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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. III.—NO. 7.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1874.

WHOLE NO. III.

The City of Holland,

Was located in the Fall of 1846, being selected as the *rendezvous* of a powerful immigration, from the Netherlands, under the leadership of Rev. A. C. VAN RAALTE, D. D., and others. The motives governing this selection at that time, have been amply justified by the facts as they are this day presented to the world; not by the growth of our City alone, but by the steady and irresistible development of this entire Colony, of which Holland City is the "Commercial Centre."

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

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

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

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

A more detailed statement of the business of this place, as represented by its leading men, will be found in the following *Directory*. We have taken pains to have them all duly represented:

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

ORT, F. J., Attorney at Law, Collecting and Pension Claim Agent. Office, East of "City Hotel."

Bakeries.

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

PESSINK, Mrs. L., Proprietress of City Bakery; Confectionary and cigars; Refreshments in this line served no call; 8th street.

Banking and Exchange.

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

Books and Stationery.

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

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

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

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

SPRIETSMAN, L. & SON, Dealers in and Manufacturers of all kinds of Boots and Shoes; 5th St.

Drugs and Medicines.

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

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicine; River St.

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

Dry Goods.

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

Flour and Feed.

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

Furniture.

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

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

VENNEMA, A., Dealer in Furniture, Wall Paper, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtains, &c. Wag-onshop in rear of Store; 8th and Market streets.

General Dealers.

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

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

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

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

Paupers.

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

Hardware.

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

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

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

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

Hotels.

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

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable; a good accommodation for horses; 8th street, near Market.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

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

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

Photographs.

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

Physicians.

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

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

LEDEBOER, F. S., Physician and Surgeon; Office in Van Landegend's Brick Block, 2d floor.

POWERS, T. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon; office on M. D. Howard's lot, corner of 8th and River st.; residence on 10th st.

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

Publishers.

BENJAMINSE, Wm., Publisher of *De Hollandier*; all kinds of printing done neatly, and at low figures; Eighth street.

VORST, C., Publisher of *De Wachter*, Organ of the True Ref. Dutch Church.

Sewing Machines.

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

Saddlery.

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

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

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

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

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

Naturalization.

Several questions pertaining to the rights and voting qualifications of foreigners, are asked on or about election time, and we thought that an abstract of our naturalization laws, might be of information to some of our readers at this particular time:

For an alien, above the age of twenty-one years, a five years' residence within the United States, and one year within the State where admitted, is required for full citizenship; also a declaration of at least two years before such admission, of a *bona fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States, renouncing at the time all previous allegiance. This latter transaction is what is generally termed, first papers, and can be done before the clerk of any Court of record, either State or United States. The final act however must take place in open Court, with witnesses to the satisfaction of the Court, that during the five years the applicant has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, etc.

Minor children whose parents have not been naturalized, and who desire to become citizens, must get their papers on coming of age, before they are entitled to the privileges of citizenship. The only difference in their case is, that the declaration of intention is not required. For instance: If A becomes a resident of the United States when he is 16 years old, with the intention of remaining here, he will be entitled to his papers on arriving at age. If he is 18 at the time of his arrival in this country, he must wait until he is 23 before getting his final certificate. When he is 21, he can file his intention to become a citizen, if he desires, and vote, subject to the laws of the State in which he resides. The above only applies to minors whose parents are not citizens. Children of persons who have been duly naturalized are considered citizens without any formal naturalization.

The right to vote is regulated by the laws of the State wherein the person resides. In this State all the requirements are embodied in the following oath to be administered to an elector when his vote is challenged: "You do solemnly swear that you have resided in this State two years and six months, that you have declared your intention to become a citizen of the United States, pursuant to the laws thereof, six months preceding this election, that you have resided in this State three months next preceding this day, and in this township (or ward, as the case may be) ten days next preceding this day, and that you have not voted at this election."

A person who shall have declared his intention to become a citizen, and dies before he is actually naturalized, the widow and children of such alien shall be considered as citizens of the United States.

No foreigner who shall be a native citizen of a country with whom the United States shall be at war at the time of his application for full citizenship, shall be then admitted to become a citizen.

A foreigner who shall have borne any hereditary title, or been a member of any of the orders of nobility, in the country from which he came, shall in addition to the usual requisites, make an express renunciation of his title or order.

No person shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, who shall not for the continued term of five years next preceding his admission, have resided in the United States, without being at any time during the said five years, out of the territory of the United States.

In connection with the above provisions, and for the benefit of aliens who now have resided for two years, or who will have resided for two years in the United States on or before the 1st of May next, and who desire to vote at the general election next fall, we state that in order to do so they must declare their intention, or take out their "first papers" on or before that day.

The following are the qualifications required of an applicant for Grangership, as taken from the by-laws of the Patrons of Husbandry: Every male applicant shall be a tiller of the soil, directly interested in agricultural pursuits, and in sympathy with the Grange movement; and every lady member shall be the wife or daughter of a farmer and in sympathy with the Order; Provided, in cases that may arise by unanimous consent of the Grange, numbering thirty male members, an applicant may be admitted who has been a farmer, and is in full sympathy with the movement, on the ground that his or her influence will add strength, influence, and credit to the Order.

The Remains of Dr. Livingstone.

The steamer *Malina* has arrived off Suez, having on board Arthur Laing and Jacob Wainwright, in charge of the remains of Dr. Livingstone, who gave the following account of his fatal illness and death:

He had been ill of chronic dysentery several months. He was well supplied with stores and medicines, but he had a presentiment that the attack would prove fatal. At first, he was able to ride on a donkey, but soon had to be carried. Arriving at Muilla, beyond Lake Bemba, in the Bisan country, he said, "build me a hut to die in." A hut was built by his followers. The 1st of May he was confined to bed, and afterwards suffered greatly, groaning night and day. The third day he said he was very cold, and requested that more grass be put over the hut. Ketumbo, Chief of Bisan, sent flour and beans and behaved well toward the party. The fourth day Dr. Livingstone was insensible, and died about midnight. Makadhooa, a servant, was present when Dr. Livingstone made his last entry in his diary, April 27. He spoke much and sadly of his home and family. When he was first seized by the fatal attack, he told his followers he intended to exchange everything for ivory to give them, and push on to Ujiji and Zanzibar, and to reach England.

The same day on which he died his followers consulted what to do. The Nasick boys determined to preserve the remains; they were afraid to inform the Chief of the death of the Doctor. The Secretary had the body removed to another hut, and built a high fence around it to insure privacy. He then removed the internal organs, placed them in a tin box and buried it inside the fence under a large tree. Jacob Wainwright cut an inscription on the tree there thus:

DOCTOR LIVINGSTONE:
Died May 4th, 1873.

and superscribed it with the name of the headman Susa. The body was preserved in salt and dried in the sun twelve days. The Chief Ketumbo, on being informed of Livingstone's death, had drums beat and guns fired as a token of respect, and allowed his followers to remove the body, which they placed in a coffin of bark, and commenced the journey to Unyamjembe, which consumed about six months, sending in advance a party with information of all that had occurred, addressed to Livingstone's son. The advance party were met by Mr. Cameron, who sent back bales of cloth and powder. The body arrived at Unyamjembe ten days after the advance party and rested there two weeks. At Unyamjembe Livingstone's remains were placed in another bark case, a smaller one, done up to represent a bale of goods, so as to deceive the natives, who objected to the passage of the corpse, and thus carried to Zanzibar. Dr. Livingstone's clothing, papers, and instruments accompanied the body.

When sick in bed, Dr. Livingstone prayed much, and said: "I am going home."

Webb, the American Consul at Zanzibar, has received letters, through Murphy, from Livingstone to Stanley, and will deliver them personally.

The only geographical news is as follows: After Stanley's departure, the Doctor left Unyamjembe, rounded the south end of Tanganyika, traveled south of the Lake Bemba, or Bangueleo, crossed it from north to south, then proceeded along the east side, returning north through the marshes to Muilla. All his papers, sealed and addressed to the Secretary of State, are in charge of Arthur Laing, a British merchant of Zanzibar.

IRISH WIT—We met with a witty and unanswerable retort in a sketch on a short trip through a portion of Ireland. The writer is conversing with his car driver: "You are a Catholic, Jimmy?" "Yes, your honor." "And pray to the Virgin Mary?" "I do, your honor." "Well, there's no doubt she was a good woman. The Bible says so. But she may have been no better than your mother or mine." "That's true, your honor. But then you'll allow there's a mighty difference in their children!"

A REMARKABLE incident connected with the funeral of Senator Sumner is that he gave one invitation to his own funeral. A young man from Massachusetts called on the Senator the day before his death, and told Mr. Sumner that he would like to see the inside of the Senate Chamber. Sumner gave him a line requesting the doorkeeper to admit him. On the day of the funeral this man appeared at the door, showed his card, and was admitted to the floor.

THE OLD SEXTON.

Bent and white was the sexton,
With the snows of many a year;
And I thought, in my early childhood,
That he could not long be here.

Ah, little I knew of the future!
Oh, not for the aged dead,
At rest from his weary labor,
Are the silent tears I shed!

The sexton old grows older;
And to-day in the autumn mild,
Wrinkled, and white as the winter,
He buried my beautiful child.

—Atlantic.

The New Constitution.

THE extra session of the Legislature, called to receive and revise the Report of the Commission on the revision of the Constitution, has completed its labors. The Commissioners, we apprehend, will hardly know their own offspring when they see it again. The appointed judiciary has been discarded, and the elective retained. Upon the question of women's suffrage we shall have the opportunity to vote separately, which we would prefer to have done also upon the liquor question. Among the more important changes and provisions are the following:

No municipality shall aid in any way any association or corporation, nor shall it construct or own a railroad. No city or village shall incur a debt amounting to over 10 per cent of its taxable valuation, unless a majority of the electors authorized the increase. The Legislature shall have the power to prohibit discrimination by railroads, to regulate the speed of trains, and to establish "reasonable maximum rates" for freight and passengers on railroads and canals. No railroad corporation shall consolidate with a competing line, or have any arrangement about freights or fares with such a line. No person interested in a railroad shall be interested in supplying material to that railroad or in a company for transporting passengers or goods over its line. The consolidation of competing telegraph lines, even by the purchase of one by the other, shall be strictly forbidden. A woman's private property shall remain hers after marriage. Any property she acquires after marriage shall also be entirely hers. Her husband shall not be liable for her debts before marriage, nor for those contracted by her in relation to her sole property after marriage. Women shall be eligible to the offices of Register of Deeds and Notary Public, to those connected with schools and libraries, and to any others hereafter designated by law. The interest on public funds, loaned or deposited, shall always be paid over to the State, municipality, or other owner of the funds. Convicts shall be taught no mechanical trade which will make their labor compete with that of Michigan mechanics. Special legislation is prohibited. Sessions of the Legislature shall be biennial. Neither the State nor any municipal corporation shall appropriate money or property for any sectarian purpose. "The Legislature shall not pass any act authorizing the grant of license for the sale of ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquors."

The Constitution as amended will be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election in November, before which time we hope to be enabled to lay the whole document before our readers.

A CAREER which brings out many of the worst traits in the Spanish character, as pictured by tradition, has just been brought to a close. The Cure of Santa Cruz, endeavoring to escape into France, has been seized and delivered to the officers of the Serrano Government at Bayonne. This man's courage, cruelty, superstition vindictiveness, and partisan rage would have become a member of the Inquisition. His excesses were so great that even the Carlist leaders, who have struck at little that even seemed to help their cause, were compelled to repudiate him. It is probable that the Cure will be roughly dealt with by the Spanish Government.

WHILE the currency question was under discussion in the House, last week, Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York suggested (facetiously) an amendment that every dollar of greenbacks now in circulation shall be a legal-tender for \$3, and that every \$3, \$5, and \$10 greenback shall be a legal tender for three times its present value. He remarked that this would obviate the cost of printing, and would distribute the effects of inflation immediately, instead of by the slow and antiquated methods now in use.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THE Advisory Council of Congregational Churches to settle the points at issue in the controversy with Henry Ward Beecher's church, convened in New York last week, and was largely attended. A fire in a ship-yard at Kensington, a suburb of Philadelphia, destroyed \$175,000 worth of property the other day. The Elmira House, the Union block, and nine other business houses in Elmira, N. Y., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$260,000.

JAYNE, the informer, has had his day, and now the merchants of New York, whom he has plundered and outraged, are to have theirs. Rufus Storey & Co., from whom he squeezed a penalty of \$100,000, have sued him for \$20,000, which they have discovered he forgot to render to the Government. Another New York firm, Platt, Boyd & Co., whom Jayne has been trying in vain for nearly a year to make compromise, have sued him for \$50,000 damages for trespass in seizing their books and papers.

Two buildings were burned at One Hundred and Forty-second street, N. Y., a few nights ago, and in one of them Mrs. Burns and her three children were burned to death. The merchants of New York held an immense meeting last week to protest against the moiety system of collecting the revenue.

A SUSQUEHANNA (Penn.) dispatch states that 900 workmen have left the Erie machine shops there, to "compel by a strike the payment of their wages for February. The men say that one of the stipulations at the settlement of the strike a month ago was that they would be paid on or before the 15th of each month regularly. A number of New York gentlemen who are really and zealously in earnest in their efforts to restore the practice of burning the dead instead of burying them, are contemplating a large meeting in that city, or some other form of demonstration before the public.

The verdict of the Congregational Council which convened at New York last week was that Plymouth Church erred in its dealings with the Tilton case. Mr. Beecher and his flock were censured, and warned not to err again. Dispatches from Susquehanna, Pa., give full particulars of the recent strike of employees of the Erie road at that point, which at one time threatened to be a very serious affair. Ninety engines were disabled, and freight valued at over \$2,000,000 was for several days detained. Gov. Hartranft sent a force of militia to Susquehanna, which had the effect of preventing further violence by the strikers. The sympathies of the press and the public are with the workmen.

THE different trades-unions in New York have united in an appeal to the labor organizations throughout the country to insist upon eight hours constituting a day's labor, and to hold mass-meetings on the 11th of May, to express their opposition to the contract system on Government buildings. All the Erie railway strikers at Susquehanna Depot, Pa., have been paid off, and the excitement is over. The strikers have all been discharged, and the company has stated that but 500 men will be re-employed. It is stated that the road lost over \$1,000,000 by the strike.

A PROVIDENCE bank has entered a petition in the United States District Court of Rhode Island, praying that the Sprague Manufacturing Company be adjudged bankrupt. If the suit is pressed the shops will have to be closed, throwing out of employment 15,000 operatives. The trials of former conductors of the Pennsylvania Railway Company at Philadelphia, charged with embezzling money, stealing tickets, etc., have resulted in conviction. Jay Gould is charged with having incited the late strike of Erie railway employees at Susquehanna Depot, Pa.

The West.

NEARLY 900 persons were in attendance on the Canal Convention which met in Rock Island, Ill. On the recommendation of the Committee on Credentials, all persons present interested in the subject before the body were admitted as delegates. Mr. J. M. Allen was chosen President. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Brown, of Chicago, addressed the convention at length in favor of the Rock Island and Hennepin canal, and made a thorough review of the transportation question and the needs of the West for an adequate outlet for its produce. The resolutions of the convention, while particularly asserting the benefits of the proposed canal, are favorable to other practicable transportation routes by water, and recommend the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi. Mr. Hawley's bill, now before Congress, for a canal to connect Lake Michigan, the Illinois and Rock rivers, was indorsed. A committee of thirteen, with Mr. Allen at their head, was appointed to memorialize Congress in favor of the canal, and the State of Illinois was advised to cede the control of the Illinois river and the Illinois and Michigan canal as navigable highways to the Federal Government, if, in return, it would assume the construction of this new water-way.

THE Grange Agricultural Implement Factory, in Plattsmouth, Neb., is turning out fifty cultivators a day. A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, states that Maj. Randall had a fight with the Apaches fifteen miles from Florence, and killed eleven Indians and captured thirty women and children. Three soldiers were wounded. Episode of the whisky war in Xenia, Ohio: "Wm. Harris was passing a box of women with a jug of whisky, when they beset him and urged him to abandon it. He resisted awhile, and then drew the cork of the jug and handed it to Mrs. Connable to be poured out, which being done, he dashed the jug on the ground and broke it. Afterward he signed the pledge and knelt in prayer with the women."

NET results of the temperance crusade in Dayton, Ohio: Four saloons closed and three hundred and two in full blast. Still the women are not discouraged, and the work of prayer goes bravely on. Mrs. Cordley, of Alton, Ill., suicided the other day by throwing herself into a well.

THE second indictment for perjury against David A. Gage, ex-City Treasurer of Chicago, has been quashed. The Senatorial Bribery Investigation Committee of the California State Senate has reported that no improper measures were used to secure the election of Messrs. Booth and Hagar to the United States Senate, but that improper advances had been made to the Legislators by certain persons, who acted wholly on their own authority and with no other responsibility.

No little excitement has been caused among the saloon-keepers and whisky-vendors of Burlington, Iowa, not by the operations of the crusaders, but by the action of the law. An information was filed against two or three rum-sellers by a married lady for selling liquor

to her husband, and their stocks seized by the authorities. One or two liquor-dealers have sent their goods out of town to get them beyond the reach of the law. W. F. Houghtaling, agent for the Hoe press manufactory of New York, was killed in Chicago last week by falling through a hotel elevator way. The Mayor of Cincinnati has been unanimously requested by the Common Council of that city to prohibit the women from continuing their crusade against the saloon-keepers.

AFTER six weeks of prayer by the women crusaders of Jeffersonville, Ind., they have prevailed upon one saloon-keeper to close his doors, whereat there is great rejoicing. The crusaders of Springfield, Ill., have recorded their first victory. A saloon-keeper named Rayburn surrendered his stock to the praying band, the whisky and beer were rolled in the street, the heads of the barrels knocked in, and the contents emptied into the gutter amid the songs and joyous shouts of the crusaders. It was an occasion of great excitement and enthusiasm. The reunion of the Abolitionists, which has been talked of for some time, will be held in Chicago on the 9th of June.

THE National Crop Reporter's estimates place the average consumption of corn last winter in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin at 16 per cent. less than during the previous winter. The average consumption of oats during the same period was nearly 17 per cent. less, and of hay 12 per cent. less. The average condition of the growing wheat March 15 was exceptionally good in the heaviest winter-wheat producing States, except Indiana. The average for seven leading Western States in comparison with the corresponding date 1873 is 106. Fruit buds, March 15, were with few exceptions doing well, and very forward. The Missouri Legislature has appropriated \$10,000 to enable the Governor to bring the Gad's Hill and other outlaws to justice.

In cleaning up old muskets at the Des Moines Arsenal, the other day, a man's finger was found tightly lodged in the barrel of one near the breech. Alexander McCune, the wealthiest man in Van Buren county, Iowa, took strychnine, and with a \$100 bill in each hand laid down to die. The doctors saved his life, and he has gone to the Insane Asylum.

THE California Legislature has adjourned. The Transportation Commissioners' bill was defeated, as was, also, the bill allowing the people to elect a United States Senator.

The South.

THE towboat Crescent City, from New Orleans for St. Louis, with a tow of five freight barges, one fuel barge and a trading boat laden with thirteen tons of sugar, blew up at the foot of Montezuma Island, ten miles below Memphis on the 24th of March. Every part of the boat was blown to atoms, and she sank in three minutes. The barges were consumed by fire. The captain, mate, both pilots and the watchman, also, Mrs. Ostrander, the cabin boy and three colored firemen were killed outright, while Geo. Van Hanton, Patrick Bacon, Wm. Duncan and Peter Hall were badly injured. A Memphis dispatch says the Mississippi river below Napoleon is higher than ever before known. Chancellor Turner, of Selma, Ala., has decreed the sale of the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad and all the property of the company, including 400,000 acres of public land.

THIRTEEN lives were lost by the explosion of the steamer Crescent City, in the Mississippi river. The pecuniary loss is about \$300,000. The New Orleans printers have succeeded in carrying their strike. A fire at Brownsville, Tenn., last week, destroyed property to the amount of \$160,000.

AT Jackson, Miss., last week, Col. Robert J. Miller, a prominent Vicksburg lawyer, shot and killed, without any apparent provocation, R. J. Speers, another lawyer. Miller drove to Speers' residence in a carriage, called him out and shot him through the head. After his victim fell the murderer fired five other balls into his body. The overflow of the Mississippi Valley is no longer a question of speculation, but a certainty, and now the all-important question with merchants and planters in the vicinity of Vicksburg is, "What will be the extent of the damage done to planting interests?"

HARVEY MYERS, a prominent lawyer of Covington, Ky., was recently shot and killed by Col. W. G. Terrell, a well-known journalist connected with the Cincinnati Commercial. The tragedy grew out of Myers' connection with a suit for divorce in which Terrell's wife was plaintiff. Joseph Mayo, State Treasurer of Virginia, has been arrested for embezzlement.

THE steamer Samuel J. Hall recently burst her steam pipe when between Cairo and St. Louis, killing three and seriously scalding two deck-hands.

Washington.

THE House War Claims Committee have agreed to Judge Lawrence's report on war claims. The result of the Judge's investigation of the subject as set forth in the report is, in brief, that the Government is not legally bound to make compensation for property occupied, damaged, or destroyed in the late war by the United States forces, but that whatever is done is to be considered as an act of grace and mercy. A delegation of prominent South Carolinians have presented to Congress a memorial adopted by a recent convention of the tax-payers of that State, setting forth the grievances of the property-holders of that State, and asking Congressional relief. Under the law of 1866 relating to negroes in the army, the colored men can obtain admission only to a few branches of the service. A proposition is now pending in Congress to abolish this distinction. The investigation of the Government printing office is said to have developed serious irregularities.

CONGRESS has approved the Brunot-Ute Indian treaty. The treaty opens to settlement 400,000 acres of rich mining country in Southwestern Colorado.

MRS. MYRA CLARKE GAINES, having gone the round in search of justice on account of her claim to certain real estate in New Orleans, and having failed to receive her rights, has finally got her case before Congress, and it is to be considered by the House Committee on Private Land Claims at an early day. The Senate Committee on Patents have agreed to report adversely on the application of owners of the Tanner Car-Brake for a renewal or extension of the patent.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that prominent railway officials declare that no railway influence will be brought to bear on the Senate to defeat the pending Transportation bill. They believe the courts will not sustain the measure should it be enacted. The taking of evidence in the Durrell case has been concluded. It is believed that his impeachment will be recommended by the Judiciary Committee.

THE investigation into the affairs of the District of Columbia by the joint committee of the two houses of Congress is dragging its slow length along. The internal revenue receipts for March were half a million less than the estimate.

Political.

FOLLOWING is a tabular statement of the balloting for United States Senator in the Massachusetts Legislature:

	March 24.	March 25.	March 26.	March 27.	March 28.	March 29.	March 30.	March 31.
Dawes.....	76	87	92	92	95	88	85	95
Hoar.....	79	82	82	81	76	78	73	78
Curtis.....	74	74	74	74	68	72	76	76
Adams.....	14	15	14	15	15	15	15	15
Banks.....	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	6
Scattering.....	27	7	4	4	6	4	4	4

Foreign.

SOME doubt has been expressed in regard to the last report of Dr. Livingstone's death; but it must give way before the announcement that the remains of the great explorer have arrived at Aden, in Egypt, whence they will be taken to England. Mr. Disraeli has consented to receive a deputation of 70 Irish members of Parliament, who come to urge the release of the Fenian convicts. The English traveling public seem to be in ecstasies over the introduction of the Pullman palace cars on the English railways. A band of journalists went on an excursion over the Midland road, and the London Times representative says: "Everything fits closely and works smoothly. The eye falls everywhere on mechanical contrivances of that ingenuity which we are accustomed to recognize and describe as American. Now that it has crossed the Atlantic, Pullman's enterprise will not be limited to England."

It is reported from England that Ralph Waldo Emerson will receive the nomination as Lord Rector for the University of Glasgow, made vacant by Disraeli. The place is one much sought after by litterateurs in England, and it has been filled by some of the brightest stars in the English literary firmament, but never before has it even been proposed to confer the honor upon an American.

A SEVERE engagement has been fought before Bilbao, Spain, in which the Carlists suffered a defeat by the Republican forces under Marshal Serrano. At a recent meeting of the Irish members of Parliament it was determined to press the subject of home rule during the present session. The first country in Europe to make an appropriation toward the expenses of having its products properly displayed at the forthcoming Centennial is Sweden. The financial panic in Havana, due to the inflation of the currency, is increasing. The Premium on gold and exchange is advancing hourly. The latest known gold quotation was 250.

FROM a statement made in the House of Commons on yesterday by the British Home Secretary it appears that sixteen Fenian prisoners are still undergoing imprisonment for offenses against the Crown. The Secretary announced that the Government did not intend to interfere with the execution of the sentences. This bars the Fenians from all hope from the Disraeli Government. The French Assembly has rejected a motion to take a vote to decide the future form of government of France. The coal-miners of Staffordshire, England, to the number of 12,000 have struck work.

THE annual rowing race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews came off on the river Thames on the 28th of March, and Cambridge scored her fifth successive victory. The losses in the late battles before Bilbao are said to have been very heavy on both sides. It is reported that Rochefort and Pascal Groussset have escaped from the penal colony of New Caledonia to Australia.

THE report that Henri Rochefort and Pascal Groussset had escaped from the French penal colony of New Caledonia is confirmed. They have arrived in Australia. Advice from Carlisle sources deny that the Royalists were defeated before Bilbao, but assert on the contrary that they maintained every position in that vicinity, and furthermore that the telegraph wires have been cut in the rear of Serrano's army.

ROCHEFORT announces his intention of coming to America on a lecturing tour. The steamship Nile was lost on her last voyage from Hong Kong to Yokohama, and all her passengers drowned. Among them were the Japanese Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition. There were 85 persons on board. The news from the Island of Cuba is interesting. The patriot army in the Central Department now numbers over 20,000, and the whole army throughout the island is estimated at near 35,000. The impression is that Gen. Concha will make propositions of peace to the Marquis of Santa Lucia, but no conditions will be accepted except unconditional surrender of the Spaniards and their departure from the island. The incendiary torch is making great havoc in the sugar plantations of the island. Reports from the districts of India affected by the famine show a great improvement in the situation. There are now no actual cases of starvation outside of Tirhoot, and in that district only a few. A movement is on foot in England to make the Government reimburse the English sufferers by the depredations of the Alabama. The conflict inaugurated in Germany by the recently enacted ecclesiastical laws still continues. A third church dignitary, the Archbishop of Boulogne, has followed the Archbishops of Treves and Posen to prison. Gladstone has reconsidered his determination to resign the leadership of the Opposition in the British Parliament, whereat his friends are greatly rejoiced. London is enjoying the delights of a panic.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, March 25.—Senate.—The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use certain unexpended balances for the removal of the Kickapoo and other Indians to the Indian Territory was passed. The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and release of United States notes, and for free banking. Seward moved to limit the amount of currency to \$355,000,000 instead of \$382,000,000, as fixed by the bill. Wright gave notice that he would offer an amendment fixing the amount at \$400,000,000. Without coming to a vote the Senate adjourned.

House.—A test vote was reached by the House on the McCrary Transportation bill. After a lengthy debate, in which G. F. Hoar led off in favor of the bill, and was followed by Hawley (Ill.), Smith (Ohio), and Monroe; Niblack moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived—yeas, 92; nays, 129.

THURSDAY, March 26.—Senate.—Ferry (Mich.) presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State asking for an appropriation for the improvement of the Saginaw river. The bill appropriating \$30,000 to continue the dredging of the mouth of the Mississippi river was passed. Ingalls introduced a bill to enable New Mexico to form a State Government preparatory to admission into the Union. The Senate reached the voting process on the financial question, the pending measure being the Finance Committee's bill to provide for the redemption and release of United States notes, and for free banking, which proposes to fix the maximum limit of legal-tender notes at \$382,000,000. This was defeated by a vote of 18 to 40. Wright, of Iowa, then offered a substitute providing that the maximum limit be fixed at \$400,000,000. That the maximum be fixed at \$400,000,000, and that the amount of this bill adding that the circulation should remain at that amount until reduced, as provided for in other sections of the bill. This was disagreed to—yeas, 26 to 31. Wright's

amendment raising the figure to \$400,000,000 was then adopted. Yeas, 31; nays, 26.

House.—Thornburg introduced a bill for the reduction of the army; it proposes to leave the cavalry and artillery at their present force, but to reduce the infantry by five regiments. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the necessity of requiring by law that United States notes be printed by bill or otherwise. McCrary's Transportation bill was passed by a vote of 121 to 110. Seward presented a new set of credentials certifying to the election of Pinchback as Representative-at-Large from Louisiana. Referred. The currency question was discussed, but no action taken.

FRIDAY, March 27.—Senate.—Bogy, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported adversely on Ramsey's bill to provide for settling private land claims in Nevada, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah, and it was indefinitely postponed. Davis submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to show the amount due the Government from the Wisconsin Legislature, Commissioners, Collectors of Internal Revenue, Collectors of Customs, and officers of the Freedmen's Bureau since Jan. 1, 1865, together with the names of such delinquents. Ordered printed. The Senate again discussed the finance question without arriving at any definite conclusion. The Chair laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature asking legislation for the speedy construction of a ship-canal around Niagara Falls. Referred.

House.—The House devoted nearly the whole day to the discussion of the National Currency and Free Banking bill reported by the Banking Committee. No vote was taken on the bill.

MONDAY, March 30.—Senate.—A bill for the payment of the two per cent. which the Government guaranteed to Illinois, Indiana and Ohio on the sales of public lands within their borders, was reported by Oglesby from the Public Lands Committee. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and re-issue of United States notes and for free banking. The provision for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1876, was stricken out by a vote of 28 to 23. A number of amendments were proposed and rejected, and the Senate adjourned pending a vote on Morton's motion to strike out the section for the redemption of legal-tender notes at the rate of \$700,000 for every \$1,000,000 of National Bank notes issued under the bill.

House.—Bills introduced: By Bell (Ga.), to refund taxes collected from distillers of fruit; by Monroe (O.), appropriating \$10,000 to buy Carpenter's painting of the signing of the Declaration of Emancipation; by Hurlbut, for the construction of the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake railroad, and the performance of all Government services free of charge. The bill for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company was discussed and laid over without action. Kelley asked leave to report from the Committee of Ways and Means, and have passed the bill to admit, free of duty, articles intended for the International Exposition of 1876, with provision that any articles sold or withdrawn for consumption should be liable for duties. Garfield suggested that the word "international" should be stricken out, and the word "centennial" substituted. Kelley objected to making the alteration. Garfield then objected to the bill, and it was withdrawn.

TUESDAY, March 31.—Senate.—Sargent presented memorials signed by 7,276 citizens of California, asking legislation to prevent the manufacture of liquor. A favorable committee report was made on the bill authorizing the coinage of 20-cent silver pieces. Consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and re-issue of United States bank notes, and for free banking, was resumed. A motion by Morrill (Vt.) to strike out seventy per centum as the amount of United States notes to be retired as additional National Bank currency is issued, and insert ninety per centum, was rejected—yeas, 29; nays, 37. Morton's motion to strike out the fourth section of the bill, which provides for the retirement of greenbacks, was then adopted—yeas, 29; nays, 27. Gordon offered an amendment providing for free banking and to give to each State the same amount of circulation in proportion to wealth and population as the State of Maine now has. Logan accepted this in lieu of his amendment offered several days ago. Fenton moved an amendment repealing the 23d section of the act of June, 1864, which provides that National Bank currency shall be taken at par. Rejected—14 to 37. An amendment by Buckingham providing for the redemption of legal-tender notes in coin, or bonds at par, the redemption to begin on the 1st of January, 1876, was also rejected. Adjourned.

House.—The bill providing for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company was amended by the insertion of a proviso that no money shall be paid under the act until Kentucky shall have ceded the jurisdiction over the canal property to the United States. In this shape the bill was passed. Dawes presented a petition of tax-payers of South Carolina reciting excessive taxation to which the people of that State are subjected, and that the proceeds of such taxation are systematically squandered or stolen, instead of being devoted to the legitimate purposes of the Government, and asking Congress to consider their condition, and to devise some means of relief. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A Misunderstanding.

A case of misunderstanding occurred up in the country last week. Riding up to a hotel in Courtland county, we saw the big, smart landlord, with his boys, smoking short pipes on the balcony, while his wife was sweeping around the chairs.

"Hello! Do you keep this hotel?"

"No, sir, I reckon not; this tavern keeps me."

"I mean are you master here?"

"Waal, sometimes I am (poking at the old lady's broom), but I guess the boys an' I run the stable; take your horse?"

"Got any thing to drink around here?"

"Yes; every thing drinks around here."

"Any ales?"

"Tough of the rheumatiz myself; folks generally healthy, though."

"I mean have you any porter?"

"Yes; John's our porter. Hold his hoss, John."

"I mean any porter to drink."

"Porter to drink? Why, John can drink, an' if he can't drink enough, I kin whip a right smart o' licker myself."

"Pshaw! stupid! I've got to come down and see myself?"

"You kin come down, Shaw Stupid, and see yourself, ef you want to; there's a good looking-glass in the bar-room."

The Origin of Inhumation.

APROPOS of the subject of burial, a very curious tradition is said to exist among the natives of Abyssinia with regard to the origin of burial. They say that when Adam found the body of the murdered Abel he carried it upon his shoulders for twenty days, not knowing how to dispose of it. The Almighty took pity on him, and sent forth a crow with its dead young one on its back; and the crow flew before Adam until it came to a tract of sandy ground, in which it dug a hole with its feet and buried its young one. And when Adam saw this he dug a grave in the sand and buried his lost boy in it.

A MISSISSIPPI negro worked on shares, but got "nuffin," "because," said he, "I work for de seventh, and we have only made the fifth; crop short."

Pralor Juggling.

THE CABLE.—Take a piece of tarred cable about fifteen inches in length, cut it carefully in two with a sharp knife, and then try to chew the ends together. You can try as long as you like.

THE NAIL TRICK.—Take two large wrought iron nails, and wire them together in the form of a cross. It will then be found impossible to swallow them. There is no deception about this.

THE MAGIC EGGS.—Put twelve fresh eggs carefully into a green worsted bag. Swing the bag rapidly about your head, hitting it each time against the door post. Then ask the company if they will have them boiled, scrambled, or fried. It will make no difference which they choose.

THE MAGIC STICK.—To do this trick properly you will need a pearl handled knife and a stout hard wood stick, some two inches in length. Sharpen the two ends of the stick and then try to crush it endways, either between your hands or by sitting on it. This, to your astonishment, you will find it impossible to do.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE will find the following experiments a never failing source of amusement. They are all susceptible of explanation upon natural principles, and no parent can consistently object to them on the ground that "there is suthin' wrong about 'em." These tricks are not only healthy but perfectly sure in their results.

THE FOUR JACKS.—Select a pack of cards with plain white backs. Take out the four jacks and burn them before the company, letting them see the ashes. Now shuffle the cards quickly, and holding them in the left hand give them a sharp rap with the knuckles of the right; then place them on the table with the face down, and defy the company to find the jacks. They can't do it.

THE SPITTOON TRICK.—Take two half gallon spittoons, white ones are the best, then select a strong red cord, a worsted one if possible, pass the cord through the two holes of the spittoons and give the ends to a lady and gentleman to hold. Now let a lady seize the spittoons, and sliding each to the opposite end of the cord, bring them together smartly, when they will break in pieces and fall on the floor. This trick is easily performed and will excite considerable applause.

THE FLYING HEN.—Select a large, well-fed hen, the color immaterial, though black is best, and place her in a sitting position on some smooth surface; then over her paste a pasteboard box eighteen by thirty inches. Pound smartly upon the top of the box with a bone-handled knife for three minutes, and then suddenly raise it, when the hen will immediately fly away. This trick can be performed by any person of average intelligence, who gives his whole mind to it.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES.....	9 @ 13
Hogs—Dressed Western.....	7 00 @ 7 10
COTTON.....	16 1/2 @
FLOUR—Superfine Western.....	5 60 @ 6 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 51 @ 1 54
Iowa and Minn. Spring 1.....	1 48 @ 1 53
RYE—Western and State.....	97 @ 1 03
CORN—New Mixed W's't'n.....	82 @ 87
Old do.....	88 @ 90
OATS—Mixed Western.....	58 @ 60
White do.....	61 @ 67
BARLEY.....	1 65 @ 1 67
PORK—New Mess.....	16 75 @
LARD—Steam.....	9 1/2 @
BUTTER—Western.....	A 25 @ 33

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	6 00 @ 6 50
Choice Natives.....	5 75 @ 5 85
Good to Prime Steers.....	5 50 @ 5 70
Cows and Heifers.....	3 50 @ 4 00
Medium to Fair.....	4 50 @ 5 25
Inferior to Common.....	2 75 @ 3 50
Stock Steers.....	3 50 @ 4 37 1/2
North. Fattened Tex.....	2 50 @ 5 00
HOGS—Live.....	4 85 @ 6 00
FLOUR—Choice White Winter.....	8 50 @ 9 25
Red Winter.....	5 10 @ 7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	1 26 @ 1 27
No. 2 Spring.....	1 19 @ 1 20
No. 3 Spring.....	1 16 1/2 @ 1 17 1/2
CORN—No. 2, Old and New.....	60 @ 62
OATS—No. 2.....	44 1/2 @ 45 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	90 @ 92
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 52 @ 1 54
BUTTER—Choice to Fancy Yellow.....	36 @ 40
Medium to Good.....	32 @ 34
EGGS—Fresh.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	15 00 @ 15 25
LARD.....	9 1/2 @

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—Prime No. 2 Chicago.....	1 23 @ 1 24
CORN—No. 2.....	62 @ 63
OATS—No. 2.....	49 @ 51
RYE—No. 2.....	93 @ 95
BARLEY—No. 2 Spring.....	1 60 @ 1 66
PORK—Mess.....	16 00 @
LARD.....	9 @
HOGS—Live.....	4 75 @ 5 75
CATTLE.....	3 00 @ 6 25

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR.....	6 85 @ 7 10
WHEAT.....	1 50 @ 1 61
CORN.....	65 @ 68
OATS.....	54 @ 58
RYE.....	1 04 @ 1 06
BARLEY.....	1 80 @ 1 85
PORK—Mess.....	16 00 @ 16 25
LARD.....	9 1/2 @
HOGS.....	5 25 @ 5 75

MILWAUKEE.

FLOUR—Spring Super.....	5 70 @ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 23 @ 1 30
No. 2.....	1 23 1/2 @ 1 24 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	61 @ 62
OATS—No. 2.....	43 1/2 @ 44 1/2
RYE—No. 1.....	88 @ 90
BARLEY—No. 2 Spring.....	1 57 @ 1 58
PORK.....	15 00 @ 15 25
LARD.....	9 1/2 @

TOLLEDO.

WHEAT—Amber Michigan.....	1 47 @ 1 48
No. 2 Red.....	1 44 @ 1 45
CORN.....	06 @ 07
OATS.....	49 @ 55
CLOVER SEED.....	5 50 @ 5 65

All Sorts.

ENGLAND imported \$10,500,000 worth of potatoes last year.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S African expedition cost the Khedive of Egypt over £400,000.

THREE of the nine Judges of the United States Supreme Court are natives of Connecticut.

THE last day that Henry Clay ever sat in the Senate was Charles Sumner's first day in the Senate.

GREAT BRITAIN and Ireland are about as large as New Mexico, but not as large as Iowa and Nebraska.

THE Red sea would reach from Washington to Colorado, and it is three times as wide as Lake Ontario.

THE oyster-beds of Virginia cover an area equal to 640,000 acres, and yield an annual money value of \$100,000,000.

A GREEN BAY preacher rode thirteen miles, married a couple on the ice, took 50 cents as his fee, and returned home without losing his smile.

It is said that Donald McKay and his band of Warm Spring Indians, who did such valuable service during the Modoc war, are coming East on an exhibition tour.

It has been decided in Delaware that a man is not necessarily drunk because he tries to unlock the front door at midnight with the butt end of his tobacco box.

A CALIFORNIA farmer, according to a rural press, cut sixty tons of hay from sixteen acres of lucerne, pastured fifty calves three months, and harvested fifty bushels of seed.

THE patentee of the punch now used by the passenger railroad companies makes over \$50,000 per annum; he receives a royalty of twenty cents a day for each punch in use.

A FEMALE graduate of the Medical Department of Iowa University has taken the first prize for the best performed dissection in surgical anatomy, in a class consisting of twenty-four young men and one other young woman.

STATISTICS of hog-packing for the season of 1873 show that Chicago leads the world, with Indianapolis second, St. Louis a bad third, with Cleveland and Cincinnati neck and neck, bringing up the rear, but almost out of sight.

A "FASHIONABLE" christening party in New York was postponed last week in consequence of the non-arrival of a steamer from Europe having on board the lace dress (made to order) in which the baby was to have appeared. The clergyman engaged was disgusted.

THE gravity of the situation in India is shown by the fact that a loan of \$50,000,000 is announced as about to be put upon the market for the relief of the famine. It is said that the necessities of the suffering natives are such as to require immediately the sum of \$15,000,000.

A FEW days ago a New Orleans horse railroad company sunk 47,000 counterfeit nickel coins in the Mississippi river, the receipts of one year. The counterfeiting of these coins is carried on so extensively in New Orleans that the *Picayune* estimates that 1,000 people daily pay their fares on the horse railroad with bogus coin.

FRANCE pays her ambassadors fairly. Her new minister to London, the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, gets \$40,000 a year, the highest sum paid to any diplomatist except the ambassador to St. Petersburg, who receives \$50,000. The ambassador at Vienna receives \$34,000; the one at Berlin, \$28,000.

In the year 1872 the five leading denominations of the United States raised for their church expenses, for home and foreign missions, for the theological institutions, etc., the following sums: The Baptist, \$3,341,276; the Congregationalists, about \$4,000,000; the Episcopalians, \$6,304,608; the Methodists, \$17,427,184; the Presbyterians, \$11,070,325.

On the announcement of the death of ex-President Fillmore, in the United States Senate, Senator Sherman asked if there was a precedent for adjournment. Senator Anthony replied that Congress adjourned upon the death of General Washington, and it was upon that day that the phrase, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen" was uttered.

SENATOR SUMNER never kept a carriage during his long residence in Washington, but generally walked on fine days and patronized the horse cars in unfavorable weather. He sometimes expressed the wish to be the possessor of horses and a carriage, but would add: "I cannot afford it. I either must give up buying books and keep a carriage, or forego the carriage and keep myself posted in literature."

Sore Eyes.

A prominent oculist says that contagious Egyptian or granular inflammation of the eyes is spreading rapidly throughout the country, and adds: "I have in many, and may say in the majority of cases, been able to trace the disease to the use of the so-called rolling towels. Such towels are generally found in our country hotels and the sleeping apartments of the working classes, and, being thus used by nearly everyone, are made the carriers of one of the most dangerous, and, as regard its symptoms, most troublesome disease to the eye. I therefore would strongly recommend that the use of the rolling towel be abolished, for thereby we will discard one of the great instruments for the spread of such a dangerous disease of the eye, by which thousands of workmen are annually deprived of their means of support."

The "Door Test" and Character.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* gives the following novel manner for measuring men's characters:

During the last ten years, in the winter season, according to our daily record, we have noticed the manner in which one thousand persons who called for work have opened, shut, or not shut, our store door; this you may say is a futile and useless undertaking, but we entertain a very different opinion. What are the facts and what the deductions?

1. Out of 1,000 persons recorded, 334 opened the door and shut it carefully when they came in and when they went out, without much noise.

2. Two hundred and twenty-six opened it in a hurry, and made an attempt to shut it but did not, and merely pulled it to when they went out.

3. Three hundred and two did not attempt to shut it at all, either on coming in or going out.

4. Ninety-six left it open when they came in, but when reminded of the fact, made ample apology and shut it when they went out.

5. One hundred and two opened it in a great hurry, and then slammed it to violently, but left it open when they went out.

6. Twenty came in with "How do you do, sir?" or "Good morning," or "Good evening, sir," and all these went through the operation of wiping their feet on the mat, but did not shut the door when they came in nor when they went out.

DEDUCTIONS. — The correspondent goes on to say that he has employed men out of all the above classes, and during that time he has had an opportunity of judging of their merits, etc.

The first class, of 335, were those who knew their trade, and commenced and finished their work in a methodical manner, were quiet, and had little to say in their working hours, and were well approved by those for whom they did the work. They were punctual to time, and left nothing undone which they were ordered to do. They did not complain about trifles, and in all respects they were reliable men, and were kind and obliging in their general conduct.

It should be appreciated, in this connection, that the simple act of closing a door may combine a large number of qualities, and so be really a manifestation of personal character. The description of the 335 just given indicates that they possessed well-balanced temperaments, with large cautiousness, approbateness, constructiveness, large perceptive faculties, with a good degree of firmness, benevolence, human nature, and comparison, while the black-head was but moderately developed in combativeness. Order is evinced by those who open and shut doors with ease.

The Prussian Court.

It is a stiff, stern military court under strict discipline, but very splendid on occasion. Those parsimonious kings of Prussia can dine 1,500 guests in state at their palace and have 400 lackeys in liveries to wait upon them. But the daily life of the German monarch and his family is very simple and inexpensive. Their equipages differ in nothing from those of private persons, save that the Empress Queen sometimes goes out with four indifferent horses and an outrider. The Crown Prince and Princess merely have an ordinary brougham and pair, of a sort rather shabby than otherwise. The king sits daily at an open window of his palace and walks about without guards or attendants, like the poorest of his subjects; but notwithstanding this absence of pomp and all the outward manifestations of royalty he is so careful of his authority that he will not speak one word—no, not even to Prince Bismarck upon any political subject unconnected with the particular department over which the Prince presides. The fact accounts for much that was inexplicable during the late war. The king would never consult Bismarck on military matters nor Moltke upon diplomacy, and consequently they often gave contrary advice which rather perplexed his Majesty. Court etiquette is very rigid in Prussia, but there are some few old and trusty friends who are privileged to speak freely to the Emperor King. Field Marshal Wrangle is one of them. It was he who advised the King to issue an order of arrest against his son.

The "Poor Girl."

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, writing of the visit of the Legislative Committee to the Newburg Insane Asylum, says: "One of the fatherly Senators stepped up to one of the young lady attendants, and said, 'My poor girl, do you know how long you have been here?' The 'poor girl' smiled and replied, 'Nearly a year.' 'How long do you think you will have to stay?' continued the Senator, in the same sympathetic tone. 'Well, sir,' continued the fair lunatic, 'I shall probably stay till they stop my wages or I get married.' And she walked away laughing. The kind-hearted Senator looked after her with tears in his eyes, and murmured, 'Poor thing!' while the 'poor thing' related the affair to the matron and laughed till she cried."

"Total Depravity."

"Newsboys will be newsboys," is the moral illustrated by the following item: A local journal recently contained a statement to the effect that 78 newsboys of Indianapolis were on Christmas day presented by some old staid citizens with savings bank pass-books, each one having a small account opened. The story is literally true, but it remains to be told that on the day after Christmas those 78 accounts were drawn, those 78 pass-books sold for old paper, and 78 newsboys might have been seen at the theater that evening.

A Dog Carries the Mail once a Week.

Mr. J. Prosser, says a Minnesota paper, lives at Lake of Two Woods, Dakota, twelve miles west of the Minnesota line. Several settlers live near him, and, as they have no regular mail service, letters and papers are carried between the Two Woods settlement and "Captain Herrick's," at the State line, by private enterprise. This service has for some time been performed by a dog belonging to Mr. Prosser. The mail is placed in a small sack, and tied about the dog's neck, when he is told to "go," and he goes—never once having failed to reach his destination without delay. Captain Herrick overhauls the mail, gives the shaggy mail carrier a good dinner, and places the Two Woods mail about his neck, when he is again away on the return trip. There is no more faithful carrier in Uncle Sam's service than "Curley" has proven himself to be. While performing his duty it is impossible for man or beast approach him.

Captain Herrick once met him on the road and endeavored to relieve him of his burden, but Curley was off like a shot, never once halting until he had arrived at the Captain's own door. One day last week Mr. Prosser came to Marshall with a load of furs, and brought Curley with him. We were favored with a call from the noble animal and his master, and, with several others, listened with interest to the facts here narrated. Curley is a fine-looking dog, rather larger than medium size, has long, curly hair, a well-shaped head, a good-natured eye, and is of the breed commonly called spaniels. He was much pleased at receiving so much attention, and seemed to understand all that was being said about him.

Affecting Romance.

A young gentleman living near Terre Haute felt that life had no charms if a young lady of whom he thought a great deal didn't consent to marry him. She didn't, and he immediately went West, and employed a sympathetic friend to write to her saying that he was dead, and begging her as his parting request to stop and drop a weed or a flower or a tear upon his lonesome grave if she happened to be passing in that direction. Mark the parroticality of the modern young lady! No thrill of anguish desolated her soul; she calmly wrote back to the friend that if he had any consideration for her feelings to send her the dear departed's watch and chain and money. The things were sent and their owner speedily followed to observe the effect of his beau stratagem. Alas! he met her walking with another, and wearing all his jewelry. Appalled by this sudden apparition of a dead man, another fled, but the young lady had sharper eyes for her unappreciated suitor. All's well that ends well—she was so displeased with Another for running away in terror, that now she is about to marry the ghost.

Skin Grafting.

Dr. Bell's method of skin grafting, as performed in numerous cases at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, has proved very successful. In procuring portions of skin for this purpose he takes them from some sound portion of the patient's body, preferably from the arm. A piece of skin is pinched up by a pair of common catch-forceps, and cut off to the required size with a pair of scissors. This piece is divided into smaller pieces about the size of a grain of rice, and is planted among the granulations of the ulcer by means of a probe, one small piece being sufficient for about a square inch of surface. Over each of the grafts is laid a gutta-percha tissue, half a square inch in size, previously dipped in some antiseptic solution. The ulcer is then covered by two layers of similar pieces of gutta-percha tissue, placed on each other in an imbricated manner, and over these a dressing of antiseptic gauze and a bandage; this dressing is not removed for two or three days, when it is replaced as at first. To insure success, before grafting the ulcers should be free from fetor, and the dressing changed under spray.

A New List Matrimonial.

A fresh list of weddings is called for, so how are these for hy menceal? Sugar-wedding—A marriage with an attendant suite. Wooden wedding—Marrying a lumberman. Tin wedding—One that "pans out" well. Crystal wedding—Marrying one addicted to the glass. Silver wedding—Marrying a gray beard. Golden wedding—When the groom is a miner and the bride a little vein. Diamond wedding—When the "washings" are large. And here are some others: Sugar wedding—Marrying a "candid man." Wooden wedding—Marrying a perfect stick. Tin wedding—One amid the pansies. Crystal wedding—The Glasgow ceremony. Silver wedding—An end of "spooning." Golden wedding—One of the species we like. Diamond wedding—Jem's marriage.

Barbarians.

Prior to the time of Peter the Great, the Russians were, in general, barbarous, ignorant, mean, and much addicted to inebriation. Not only the common people, but many of the nobles, lived in a continual state of idleness and intoxication; and while the court of Moscow was the most splendid of any upon the globe, the streets of that city were filled with objects of misery and barbarity.

Dr. Livingstone—His Illness and Death.

The remains of Dr. David Livingstone, the African traveler, arrived at Suez, en route for England, on the 28th ult. They were in charge of Arthur Long and Jacob Wainwright. The following interesting account is given of the great explorer's fatal illness:

He had been ill of chronic dysentery several months. He was well supplied with stores and medicines, but he had a presentiment that the attack would prove fatal. At first, he was able to ride on a donkey, but soon had to be carried. Arriving at Muilala, beyond Lake Bemba, in the Bisa country, he said, "Build me a hut to die in." A hut was built by his followers. The 1st of May he was confined to bed, and afterward suffered greatly, groaning night and day. The third day he said he was very cold, and requested that more grass be put over the hut.

Ketumbo, Chief of Bisa, sent flour and beans and behaved well toward the party. The fourth day Dr. Livingstone was insensible, and died about midnight. Makadnoo, a servant, was present when Dr. Livingstone made his last entry in his diary, April 27. He spoke much and sadly of his home and family. When he was first seized by the fatal attack, he told his followers he intended to exchange everything for ivory to give them and then push on to Ujiji and Zanzibar, and to reach England. The same day on which he died his followers consulted what to do. The Nassick boys determined to preserve the remains; they were afraid to inform the Chief of the death of the Doctor. The Secretary had the body removed to another hut, and built a high fence around it to insure privacy.

He then removed the internal organs, placed them in a tin box and buried it inside the fence under a large tree. Jacob Wainwright cut an inscription on the tree there thus:

DOCTOR LIVINGSTONE

Died May 4, 1873,

and superscribed it with the name of the headman Susa. The body was preserved in salt and dried in the sun twelve days. The Chief, Ketumbo, on being informed of Livingstone's death, had drums beaten and guns fired as a token of respect, and allowed his followers to remove the body, which they placed in a coffin of bark, and commenced the journey to Unyamjembe, which consumed about six months, sending in advance a party with information of all that had occurred, addressed to Livingstone's son. The advance party were met by Mr. Cameron, who sent back bales of cloth and powder. The body arrived at Unyamjembe ten days after the advance party and rested there two weeks.

Mr. Cameron, Murphy, and Dillon also arrived together there. The latter was very ill; his sight gone and mind affected. He afterward committed suicide at Kaskara, and was buried there.

At Unyamjembe Livingstone's remains were placed in another bark case, a smaller one, done up to represent a bale of goods, so as to deceive the natives, who objected to the passage of the corpse, and thus carried to Zanzibar. Dr. Livingstone's clothing, papers and instruments accompanied the body.

When sick in bed, Dr. Livingstone prayed much, and said: "I am going home."

Webb, the American Consul at Zanzibar, has received letters, through Murphy, from Livingstone to Stanley, and will deliver them personally.

The only geographical news is as follows: After Stanley's departure, the Doctor left Unyamjembe, rounded the south end of Tanganyika, traveled south of the Lake Bemba, or Bangueloo, crossed it from north to south, then proceeded along the east side, returning north through the marshes of Muilala. All his papers, sealed and addressed to the Secretary of State, are in charge of Arthur Laing, a British merchant of Zanzibar.

Comb Manufacture.

One of the greatest comb manufacturing in the world is in Aberdeen, Scotland. In this establishment there are an immense number of furnaces for preparing horns and tortoise-shells for the combs, and between one and two hundred iron screw presses are constantly employed in stamping them. Steam-power is employed to cut the combs, the operation being performed by this means with great efficiency. The coarse combs are stamped or cut out, two being out in a place at one time by ingenious machinery. The fine dressing combs and all small tooth combs are cut by fine circular saws, some so fine as to cut forty teeth in the space of one inch, and they revolve thousands of times in a minute. There are about two thousand varieties of combs made, and the aggregate number produced, of all these different sorts of combs, is about nine millions annually. The annual consumption of ox horns, hoots, tortoise-shell and buffalo horn, is, of course, prodigious; even the waste, consisting of horn shavings and parings of hoots, amounts to hundreds of tons in a year, and this becomes a valuable material in the manufacture of prussiate of potash, etc.

Chinese Marriage Laws.

In the mixed court at Shanghai a somewhat complicated charge of improper matrimony has recently been decided. The man was an actor, and being found guilty, he was sentenced to, and received 100 blows on the ankle, and is to be sent to his native province in Chili, while the girl received 100 blows on the face for maintaining pluckily that she liked her husband, and meant to stick to him. While he was in jail, also, the man was subjected to terrible torture—strung up a whole night by the thumbs, and placed in a wooden collar which presses on the throat.

Brain Weight of Different Races.

An eminent German professor once assumed that, as a certain size and mass of brain is essential for the exercise of the mental faculties, therefore all the human race must be furnished with an equal amount of brains. This truly Teutonic theory has since, however, been effectually dissipated. An elaborate paper was read not very long ago before the Royal Society of England, in which the existing evidence as to the weight of brain among different nations was analyzed. The average brain weight for the English is stated to be 47.50 ounces; for the French, 44.58; for the Germans, 42.83; but there are discrepancies in the results of different observers, some giving a greater average than this to the Germans. The Italians, Lapps, Swedes, Frisians, and Dutch come into the category with the English. Among the Asiatic races, the Vedas of Ceylon and the Hindoos give a mean of over 42.11 ounces. The skulls of Mussulmans afford a slightly increased average of brain weight over those of the Hindoos. Two skulls of male Khonds—one of the unquestioned aboriginal races of India—show a brain weight of only 37.87 ounces. The general average of the Asiatic table shows a diminution of more than two ounces when compared with Europeans. The general mean of African races is less than that of European races, although there are great differences; the Caffre rising high, and the Bushman sinking low in the scale. The average of the whole of the aboriginal American races reaches 44.73 ounces, which is 2.14 ounces less than that of the European races. The Australian races show a brain weight one-ninth less than that of the general average of Europeans. The Malays and others of the Oceanic races, who migrated boldly, for commercial purposes, over the North and South Pacific Ocean, and occupy the islands, show a tolerably high average of brain weight; and, on arriving at this section, we return in some measure to the large brain weight of Europeans.

Useful Hints for the Home Circle.

To clean a browned porcelain kettle, boil peeled potatoes in it. The porcelain will be rendered nearly as white as when new.

Consumptives, and others in feeble health, we learn have been greatly benefited by drinking half a tumblerful of warm blood twice a day. At the last accounts a dozen persons were daily visiting the slaughter-house near Boston for the purpose stated. One person asserts that he has gained ten pounds in ten weeks. Another, thought to be a confirmed consumptive, says he is now strong enough to "knock down a bullock," and a lady, suffering from paralysis for six years, is improving beyond her most sanguine hopes.

A hot shovel held over varnished furniture will take out white spots.

Save your suds for garden plants, or for garden yards, when sandy.

If your flat-irons are rough, rub them with fine salt, and it will make them smooth.

Wood ashes and common salt made compact with water, will stop the cracks of a stove, and prevent the smoke from escaping.

A gallon of strong lye put into a barrel of hard water will make it as soft as rain water.

If you are buying carpets for durability, choose small figures.

Anticipating Fate.

Opinions in favor of cremation are gaining ground in Zurich. The discussion of the question is forced upon the citizens by the peculiar fact that some tombs have been opened in which interments took place when the cemetery was established in 1848, and the remains, instead of being decomposed, present all the appearance of almost complete preservation. The cemetery is now nearly filled. A meeting is to be held to discuss the subject. A Leipzig professor has designed a furnace specially for the purpose of cremation, which will do the work efficiently in twenty minutes at the outside. The body is to be placed in an upright position inside of a fire-proof receptacle, through which artificially heated air is forced in a current, carrying all the noxious gases up a chimney, and leaving after the process a small residue only of snow-white ashes. The cost at which the furnace can be constructed is £2,250. The cost of cremation for each body will not exceed nine shillings.

Yoked with a Calf.

A correspondent of a neighboring journal tells of a county clerk in a rural town who had a pet calf which he was training up in the ways of the ox. The calf walked around very peaceably under one end of the yoke while Mr. Clerk held up the other end, but in an unfortunate moment the man conceived the idea of putting his own neck in the yoke, to let the calf see how it would work with a partner. This frightened the calf, and elevating his tail, he struck a dead run for the village, and Mr. Clerk went along with his head down, and his plug hat in his hand, straining every nerve to keep up, and crying out at the top of his voice, "Here! here! Confound it! Somebody head us off!"

The Oppressed Sex.

The Hindoo Bible forbids a woman to see dancing, hear music, wear jewels, blacken her eyebrows, eat dainty food, sit at a window, or view herself in a mirror, during the absence of her husband; and it allows him to divorce her if she has no sons, injures his property, scolds him, quarrels with another woman, or presumes to eat before he has finished his meal.

HENRY WILSON is soon to leave for the Arkansas Hot Springs for his health.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, - - - EDITOR.

Saturday, April 4.

We call the attention of our readers to an article on our last page, advocating the construction of the Saugatuck & Holland Rail Road. The project is not new to the citizens of Holland. During the past summer, this subject has been placed prominently before the public, in connection with our Iron Works. The site for the works having been located, the next move was to connect them with the C. & M. L. S. R. R. Two surveys were made to that effect and laid before the proper authorities, when the sudden appearance of the late crisis, at once shelved both enterprises for the time being. We have no doubt but what ultimately, this road will be built; it is only a question of time. The parties at Saugatuck, who have taken this scheme in charge and carried it successfully thus far, are too energetic to allow the enterprise to go by default. The question of importance to us is: how will it effect this city, and what steps should be taken by our business-men and real estate holders to convert this project into a beneficiary for our city, instead of allowing it to become a drawback. As it appears to us the future involved by this project lays entirely with ourselves. Time and room this week, do not permit us to speak more extensively on this subject. It is to be hoped that after election day, each and all of us—especially those who during this past year have had no time to devote to the good of the public—will make an honest and zealous attempt to make up for lost time.

Our several city and ward caucuses have all been duly held and the following nominations will form the "Contentions" for next Monday. There is no doubt but that the election will be an excited one, perhaps too much so. More interest has been exhibited by all classes of our population than for years past. Every question of difference that may have existed heretofore between democrats, republicans, temperance, independent or any other man has been ignored by the all-absorbing school question. There are but few straddle-the-fence-men, and it is confidently expected that a full vote will be cast on both sides. One thing however, is pretty certain, whoever may be the lucky men the strife will have ended, and the oath of office to be taken by the incoming administration will be the formal burial of our "Local Contentions."

New Board.	Old Board.
For Mayor,	
E. J. Harrington.	I. Cappon.
For Treasurer,	
A. Flietstra.	H. Meengs.
For Supervisor,	
J. O. Doesburg.	D. te Roller.
For Marshal,	
J. Verplanke.	J. D. Everhard.
For Justice of the Peace,	
R. K. Heald.	J. Roost.
For School Inspectors,	
T. E. Annis,	C. Doesburg,
W. J. Scott,	
S. Riedsema.	W. Benjaminse.
For Alderman—1st Ward,	
K. Schaddelee.	J. Van Landegend.
For Alderman—2nd Ward,	
J. Flieman.	D. De Vries.
For Alderman—3rd Ward,	
J. Dykema.	J. R. Kleyn.
For Alderman—4th Ward,	
J. Van Putten.	L. D. Visser.

THE "Grand Rapids Guard" were again called out for active service week before last, by order of Gov. Bagley, and ordered to Greenville, Montcalm County, to report to the Sheriff of that County, at that point, for the purpose of assisting in quelling a riot at Gowan. The cause of the disturbance appeared to consist in a rivalry between two boom companies, known by the common appellations—so familiar to our ear—the *old* and *new* company. The former had existed for several years, and failed to give continued satisfaction, which caused the organization of a new concern, with a membership including such men as Messrs. Cutler, Boyce, Savidge and others well-known in this section of the country. The first difficulty occurred by the New Company taking possession of some of the dams, constructed by the Old Company, under the plea that Flat River is a navigable stream, and that these dams are so many legal obstructions, that may be removed by anybody at pleasure.

In accordance with the above instructions the Guard proceeded to the front, and as usual, when they arrived there, everything was quiet and peaceable, and both parties were settling their disputes by warrants and arrests.

Among the distinguished guests present at the commencement exercises of the graduating classes of the Medical and Law Departments at the Ann Arbor University last week, was BARON VAN VLEET, of Holland, who has been spending several days there, visiting the University, of which he speaks in the highest terms.

It is reported that Brigham Young has \$7,000,000 stowed away in the Bank of England.

UNDER the disguise of the title: "Between Us Be Truth," Miss Anna Dickinson, last week lectured in Chicago on the question of the "Social Evil," a sugar-coated term representing the Paris system of licensed prostitution, now in vogue in St. Louis, and defended and recommended by a certain class of philanthropists of Chicago, with a view to its introduction in that city, "for the good of society." The unusual prominence which the subject had of late obtained in that city, through the discussion of the proposed license or registration system, had the effect of bringing out one of the largest and finest-looking assemblages, made up in the great part of ladies. We have the lecture before us, and admire it, for the boldness and the true womanly courage displayed in treating this delicate subject.

THE Kalamazoo Post-Office war has at last been settled by the nomination by the President of Lucius B. Kendall, vice Dr. J. A. Stone, the present incumbent. Dr. Stone, who is owner of the *Telegraph*, has been relying on Senator Chandler's influence with Creswell to secure him a second term, but, as Representative Burrows insisted on controlling the appointments in his district, the President acceded to his demand. All such incidents have their bearings upon Mr. Chandler's prospects for a renewed lease of his Senatorial chair.

THE Conference Committee on the consolidation of the Reformed church with the Presbyterian church (South) has made their report. The results reached will no doubt be unsatisfactory to those parties, who desired to see some definite plan of organic union between the two churches. The report merely recommends co-operation, leaving the two churches, with their separate and distinct organizations, intact.

THE Postmaster-General has given his opinion of the postal-car system, and believes that it secures the most economical and expeditious transportation of the mails and advises its retention and enlargement, as one of the most valuable features of the service.

"WELL, Sambo, what's ye up to nowadays?" "O, I is a carp'n'r and j'iner." "Ho! I guess ye is. What department do you perform?" "What department? Why, I does the circular work." "What's dat?" "Why, I turns de grindstone—g'way."

SENATOR Chandler, on Monday last presented a resolution of the Legislature praying Congress to amend the Postal law, to permit the free exchange of newspapers, and their free circulation in counties where published.

AMONG Mr. Sumner's valued treasures are the Bible used by Bunyan when he wrote "Pilgrim's Progress," containing the autograph of Bunyan, while the margin is full of notes, also in his hand-writing.

ATTORNEY-General Byron D. Ball, of this State, has resigned his office and Hon. Isaac Marston, of Bay City, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Ball intends starting for Germany in a few days.

A MELTING sermon being preached in a country church, all wept, except one man, who being asked why he did not weep with the rest "Oh," said he, "I belong to another church."

A CATHOLIC mob in Puebla, Mexico, has attacked the Protestant chapel, smashed the windows and furniture, destroyed the Bibles, and stoned the pastor, the Rev. Antonio Corral.

THE Suez Canal appears to be doing a good business. During the month of January, 111 vessels passed through, paying tolls to the amount of \$488,000.

SENATOR Chandler last week presented a memorial of the citizens of Michigan asking that 160 acres of public land be given to soldiers of the late war.

CARL Schurz is preparing a memorial address, to be delivered in the Senate on the day appointed for the usual tributes to a deceased member.

THE Morgan raid claims have again been rejected by the Ohio legislature.

Common Council.

HOLLAND CITY, March 25th, 1874.

The Common Council met in regular session, and was called to order by the Mayor. The roll was called by the clerk. Present: Ald. Schaddelee, Kanters, Aling, Kamperman, Dykema, Duursema, Hoogesteger, and Sipp.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following accounts were presented and referred to the Committee on Claims and Accounts with instructions to report that same evening:—G. Wakker, Fire Warden's salary for one year, \$15; J. Van Anrooy, keeping fires in engine room, \$10; J. Kramer, salary as Chief Engineer of Fire Dept., \$14.58; H. Wiersema, for Street Com'r services, \$7.50; C. F. Post, balance of salary for one year, \$35.

J. O. Doesburg tendered his resignation as City Surveyor, which was accepted.

A resolution was adopted, "That all accounts against the city as far as practicable be allowed at the present session of the council.

The council then took a recess to enable the committee to make their report.

On being called to order, the Committee on Claims and Accounts reported, recommending that the following accounts be allowed:

C. F. Post, balance on salary as City Clerk.	\$ 35 00
J. Van Anrooy, for keeping fires in engine room.	10 00
J. Kramer, salary as Chief Eng. of Fire Dept.	14 58
A. Flietstra, bal. on salary as City Treas. and Collector.	100 00
I. Kramer, for saving wood.	6 12
H. Wiersema, Street Com'r services.	7 50
G. Wakker, for Fire Warden salary for one year.	15 00
Mayor Harrington, bal. on salary.	9 36
Ald. K. Schaddelee.	9 36
" R. Kanters.	46 86
" J. Aling.	9 36
" D. Kamperman.	9 36
" J. Dykema.	9 36
" J. Duursema.	9 36
" M. Hoogesteger.	9 36
" G. H. Sipp.	9 36
J. Verplanke, bal. on salary as Marshal.	43 65

The question of the adoption of the report was divided so as to vote on the items of salary of the Mayor and Aldermen separately. Ald. Kanters voted against allowing payment to the Mayor and Aldermen; all other accounts were unanimously allowed.

The council then adjourned to Thursday, April 9, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Special Notices.

INSTRUCTION and Entertainment.—We have found more advantage, entertainment, and instruction, by looking over the new edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, than we thought it possible to derive from any one book. We think it surpasses in completeness any book ever yet published, and we feel proud that it is American.—Price Current.

Dr. F. S. LEDEBOER wishes to announce that he has removed his office from his former residence on 9th street, to VAN LANDEGEND'S Block, on 8th street, 2nd floor.—See card in Directory.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 13, 1873. 108-4w

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

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 29th, at 7½ o'clock, sharp.

W. J. SCOTT, W. M.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y. 47-1y

Errors of Youth.

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

42-16 42 Cedar St., New York.

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.

N. W. BACON, N. G.

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

R. A. SCHOUTEN, Per. Sec'y. 47-1y

To Consumptives.

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

42-16 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York

REGISTRATION NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Registration for the City of Holland, will meet at the following places, on Saturday, the 4th day of April, A. D. 1874, between the hours of eight o'clock, A. M., and eight o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of completing the lists of qualified voters of the several Wards of the city of Holland.

In the 1st Ward at the Harness-shop of Mr. H. Vaupell.

In the 2d Ward at the Store of John Aling.

In the 3d Ward at the Common Council Room.

In the 4th Ward at the residence of Mr. L. D. Visser.

Dated: HOLLAND CITY, Mich., March 17, 1874.

K. SCHADDELEE,

R. KANTERS,

J. ALING,

D. J. KAMPERMAN,

J. DYKEMA,

J. DUURSEMA,

M. HOOGESTEGGER,

G. H. SIPP.

ELECTION NOTICE!

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, March, 21st, 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Charter Election for the City of Holland, will be held on Monday, the Sixth day of April, next, in the several Wards of the city, at the places designated as follows:

In the 1st Ward, at the Harness-Shop of H. Vaupell.

In the 2d Ward, at the building of John Aling, on the corner of River and Seventh Street.

In the 3d Ward, at the Common Council Room.

In the 4th Ward, at the residence of Leendert Visser.

The following officers are to be elected:

CITY OFFICES.

One Mayor, in place of E. J. Harrington, whose term of office expires.

One City Treasurer, in place of Anne Flietstra, whose term of office expires.

One Collector, in place of Anne Flietstra, whose term of office expires.

One Supervisor in place of Derk te Roller, whose term of office expires.

One City Marshal, in place of Joos Verplanke, whose term of office expires.

One Justice of the Peace, for full term, in place of John Roost, whose term of office expires.

One School Inspector, for the term of three years.

One School Inspector, for the term of two years, to fill vacancy.

One School Inspector, for the term of one year, to fill vacancy.

One Street Commissioner, in place of Harm Wiersema, whose term of office expires.

WARD OFFICES.

One Alderman in the First Ward, in place of K. Schaddelee, whose term of office expires.

One Constable in the First Ward, in place of John Quartel, whose term of office expires.

One Alderman in the Second Ward, in place of John Aling, whose term of office expires.

One Constable in the Second Ward, in place of Geo. H. Bender, whose term of office expires.

One Alderman in the Third Ward, in place of Johannes Dykema, whose term of office expires.

One Constable in the Third Ward in place of Joos Verplanke, whose term of office expires.

One Alderman in the Fourth Ward in place of Marinus Hoogesteger, whose term of office expires.

One Constable in the Fourth Ward in place of Jacob Kulte, whose term of office expires.

Dated at HOLLAND CITY, Mich.

CHAS. F. POST, City Clerk.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION !!

The Undersigned will hold a Public Vendue at the house of Dr. B. LEDEBOER, on Wednesday, April 15, 1874, commencing at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and which will include all the household furniture, etc.

TERMS:—90 days credit on all sums exceeding FIVE DOLLARS.

G. J. HAVERKATE, Auctioneer.

Spring & Summer!

—1874.—
A FRESH STOCK
OF

Boots and Shoes,

At the Store of

L. SPRIETSMAN & SON.

Judiciously and carefully selected for the season, and comprising the most complete assortment of BOOTS and SHOES ever offered in THE CITY OF HOLLAND.

LADIES,
GENTS,
YOUTHS,
MISSSES AND
CHILDREN'S WEAR,
Of the Latest Styles.

CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING

Done at short notice.

Cash Paid for Hides.

Our prices compare favorably with those of our neighbors, and it is our purpose to compete successfully with the trade outside this city, intending not only to satisfy our old friends, but to draw a new trade to this city and the Boot and Shoe Store of

L. SPRIETSMAN & SON.

HOLLAND, April 1, 1874. 46-1/2cl-1y

For Sale!

30 Acres on the North Side of Black Lake. With a good view of Holland City; Eight acres in fruit, and a good House and Well. Price \$2,500. H. BACON. 8m

Holland, April 3, 1874.

A CARD.

To the Public of the City of Holland and Vicinity.

In view of the vacancy in the Medical Profession, occasioned by the departure of my Father Dr. B. Ledebor, I would respectfully announce to my friends and to the Public, that I have resolved to remain here and reside in this city, and practice my Profession. Until May 1st, I expect to continue my residence at the "Old Home," on 9th street, after which date I will be found at the City Hotel, or at my office, which I have at present established in Van Landegend's brick building, on 8th street, 2nd floor.

Respectfully Yours,

F. S. LEDEBOER, M. D.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 1, 1874.

The following numbers are missing from our files of the *News*. Our readers will please look over their libraries, and if they find themselves in possession of said numbers, we will offer them a fair exchange:

Vol. I: No. 27, 43. Vol. II: No. 38, 44.



GET THE BEST.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.

300 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto. Price \$12.

Webster now is glorious. [Pres. Raymond Vassar Col. Every scholar knows its value. [W. H. Prescott.

Best defining Dictionary. [Horace Mann.

Standard in this office. [A. H. Clapp, Gov't Printer.

The etymology without a rival. [John G. Saxe.

Excels in defining scientific terms. Pres. [Richards.

Remarkable compendium of knowledge. [Clark.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

Sold by all Booksellers. 110-3w

Hay! Hay! Hay! Hay!

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

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

I am now prepared to buy

HAY!

In any quantities, for which I will pay the

Highest Wholesale Cash Market Prices,

FOR A GOOD ARTICLE.

HENRY S. EAGLE.

—117

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

ATTENTION!

Carriage Making, AND BLACKSMITHING.

JACOB FLIEMAN,

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

Top or Open Buggies,

Light & Heavy Wagons,
Sleighs, Trucks, Etc., Etc.

A good assortment of Thimble Skeins always on hand.

Warranted Seat-Springs of any shape or style.

I USE NOTHING BUT

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.

My Spokes and Hubs are manufactured from

Second Growth Eastern Timber.

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality.

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

47-1/2cl-1y J. FLIEMAN

VAN PUTTEN & DE VRIES,

Have just opened a Large and well Selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, AND

HATS & CAPS,

Which they are offering at Prices, that defy

Competition.

Also a complete Stock of

FLOUR & FEED,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Delivered Free!

To any part of the City.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, at our New Store on River Street, next to Van Putten's Drug Store. 46-1/2cl-1y

WINTERS Bro's & BROWER,

(SUCCESSORS TO DUTTON & THOMPSON)

PRACTICAL

Engineers and Machinists.

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

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

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

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

MILL REPAIRING, will receive our special attention.

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

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

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

I WANT

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

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square of ten lines, (nonpareil), 75 cents for first insertion, and 35 cents for each subsequent insertion for any period under three months.
1 Square 3 50 10 00 17 00
2 " 5 00 10 00 17 00
3 " 7 00 10 00 17 00
1/4 Column 10 00 17 00 25 00
1/2 Column 17 00 25 00 40 00
1 " 25 00 40 00 65 00
Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2.00 per annum.
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge.
An X before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the Subscription. Two X's signify that no paper will be continued after date.
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Our Markets.

Saturday, April 4.

Produce, Etc.		
Apples, bushel.....	\$ 75	\$ 100
Beans, bushel.....	1 25	1 75
Butter, lb.....	30	30
Clover seed, bushel.....	4 50	5 00
Eggs, dozen.....	18	18
Honey, lb.....	13	18
Hay, ton.....	9 00	10 00
Hides, green, lb.....	6	6
Maple sugar, lb.....	1 35	1 50
Onions, bushel.....	90	1 00
Potatoes, bushel.....	3 00	3 50
Timothy Seed, bushel.....		
Wool, lb.....		

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

Wood, Staves, Etc.		
Cordwood, maple, dry.....	4 00	
" " green.....	3 00	
" " beach, dry.....	3 00	
" " green.....	2 50	
Hemlock Bark.....	5 50	
Staves, white oak.....	12 00	14 00
Heading bolts, soft wood.....	3 00	3 50
Heading bolts, hardwood.....	4 50	
Stave bolts, softwood.....	3 50	
Stave bolts, hardwood.....	4 00	
Railroad ties.....	15	

Grain, Feed, Etc.		
(Corrected by the "Plumber Mills.")		
Wheat, white, bushel.....	\$1 45	\$ 1 50
Corn, shelled, bushel.....	50	50
Oats, bushel.....	30	30
Buckwheat, bushel.....	80	85
Rye, bushel.....	80	85
Bran, ton.....	18 00	
Feed, ton.....	28 00	
" " 100 lb.....	1 60	
Barley, 100 lb.....	2 25	2 40
Middling, 100 lb.....	1 50	
Flour, 100 lb.....	4 00	
Feed, 100 lb.....	6 00	4 50
Buckwheat Flour, 100 lb.....	4 50	
Fine meal, 100 lb.....	1 75	

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Mich. Lake Shore all Road.

GOING NORTH.		
Night Ex.	Mail.	STATIONS.
P. M.	A. M.	
9.10	8.30	Chicago.
12.15	11.15	New Buffalo.
A. M.	P. M.	
5.37	2.55	Gr. Junction.
4.31	3.56	Manlius.
4.48	4.07	Richmond.
4.48	4.25	E. Saugatuck.
5.35	4.45	Holland.
5.10	5.10	New Holland.
6.07	5.21	Olive.
6.25	5.35	Ottawa.
6.25	5.35	Robinson.
6.25	5.48	Spoonville.
7.10	6.15	Niles.
7.35	6.38	Frederick.
8.00	7.30	Muskegon.
8.00	8.25	Montague.
8.00	10.00	Pentwater.

Grand Rapids Branch.

GOING NORTH.		
Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.
A. M.	P. M.	
5.37	4.50	Holland.
5.54	5.04	Zeeland.
5.47	5.17	Vriesland.
6.00	5.30	Hudson.
6.13	5.43	Jennison's.
6.19	5.49	Grandville.
6.40	6.10	Gr. Rapids.

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Going North.		
No. 4	No. 2	STATIONS.
P. M.	P. M.	
9.30	12.55	Muskegon
8.30	12.14	Ferryburg
8.00	12.10	Grand Haven
A. M.		
7.15	11.33	Pigeon
6.30	11.04	Holland
5.20	8.55	Pillmore
3.50	9.37	Allegan

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

FROM GRND RAPIDS		
Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.
P. M.	A. M.	
4.15	7.00	Grand Rapids.
4.35	7.20	Grandville.
4.40	7.37	Byron Centre.
5.17	8.05	Hilliards.
5.26	8.14	Hopkins.
5.50	8.37	Allegan.
6.17	9.08	Otsego.
6.26	9.16	Plainwell.
6.43	9.33	Cooper.
7.05	9.55	Kalamazoo.
7.24	10.13	Portage.
7.42	10.30	Schoolcraft.
7.53	10.41	Flowerfield.
8.03	10.51	Moorepark.
8.14	11.02	Three Rivers.
8.26	11.14	Florence.
8.35	11.21	Constantine.
P. M.	A. M.	
8.45	11.30	White Pigeon.
8.50	9.20	Chicago.
P. M.	P. M.	
2.40	5.10	Toledo.
A. M.	P. M.	
7.05	9.40	Cleveland.
P. M.	A. M.	
1.10	4.05	Buffalo.

Notings.

Don't fail to Register.

The lamented Gov. Bates left an estate of \$100,000.

This week's Hope has a fitting eulogy on the late Senator Sumner.

Our business men are fixing up and getting ready for the spring trade.

Not a single criminal case was on the calendar, at the last term of our Circuit Court.

We call the attention of our readers to the Card of Dr. F. S. LEDERBOER, in another column.

SARTORIS is the name of the future husband of Nellie Grant, and not Salaratus, as some papers have it.

The Manistee Times says that one of the saloons of that place has closed up, and others are "under conviction."

One thing, said an old toper, was never seen coming through the rye, and that's the kind of whiskey one gets nowadays.

THE MARQUETTE Lumber Co.'s mill at Ludington, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The loss is over \$50,000; insured for \$30,000.

THE STEAMER Muskegon, of the Goodrich line, left Chicago for Grand Haven and Muskegon on her first trip, on Monday evening last.

REV. M. BACON, formerly pastor of the Methodist Church at this place, has located at Fruitport, in charge of a Congregational Society.

THE first clearance of the season—Schr. A. Plucker, on Wednesday, April 1st, returning on yesterday morning, with a cargo of merchandise.

THE prop. Minneapolis, has made eight trips from Milwaukee to Grand Haven in fourteen days, and forty-one trips in about Dec. 1, and March 28.

REV. P. PHELPS, D. D., President of Hope College, and now East in behalf of the Endowment of the Institution, is expected home in the latter part of this month.

LAST year Dawes was sacrificed in the Senatorial contest because of his opposition to Butler, and now his chances for the vacant Senatorship are imperiled because Butler is known to favor him.

THE following names have been added to the list of Notaries Public for Ottawa county: Allen C. Adsit, Horace A. Hudson, Frank J. Brown, Sylvester L. Morris, Felix J. Ort, John Tibbit, and Alexander R. Stegenga.

THE temperance movement in Grand Haven is pretty well on the way, unless checked by the excitement connected with a local election. Within the last few days several public meetings have been held which were largely attended.

JOHN A. Leggett, is one of the candidates for Mayor in Grand Haven, having been nominated by a people's, caucus. The Democrats will make no nominations. The contest for the Marshalship is especially lively there, this spring.

THE following are among the nominations for Supervisor, made in the neighboring towns: Holland—W. Diekema and J. D. Bloemers. Zeeland—J. G. Van Hees. Olive—W. A. Willis. Overysel—H. Kok. Fillmore—

MESSRS. SLOOTER & HIGGINS report a first-rate business in the flour & feed line, since they opened. This is encouraging, and we are glad to notice the fact, for the reason that it is a proper indication of the system on which the retail trade in this city should be carried on.

IT was reported on the street that Mr. G. H. BENDER, had sold out his livery business, and that the building and grounds were transferred to other parties, to be converted into a Public Hall. Upon investigation we found it was only a rumor, though not without some foundation. Mr. BENDER will continue his business as heretofore.

THE Masons and Odd Fellows of Otsego have completed an organization for the suppression of the whiskey trade, gambling, etc. This society will be known as the Union Temperance league. Its officers are as follows:
President.—I. H. Lamoreux.
Vice President.—Dr. M. Chase.
Secretary.—G. W. Taylor.
Treasurer.—Dr. L. Foster.

ON Thursday, at St. Joseph, a schooner entering the harbor, ran into the rail road bridge of the C. & M. L. S. R. R. at that place, and broke the draw, causing a delay in the arrival of the night express on Friday morning. It will require about a week, more or less, to make the necessary repairs; during the interval trains will run at the regular hours as heretofore, the only delay being in the transfer of passengers and baggage, at the above point.

New potatoes in Texas.

Dr. F. S. LEDERBOER pulls teeth for the Grangers for 25 cents.

THEY are going to tear down the house in which Ben. Butler was born.

THE April statement of the Public Debt, shows a decrease of \$2,189,338.

THE patent office has just reported favorably on three new kinds of corkscrews.

RELIGIOUS services will be held on Easter Monday, in the True Ref. Church at this place.

THE vacation in the Union-School began on Monday, and will continue until Tuesday, April 7.

PROSECUTIONS under the State liquor law, are constantly made in most of the surrounding places.

A VERY appropriate maxum for election day:—He who blackens others does not whiten himself.

IT is said that a suit for damages will be instituted against the parties, complained against last winter for selling liquor.

THE Druggists of Grand Haven, have formed a "ring," to discontinue the sale of spirits for drinking or intoxicating purposes.

THE team of expressman Bosch, went dashing through the streets on Wednesday evidently trying to keep up with some of our candidates.

IT is reported that Ralph Waldo Emerson will receive the nomination for Land Rector of the University of Glasgow, to succeed Disraeli.

THE Great Eastern will start in August to lay the Portuguese telegraph cable from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, to Pernambuco, Brazil.

FROM a letter received here last week, we learn that Mr. R. Z. TUGAWA and party, from Japan have arrived at San Francisco, and are daily expected to arrive.

THE work of raising Sweet's hotel at Grand Rapids, will be shortly commenced. It will require about sixty days to complete the job during which time business will be carried on as usual.

A PETITION has been sent to Congress, headed by Peter Cooper and signed by a number of the prominent business men of New York, urging an appropriation for the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.

ON account of ill-health, Mr. H. BACON, offers for sale his beautiful place, north of the city, on the shores of Black Lake. We venture to say, that for an amateur no more desirable location could be obtained. See his advertisement.

Prof. G. J. KOLLEN, has met thus far with the most encouraging success in laboring amongst the neighboring congregations for the Endowment of Hope College. The whole amount subscribed up to date, outside of the city, is \$15,000.

SOME time ago a Sunday-School was established in the fifth Ward and is at present successfully conducted under the direction of Messrs. F. BAKKER and A. WORMSER, theological students at Hope College.

A VERY pleasant evening was spent on Wednesday evening last at the City Hotel Hall, by the "Maple Sugar party," the object being to apply the proceeds for the purchase of chandeliers for Grace (Episcopal) Church.

DOUGLAS is to have a new enterprise started in a few weeks. Parties from Niles have made arrangements with T. Gray & Co., for the use of their mill power for the purpose of manufacturing pill, ointment and match-boxes.—Commercial.

THE week ending to-day has been a remarkable busy one, in the way of "meetings." Besides the several City and Ward Caucuses, we have had the regular session of the Classis of Holland, of the College Board of Education, and a special meeting of the Alumni of Hope College. The next thing in order now is Market-Day.

THE Union-School Exhibition on Friday evening of last week, was a perfect success, in every way. The exercises on the part of the children were very attractive and gave good satisfaction, the attendance on the part of the public was "liberal," and we understand the sale of tickets for the benefit of the "Organ Fund," was beyond expectation.

AT midnight of the 29th ult., a fire was discovered in the Academy of Music at Muskegon, and in an hour the building was destroyed. The building was owned by L. G. Mason, and occupied by the Board of Trade and the Western Union Telegraph, both of which saved the most of their fixtures. The Peak family of bell-ringers gave a concert in the Academy in the evening, during which they used fire-crackers, and to these the fire is attributed. The Peaks lost their bells. The exact loss is not yet reported. The building was insured.

MARK Twain has given up lecturing.

Rev. W. A. BRONSON, was in the city last Monday.

MAINE puts up nearly 5,000,000 cans of corn annually.

PUBLIC auction on Wednesday, April 15.—See advertisements.

YANKEE-DAN, once a resident of this city, has turned up in Chicago.

IOWA is about as far West as they go now-a-days, to locate a Western joke.

JUDGE Giddings is to hold a special term of his court at Hastings, to commence April 21.

KILLEAN's New Hotel in Grand Haven, is being put in order, and will be opened in a few weeks.

THE second term of Hope College closed yesterday, and the students are enjoying their spring vacation.

MINISTER SCHENCK is to be married during his stay in this country, to a wealthy New York widow.

FRITZ Hugh Lee, of Virginia, applied to Congress for the removal of the political disabilities now by law imposed upon him.

WE learn from a conversation, that the Rev. A. T. STEWART, D. D., has declined the nomination for School Inspector on the "Old-Board" Ticket.

AMONG a collection of autographs in Massachusetts is a visiting card of Daniel Webster, on which is written: "Admit Mr. Sumner to the floor of the Senate."

MESSRS. L. SPRIETSMAN & Son, have a new advertisement in this week, which is worthy of special notice. We shall speak about their stock and business in our next.

OUR dramatic association has under rehearsal, "Ticket of Leave Man," and expects to be enabled to render the same within a few weeks, with new scenery, etc.

THE Milwaukee beer brewers have concluded to withdraw their demand for an advance in the price of beer, and until May 1, it will stand at the old figure—\$10 per barrel.

AT a late meeting of the Harbor-Board, Mr. K. SCHADDELEE was appointed to enforce the collection of all moneys still unpaid on contracts for the sale of harbor-lands.

AMONG the latest additions to the medical profession in this city is the one of Dr. N. BLANK, who has just arrived from Holland, and intends to locate permanently among us.

A DANBURY Sunday-scholar being asked what became of men who deceived their fellow men, promptly explained: "They go to Europe."—With a slight change the above would read well on both sides of the Atlantic.

WE learn that the health of Rev. A. C. VAN RAALTE, D. D., who is spending the winter at Rev. W. B. GILMORE's, in Illinois, has not improved of late. The Doctor is suffering from nervous debility, and expects to go to Kansas, as soon as his health permits.

THE Allegan Journal says: "Every drinking place in Allegan where intoxicating liquor is sold as a beverage is closed, and the proprietors agree to keep them shut, and the business men have signed a pledge not to rent their buildings for the purpose of saloon-keeping."

"COLE'S Mill," in Olive has been running regular for the past three weeks. Mr. COLE informs us that he is shipping his lumber right along by rail, to different markets in Illinois and Ohio. This concern adds much to the rapid development of the township of Olive.

Dr. B. LEDERBOER has returned from his trip East, and completed the necessary arrangements for his departure on or about the 1st of next month. The Doctor has changed the place of his future residence from New York to Patterson, having bought out, a large drug-store there, situated in the heart of the city.

A PECULIAR assault and battery case was commenced last week by the BERGHORST brothers, of Zeeland, before Squire STEINGRA of North-Holland, in which our townsman, the Hon. J. ROOST, was made defendant. The result was a non-suit, the details of which, including an attorney fee, presented to our plaintiffs the handsome footing of \$48.

ICE seems to be one of the staple productions of Michigan. The numerous small lakes throughout the State furnish large quantities of ice of the very best quality. It is estimated that Cincinnati alone will pay the people of Oakland county \$50,000 for ice this season. One farmer has contracted the ice from his little lake for ten years for \$500. If we only had the lake and the ice at this point, and the opportunity to ship it, what a beautiful opening it would give to some of our enterprising men who have been waiting for an opportunity to display their public spirit.

City Drug Store.

HEBER WALSH,
(DRUGGIST & PHARMACEUT.)
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
BRUSHES,
PATENT MEDICINES,
SUPPORTERS,
FANCY GOODS,
MEDICINES,
OILS,
PUTTY,
PERFUMERY,
TRUSSES,
SHOULDER BRACES,
ROOTS & HERBS.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use only; and all other articles usually kept in a

First-Class Drug Store.

I have the largest and most complete stock of goods in Western Michigan, all purchased for Cash from FIRST HANDS, selected with great care and shall sell at reasonable profits.

HEBER WALSH,
Druggist & Pharmacist, of 27 years practical experience.
46-3/4-17

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.
46-3/4-17

PHENIX Planing Mill.

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

Planing, Matching,
Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN,
AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER
WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,
Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.
46-3/4-17

Meat Market,

—OF—

Jacob Kuite.

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

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874.
JACOB KUIE.
46-25-17

WERKMAN & SONS,

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

DRY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS

GROCERIES,
Flour & Feed.

Graham, Chicken Feed.

Also Prepared Holland Mustards,

HATS & CAPS, GLASS-WARE, ETC.

AND A FULL LINE OF

We sell at our own Price, which is lower than in

Grand Rapids or Chicago,

AND WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Please give us a call. No trouble to show our goods.
1-3/4-17

BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS, ETC.

A Very large stock on hand.

8th Street, HOLLAND, MICH.

46-3/4-17

THE DEACON'S CONVERSION.

BY WILL M. CARLTON.

Deacon Hodge must walk to-night;
He has no time to wait or dally;
He is expected early and bright,
By the widow across the valley.

Old enough, say people, is he,
Long ago to have left such folly;
But as wise as a sage is she,
And as a maiden bright and jolly;

Gay and beaming, good and kind,
Laden with forty winters only,
She is a light to his gloomy mind,
Making his downward steps less lonely.

Each in the same opinions clad,
Each the same good future seeing,
They in the main have seldom had
Even the sport of disagreeing.

But as the Deacon wends his way,
Under the sky's fast dark'ning azure,
He's pondering of the day
When he incurred her first displeasure.

Talking concerning life and death,
And the importance of conversion,
She was telling of her great faith
In the ordinance of immersion.

And, as men in an evil hour
Off and on, he feebly doubted;
But her argumentative power
Soon beheld him completely routed.

Till he asserted, if folks desire,
Such baptism, they might receive it;
But for it's ever being required,
He wasn't fool enough to believe it.

Then the widow had bridled, and said,
'Till he had known such saving heaven,
She wouldn't take it upon her head
To marry the best man out of heaven.

So the Deacon, as he walks on,
Grieves that feet below have got her;
For he has, in the long years gone,
Kept his head above the water;

And he feels that the rich reward
Of this widow and her caressing,
For a sacrifice to the Lord,
Hardly would merit heavenly blessing.

But, most stubborn of all, his will—
Men's most treacherous attendant—
Bids him cling to his old creed still,
Lest the widow get the ascendancy.

So he sums his conclusion of it,
After the whole affair rehearsing:
Widow or not, I'll never submit
To her doctrines nor her immersing."

Now from a bridge, where lazily flows
Water full of feet below him,
Gone is plank and down he goes,
And for a moment the waves o'er flow him.

But lo! the widow upon the shore,
Reaches a good stout stick upon him!
And he, in a minute's time or more,
Lands, with the cold chills creeping through him.

Quick she led him to her house,
Dried him by every good exertion,
And then she turned to him, his mouse,
That he was a convert to immersion.

Vain his objections—vain each doubt;
Vainly he argued, mixed and changed it;
No odds how it came about,
She insisted, the Lord arranged it.

And full many a marital draught,
Bitter and sweet, the Deacon drank up,
Ere he discovered that, creature of craft,
She was the one who pulled the plank up!

ONE MORE DRESS.

BY OLIVER OPTIC.

"To think of wearing the same dress
to church Sunday after Sunday!" ex-
claimed Mrs. Bradley, a young married
lady, to Mrs. Green, her mother.

"Why not, Sarah?"
"Folks will think it is the only one I
have which is fit to wear to meetings."

"It is, isn't it?"
"I know it, but I don't care about all
the world knowing it."

"You would not make all the world
believe that which is not true, would
you?"

"I don't care; I mean to have a new
silk immediately."

"But, Sarah, your husband cannot
afford it."

"Yes, he can; at least we can curtail
our expenses in something else."

"What?"
"Well, I don't know; we could make
our provision bill less."

Mrs. Green shook her head.
"I don't think there is any need of
our having beefsteaks and mutton-chops
every morning for breakfast. We never
had such things at home, you know. I
would not give a straw to have so much
meat."

"But James depends upon it."
"I know it; yet for the sake of let-
ting me appear a little better on Sun-
day, he would willingly dispense with
it."

"Would you be willing to ask him
the question?" said Mrs. Green.
"Yes; why not?"

"You would ask him to go without
his breakfast in order that you may
have an extra silk dress?"

"Go without his breakfast, mother!
I never once thought of such a thing,"
said Mrs. Bradley, with a disturbed
look.

"But you know it amounts to the
same thing to him. He was brought up
in the country where he had meat for
breakfast, and he does not think he
could make a meal without it."

"We will not say anything more
about that then," replied the young
wife, who, I beg the reader to believe,
would not willingly have deprived her
husband of any real comfort. "How
do you suppose Mrs. Farmer gets so
many dresses?"

"I don't know."
"She seems to come out with a new
one almost every Sunday. She must
have at least half a dozen silks and
berages."

"I hope her husband can afford them,"
replied Mrs. Green, shaking her head
significantly.

"He is not any better off than James.
They have the same salary, and in the
same concern."

"A thousand dollars in these hard
times will not go a great way with a
man who has a family to support, es-
pecially if his wife has a great many
silk dresses."

"But James saves two or three hun-
dred of his salary every year."
"Every young man ought to save
something."

"Do you suppose John Farmer
does?"

"I think not, at the rate his wife
dresses."

"But it is too hard to wear the same
dress every Sunday. If I had one more,
I could get along very well."

"You would want another still."

"No, I shouldn't, mother."

"There is no end to it when you un-
dertake to follow all these absurdities.
When I was a girl, I had only one dress
to wear to meeting, and that was only a
calico."

"The times have changed."
"Changed for the worse. I am sure
no such vanity as flaunting out in a dif-
ferent dress every Sunday ever entered
a girl's head, especially girls whose
fathers were not independently rich."

"Nobody thinks of wearing the same
dress all the time. Only one more—"

"One is enough, Sarah. If you let
such silly notions get into your head,
you will never know where to stop. You
could easily spend all your husband's
salary in dress, and then not keep up
with the demands of the times."

"I am sure James can afford me a
new silk. It will not cost much."

"Do not think of it, child. Be pru-
dent, careful and contented, and when
James is rich, you may do different."

Mrs. Bradley was satisfied, after con-
siderable more demonstration on the
part of her mother, that she could get
along without the new silk. But it was
hard to give up the idea of competing
with Mrs. Farmer, whose husband was
no better off than hers.

CHAPTER II.

James Bradley and John Farmer were
clerks in a large house in the city, and
both resided in a neat little cottage in
the suburbs. Their fortunes had been
thus far very much the same; and per-
haps they might have continued the
same through life, but for the different
character of their wives.

Mrs. Bradley had been brought up
to live within her means. A careful
mother, who realized the responsibility
of her position, had rigidly inculcated
the principles of a sound economy, and
trained her up to habits of prudence
and thrift. And all these practical
qualities she had brought with her into
her domestic relations, when she em-
barked in a new sphere of life.

Mrs. Farmer, on the other hand,
though her parents were no better off
in the world, had brought her up to be
a lady—to wear fine dresses, and play
the piano in the parlor. Her knowledge
and experience of household duties was
very narrow and superficial, and her
husband's thousand dollars a year would
hardly support them. They were
obliged, in order to dress her as her
habits and wishes required, to "scrimp"
in many of the real comforts of life.

The provision bill was kept at the lowest
possible figure. Mrs. Farmer thought
beefsteaks were unhealthy in the morn-
ing, and John found it necessary to be
of her opinion. Six dollars a season for
ice would buy a new bonnet; hence ice
was the cause of a great many com-
plaints that prevailed in summer.

The comforts of living were sacrificed
to the luxuries of dress. Beefsteak at
twenty cents a pound was unhealthy;
but new bonnets at ten dollars a piece
were necessities of life. Mutton-chops
at fifteen cents a pound caused the dys-
pepsia, but silk dresses at a dollar and
a half a yard, were not only healthy,
but indispensable to the happiness of
the lady.

All the salary was spent—was intend-
ed to be spent—and the only question
was whether it should be put in the
body or on the body. The habit of ex-
travagance was there, and all the thrift
and economy which Mrs. Farmer knew,
was to save money for new dresses.

She and Mrs. Bradley were on inti-
mate terms with each other, and, as
may be readily supposed, the subject
of dress was frequently discussed.

A few days after the conversation of
Mrs. Bradley with her mother, her
neighbor was making a "call." Mrs.
Farmer could talk of nothing but dress.
It was the study of her life—what she
lived for—what she most hoped for in
the future. As usual, the conversation
immediately degenerated into dress—it
was all Mrs. Farmer knew.

"How do you like my new raw silk?"
asked she, after several adroit passes,
in order to introduce this matter.

"It is very pretty, indeed. You come
out in a new dress almost every Sunday,
Ellen," replied Mrs. Bradley.

"I wish I could."
"I wonder how many nice dresses
you have in your wardrobe?"

"I have only one that is fit to wear,"
replied Mrs. Farmer, indifferently.

"Only one!"
"That is fit to wear anywhere."

"You have at least three silks."

"All old-fashioned—made last fall—
and all out of date. I tried to make
John give me a berge, but he would
not."

"I am sure if I had your dresses, I
should think I were a Princess."

"Pshaw! If my husband don't give
me another next week, I shan't go to
church but once a month."

"If I had your dresses, Ellen, I
should not think of another, for a year,
at least."

"Why don't you dress better, Sarah?"
"I can't afford to do so."

"Pooh!"
"My mother thinks I dress well
enough."

"Why, you have worn the same dress
to meeting every Sunday for a year."

"And probably shall wear it every
Sunday for the next year."

"I wouldn't, if I were you."
"I can't afford a new dress every
month. I was speaking the other day
about having one more dress, but moth-
er said so much against it, that I gave
up the idea."

"Tied to your mother's apron-string
yet!" sneered Mrs. Farmer.

"I am too thankful to get my moth-
er's advice to reject it."

"But get the raw-silk, do! It will
become you so well; and then we shall
have a little respite from that everlast-
ing fawn color."

"No, I have made up my mind not
to have it."

"Put the money into your stomachs

instead, and get the dyspepsia into the
bargain," said Mrs. Farmer, as she took
her leave.

CHAPTER III.

The "long run" tells the story; so let
us step forward a few years, and look
into the counting-room of our clerks.

James and John are still there, and
occupying the same relative positions.
Their salaries have been gradually
raised, and for three years they have
been the recipient of the handsome sum
of fourteen hundred a year.

The 1st of January is at hand. Har-
ris & Co. are about to dissolve, and the
senior, who has made a princely fortune
—and is a queer old fellow at that—is
about to form a new co-partnership.

"Boys," says old Mr. Harris, "you
have been with me a long while; I sup-
pose you want to get ahead, and become
merchants?"

The "boys" acknowledged the
"corn," and John Farmer winked sig-
nificantly at his associates.

"But," continued the patriarchal
merchant, "to get ahead in business
requires certain qualities of mind and
body. One must be industrious, econo-
mical, and wide awake, as well as
shrewd. Driving fast horses, eating
champagne suppers, and sucking mint
juleps, do not furnish the necessary
schooling for a merchant. I won't
preach, however. In one word; the
first of January is close upon us. Those
of you who can put two thousand
dollars into the concern, shall draw a
sixth of the profits! That's all."

The old fellow turned on his heel,
picked up his hat and left the counting-
room.

James Bradley was the only one of
the number—four in all—who could
"face the music." The other three had
perfected themselves in the art of driv-
ing fast horses, drinking sherry-cob-
blers, and eating good dinners; which
Mr. Harris had hinted was not a neces-
sary qualification for one of his part-
ners.

John Farmer's surplus had been spent
in giving his wife "one more dress." As
his salary was increased from year
to year, "one more dress" was the
oftener required. Beefsteaks, mutton-
chops, and ice were as unhealthy and
dyspeptic in their tendency as ever; and
yet Mrs. Farmer, from the costliness of
her apparel, might be mistaken for the
lady of a nabob.

Five years more. Old Mr. Harris is
dead; and, though the firm is still Har-
ris & Co., James Bradley is the senior
partner. He has already made a com-
petence, and does a very large business.

John Farmer left the concern three
years ago. It was supposed because
he could not endure the thought of be-
ing a clerk under his former compan-
ion. He left Boston and went to New
York, but his unthrifty habits followed
him. His wife wore the greater part of
his salary on her back; and disheart-
ened by his ill success, he had increased
the number of sherry-cobblers in his
per diem allowance to such an extent,
that he had been discharged from his
place. Not being able to get another
situation in New York, he reached Bos-
ton in straightened circumstances. He
was equally unfortunate there. The
toddly blossoms on his nose were against
him; his coat was rusty, and his breath
smelt like the fog from a three-cent
groghshop. His last dollar was spent,
and his wife was paying a "visit" to
a friend who had repeatedly urged her
to spend a week with her, and whom she
would have been sorry to disappoint!

He was reduced to the last extremity.
His old friend and associate, James
Bradley, was now in affluence, and able
to assist him. Mortifying as was the
thought, there was scarcely any other
alternative but to apply to him for a
situation.

James was shocked when he recog-
nized him. Sherry-cobblers, a thrift-
less wife, "one more dress," and the
want of encouragement, had done their
work.

"Is there a vacancy in your counting-
room, Mr. Bradley?" asked he in hum-
ble tones.

"There is not, John, but I will cre-
ate a place for you," replied the liberal
merchant, as he realized the situation
of his former associate.

"Thank you," replied John, a tear
starting to his eye, at this unexpected
kindness—the first he had experienced
anywhere, not excepting his own house,
for many and many a weary month.
James took him home to dine with him,
and John had an opportunity to contrast
his own circumstances with those of his
thrifty friend. He was sad at heart—in
short he was a ruined man.

He did very well for a few months in
the counting-room of his friend, but his
old habit soon obtained the mastery
over him again, and he died suddenly
of a disease produced by dissipation.

"One more dress," said Mrs. Green
—the good old lady was now a cherished
member of her daughter's family—"is
the representative of the whole system
of extravagance. 'One more dress,' as
the type of a great bundle of bad hab-
its, was the ruin of John Farmer.
Don't you know it Sarah?"

"I do, mother, and I cannot be too
thankful to you for your wholesome ad-
vice. I am sure that without it I should
have procured 'one more dress'; then
wanted another and another, until I had
spoiled all my husband's expectations.
Poor Ellen Farmer, she is binding shoes
for her daily bread now!"

BITTERS.—Take boneset, wild cherry
bark and poplar bark; make an infu-
sion by adding a quart of warm water;
let it cool and drink when thirsty. This
is a certain cure for fever and ague. I
received it from an Indian, and found it
to be the master of ague.—H. C. in
Country Gentleman.

The newly-elected Lord Mayor of
London is a practical printer.

COME, AND LET US REASON TOGETHER.

—To the afflicted in body, we say a few
words of plain, practical reasoning. No
matter under what form of sickness you
labor there is one great truth you
should ever keep in mind, viz.: All dis-
ease originates in an impure condition
of the blood. Purify that, and the dis-
ease must depart, for it has nothing to
feed on; but you cannot purify the
blood by the use of poisonous drugs
and exhaustive stimulants; the relief
which these afford is temporary and de-
ceptive, leaving you worse off at every
interval. The best Blood Purifier ever
discovered is Dr. WALKER'S FAMOUS
VINEGAR BITTERS, compounded of simple
herbs. No matter how hopeless your
case may seem, try the VINEGAR BIT-
TERS, and a few draughts will convince
you of the virtue. Dr. Walker, the dis-
coverer of this priceless remedy, had
been given up to die by the physicians,
and is now a sound and healthy man
from their use.

The Organ as a household instrument
has been rapidly growing in favor, and
the yearly sales are now enormous. A good
organ remains in tune, is easily kept in
order, and blends naturally with the qual-
ity of the voice. The advertisement of the
Smith American Organ Co., in another
column, is referred to the consideration of
our readers. This house has an enviable
reputation for good work and fair dealing.

AGENTS desiring to canvass for popu-
lar, quick-selling, standard works, as
"Art of Money-Making," by Mills, etc.,
see card of A. Broomhall, Muscatine, Ia.

Diseases of the Blood.
"The Blood is the Life." When this source
is corrupted, the painful and sorrow-pro-
ducing effects are visible in many shapes.
The multifarious forms in which it manifests itself,
would form subjects upon which I might write
volumes. But as all the varied forms of dis-
ease which depend upon bad blood are cured,
or best treated, by such medicines as take up
from this fluid and excrete from the system
the noxious elements, it is not of practical im-
portance that I should describe each. For in-
stance, medical authors describe about fifty
varieties of skin disease, but as they all re-
quire for their cure very similar treatment it
is of no practical utility to know just what
name to apply to a certain form of skin dis-
ease, so you know how best to cure it. Then
again I might go on and describe various kinds
of scrofulous sores, fever sores, white swell-
ings, enlarged glands, and ulcers of varying
appearance; might describe how virulent poi-
son may show itself in various forms of eruptions,
ulcers, sore throat, bony tumors, etc.;
but as all these various appearing manifesta-
tions of bad blood are cured by a uniform
means, I deem such a course unnecessary.
Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the
great fountain of life, and good digestion, a
fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and
soundness of constitution, will all return to
us. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are
pre-eminently the articles needed. They are
warranted to cure Tetters, Salt Rheum, Scald
Head, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose Rash, or Erys-
sipelas. Ring-worms, Pimples, Blotches,
Spots, Eruptions, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles,
Sore Eyes, Rough Skin, Scurf, Scrofulous
Sores and Swellings, Fever Sores, White Swel-
lings, Tumors, Old Sores or Swellings, Affec-
tions of the Skin, Throat, and Bones, and
Ulcers of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and
Lungs.—[Com.]

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FEARLESS, most perfect made; wood or coal.
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PRAIRIE, cheap first-class coal-and-wood cook.
GOOD STOVES, of Rathbone, Sarg & Co., as
cheap as inferior ones. Sold everywhere.

LIBERALITY OF PHYSICIANS.—It has
always been said that physicians would dis-
parage any remedy, however valuable, which
they did not originate themselves. This has
been disproved by their liberal course towards
Dr. J. C. AYER's preparations. They have
adopted them into general use in their prac-
tice, which shows a willingness to countenance
articles that have intrinsic merits which de-
serve their attention. This does the learned
profession great credit, and effectually con-
tradicts the prevalent erroneous notion that
their opposition to proprietary remedies is
based in their interest to discard them. We
have always had confidence in the honorable
motives of our medical men, and are glad to
find it sustained by the liberal welcome they
accord to such remedies as AYER & Co.'s in-
imitable remedies, even though they are not
ordered in the books, but are made known to
the people through the newspapers.—New
Orleans Delta.

DR. WILHOFF'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FE-
VER AND AGUE TONIC!—Wilhoff's Tonic has
established itself as the real infallible cure.
It is universally admitted to be the only reli-
able and harmless chill medicine now in use.
Its efficacy is confirmed by thousands of cer-
tificates of the very best people from all parts
of the country. It cures malarious diseases
of every type, from the shaking agues of the
lakes and valleys to the raging fevers of the
torrid zone. Try it! It has never been known
to fail. WHEELLOCK, FINLAY & Co., prop-
rietary, New Orleans.

SMALL-POX was shorn of its terrors
by Jenner, but the nineteenth century can
boast of the greatest improvement for the re-
lief of Deformity and suffering from Paralysis,
Diseased Joints, etc. The National Surgical
Institute of Indianapolis, Indiana, stands
without a rival in the treatment of such cases;
also Catarrh, Chronic Diseases, Piles, and
Fistula. They publish a most striking and in-
teresting journal. Send for it.—[Com.]

Rev. E. H. Hopkins, of Jackson Cen-
ter, Shelby Co., O., says: "My wife had the
consumption for ten years, and had been con-
fined to her bed for some time. I heard of
Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial,
and after using four bottles, she was able to
do the work for her family."—[Com.]

MORE than 50 years have elapsed since
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment was first in-
vented, during which time hundreds of thousands
have been benefited by its use. Probably no
article ever became so universally popular
with all classes as Johnson's Anodyne Lin-
iment.—[Com.]

PILLS which contain antimony, qui-
nine and calomel, should be avoided, as severe
griping pains would be their only result.
The safest, surest, and best pills are Parson's
Purgative or Anti-Bilious Pills.—[Com.]

ALL the advancement in science, art, and
civilization has not prevented children from
kicking holes through the toes of their shoes.
Only SILVER TIPS prevent this. Try them.

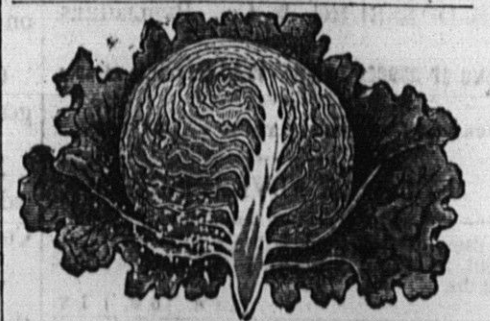
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Are a modern stove
polish, far better
than any other in
existence. Are better, because
they give a finer
gloss than any other
polish.

COMFORT

Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half
the labor required when other polishes are used.

CRUMBS

Are a neat and clean-
ly article, making no
dirt nor dust when
used. Can be used even
in the parlor without
the trouble of
removing furniture

COMFORT

Has no disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid
smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant
and harmless.

CRUMBS

Are put up in neat
style and in a form
more convenient for
use than any other
polish. In each box are 12
sticks; 1 stick is
sufficient for any
stove, this 11
waste is saved.

COMFORT

Are the cheapest polish in the market, because
one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as
25 cents' worth of the old polishes.

CRUMBS

Have just taken the first premium at the
Indianapolis Expo- Have just taken the first premium at the
Indianapolis Expo- tion with several of
the best of the old

COMFORT

stove polishes. Buy CRUMBS OF COMFORT of your storekeeper,
if he has them, or will procure them for you; if not,
send us one dollar, your name, and the name of
your nearest express station, and we will send
you ten boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking
and Pearl Bluing, free of cost.

A Senator's Palace.
"Castle Stewart," in the city of Washington, owned and recently occupied by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, is the admiration of all who see the internal arrangements and furnishing, surpassing in magnificent elegance anything else to be seen in that city. The parlor chairs, sofas, etc., are beautifully carved and finished in gilt, while the mirrors, cornices and brackets are made in keeping with the draperies, and curtains in harmony with the rest. The furniture of the sitting-room is of the most luxurious style, with book-cases, cabinets and splendid mirrors. The dining-room is finished in black walnut, the chairs are covered with the finest morocco and ornament with gilt monogram, and everything in the room in perfect keeping. A very noticeable article is the hall mirror; the plate is the largest ever used for such a purpose, 'tis said. The glass measures six feet wide and ten feet high, costing over \$1,000. The sleeping-rooms are fitted up in various colors of wood, such as Hungarian ash and mahogany, silver wood and ebony moldings, maple and black walnut, with every article conceivable, that could be used, made to correspond. The carpets and frescoing are in perfect harmony with the style of furniture used in the rooms, the whole making a display of elegance rarely excelled in this country.

An Earthquake Proof Hotel.
San Francisco glories in a new hotel which really seems to have some features not often found in that class of buildings. It is four stories high, and contains four hundred suites of rooms, yet is so constructed that the direct rays of the sun fall into every room at some time during the day—provided it isn't cloudy, we suppose. This is mainly effected by means of a large central court. But the peculiarity which especially endears it to the natives is the remarkable fact that it is earthquake proof, and hence may be considered a house of refuge in the midst of a quaking city. It is a compact framework of wood and iron, put together somewhat after the manner of a ship, and this is encased in walls of brick. The theory is, that in case of a very severe shake the brick walls will either have to stand up or fall outward, and so the inmates have only to keep in their rooms for safety. The rent of a suit of rooms, with board, ranges from two hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars a month, which will doubtless come up a trifle during the earthquake season.

Looking Ahead.
A few days since a buxom woman brought to the Register of Wills a will made by her husband, and which she desired to file for probate. "When did he die?" inquired the sympathetic clerk to whom the document was handed. "Why, bless you," responded the woman, "he ain't dead yet, but he gave me that (pointing to the will) and he drinks a quart of liquor every day, and I guess," continued she, with a laugh, "he'll play out in about three months." The officer had no more to say, and quietly filed away the will.—*Baltimore American.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT
Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, irritation of the lungs, a permanent throat affection, or an incurable lung disease is often the result.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION AND THROAT DISEASES, TROCHES are used with always good success.
SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS
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Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

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Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

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The following letter, from the Most Eminent Organist in the U. S., refers to an Organ now used in the Rev. Dr. Talmadge's church. The Organ, formerly used, made by another house, had proved insufficient.

DEAR SIR: I owe you personally my best thanks for sending to us (the Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation) one of the Smith American Reed Organs to the Academy of Music. It is perfectly wonderful that so small an instrument is able to have sufficient power to lead a Congregation of so many thousand people. The Trustees, as well as myself, are much pleased with it. The quality of Tone is also all that can be desired. It speaks for itself, and all I have met with, who attend the service, speak of it as most satisfactory. Accept my thanks, and believe me to remain most respectfully yours,
Geo. W. MORRIS, Organist.

New York, Feb. 4, 1877.

New Instruments of a Refined Quality of Tone, for Private Houses.

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C. N. U. No. 14

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Our Local Contentions.

"To Whom It May Concern:"

My office as School Inspector does not expire until my successor is chosen at the coming election, on Monday next, and qualified. My place is not vacant and any ballot for it as a vacancy is illegal. Neither is the School Inspectorship for one year vacant, except by the acceptance of the following resignation:

To Rev. Chas. Scott, chairman of the Board of School Inspectors, City of Holland.—I hereby resign my office of School Inspector, to which I was elected in April 1873, and for which I duly qualified according to law.

R. PIETERS.

HOLLAND, March 31st, 1874.

This is accepted, for the purpose of giving legality to the Election Notice of the City Clerk; but this is further to declare, that Rev. R. Pieters and myself have acted as proper City Officers for the last year and any who have claimed or do claim to fill our places are in law and in morals usurpers.

CHA'S SCOTT.

A New Enterprise.

On the east shore of Lake Michigan, twelve miles south and west of the city of Holland, lies the village of Saugatuck and Douglas, in the county of Allegan. By drawing a straight line between the cities of Chicago and Grand Rapids, the reader will find these villages, Saugatuck and Douglas, on the line at the mouth of the Kalamazoo River, a large stream that is navigable to Allegan, a distance of fifty miles.

Saugatuck combines almost all the attributes of a flourishing town, but the one thing needed to insure future prosperity is Railroad connection with the outside world. This want has become so apparent that many of the leading citizens are stirring in the matter and exhibit their wisdom by working for a Road to the future Metropolis of the State—Grand Rapids. The proposition is this, to "grade and tie" a Road from Saugatuck to Holland, thereby making an extension of the Grand Rapids and Holland Railroad. Surveys have been made and estimates of the probable cost furnished and the expense stated at \$27,000—of the amount \$18,000 has already been subscribed, and probably two or three thousand dollars additional can be raised at Saugatuck, and right here they naturally look to this city for assistance and encouragement. If Grand Rapids will join in the enterprise—subscribe six or seven thousand dollars—the road bed will be speedily prepared and Hon. Jas. F. Joy, of the Michigan Central, will iron and equip it with rolling stock.

We therefore urge that this matter may be permitted to go by default but let some of our citizens who have the best interests of Grand Rapids constantly in view join hands with our Saugatuck friends and bring the matter to a speedy and successful conclusion.—G. R. Times.

The following is from an Iowa paper, and is worthy of a notice, if it were only for the businesslike language in which it conveys the intelligence:

"On Wednesday of last week a school-mistress in Fairfield township undertook to chastise one of her pupils, a boy about 15 years of age. The boy made a fierce resistance, and the tide of conflict began to set in against the female disciplinarian. Gathering a heavy chair which was near, she lifted it high over her head, and, with a sweeping "master stroke," brought it down on the devoted head of the recalcitrant student, settling his resistance and his earthly existence at a single blow.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher makes this reply in the *Christian Union*, to a query as to whether it is wicked to dance: "It is wicked when it is wicked and not wicked when it is not wicked. In itself it has no more moral character than walking, wrestling or rowing. Bad company, untimely hours, evil dances, may make the exercise evil; good company, wholesome hours and home influences, may make it a very great benefit."—We would like to endorse these views, but in common with several of our best men, we do not dare to express ourselves on account of "public opinion."

It occurred to Senate-chaplain Sunderland after he had left Washington with the Sumner funeral cortege that he had omitted to name the Vice-President in his prayer for all the officers of the Government. With the assistance of one of the special correspondents, he had a despatch sent to Washington asking that the words "and the Vice-President" might be inserted in the proper places, thus amending his prayer by telegraph.

When the Prince Imperial was born, endowment insurances to a large amount were effected on his life, and made payable at the age of 18. On March 16 he was in consequence to have received several millions of francs from the insurance companies.

The epizooty has been fatal this winter in some parts of Oregon.

Table Etiquette.

1. See that those about you are helped before you commence eating yourself.
2. Do not eat soup from the tip, but the side of the spoon.
3. On passing your plate to be replenished, retain the knife and fork.
4. Wipe the mouth before drinking.
5. Remove the teaspoon from the cup before drinking tea or coffee.
6. Use the knife only in cutting the food; do not raise it to the mouth.
7. Eat slowly; rapid eating is unhealthy.
8. If you find anything unpleasant in your food, avoid calling the attention of others to it.
9. Close the lips when chewing.
10. Keep your elbows off the table.
11. Do not speak with food in your mouth.
12. When asked to help your neighbor do not shove, but hand the plate to him.
13. Do not turn your head and stare about the room.
14. If any one at the table makes a mistake, take the least possible notice of it.

New Advertisements.

P. & A. Steketee,

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

DRY GOODS,

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Goods of the Best Quality and at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

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

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Dr. J. P. Fitch, being sworn, says, I graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, and after 30 years' experience, I can testify to the efficacy of Dr. Fitch's Vegetable Syrup. I guarantee it an infallible cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pains in the Limbs, Headache, Stiffness of the Joints, and all the ailments arising from a disordered state of the system. It is a pure, pleasant, and powerful medicine, and will cure all the above named diseases, and all the ailments arising from a disordered state of the system. It is a pure, pleasant, and powerful medicine, and will cure all the above named diseases, and all the ailments arising from a disordered state of the system.

For Sale at a Bargain.

A beautiful suburban residence on Black Lake, with a full view of the city, containing ten acres of land, all improved, with good house and barn, six acres of fruit, all varieties, in good condition, good dockage, with water for large vessels, will be sold for cash at a sacrifice.

For particulars inquire on the premises, or of Jacob Fielemann, at his wagon shop on River street, Aug. 23, 1873.

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GRAND RAPIDS,

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HOLLAND, Mich., February 9, 1874.

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This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

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VIGOR OF LIFE!

The day at last arrived when man can be rescued from the Iron Jaws of Mercury by the use of Dr. Johnson's Vigor of Life, the great Vegetable Medical Compound, for the cure of Nervous and Inflammatory Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Piles, Catarrh, and Diseases of the Liver, Spleen and Kidneys. The best Pain Killer in the world. A Blood Purifier and Searcher. Sold by all Druggists, 50 cts., and \$1. per bottle. Office & Laboratory No. 497 Fulton street, Chicago.

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BOOTS & SHOES.

The Old and Reliable House

OF

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Misses Wear.

Also a full line of

FINDINGS!!

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

Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.

E. HEROLD.

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

HOLLAND CITY BREWERY.

CARL ZEEB,

PROPRIETOR.

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

All orders promptly attended to, and no cartage charged for

DELIVERY.

The proprietor would announce that he pays the highest.

CASH PRICES

FOR

Barley and Hops.

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

F. SLOOTER. J. E. HIGGINS.

FLOUR & FEED

STORE OF

SLOOTER & HIGGINS,

8th Street, Holland, Michigan.

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

First-class Flour & Feed Store.

Flour, Feed, Hay, Grain, and Mill Stuff,

At Lowest Cash Prices.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS.

HOLLAND, March 13, 1874. 108-1y

Ready Again!

AT THE STORE OF

H. MEENGs,

Where all kinds of choice

Family Groceries,

Crockery,

Glass-ware,

Yankee Notions,

Flour & Feed,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

May be found at all times.

VEGETABLES,

In their Seasons, at Lowest Prices.

Cash Paid for Butter, Eggs & Vegetables.

River St., Holland, Mich.

46-3 1/2-1y

THE NEW

VICTOR SEWING MACHINE.

THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD.

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

Self Setting Needle.

The most Perfect Shuttle.

Movements all Positive.

No reaction from Springs.

AGENTS WANTED.

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HOLLAND, MICH.

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

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JOSLIN & BREYMAN,

OF THE

Variety and Jewelry Store!

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

SILVER PLATED WARE,

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER SETS,

Also a full line of

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Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, made and executed by John C. Cottrell and Rhoda Cottrell his wife, of Plainwell, Michigan, parties of the first part, and Albert H. Campbell and William C. Carrier of the same place, parties of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1869, in Liber K of Mortgages, on page 672, and afterwards assigned by the said Albert H. Campbell and William C. Carrier, by deed of assignment to John C. Bassett, Charles R. Bates and John H. Bates of Kalamazoo, for a valuable consideration, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1874, in Liber R of Mortgages, on page 138, and again assigned by John H. Bates, one of the surviving co-partners of the late firm of Bassett, Bates and Bates, and William A. Wood and John W. Breece, executors of the estate of John C. Bassett, deceased, to Charles R. Bates the other and surviving partner of said firm of Bassett, Bates and Bates, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1874, in Liber R of Mortgages, on page 603.

And whereas there is now claimed to be due and unpaid on said Mortgage the sum of seven hundred and ten dollars and eighty cents (\$710.80) and no suit either in law or in equity having been commenced to recover the same or any part thereof, Therefore: Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County), there will be sold for cash, to the highest bidder, at public auction or vendue, the premises described in said Mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and payable on said Mortgage, with interest at ten per cent, and all legal costs and charges of said sale, and also an attorney fee of thirty dollars, as provided for in said mortgage, in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same.

The following is the description of the lands and premises as described in said Mortgage, which will be offered for sale on the said day aforementioned, to wit: that part of the fractional South West quarter and West half of South East quarter of section sixteen, in township five, north of range sixteen, West, which is bounded by a line running from a certain stake on the shore of Lake Michigan twenty-three chains and fifty-six links North from the South line of said section; running thence East, parallel with said South line to the East line of the tract first described; running thence North along said East line far enough to include forty acres of land; thence West parallel with the South line to Lake Michigan; thence South along the shore of Lake Michigan, to the place of beginning; containing forty acres of land; also the West one-half (1/2) of the following described land: bounded by a line commencing at a point where the South line of section sixteen in township five, North of range sixteen West, intersects Lake Michigan, East, variation four degrees, thirty minutes, thirty-four chains, to a stake twenty chains East of the South quarter post of said section sixteen, North (variation four degrees, twenty-five minutes East, twenty-three chains and fifty-three links to a certain stake West) variation four degrees, thirty minutes, East, thirty-three chains and fifty links to the water of Lake Michigan thence South three degrees West, variation four degrees, twenty-five minutes East, twenty-three chains and fifty-six links to the place of beginning, containing eighty acres of land; it being the intention of the parties of the first part, to convey forty (40) acres of land of the last description; all lying and being in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan.

Holland, Mich., February 27, 1874.

Assignee of Mortgage.

HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attys. for Assignee.

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