit only for the children of rich parents; and that if he desired to make his way in the world, poor as he was, he must study and labor incessantly. And thus he imbued Carl with an ambition and a love for study which have served him well throughout his eventful life.

The revolution of 1848 brought dark hours of sorrow and grief to Christian Schurz. A true republican at heart himself, he was proud of the eminent position which his son held among the rebels. But the day came when Carl was taken prisoner at Rastall, and was sentenced to be shot. He wrote to his father a last farewell, and the grief-stricken old man at once started to Rastall to recover, if possible, the body of his son. In tears, and staggering under his terrible grief, he called on the commander of the Prussian garrison and demanded the remains of the young martyr to liberty. His joy may be imagined when he was told that Carl had escaped from the fort the night before the morning fixed for his execution. He returned home with a light joyous heart, and did not see his son again until he met him on the soil of the United States Republic in 1852. Since then the old man has led a truly happy life.

THE N. Y. Nation, in speaking of the great mischief of Gen. Grant's administration, says: "It must not be forgotten, in estimating or in criticising his political career, that it is the very fact of his strong claim on popular gratitude which has made his two terms so demoralizing, and it is almost always by men with claims on popular gratitude that the seeds of political ruin are sown. If he had not been a successful general in dark days, he would have become odious before 1872; but with the halo of the war about him, not only have a terrible number of his faults been forgiven him, but they have come to lose the appearance of faults, and to take on that of virtues. No ordinary President could, for instance, have been allowed to give a Government like this a Mussulman flavor, by appointing high public functionaries through personal caprice. When President Grant first began to make extraordinary and, as it seemed, scandalous selections for places in the civil service, his friends maintained that we must not reproach him, that he was a simple-minded man, who was necessarily in this matter in the hands of the Senators and Representatives; but he speedily dissipated this theory by appointing Simmons, of Boston, in defiance of the Representative of the district, and McDonald, of St. Louis, in defiance of the whole State delegation. In short he has administered the government neither on the old American "spoils" system nor on the new "civil service reform" system, but on the Sultan's or Turkish system, which says: "I like Mustapha; put the Vizier's robes on him, and give anybody who says he is a thief one hundred blows with a stick."

THE latest steal (thus far) at Washington, called out many a moral from the pulpit throughout the land, on last Sunday.—Among the many that have come under our notice we commend the following extract, taken from a sermon by Dr. S. Fallows, Reformed Episcopal, at Chicago:

"Our civil war has left us a legacy the commercial, financial, social, political and moral demoralization of which so many evidences are seen about us. Though we conquered brute force, we were conquered for a time at least, by the debased state of public morals. The wild speculations, the outrageous extravagance of living and manners so widely prevailing among a certain class, are the outgrowth of the war. The James Fisks, the prominent figures in Credit Mobilier corruptions, would not have been possible characters under any previously existing conditions of society in this country. The "corners," the stock gambling, wheat gambling, and United States ministerial poker gambling would have been impossible. The senseless extravagance and love of outward show which prevail in Washington, and which drove out the General of the Army and his family from its baneful influences, because he could not live on \$16,000 a year, would have been impossible. Back-pay stealings would have been impossible. But the war is now over. These iniquities ought and should come to a speedy end. The treatment must be constitutional. The work of justification must begin in the individual heart. It must be carried on in every school district, in every hamlet, in every village, in every town, in every city of the Union. We must begin again with the old-fashioned faith in God—a God who has a government; a God who has thundered out amid the appalling splendors of Sinai, "Thou shalt not steal." We must revive the old-fashioned virtues of integrity, honesty, economy and simplicity of character. We must pay our debts, one hundred cents on a dollar, whenever we are able to do it, even if we have been released of financial obligations at fifty cents. We must live within our means. We must wear our old clothes, and thus lay behind the styles, if need be. We must live on homely food. We must frown on all species of gambling. We must shun the very appearance of evil, in the taking of the most inconsiderable bribe."

GAMAETTA, the most popular and influential man in France, instead of seeking power by ministering to national passions and prejudices, presents the following sensible views on the war question in a recent public speech:

"We have known war, and I told you here five years ago, amid the fearful disasters and domestic mourning which beset you, for you did not grudge your gold or blood, or your children's lives, that that was a cursed, inexcusable war, destined to the malediction of future generations, which we underwent because the national honor and integrity of the country were at stake, but that if there was anything contrary to our doctrines and interest, it was a war of dynastic prerogatives and influences. We curse it more than anybody but we boast of having sustained it, though reaction has lavished on some of us calumny and insult. That war has left a lesson ever to be remembered—that wars are generally only schemes to strengthen an hereditary power condemned by public opinion to transmit power to an heir either young or silly, on whose brow the prestige of victory is to shine, to avenge an insult of etiquette or royal ceremonial at a watering-place or railway station, or to effect still more dark and criminal designs. These wars of dynasties are the property of Monarchies, and we will have none of them."

This distinguished orator and statesman does not give in to the other great danger of France, namely, the priest power, any more than to popular passion. Hear what he says about clerical interference of politics:

"I mean that the Church should remain the Church, should never descend into the forum, and never enter Parliaments or Cabinets. Confined to its arena of purely spiritual consolation, let it defend itself in that domain, and never come and sow discord in political affairs—dividing father and son, husband and wife, breathing everywhere hatred and calumny. That is not only the French, but the European peril. It threatens anarchy, disorder and hatred, and endangers the interests both of society and of the Church.—Witness.

They are going to explode 50,000 lbs. of nitro glycerine at Hell Gate this year, says the New York papers. It is not wide enough at present to accommodate the travel from New York and Brooklyn.

A young gentleman having made some progress in acquiring a knowledge of Italian, addressed a few words to an organ-grinder in his purest accent, but was astonished at receiving the following response: "I no speak Inglis."

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

LOUIS J. JENNINGS, late editor of the New York Times, has sold his nine shares of stock in the concern to George Jones for \$100,000.

The extensive dry goods house of Wood, Marsh & Co., on Market street, Philadelphia, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

Last fall the authorities of Mt. Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia, refused to allow the body of Henry Jones, a colored man, to be buried in the cemetery, although his widow owned a lot there. The case was taken into the courts, and up to the Supreme Court. That tribunal has just decided that Jones or any other negro's bones have the same rights in cemeteries as those of white folk.

THE WEST.

SETTING BULL has determined to try conclusions with the United States troops on the question of the observance of the treaty requiring his tribe to remain on the reservation. He has collected 1,500 braves at the mouth of Powder River, in the Yellowstone country, and defies the combined forces of Generals Custer and Crook, numbering 2,000 men, to convince him that the Government really amounts to anything. An expedition is already en route for the neighborhood of the obstinate redskins, and it is safe to predict that before many moons are wasted Sitting Bull will cease to be a sitting bull in that locality.

The Senate of Iowa has decided that a bushel of oats weighs 32 pounds.

Company F, 4th infantry, was recently shot and instantly killed near Fort Fetterman, by "Persimmon Bill," who claimed some ponies which were stolen from Indians, and which Sullivan, with several Indians, was sent by the commanding officer to recover. Bill and his companions escaped to the hills.

J. D. PITTS, County Collector of Hickory County, Mo., has absconded with about \$20,000 of public and private funds. The forgery of notes in his private business for large sums is also discovered.

Kersauna, Iowa, was recently visited by a terrible tornado, which passed through the very center of the town, going in two narrow lines, tearing down and unroofing houses, and demolishing out-buildings, trees, and fences. The town was almost completely wrecked. Fortunately no loss of life is reported.

SOUTH.

THE Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., in accordance with an understanding with the Board of Trade, the State authorities and the railway companies of Georgia, has sent invitations to members of commercial bodies, the city authorities, and members of the press and leading business men, throughout the Northwest, to visit Atlanta, on or about the 15th inst., to accept the hospitalities of the city, and to take free excursions on the railroads of Georgia, from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Augusta, Port Royal, Savannah, Thomasville, and Albany, and return.

The Arkansas Republican State Convention has been called to meet on the 27th of April.

Charles I. Brent, bookkeeper of the Falls City Tobacco Bank, of Louisville, raised \$90,000 by means of forged drafts and checks, and fled to Europe last week.

WASHINGTON.

MR. WADDELL, of North Carolina, has presented a bill in the House the object of which is to restore the franking privilege.

THE nation's debt was reduced \$3,272,733 during the month of February just past. Appended is the official statement:

Six per cent. bonds	\$ 984,999,650
Five per cent. bonds	697,884,750
Total coin bonds	\$1,682,884,400
Lawful money debt	14,000,000
Matured debt	18,182,080
Legal tenders	371,011,844
Certificates of deposit	38,045,980
Fractional currency	45,190,132
Coin certificates	32,915,000
Total without interest	\$ 487,091,976
Total debt	\$2,202,158,457
Total interest	30,412,026
Cash in Treasury:	
Gold	\$70,089,772
Currency	9,529,404
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	38,045,000
Total in Treasury	\$117,610,176
Debt less cash in Treasury	\$2,118,293,039
Decrease of debt during January	3,272,733
Decrease since June 30, 1875	13,728,419
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding	64,823,872
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235
Interest paid by the United States	30,141,513
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	6,724,317
Balance of interest paid by the United States	23,417,198

A WASHINGTON dispatch announces that the House Appropriation Committee have virtually decided not to make any appropriation to meet the deficiency in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, so as to resume the printing of fractional currency, but to report a resolution to the House expressing the opinion that the time has come when the Secretary of the Treasury ought to begin paying out silver instead of fractional currency.

THE President, immediately upon the retirement of Gen. Belknap, appointed Secretary Robeson, of the Navy, Acting-Secretary of War.

THE case of the late Secretary Belknap was discussed at length in Cabinet meeting the other day. The President is represented to have been very decided in the matter, and directed the Attorney-General to examine the statutes and have criminal proceedings instituted at once, and push all prosecutions which the law called for with the utmost vigor. This will involve the prosecution of Gen. Belknap for accepting money for an appointment, of Marsh for bribery, and of Tomlinson as accessory after the fact.

A MEMBER of the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department is authority for the statement that the Committee are of the opinion that before it gets through the post-trading sale business it will be able to show that Secretary Belknap is worth at least \$250,000. There is no doubt that the sale of post-licenses has been a systematized business, the sums paid for privileges of this kind ranging from \$500 to \$25,000 a year.

Another object likely to be investigated by the Clymer Committee is the manner of letting contracts for headstones for soldiers' graves, for which an appropriation was made by Congress. It is said the lowest bid by \$68,000, made by a Tennessee firm, was rejected, and the contract given to a personal friend of Belknap's.

Upon the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secret Service Agents the other day secured the arrest of Capt. Craig and G. W. Bryant, of Colorado, charged with having conspired to defraud the Government of \$23,000.

This sum was paid to one of these men on account of the loss of mules and wagon train, which were alleged to have been stolen by the Indians. The claim is said to have been entirely crooked.

HON. RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., of Massachusetts, has been appointed by the President as Minister to England, in place of Gen. Schenck, resigned.

The number of words sent by the Western Union Telegraph Company on the night of the Belknap impeachment has only been once exceeded in the history of Congress. That exception was the night that the secret Credit Mobilier evidence was made public. It comprised 125,000 words. The dispatches sent from Washington, to the press, describing the Belknap impeachment, amounted to 114,000 words.

GENERAL.

EX-SENATOR STEWART, of Nevada, characterizes Lyon's testimony before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, in relation to the Emma Mine scandal, as a tissue of falsehoods. He asserts that Lyon, after having accepted a large sum of money as a compromise, "sold short" on the stock, and resorted to his damaging stories in order to depreciate the value of the shares and enable him to "cover his shorts."

PROF. SILLIMAN has written a letter in which he charges Lyon, the witness who testified in the Emma Mine investigation, with perjury.

Gen. Babcock's friends in New York, Philadelphia and Washington have undertaken to raise a fund of \$30,000 to reimburse him for the expense attending his late trial at St. Louis.

The friends of Gen. Belknap insist that Mrs. Belknap is alone responsible for his fall. They say that the true story is this: When Mrs. Belknap, then Mrs. Bowers, tempted by the ambition to rival the gay dames of our capital, accepted the Marsh bribe and used her influence with her sister to secure the purchased office, she concealed from the Secretary all of the iniquitous transactions. After, when she became Mrs. Belknap, the Secretary was made to believe that the \$20,000 that came to her from the policy on her former husband's life had been entrusted to Mr. Marsh, who had been very successful in its investment. He had increased it to \$100,000, and the money she received was from that source.

The witness Marsh, who testified to Belknap's bribery before the House committee, has fled to Canada.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL PIERREPONT has written a lengthy letter explaining that famous letter about witnesses in the whisky cases, and the manner by which it reached the newspapers. In self-defense, the Attorney-General has been compelled to "lay down" on Babcock. Of that letter there were but two copies—one of which was mailed to the District-Attorney at St. Louis, and the other to the President. It was subsequently discovered that a copy of the letter was furnished to a Washington reporter by Storrs, one of Babcock's counsel. How did Storrs get it? Dyer did not divulge it. Then it must have been furnished from the President's office. So said the Attorney-General. The President had not shown it to any one, and so confronted the Attorney-General with the private secretary. Then Babcock confessed that he had surreptitiously taken the letter from the President's private papers and given it to Storrs, who had it telegraphed far and wide.

POLITICAL.

A FAVORABLE report has been made in the Senate on the bill fixing the salary of the President of the United States from and after the 4th of March, 1877, at \$25,000, and it has been replaced on the calendar.

A meeting of New York workmen was held last week, under the auspices of the Legal-Tender Club, at which resolutions were adopted demanding that the policy of specie resumption be abandoned, and that the restoration of greenbacks to par (gold) be brought about by promoting the industries of the people.

The Connecticut Republicans have nominated the following State ticket: "Governor, Henry C. Robinson; Lieutenant-Governor, Frederick J. Kingland; Secretary of State, Francis A. Walker; Treasurer, Jeremiah Onley; Comptroller, Eli Curtis. The platform declares in favor of free schools and a coin currency. The preference of the Convention for Marshall Jewell as a Presidential candidate was indicated, but the delegates were left unprompted to any man.

THE Republican Convention of Rhode Island is called for March 23.

THE Democratic Caucus Finance Committee of the House have agreed upon a bill to be supported by the party in that body. The measure is entitled "a bill to provide for the gradual redemption of specie payment," and is a modification of the bill offered by Mr. Payne, of Ohio. By its provisions the date set for resumption—Jan. 1, 1879—is further extended.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON denies the story that he paid money to Mrs. Belknap to secure the payment of a claim to the Kentucky Central Railroad, and has asked to be allowed to testify before the Clymer Committee of Congress.

First gun for Bristow! At the Republican Territorial Convention of Wyoming, held at Evanston, last week, delegates were elected to the National Convention, and resolutions adopted instructing them to vote for Bristow for President.

AN English trading vessel was seized by some Spanish coast-guard the other day, about five miles from Gibraltar; but the prize crew were overpowered by the Englishmen, who brought the merchantman, with all on board safely into the fortress.

Reports of the floods in the Danube, show the devastation to be of vast extent and most distressing in its consequences. Two thousand people in a single city are homeless, and a hundred large manufacturing in New Pesth have been destroyed. The suffering among the homeless and impoverished people is terrible.

A CADIZ telegram says a proclamation has been published there declaring that the King, his brave army and Government, with the patriotic co-operation of all parties, have put an end to the civil war in Spain. Fifty thousand Spanish soldiers will immediately go to Cuba, to put down the insurrection in that island.

A London dispatch announces that Russia has incorporated Khokand among her possessions. Gen. Scobelev has been appointed Governor of the new province, to which the name of Ferghana is given.

Advices have been received at The Hague announcing the death, by cholera, at Achene, of Gen. Pel, commander of the Dutch forces.

FOREIGN.

THE marriage of Prof. Tyndall to Miss Louise Claude Hamilton took place March 1, at Westminster Abbey. The ceremony was performed by Dean Stanley. Thomas Carlyle, Prof. Huxley, Dr. Hooker, and Sir F. Pollock were present.

In repairing the direct cable at sea the ship Faraday discovered evidence that it was maliciously cut. There were marks of three or four blows with a hatchet or ax.

THE London Hour, of March 4, has the following: "We understand that a writ returnable in the Queen's Bench was served upon Mr. Schenck, United States Minister, yesterday, at the instance of the Emma Mine Company. The writ was served as Mr. Schenck was entering the train at Euston Station. Mr. Schenck referred the officer to Lord Derby."

A LONDON dispatch says Don Carlos arrived at Folkestone from Boulogne after a two hours' rough passage, during which he suffered from sea-sickness a great deal. When leaving the Southeastern Railway Station for London, a large crowd assembled. Some cheered and others hissed and groaned. His arrival in the metropolis created no excitement whatever.

A cablegram from Constantinople announced that the Sultan of Turkey has granted the insurgents complete amnesty. Refugees, upon returning home, are to be supplied by the Government with material for the reconstruction of their houses, and with grain for sowing. It is also stated that all titles are to be remitted for one year, and other taxes for two years. Several of the insurgent chiefs have issued manifestos rejecting the reforms proffered by Turkey, calling upon the great powers for the guaranteed independence of the insurgent provinces, and appealing to Servia and Montenegro for assistance.

ALBERT GRANT, the noted London financier, pronounces James E. Lyon's story about the Emma mine swindle a sheer fabrication so far as it relates to him, and has announced his intention to visit Washington and personally testify before the House Committee.

Three young men, named Rynis, Nezley and Edgar, while in the woods near St. Johns, N. E., one day last week, were overtaken by a snowstorm, and perished.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 29.—Senate.—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, accompanied by a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in regard to the deficiency of supplies at the Red Cloud Agency. Both urged immediate action on the estimates for that purpose, in order that the Indians may have no reason for an outbreak. Ordered printed, and referred.

Ordered, from the Finance Committee, reported adversely on the bill permitting national banks to organize with a capital of \$50,000. The bill, with the adverse report, was ordered on the calendar.

Morton rose to a personal explanation with regard to the testimony of J. L. Lyon before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, as to his (Morton's) connection with the Emma Mine affair. The Senator stated that in 1871 he was offered a fee of \$20,000 as counsel in the case, which he had promised to consider favorably; but upon ascertaining that he could not act as a Senator, properly take part in it, he declined to go to Salt Lake City, where a meeting was appointed. It was Senator Stewart who made him the offer, and upon his becoming satisfied that the object of the parties was to secure his political influence for the removal of Judge McKean, he declined to have anything to do with the matter.

The West Point Appropriation bill was passed as it came from the Appropriation Committee of the Senate, but it differs from the bill as it came from the House. The amendment adopted by the House for the pay of the band—\$14,880—was non-concurred in.

House.—The President's message in regard to Indian appropriations was laid before the House, and referred.

Kelly, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill empowering the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, and the Librarian of Congress to report to the House such measures as will most effectively restore the writing in the original manuscript of the Declaration of Independence, with the signatures and the hereto, which is now in the Patent Office.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

WEDNESDAY, March 1.—Senate.—Frelinghuysen, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported adversely on the Senate bill to provide for an investigation as to the habits of the Rocky Mountain locusts or so-called "grasshoppers," and it was indefinitely postponed. He also reported from the same committee, favorably, on the Senate bill for the protection of agriculture against injurious insects, with amendments, which was ordered to be printed and the bill placed on the calendar.

After debate, the Senate passed, without amendment, the House bill appropriating \$700,000 for the purchasing of material and continuation of the work on the building for a Custom House and Post-office at St. Louis.

A bill was passed authorizing the purchase of additional ground for the Custom House at Nashville.

On motion of Morton, the Senate took up the resolution for the admission of Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana, but after debate, participated in by Alcorn, Newbold, and Edmunds, the Senate went into executive session.

House.—A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure indemnity for the United States for the interest on the subsidy bonds of the Pacific Railway Company, and also to secure indemnity against the liability of the United States to pay the principal; also, to what extent the rates of freight and transportation on those roads can be regulated by Congress so as to make them less burdensome to the public.

THURSDAY, March 2.—Senate.—The proceedings in the Senate were wholly devoid of interest.

House.—The only business of importance in the House was the presentation by Clymer of articles of impeachment against Secretary Belknap. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

FRIDAY, March 3.—Senate.—At 1 o'clock the committee of the House of Representatives, composed of Messrs. Clymer, Robbins, Blackburn, Bass, and Danforth, appeared at the bar of the Senate and were announced by Sergeant-at-Arms French. Upon being recognized by the President pro tem. of the Senate, Mr. Clymer said: "Mr. President, in obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you; and in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States of America, we do impeach Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office; and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same, and in their name we demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of the said Wm. W. Belknap to answer." Mr. Ferry, the President pro tem. of the Senate, said: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: The Senate will take order in the premises." The committee then retired. Edmunds then submitted the following "Resolved," that the message of the House of Representatives relating to the impeachment of W. W. Belknap be referred to a select committee to consist of five Senators. The order was adopted, and the President pro tem. announced as the Select Committee, Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Thurman, and Stevenson.

Bills were introduced by Hamlin fixing the rate of postage on third-class matter, and by Robertson to restore the franking privilege.

Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported favorably on the Senate bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon. Placed on the calendar. Adjourned till Monday, 6th.

House.—Clymer, Chairman of the Impeachment Committee, made the following report: "In obedience to the order of the House, we proceeded to the bar of the Senate, and, in the name of this House and of all the people of the United States of America, we impeached, as we were directed to, W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office; and we demanded that the Senate shall take order to make him appear before that body to answer for the same; and announced that the House would soon present articles of impeachment, and make them good; to which response was made: 'The order shall be taken.' No other business of importance was transacted."

SATURDAY, March 4.—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—The House, as customary on Saturdays, met for debate only. Speeches were made to empty benches by Reagan, Ward and Jacobs on the Hawaiian treaty, and by Woodworth on the subject of bonds.

MONDAY, March 6.—Senate.—Edmunds, from the select committee to which was referred the resolution and message from the House in regard to the impeachment of Belknap, reported a preamble and resolution, declaring that the Senate will take order in the premises, according to its standing order, and directing the Secretary to notify the House of Representatives.

A resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a statement showing the annual expenditures of the Indian Bureau since its organization. Bogy delivered a long speech in support of his finance bill, introduced early in the session. Sherman also addressed the Senate upon the finances, opposing the repeal of the Resumption act.

House.—Randall introduced a bill to declare the immunity of witnesses for the United States. It provides that a witness shall not be liable to arrest at any time after he has been subpoenaed, or after testifying; that he shall never be convicted on account of any matter disclosed by him in his testimony, and that it shall be a penal offense to intimidate or attempt to intimidate any witness by threatening him with prosecution.

Morrison introduced a bill to exempt from criminal prosecution witnesses testifying before Congressional Committees.

Williams (Mich.) introduced a resolution from the Iowa Legislature, proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for members of Congress holding their seats for three years, one-third of the number to vacate their seats each year.

Resolutions were offered by Buckner and Knott, and adopted, looking to investigations in the affairs of the District of Columbia, and the alleged collusion of Attorney-General Pierpont with Babcock's counsel.

THE EMMA MINE SWINDLE.

Gen. Schenck's Connection with the Affair.—The Story of James E. Lyon—A Complicated Piece of Business.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has been investigating Gen. Schenck's connection with that institution. Among other testimony taken was that of James E. Lyon, of Racine, Wis., one of the owners of the Monitor lode, which afterward became the Emma mine. This witness testified that the mine was an unmitigated fraud from the beginning. When suits arose the Directors had great difficulty in obtaining a trial in the courts of Utah, because Judge McKean was engaged in trying in his own court a case in which he was interested, being President of, and a large stockholder in a company engaged in litigation with another similar mining company. McKean was also interested to the extent of \$100,000 in the Tunneling Company, which organized with a capital of \$1,000,000. The other justices were joint partners in the Emma Mine with interests adverse to him. The Marshal of the Territory was also interested in Emma mine stock. Therefore it was considered necessary to effect the removal of Judge McKean, and the assistance of Senator Morton was called in as an attorney, he being promised \$20,000 if the schemes of the speculators were successful; but that gentleman declined to have anything to do with the affair when he ascertained that the parties wished to use his political influence as a Senator. Lyon was to receive \$500,000 as his share of the plunder of the English investors in the mine, and because it was not forthcoming he now exposes the scheme. He says that the sale to the English capitalists was made by wholesale corruption and bribery. He charges that Prof. Silliman received \$20,000 for making a favorable report of a mine already exhausted; that Gen. Schenck was given 500 shares, with the guarantee that they should yield him \$20 a share; that Baron Grant received \$500,000, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. \$125,000, and others still other specified sums.

On June 4, 1872, Lyon testifies, the Emma Mine literally caved in, or collapsed, and has not since been repaired. When ex-Senator Stewart was asked how they could satisfy the English stockholders for the non-production of ore, he replied that was easily arranged. They could say the snows of Utah were so deep as to prevent hauling, but they could make up for lost time during the summer. Mr. Park wrote to Anderson, connected with the company, on the 29th of July, 1874, after his return from Salt Lake City, that while he expected to see in the Emma Mine large beds of ore, the sight of them went far above his expectations. There was no report concerning the vast products of the mine but what fell far short of the truth. On such false representations the stock as a consequence advanced.

Gen. Schenck's statement to the English stockholders materially differs from the above. It is to the effect that he, as well as the Englishmen, had been swindled, and all that can be justly laid at his door is the charge of gross impropriety in consenting to the use of his name as a Director in a mining company while he was the United States Minister at the Court of St. James.

The General says he first met Senator Stewart and Trenor W. Park in a London hotel in company with Mr. Everts, who was then on his way to Geneva to represent the United States as counsel in the Geneva case. Mr. Everts introduced Park, and at subsequent meetings he and Stewart urged upon Schenck the value of the Emma Mine shares as an investment, till at last Park offered to advance the money on Schenck's note, with security for one year. It was not until after this that Gen. Schenck was requested to become one of the Directors, as he says, and he only consented after the question of propriety had been settled by the showing that other men prominent in diplomatic circles were serving in a similar capacity in other stock companies. His confidence in the scheme betrayed him into giving it this additional indorsement, and when he retired from the Directory his letter of resignation expressed continued confidence in the value of the mine. By the following card it will be seen that Minister Schenck asks an opportunity to be more fully heard on the subject:

LONDON, March 1.

In some London papers this morning were published telegraphic dispatches purporting to give a report of Lyon's testimony before a committee of Congress. I denounce his whole statement concerning me as a tissue of infamous falsehoods. Having obtained leave from my Government for the purpose, I shall sail in the next steamer for the United States to confront my calumniators and vindicate my reputation.

R. C. SCHENCK.

The matter is to be thoroughly investigated, and it is probable that the committee will be granted leave to sit during the recess of Congress. Mr. Schenck has telegraphed his attorney to retain the professional services of Wm. M. Everts, and to have Park and Stewart summoned.

PRINCE LOUIS of Battenberg, who is to marry the Princess Beatrice of England, and have with her an allowance of £6,000 per annum, is a poor man himself. But he has plenty of blue blood, which has its market value like all other commodities. The Princess Beatrice is "hawty" and disagreeable in temper.

THE FRONTIER.

Gen. Sheridan Asks for the Establishment of Two Military Posts on the Yellowstone—His Opinion of the Black Hills and other Regions Farther West.

The Military Committee of the House of Representatives having requested Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan to supplement his testimony on military affairs, recently given before the committee, that officer has made the following additional suggestions: It will be seen that he has cut down the appropriation required by the bill introduced by Mr. Maginnis from \$300,000 to \$200,000. In view of the immigration to the Black Hills, and the present military expedition, this communication of the Lieutenant-General has peculiar interest.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 26, 1876.

The necessity for two military posts on the Yellowstone has been apparent to me for two years past, and I have recommended their establishment in my annual reports. So strong have I been convinced of this necessity that I have, without any expense to the Government, made an examination of the Yellowstone River, and selected the points at which they should be built.

The Indian question in the Black Hills must now be settled by the establishment of the Indians on the Missouri River, and, in the accomplishment of this purpose, the two posts mentioned will have to be located, one at or near the mouth of the Big Horn River; the other at or near the mouth of the Tongue River. These posts can be supplied by steamboat up the Yellowstone, and can be constructed of material found in the vicinity of the points selected. I think I can have them built for \$100,000 each; in other words, I will try to build both for \$200,000, instead of the \$300,000 mentioned in the bill.

The Black Hills country will probably be covered with towns and villages during the next five or six years. Its value will cause the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad on the south side of the Yellowstone, as far as the Gallatin valley, in Montana, and will also build another railroad from North Platte Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, to the Black Hills.

I am of the belief that the largest deposits of gold are further west than where the miners are now working. The headquarters of Wind River are gold-bearing; the Owl Creek Mountains are gold-bearing; the Big Horn Valley is gold-bearing; Powder River is gold-bearing; also Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone. Besides this, the Black Hills have abundance of good timber for the treeless country south of them and west of the Missouri River.

The success of all these interests depends on the establishment of the two posts.

Military operations have now been commenced against the hostile bands of Sioux, by request of the Interior Department, and I consider the appropriation so necessary that I specially request immediate action on it.

(Signed), P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

A Long-Vexed Question Settled.

The Supreme Court has decided that the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad is on the Iowa shore, at Council Bluffs, and that the Omaha bridge is a part of the road and must be operated in connection with the whole line. This is not pleasant news for the Union Pacific Company, or the bondholders of the bridge company, heretofore treated as a separate corporation, having the right to exact tolls on freight, &c., passing over the river between the East and West. It has, however, carried happiness to the innermost souls of the Council Bluffers, who are rejoicing with exceeding great joy at their good luck.

THE late Rev. Daniel Isaac was a great smoker. "Ha! there you are," cried a lady who surprised him one day with a pipe in his mouth, "at your idol again!" "Yes, ma'am," replied he, coolly, "burning it."

TWELVE men have been killed at the Centennial buildings in three months.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	9 @ 12
HOGS—Dressed	5 75 @ 5 80
COTTON	13 1/4 @ 13 1/2
FLOUR—Superior Western	5 00 @ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 18 @ 1 20
CORN	61 @ 62
OATS	45 @ 50
RYE	78 @ 83
PORK—New Mess.	22 50 @ 23 00
LARD—Steam	13 @ 13 1/2
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 75 @ 6 25
Choice Native	5 00 @ 5 50
Cows and Heifers	2 50 @ 4 00
Good Second-class Steers	4 60 @ 4 85
Medium to Fair	4 00 @ 4 50
Inferior to Common	2 75 @ 3 50
HOGS—Live	7 50 @ 8 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 25 @ 7 35
Good to choice spring ex.	5 00 @ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 08 1/4 @ 1 09 1/4
No. 2 Spring	85 1/4 @ 87 1/4
No. 3 Spring	81 @ 82
CORN—No. 2	43 @ 44
OATS—No. 2	32 @ 32 1/2
RYE—No. 2	62 @ 62 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2	60 @ 61
BUTTER—Fancy	30 @ 35
Eggs—Fresh	14 @ 15
PORK—Mess.	22 25 @ 22 50
LARD	13 @ 13 1/2
DETROIT.	
FLOUR—Choice White	6 25 @ 6 50
Amber	5 75 @ 5 80
WHEAT—Extra	1 38 1/4 @ 1 39 1/4
No. 1 White	1 27 1/4 @ 1 28 1/4
No. 2 White	1 16 1/4 @ 1 17 1/4
Amber	1 25 1/4 @ 1 26 1/4
CORN	38 @ 44
OATS	35 @ 37
RYE	68 @ 70
BARLEY—No. 2	40 @ 41 1/2
BUTTER	24 @ 26
Eggs	14 @ 15
PORK—Mess.	21 75 @ 22 25
LARD	13 @ 14 1/4
CATTLE	10 50 @ 11 50
HOGS	9 50 @ 9 65
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 40 @ 1 50
CORN—No. 2	33 1/4 @ 33 3/4
OATS—No. 2	32 1/4 @ 33
RYE—No. 2	65 1/4 @ 66 1/4
PORK—Mess.	22 12 1/2 @ 22 25
LARD	13 @ 13 1/2
HOGS	7 50 @ 8 50
CATTLE	4 50 @ 5 00
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1	1 08 @ 1 08 1/2
CORN—No. 2	1 00 @ 1 00 1/2
OATS—No. 2	42 @ 42 1/2
RYE—No. 2	60 @ 61
BUTTER	65 1/4 @ 67
BARLEY—No. 2	71 1/4 @ 73
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—New	1 30 @ 1 35
CORN	44 @ 45
OATS	35 @ 40
RYE	73 @ 75
PORK—Mess.	22 50 @ 23 00
LARD	13 @ 14
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—Extra	1 34 @ 1 36
Amber	1 23 @ 1 23 1/2
CORN	45 @ 45 1/2
OATS	35 @ 40
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
HOGS—Yorkers	8 00 @ 9 00
Philadelphia	9 25 @ 10 00
CATTLE—Best	4 50 @ 5 00
Medium	4 25 @ 5 25
SHEEP—Medium	4 50 @ 5 50
Best	6 50 @ 7 00

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

By the giving way of the dam in the Saint Canal communication with Lake Superior will be obstructed until the middle of June.

The Allegan *Journal* says the total loss by fire in that village the past year was \$300 and \$400, and deducting the insurance, the net loss was only \$130.

Three dwellings at Bay City were destroyed by fire one night last week, two of them owned by Louis Vandervort, and the other owned and occupied by Mr. Blume. Loss, \$3,000.

LAURA GILLESPIE, wife of Martin Gillespie, of Fowler, Clinton County, has four times deserted her husband, the last time going off with Eli Grimes, of Bengal. So says the *Detroit Free Press*.

AMOS PETERSON, a well-to-do farmer, living a few miles south of Jackson recently swallowed a large dose of laudanum and Paris green with intent to commit suicide. No one knows the cause of the act.

The Lowell *Journal* says: "Grand Rapids has a female barber. Let us hope for her success. Woman can razor herself into positions of trust and honor as well as man, and we for one say to her, 'comb up higher.'"

Business competition at Allegan resulted one day last week in the offering by one grocer of six brooms for a dollar, whereupon his rival in trade, not reading the sign aright, began selling eight for ninety-five cents. At last accounts the war was raging.

The proprietor of the Lake House, at Grass Lake, was robbed of \$450 one night last week. The money was stolen from his pocket in the hotel, and nothing else disturbed. The bartender of the saloon attached to the hotel was arrested on suspicion of being the guilty party.

The following statement shows the condition of the State Treasury at the close of business at the end of last month:

Balance on hand Jan. 31, 1876.....	\$ 910,424.25
Receipts for February.....	327,342.23
Disbursements.....	50,341.15
Balance on hand Feb. 29.....	1,178,320.35

REGARDING the rivalry of Marquette and Houghton as fatal to the bill for the establishment of a United States Court in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, the *Menominee Herald* proposes the following as a compromise: Let the terms of court be held alternately at Marquette and Houghton. Locate the court permanently at L'Anse, which is virtually the culminating point of the present traveled route of the country.

WISCONSIN is boasting of a pine tree recently cut on the Menominee which scaled 4,490 feet. Michigan can beat that all hollow. A tree was cut at Millington, Tuscola County, which will scale 4,000 feet of clear lumber, and the tree contains four more logs each of which is nearly as large as the first. It was the intention to send a slab of it to the Centennial, but there wasn't a saw to be found long enough, or with diameter enough, to cut it, so the owner, W. E. Clough, has sent a whole log.

THERE has been much opposition to the proposed bridge at Detroit by owners all over the lakes. These people claim that a tunnel under the river is entirely practicable, and would cause less delay and less damage to navigation than if a bridge should be erected. They also say they cannot understand why the railroad people should insist on bridging, unless it is that they have a double purpose in view, the one of greatest weight being to kill off the competition offered by our lake shipping during the season of navigation, and to make themselves secure of high rates in summer as well as winter.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Michigan Salt Association was held at Bay City on the 29th ult. A schedule of firms in the Michigan Association shows a representation of 423,571 barrels; in the Saginaw Salt Company, 340,597. Seventeen firms, representing a product of 225,514 barrels, have not yet joined either of the associations. Of these several are not manufacturing. Some have signified their intentions of joining, and those who remain outside have signified their intention to adhere to the price fixed by the two associations. The two associations control over 90 per cent. of the product of the valley.

THE *Eagle* says: "The Grand Rapids Guards are going to the Centennial this year and will march from here to the Quaker City. They propose to travel about 20 miles a day, hence they will be on the road between 40 and 50 days. They will take along their camping fixtures, utensils and rations, and will thus live entirely independent of the country through which they pass." To see these Light Guards prancing off gaily 20 miles a day, says the *Detroit Post*, each with his camp fixtures and 50 days' rations on his back, will be a spectacle to make veterans weep. Prof. Beal, we believe, wishes to send some specimens of Michigan forest trees, pine spars, etc. Perhaps the Guards would just as lief take them along and save the cost of transportation.

ANTHONY GITTLE, a farmer, living in the township of Greenfield, Wayne County, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Davison, of Detroit, upon a charge of maintaining an illicit distillery upon his premises, capable of turning out about ten gallons of whisky per day, the whisky being largely distilled from potatoes. There was no dispute about the facts, but the defendant claimed that he only manufactured for his own use, and was not aware that he had committed any violation of the law. Mr. Gittle was held for trial. While there seems to be no question as to the violation of the law, the authorities incline to the opinion that the offense is not an aggravated one, and was probably committed because of an ignorance of the law.

THE First National Bank of Grand Rapids has information from A. P. Emery, Supervisor of the township of Mendon, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, in the southern part of Michigan, that an account book showing an account of John Smith with said bank, and in its pocket a discharge paper of John Smith from the Eighth Illinois Regiment of infantry, has been found in some woods in that township. In the book it is written, "If you find my body, return to Mary E. Smith, Grand Rapids," and signed "John Smith." The bank re-

cognizes this account, and is looking for the right Mary Smith. It is supposed that the above was written under apprehension of violence, or intention of suicide. The bank knows nothing about the man, except as one of the proprietors of that indefinite name. It may be a plan for a hoax or deception on Smith's part, or he may not have met with a tragic end.

The State Reform School.

Mr. A. L. Bours, of Lansing, has prepared a complete history of this institution, to be sent to the Centennial. Mr. Bours, says the *Lansing Republican*, has taken much pains to collect the facts set forth, and some extracts from the history will prove of interest.

The building was first opened for the reception of inmates on Sept. 2, 1856, and from that time to the date of the last annual report, Sept. 1875, there have been 1,597 commitments, of which 1,477 were white boys, 111 colored boys, 1 Indian boy, and 8 girls.

The number of inmates at the commencement of the last fiscal year—Oct. 1, 1874—was 243. During the year 85 were admitted, and 108 discharged as follows: 51 were discharged as reformed and returned to their homes, 3 were returned to their parents to reside out of the State, 41 were discharged on "ticket-of-leave," for 11 places were found with farmers, 1 escaped, 1 was sent to the State Prison for setting fire to the building, and 1 died, leaving 220 in the institution at the close of the year.

The average number of inmates during the year was 241½, during which time the amount of current expenses of the institution in excess of its earnings was \$22,666.72, being \$93.82 per capita. The whole expenditures during the same period, including the cost of a new boiler, oven, fence, purchase of furniture, books for the library, repairs on laundry and engine, farm improvements, and other improvements of a permanent character provided for by special appropriations, was \$27,629.22—or \$114.07 per capita.

The value of the property of the institution at the close of the last fiscal year, as shown by the annual inventory, is as follows:

225 acres land.....	\$ 25,000.00
Buildings.....	173,775.00
Heating and cooking apparatus.....	6,985.00
Farm stock.....	2,903.50
Farming implements.....	1,246.00
Machinery.....	1,432.00
Fuel.....	1,750.00
Chair stock.....	1,471.00
Furniture.....	5,280.35
Bedding.....	2,545.55
Provisions, groceries, etc.....	2,632.27
Clothing and shoes.....	5,795.07
Medicines, etc.....	28.00
School furniture.....	325.00
School books, slates, crayons, etc.....	500.00
Books, pictures, etc.....	2,654.85
Hay, grain and fodder.....	612.30
	\$235,136.39

Besides which there was due to the institution at the same time for labor of boys.....\$ 3,570.19

The labor of the boys during the year in chair work and manufacture of cigars yielded the institution a net revenue of \$9,052.10; the farm products on hand at the close of the year as shown in the inventory were valued at \$2,541.20, also the result of the boys' labor, besides a large amount of vegetables and small fruits with which the tables were supplied during the year, and no account taken, although largely decreasing the expenses of the institution.

The library at the close of the year contained 1,993 volumes of books carefully selected, and suited to the wants and tastes of the boys.

The farm stock consists of four horses, thirty-one head of cattle—mostly thoroughbred Ayrshire—and eighteen head of swine, besides chickens and turkeys. The horses are employed on the farm, and draw to the premises all supplies purchased, besides delivering manufactured goods at the railroad depots. The cows supply all the milk required, and considerable revenue is derived from the sale of calves and pigs, while everything required for the sustenance of the stock is produced upon the farm.

Smuggling a Corpse.

A Battle Creek correspondent of the *Detroit Post* writes:

"A few days since a drover from the East brought a car load of bran at Perrin's Mill, White's Station, just east of this city, on the Michigan Central Railroad. Friday the car was partly loaded, and the next morning the workmen opened the door to complete the loading. They observed that the bran had been disturbed during the night, and that there was a sort of mound of it in the center of the car. Digging away the bran they discovered a large box in the bottom of the car, which had been placed there during the night. Opening the box they discovered inside a coffin, which had been covered with tar and then wrapped with several thicknesses of canvas. Of course the discovery created a decided sensation, and fearing that some one had been foully dealt with, the Coroner and officials were notified. The drover then came forward and testified that the body was that of George S. Edson, a young man from Northfield, Vt., who died in this city of varioloid, Feb. 15, and that he had taken this method to get the body home to his mother.

"The case of young Edson was a sad one. He was not yet 21 years of age, and was the only child of a widowed mother. He came West in company with a friend for the purpose of buying stock, and sometime last January was taken down in this city with the varioloid. The Board of Health removed him to a family who had before cared for persons down with the same disease, where everything was done for his comfort. He was fast getting better when he took cold and died. Two or three days before his death his mother, hearing that he was getting better, came here to take him home, but she was not permitted to see him. The day before his death his mother drove past the house and was permitted to look at him through the window. He became overjoyed at the sight of his mother and the next morning died. A lot was bought in Oak Hill Cemetery, where his body was buried in the night. Young Edson in twenty-four days would have been of age, and have inherited \$25,000. His mother, too, was wealthy, and was determined to have the body of her son taken to Vermont, whatever the cost."

BELKNAP'S DISGRACE.

The Secretary of War Leaves the Cabinet Under a Cloud—Articles of Impeachment Presented Against Him in the House.

Since the impeachment of President Johnson, no event has created half the excitement that was produced in all the official and private life of the National Capitol by the announcement of the impeachment of Gen. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanors. The House Committee on the Expenditures of the War Department, of which Hon. Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania, is Chairman, has been for some time investigating the doings of the War Minister. There have now and then been rumors of the discovery of crookedness in the department, but no one dreamed of the thunderbolt that was about to descend. It appears that Gen. Belknap had gained some knowledge of the disclosures before the Clymer Committee, and had tendered his resignation early in the morning of the 2d inst., the President accepting it at once. Notwithstanding this the House proceeded to impeach him for high crimes and misdemeanors. Accordingly, near the close of the day's proceedings, Mr. Clymer rose in his seat and presented a resolution of impeachment against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office. In the midst of great excitement, and with unusual stillness in the House, Mr. Clymer rose and said: "I ask permission of the House to make a report from the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, of so grave importance that I am quite certain that when it is heard this House will agree that I am justified in asking that permission at this time."

Permission was given, and Mr. Clymer, taking his position at the Clerk's desk, read the following report: "The Committee found at the very threshold of its investigation such unquestioned evidence of malfeasance of William W. Belknap, then Secretary of War, that they found it their duty to lay the same before the House. They further report that this day, at 11 o'clock, a letter of the President of the United States was presented to the Committee accepting the resignation of the Secretary of War, together with a copy of his letter of resignation, which the President informed the Committee was accepted about 10:20 this morning. They therefore unanimously report and demand that said William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be dealt with according to the law of the land, and to that end submit herewith the testimony in the case taken, together with several statements and exhibits thereto attached, and also a report of the proceedings of the committee had during the investigation of this subject, and submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved, That the testimony in the case of Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to prepare and report, without unnecessary delay, suitable articles of impeachment of said Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the House be appointed and instructed to proceed immediately to the bar of the Senate, and there impeach William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, in the name of the people of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors when in office, and to inform that body that formal articles of impeachment will in due time be presented, and to request the Senate to take such order in the premises as they deem appropriate.

Mr. Clymer then proceeded to read the testimony of Caleb P. Marsh, taken before the committee, showing that he had paid Secretary Belknap about \$20,000 in consideration of his appointment as Post-Trader at Fort Sill, Indian Territory. The reading was listened to with intense interest by members of the House and by a large audience in the galleries. In the more pathetic portions of the narrative Clymer was frequently forced by his feelings to pause until his voice recovered from its tremulousness and himself from his agitation.

At the close of the reading, and after many members who had taken up positions near the Clerk's desk—the better to hear the testimony and accompanying statements—had returned to their proper seats, Mr. Clymer, who had also gone to his seat, again rose and said with great emotion:

Mr. Speaker—I would not if I could, and I could not, in my present condition, if I would, add anything to the facts just reported to the House. Another occasion may be afforded me to do so. They are so plain, that everywhere throughout this broad land, and throughout Christendom, wherever the English language is read or spoken, they will for long years constitute a record of official corruption and crimes such as there is no parallel for in our own history, or that of any country that I know of. In this hour, if one sentiment of pity, one word of sympathy, could find utterance from me, it would be because I feel that the late Secretary of War is but the proper outgrowth, the true exponent, of corruption, extravagance and misgovernment, that have cursed this land for years past. That being my own reflection, I will discharge my duty best to myself and to this House by demanding the previous question on the adoption of the resolution.

After some debate the House proceeded to vote on the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted.

The Speaker appointed as the committee to notify the Senate of the action of the House Messrs. Clymer, Robbins, Blackburn, Bass, and Danforth—these members composing the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department making the report.

The effect of these disclosures in Washington official and social life can be better imagined than described. It seems that Secretary Belknap's wife, formerly a Miss Tomlinson, of Harrodsburg, Ky., went before the Clymer committee and acknowledged the truth of the charges of blackmail made against her husband by Caleb P. Marsh, and also revealed other irregularities of a startling and disgraceful nature.

Marsh's Story.

The following is the story of the late Secretary of War Belknap's official mal-

fessance, as told to the committee of Congress by Caleb P. Marsh:

In reply to your question I would state that in the summer of 1870 myself and wife spent three weeks at Long Branch, and on our return to New York Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bowers, by our invitation, came for a visit to our house. Mrs. Belknap was ill during this visit, some three or four weeks, and I suppose, in consequence of our kindness to her, she felt under some obligations, for she asked me one day in the course of a conversation why I did not apply for a post-tradership on the frontier. I asked what they were, and was told that many of them were very lucrative offices, or positions in the gift of the Secretary of War, and that if I wanted one she would ask the Secretary for one. Upon my replying that I thought such offices belonged to disabled soldiers, and besides that I was without political influence, she answered that politicians got such places, etc., etc. I do not remember saying that if I had a valuable post of that kind that I would remember her, but I do remember her saying something like this: "If I can prevail upon the Secretary of War to award you a post, you must be careful to say nothing to him about presents, for a man once offered him \$10,000 for a tradership of this kind, and he told him that if he did not leave the office he would kick him down stairs." Remembering as I do this story, I presume the antecedent statement to be correct. Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bowers returned to Washington, and a few weeks thereafter Mrs. Belknap sent me word to come over. I did so. She told me the post-tradership in Fort Sill was vacant; that it was a valuable post as she understood, and that she had asked for it for me, or had prevailed upon the Secretary of War to agree to give it to me. At all events I called upon the Secretary of War, and as near as I can remember made application for this position; a regular printed form. The Secretary said he would appoint me if I could bring the proper letters and recommendations, and this I said I could do. Either Mrs. Belknap or the Secretary told me that the present trader at the post, John S. Evans, was an applicant for reappointment, and that I had better see him, he being in the city, as it would not be fair to turn him out of office without some notice, as he would lose largely on his buildings, merchandise, etc., if the office was taken from him, and that it would be proper and just for me to make some arrangement with him for their purchase if I wished to run the post myself. I saw Evans, and found him alarmed at the prospect of losing the place. I remember that he said that a firm of Western post-traders who claimed a good deal of influence with the Secretary of War promised to have him appointed, but he found on coming to Washington this firm to be entirely without influence. Evans first proposed a partnership, which I declined, and then a bonus of a certain portion of the profits if I would allow him to hold the position and continue the business. We finally agreed upon \$15,000 per year. Evans and myself went on to New York together, where the contract was made and executed, which is herewith submitted. [Paper marked A.] During our trip over, however, Mr. Evans saw something in the *Army and Navy Journal* which led him to think that some of the troops were to be removed from the fort, and he had offered too large a sum, and, before the contract was drawn, it was reduced by agreement to \$12,000, the same being payable quarterly in advance. When the first remittance came to me, say, probably, in November, 1870, I sent one-half thereof to Mrs. Belknap, either I presume, by certificate of deposit or bank notes by express. Being in Washington at a funeral, some weeks after this, I had a conversation with Mrs. Bowers to the following purport, as far as I can now remember, but must say that just here my memory is exceedingly indistinct, and I judge in part perhaps from what followed as to details of the conversation: I went up-stairs in the nursery with Mrs. Bowers to see the baby. I said to her, "This child will have money coming to it before a great while." She said "Yes." The mother gave the child to me, and told me that "The money coming from you she must take and keep for it." I said "All right," and it seems to me I said that perhaps the father ought to be consulted. I say it seems so, and yet I can give no reason for it, for as far as I knew the father knew nothing of any money transactions between the mother and myself. I have a faint recollection of a remark of Mrs. Bowers that if I sent the money to the father it belonged to her, and that she would get it anyway. I certainly had some understanding then or subsequently with her to him, for when the next payment came due and was paid I sent one-half thereof to the Secretary of War, and have continued subsequently from that day forward to the present time to do the same. About, I should say, one and one-half to two years after the commencement of these payments, I reduced the amount to \$6,000 per annum.

The reason of this reduction was partly because of combined complaints on the part of Evans and his partner, and partly, so far as I now remember, in consequence of an article in the newspapers about that time reflecting on the injustice done to soldiers at this fort, caused by exorbitant charges made necessary on the part of the trader by reason of the payment of this bonus. To the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true statement of all the facts in the case, and as complete as I can remember the occurrences of so many years ago.

The first Universalist sermon preached in America was delivered by John Murray, at Cranberry Inlet, N. J., on Sept. 30, 1770.

A LUCKY LOCKSMITH.

From Abject Poverty to a Coronet and a Vast Fortune in the Tyrol—A Father's Death-bed Repentance.

The *New York Mercury* prints the following story:

One year ago Jacob Heydebrand was a poor locksmith at No. 116, Hester street. One day, while on a Fulton-ferry boat, he met an acquaintance, who asked him if he was the Jacob Heydebrand whom the Austrian Consulate was advertising for. His friend had some difficulty in persuading him to go to the Consulate and ascertain whether or not he was the person wanted. At the Consulate he was asked if he had been in 1850 at Bockenheim, near Frankfurt-on-the-Main. He replied in the affirmative. "Did you board there with a family named Schoen, and did you meet at their house an Austrian officer?" Heydebrand replied again in the affirmative. "What was the name of that officer?" "It was Count Jacob Von Heydebrand. He was captain in the Ninth Regiment of Austrian Hussars," he answered. "Well, then you are the man we want." So saying the Consul handed the astonished locksmith a bundle of documents, which he said he had better have examined by some German lawyer, and he also informed him that he was instructed to pay him the sum of \$2,000. The German lawyer to whom Heydebrand gave the papers was greatly surprised at their contents, which were to the following effect: Count Aloysius Von Heydebrand, a wealthy nobleman, had died in 1872, having confessed on his death-bed that the Austrian officer, Colonel Jacob Von Heydebrand, who had hitherto passed as his only son, was only an illegitimate child, his real son and heir, who had borne the same name, having been set adrift in the world after his mother had died, by his mistress, Bernhardine Hoelzel, who had borne him a son about the same time. That wicked woman had possessed such a power over him that she had wrung from him the consent to substitute her son in the place of little Jacob, whom she had taken to her relations in Darmstadt. The old count implored his illegitimate son, the Austrian colonel, to leave nothing undone in order to make amends for the great injustice that had been done to his legitimate heir, and to restore to him, if he should be able to ascertain his whereabouts, his paternal estate. It was then that the colonel remembered having met at Bockenheim, twenty-two years before, a young locksmith, whose acquaintance he had sought because the latter had borne the same name. So he applied to the Schoen family, who were still living at Bockenheim, and from that he obtained the information that the young locksmith had left that place many years ago for America. The colonel thereupon applied to the Austrian legation in Washington, and Jacob Heydebrand was extensively advertised for, until found in New York. Among the papers was an autograph from his illegitimate brother, the colonel, offering to restore his paternal estates to him, and expressing regrets at the injustice that had been done to him for so many years. Meanwhile Heydebrand had married a poor German servant-girl, who had borne to him several children. The wife was overjoyed upon learning the unexpected change in her husband's fortune, and she prevailed upon him to go with her immediately to Innsbruck to enter upon the enjoyment of his new position. At Innsbruck his right as the sole heir of Count Heydebrand was formally recognized, and the poor Hester-street locksmith is now one of the wealthiest magnates of the Austrian Empire. His wife, the former servant-girl, was ennobled by a special decree of the Emperor.

A Second-Hand Clothier's Trick.

Here is a trick of one of our second-hand clothes dealers. He shows a hesitating customer a pair of pantaloons which he says had been made by a fashionable tailor for a wealthy gentleman who brought them back after wearing them once, as they did not fit him. The customer pivots himself around before the mirror, examines the length of the legs, sounds the depth of the pockets, and closes the bargain. When well out of sight of the clothing store, he examines for the first time an article which, as he revolved before the mirror, his hands had encountered in one of the pockets. "Yes," the customer had said to himself, that's a pocket-book. I know by the feeling of it. Mr. — must have left it in here the night he wore these pants." The reader can supply the further details of the story. A twenty-five cent paper-lined pocket-book proved the means of selling a pair of cottony satin trousers at a profit of \$4.25.—*San Francisco Alta California*.

Women Murdered in New York.

During the past five years forty-two women have been murdered by men in New York City. Not one of the murderers has been hanged, and only six were sentenced to imprisonment for life; twelve were given sentences of seven years and under in the State Prison, two were sent to the Penitentiary for ten and thirteen years, respectively, and two received sentences, one for nine and one for thirteen months. Seven of the wife-murderers committed suicide; the rest escaped punishment.

In Massachusetts there is no legal obstacle to a man's marriage with his "grandmother's sister," which he is quite as likely to desire as to marry the prohibited grandmother herself, while the "grandfather's wife"—understood to be no relation in blood—is tabooed to him.

"Ir," says a writer in the *New York World*, "when you were a boy, you ever carried the family saw to the locksmith's to have it filed and set and waited until the job was done, you may have some conception of a speech by Congressman Holman, of Indiana."

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 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 SCHREVEN, Holland City, Holland, Feb. 24, 1876. Mich.

Centennial.

American Historical Events.

- March 11, 1789, Incorporation of Philadelphia.
- " 12, 1874, Charles Sumner died.
- " 13, 1692, Penn. loses his title to Penna. lands.
- " 14, 1862, Burnside captured Newbern, N. C.
- " 15, 1707, Andrew Jackson born.
- " 16, 1751, James Madison born.
- " 17, 1776, British evacuated Boston.
- " 18, 1783, John C. Calhoun born.

THE late national scandal continues to be the great topic of comment both in this country and in Europe. Elsewhere we publish extracts from sermons and newspapers which give us only a faint idea of the universal expression of contempt and disgust towards the set of men now running the government of this great nation. The anxiety with which each succeeding hour is awaited lest it bring other and still more astounding revelations, demonstrates the extent to which the career of these men have shaken the public confidence. The tone given to our institutions during the years following the war, by present-taking, long-branch-ism, nepotism, and in discriminate favoritism of all kinds, was sure to be followed by an official demoralization, the extent of which may yet startle the people in the midst of their centennial jubilee. The indifference and non-chalance of President Grant towards an outraged public is clear from the manner in which he retains in his service and council men who are loaded down with suspicion, irregularities or fraud. To the extent that this line of conduct—this want of a proper respect for the opinion and judgment of the masses—may originate in a successful military career, it is proper to check at once all further ignoring of popular remonstrances, and cease to stimulate the ambition of military men by allowing them also the manipulation of civil honors and favors. If it be true, as rumored, that never in the history of America, official dishonesty of every description had so permeated all the departments of administration, then for our future's sake, let it be unearthed now, in this our centennial year, in order that the people may be given at least the opportunity to remedy it.

THE London papers in referring to the Belknap matter, are very fair in their comments.

The Times says editorially of the Belknap scandal: This event is more grave because it is confirmatory of the suspicion which has long prevailed among the American people. Even we Europeans cannot but be struck with the altered tone in which the Americans speak, if not of their institutions, at least of the men who have the present direction of them.

The News, alluding to the same subject, says: The American political life seems to be in anything but a healthy condition. It refers to the whisky frauds, the Emma mine scandal and the downfall of Belknap, and says that these scandals lift the veil from a class of society which it has hitherto pretty generally supposed had as yet escaped the impurities of the social strata below, and they lead one to fear that some of the worst vices of municipal government may be permeating the Federal administration.

The Telegraph says: Disclosures after disclosures, charges after charges, varying in degrees of truth, but with some of an ugly and untoward character, have lately darkened the commercial, religious, judicial and administrative institutions of the United States. Some have proved false and others true, and more await evidence. But the general effect beyond denial has been and is to bring the blush of shame and anxiety into the face of all honest Americans, and to make the countless friends of the Republic in this country silent and sorrowful, while its enemies rejoice over these recurring revelations.

The Standard says: Happily, the countries are few where so gross an abuse of trust would be possible.

THE exposure and impeachment of Secretary Belknap is by far the severest blow the credit of General Grant's administration has had to sustain. Indeed, it is at least very doubtful whether it will sustain the shock, and whether the Republican party, if it is to go into the coming canvass with a shadow of a chance, will not have to repudiate altogether the administration it has been so industriously praising. Gen. Grant's explanation of his hasty acceptance of the imperiled Secretary's resignation

may be accepted, and we gladly believe that it was merely a piece of inconsiderateness and not of deliberate purpose to let a "guilty man escape." But his evil genius clung to him in the subsequent appointment of Secretary Robeson to care for the bereft Department.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE proceedings of the Common Council on Wednesday evening were of an interesting character. It appears that the Centennial fever is as contagious here as Gov. Bagley intended it should be in his late address; even the Mayor and Common Council have it. The project is a systematic improvement of our Market Square, which will hereafter be known as "CENTENNIAL PARK." The Council has ordered the planting of two hundred and seventy-four Lombardy Poplars along the outside of the park. The improvements of the park itself have been placed into the hands of a committee of citizens, and will consist in grading, laying out of walks, planting of trees and erecting a flag-staff. The voluntary contributions of trees will be further regulated by the committee, and the park placed in readiness to receive them by the 15th of next month, as recommended by the Governor. The following gentlemen constitute the committee: Dr. B. Ledebor, W. H. Joslin, Rev. H. Uiterwijk, J. W. Minderhout and K. Schaddelee.

THERE is little doubt now but what our Centennial Exposition will far surpass any of the world's fairs or expositions that have yet been held. Professor Archer, the British Commissioner to the Centennial, and one well qualified to give an opinion in such matters, expresses surprise and pleasure at the preparations in Philadelphia and the exceptionally excellent manner in which they have thus far been managed. Great Britain will be fairly represented as to her leading industries; and already the London newspapers have their artists and correspondents on the ground. The experience gained at previous great exhibitions is being utilized in many ways, and in none more important than the system on which the awards of merit will be distributed—a system which will give to its certificates of merit an exceptional weight and influence.

A BILL has passed the House of Representatives to prevent the useless slaughter of buffaloes on the western plains. A similar bill once before failed in the Senate. The measure is strongly urged by most of the western members, who say that in a few years the buffalo will be extinct unless the wanton slaughter is checked. The President, however, has always taken a different view of the matter, considering the buffalo a positive nuisance, and an injury to the Indian and Indian service. He maintains that the practice of the tribes going on their annual hunts is very objectionable, and occasions most of the difficulty between the Indians and the whites, and that if there were no buffaloes and no hunting grounds the Indians would stay on their reservations, cultivate the soil, and raise domestic animals, and live a peaceful life of industry.

THE educational idea seems at this time to be uppermost, and the public schools are occupying a large share of the attention of the various Legislatures now in session. In New York an amendment to the Constitution is pending, providing for the maintenance of the schools independent of the Legislature, and refusing the appropriation of any portion of the school fund to sectarian schools. In Ohio a bill to remodel the manner of electing members of the board of Education is under consideration. The California and Georgia Legislatures have before them bills reforming the State educational systems; while compulsory educational bills are pending in several other States.

In response to a resolution from the House of Representative the Adjutant General of the army has sent to the House a statement showing the nationality of men enlisted in the United States army for the years since the war from 1865 to 1875.—The whole number of enlistments since then is 183,659 of which there were born in Africa 5; at sea 75; Belgium, 263; Canada, 4,408; China 3; Denmark, 719; England, 9,037; Egypt, 1; France, 1,593; Germany, 23,117; Greece, 16; Holland, 395; Ireland, 38,049; Italy, 198; Mexico, 80; Norway, 347; Poland, 131; Russia, 141; Scotland, 2,456; Sweden, 598; Switzerland, 1,563; Turkey, 1; United States, 97,066.

ON the long-disputed question of the right of students in colleges to vote, the Supreme Court of Illinois has just rendered a decision holding that students attending college from distant parts of the state and from other states, paying no taxes on their property, and taking no part in the affairs of the town, and with no intention of remaining in town after their college course is finished, are not voters; but on the other hand, that those who are entirely free from paternal control, and who regard the town as their home, and have no other place to retire to in case of sickness or domestic affliction, are entitled to vote.

GRAND RAPIDS has pledged \$1,200 to secure the state fair.

THE Hon. Jere Haralson, who represents the Mobile District, and who lately voted for universal amnesty, was a slave in 1865, when he was emancipated with the rest. He was a slave of Mr. John T. Walker, of Columbus, and on the death of the latter was sold on the block, in this city, to Mr. J. W. Thompson. After his death he was purchased by John Haralson, Esq., of Selma, Ala., to whom he belonged at the time of emancipation. He was raised in Muscogee county as a common field hand. He was born here in 1845. Upon inquiry we find a number who knew when a slave. He lives in a strong negro district, inhabited by the most unlettered of the class. In 1870 he was elected to the House of Representatives of Alabama, and in 1873 to the State Senate, and in 1875 to Congress from the Mobile District.—Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

JAKE was heard calling across the fence to his neighbor's son, a colored youth who goes to school at the Atlanta colored university:

"Look hyar, boy, you goes ter school, don't yer?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boy.

"Gitlin' eddykashum, ain't yer?"

"Yes, sir."

"Larnin' rithmetiek and figgerin' on a slate, eh?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, it don't take two whole days to make a hour, do it?"

"W'y not?" exclaimed the boy.

"You was gwine ter bring dat hatchet back in a hour, war'n't yer?"

"Yes, sir."

"An' it's bin two days sence yer borrowed it. Now, what good's eddykashum gwine ter do you thick shulled niggers when yer go to school a whole year an' den can't tell how long it takes to fetch back a hatchet?"

The boy got mad and snog the hatchet over the fence and half way through an ash barrel.

ALWAYS GET THE BEST.—Especially in getting Saleratus—as the best costs but a trifle for a year's supply, and that the good costs but a trifle more than the poor. The best goes farther than the poor, and much more healthy. We can recommend D. B. DeLand & Co.'s Best Chemical Saleratus to be the best.

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. 48-1

New Advertisements.

NEW

Illustrated Historical Map,

OF

Ottawa County, Michigan.

H. Belder & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. L. T. Kanfers has the agency of the above work for the City of Holland and vicinity. Orders received at his bookstore. It will be delivered during the year 1876, if published.

HOLLAND, March 10, 1876.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED!

The Thistle Edition

is the only fully Illustrated Edition of Sir Walter Scott's

WAVERLEY NOVELS

of American make, and is "the best edition of the best English Novelists."

The books are standard, and will sell for all time. The mechanical execution is of the best. The price is of the lowest. Agents wanted everywhere, to whom liberal terms and exclusive territory are offered.

Forty-eight volumes, averaging 400 pages each, and containing nearly 2,000 illustrations, will complete the series. Subscribers supplied with two volumes (16 complete works) monthly. Eleven Monthly Deliveries (21 volumes) are now ready. Price—in Cloth, gilt extra, per volume, \$1.50; Half Turkey, gilt top, 32¢. For terms, etc., address: E. J. HALL & SON, Publishers, 17 Nassau Street, N. Y.

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 15th day of February A. D. 1876 against the Goods and Chattels, and for want thereof, then against the Lands and Tenements of Eion G. Parsons, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied on all the right, title, and interest of the aforesaid Eion G. Parsons of and to the following described lots, 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 twenty-one (21) 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 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.

Choice 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 grow nearly 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.

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 Wanted.

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

ST. PAUL.

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. R.

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Line of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

OMAHA AND CALIFORNIA LINE Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northwestern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

CHICAGO, MADISON AND ST. PAUL LINE Is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the great Northwest. Its

WINONA AND ST. PETER LINE Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points on Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

GREEN BAY AND MARQUETTE LINE Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

FREEPORT AND DUBUQUE LINE Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE LINE Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains of this road.

It is the only line running these cars between Chicago and Winona, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Mississippi River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily. Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points on Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad and for points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton and points on Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 253 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Office, 62 Clark Street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Erie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago. Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

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 Aaron A. Brott and Rosetta 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 ten; And whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on 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 May, 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, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court, for said County, there will be sold at Public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, the sum 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 map 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.

PHENIX 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.

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 R. 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 Roxey 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, 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 the 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 (N 1/2) of the south-west quarter (S-W 1/4) of north-east quarter (N-E 1/4) of section numbered nine (9) in Township numbered five (5) north of Range sixteen (16) west."

DATED: Holland February 1st, A. D. 1876.

ROXEY 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. Kool, 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 July, A. D. 1866, at nine o'clock p. m., on page 568 of Liber "G" of Mortgages, in said office, which said Mortgage was duly assigned by the said Elizabeth Van Laare (widow of H. G. Kool) to Joshua Myrick, of Holland, Ottawa County, and State of Michigan, by a certain deed of assignment, dated February seventeenth (17) A. D. 1872, which deed of assignment was duly recorded February nineteenth (19th) A. D. 1872, at one o'clock p. m. in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan, in Liber "B" of Mortgages, on page 87 in said office, which said mortgage was assigned by said Joshua Myrick, to Takea A. Berkman, of Holland City, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, by a certain deed, of assignment, dated June twenty-ninth (29th) A. D. 1875, which deed of assignment was duly recorded January third (3rd) A. D. 1876, 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 eleventh (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 four (4) 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.

TAKEA A. BERKMANN, Assignee of Mortgage.

H. D. Post, Att'y for Assignee of Mortgage.

BURRALL'S

IRON CORN SHELLERS

FOR SALE BY

G. J. HAVERKATE

AND

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS,

for \$8.00; until further notice.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

COULDER PLAN! We wish to dispose of our entire stock of Stoves [consisting of about one hundred,] at Cost, in order to make room for our Spring purchases of Iron, Nails, Hardware & Agricultural Implements. We will sell for CASH, or give time to those that want it. Our stock must be reduced. VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS. HOLLAND, February 18, 1876.

FOR SALE or TO RENT.

Owing to ill-health I offer for sale or to rent the Arms 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. 19, 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. D. TE ROLLER. HOLLAND, Mich., March 3, 1876.

Notings.

BAD roads. *Lake have good roads.*
THE moon eclipse on Friday morning was a success.

WITHIN a few rods the graveling of River street is completed.

DR. F. S. LEDEBOER, of Grand Rapids, was in the city on Monday.

MR. H. S. EAGLE has disposed of his hay-press to parties in Grand Rapids.

CAPT. CHA'S STORING on Wednesday left for Saugatuck, to fit out his schooner, the *Spray*.

MR. L. T. KANTERS has the agency for the new Belder county map. For further particulars see notice.

THE Cornet Band have moved their "office" into the rooms of the Eagle Fire Engine Company, No. 1.

A COMPLIMENTARY dance to Mr. N. Kenyon will be given by the Holland dancing club on next Tuesday evening.

THE revival feeling is spreading, but it hasn't yet got down deep enough to affect arrears on country subscriptions.

WEDNESDAY was generally observed among the Holland churches as a day of prayer for the crops, and business was partly suspended.

THE Montague *Lumberman* says: "We hear a rumor that Judge Giddings will move into this congressional district and run for Congress."

YESTERDAY one of our butchers, Mr. J. Kuite, took in two hogs, whose joint weight reached 992 pounds. They were raised by Mr. H. J. Boone, of Groningen.

DURING January last the post office department sold \$3,500,000 worth of postage stamps. This is at the rate of \$42,000,000 a year, an enormous increase over any previous year.

THE quickest passage ever made across the ocean was last month by the steamship *Germanic*, of the White Star Line, from New York to Queenstown in 7 days, 15 hours and 17 minutes.

MARINE items will be next in order now. Black Lake is cleared of all ice, and several of our vessels that were anchored out in the bay during the winter, have been hauled to the docks for fitting up.

ALL the Republican members of the Kentucky Legislature have prepared an address, which will be published in a few days, urging the nomination of Secretary Bristow for the Presidency by the Republican National Convention.

AN old preacher, who had several calls to take a parish, asked his servant where he should go, and the servant said: "Go where there is most sin, sir." The preacher concluded that was good advice, and went where there was most money.

A PROFANE young person describing the looks of a newly arrived congressman 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."

MISS SARAH M. LOGAN, who is said to be the first colored female student who has been graduated from any medical college has just received a diploma from the College of Medicine of the Syracuse University, and has begun practice in Washington.

THE time for a man to stand firmly by Job's example is when he washes his face with home-made soap and begins to paw around over the chairs with his eyes shut, inquiring for a towel, quick, and is told that the towel is in the drawer, but the keys are lost.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to organize an independent military company, and amateurs will leave their names at Mr. W. H. Joslin's jewelry store. We are informed that Mr. W. W. Burke, the government inspector of harbor works at this place, understands the infantry drill thoroughly and has volunteered his services for that purpose.

MAYOR LEWIS of Detroit has vetoed the resolution passed by the Common Council allowing saloons in that city to keep open on Sunday afternoon, on the ground that it was a violation of the State laws as recently interpreted by the Supreme Court; that it was opposed to American usages, and that it was contrary to the wishes of a majority of the people of the city.

LARGE posters are out announcing a concert on Tuesday evening next, at Kenyon's Hall, under the auspices of the "Holland Musical Association," a society organized last winter, and numbering some thirty odd members of the best musical talent in the place. The price of tickets has been put at the low figure of twenty-five cents. The Holland City Cornet Band will be in attendance.

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

THE Black Hills cover an area of some 8,000 square miles.

MAINE is the fifth state that has abolished the death penalty.

FOUR hundred feet of new hose has been purchased for fire engine No. 2.

THE higher classes—the "lore" classes. The lower classes—the "hire" classes.

THE annual new certificates have been distributed to the members of the Fire Department.

THE reason there is so much assassination in Spain is because the Spaniards are such a sassy nation.

SECRETARY CHANDLER during the last week has discharged forty-two clerks from the Interior Department.

A FREE circus with a lunch counter attached, we have reason to believe, would draw well at present.—*Ex.*

MESSES. G. J. HAVERKATE, and A. M. Kanters have taken the agency for the sale of the "Leader" mower and reaper.

A LADIES' debating society has been started in London. These societies are not new however, as many a married man knows.

THE stove-factory of Messrs. E. Van Der Veen & Co., will resume a week from next Monday, giving employment to at least thirty hands.

BRICK, field-stone and all kinds of building material is being hauled on the grounds for the new brick blocks to be put up during the coming season.

A KENTUCKY judge has decided that a man has no right to harness his wife to a plow, no, not even with a mule. And yet women complain that they have no rights.—*Detroit Evening News.*

GOV. AMES of Mississippi has engaged Ex-Senator Carpenter of Wisconsin and Ex-Representative Vorhees of Indiana to defend him during his approaching impeachment trial.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., March 9, 1876: A. A. Axtell, William F. Palmer, H. J. William Raulin.

Wm. VERBEEK, P. M.

AN old farmer said to his sons, "Boys, don't you never speak, or wait for something to turn up. You might just as well go and sit down on a stone in the middle of a meadow with a pail twist your legs, and wait for a cow to back up to you to be milked."

THAT the postal card is increasing in popularity is evident from the fact that during the past seven months of the present fiscal year the government has sold over ninety millions, while during the entire previous year only one hundred and one millions were sold.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY was treated very ungallantly a few days ago by the Iowa Legislature. She had an appointment to address the two Houses in favor of woman suffrage, but at the hour fixed she found so few members present that she indignantly left the legislative chamber.

BELLE BOYD, who during the civil war gained reputation as a Union spy, is living a retired and quiet life in St. Louis. Since the war she has been married and is now the mother of a family. A number of impostors who assumed her name are still traveling in various parts of the country.

MRS. MARGARET BOGGS celebrated the hundredth anniversary of her birthday recently in Germantown, near Philadelphia. Her maiden name was Donaldson, and she was married eighty-three years ago. She danced a minute with George Washington when she was eighteen and he was sixty-two years of age.

DURING the month of February, Mr. J. G. Van Dyke, of South Haven, succeeded in killing two wild cats, their bodies measuring over three feet each. The male weighed twenty-six pounds, and the female a trifle less. He found their track near the Geneva line on the Bangor road, one going north, the other going south. *S. Haven Sentinel.*

IT is a great year for the old man. Grandfathers who have been neglected and made to feel that they were in the way, and wished they were dead, who have long been thrust away in the kitchen and left to mumble to themselves in the chimney corner, are astonished by being brushed up on an evening and brought into the parlor, where they are shown off to the company as Centennial relics.

THE Circuit Court convenes in Grand Haven next week, with an unusually small calendar of only sixty-three cases, viz., six criminal, sixteen jury trials, twenty-eight non-jury, ten impudence, and three chancery. Of the six criminal cases one is for incest, one rape, two larceny, one assault with intent to murder, and that of the second trial of Melvin C. Fuller. The Fuller case will excite the most interest.

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

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. FIFIELD'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 WESTVEER will always be found ready to wait upon any of his old friends who wish to call upon him.

All orders will be promptly filled and delivered home—free of charge.

J. J. FIFIELD.

HOLLAND, Mich., 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,

Of anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

45 3/4.

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 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. BUTRAU.

Welton & Akeley,

(Successors to M. P. Vissers.)

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. Vissers 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 COM

PLAINT AND DISEASES OF

CHILDREN.

And recommends herself to the citizens

of Holland and vicinity.

Mrs. Wykhuisen's Queen of Ointment

can be bought at the Store of J. H. Klek-

intveld, Eighth Street. Price, 25 Cents.

HOLLAND, Mich., February 25, 1875.

—

Nathan Kenyon, Banker.

HOLLAND, MICH.,

Does a general Banking, Exchange, and Col-

lection business. Collections made on all points

in the United States and Europe. Particular at-

tention paid to the collections of Banks and Bankers.

Remittances made on day of payment. All busi-

ness entrusted to me shall have prompt atten-

tion. Interest allowed on time deposits, subject

to check at night. Foreign exchange bought

and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe

sent at my office.

105 if

N. KENYON.

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 par-

ticulars apply to

P. PFAUSTEHL.

HOLLAND, Feb. 3, 1875.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING

AT

John Roost & Son,

COL. OF RIVER & 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. Wurcz,

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

NEW STOCK OF

CHOICE CLOTHES

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

PRICES VERY LOW.

FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 20, 1875.

10-4

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, GENTS,

YOUTHS, 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.

46-4cl-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 com-

plete stock of White Granite

and C. C. Ware.

A liberal deduction to

those who buy sets or in large

quantities.

Rockingham and Yellow

Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

I WANT

Everybody who

wishes to purchase PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH,

BRUSHES, GLASS, etc., to call and examine my

stock. The

Holland City White Lead

is not surpassed. It is warranted superior to any

White Lead in this market, and is sold at much

less price. My stock is purchased in large quan-

tities of first hands, saving all jobbers' profits, and I

AN HORATIAN LYRIC.

O blest is he, from business free,
Like the merry men of old,
Who tills his land with his own stout hand,
And knows not the lust of gold.

No sailor he on stormy sea;
No soldier, trumpet stirred;
And he shuns the town and the haughty frown
Of the courtiers' fawning herd.

But he bids the vine with her tendrils twine
Around the poplar tall;
And he adds a graft, with a gardener's craft,
To the tree that climbs his wall.

Or a grazer keen, on the pastures green
He sees his oxen feed;
Or he shears his flock, or he brews a stock
Of his rustic nectar mead.

And when autumn at length, in his manly strength
Has raised his fruit-crowned head,
He plucks the pear with its favor rare,
And the grape with its clusters red.

With his knee on the sod he thanks his God
For his merces and his favors free;
And he lays him along, while he lists the song
Of the thrush in the old oak tree;

While the waters glide with the rippling tide,
And the zephyrs softly creep
O'er the quivering leaves, midst the murmuring
Of the trees.

But when thundering Jove from his stores above
Sends wintry snows and rain,
And rock and wood, and field and flood,
Lay bound in his icy chain,

With many a bound, in the woods around
He hunts the grizely bear;
And ere daylight fades his gleaming blade
Is red with the monster's gore.

When the sun has set he spreads his net,
And the partridge, fluttering, dies;
He takes the hare in his crafty snare,
And the crane—a goodly prize.

'Mid joys like these what ills can tease—
Who could remember pain?
He feels no wrong, and he laughs at the throng
Of the cases that swell love's train.

If a loving wife—best staff of life—
Be his, and children dear,
The fire burns bright with its ruddy light,
His homeward step to cheer.

At the cottage door, when his toil is o'er,
She stands with her smile so sweet,
And holds up her face with a modest grace,
His welcome kiss to meet.

And children glad swarm round their dad,
But the hungry man must dine;
So she spreads the cloth, and he supe his broth,
While she pours out her home-made wine.
—Blackwood's Magazine.

REMINISCENCES OF 1812.

An Eye-Witness' Account of the War on the Border and Surrender of Detroit.

The Maumee Valley Pioneer Association met at Perrysburg, Ohio, recently, and a number of addresses were made and papers read by old settlers. Among the number was a paper by Gen. John E. Hunt, extracts from which we give herewith:

Judge Thomas Dunlap then read the following recollections of the olden time, entitled "Sixty Years Since," embracing mainly reminiscences from Gen. John E. Hunt's experience.

On the march from Miami to Monroe, when about half way, news reached us of the declaration of war.

The British got the news before we did, through a fur company's agent, who took it by express direct to Canada.

The Canadians might have taken Detroit by surprise before Hull got there. Hull stopped two days at Monroe to make a display of his troops.

Thence we marched up the River Huron; there we camped in an open prairie. We could see from our camp the masts of the brig 20-gun ship, Queen Charlotte, which lay in the lake off Malden. Some Indians were observed at a distance. During the night we were aroused by a false alarm. Hull's apprehension of an attack by a force which might be landed from the Queen Charlotte gave color to the alarm. It was afterward learned that the Indians were Wyandotts, who offered themselves to us as allies at Detroit. Their services were not accepted, as our government's orders to Hull were to have nothing to do with them.

At that time there were no British troops on board the Queen Charlotte. On the occasion of this false alarm it was whispered in camp that the old man Hull was a good deal frightened. The next day we went into camp at the River Rouge, seven miles from Detroit. We marched in great disorder, strung along five or six miles. Hull halted there eight or ten days to prepare his men to make a display through the streets of Detroit. Detroit was then a town of from ten to twelve hundred people. Then he marched his men through Detroit and back again to camp on the River Rouge. After some days he moved up and crossed the Detroit River in batteaux, leaving Belle Isle. One beautiful morning they crossed without opposition and made a fine display, marching down opposite Detroit with colors flying and music playing. There they made a fortified camp and remained. A two-story brick house in the center of the camp was the General's headquarters. There I first saw Gen. Cass, then a Colonel.

It was a warm July morning, and I was taking my breakfast at a boarding house kept by a man whose name was Deputy. At the table sat Maj. Munson, of Zanesville, Ohio. A red-faced young man with a morning gown on, came in, and, as he took a seat alongside of Maj. Munson he said something severe against Gen. Hull. Maj. Munson said: "Col. Cass, what is the matter with you?" Cass replied he had been two hours with that old fool and could not get him to make a push on Malden, all he could do. "He has agreed to let me go down with my regiment and two companies of the Fourth United States Infantry, and if God lets me, live I'll have Malden before I get back."

The British had a two-gun battery at the River Canard, four miles above Malden, so posted as to rake the causeway and bridge at that point. A day or two before a regiment of our militia had been driven back from there. Cass sent two companies of the United States Fourth Infantry, under Capt. Snelling, to ford the stream above the battery. When Snelling made his appearance approaching the British on their flank, Cass moved forward with his militia and the bridge. The enemy opened fire

upon him, but when they discovered Snelling on their flank they retreated. Cass followed them to within a mile and a half of Malden, when it became so dark he thought it prudent to go back to the battery at the bridge. From thence he sent an express to Hull for reinforcements, so as to attack Malden the next morning. Instead of doing so, Hull sent his aid to Col. Wallace, of Cincinnati, and ordered Cass back.

Cass had frequently told me that he has always regretted he did not disobey orders and march on Malden. He afterwards learned the British had all their valuables ready to leave, and loaded on board the Queen Charlotte. If he had made his appearance in the morning the British would have blown up their fort and sailed away to Niagara. This would have prevented an Indian war and saved Detroit. Cass returned to camp, and a few days after Hull, on hearing of the advance of Gen. Brock, retreated across the river to Detroit, where he occupied Fort Shelby. This fort was situated right about the center of the present city of Detroit, about the fourth street back from the river.

Gen. Brock, at Niagara, had overreached Gen. Dearborn, another superannuated revolutionary officer, who was then in command of that frontier, and had concluded with him an armistice of thirty days. This gave time for the Queen of Charlotte to sail from Malden to the lower end of Lake Erie, and return with himself and force, which captured Detroit. Soon after Hull crossed back, Brock moved the Queen Charlotte up the river and anchored off Sandwich, covering with her guns the crossing to Detroit. While the ship was stationed there, Capt. Snelling asked Gen. Hull, in my presence, liberty to take two twelve-pound guns down to Springwells and sink her or start her from her position.

Hull said, "No, sir; you can't do it." Brock had built a battery on the Canada side, opposite Fort Shelby. As soon as it was finished, when the sun was about an hour high, he opened fire on us. During the night shells were thrown at intervals. At the dawn of day a heavy fire of bombs and solid shot was opened. I was taking a drink of water at the door of one of the officer's quarters, in company with a boy of my age, who afterward became Maj. Washington Whistler, United States army, and died in Russia of cholera many years after. At the next door to us, and about twelve feet from us, four of our officers were standing together. They were Capt. Hanks, Lieut. Sibley, Dr. Blood, and Dr. Reynolds, of Columbus. A thirty-two pound shot came from the enemy's battery, killing Hanks, Sibley, and Reynolds, and wounding Dr. Blood. They were knocked into a heap into a little narrow entry way—a narrow, confined space. Their mangled remains were a terrible sight. Capt. Hanks was lying on top, his eyes rolling in his head. Directly came along Gen. Hull, who looked in upon them and turned very pale, the tobacco juice running from the corners of his mouth on to the frills of his shirt. In a short time after the white flag was hoisted, that ball seeming to unman him.

After these men were killed I left the fort to reconnoitre. On the street in front of Maj. Whipple's house, a quarter a mile in front of Fort Shelby, I found two 32-pound guns in position. Capt. Bryson, of the artillery, had placed them there to rake the British column of 1,500 men, who had made a landing and were approaching the city by way of Judge May's long lane. They had landed at Springwells and were marching up the lane to reach a ravine which crossed it and through which they could file and be protected from any battery we had.

They were marching in close column, in full dress uniform of scarlet, in perfect order, at a steady, regular pace, without music. As they came on, followed by their Indian allies and some twenty whites dressed as Indians, my boyish fancy was struck with their appearance, as I expected every moment to see them torn to pieces by those thirty-two pounders double charged with canister and grape.

My brother Thomas stood ready at the guns. In his hand a lighted match was held up in the air. He was in the very act of firing, when Colloffe, the aid of Gen. Hull, came up and said, "Don't fire, the white flag is up." And that instant Capt. Hull, who had been across the river with a flag of truce, fell in with us on his return. Col. Wallace said to him, "It's all up, your father has surrendered." Capt. Hull exclaimed, "My God, is it possible?"

Capt. Hull afterward showed great bravery on the Niagara frontier, where he was killed.

During the British occupation of Detroit the following incident occurred between the British officers and myself, at the house of Mr. McIntosh, in Sandwich.

McIntosh was the agent of the N. W. Fur Company in Canada, and by brother had married a sister of his. I had been in the habit of going over to spend Sunday and going to church in Sandwich.

The church there was the only Protestant church in that part of the land at that time. There were also some nice young ladies there, the daughters of Mr. McIntosh. On the Sunday after the surrender I went over with my brother. To my surprise I found Gen. Brock with his staff officers dining with McIntosh.

The host called on all the officers present for toasts, beginning with Gen. Brock. Toward tea time the old gentleman called on me, putting his hand on my shoulder, saying in his broad Scotch: "Come, my lad, give us a toast." I had become much attached to Capt. Hull, son of the General. On the trip to Detroit he had shown me much attention on account of my family connections. So I moved my chair back, stood up, and

gave them "Capt. Hull." Whereupon Brock slapped his hand on the table, saying, "By George, that's a good one." "Well, gentlemen, we will drink to a brave man if he is an enemy." He had heard the day before of Capt. Hull in the frigate United States taking the British frigate Guerriere. The joke was I meant Capt. Hull of the army. They drank the toast to Capt. Hull of the navy. I did not disabuse their minds because I thought the taking of the Guerriere pretty good offset to our surrender at Detroit.

McIntosh clapped me on the shoulder and said, "That's right, my boy, always stick to your country."

Col. Cass, with the officers taken at Detroit, went on board the Queen Charlotte as prisoners, sailed down the lake and were landed at Niagara. Gen. Brock being aboard the same vessel, Cass asked him how he could have thought of such a thing as coming up to take Detroit with the small force he had.

"Why, sir," said he, "I knew there was something the matter with your army. I could not tell whether the fault was in the army or in the general. It was a forlorn hope with me; unless I could conclude an armistice with Dearborn, bring my whole force to Detroit, and succeed in taking it, I knew we should lose upper Canada."

During the succeeding winter I lived at Sandwich and went to school. Proctor's headquarters were there.

THE DIAMOND MAN.

Such a sight may never be seen in Detroit again—twelve diamond pins artistically arranged on a piece of white cardboard—twelve glittering, glistening, sparkling, resplendent diamonds, not one of which would have looked out of place on the shirt-front of Duke Alexis.

The diamond merchant was not a young man; neither was he old and broken down. He was just about old enough to sell diamonds, and just about seedy enough to make folks believe he would discount a thousand dollars on each precious stone for the sake of obtaining cash down. He first tackled the special policeman at the Central depot. He held up the card, flashing the twelve diamonds in the officer's eyes, and sweetly said:

"You are a noble-looking man. I've visited the principal cities of Europe and Africa, and I never saw a more noble-looking officer than you are. There is only one thing lacking—you should have one of those diamonds."

"Can't afford it," said the officer, feeling to see if the lone \$2 bill in his watch-pocket was safe.

"These diamonds are being sold by all first-class jewelers at \$500 each," whispered the man; "but I tell you what I'll do. I took 'em on a chattel mortgage, and I'll let you have one for \$25."

"Snide," replied the officer, as he examined them.

"Snide! Dear me! but I thought you were a keen, sharp fellow. Go with me to a jeweler, and if he denies that these are diamonds of the first water I'll give you the whole twelve."

The officer couldn't buy. The man came down to five dollars, and at last dropped to two, but it was Saturday, and a policeman loves chicken for his Sunday dinner. There was a great many hackmen around the depot. The stranger went out among them, selected one whose make-up betokened good taste, and drawing him away from the rest he asked:

"You wouldn't go back on a poor man, would you?"

"Never," was the earnest reply.

"Here's some diamonds I stole in Paris," whispered the stranger as he pulled out the card. "I'm hard up, and will sell one or two."

The hackman gazed on the jewels for half a minute, handed them back, and began to unbutton his overcoat.

"You have had a good bringing up," whispered the stranger, "and you can wear one of these diamonds and be consistent. There are men in De—"

"I'll hurt you if you don't go away!" growled the hackman.

"As I said, I stole these diamonds in Paris, and I've got to part with one or two to pay current expenses," continued the peddler.

"You keep right away, or I'll make a sand-bar of your nose," replied the hackman. When I want a dollar diamond I'll whistle one out of basswood!"

"A dollar diamond! Basswood! Whistle! Is there no taste in Detroit?"

The hackman rushed at the peddler, and the peddler had to leave the neighborhood of the depot. He went over to where a city expressman sat on his sleigh, waiting for a job, and such a soft, tender, pie-plantish smile as he smiled would almost make cabbage plants sprout in January.

"It isn't very often that one sees a man of your stylish look driving an express wagon," remarked the stranger.

"Take your trunk up, sir?" asked the driver; "any part of the city for fifty cents."

"Your looks go to show that you once moved in high circles," continued the stranger, and I have no doubt that you once wore one of these."

"Ah! those are beauties," said the driver, as he saw the card of diamonds.

"Guess they are beauties. One of them on your shirt front would look well."

"It would, that."

"And, owing to the way I got hold of 'em, I can sell you one cheap. I found 'em on the street in New York city, where a thief dropped 'em, and I'm hard up, and will sell you one almost at your own price."

"And I must have one," replied the driver. "Do you warrant 'em real diamonds?"

"Of course I do."

"And the price is gold?"

"Pure gold, sir."

"And you want how much?"

"Well," whispered the stranger, as he looked all around, "if you won't blow on me I'll let you have one for seven dollars."

"Seven dollars," yelled the driver, "do you think I can find food for a horse and nine children, and pay rent, and buy clothes, and spend seven dollars for a diamond? Why, I can buy diamonds for two shillings!"

"Oh, no you can't. If I wasn't hard up I wouldn't sell one of these for less than \$500."

"Haven't I driven an express wagon in Detroit for fourteen years? Don't I know the price of diamonds? Wasn't I in the army for three long years? I'll give you twenty cents and no more."

"I couldn't do that."

"Then leave me alone, you swindler you! I believe you came here to steal my horse-blanket!"

The two had a fight. It was a one-sided fight. The stranger had his head jammed into the snow and his breath shut off, and when he got up his twelve diamonds were missing. Although valued at \$6,000, he did not stop to look for them, but with thumb and finger down behind his coat-collar to pull out the snow, he made haste to be somewhere else. The driver borrowed a pin to take the place of a shirt button, and feelingly remarked:

"When they runs diamonds up above twenty-five cents, they touch a tender chord in every poor man's heart."

—Detroit Free Press.

EXPORTING COTTON GOODS.

Unexpected Success of the Fall River Movement—A Steady Demand from England for Cotton.

The Fall River correspondent of the Boston Journal writes that the beneficial results accruing from the shipment of cotton goods to England are becoming every day more apparent, and the outlook is decidedly hopeful and encouraging. The success of Mr. George F. Hathaway's visit to England is shown in the great activity and busy bustle among the Fall River mills. About 15,000 pieces of print cloths—one-eighth of the entire production of the city—are now exported each week, and for these goods better net prices are received abroad than at home. It has been said that the Fall River manufacturers sought by this movement simply to "tide over" an unusually depressed period, and the inference has been drawn that with the return of a brisk home demand they would gladly throw the goods back again into the home channels. But the developments that have arisen from the endeavor have given to the project a degree of certainty and of permanence that the manufacturer themselves did not anticipate. They expected to sell mainly the 26-inch goods, which are two inches narrower than the American make, and to manufacture which would involve very little change in their machinery. They are now selling these goods and receiving as high a price as the 28-inch goods bring in this country, while the cost of making is much less.

The wider styles of print cloths so much in vogue in England, the 32, 34 and 36-inch goods, they did not expect to sell. But the English buyers offered such desirable prices for these goods that the manufacturers decided to make such changes in their machinery as would furnish a stated supply. But larger orders have been received and are yet coming forward, and several corporations are now placing their mills largely on this kind of cloth. Manufacturers elsewhere, moreover, are consulting with spinners respecting the preparation of their mills for similar goods, and in neighboring States arrangements to make a like description of cloth for exportation have been or are being made. These things, therefore, indicate that the movement has in it elements of permanence and stability, and they are now taking means to form an association and to agree in any event to ship abroad a certain portion of their production. The superiority of these goods, as compared with those of English manufacture, is readily apparent. They are made of better cotton, are firmer, and of much handsomer texture. The goods on the other side are so filled with sizing that when they come to be printed the shrinkage is enormous, averaging, it is said, fully one-fifth, while the shrinkage of the American cloths is comparatively trifling, averaging at the outside not over 5 per cent. In fact, so high an opinion have the English manufacturers of the cottons made on this side that they not unfrequently place upon their foreign shipments the American trade mark in order to dispose of them to better advantage.

The Living Dog and the Dead Lioness.

The death of the lioness "Old Girl," so well known to Dublin folks, was attended by a touching incident. When dying, old lions are much tormented by rats gnawing their tails. During health they rather welcome the vermin, and lie blinking at them as they frisk about their cage, nibbling the bones left from their (the lions') dinner. To prevent this annoyance, a terrier was put into "Old Girl's" cage. At first she growled, but when she saw the dog "fetch" the first rat, toss it up and catch it in a professional manner across the back, with one quick, fatal snap, she drew the brave animal to her, licked it and fondled it, and in her shaggy breast it slept every night, her great, protecting paw over it. During the six weeks of the lioness' illness the rats had rather a hard time of it. "Old Girl" had borne fifty-four cubs, and had reared fifty, bringing in by the sale of her progeny £1,300 to the Gardens. She was the handsomest lioness ever reared in the country. —London Letter.

FRESH—"I wonder why my mustache doesn't grow under my nose as well as at the corners of my mouth?"

Soph—"Too much shade." (Cries of more.)

LINES ON LEAP YEAR.

Hark! I hear a sound of croaking:
Frogs, in one attempt at joking
Joining all their voices, say,
"This is leap-year. Jump away!"

"Leap, ye various deer and stags,
Chamois, on Helvetian crags,
Leap, ye goats, upon Welsh mountains,
Leap, ye catarracts and fountains.

"Leap, all monkeys and baboons,
Squirrels, possum and racoons,
Antelopes, gazelles and gnus,
Catamounts and kangaroos.

"Leopards, leap all you like fun,
Lions, tigers, every one;
Panthers, pumas and jaguars,
Leap—if but against your bars.

"Horses, carrying men to battle,
Leap all intervening bounds;
Fences, hedges, brooks, and dikes,
Gates, and palings crowned with spikes.

"Steed, careering in the race,
O'er the flat or steeple-chase,
Leap, without a balk or check,
Lest thy rider risk his neck.

"Leap, ye salmon, and ye trout,
From the purling streams leap out;
Leap, ye grasshoppers and fleas;
Hop and skip, ye mites in cheese.

"Yah, ye toads and tritons all,
Newts and slow-worms, creep and crawl;
Slug and snail and spider too—
Leap-year's not the year for you!"

Pith and Point.

ALWAYS open to conviction—A thief.
SOMETHING that always roots—A chimney sweep.

We learn from the New Orleans Republican that kettledrum entertainments are popular in Southern society.

A BLONDE girl, deserted by her lover, silently pines away and dies, but a brunette lives on to make it a hell upon earth for the man who deceives her.

LYING is trying to hide in a fog—if you move about you are in danger of bumping your head against the truth; as soon as the fog blows up you are gone anyhow.

It is the wife who has the making of a man's home says an exchange. True, and now and then she makes his wig wam, too. —New York Commercial Advertiser.

Pious Mrs. Spilkins has stopped praying for her husband because, as she naively remarks: "I have prayed so long without effect that I think the Lord has just as poor an opinion of that man as I have!"

At the marriage of an Alabama widow one of the servants was asked if his master would take a bridal tour. "Dunno, sah; when old missus's alive he took a paddle to her; dunno if he take a bridle to de new one or not."

An editor once received the following: "Dear Sir: I have looked carefully and patiently over your paper for six months for the death of some individual I was acquainted with, but as yet not a single soul I care anything about has dropped off. You will please to have my name erased."

"SEEMS to me as though all rich men were made and set up in business afore my time," was the remark of a sad-eyed man, and then, with a deep sigh, he added: "There's no use 'n tryin'. Nothin's left for a feller now-a-days 'cept to start a monument fund and be treasurer of it."

THE new governess (impressively): "Oh, Tommy, when I was a little girl and made a blot on my copy-book I used to cry." Tommy (earnestly): "What! really?" New governess (still more impressively): "Yes, really cry." Tommy (still more earnestly): "What an awful little duffer you must have been." —Punch.

"PITY the poor Treasury girls, pity the poor Treasury girls," is the familiar echo of the Washington correspondence. Better pity the aged and unprotected Senators, who, far from the restraining influences of home, are exposed to all the blandishments of gay and beautiful women. —Chicago Tribune.

HABITS OF SHEEP.

Never jumps a sheep that's frightened
Over any fence whatever;
Over, wall, or fence, or timber,
But a second follows after,
And a third upon the second,
And a fourth, and fifth, and so on,
When they see the tail uplifted—
First a sheep, and then a dozen,
Till they all in quick succession,
One by one, have got clear over.

BANK catechism: "Papa, what's a safe?" "A safe, my child, is a charitable institution, in which benevolent old people and orphans lay up their money for the use of sickly burglars in paying hotel bills at Saratoga!" "What's a cashier?" "A cashier, my child, is a sign-board established by amiable bank directors to point out the way into the safe!" "What's a detective?" "He's a burglar's brother-in-law and always boards with his rich relatives."

REVIVALIST (to rural visitor at hippodrome): "My friend, did you come here from curiosity?" R. V. (slightly deaf): "No, sir, I didn't; I came here from Staten Island." Revivalist: "You don't understand me. Did you come from curiosity alone?" R. V.: "Yes, came alone; the old woman's got corns and had to stay at home." Revivalist (rather impatiently): "No, no, my good sir; what brought you here to-day?" R. V. (smiling): "O, I see! Why—the horse-car did." —New York Advertiser.

"A FARMER" propounds to us the following problem: "A man borrows \$100 for five years' with interest at 10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, but pays beside the interest a bonus of \$8 for the money. To what rate of interest does this actually amount?" He receives \$92 and pays \$150, which leaves \$58 as pay for the use of \$92 for five years, which is at the rate of \$11.60 for that sum for one year, and \$11.60 is nearly 12.7 per cent. of \$92. Our answer, therefore, is that he pays a fraction less than 12.7 per cent. interest. The question of the time of the payment of the interest or the bonus has, in our judgment, nothing to do with determining the rate. —Sioux City (Iowa) Journal.

Joslin & Breyman,
Watchmakers & Jewelers,
Bankbuilding, Cor. Eighth and River St.



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

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

We request all of our old friends to come and see us in our new place and satisfy themselves as to the above.

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

All Repairing will be Neatly and Promptly executed.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 23, 1875.

2-1y JOSLIN & BREYMAN.

BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS, ETC.

A Very large stock on hand.

8th Street, - - HOLLAND, MICH.

46-3-1y

ESTRAY NOTICE.

BROKE into my enclosure, in Georgetown, Ottawa County, Mich., on or about the middle of July last, one small Red Heifer, with some white on the belly. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

H. W. SWEET.

GEORGETOWN, Dec. 1st, 1873.

J. E. HIGGINS,

DEALER IN

All Kinds of Grain & Produce,
MILL FEED, CORN, &c.

All orders promptly attended to.

OFFICE NEAR

M. L. S. R. R. DEPOT.

Corner of Fish & Seventh Streets.

HOLLAND, MICH.

45-28-1y

J. FLIEMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Top or Open Buggies,
Light & Heavy Wagons.

SLEIGHS TRUCKS etc.,

Also sole Agent for the

Studebaker Bro's M'g Co.,

SOUTH BEND, IND.

This wagon is the best wagon in use in this State, and the only slope-spoked wagon manufactured. It is a better wagon than the Jackson Wagon, and I will sell them just as cheap, and give a written warranty for one year. Wagons of my own manufacture I will sell for

SIXTY DOLLARS CASH.

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality.
J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, September 1, 1875.

Meat Market,

Jacob Kuite.

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

I will sell cheaper than any one in this City

JACOB KUIE.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874.

46-2-

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

CLOTHING AT AND BELOW COST.

\$25.00 Overcoats, \$15.00.

\$15.00 Overcoats, \$10.00.

Good Heavy Overcoats, 5.00.

\$35.00 Custom-made Suits for only \$25.00.

\$25.00 Fine Cassimere Suits for only 15.00.

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.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE,

38, 40 AND 42 CANAL STREET, GRAND RAPIDS.

Extensive Trade,

At the Store of

WERKMAN & SONS,

River Street, Holland, Mich.

We have on hand a large stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

And keep a full line of

Dry Goods,
Hats & Caps,
Crockery and
Provisions.

CIGARS! CIGARS!

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

Wholesale and Retail.

Grain, Flour and Feed, Etc.,

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.

HOLLAND, Oct. 28, 1875.

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

The oldest Furniture House in the City.

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

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

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

46-2-1y

B. P. HIGGINS,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Eighth St. Holland, Mich.

All work furnished and finished in the latest style. Old and Faded Pictures Copied, Enlarged, and worked up in India Ink, Oil or Water Colors.

If you wish to see a well assorted stock of Goods for the Fall and Winter trade, go and call at the store of

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Notions and Trimmings,
Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps,
Clothing, Groceries,
Crockery, Flour & Feed,
Stoneware, Provisions, etc.

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.

We have received and opened a complete line of goods for the season. Our Fall and Winter Millinery includes the latest styles. We intend to make Shawls a specialty, and have also in stock a heavy assortment of

Ladies & Children Cloaks & Cloaking,

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.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH

Dress Silks, Ladies Scarfs and Gloves, and a full line of Kid Gloves, Perfume and Soaps. In the line of Millinery notions we cannot be surpassed. Ribbons, Velvets, Satins, in large quantities.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

For Boys and Girls. Work Boxes, Building Blocks, Writing Desks, Albums, Maps, Smoking Sets, Dolls, Excursion Trains, Etc., Etc.,

We are the only agent for the sale of the "Brilliantine," a new preparation for giving a splendid lustre to all kinds of Starched Linen Wear. We also keep Butterick's Patterns.

CITY HOTEL,

HOLLAND, MICH.

The Proprietor announces to the Public that no pains will be spared by him to make this House FIRST-CLASS in every respect.

The Rooms are spacious and well furnished with new and elegant furniture.

Office on First Floor.

For the convenience of Commercial Agents a large and well lighted sample room has been fitted up on the ground floor. Livery connected with the Hotel.

J. W. MINDERHOUT, Prop'r.

DR. SCHOUTEN'S
ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS.

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

—SOLD AT—

Wholesale and Retail

—BY—

H. WALSH, Druggist.

Holland, Mich.

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

SLOOTER & HIGGINS

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES

AND

Flour and Feed.

Eighth Street, Holland, Michigan.

We have removed our store to the Brick Building of

MR. A. VENNEMA,

Opposite BAKKER & VAN RAALTE'S shoe store.

Flour, Feed,

Hay, Grain,

and Mill Stuff,

At Lowest Cash Prices.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS.

HOLLAND, Oct. 15, 1875.

PURE

Golden Machine Oil.

BY THE GALLON, AT

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, July 7, 1875.