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### Holland City News, Volume 3, Number 8: April 11, 1874

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. III.—NO. 8.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 112.

## 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. O. VAN RAALTE, D. D., and others. The motives governing this selection at that time, have been amply justified by the facts as they are this day presented to the world; not by the growth of our city alone, but by the steady and irrefragable development of this entire Colony, of which HOLLAND CITY is the "Commercial Centre."

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

HOLLAND CITY was incorporated in 1867; contains a population of about 5,000 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.

DESSINK, 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.

LOETINGH, 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.

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

HERBOLD, 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; 8th St.

### Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

### Dry Goods.

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

### Flour and Feed.

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

### Furniture.

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

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

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

### General Dealers.

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

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

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

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

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

### Groceries.

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

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

### Painters.

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

### Hardware.

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

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

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

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

### Hotels.

ARINA HOUSE, P. ZALMAN, 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; good accommodation for horses; 9th street, near Market.

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

PAULS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of Plumber 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; 10th 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 Public.

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

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

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

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

### Photographers.

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

### Physicians.

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

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

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

POWELL, D., Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon; office on M. D. Howard's lot, corner of 8th and River st.; residence on 10th st.

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

### Publishers.

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

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

### Sewing Machines.

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

### Saddlery.

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

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

### Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

KANTERS, E., 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.

## THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

RABBI FREUDENTHAL, of Williamsport, Pa., having received a letter from the Woman's Temperance Organization of that place, urging him to appoint a committee of six Hebrew ladies to co-operate with it in a crusade, the Rabbi replies very sharply that it is impossible to fanatize an Israelite. He says the latter cannot appreciate these crusades because "he drinks and is no drunkard, plays and is no gambler, and lives well and is no glutton." The second point made by the Rabbi is that the Jew is no hypocrite. "If he drinks wine or strong drink, or plays a game of cards, his wife and his children are not excluded from the same pleasure. Whatever is not prohibited loses much of its charm. Those young people who drink a glass of wine or beer at their parents' table become no drunkards and no temperance fanatics." Third, the Rabbi decides that "any Jewish lady would consider it sacrilege and blasphemy to abuse prayer and benediction for purposes of public demonstrations, in which the wires are laid and drawn by politicians on one hand, and by men who make money out of the affair on the other," and that there were "no whiskey Amazons in the tents of Israel." It is needless to add that the answer of the Rabbi was not comforting to the crusaders, and that they incontinently dropped the Jews from their plans.

ONE of the most practical features of the present temperance movement and without which or a like measure all reform efforts, must finally prove futile, is to be observed in Manistee, in this State. The ladies at that place realizing the vacancy occasioned by the closing of the saloons, in comfort, social attraction and amusement, have seized upon a substitute. They have opened a free reading-room for the 2,000 homeless workmen of the city. Hundreds have already availed themselves of the enjoyment it affords. Meanwhile they have collected a sum of money for the construction of a large building containing a temperance-hall, a reading-room, a coffee-room, and, above all, a smoking-room. This last will probably bring down upon them the wrath of their Ohio sisters, but as it will accomplish the object of keeping men out of saloons, they probably do not care about the remonstrances of others. Temperate habits will be found to be not only respectable, but elevating and comfortable. It is a pity that such acts of wisdom have been sporadic during the excitement. Had practice taken the place of prayer a little more generally, the movement would have possessed real and lasting popularity, and accomplished real and lasting good. It is not too late, however, to commence now.

CAPT. King the famous cattle farmer of Texas has an inclosed pasture of 70,000 acres, though he owns about 150,000 acres of land in Nueces and Duval Counties. The entire stock held by him at the present time is 50,000 head of cattle, 20,000 head of sheep, and 10,000 head of horses. He overstocked his inclosed pasture to such an extent last fall that he was compelled to turn a great many out on the range again, although he sent 4,000 head to Kansas and slaughtered 4,000 head more for their hides and tallow. He disposes annually of about 8,000 head of cattle, either by sale or slaughter, notwithstanding which his stock is always steadily on the increase. He has recently purchased another ranch in Cameron County, on which he has 10,000 head of cattle, and attached to which is about 10,000 acres of land. He is making extensive experiments in the improvement of the stock of the State, having imported a great many head of the finest Kentucky cattle to intermix with the native grades.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times has been calculating the cost of living and entertaining in Washington during the season, and his conclusions point to the fact that a vast amount of money is frittered away in keeping up appearances, while nobody seems to be any the better for it. A cabinet officer's salary is \$8,000 a year, and his expenses, within the narrowest limit, are \$17,000, if he desires to maintain the social position which his office demands. Dinner-giving, visiting, receptions, and style demand a handsome private income in addition to his salary.

THE pupils of a girl's school in Pittsburgh, out for their daily promenade, were recently mistaken for an approaching band of temperance reformers, and their appearance was the signal for a general closing of the saloons.

## The Congregational Council.

THE great Congregational Council lately convened at Brooklyn has accomplished the object for which it had been called, and has settled another of those vexed denominational and ecclesiastical questions which, unless handled in a masterly and charitable manner as was the case in this body, have always led to disastrous results, covered under the plea, of right, devotion, government, principle, liturgy or the like. The circumstances which led to this meeting resulted out of the notorious Beecher-Tilton-Bowen scandal. The abstract question as presented to the council however, in brief, was whether an individual member of the orthodox Congregational body has the right to separate himself at his own discretion from the church to which he belongs. That is to say, has the church, having admitted to membership a person who afterwards leads an unchristian life, any power to set the seal of its condemnation upon him, or may he plead his own voluntary withdrawal from fellowship as a justification for his conduct and a bar against punishment? The decision of this question affected directly the character of every church organization represented in the Council. It was the vital point of the proceedings.

The Council affirmed the authority of the Congregational Church in the following succinct and forcible sentence: "We say distinctly the idea of membership in a Congregational church is the idea of a covenant between the individual member and the church; that by virtue of that covenant the member is responsible to the church for his conformity to the law of Christ, and the church is responsible for him; and that this responsibility does not cease till the church, by some formal and corporate act, has declared the dissolution of the covenant."

ROCHFORD, the convict, has made his escape from the penal colony at New Caledonia, in a small boat, and succeeded in getting aboard a vessel that was in readiness for him. For fear of implicating his friends he refuses to disclose how he succeeded in making his escape. Report has it that he intends to make Brussels his future residence, but will first visit America, and consent to lecture, in which case his fortune is made. The French Government is still without official advice, of the escape and we presume is not likely to make such exertion. An escape from this Island is so seldom and is coupled with such insurmountable obstacles, that it appears as though the opportunity to escape might have been promoted, on the part of the authorities.

THE State Military Board have approved of and instructed Quartermaster-General Throop to contract for a uniform for the State troops. The uniform will consist of pants of light blue cloth, with a dark stripe on the outside of each leg; a frock coat, of the United States pattern, of dark blue cloth with light blue trimmings and shoulder knots to match; black fur cap, with an ornament in front for the letter of the company and a white pompon tipped with light blue. The coats will also be ornamented with State buttons. Three additional companies, one each at Port Huron, Bay City, and East Saginaw, have been accepted by the Governor, and will, in due time be mustered into the State service. Twelve companies have heretofore been mustered in.

A NUMBER of ex-Confederate soldiers of Lancaster, S. C., recently exhumed the bones of two Union soldiers buried in neglected graves on the roadside, enclosed them in handsome coffins, and forwarded them to the national cemetery at Florence, in that State. They belonged to Gen. Sherman's army, and were killed in a skirmish with confederate cavalry in February, 1865. Judge Mackey, for his comrades, said that they were moved to this act by the generous and fraternal conduct of survivors of the Union army in decorating the graves of Confederate dead at Madison, Wis., and by other acts and utterances, showing that the soldiers of the North entertain generous feelings toward their former foes.

A LARGE meeting was held at Philadelphia, last week, of Germans who were opposed to the Sunday Liquor law for the purpose of effecting an organization which will support for office no candidate who will not pledge himself to vote for the repeal of the present law relative to liquor. Resolutions were adopted which authorized the formation of an organization to be called "True Water," to extend all over the State.

## Immigration and Rail Road Fare.

A WAR has been declared lately between the great railway lines to the West on the subject of carrying emigrants, which on the whole must be beneficial to the emigrants; for it will largely reduce rates while it lasts. Mr. Vanderbilt, has denied the rumor that his road, the "New York Central," was making efforts to obtain this traffic, and stated that the Central, under its present management, had never gone into the brokerage business,—that is, selling American railway tickets to emigrants before leaving the Old Country,—as the Erie and Pennsylvania Roads are doing. Erie with a view to monopolizing the emigrant travel, had contracted with the majority of the steamship companies to carry all their emigrant passengers West, paying them 20 or 30 per cent as a rebate or commission. This practically resulted in the steamship companies running the railroads. Mr. Vanderbilt further said that he was determined to break the combination of railroad and steamship companies; and they must carry passengers very cheap to get ahead of him, for he would carry them for \$1 a head, if necessary to succeed. Moreover, he would positively pay no rebate or commissions for business, and whatever arrangements he made would be to the benefit of the emigrants.

SOME time toward the end of May there is to be a grand family council at Saxe-Coburg, where the future position of the Duke of Edinburgh, as heir to his uncle, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, will be discussed and settled. Queen Victoria will be there, and the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Russia are also expected. The Emperor William is cousin of the Queen, and uncle of the Czar, and the Queen is mother-in-law of the Emperor William's eldest son and the Czar's only daughter. The Czar is coming over to England in his steam-yacht, and preparations are already being made to pay him due honor. A grand naval review at Portsmouth is spoken of. The Czar will spend a couple of days at Brussels, and then probably take sea again for Antwerp or Flushing.

AN irrepressible conflict has been inaugurated in Germany by the ecclesiastical laws recently enacted. Sustained by the Papal approval, the priests are determined that they shall not be obeyed, while the Government is not less resolute in the determination that they shall be obeyed. The Government has the best of it so far. Behind the law it has the iron will of Prince Bismarck and the prisons of the State. A third Church dignitary, the Archbishop of Cologne, has followed the Archbishops of Treves and of Posen to prison. No riot followed this arrest as at Treves. The unfortunate Papists have no weapons of defense but excommunications and the like, which is not the kind of artillery that fortune favors in these practical days.—*Chicago Tribune*.

AN important suit for damages for false imprisonment was decided in the Supreme Court of this State, last week in the case of Edward J. Horton vs. Charles Higgins, resulting in a verdict for the plaintiff of \$5,500. The plaintiff was a country merchant and purchased goods of Charles Higgins, the defendant, a wholesale notion dealer in Detroit, on credit. Failing to meet his payments when due, Higgins charged false pretenses against Horton, alleging that he made certain false representations relative to his financial standing and indebtedness. Horton was arrested on these charges and placed in jail. Upon trial at the Recorder's Court he was acquitted. He has since become insane, as alleged, in consequence of his arrest, imprisonment, and trial.

TRICHINOSIS has made its appearance in the Eastern part of this State, and is creating some concern. A man, his wife and a child came to the University Hospital at Ann Arbor, several weeks ago with the disease, and the child died afterwards. The parents returned to Detroit and died there. A man and his wife died in Port Huron a few days ago with the disease, and their three children are not expected to live. Several other cases are reported. In each instance the person attacked has been a German, and the pork eaten was uncooked.

THE most encouraging result of the whiskey war noticed by the Louisville *Commercial* is the fact that a committee of prominent citizens of Omaha has been appointed to come East and learn how water-works are built.



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### The East.

The village of Millerstown, in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, has been visited by a disastrous conflagration, consuming about two-thirds of the town—sixty-nine buildings in all. The fire originated in the Central Hotel, and spread with such rapidity that many of the occupants were unable to escape, and ten or twelve lives were lost. The pecuniary loss is estimated at \$250,000.

The Philadelphia City Council have passed, by acclamation, the \$1,000,000 Centennial Appropriation bill. A very disastrous fire occurred last week at Cohoes, Albany county N. Y., by which one large knitting factory—the Trivoli—was entirely, and another partially, consumed. A thousand operatives were thrown out of employment. Loss, \$200,000.

The contest for the billiard championship, played at New York last week between Albert Garner and Maurice Daly, was won by the former. Score, 600 to 380. Beecher's congregation propose to erect a new Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, to be the largest in the world.

Three workmen in the Bisbee Chemical Works, Hunter's Point, N. Y., were recently suffocated to death by gas.

Judge Edmonds, the well-known lawyer and Spiritualist, died in New York last week. Gov. Dix, in a special message, urges the New York Legislature to interpose to prevent Congress from passing the proposed bill increasing the currency. The New York Senate, with only three negative votes, and the House unanimously, have passed resolutions against expansion of the currency. A boiler explosion at South Bethlehem, Pa., the other day, killed three persons and seriously injured a fourth.

### The West.

An attempt was made at Hamilton, Ohio, a few days ago, to kill the notorious Tom McGehan, the man whom Vallandigham was defending when he met with his fatal accident. McGehan was shot in the face and left hip, and is dangerously wounded. The parties who did the shooting are unknown, and no arrests have been made. Michigan has 681 convicts in her State Prison.

The Union Park Baptist Church, of Chicago, has dissolved its pastoral relation with the somewhat notorious Rev. Florence McCarthy.

Tex dreaded trichinosis has made its appearance in some portions of Michigan. A dispatch from Ann Arbor says: "A man, his wife and a child came to the University Hospital several weeks ago with the disease, and the child died afterward. The parents returned to Detroit and died there. A man and his wife died in Port Huron a few days ago with the disease, and their three children are not expected to live. Several other cases are reported. In each instance the person attacked has been German, and the pork eaten was uncooked." The alleged "terrible tragedy" at Austin, Nevada, in which five persons were reported killed, telegraphed over the country on the 1st inst., was an April fool hoax. Wong Chin Foo was admitted to citizenship in the Circuit Court at Grand Rapids, Mich., the other day. He claims to be the first of his nationality that has renounced allegiance to the Chinese Empire.

PHILO CARPENTER and three other citizens of Chicago have applied to the Illinois Secretary of State for a certificate of organization for "The National Christian Association," the object of which, as stated in the application, is "to expose, withstand and remove secret societies—Freemasonry in particular, and other anti-Christian movements, in order to save the churches of Christ from becoming depraved, to redeem the administration of justice from perversion, and our Republican Government from corruption." The reports from the Indian agencies of the far West are favorable to peace. At San Francisco, a few days ago, a man named Condon entered the room of a photographer named Charles Kingley and shot him through the head, killing him instantly, and then blew his own brains out. Jealousy.

The law of Indiana which refuses to give colored children the benefits of the public schools has been judicially declared null and void—that is, in case no separate schools are provided for the colored children.

Mr. DENNISON and Mr. Downey, of Salinas City, Cal., engaged in a little pistol practice, the other day, in the course of which Dennison was shot through the head. The account states that he was taken to his room, and continued smoking a cigar, but died in a few minutes. Jealousy and an April-fool joke led to the fatal quarrel. The Board of Trade of Chicago has declared against inflation.

### The South.

A COMMISSION of lunacy has adjudged Col. James Mayo, the defaulting State Treasurer of Virginia, to be insane, and ordered him to be sent to an insane asylum for treatment. Three Choctaw Indians were executed at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 3d of April, for murder. One of them, Isaac Fillmore, was a mere youth of sixteen years, and manifested the utmost unconcern about his fate. When asked if he knew the name of the man he murdered, he replied with a scowl, "Doggon if I know the name of the man." The deaths of three prominent citizens of New Orleans are announced: T. K. Finley, aged 46; Charles Briggs, aged 79; and Col. James Wingfield, aged 47.

A FATAL duel was recently fought at Bay St. Louis, Miss., between Mr. Aristide Bienvenue, a well-known broker, and A. D. Phillips, a prominent lawyer, both of New Orleans. The quarrel originated in a court-room, and was caused by an insult offered to Phillips by Mrs. Bienvenue. The latter's husband took up the quarrel and was knocked down by the attorney. A challenge passed, and the parties repaired to the field. Bienvenue was shot through the heart at the first fire. The weapons were double-barreled shot-guns, and the distance forty paces. A large and three men were buried in the waters of the Mississippi river by a land-slide at Memphis, a few days ago.

FIVE negroes out of a party of ten who were crossing the river for Portsmouth from Norfolk, Va., a few mornings ago, in a skiff, were drowned by the sinking of the boat. The Mississippi Legislature adjourned sine die on the 6th of April, after passing a bill requiring a majority of the males over twenty-one, and females over eighteen, in city, town or township, to sign a petition for license to sell liquor before such license shall be issued. The Governor immediately signed the bill.

### Washington.

ACCORDING to the official debt statement for April 1, the national indebtedness was

curtailed over \$2,000,000 during the month of March. The following are the figures:  
Six per cent. bonds.....\$1,214,683,150  
Five per cent. bonds.....809,243,450  
Total coin bonds.....1,723,926,600  
Lawful money debt.....14,678,000  
Matured debt.....6,832,300  
Legal tender notes.....882,076,287  
Certificates of deposit.....51,720,000  
Fractional currency.....49,192,660  
Coin certificates.....37,045,000

Total without interest.....\$19,944,497  
Total debt.....\$2,365,381,898  
Total interest.....\$20,679,661

Cash in the Treasury, coin.....\$6,121,379  
Cash in the Treasury, currency.....4,326,451  
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law.....51,730,000

Total in the Treasury.....\$142,367,830  
Debt less cash in Treasury.....2,162,690,728  
Decrease during the month.....2,189,338

Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding.....64,623,512  
Interest accrued and not yet paid.....969,325  
Interest paid by United States.....22,396,691  
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.....5,501,367  
Balance of interest paid by United States.....17,335,323

A MAJORITY of the Senate Committee on Postoffices have made a report in favor of the scheme to establish postal telegraphs, and announced the early presentation of a bill on the subject, from which, they promise, would be omitted all the objectionable features of the original bill which the committee has been considering during the past three or four months. The House Committee on Territories, by a vote of six to one, have agreed to recommend the passage of a bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State in the Union.

The Treasury Department has prepared as complete a list as possible of casualties on the great lakes of this country within the last ten years, from which it appears that in that period the number of vessels lost was 4,527. The loss of life amounted to 1,341 persons, and the loss of property aggregated \$27,370,062. A. C. Buell, Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican and Detroit Free Press, was arrested at the capital the other day, on a charge of criminal libel, on a warrant sworn out by Senator Chandler, of Michigan. He was bailed out, Donn Platt becoming his bondsman.

It is given out that the Senate Committee on Transportation will recommend ultimate Government aid to the four principal schemes of internal improvement which have been urged: The Fort St. Philip canal; improvement of the Ohio river; enlarged means of intercommunication between the great lakes, and the Atlantic and Great Western or James River and Kanawha canal. The estimated cost of these improvements is \$100,000,000. The Centennial lobby is making a determined attack upon Congress. The House Committee on War Claims have reported a bill paying the claims allowed by the Commissioners of Claims in their last annual report. The bill embraces 1,106 cases, and appropriates \$630,000, or an average of \$570 each. These claims are entirely for stores and supplies taken by or furnished for the use of the army during the late war.

NOMINATIONS by the President: Moses Hallett, Chief Justice of Colorado. Postmasters—John W. Allen, Cleveland; James Ferner, Jeffersonville, Ind.; E. A. Trebon, Tecumseh, Mich.; George B. White, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Martin Melville, Delaware, Wis.

### 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	April 1	April 2	April 3	April 4	April 5	April 6	April 7
Dawes.....	76	87	92	95	98	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
Boar.....	79	82	82	81	76	75	73	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
Curtis.....	74	74	74	74	68	72	76	75	70	64	33	71			
Adams.....	14	15	14	15	13	15	15	15	15	16	13	716			
Banks.....	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	5	5	5			
Scattering.....	27	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4		

HENRY HOWARD (Rep.) has been re-elected Governor of Rhode Island without opposition. A WASHINGTON dispatch states that there is no likelihood of the Massachusetts Legislature arriving at a choice for Senator. It is stated that there is an expectation, if not a tacit understanding, that no choice will be made, and that the Legislature will adjourn leaving vacant the unexpired term of Senator Sumner.

R. M. T. HUNTER and ex-guerrilla Mosby are candidates for Congress in Virginia. The anti-temperance ticket was successful in the recent municipal election at Dubuque, Iowa. The rumor is revived that Mr. Delano is to succeed Secretary Richardson at the head of the Treasury.

THE Hartford Courant prints complete returns of the Connecticut election from all the towns in the State but seven, which foot up as follows: Ingersoll (Dem.), 45,956; Harrison (Rep.), 39,294; Smith (Prohib.), 4,564. The Legislature is largely Democratic in both branches.

News from the recent town elections in various Western States indicates a preponderance of temperance victories, though the larger places have generally succeeded in electing license tickets. An exciting scene, bordering on a riot, took place in Dayton, Ohio, and it was found necessary to remove the women from the street before order was restored. Complete returns give the following result of the vote for Governor of Connecticut: Ingersoll, 46,784; Harrison, 40,042; Smith, 4,826; scattering, 19. Total vote of the State, 91,671; Ingersoll's plurality, 6,742; Ingersoll's majority over all, 1,897.

### General.

WASHINGTON dispatches indicate that the British Government will accept the invitation to participate in the forthcoming Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia as soon as the question whether the celebration is to be international or national has been settled by ourselves.

THE practice of "hazing" has been carried on to an unusual extent at the Annapolis Naval Academy lately, and Secretary Robeson threatens to dismiss the offenders if it is not stopped.

THE failure of the Samana Bay Company is announced. The Government of San Domingo has annulled the lease of the company, which is out of pocket some \$250,000.

THE French steamship Europa recently sank at sea, while on the voyage from Havre to New York. Her passengers, 400 in number, were rescued by a passing steamer and taken to Queenstown.

### Foreign.

THERE is some prospect of peace in Cuba. It is thought the insurgents will propose a

cessation of hostilities, to be followed by a formal treaty of peace, the basis of which will be general amnesty to all political offenders, and a representation of the insurgents in the Cortes. The treaty will include a stipulation that the island shall remain united to Spain. It appears that only 20 pilgrims, instead of 117, were lost overboard recently from the Mediterranean steamer.

ADVISED to April 3 from the scene of the war before Bilbao show that the Republican troops have taken no position held by the Carlists since March 25. A three days' armistice, in which Bilbao was not included, had been agreed upon for the burial of the dead in the meantime the bombardment of the city continues.

By the arrival of the steamer Alaska at San Francisco we have dates from Japan to the 10th of March. The annual exhibition at Kioto was opened March 1, within the walls of the Mikado's former residence, and for the first time the interior of the imperial dwelling was made visible to the public. The inscription in the district of Saga has been completely quelled. There is a serious discontent among the old military class on account of the proposed substitution of a definite sum of money for the annual pensions now received by that body. The Japan Mail recently published a long and violent attack upon United States Minister Bingham.

REPORTS from the seat of the war in Spain continue to be conflicting. The Carlists claim that disensions have broken out in the army in Bilbao, which will lead to the early fall of the city into their hands. They also claim that less than half of their force was engaged in the recent engagement at Bilbao.

REPORTS from the famine districts of India show a general improvement in the condition of the people, except in the northeastern portion of Tishart, where over 500,000 persons are still dependent upon the Government. The spring crop is good except in Tishart. The latest news from Cuba states that a severe engagement took place recently at Guasimas between the Spaniards and insurgents, which resulted in the defeat of the former with great loss. The rout of the Spaniards was complete, and it is doubtful if they will be able to recover from the effects of the drubbing they received for a considerable time to come.

LONDON dispatches mention a number of causes that are contributing to the financial depression in England, prominent among which is the continued default of interest on American railway and State bonds.

THE blood-thirsty Cure of Santa Cruz has been forbidden to put his foot on French soil. Concha, the new Captain-General of Cuba, has arrived at Havana, and issued the customary proclamation. He pretends to regard the insurrection as an insignificant affair, and bombastically assures the people of the island that he will restore peace and tranquillity at an early day. A dispatch from the City of Mexico states that six of the assassins of the Rev. Mr. Stephens, the American missionary, have been condemned to death. The trial of Priest Ochoa and others, who were implicated in the outrage, is still pending. Serrano, at last accounts, was still pouring hot shot and shell into the Carlists before Bilbao. It is rumored that Disraeli is to marry the Dowager Countess of Chesterfield. A letter from Lima says that the Jesuits who came to Peru, owing to political troubles in Germany, Italy and Spain, will not be permitted to remain in that country.

### CREMATION.

An Association of Corpse-Burners Organized in New York—Revolutionary Speech by One of the Crowd.

The subject of cremation, or burning the dead, has been discussed in a general way by the press of this country and Europe for several months past, and several associations for the advocacy of this mode of disposing of the dead have been formed in London, Paris, and other cities beyond the Atlantic. Not until very recently, however, has the matter taken any practical shape in this country. On the evening of the 3d inst., some fifty prominent citizens of New York met in Association Hall, in that city, to form a society to advocate burning instead of burying the bodies of the dead. Numerous letters and essays were read, and speeches delivered. The most distinguished of those who gave their assent to the movement by letter were Col. Alcott and Rev. Dr. Frothingham. The idea running through all the letters was quick destruction of the body—"that loathsome thing," as Mr. Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, called it—and by the action of pure flame saving the survivors from the thought of loved forms in the condition of the dead knight, Orlando.

"The worms creep in and the worms creep out," His eyes, and his nose, and his temples about." The writers also insisted on the propriety of reviving that ancient and poetic practice of cremation in the health of the people. The speech of the evening was delivered by Ellis B. Schnable. He deplored the wastage of 130,000,000 of bodies every year buried deep into the ground, which ought to be buried the earth. He was not only for burning the bodies, but for scattering the ashes over the fields to fructify them; and thus, as he said, gourmands could rejoice in the idea that their elements would fructify plants; oxen would eat the plants, and men eat the oxen, and fat, jolly men's elements would live again in other men. He declared that the man who buried away the elements of his body is a thief. A dead man is no more than any other dead animal.

Mr. Henry Bergh warmly applauded the speech and went for total annihilation of the body after death.

Various committees were appointed to report to a future meeting, and those present were called upon to put down their names. As it may be interesting to the American public to know who are the men that first put down their names in favor of burning their bodies, a list of the signers is appended: Samuel Sexton, John P. Pomeroy, Hugh M. Brown, F. C. Bowman, Geo. Lorillard, D. M. Bennett, Henry Stone, John Madison, R. D. Francis, James D. Wight, J. S. Arnold, H. W. Hageman, Francis M. Weld.

### The Temperance Crusade.

The newspapers from all parts of the country, daily and weekly, continue to give accounts of the great temperance crusade, and the movement is apparently growing and spreading in all directions, East, West and South. We condense from the dispatches to the daily press a brief record of the progress of the movement in different sections:

#### ILLINOIS.

The movement has struck Princeton amidst ships, and promises to carry everything before it.

The temperance advocates of Chicago are still holding meetings, and threatening the saloon-keepers with prayer raids. No open demonstration has as yet been made.

The women of La Salle are organizing for a crusade against the saloonists.

The crusaders of Jacksonville are on the war-path, pushing the work bravely forward, but apparently with little effect on the liquor-vendors.

In Galesburg the work of prayer is being prosecuted, but the saloon-keepers show a dogged obstinacy.

#### WISCONSIN.

Temperance meetings are the order of the day in Milwaukee. As yet the prayer test has not been applied, and probably will not be.

The prayer movement is being vigorously pushed in Ripon, but with indifferent success. The friends of temperance in Oshkosh, Menasha and Appleton are keeping the ball in motion, and several conversions are reported.

#### INDIANA.

At Goshen the cause is reported to be gaining strength. The ladies, at a public meeting, have adopted the following resolution: "That we will not patronize any person or firm who does not sign the petition now in circulation, refusing to grant liquor-dealers license to sell rum."

The women of Indianapolis hold meetings daily, but will not attempt the prayer cure, or visiting of saloons.

#### MICHIGAN.

Schoolcraft has been invaded by the great temperance wave, and other towns in that vicinity are threatened.

#### WEST VIRGINIA.

Street-praying has been fully inaugurated in Wheeling, but with poor success thus far. At St. Clairsville all the saloons have been prayed out of existence.

Many other towns have been struck by the tidal wave.

#### OHIO.

At Cleveland, Dayton and other places the prayer crusade is still vigorously prosecuted, though the ladies are meeting with poor success.

At Mount Vernon, the other day, Judge Davis attempted to enforce the ordinance against obstructing the sidewalk, and ordered the sentry-box used by the crusaders to be removed from the front of the grocery store of James Rogers. An excited crowd of men and women interfered, and prevented the removal of the box. There was intense excitement over the affair.

#### THE EAST.

Large temperance meetings are being held in New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and other Eastern cities, but no street-praying was indulged in.

### Important Action by Railway Officials.

A meeting of the Boards of Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern and Milwaukee and St. Paul railways has just been held in New York city. S. S. Merrill and H. H. Porter, the respective Superintendents of the St. Paul and Northwestern roads, and Hon. Alexander Mitchell, President of the former company, were present at the meeting, which was called to consider what action was advisable to take in regard to the new Railroad laws of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Besides the full boards, there were present Messrs. Charles O'Connor, B. F. Curtis, William M. Everts, E. R. Hoar, and the regular attorneys of the companies. Messrs. Merrill and Porter made statements to the effect that it would be impossible to operate the roads of which they have charge under these laws, or to run them so as to pay expenses. They agreed in giving it as their belief that if the laws were lived up to, the roads would no more than pay expenses, and certainly could not pay anything to the stockholders, even if they could pay the interest on the bonds.

The laws in question were then read to the lawyers present, and were carefully considered by them. They were unanimous in their opinion that these enactments were unconstitutional, and would never be sustained by the United States Supreme Court, although they might be by the inferior State and Federal Courts.

The Boards of Directors, after hearing these full and explicit statements of their managers and the opinions of the lawyers, unanimously resolved to resist the law, and instructed their managers to go on and run the roads upon business principles for the benefit of the community and the stockholders, and to pay no attention to the law where it conflicted with the opinions they had received from the lawyers.

### Text of the Currency Bill.

The bill passed by the United States Senate providing for an increase of the volume of the currency reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at \$400,000,000. Sec. 2. That \$45,000,000 in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to the national banking associations now organized, and which may be organized hereafter, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of 3 per centum temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes," approved July 12, 1870; and each national banking association now organized, or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain, as a part of its reserve required by law, one-fourth part of coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States, deposited as security for circulating notes or Government deposits, and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for national banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

### CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, April 1.—Senate.—Another day was spent in the Senate on the question of the finances, without reaching a final vote on the pending bill. Gordon's amendment, to give each State that now has less than its share of currency a circulation proportionate to that of Pennsylvania was rejected by one vote. Morrill's motion that fractional currency be held at the figure of \$40,000,000 was also rejected. Sherman gave notice that he would move that the Senate fix some period for the resumption of specie payment in 1877 or 1878.

House.—Clymer, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to enable the Mennonites of Russia to effect permanent settlements on the public lands of the United States. Rainey presented a counter statement and reply of the Republican Central Committee of South Carolina to the memorial of the tax-payers, so-called. The House devoted most of the day to hearing speeches against inflation from Phelps (N. Y.) and Hawley (Ill.).

THURSDAY, April 2.—Senate.—The House having returned the Senate bill in relation to the Louisville and Portland canal with an amendment, Thurman moved that the Senate non-concur in the amendment, and ask for a conference committee. The matter was laid over. A memorial from survivors of the Polar expedition to the Arctic ocean asking for aid, in view of the hardships they have suffered, was presented and referred. Sherman presented a petition of Mrs. Mercy Hall, widow of Capt. Hall, of the late Arctic Expedition, for a pension. Referred. Rainey, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, reported a bill to provide for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph. The bill is the Hubbard Postal Telegraph bill unchanged, except in matters of detail. The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption of notes and Government deposits, and for free banking. No less than seven different propositions were offered and voted upon, all of which were rejected except that of Merrimon, increasing the national bank circulation \$46,000,000. This was adopted by a vote of 33 to 19. The project to transfer or redistribute among the Western and Southern States \$50,000,000 of national bank circulation, which amount it was proposed to take away from States having an excess,

was defeated by 30 against 31 votes. Thurman's amendment to appropriate the value of greenbacks by making them legal-tender in part for customs dues, was also defeated by 19 to 27.

House.—The House devoted the entire day to the discussion of the currency question, without reaching a vote.

FRIDAY, April 3.—Senate.—Harvey presented a memorial of citizens of Kansas asking protection against outrages by the Osage Indians. Referred. The bill to provide for the redemption and re-issue of United States notes and for free banking came up, but at the request of Sherman, who desired to offer one or two amendments, the bill was laid over till Monday. A favorable committee report was made on the bill to set apart a portion of the Island of Mackinac as a National Park. The bill providing for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland canal was discussed without action. Adjourned to Monday.

House.—Bills were passed legalizing a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi river at Prairie du Chien, and providing for the appointment of an agent to obtain information in regard to the fur and seal trade of Alaska. A resolution was introduced instructing the Ways and Means Committee to proceed with the investigation and charges made at the last Congress as to corrupt practices in connection with the increased subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Butler objected, unless the resolution was simply referred to the Ways and Means Committee. It was so referred. A resolution was passed requesting the President to use his good offices with the English Government for the discharge from prison of Edward O'Meara, Chairman of the Committee on Claims, reported adversely to the claim of J. T. Green, of Jackson, Miss., amounting to \$1,000,000, for the value of cotton and woolen mills destroyed during the rebellion by order of the Government. The ground taken by the committee is that the property was destroyed as being of strength to the rebellion, and that the Government is not bound to compensate the owners. The report was concurred in and the bill tabled.

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

House.—Adams offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate all frauds, unfairness and irregularities connected with the Indian administration in the fiscal year of 1873 and 1874. Referred. Butler (Mass.) asked leave to report from the Judiciary Committee a bill providing for the suspension of judges and other civil officers of the United States against whom an impeachment has been presented. The bill was evidently intended to meet the case of Judge Durell, of Louisiana, and Morey, of that State, objecting, it was not reported. On motion of Wilson (Ind.), it was ordered that the Speaker's warrant should be issued for the attachment of G. H. Patrick, of Montgomery, Ala., and that he be brought before the House for contempt, for refusing to appear before the Judiciary Committee, and testify in the matter of the impeachment of Judge Busteed. Over forty private bills—most of them of public interest—were passed. The afternoon was devoted to the discussion of the currency question.

MONDAY, April 6.—Senate.—Sargent introduced a bill to release the Government of Japan from the payment of the balance of the Japanese indemnity fund, amounting to \$375,000. Referred. Hitchcock, from the Committee on Territories, reported without amendment the House bill to provide for the apportionment of the Territory of Wyoming for legislative purposes. The Senate passed the Currency bill adding \$44,000,000 to the greenback circulation and authorizing the further issue of \$46,000,000 to national banks. The vote stood 29 to 24. Sherman's attempt to have some recognition of a day for the resumption of specie payments failed by a majority of 5. Conkling's amendment forbidding any increase of the public debt under the act was also voted down by a majority of 5. Bayard's amendment repealing the tax of 10 per cent. on the notes of State banks was rejected—12 to 39. The final vote on the passage of the bill was as follows:

YEAS.	YEAS.	YEAS.
Allison,	Hitchcock,	Patterson,
Boggs,	Ingalls,	Pease,
Borah,	Johnston,	Pratt,
Cameron,	Lewis,	Ramsey,
Carpenter,	Logan,	Robertson,
Dayton,	McCreery,	Spencer,
Dorsey,	Merrimon,	Tipton,
Ferry (Mich.),	Morton,	West,
Goldthwaite,	Norwood,	Windom—29.
Harvey,	Oglesby,	
NAYS.	NAYS.	NAYS.
Anthony,	Hager,	Sargent,
Chandler,	Hamilton (Md.),	Saulsbury,
Conkling,	Hamilton (Tex.),	Schurz,
Cooper,	Hamlin,	Scott,
Cragin,	Howe,	Sherman,
Davis,	Jones,	Stewart,
Fenton,	Kelly,	Thurman,
Frelinghuysen,	Morrill (Vt.),	Wadsworth—24.

House.—The House passed the bill extending the time for the completion of the Wisconsin Central railroad to the 31st of December, 1876, and making the land grant in its aid available until that date. Crossland, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the Kentucky contested election case, that Young, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat. Speaker offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the question of levying a capitation on immigrants at the port of New York. Referred. Butler's bill to suspend impeached officers pending trial was made the special order for Tuesday, 14th.

TUESDAY, April 7.—Senate.—The Finance Committee reported back a large number of bills and petitions on the subject of finance, and were discharged from their further consideration. The bill providing for the resumption of specie payment, together with the adverse report of the Finance Committee, were placed on the calendar. The report of the Board of Engineers appointed to examine and report on the James River and Kanawha canal project was read and referred. The cost of the work is estimated at \$50,000,000, and about six years would be required to construct it. The Board express the unanimous opinion that the route presents extraordinary claims as a measure of relief to the people of the Western States. A number of private bills were disposed of.

House.—The Education Committee made an adverse report on the bills granting 1,000,000 acres of public land to the trustees of Brown's Institute, in Florida; donating the former United States Court-House building at St. Augustine, Fla., for educational purposes, and to promote education in the Territories. Houghton



### An Independent Press.

The late typographical unpleasantness found the *Republican* prepared for any emergency. The gentlemen of the Union had put the office in the most scrupulously neat condition before they said "farewell, and if forever" to the *Republican*. So that when certain of our editorial staff determined to "keep the pot bilin'" they had nothing to do except to take off their coats and assume the composing stick. We felt a just pride in this. There were Americans prepared for any need. They could write editorial and stick it, or, like the late Mr. Greeley, could stick it out of their own heads without writing it at all. It was a splendid sight, these gentlemen under the flaming gas, picking among the lower case and small caps. It was early and informally agreed that each editor should get up his own matter. Our local led off in a stick and a half, in which he apologized for the brevity of his work by the effect of the lake air, said to make reporters drowsy. Our river reporter made a sensation by announcing that "the Crescent City, from New Orleans, blew to atoms Montezuma island yesterday, and six barges burned!" This explosion of an island, and of the preceding day, it was supposed, would be copied extensively. Still the work did not go on as rapidly as was desirable, and the suggestion was made that it would be better to put on a few more hands, if to be had. At this juncture there came a friend connected with the country press, who, knowing the importance to the *Republican* cause of the uninterrupted publication of its central organ, came to announce that he had secured the services of a swift and sure compositor. Every amateur straightened himself as this old typo was announced, and wished he headed a squad of the same sort. The new comer was received with all the honors. Our distinguished chief of the staff, who had been bothered with the nicks, and who selected his type with the utmost deliberation, promptly laid down his composing stick to welcome this outlaw of the Union. We do not think we have seen more impressive manner than when our chief grasped the hand of the new printer, and actually gave up to him his own composing stick. The new printer was introduced as a gentleman from Acadia. He was a dark and shadowy type of the Gallic race, and, having taken off his coat, advanced to one of several cases which were vacated with alacrity by the gentlemen editors, and offered him with demonstrations of uncommon politeness. Our chief, who regarded the Acadian gentleman as his special "sub," pointed out all the facilities of the office, and went so far as to present him with the editorial copy then in his hand, for composition. He even read over three times this editorial paragraph to the gentleman from Acadia. As ultimately corrected and published it read as follows:

#### "OUR MAGNANIMITY"

"We shall magnanimously forbear to assail our pugnacious antagonist the *Pic*, while it is down and unable for the moment to resist. When, however, like the great original, it shall have got its wind again, we will fight 'an hour by Shrewsbury clock.' Till then we repress our martial ardor, but heartily hope our fractious contemporary may soon be in fighting trim again."

As it came to the galley, after the manipulations of him of Acadia, it appeared thus:

#### "OUR MORGANITY."

"We shall magnanimously forbear to assail our pugnacious and great the *Pic*, while it is down and unable for the moment to noist. When honorable its great original it should have got its wind again, we will protest an hour by the shrewsbury loole. Well then we repress our war bal and or, but heartily hope our practicum coloum for any may torn be in fighting trim alure."

The countenance of our chief as he slowly perused this astonishing perversion attracted the attention of all. He commenced whistling in a low tone a fragment of one of Dr. Watts' best hymns, intended for the prevention of profanity. Turning to his first assistant foreman, he remarked: "This fellow has been snaked in by the Union," and turning, remarked to his expectant sub: "Cut." That was all he said, but the gentleman from Acadia either suspected his rates would be cut still lower, or had been so much in the habit of being turned out of printing offices, that without a word of explanation, or a demand that his work should be measured from the hook, he put on his long and flowing robes and departed. Our chief resumed his inspection of type without another word, and there was no more hilarity in that office. Each man felt that his hour had come, and bent himself silently to the task. Ere the cock had crowed thrice the *Daily Republican* was in the hands of the pressman, and in a short time thereafter the fancy compositors were awakened to breakfast. We proudly cite the two numbers as a specimen of independent journalism, which was much relieved by the adjustment of all difficulties between proprietors and printers.—*New Orleans Republican*.

### The Precious Metals.

One ton (2,000 pounds avoirdupois) of gold or silver contains 29,163 troy ounces, and, therefore, the value of a ton of pure gold is \$602,799.21, and of a ton of silver, \$37,704.84. A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,218.75 pounds avoirdupois. A cubic foot of pure silver weighs 656.25 pounds ditto. One million dollars gold coin weighs 3,658.8 pounds avoirdupois; one million dollars silver coin weighs 58,925.9 pounds avoirdupois. If there is one per cent. of gold or silver in one ton of ore, it contains 291.63 ounces troy, of either of these metals. The average fineness of the Colorado gold is 781 in 1,000, and the natural alloy, gold 781, silver 209, copper 10; total, 1,000. The calculations at the mint are made on the basis that 43 ounces of standard gold, or 900 fine (coin), is worth \$800, and 11 ounces of silver, 900 fine (coin), is worth \$12.80.

### A Desolate Land.

Greenland is almost continental in its dimensions, containing not less than 750,000 square miles, and is all a bleak wilderness of ice and snow, save a little strip extending to 74 deg. north latitude, along the western shore. The coasts are deeply indented with bays and fiords, which invariably terminate in glaciers. The whole interior seems to be buried beneath a great depth of snow and ice, which loads up the valleys and wraps over the hills. Nothing can be more desolate than the interior. It is one dead, dreary expanse of white so far as the eye can reach—no living creature frequents this wilderness—neither beast, bird, nor insect. The silence, deep as death, is broken only when the warring storm arises to sweep before it the pitiless, blinding snow. This represents the state of the northern part of our continent in the ice age. Some of the Greenland glaciers attain a vast size. Dr. Kane reports the great Humboldt glacier as sixty miles wide at its termination. Its seaward face rises abruptly from the level of the water to a height of 300 feet.

Since ice is lighter than water, whenever a glacier enters the sea the dense salt water tends to buoy it up. The great tenacity of the frozen mass enables it to resist the pressure for a time. By-and-by, however, as the ice reaches deeper water, its cohesion is overcome, and large segments are forced from its terminal part, and floated up from the bed of the sea, to sail away as icebergs. The glacier evidently crops under the water to considerable depths, or, so long as the force of cohesion is able to resist the tendency of the salt water to press it upward.

Though Greenland is said to be inhabited only upon the south and west coast, there is a record of an early settlement upon the side toward Iceland, with which there has been no communication for 400 years. The colony was planted about 1,000 A. D., which flourished, and maintained intercourse with its mother country till the beginning of the fifteenth century. Since that time, owing to the setting in of the arctic current, and the consequent gradual increase of ice upon the coast, the colony became inaccessible, and the records of it disappear from history. At various intervals between, 1579, 1751, etc., down to our own time, the intrepid Danes have striven in vain to reopen communication with their lost colony. This emerald coast, with valleys well stocked with reindeer and verdant glades, is now shut in by the pitiless ice-pack, and the fate of its inhabitants ought to excite the interest of the world. It would be very interesting to be informed of the condition of this colony; whether the increasing cold has enlarged the glaciers so as to push the dwellings out to sea, or whether the habitations are still standing, and a population has sprung up who know of the outside world only by tradition.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

### Desperate Valor of the Ashantees.

A correspondent writes from the field: "The Ashantees fought like demons. They were present in enormous numbers, pouring on our gallant troops by thousands, yelling and screaming hideously. Although our firing told on them immensely, they had to be driven from point to point, and even when pushed out of the successive villages, returned to the attack. In the thickest parts of the brush they climbed the trees in order to fire more effectually upon our troops. The order of advance from Insarful was as follows: The attack was made in the form of a square, through the middle of which ran the main road, and the line extended about 300 yards on either side. The 42d regiment, preceded by Lord Gifford and his scouts, formed the front line, with two of Ralt's guns in the center, Gordon's Houssas in a dense corner of jungle. It really seemed as if nothing but the failure of their ammunition would drive them out. Now at one point, now at another, along the hill crest they poured down crushing volleys. Life they counted at no price if only a white man could be killed. It was the same desperate obstinacy we had seen at Abrahampa. They climbed trees to fire with more deadly effect, but the mass just lay down and shot till shot themselves or short of ammunition. Sir Archibald Alison, Brigadier of the white troops, declared he never came under a fiercer fire in India or the Crimea."

### The Power of Imagination.

The influence of the mind on sensations especially is exceedingly great. Prof. Bennett, of Edinburgh, relates the case of a butcher who was once trying to hang a piece of meat on a hook. He found suddenly that he had suspended himself to the hook instead of the meat. His agony of pain, when he discovered it, was terrible, but an examination showed that the hook had only passed through his sleeve, and had hardly touched the skin. The exaltation of the senses that we see, especially in mesmerized persons, may go to a most wonderful extent. Indeed, the power of the sense of hearing especially is such that it would be dangerous, if you wanted to reach the truth about mesmerism, to talk in a room adjoining the one in which was the mesmerized person, about that which the mesmerized person was to find. The mesmerized person would have a good chance of hearing what you say. All the senses indeed are exceedingly delicate then.—*Dr. Brown-Sequard*.

The manager of the city street railroad, in New Orleans, recently went through a melancholy operation. Taking a bag containing 47,000 counterfeit nickles, which had been received from passengers, he carried it in a boat to the middle of the river, and there consigned it to a watery grave.

### Paragraphs Worth Remembering.

ALCOHOL and whiting will clean silver in any form.

GLYCERINE and lemon-juice will aid in removing tan from the face.

GLYCERINE and fresh lemon-juice will both soften and whiten the hands.

A WEAK solution of the permanganate of potassa will deodorize your breath.

THE best thing for the hair is castor oil and brandy—enough of the latter to thin the oil.

A TEASPOONFUL of hartshorn put in your basin of water when you wash your body in the morning, will generally prevent offensive perspiration.

TO COLOR BUTTER.—Take two or three carrots, scrape off the skin, and then grate them. Put the gratings in a cloth; wet it; then dip it in the cream, and squeeze it well. A little experience will enable anyone to give the butter the shade desired.

To cleanse the scalp, take one teaspoonful of powdered borax, one tablespoonful of hartshorn, and one quart of water. Mix altogether and apply to the head with a soft sponge; then rub the head with a dry towel. Use once a week.

ORDINARY stains in sheet zinc may be removed by washing it with a solution of diluted sulphuric acid and water—one part of acid and three parts of water. After using this preparation, the acid should be thoroughly cleaned off with soap and water. To scour or brighten zinc, use glycerine mixed with sulphuric acid.

TO RESTORE RANCID BUTTER.—Wash it well, first with good new milk, and next with cold water. Butyric acid, on the presence of which rancidity depends, is freely soluble in fresh milk. Rancid butter may also be restored by melting in a water bath with some fresh burnt and coarsely powdered animal charcoal (thoroughly sifted) and straining through clean flannel.

### Historical Items.

LOCOMOTIVE steam carriages on railways were first introduced at Liverpool in October, 1829.

CITIES in England in the 12th century were inconsiderable. They were first incorporated in 1709.

MUSIC was first reduced to rules by Jubal, 1800 B. C. The flute was invented by Hyagnis, 1506.

THE office of Master of the Ceremonies for the reception of persons at court was introduced in England in 1603.

THE small island of Monte Cristo is situated in the Mediterranean. It contains the ruins of a fortress and contains also an abbey.

THE Greeks crossed narrow seas on rafts or beams tied together, till the use of shipping was made known to them by Danaus of Egypt.

THE first steamboat was that invented by Fulton, called "The North River," which made her first passage from New York to Albany in 1807.

At the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne to Gen. Gates, in the war of the Revolution, 5,791 men laid down their arms. It occurred at Saratoga Oct. 17, 1777.

THE first Protestant Bishop in the United States was the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury, 1784. The first Catholic Bishop was Dr. Carroll, of Maryland, 1789.

THE first daily newspaper ever published in the English language was issued in London, March 11, 1702—one hundred and seventy-two years ago. It was called the *Courant*, and was about the size of half a sheet of foolscap, printed only on one side, and contained "no editorials, locals, court news, political matter, advertisements, or English intelligence of any kind."

### The Late Senator Sumner's Family.

Of the late Charles Sumner's family the *Boston Journal* gives these facts: "Senator Sumner was the son of Sheriff Charles P. Sumner, a well-known and respected citizen. He had two sisters, Mary and Julia, and three brothers, Albert, Henry and George. The only survivors of these brothers and sisters is Julia, now Mrs. Dr. Hastings, a resident of California. Two of the brothers were lost at sea; one at the same time that Margaret Fuller Orsoli met her fate. George died in a hospital from softening of the brain. On the 17th of October, 1866, the Senator married Mrs. Alice Hooper, widow of William Sturgis Hooper, who was a son of Samuel Hooper. Mrs. Hooper was a daughter of Jonathan Mason. The marriage ceremony was performed by the late Bishop Eastburn. On the 10th of May, 1873, a divorce was decreed between the parties by Judge Colt, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts."

### Horse Power.

An exchange, in reply to the question, "What is meant by the expression 'horse power,'" says:

The power of prime movers is measured by horse power. Watt found that the strongest London draught horses were capable of doing work equivalent to raising 33,000 pounds one foot high per minute, and he took this as the unit of power for the steam engine. The horse is not usually capable of doing so great a quantity of work. Rankine gave 26,000 pounds per foot as the figure for a mean of several experiments, and it is probable that 25,000 pounds per foot is a fair minute's average work for a good animal. It would require five or six men to do the work of a strong horse. Watt's estimate has become, by general consent among engineers, the standard power measurement for all purposes.

### The Millerstown (Pa.) Horror.

A Pittsburgh dispatch says: Advice from the scene of the great fire at Millerstown state that no other bodies have yet been discovered; so that the seven already found probably constitute the number lost. A letter says that the bar-keeper of the Central Hotel, who was sitting up with a sick friend, was the first to discover the fire. He immediately rushed through the halls to arouse the guests. There were, including servants, a hundred souls in the house, and directly the corridors became the scene of the wildest dismay. Fortunately there were no lady guests registered, or the story of horror and death might have been immeasurably more painful to detail. The flames drifted up the wooden walls, and, quicker than it takes to tell it, spread over the entire southern side, and were curling in a thousand tongues from cornice and gable. Men rushed almost naked into the hall, some not even taking their clothing in their arms, and, anxious only to escape with their lives, tore up and down the corridors, madly seeking some outlet from the pursuing flames.

The wildest horror prevailed. Shriek rose upon shriek, in heart-rending accents, all the more impressive, because they came from strong men grappling with death, with the odds so terribly against all mere human power. Many on the lower hall had found their way out of the building, and the proprietor of the house, who was sick, had been borne out. For an instant it was hoped that all would escape, but again that hope was dashed by the beseeching cries for help from those who had lingered to dress, or, in the excitement of the dreadful moment, were unable to undo the fastenings of their doors.

To add to the horror of the situation, it was discovered that the flames had crept through the southern sleeping-rooms, and, following the draft along the corridor, had cut off the servants' escape from the attic.

Between prayers and shrieks and groans, the scene was now too much for human hearts. Knowing their utter inability to render aid, many turned away from the sickening scene they found it as difficult to endure as to relieve.

Some of the girls had courage and presence of mind to turn their drapery over their heads for protection and rush through the sheet of flame, and thus some escaped. Others rushed back to the north side and cast themselves from the windows upon the roof of the adjoining building, whence they were rescued. Others sank bewildered in the suffocating smoke, and, like some of the guests on the floor below, yielded without a struggle to the terrible death before them. The climax of horror had not been reached till Nelly McCarthy, one of the dining-room girls, appeared at the southern attic window, and proposed to cast herself to the ground, 40 feet below. A warning cry rose from the crowd below, but the poor girl would not retreat. Death was behind her, and with a wild cry of despair she cast herself forward and fell, a pitiful mass of broken bones, on the pavement.

### A Happy Pair.

A London correspondent writes: "The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have been endowed with an income something like \$200,000 a year. They are to have at least two magnificent residences in England—one, Clarence House, in town, and another, not I believe, fully decided on yet, in the country. Besides, they will have two establishments at St. Petersburg, when they choose to visit that frigid native climate of the Duchess Marie. This is leaving out of account the freedom they will be able to make of Windsor and Buckingham Palace, and Osborne and Balmoral and Marlborough House and Sandringham, the residences of Alfred's royal mother and brother. And what, then, will be their life? One or two ladies and gentlemen of noble birth will be attached to them as ladies and gentlemen in waiting, equeries, and high social attendants. They will have stables, with an ample choice of equine flesh for every imaginable purpose of pleasure. Their chariots, coupes, dog carts, cabriolets, pony carriages, will enable them to enjoy every variety of comfortable and showy drivings. They may go where they list, for the greatest nobles will be only too glad to receive them *chez eux*, and the royal boxes at theaters and opera and the best places on the grand stand of the turf will be at their very good service."

### Cremation.

Sir Henry Thompson, the great English doctor, has another long argument in the *Contemporary Review* in favor of the incineration of the dead. After demonstrating the sanitary necessity of such a measure in all great cities, Sir Henry gives the following as a programme for the funeral ceremonies: "When death occurs and the necessary certificate has been given, the body is placed in a light wood shell, then in a suitable outside receptacle, preparatory to removal for religious rites or otherwise. After a proper time has elapsed it is conveyed to the spot where cremation is to be performed. There nothing need be seen by the last attendant or attendants than the placing of the shell within a small compartment and the closing of the door upon it. It slides down into the heated chamber, and is left there an hour, till the necessary changes have taken place. The ashes are then placed at the disposal of the attendants." The communal councils of Vienna and Gratz have adopted a proposal to establish in their cemeteries the necessary apparatus for cremation, "the use of which will be optional and open to all."

"Now, SAM, if you don't stop licking them molasses, I'll tell the man." "By chalks, you tell the man, and I'll lick you and the lasses too."

### COLD WATER.

A cup of water from the spring, O, 'tis the most delightful thing: Among all drinks 'tis stands the first, 'Twill surely quench one's raging thirst.

Now, my young lady, just only think, For three score years 't's been my drink; I've always passed by the saloon, Every morning, each night and noon.

Thus, while journeying on my way, On a hot, sultry summer day, How tempting 'tis to pause a spell Beside the farmer's mossy well.

To let the bucket gently down— That old bucket so dark and brown— Then draw it up, you may observe, I tilt the same on top the curb.

'Tis thus I drink, this drink is mine, It far excels your rum and wine! 'Twill rival all the drinks you buy, So nicely made from corn and rye.

Thus, while I'm free to use my voice, Cold water'll be my only choice; The water cold, my constant drink, While I am free to act and think.

Now, shall I ask the real sot, In winter's cold or when 'tis hot, If water does not meet his mind, More than all other drinks combined.

If he's honest, no doubt he'll say, Just take my rum and gin away; I henceforth desire, without fail, To be supplied with Adam's ale.

I ask that youth, each boy and fop, Who oft frequent the drinking shop, To change his course, to pause awhile, No longer drink that stuff so vile!

Sit down that glass! drink water cold! That you may live till you are old; Then at the close of life may you Die with heaven in your view.

### Humor.

UNWELCOME serenaders—Mosquitoes.

TYPOGRAPHICAL errors—Printers' strikes.

THE society of Washington dotes on Fish-balls.

A MAINE girl has killed herself—by gum! [This is not an oath.]

AN exchange tells of an "undertaking wisely abandoned before it was begun."

AN impecunious citizen said the only change he was allowed was that of the weather.

ADAM had one consolation when he fell: Fifteen or twenty acquaintances didn't stand on the opposite corner and laugh at his mishap.

A STARVING woman in Paterson, N. J., driven to an excess of desperation that savors of mad despair, was actually forced to spend her last six dollars for a wig. Pity the sorrows of the poor.

"WHERE did you learn wisdom?" inquired Diogenes of a man esteemed wise. "From the blind," was the reply, "who always try their path with a stick before they venture to tread on it!"

ONE of our neighbors had just put on his pants, the other morning, when he immediately took them off again, under the impression that they were haunted. The kitten was pulled out by the tail and drowned.

"THE evidence shows that he sot up with her night after night, and they squeeze hands and talked soft, and I think she ought to have about \$23 damages," was the charge of a Kansas Judge to a jury in a breach-of-promise case.

At a party, while a young lady was playing with peculiar brilliancy of touch, a bystander bachelord exclaimed, "I'd give the whole world for those fingers!" "Perhaps you might get the whole hand by asking," said the young lady's observant mamma.

"WHAT," exclaimed the fashionable Fitzwiggles to the exquisite Miss La Sparrowgrass—"what would you be, dearest, if I should press the stamp of love upon those sealing-wax lips?" "I," responded the fairy-like creature, "should be—stationery!"

THE following sweet dispatch passed over wires to a Maine girl: "To—: Your life is a rich bouquet of happiness, yourself the sweetest flower. If northern winds whisper southern wishes, how happy you must be. Good night. Happy dreams, sweet love. Frank."

"RESPECTABLE people" are a singular set in Portland. Within a week one respectable citizen was caught stealing jewelry, another with kid gloves stole a ham, a third was arrested for stealing spoons, and a fourth, a "prominent citizen," was picked up at midnight in a state of almost hopeless intoxication.

A SUBURBAN minister applied to a ticket agent, on one of the railroads, for a "clergyman's ticket," and on the official expressing a doubt as to his clerical character, exclaimed: "If you don't believe I'm a clergyman, I'll read you one of my sermons!" The agent passed over the ticket, but did not insist upon the proof.

NOVEL WAY OF RUNNING A BOARDING-HOUSE.—"What do you do with so much?" said a gentleman at the South End, the other evening, to a beggar-boy, who had a basketful of provisions, and was soliciting more. "Mother got three new boarders last night, and two other fellows left without paying her anything."

### Wear of Gold and Silver.

It appears from experiments made in St. Petersburg that, contrary to the opinion generally entertained, gold coin wears away faster than that of silver. Twenty pounds of gold half-imperials, and as much of silver coopeks—coins of about the same size—were put into new barrels, mounted like churns, which were kept turning for four hours continuously. It was then found, on weighing the coins, that the gold ones had lost 64 grammes, the silver ones only 34; but as the number of gold pieces was 28 per cent. less than those of silver, the proportion is, of course, greater to that amount in favor of the latter. The silver also contained more alloy than the gold.



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, - - EDITOR.

Saturday, April 11.

THE result of our Charter Election is given elsewhere. After a year's agitation the ballot has rendered a verdict in which the people acquiesce. No fictitious zeal longer influences the actions of the community. The second sober thought so confidently expected by us, prevails, and the past is remembered only by what it can instruct for the future.

THE new Council will hold its first meeting on Wednesday next, and they will meet under the most favorable circumstances. No incoming administration could ask for a grander opportunity to work jointly and enthusiastically for the public welfare. Outside of a legitimate strife in attempting to do most, there is no excuse for a division in regard to any important public measure. A judicious apportionment of the experience of the old and many of the new aldermen, in the appointment of committees, will add greatly to the efficiency of the work. One of the most difficult problems connected with local government, as it always appeared to us, is to draw a proper line between economy and lack of public spirit. Low taxes at the expense of public improvements is not a sound platform. Lavish expenditures and outlays by young and weak corporations is equally bad, if not worse. Judicious appropriations economically disbursed, contribute largely to a healthy public spirit, in fact promote the prospects for future enterprises and has a tendency of bringing up the rear. Each year, unless special emergencies exist for the contrary, should leave some mark of progress. No man can afford to have been charged with part of the interests of a young and growing city, unless during that period he has added to its material development. The financial condition of our city is very satisfactory. We have no debts to burden us; a few thousand dollars of the 8th street improvement loan remains unpaid, and the easy terms for its payment, are not seriously felt by any one. If the necessary provisions can be found in our charter, we do not see why this same course should not be pursued in regard to river street. The following is said to be a safe principle relative incurring corporation indebtedness: to make no expenditures for necessary improvements unless we can pay for them, but whenever we labor for the future, then call in the future to assist us in paying for it. In starting out upon a new fiscal year, we would suggest the following in the appointments to office: to abolish the office of Fire Warden, and charge the Marshal with the performance of the duties connected therewith, for while the city pays him for his whole time, she is entitled to the benefits; besides the additional labor is light, and as a police officer the Marshal is clothed with a general authority, which will naturally cause a more prompt and effective execution of the prescribed fire regulations.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

Below we give the result of the elections held in the neighboring towns and cities. The result for this city will be found in our Common Council proceedings.

**Holland Township.**—Supervisor, W. Diekema. Clerk, A. J. Hillebrands. Treasurer, D. B. K. Van Raalte. School Inspector, B. Grootenhuis. Highway Commissioner, W. Diekema. Justice H. Van Eyck.

**Oliver.**—Supervisor, W. A. Willis. Clerk, J. D. Wood. Treasurer, M. E. Nienhuis. Justice, Cha's Owen. Commissioner of Highways, M. E. Nienhuis and H. J. Davis. School Inspector, T. Finch. Drain Commissioner, T. Finch.—The whole amount of votes cast was 188.

**Zeeland.**—Supervisor, J. G. Van Hees. Clerk, H. Bosch. Treasurer, B. Snitseler. Commissioner of Highways, C. De Putter. School Inspector, H. Yntema. Justices, Q. Huyser and H. Bosch.

**Overyssel.**—Supervisor, C. J. Voorhorst. Clerk, H. Kok. Treasurer, H. J. Brouwer.

**Fillmore.**—Supervisor, G. Mokema.—Clerk, S. Den Uyl. Treasurer, H. J. Klompereids.

**Laketown.**—Supervisor, H. J. Neerken. Clerk, G. Rutgers. Treasurer, J. Rutgers.

**Allegan.**—Supervisor, P. O. Littlejohn. Clerk, D. Ellinger. Treasurer, Martin Cook.

**Grand Haven City.**—Mayor, J. A. Leggatt. Supervisor, I. V. Harris. Treasurer, J. H. Mitchell. Marshal, G. Van Weelden. Justice, W. N. Angel. School Inspectors, E. C. Oggel and J. Vanderveen. Alderman 1st Ward, J. Donker; 2d Ward, J. Hopkins; 3d Ward, F. D. Vos; 4th Ward, E. W. Tucker and J. Vos.

We find the following in the *Messenger*, of April 2, published at Bredeville, Van Buren Co.: "Dr. W. L. Dempster, of Manistee, is stopping at the Snell House."

A PLEASANT hour was spent on Tuesday evening, at the house of Hon. I. CAPRON, Mayor elect. The many congratulations of his friends with a disposition on the part of our population to acquiesce heartily in the result, of Monday, aroused a general feeling of friendship and good will which cannot be but beneficial to the place. We shall not enter into any details lest we should fail to do justice to the liberality of the hostess of the evening, and will only state that the munificent reception, with the enlivening strains of our Cornet Band, and the mutual expressions of good feeling by several of those present, could not fail in leaving a salutary impression.

## Special Notices.

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. 37, 43. Vol. II: No. 38, 44.

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 43 Cedar St., New York.

## L. O. of C. 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.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, ILLUSTRATED EDITION.—In short, there is not an art or a science, in the whole range of arts and sciences, a knowledge of which may not be acquired here. But time and space fail to tell of all the new and wonderful and valuable things to be found in this book. It should be one of the necessities of life in every house. It is a library in itself, and contains the pith and the essence of all other books. With this and the Bible we might go comfortably through the world, and find no great lack.—Independent.

## Common Council.

HOLLAND CITY, April 9th, 1874.  
The Common Council met according to previous adjournment and in compliance with the requirements of the charter for the purpose of determining and declaring what persons were elected at the last charter election. The meeting was called to order by Mayor Harrington. The roll was called by the clerk and a full Council present.

Ald. Dykema and Ald. Schaddelee were appointed as a Committee to act with the clerk in making a statement of the result of the election from the returns of the several Wards. The council then took a recess. The council was again called to order and the statement of the committee was read.

On motion of Ald. Schaddelee, seconded by Ald. Kanter, Resolved, that the Council determines and declares the following persons elected to the several offices respectively:

For Mayor—Isaac Cappon.  
For Supervisor—Derk te Roller.  
For City Treasurer—Anne Flietstra.  
For City Collector—Anne Flietstra.  
For City Marshal—Joos Verplanke.  
For Street Commissioner—Harm Wiersema.  
For School Inspector, for term of three years—Thomas E. Annis.  
For School Inspector, for term of two years—T. Boney Beck.  
For School Inspector, for term of one year—William Benjaminse.  
For Justice of the Peace—Richard K. Heald.  
For Alderman, for First Ward—John Van Landegend.  
For Alderman for Second Ward—Jacob Flieman.  
For Alderman for Third Ward—Johannes Dykema.  
For Alderman for Fourth Ward—Leendert Visser.  
For Constable, for First Ward—John Quartel.  
For Constable for Second Ward—Wilhelm Buitkan.  
For Constable for Third Ward—Joos Verplanke.  
For Constable for Fourth Ward—Pieter De Weerd.

The resolution was unanimously adopted and the Council took a recess until 7½ o'clock p. m.

7½ o'clock P. M.—The Council was called to order. All the members being present.

The following accounts were audited and ordered paid:  
G. S. Doesburg & Co., for City Printing \$32 30  
M. F. Jonkman, Inspector of Election 3 25  
D. Kamperman, Reg'n and Insp'n 5 35  
John Ailing, do do do 10 00  
Geo. H. Sipp, do do do 6 00  
M. Hoogesteren, do do do 6 00  
J. Dykema, do do do 6 00  
J. Dykema, do do do 6 00  
C. Schaddelee, do do do 6 00  
C. F. Post, Inspector of Election 3 25  
Harvey Johnson, Clerk of Election 3 25  
The minutes were read and approved by the Council after which the Council adjourned.

## Report of Secretary of Board of Education, of Holland City, of Orders Issued on City Treasurer, from October 3rd, 1873, to March 24th, 1874.

No. 1	Oct. 3 '73	Lottie M. Andrus Salary as Teacher.....	\$30 00
" 2	" "	" H. Doesburg for taking Census.....	\$15 00
" 3	" "	" C. Lepeltak salary as Janitor.....	30 00
" 4	" 14	" Julia Eaman salary as Teacher.....	24 00
" 5	" "	" Helen Carter salary as Teacher.....	24 00
" 6	" 23	" Katie Garrod salary as Teacher.....	24 00
" 7	" "	" Nellie Wakker salary as Teacher.....	24 00
" 8	" "	" Flora Potter salary as Teacher.....	24 00
" 9	" "	" Emma Clark salary as Teacher.....	24 00
" 10	" "	" Hattie Abbott salary as Teacher.....	24 00
" 11	" "	" G. W. Chrouch salary as Superintendent.....	30 00
" 12	" 28	" A. Flietstra cash adv. for brooms, oils &c.....	2 05
" 13	" Nov. 23	" Ida Goodrich salary as Teacher.....	100 00
" 14	" "	" Katie Garrod salary as Teacher.....	10 00
" 15	" 28	" Nellie Wakker salary as Teacher.....	25 00
" 16	" "	" Nellie Wakker salary as Teacher.....	13 00
" 17	" "	" Nellie Wakker salary as Teacher.....	13 00
" 18	" "	" Katie Garrod salary as Teacher.....	25 00
" 19	" "	" Katie Garrod salary as Teacher.....	13 00
" 20	" "	" Katie Garrod salary as Teacher.....	3 00
" 21	" Dec. 1	" Flora Potter salary as Teacher.....	25 00
" 22	" "	" Flora Potter salary as Teacher.....	25 00
" 23	" "	" Flora Potter salary as Teacher.....	13 50
" 24	" "	" Hattie Abbott salary as Teacher.....	25 00
" 25	" "	" Hattie Abbott salary as Teacher.....	13 00
" 26	" "	" Hattie Abbott salary as Teacher.....	13 00
" 27	" "	" Emma Clark salary as Teacher.....	25 00
" 28	" "	" Emma Clark salary as Teacher.....	13 00
" 29	" "	" Emma Clark salary as Teacher.....	13 00
" 30	" "	" Helen Carter salary as Teacher.....	25 00
" 31	" "	" Helen Carter salary as Teacher.....	13 00
" 32	" "	" Helen Carter salary as Teacher.....	13 00
" 33	" "	" Julia Eaman salary as Teacher.....	25 00
" 34	" "	" Julia Eaman salary as Teacher.....	13 00
" 35	" "	" Julia Eaman salary as Teacher.....	13 00
" 36	" "	" G. W. Chrouch salary as Superintendent.....	100 00
" 37	" "	" G. W. Chrouch salary as Superintendent.....	35 00
" 38	" "	" G. W. Chrouch salary as Superintendent.....	45 00
" 39	" "	" G. W. Chrouch salary as Superintendent.....	16 00
" 40	" "	" G. W. Chrouch salary as Superintendent.....	10 00
" 41	" "	" C. Lepeltak salary as Janitor.....	25 00
" 42	" "	" C. Lepeltak salary as Janitor.....	25 00
" 43	" "	" C. Lepeltak salary as Janitor.....	10 00
" 44	" "	" C. Lepeltak salary as Janitor.....	10 00
" 45	" 12	" J. C. Post school registers crayons &c.....	19 30
" 46	" "	" H. D. Post cash advanced council &c.....	4 65
" 47	" "	" Joslin & Breyman cash advanced call bell stationery and services as Secretary.....	31 34
" 48	" "	" E. J. Harrington cash advanced council fees telegrams &c.....	7 67
" 49	" 23	" C. Lepeltak salary as Janitor.....	20 00
" 50	" "	" G. W. Chrouch salary as Superintendent.....	35 50
" 51	" "	" Hattie Abbott salary as Teacher.....	30 00
" 52	" "	" G. W. Chrouch salary as Superintendent.....	33 00
" 53	" "	" G. W. Chrouch salary as Superintendent.....	31 25
" 54	" "	" G. W. Chrouch salary as Superintendent.....	31 25
" 55	" "	" Hattie Abbott salary as Teacher.....	15 00
" 56	" Dec. 23	" A. Flietstra cash advanced brooms & oil &c.....	1 25
" 57	" 30	" S. M. Reidsma cash advanced repairing chairs &c.....	2 75
" 58	" "	" Van Landegend & Co. door locks nails &c.....	5 50
" 59	" "	" Wm. J. Scott cash advanced fence pickets &c.....	1 00
" 60	" "	" K. Schaddelee Police of Ins. on school building.....	25 00
" 61	" Jan. 2 '74	" Wm. Kleis 4½ cords wood 2.75 pr cord.....	13 06
" 62	" 10	" Cha's M. Kay salary as Teacher.....	50 00
" 63	" 14	" Flora Potter salary as Teacher.....	30 00
" 64	" "	" G. W. Chrouch salary as Superintendent.....	50 00
" 65	" 20	" G. W. Chrouch salary as Superintendent.....	50 00
" 66	" 23	" Emma Clark salary as Teacher.....	20 00
" 67	" "	" Joshua Myrick repairing school house.....	1 00
" 68	" "	" E. J. Harrington cash advanced telegraphing.....	1 00
" 69	" "	" H. Walsh Ink.....	1 30
" 70	" "	" O. Breyman cash advanced telegraphing.....	2 53
" 71	" "	" C. Lepeltak work on cleaning & repairing vacation.....	12 50
" 72	" 31	" Nellie Wakker salary as Teacher.....	75 00
" 73	" "	" Flora Potter salary as Teacher.....	67 50
" 74	" "	" Emma Clark salary as Teacher.....	55 00
" 75	" "	" Hattie Abbott salary as Teacher.....	80 00
" 76	" "	" Katie Garrod salary as Teacher.....	75 00
" 77	" "	" Helen Carter salary as Teacher.....	75 00
" 78	" "	" Julia Eaman salary as Teacher.....	75 00
" 79	" "	" G. W. Chrouch salary as Superintendent.....	90 00
" 80	" "	" Cha's M. Kay salary as Teacher.....	50 00
" 81	" "	" Janitor salary as Janitor.....	70 00
" 82	" Feb. 8	" A. Lamper repairing chimney flues.....	1 00
" 83	" 4	" Tho's Hodgson lumber and repairing school house.....	6 88
" 84	" 18	" H. D. Post cash advanced for library books.....	77 17
" 85	" "	" O. Breyman cash advanced express Library books.....	75
" 86	" March 3	" Cha's M. Kay salary as Teacher.....	50 00
" 87	" 6	" A. Pond services as Att'y.....	100 00
" 88	" 14	" C. Lepeltak salary as Janitor.....	25 00
" 89	" "	" G. W. Chrouch salary as Superintendent.....	90 00
Total, Primary.....			\$1,895.00
Total, Incidental.....			\$359.00
E. J. HARRINGTON, Pres.			
W. H. JOSLIN, Sec'y.			

THE Governor of Georgia has leased out the convicts at about \$8,000 per annum. They are scattered about the State, and are to be employed in mining, railroad-ing, and farming. The Governor received bids for more convicts than he could supply.

CLEAR and pleasant.

THE National Bank of Commerce, of Providence, R. I., has instituted proceedings in bankruptcy against the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company. Frantic efforts are being made to persuade the bank to withdraw its suit. If these are unavailing, as is likely, 15,000 persons will be thrown out of work. The trustee for the creditors says that the course taken by the bank will cost the creditors at least a quarter of a million of dollars, and that this, as well as the ruin of the operatives, is an utterly unnecessary loss, as the Company, if let alone, would be able in due time to pay every cent it owes.

LATER.—The case has been withdrawn and all proceedings against the firm discontinued.

To Bismark is attributed this aphorism: "The French are enemies never to be appeased. Take away from them the cook, the tailor and the hairdresser, and what remains of them is a copper colored Indian."

## New Advertisements.

## WERKMAN & SONS.

This Firm have brought to this City one of the largest and best selected stock for the

## Spring and Summer Trade.

That has ever been offered to Holland and vicinity. A complete Line of Dry Goods, including a choice selection of Dress Goods, Alpaccas, Ginghams, Trimmings and Notions, Spring and Summer Shawls, Sheetings and Shirts. In Gent's Furnishing, Clothing, Hats & Caps, we have a full assortment.

## Choice Groceries, Crockery and Glassware.

Our Department of Family Supplies, Flour, Feed, Graham, etc., will receive the same attention as heretofore. No charge for delivery.

We are determined not to be undersold. Our prices compete with those in Chicago or Grand Rapids.

Farmers will find with us a ready market for all their produce.  
HOLLAND, Mich., April 10, 1874. 38-1y

## Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, IN CHANCERY.  
CHARLES SCOTT, Complainant,  
vs.  
FRANKIE McGEORGE, NATHANIEL McGEORGE, JOSEPH OXNER, WILMINA OXNER, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery, made in the above entitled cause on the thirtieth day of January, A. D. 1874, Notice is hereby given, that on the TWENTY-EIGHTH (28th) DAY OF MAY next (1874), at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in the said County of Ottawa, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder: All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, known and described as Lot number two, in the north-west fractional quarter of section thirty (30), in township five (5), North of Range fifteen (15) West, according to the recorded plat of said section thirty, now of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description; the premises said to contain ten acres of land, be the same more or less.  
Dated, April 10, 1874.

EDWIN BAXTER,  
Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Michigan.  
GEORGE W. McBRIDE, Complainant's Solicitor.

## 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. HAYEKATE, Auctioneer.

## For Sale!

20 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 \$3,500.  
H. BACON.  
Holland, April 3, 1874. 3m



## 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 Vaseo 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. Hitchcock, remarkable compendium of knowledge. [Clark. Published by G. & C. MERIAM, 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.

\$5 to \$20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINTON & 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-Kcl-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.

All goods purchased of us will be

## Delivered Free!

To any part of the City.

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



# 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 subse-  
quent insertion for any period under three  
months.

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three  
changes.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-  
lished without charge.

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

## Our Markets.

Saturday, April 11.

### Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 75	\$ 100
Beans, bushel	1 25	1 75
Butter, lb.	20	20
Clover seed, bushel	4 50	5 00
Eggs, dozen	13	13
Honey, lb.	13	18
Hay, ton	9 00	10 00
Hides, green, lb.	6	6
Maple sugar, lb.	1 25	1 50
Onions, bushel	80	1 00
Potatoes, bushel	3 00	3 50
Timothy seed, bushel	3 00	3 50
Wool, lb.	5	6

### Meats, Etc.

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

### Wood, Staves, Etc.

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

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected by the "Puffer Mills.")

Wheat, white, bushel	\$1 45	\$ 1 50
Corn, shelled, bushel	65	65
Oats, bushel	50	50
Buckwheat, bushel	80	80
Brn, bushel	80	80
Brn, ton	18 00	18 00
Feed, ton	28 00	28 00
" 100 lb.	1 00	1 00
Barley, 100 lb.	2 25	2 40
Middling, 100 lb.	1 50	1 50
Flour, 100 lb.	4 00	4 00
Pearl barley, 100 lb.	6 00	7 00
Buckwheat flour, 100 lb.	4 50	4 50
Fine meal, 100 lb.	1 75	1 75

## Rail Roads.

### Chicago & Mich. Lake Shore All Road.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	
Night Ex.	M. M.		M. M.	Kve. Ex.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
9.10	8.30	Chicago.	8.30	6.00
12.15	11.12	New Buffalo.	5.15	3.05
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
8.37	3.55	Gr. Junction.	2.05	11.40
4.21	8.56	Fennsville.	1.12	10.55
	4.07	Manlius.	1.03	
4.35	4.10	Richmond.	1.00	10.41
	4.35	St. Ignace.	12.45	
5.35	4.45	Holland.	12.35	9.50
			A. M.	P. M.
	5.10	New Holland.	11.52	
6.07	5.21	Olive.	11.37	9.22
	5.27	Ottawa.	11.31	
6.25	5.35	Robinson.	11.20	9.05
	5.48	Spoonville.	11.05	
7.10	6.15	Nunica.	10.55	8.35
7.28	6.32	Freitport.	10.36	8.20
8.00	7.30	Muskegon.	9.50	7.30
	8.25	Montague.	8.25	
	10.00	Pentwater.	6.45	

### Grand Rapids Branch.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	
Express.	Mail.		Express.	Mail.
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
5.30	4.50	Holland.	12.30	10.00
5.34	5.04	Zeeland.	12.06	9.46
			A. M.	
5.47	5.17	Vriesland.	11.58	9.33
6.00	5.30	Hudson.	11.40	9.30
6.13	5.43	Jennison's.	11.37	9.07
6.19	5.49	Grandville.	11.31	9.01
6.40	6.10	Gr. Rapids.	11.00	8.40

### Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Going No. 2	North. P. M.	STATIONS.	Going No. 3	South. A. M.
9 30	12 35	Muskegon	3 25	7 30
8 30	12 14	Perryburg	3 03	8 30
8 00	12 10	Grand Haven	3 06	8 40
	A. M.			
7 15	11 33	Pigeon	3 40	9 35
6 30	11 04	Holland	4 08	11 04
5 30	8 55	Fillmore	4 28	11 35
3 50	9 37	Allegan	5 21	1 00

### Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

FROM GRND RAPIDS			TO GRND RAPIDS		
Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.	
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
4 15	7 00	Grand Rapids.	11 00	9 40	
4 33	7 20	Grandville.	10 40	9 24	
4 40	7 27	Byron Centre.	10 33	9 08	
5 07	7 54	Dorr.	10 24	8 50	
5 17	8 05	Hilliards.	9 53	8 40	
5 26	8 14	Hopkins.	9 43	8 30	
5 30	8 37	Allegan.	9 37	8 10	
6 17	9 06	Otsego.	8 46	7 43	
6 26	9 16	Plainwell.	8 37	7 38	
6 43	9 33	Cooper.	8 18	7 18	
7 05	9 55	Kalamazoo.	8 00	7 00	
7 24	10 13	Portage.	7 38	6 35	
7 43	10 30	Schoolcraft.	7 30	6 15	
7 53	10 41	Flowerfield.	7 10	6 05	
8 03	10 51	Moorepark.	7 00	5 53	
8 14	11 02	Three Rivers.	6 50	5 43	
8 26	11 14	Florence.	6 37	5 27	
8 35	11 21	Constantine.	6 30	5 22	
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
6 45	11 30	White Pigeon.	6 20	5 10	
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
8 50	9 30	Chicago.	10 40	8 50	
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
9 40	5 10	Toledo.	11 45	12 01	
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
7 05	9 40	Cleveland.	7 30	9 00	
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
1 10	4 05	Buffalo.	12 25	1 00	

## Notings.

THE roads are improving rapidly and are now in a fair condition.

THE Yale theological school graduates its first colored student this year.

THE great Robert Hall said: "Ignorance gives an eternity to prejudice, a perpetuity to error."

THE number of prisoners in the House of Correction at the opening of last week, was 450.

THANKS to our Cornet Band for their pleasant evening-serenade. "May they all live and prosper!"

QUEEN Victoria is now in the 37th year of her reign and the 55th of her age. She has 9 children and 21 grandchildren.

VICTOR Hugo's new novel, "Ninety-Three," will be speedily followed by ex-Senator Nye's capital play of "Seven-Up."

ONE hundred and twenty newspapers and periodicals have been suppressed in France since MacMahon became President.

ON Sunday last, Mr. and Mrs. R. KANTERS, celebrated their silver wedding, amongst a happy circle of friends and relatives.

THE Wabash River is so low that the picket stand on their heads to wet the gills. The natives pull them up as they do onions.

THE majority of the convicts in the dungeon or upon the scaffold cannot write, but use that fatal emblem called "his mark."

A kind lady in Danbury recently gave a beggar half a dozen paper collars, with the advice to turn them and chalk the edges.

ONE of the praying women of Chicago, a good-hearted and well-meaning lady, asked special prayers for the Editor of the Chicago Times.

AT the age of 112 years, 9 months, and 14 days, Mr. Isaac Guffey, a soldier of the Revolution, died at his residence in Putnam County, Mo., on the 26th of February last.

DURING this and the past week, the Schrs. Abigail, Wollin and Elva were successfully launched from the ship-yards of Mr. ANDERSON and BAAS & SCHOLZ. They were hauled out last fall, and have been rebuild and entirely overhauled.

THE "Burial Case Company" of Grand Rapids, has been worked into one of the biggest manufacturing organizations in that city. The capital stock is \$80,000, and the sole business is manufacturing caskets and coffins of superior moral character.

ADVISES from Washington state that the location of the Government buildings at Grand Rapids has been decided upon at the Treasury Department; although not officially announced. The ground to be taken lies on the west side of division street, from Lyon to Pearl streets.

YESTERDAY morning the greater portion of the lumber-yard of Messrs. HACKLEY & MCGORDON, at Muskegon, was destroyed by fire. The amount of loss was not estimated. The freight train from the north on the M. L. S. R. R., was delayed some three hours in consequence.

LAST week, the city engineer of the City of Chicago, came in possession of a map of that place, made in 1834. By this map it is seen that a part of South Water street and all the lots north of it have been reclaimed from the river, which was then that much wider. The same was the case with a part of Market street and lots west thereof. There were no buildings south of Randolph street, though the city was laid out as far as Harrison.

AMONGST our visitors on Wednesday, was Supervisor elect Mr. W. A. WILLIS, of Olive, looking as happy as a lark. He reports the following as one of the first incidents of his official career. An individual between twenty-eight and thirty years of age, and who afterwards gave his name as CHRISTOPHER HERST, had been roaming around in the woods of that neighborhood for several days. Upon conversation being had with him it was apparent that his mind was more or less deranged. He stated that he was of French and German descent; that he had been in the pinneries all winter, and wished to become a citizen of the United States; that some of his fellow-laborers in the camp had defrauded him out of one hundred dollars for that purpose, and that they then threatened to kill him. His manners, gestures and conversation indicated a continued fear of being killed, and upon consultation it was deemed best to take him to the County Poor Farm at Eastmanville, where he will now be properly cared for. Mr. WILLIS reports the Farm and everything pertaining to it in a good condition and speaks in very complimentary terms of the keeper, Mr. JAMES FOSGET.

CHICAGO proposes an underground street railway. Cost, \$15,000,000.

ONE of the happiest men in town is our Street Commissioner elect.

BALANCE on hand, in the State Treasury, on the 1st inst., \$1,212,558.90.

DON'T let your neighbors borrow your news. Tell them to subscribe for one.

A DEFECTIVE chimney was the cause of burning the G. R. & I. R. R. depot at Kalamazoo.

PARTIES going over the ocean should be warmly clothed. The steamers are always, cooled.

THE despotism of custom is everywhere the standing hinderance to human advancement.—John Stuart Mill.

MR. DE JONG has opened a place on River Street, opposite ROOST's, where he intends to dispose of his wines, at retail.

A JURY in San Diego, California, the other day brought in a verdict of not guilty with a request to the defendant to restore the sheep.

OUR landlord has made some very satisfactory improvements in our quarters.—The result of the election makes him decidedly liberal.

SOME of the extensive grain growers of Iowa have combined and purchased several car-loads of seed wheat in Minnesota in order to improve their crops.

WE are glad to notice that our old townsman HENRY BOSCH, has been re-elected clerk of Vriesland, with the township of Zeeland thrown in.

ON Thursday the old Council held their last meeting, and completed the Canvass of the city, the result of which will be found in another column.

THE Committee on Streets, Roads and Bridges, on Thursday, were setting the stakes for the fences around our squares, and Mr. QUARTZEL is about to commence active operations.

A PETITION of the ladies of St. Joseph, directed to the saloon-keepers of that place, requesting them to discontinue the traffic, has been signed by 217 Mrs., and 47 Miss.

THE other evening at Washington, Wendell Phillips and "Hangman" Foote, dined together. Before the war Foote offered a bounty of ten thousand dollars for the scalp of any abolitionist caught in Mississippi.

THE Pacific steamship Nile, has gone down somewhere between Hong Kong and Yokohama, and all on board, to the number of eighty, were drowned. Among the victims were the Japanese Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition.

THE attention of our readers is called to the enclosed circular of Dr. SITES, who has concluded to locate in this place. The doctor comes well recommended, and we have no doubt but that there is a good opening here for a competent dentist. His office will be in Mr. VAN LANDEGEND'S building, on the same floor with the News.

OBJECTION is made at the action of Chief Justice Waite, in ordering that on Good Friday, no motions would be heard. It is asked, by what authority does the United States Supreme Court recognize one Friday as any better than another especially, as the common phrase has it, "God is not recognized in the Constitution," and that instrument prohibits all religious sects.

THE Russian bark Jupiter, on her voyage from New York to Gibraltar, experienced very boisterous weather. On Feb. 7, when three days out, a squall struck the vessel, and at the same time she was boarded by a heavy sea, which swept Capt. Grondquist and six of the crew from the deck. A returning wave brought back two of the crew, but the others were never seen again.

OUR neighbors in the township appear to prosper about as well since the city has been sett off as heretofore. Their growth and prosperity may be measured in part by the number of their registered voters, which exceeds five hundred, and by a balance on hand in their general fund of \$1,014. Their assessed valuation is \$165,000 which no one will consider as fictitious. At their Annual Meeting on Monday it was proposed to build a town-house, and Messrs. H. Van Den Belt, W. Diekema, K. Lahuis, J. Raterink, J. D. Bloemers, and G. West, were appointed a committee to select one or more sites, and report to the Township Board, when a special meeting will be called to lay the matter before the people, for their decision. Two sites have been offered—one by Mr. D. Van Raaite, on the Zeeland road, opposite P. Berghuis, a quarter of an acre, for \$75; the other, north of the bridge on the east side of the Grand Haven road, by Mr. M. D. Howard, as a donation. There was also voted \$10 for publishing the Annual Statement of receipts and expenditures of the Highway and the General Fund.

MARKET-DAY at Drenthe, on Wednesday, April 29.

THE Third Term of Hope College begins on Monday, April 30th.

SUCKERS, are in good demand at Grand Rapids; lots of them in the river.

THIS week we begin with publishing the Marine Report of Arrivals and Departures.

PARSON Brownlow is opposed to mixing the white and black races in the public schools.

THE value of church property in this country, not taxed, is stated to be upwards of \$700,000,000.

AN article on the arrival of the Japanese students has been crowded out this week by other matter.

O. R. JOHNSON, of Saugatuck, is building a new vessel at that place, the largest that has ever been built there.

A DANBURY boy wants to know if it is right for his folks to pay \$500 for a piano for his sister, and make him pick berries for circus money.

TEXAS judges are accomodating fellows. One of them who fined a man three hundred dollars took a twenty-dollar mule and called it square.

THE funeral services over the late Judge Dent were performed by a Catholic clergyman in Washington, and an Episcopal clergyman in St. Louis.

THE Duchess of Edinburgh has a handkerchief worth \$1,000, but as she dare not blow her nose on it, she isn't any happier than those not having any.

WE understand the chandeliers for the Episcopal Church have been received, and that services will be held on Sunday morning and eve, at the usual hours.

JAY Gould is credited with having incited the recent strike at Susquehanna Depot. His object was to so embarrass the road that he might get possession of it.

MR. G. EYSKES has gone in the fish business, and will make his regular daily calls at the houses. He thinks fish will be extraordinary good and healthy this season, and hopes they'll all buy of him.

THE Church of Holland, known under the name of the Jansenist's Church of Utrecht, quits its isolated position and joins the Old Catholic organization. It is composed of four or five thousand persons and is governed by the Archbishop of Utrecht and the bishop of Haarlem and Deventer.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has approved the course of his Dean at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New York last autumn, and he has confirmed his approval by appointing him his representative at the next meeting of the Alliance.

MESSRS. WERKMAN & SONS have their spring advertisement in this week, to which we call the attention of our readers. The enterprising spirit of this firm does not permit any one to undersell or out rival them. With such men, such a stock and the prices at which they are offered no one needs to make his purchases outside this city any longer.

EVERY country in Europe imported wheat from us last season; and France and England, the largest importing countries, are still without supplies adequate to the demand between the present time and the next harvest. The amount we sent to England last year was 19,742,000 cwt., or 36,850,000 bushels, the value of which in gold was \$64,500,000. The importations of France amounted to about \$41,000,000.

AN analysis of the votes taken in the House of Representatives, on the financial question affords interesting evidence of the dissolution of the old political parties. On this question of primary national importance, the nominal parties were so split up that they seem almost to have agreed not to make the matter a political issue. The voters on the final adoption of the bill were composed of 115 Republicans and 53 democrats in the affirmative, and 57 Republicans and 20 democrats in the negative. The "hard money" democratic party is represented by a meagre score of voters for contraction, against 53 for inflation.

## MARINE REPORT.

### ARRIVALS.

March 31	Schr Dania—24 m laths & 5 m pickets.
April 3	Schr A Pluggier—200 pkgs mdze.
n 6	Schr Spray—326 dry hides and 10 pkgs mdze.
n 7	Schr Pride—2 wagons.
n 9	Schr J L Shank—light.
n 10	Schr Arrow—light.

### DEPARTURES.

March 25	Schr A Pluggier 98 t—40 m p b staves.
n 31	Schr Four Brothers 95 t—53 m staves.
n 31	Schr Tri Color 96 t—6 m ft w lumber and 30 m ft w ash lumber.
n 31	Schr Spray 48 t—80 m cut staves and 240 bbls headings.
April 2	Schr Dania 25 t—5 m pickets.
n 4	Schr Arrow 69 t—60 m ft lumber.
n 7	Schr Pride 69 t—50 cords wood.
n 8	Schr Jones 120 t—84 m p b staves.
n 9	Schr Spray 48 t—25 m ft lumber, 140 bbls headings and 3 tons leather.
n 9	Schr J C Shank 25 t—25 cords bark.
n 10	Schr Arrow 69 t—60 cords pine wood.

## 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.



## RARE JUSTICE.

A crab and a turtle lived under a myrtle. Just in the pond at the foot of the hill. The crab was the back-sharp, snappy and black. The turtle was master—fat, poky and still.

The turtle gave orders from off the pond's borders: The crab did the marketing all by himself, And worms fat as butter and all fall of sputter. He brought for his master to lay on the shelf.

"They lived there together through all the fine weather, And then came the autumn with whirlwind and gale; The pond grew an ocean, and in the commotion The turtle imagined his victuals were stale.

"I've pains in my liver," said he with a shiver; "The worms are like shavings, the snails have no meat, I'm meager and hollow; I was an Apollo; Go quickly and get me some food I can eat."

They argued together. The crab said the weather was much too severe for his delicate frame; "The wind," said his master, "will blow you the faster."

Then kicked the crab out with no scruples or shame.

Ten spraws! he is landed, well watered and sanded; One groan! and he starts for the inn just ahead; He's nobody's chicken to mind for a kicking; He'll have his revenge on the turtle instead.

"A splendid old turtle lives under the myrtle," He cries to the landlord who came to the door, "Go get him for dinner before he grows thinner, Go quick! I will show you the way to the shore."

The crab went the faster, and reached his old master In time to inform him of what he had done. "Oh! whiffy-whoof, sir, you'll make a fine soup, sir, I'll watch while they fix you. Oh! that will be fun."

The landlord looked gently, but very intently, All over the crab who had acted as guide; Then said: "You are tender and dainty and slender, You'll do for my supper, well buttered and fried."

The crab cried in terror, perceiving his error; The landlord walked off with both master and man. They boiled the fat turtle from under the myrtle, And fried the false crab in a hot buttered pan. —R. W. Roderbrook in the Independent.

## JO DENTON'S VISION.

Jo Denton was considered an eminently respectable man. He had amassed wealth, he moved in society, patronized art and literature, was a pillar in his church, and dabbled in politics just enough to smash the party slate when it did not suit him. We are not going to inquire too closely into Jo's early history, nor rake over the ashes of the past, nor dig up the old stepping-stones by which he had reached his success; they have for long years been covered up with the green turf of respectability; academic groves are planted above them, the church has a liberal pleasant nook, all seemingly unaware of the foundation it rests upon; and society claims the whole as its own. Yet there will be skeletons in the closet of memory, if nowhere else; the ghosts of murdered Banquos will appear at times and places inopportune; moral earthquakes will upheave the wicked old landmarks of sin, and bring to light all that is hideous in a man's past life, and show, after all the covering up, that Satan has a long time held a mortgage on his soul, and has patiently bided his time for foreclosure. In Jo Denton's case it happened in this way:

He was accustomed, like many respectable men, to take his champagne and toddy in company with a few congenial spirits, who together constituted a "Convivial Club"—eminently high-toned and respectable, of course. It was not often that anybody called for them during these orgies, if we may so term them; but on one occasion, when the champagne had sparkled with unusual brilliancy until night had stolen a kiss from rosy morning, Jo sprang from his seat and said: "Somebody calls me," and went out of the room. Directly there came back an unearthly shriek, and Jo's voice, in its wildest accents, cried: "Away, damnable shape! I cheated you out of your property? It's a lie, you villain!" and in a quick succession followed two distinct reports of a pistol. Before his companions could reach the door Jo tumbled headlong into the room, with the blood streaming from his head, and, to all appearance, dead.

"He's shot!" cried all in chorus. On searching outside nobody could be found; but there was a revolver lying near the door. "An assassin!" cried one. "Some old enemy!" cried another. The police were aroused as quickly as possible, and started in pursuit of the murderer. While they are "working up the case" we will follow poor Jo. Can there be a doubt in any theological mind where he went, drunk as he was and boiling over with the bluest of blue devils? Closely, then, we follow him as he presents himself at the gates of the infernal regions and asks admittance. A demon who acted the part of door-keeper put his ear to the key-hole and demanded who was there.

"A friend," answered Joe. "Advance, friend, and give your name."

"Jo Denton." "All right," said the demon; "the devil has been expecting you for some time. Come right in!"

As Jo entered, bowing low, the demon gave a whistle of astonishment as he said: "Well-a-day, my friend, you are in a sad plight; what has happened to your head?"

"Top blown clean off," answered Jo; "and I'm afraid I'm done for unless your folk can help me."

"I'll announce you to his Satanic Majesty at once," said the demon, darting away.

In a few moments there was a sound as of a Kansas cyclone, and Satan bounded into the room, filling it with a horrible smell of burnt gunpowder.

"Why, old friend Jo!" cried Satan, throwing his claws about him, and sulphurous smoke into his face, "here at last, old boy, eh?" and at the same time giving him a friendly hug with his tail. "Glad to see you! You have done well—played the religious dodge to perfection, and for so many years!—ha! ha!"

"Fact is, your Satanic Majesty," said

Jo, "I didn't mean to come just yet—left my earthly affairs in an unsettled condition. My property will go to the d—l—beg pardon, I meant to say that my family will be unprovided for, unless I go back to the earth to settle my business."

"Want to go back to earth," said Satan, "well, well, you have been a good and faithful servant, and I'll see what can be done. But what's this?" continued Satan, "top of your head gone? Bless me, how odd you look!—moral works all gone! ha! ha! You can't go back to earth in that shape."

"That's just it," said Jo; "I want to get fixed up for a few years—new top-head."

"Can construct a skull for you," said Satan, "but won't put the moral works in again; you might give me the slip."

"Well," said Jo, "fix up the skull respectable-like, and I'll trust to luck to get it filled up."

"Must make one stipulation," said Satan.

"What is that?" "That you will not let certain parties that I shall name occupy any part of your reconstructed skull."

"What parties are they?" "You see your head is off just above Destructiveness, as the phrenologists call it."

"Well?" "There is a big space to be filled, if I reconstruct your skull on the old plan."

"Exactly," said Jo, "and there are parties waiting to occupy it." "There's the rub," said Satan; "now I'll name such parties as must not be permitted to occupy it."

"Go on," said Jo.

"Well, to begin with, there's Cautiousness. I don't want any Cautiousness in your head; you might have ruined a great many more young men if you had not been so cautious about the consequences. Next are Sublimity and Ideality. Though Ideality leads a few astray in the matter of extravagant dressing, I know she is my enemy. Poets, artists, the best writers of all ages, employ Ideality and Sublimity in the conception and finishing of the best productions. Sublimity was old John Milton's right bower in the construction of 'Paradise Lost,' in which he painted me in such forbidding colors. I'm not a particular friend of Sublimity."

"Well, what more?" "There's Conscientiousness. On no consideration must Conscientiousness occupy a place in your head. That faculty has caused me more trouble than all the rest. It's always interfering with a man who undertakes to serve me. Says Pope:

"What conscience dictates to be done Or warns me not to do, This, teach me more than hell to shun, That, more than heaven pursue."

No, no; Conscientiousness must not be admitted. It's the 'still small voice.' If I could have my way, I'd leave that faculty out of every child that's born. "You are making a good many vacancies. Any more?"

"Yes, there's Hope. I don't want you to let Hope have even desk-room in your head. It's always retarding the lost sinner's progress to hell. As the poet says—

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast; Just as I think I've got a sinner sure, Hope breathes into his soul an encouraging word, and away goes my sinner toward the gates of Paradise."

"Surely," said Jo, "that is enough of the old occupants to exclude from my reconstructed head."

"No, no," said Satan; "I'm not through yet. Human Nature must be excluded. I ruin people, and especially young people, by hiding my motives; and your young man or young woman who has Human Nature divines these motives, and I lose my prize."

"Still more exclusions?" "Yes; Veneration must be shut out. Respect for parents and veneration for the Supreme Being are bad for me. It costs a world of trouble to counteract their influence when they have taken root in childhood. Benevolence, too, must be excluded, unless, indeed, it be so very large that a man will cheat and lie and steal for the purpose of having means wherewith to exercise his Benevolence; but this is so rare that I think it had better be excluded."

"I hope you are near the end of your proscriptions," said Jo.

"One more," answered Satan, and a very important one, it is Spirituality. On no account allow Spirituality to cross the threshold of your brain. It's a very Jacob's ladder to heaven, and once firmly ensconced in a man's brain, I may as well abandon him."

"Is that the end?" "That will do; I do not think that what good will be left can possibly keep you from me. And now, to close the business, I must have a second mortgage on your soul that you will fill these vacant places in your skull with such tenants as Destructiveness, that kills his fellow-man; Secretiveness, that makes men liars and thieves; Acquisitiveness, that gets money for its own sake, and does no good with it; Combativeness, that is ever foremost in quarrels—these and their friends are the tenants that must occupy your reconstructed skull."

"Your conditions are hard," said Jo, "and what if I do not fulfill them?" "Then I shall call for you at the earliest convenient moment, and you go back to earth no more."

"But if I fulfill them?" "Then you can stay upon earth as long as you choose."

"Thanks, thanks!" cried Jo; "and can arrange my affairs."

"Your skull shall be made whole!" cried Satan, and without more words his architects fell to work on Jo's skull. What with pounding, chiseling, and making the partitions, they drove him

to distraction; and to add to his horrible agony and terror, when it was nearly completed the walls began to settle and the whole concern to hurch as if it would fall. Then came the jack-screws that were put under to raise it up. The planks upon which to work them were thrown remorselessly upon his soft brain, and the power of a hundred imps applied. Jo yelled in agony as they turned the screws. At length his skull was completed, and Jo found himself with a whole head.

"Now," said Satan, "lie down and rest yourself before undertaking your journey to earth; for I assure you it is much more difficult to get out of hell than to get into it."

Following the advice of Satan, Jo laid himself down in the coolest spot he could find, and so fatigued was he with the pain of the operation, that in dreams he was wafted back to earth again. His old companions welcomed him, but his heart was heavy with the thoughts of his terrible contract with Satan. "How is it possible," thought he, "to fill the empty chasms in my head—once the homes of my best and truest friends—with such demands as Satan would have? Ah, me! would that I had never been born!"

To add to his misery, Conscientiousness came and rapped at the door of its accustomed home. "I see, friend Jo, thou art here again. I've been searching for thee far and wide, that I might occupy my old place again, although you shut me close, and stifled my voice when I tried to save thee from harm."

"Begone! thou art quite ready to occupy another's property!"

"I tried to find thee," returned Conscientiousness, "but in vain."

"Avant! I tell thee, or I will smite thee to the earth!"

Next came Sublimity and Ideality—the one majestic in mien, the other the personification of all that is lovely in the graces.

"Here is our dear home at last!" and so saying Ideality threw her arms about Jo's neck and kissed him. "Now let us go into our abiding place."

"Curse upon you!" cried Jo. You here too? Away! Bring some fiend to occupy your place, unless ye can decorate hell with more horrors than it now possesses!"

Ideality gathered up her beautiful robes and fled in dismay.

"Satan in this work!" cried Sublimity, as he dashed his ponderous weight against the door of his old home, and in an instant was inside.

"Well done!" cried Jo. "You're there, are you?"

"I'm lost! I'm lost!" cried Jo.

"No you're saved!" cried Sublimity, "if you but call in your old friends. There's Conscientiousness, the just; Hope, that never despairs; Human Nature, that can tell you the motives of Satan himself; Veneration, that looks for help to the Supreme Being; Benevolence, that will win your enemies by kindness, and Spirituality, that lights up all in the darkest hour. Let them in, and then let Satan win if he can!"

"Oh, that your game is it?" yelled Satan, hurling a brimstone ladle at Jo's head.

"Come, friends!" shrieked Jo, "quick! help against Satan! Come, Conscience, Hope, Spirituality! Oh, Jesus!—come!"

"Jo! dear Jo! Don't you know me, your own wife? Here are all your friends!"

Jo looks for a moment wildly at his wife, and then falls back upon the bed. The wildness is gone.

"Where am I?" he at length asks. "In your own house, dear Jo."

"Thank God!" he says. Now isn't my head shot off?"

"No, no; only a wound."

"Was I in a fight?"

"Never mind now, Jo, you must lie down and rest yourself."

"Just what Satan said to me."

"He's out of his head," says one.

"No, not now," says Jo, "I'm as sane as ever I was in my life—that is, if my head is all right"—and Jo carefully put his hand on the top of his head as if expecting to find it gone.

"Thank heaven! then it was a dream."

He insisted on being told what had happened.

"Three days ago," said his wife, "you went to your Convivial Club, and—drank until you had the—"

"Blue-devils," suggested Jo.

"Yes, and in your raving you drew your revolver and—"

"Shot the top of my head off!" interrupted Jo.

"No, but made an ugly pistol-shot wound on your head, and the surgeon had to raise a portion of your skull from the brain. A hair's breadth more, and you would have been past help."

Then there was more rejoicing and more thankfulness.

Jo mended rapidly under the loving care of his wife, and was soon able to be about. He went once more to the Convivial Club, and told his dream, and bade them a final farewell. Some who had taken a glass or two laughed at it, but the majority took it more seriously, and said it must, indeed, have been a terrible experience that could make Jo Denton a temperate and really worthy man.

## The Coal Crop.

The total production of coal in the United States in 1873, according to the Pottsville Miners' Journal, was:

Anthracite.....22,828,108  
Bituminous.....22,585,328

Total production in 1873.....45,413,336

The increase in the supply of anthracite coal sent to market in 1873 over 1872 was 652,913 tons, and the increase in the supply of bituminous coal moved toward the seaboard in 1873 was 1,309,239 tons, making the increase in 1873 over 1872, 1,962,179 tons.

## Consumption.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., WORLD'S DISPENSARY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The great prevalence of this disease, and its fatal results, are well calculated to enlist our best efforts for its cure. What is Consumption? It is a disease of the lungs produced by an acid and impure condition of the blood, which, circulating through these most delicate organs, poisons and irritates their tissues and invites the scrofulous humors of the blood, causing the deposition of tubercles and establishing local scrofula. Another prolific exciting cause of the development of scrofulous disease of the lungs, or tubercular consumption, is Chronic Nasal Catarrh, which, extending along the mucous lining membrane of the throat, trachea and bronchial tubes, finally attacks the substance of the lungs, and here establishes such an irritation as to invite the blood to deposit its burden of impurities in these organs. Consumption itself is not so often hereditary as is generally supposed. That a condition of low vitality may be transmitted from parents to children is unquestionably true. It is this deficiency of vitality which is inherited—a weakness which makes nutrition imperfect, and leads to the deposit of tubercles. But thousands of persons who inherit feeble vitality would never suffer from consumption if the functions of the system were kept correct and the blood pure. When the liver becomes torpid, and but very imperfectly pours off the effete, poisonous materials of the blood, the lungs, as has before been shown, become irritated. The general health becomes broken down, and the person feels languid, weak, faint, drowsy and confused. Pain in the right side, in the region of the liver, and sympathetic pain in the shoulders and spine, and through the lungs, is generally complained of. The patient has a dry, hacking cough—that liver Cough! Small, minute tubercles are developed in the lungs, and perhaps exist for months all unknown to their victim. Nothing is done to remove the tubercles by the ordinary treatment. Cough is only a symptom of the disease, yet this only is aimed at in the usual treatment.

There is no rational way to cure consumption except to purify the blood. Those poisonous materials in the blood which cause the tubercles must be thrown off by exciting the liver to action. Vitality must be supported, the system nourished and built up, and the development of tubercles thus prevented. Remove the blood poison by restoring the action of the liver, and the cough, which is only a symptom of the real disease, is relieved. You thereby strike at the root of incipient consumption and cure the patient.

From the properties and remedial effects of my Golden Medical Discovery, the reader will readily understand why it has been so successful in curing this fatal malady.

With it I have arrested the hacking and harassing cough, the night sweats and hectic fever of the consumptive invalid, snatched from the jaws of death and restored to health and happiness many who, but for my Discovery must soon have fallen victims to that relentless foe. God, I believe, has instilled into the roots and plants from which this wonderful medicine is extracted, the healing properties, by the use of which Consumption, the scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured. I do not wish to delude, flatter, and then disappoint the afflicted by asserting that this can be accomplished when the lungs are half consumed, as many do who, being devoid of all conscience, aim to humbug the afflicted, that they may sell their often worse than worthless compounds.

But if my Golden Medical Discovery is employed in the first or early stages of the disease, I know from ample observation, and actual tests in hundreds of cases, that it will positively arrest the disease and restore health and strength. From its wonderful power over this terrible disease, I thought strongly of calling it my Consumptive cure; but from the fact that it is a perfect specific for the sore throat and hoarseness to which ministers and other public speakers and singers are subject, and also for Bronchitis, and all severe coughs, and is an invaluable remedy for diseases of the liver, and also as a Blood Purifier, I decided not to apply to it a name which might mislead and prevent its use in other diseases for which it is so admirably adapted. I wish to mention a most wonderful nutritive property which it possesses, and which so peculiarly adapts it to the wants of the consumptive and the scrofulous. The nutritive properties possessed by Cod Liver Oil are trifling when compared with those possessed by my Discovery. It is astonishing to see how it builds up the solid muscle, and increases the flesh and weight of those whose systems are reduced below the usual standard of perfect health. The following testimonial fully confirms all that I claim for my Golden Medical Discovery in the cure of Consumption:

**Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption. A Wonderful Cure.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13th, 1874.  
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive Editorial labors on a paper in New York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, 1873, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets in a short time brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no Cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many, and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,  
WM. H. SPENCER.

P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.

DR. WALKER tried various extracts from herbs and roots, without benefit. He noticed, however, that Alcohol, that bane of the human race, was used in their preparation, and he determined to exclude the poison entirely from his own practice, so that the sin of making men drunkards, while pretending to cure them, should never lie at his door. The Almighty blessed his experiments, and in the VINEGAR BITTERS he has produced a pure, health-restoring agent, which banishes disease in every form, re-invigorates the system, and restores strength to the feeblest sufferer. There is no part of life's citadel where the enemy can make a lodgment, that the VINEGAR BITTERS will not find him and put him to the rout. Impurity of blood is the parent of disease; the liver, the stomach, the lungs, the nerves, every vital organ is affected primarily, from this cause, and in this direction the VINEGAR BITTERS acts with magical influence.

**DURABLE STOVE-BLACKING.**—By adding a teaspoon of pulverized alum to half a package of good stove-polish, wet up with a little water, much time and labor will be saved, as a stove polished with this mixture will remain bright a long time. It should be applied when the stove is nearly cold, and with a dry brush rubbed until it is dry and shining.

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 quality 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 popular, quick-selling standard works, as "Art of Money-Making," by Mills, etc., see card of A. Broomhall, Muscatine, Ia.

## Where Does It Come From?

Pints and quarts of filthy catarrhal discharges. Where does it all come from? The mucous membrane, lining the chambers of the nose, and its little glands, are diseased, so that they draw from the blood its liquid, and exposure to the air changes it into corruption. This life-liquid was to build up the system, but it is extracted and the system is weakened by the loss. To cure, gain flesh and strength by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them, applying Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of reaching the upper cavities, where the discharge accumulates and comes from.

CATARRH OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING CURED. MONROE, Ouachita Parish, La., Sept. 15, 1871. R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:

Sometime about last June I commenced the use of your medicines, and they have entirely cured me of Catarrh of twenty years' standing. Respectfully, MRS. C. E. PHILLIPS.

## The Milwaukee Monthly.

Our sprightly Western magazine contains as usual a number of entertaining stories, well spiced with other good reading, and in addition an excellent plan for a modern home, with an itemized estimate of cost of building. This is the first of a series of plans for houses widely differing in style and suited to different tastes and localities. The articles on the toilet are continued, and the ladies will find the one in this number even more interesting and valuable than the two preceding ones, as it is running over with sensible suggestions and valuable receipts for removing tan, preventing wrinkles. Published by T. J. Gilmore, Box 304, Milwaukee, Wis.

**DR. WILHOFF'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC!**—Wilhoff's Tonic has established itself as the real infallible chill cure. It is universally admitted to be the only reliable and harmless chill medicine now in use. Its efficacy is confirmed by thousands of certificates 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. WHELOCK, FINLAY & Co., proprietors, New Orleans.

**MONEY AND EXPERIENCE.**—Five hundred thousand dollars and fifteen years' experience have made the National Surgical Institute, Indianapolis, Ind., the largest and most beneficial of its kind in America. It cures annually thousands of cases of Deformity of the Spine, Limbs and Face, Catarrh, Chronic Diseases, Piles and Fistula. By writing to the Institute a large journal giving full particulars will be sent you free.—[Com.]

DR. A. JOHNSON, one of the most successful practitioners of his time, invented what is now called Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. The great success of this article in the cure of Bronchitis and all diseases of throat and lungs will make the name of Johnson not less favorably, if less widely, known, than that of Louis Napoleon.—[Com.]

The public are hereby assured, through the columns of this paper, that Parsons' Purgative Pills contain no injurious principle, but that they may be administered to children and the most weak and shattered constitutions in small doses, with great certainty of success.—[Com.]

ANNA S. GETSINGER, of Honesdale, Pa., writes the following: "After suffering for nearly two years from neuralgia in the breast, passing up into the throat, face and head, I was entirely cured and restored to health by using Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial."—[Com.]

Some Parents spend their money for Patent Medicine to cure their children's colds. Some save their money and prevent the colds by buying SILVER-TIPPED Shoes, which never wear through at the toe.—[Com.]

Go to RIVERSIDE Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

**THIS IS NO HUMBUG.**

By sending 35 cts., with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. W. Fox, P.O. Drawer 22, Fultonville, N.Y.

**OVER 500,000 Zinc Collar Pads**

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**Horrors of English Prison Life.**  
Mr. James Greenwood has published a frightful account of the silent system which is in operation at the Holloway Model Prison in London. It is an offense for a prisoner to speak one word, and he is never addressed except in whispers, so that he may be in prison two years without hearing the natural sound of the human voice. The effects of all this is so terrible on the mind that prisoners will speak out in desperation, at the risk of any punishment, rather than endure that horrible silence. The prisoners never see one another, but remain in perpetual solitude. One poor wretch, driven to desperation by nine months' solitude and silence, recklessly broke out in Mr. Greenwood's presence: "For God's sake, Governor, put me in another cell. Put me somewhere else. I've counted the bricks in the cell I am in till my eyes ache." The request of the tortured wretch was refused. There is a fine hole in each cell, and as the wardens wear shoes of India-rubber soles, the prisoner can never be sure of being alone. Those condemned to the treadmill have to ascend 1,200 steps every alternate twenty minutes for six hours. And this in a place so hot and close that prisoners often lose in perspiration three stones in as many months. Every day the prisoners are taken to a chapel, so arranged that they can see no one save the chaplain, and him only through an iron grating. And thus is the order of devotion observed. Wardens are constantly on the watch, lest for a single instant they, through the whole of the service, depart from the rigid rule of "eyes right." They must look steadfastly at the preacher; must raise and lower their prayer-book with the elbows squared, and all at once, like soldiers at drill. They may not scrape their feet without having afterward to explain the movement. They scarcely wink an eye or sigh without danger of rebuke or punishment. God help them, poor wretches.

**Chicago People.**  
A Louisvillian, writing from Chicago, thinks that Chicagoans are the greatest newspaper-reading people, because of the rich and racy way the reporters serve up local affairs. The preachers, too, catch the infection, and on Sunday become a sort of clerical reporters, to the horror of the writer from Louisville. Yet, we add, Chicago is the great American city. It is representative, not of the West, but of the country. Louisville is only a big border village. Cincinnati is a great manufacturing city. New York is un-American in every sense. Chicago gathers its citizens from all portions of the land. It is not a beautiful city; but having no grand surroundings, and a sky above that is never a good blue, it makes up for them by sensational life. The Chicagoan is a hustler. Life is always a sort of moral winter to him, and he exerts himself to keep up a little warmth. Very proud is he, too; sending to his Eastern friends deer and game, and, of course, a local paper occasionally. He is fond of speaking of Chicago as the Phoenix, but with an air of asserting that the Phoenix is enough sight bigger bird than any of your eagles. The Chicagoan is a likable man. He likes himself. Other men's wives like him. He pays dearly and squarely for everything. He is an American.—*Lester's Illustrated.*

**An Old Use for Hammers.**  
I remember, says a correspondent of the *Medical and Surgical Journal*, that, when I was very young, they used to raise blisters with boiled hammers. Old Dr. Twitchell, of Keene—peace to his ashes—once wanted to blister some one in a farm-house, far from home. He asked his wife to find him a hammer. The article was brought out, put in a tea-kettle over the fire, and, after the water steamed and bubbled well, he lifted it out and gently touched it to his patient in a half-dozen spots, over the seat of pain, with very positive effect. Boiled hammers, were, for many years, used in that neighborhood for pleurisy; and every old lady knew nothing was equal to a hammer; and there was a long dispute whether it should be a claw-hammer or not. I think the years finally conquered.

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