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### Holland City News, Volume 3, Number 10: April 25, 1874

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. III.—NO. 10.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 114.

## The City of Holland,

Was located in the Fall of 1846, being selected as the rendezvous of a powerful immigration from the Netherlands, under the leadership of Rev. A. C. VAN RAALTE, D. D., and others. The motives governing this selection at that time, have been amply justified by the facts as they are this day presented to the world; not by the growth of our City alone, but by the steady and 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 Common School, Academic and College Education.

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

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

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

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

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys.

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

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

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

### Bakeries.

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

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

### Banking and Exchange.

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

### Books and Stationery.

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

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

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

### Boots and Shoes.

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

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

SPRIETSMAN, L. & SON, Dealers in and Manufacturers of all kinds of Boots and Shoes; 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 Bana's Family Medicines; River St.

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

### Dry Goods.

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

### Flour and Feed.

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

### Furniture.

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

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

VENNEMA, A., Dealer in Furniture, Wall Paper, Carpets, Oil Cloths, 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.

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

### Groceries.

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

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

### Painters.

WEYMAR & 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 & MELLIS, Dealers in Hardware, Tin-ware and Farming Implements; Eighth street.

### Hotels.

AETNA HOUSE, P. ZALAMAN, 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. 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. K., Manufacturer of Pumps, and Agricultural Implements; commission agent for Mowing Machines; cor. 10th & River street.

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

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

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

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

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

### Meat Markets.

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

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

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

### Merchant Tailors.

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

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

### Notary Publics.

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

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

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

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

### Photographs.

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

### Physicians.

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

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

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

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

### Publishers.

BENJAMINSE, Wm., Publisher of *De 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 Baker's Sewing Machines; Eighth street.

### Saddlery.

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

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

### Stores, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

### Tobacco and Cigars.

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

### Manufacturing.

To the Editor of the *Holland City News*:

A few days ago we had occasion to spend several hours at Elkhart, Ind., a place of six thousand inhabitants, and about 35 miles West of White Pigeon. There appeared to be so much more business and growth, than existed four or five years ago, that we looked after the cause.

We found it first in the establishment of a large writing-paper manufactory. The building is large and substantial, and the machinery costly. The power is derived from the waters of the St. Joseph, and is what is called six-engine, or about 250 horse-power. Here 130 hands are to be employed, although not more than one-third of that number are at present engaged. There are two other mills of this kind, one at Cincinnati, and another near to it, on the Miami. The originator of writing paper manufactories in the West, Mr. Erwin, is the senior partner of the house of Erwin, Upp & Co., at Elkhart, and judging from the appearance of their note, letter and cap sheets shown us, the large capital invested in the works, and the pride with which the citizens speak of the manufactory, we predict their success.

Returning to the depot we stepped into the extensive buildings in which the repairing is done for the machinery running at least 400 miles of the Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Railroad. Strong machinery varied to meet every purpose and operated by some 500 men, to be increased at any time twice that number and including in their ranks many persons of intelligence and moral worth make this establishment a very important one to the place. Elkhart must grow.

Our next stop was at South Bend. The population of the city has lately increased from ten to fifteen thousand, and there is thrift everywhere. One is no longer obliged for interesting sights to go out to Notre Dame or St. Mary's. Though only two or three miles out of the city limits, they are too far off to pay for the journey to them. There are manufactories of many kinds, and some of them on an extended scale, and friends Huey and Williamson knew just where to take us. Studebaker's is an immense brick building of six stories, in which over five hundred men are employed making every kind of vehicle, from the plainest wagon to the most beautiful carriage. We gave special attention to the manufacturing of large wagons to be drawn by several horses, and used on the plains; some of them were marked "Utah." Such varied and costly machinery for this particular branch of business we have nowhere else seen. Pieces of timber and boards seemed to spring into appropriate sizes and forms, and iron is cut and bored or bended as though it were wood. How much the process of manufacturing is quickened by these facilities we may illustrate by the driving of the spokes. The hub, morticed the minute before, is raised to its place where the spoke, held over the mortice, is struck and driven home by two blows, rarely three, from the extremities of the rapidly revolving arms of a machine, called "Tom Sayers." Three minutes, possible two, brings out the full setting for the tire, and every ten minutes a complete wagon. The stock made and not made up is immense, and the whole capital invested, including the building, must exceed the entire amount of property consumed in this city by the dreadful fire of Oct., 1871.

Studebaker's is a firm of four brothers, all of whom were poor enough twenty or twenty-five years ago.

We have not time to speak of "Singer's" employing 1,000 hands and expecting to increase the number to 1,500; nor of the splendid water works, nearly completed, raising by three strong engines the waters of the St. Joseph into a stand pipe, two hundred feet high, and thence forcing it to every house and room in the city, at a cost of less than \$150,000.

A few years ago the manufactories of South Bend were run by water, now, having become strong, they are run by steam. The water power created them; and steam power now develops and perfects them. It was pleasant to turn away even from these works of man's invention, so instructive and so useful, to look out again upon the broad fields of wheat, which from South Bend to Otsego never looked more promising.

A. T. S.

"That dog of yours flew at me this morning and bit me on the leg, and I notify you that I intend to shoot it the first time I see it." "The dog is not mad." "Mad! I know he's not mad. What has he got to be mad about? It's me that's mad."

### Cremation.

A few weeks since, a meeting was held in New York, of persons who favor the burning of dead human bodies instead of burying them. It was attended by several men of prominence and note, amongst whom we notice the names of Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Charles A. Dana, Henry Bergh, Pres. of the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and others. It was proposed to form a permanent organization with a view to discuss the merits of cremation. Since then we have noticed that this question has taken hold of the public mind in more or less earnest, so much so that it would not surprise us to hear of the first case of its use ere long. Not only in this country is it being discussed, but in England, Germany, Italy and elsewhere. The following is an extract from an article on this subject in the *Chicago Tribune*.

"It has been talked of for some years on the Continent of Europe. A Dr. Polli, of Milan, and a Dr. Brunetti, of Padua, have proposed certain methods, which were failures, however. The most that could be done by these methods was to destroy the tissues and char the bones.

Dr. Reclam, a German physician of Leipzig, has just made his appearance as an advocate of cremation, arguing in its favor, like so many others, on sanitary grounds. He does not seem to be acquainted with what a Sir Henry Thompson had written on the matter. Yet the German and the Englishman agree not only on the propriety of a change in the mode of disposing of the dead; they agree as to what the mode should be, even in the details of the process. Both favor the use of a furnace invented by Dr. Siemens, already explained in these columns. The arguments advanced by both are not unlike. The interests of the living, Dr. Reclam thinks, demand that cremation be substituted for burial. Purity of the air, the earth, and the water, demand it. The porosity of the earth is a demonstrated fact. It has been shown that one-half of what we call the solid crust of the earth is of pores,—avenues for the passage of poisonous gases generated by decomposition of buried animal matter. Not only is the earth porous, but even glass and porcelain.

Dr. Reclam relates an instance demonstrating the porosity of glass which deserves to be mentioned. The kitchen windows of a hospital recently built in Leipzig were furnished with double panes, one and a half centimetres apart, to protect that department from the excessive variations of temperature to which it was subjected from being situated underground. The panes were put in under the direction of an engineer on a hot day in August, and great care taken that not a crevice should be left to admit air or moisture. It was not very long, however, before the space between the panes was half filled with water, and the query arose how it came to be so filled. Not through cracks or crevices, for there were none. Besides, if the water had made its entry through such avenues, through them it would also have found an exit. The water came through the pores of the panes of glass facing the kitchen. The warm air of the kitchen expanded the pores of the glass nearest it. The vapor entered through these pores and became condensed on the colder panes without. Now, if even glass be permeable to gases, how much more the crust of the earth!

To show that the emanations from dead bodies are poisonous, Dr. Reclam recalls the action of Hannibal's soldiers before Syracuse when they exhumed the dead and scattered their corpses over the field. He makes mention of instances in which typhus was generated by the removal of grave-yards. He relates how in 1870 a number of oxen which had died of the rinderpest were buried near Dresden; how their remains poisoned the water as far as 160 feet from the spot where they were interred; and how the authorities in consequence caused them to be dug up and burned. Foster shows that water two thousand feet from a gas manufactory smelt and tasted of the gas.

It may be questioned whether, if the means of effectually reducing dead bodies to ashes at a small expense and in a short time had been known, cremation would not have been practiced before this. Dr. Siemens' furnace furnishes us an apparatus in which this can be accomplished, and in which the remains can be kept isolated from all foreign substances, and the ashes restored to the friends or family of the deceased after the process of cremation is over, and unmixed with any of the consuming material."

### THE SOFT GUITAR.

A DRAMATIC FRAGMENT.

SCENE:—Moonlight. Beneath the lady's window appeareth the lover and singeth, with guitar accompaniment.

Open thy lattice, O lady bright!  
The earth lies calm in fair moonlight;  
Gaze on the glint of each glancing star,  
And list to the notes of my soft guitar.

At the lady's window a vision shone—  
'Twas the lady's head, with a night-cap on.

LOVER.

(In ecstasy.)

See! at the casement appearing now,  
With lily fingers she hides her brow.  
Oh, weep not—though bitter thy sorrows are  
I will soothe them to rest with my soft guitar.

Then the lady answered: "Who's going to weep?  
Go 'way with your fiddle, and let me sleep."

LOVER.

(Saddened, but still hopeful.)

Then sleep, dear lady: thy fringed lids close,  
Pinions of cherubs fan thy repose.  
While through thy casement, slightly ajar,  
Steal the sweet notes of my soft guitar.

Then the lady her "secret pain" confessed  
With the plaintive murmur: "Oh, give us a rest!"

LOVER.

(Filled with natural and righteous indignation.)

Cruel but fair one, thy scorn restrain!  
Better death's quiet than thy disdain.  
I go in some distant war,  
Bearing in battle my loved guitar.

Answered the lady: "Well hurry and go!  
I'm holding the slop-basin ready to throw."

—[Exit Lover and guitar.]

### Anti-Crusade.

A "Farmer's Wife," thus contributes, in one of our exchanges, her views upon the system and manner in which the anti-liquor-crusade is carried on by the women in several portion of the country:

"It is often well to pause in the midst of a great excitement, and think. What will the end be?—is a good question to ask when emotion runs high. It is a good time to ask it now. A religio-temperance movement, wholly unique and unprecedented, sweeps the country; but whither is it leading?

Were there no such natural law as that of action and reaction, thoughtful people might contemplate the good that is being done—and done by women, who are usually credited with doing nothing—with unalloyed satisfaction. But this great law works everywhere. A ball rebounds; the tide ebbs back to the sea; a flowing stream that is dammed rushes with greater force when the barrier gives way. It is the same in society. Up and down, back and forth, human feeling oscillates like a pendulum; and, whenever there is a swift and breathless rush forward, we may calculate upon a backward swing proportionately rapid. The prayer-movement is just now the forward rush; but it has got to go back,—and what then?

Prayer is a good thing, and liquor-selling is a bad thing; but whether mere prayer can uproot the evil, and whether the deadly upas will not freshen and flourish all the more, like a green tree, for its shaking, and for the pious tears that now water its roots, are questions to think about. Here is the doubt and the danger that loom ahead.

Reformation—the sort that is real and permanent—is not often a result of sudden and violent upheaval. It is the sure and slow-working leaven which elevates and purifies. Improvement is a thing of degrees.

The motive is good. What these women do is courageous; it is heroism itself; but that does not prove it to be wisdom. They take the attitude of persecuted martyrs; but martyrdom may be but crucified fanaticism."

ANOTHER steamer belonging to the French Transatlantic Line has gone to the bottom of the ocean. The first vessel lost was the *Ville du Havre*, which carried down 226 souls last December. Next was the *Europe*, which foundered in mid-ocean a fortnight ago; and now comes the intelligence that the steamer *L'Amerique* has been wrecked off the coast of Brittany. Thus within four months the French Company has lost three magnificent steamers, and it is due to the merest chance that the loss of life was not treble that which actually took place. A peculiarity of all the vessels of the French lines is, that they have been "rebuilt,"—in other words, they have been cut in two, and a new section inserted amidships. It is too much to assert that the *Ville du Havre*, the *Europe*, and *L'Amerique* were unseaworthy, but there certainly is an extreme probability that they were incapable of sustaining shocks that would have produced no effect on a staunch Cunarder. As for water-tight compartments and double-sides, we hope the steamboat companies will have the grace to omit mention of these fancy contrivances from future advertisements.



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### The East.

THE village of Hilltown, in Bucks county, Pa., is terribly excited over a shocking murder that has been committed there. The victims were Mrs. Roeding and her little three-year-old boy. The murderer, one Dr. Otto, subsequently committed suicide by taking poison.

TWELVE printers belonging to the Titusville (Pa.) Typographical Union have been sentenced to 24 hours in jail each, \$40 fine and costs, on a charge of conspiracy against the *Daily Courier*. The conspiracy consisted in striking against a reduction of wages.

SIR LAMONT LOBBAIN has declined a public reception at the hands of the New York city authorities, with thanks for the compliment.

A BILL has been introduced in the New York State Assembly to incorporate an incremental society, for burning the dead, with a capital of \$50,000.

PHILADELPHIA reports a genuine case of cremation. A physician, whose son died, erected a furnace in the cellar of his house and reduced the body to ashes.

### The West.

ACCORDING to the Indian Peace Commissioners, there is no disposition on the part of the tribes visited by them to engage in war. The Commissioners assert that the warlike reports forwarded during their absence at the agencies were in the interest of certain speculators and contractors. An important meeting of vessel-owners from all points on the lakes was held at Detroit, last week, to protest against the bridging of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers in the interests of the railroads.

THE *Lakeside Monthly*, of Chicago, has suspended publication until September next.

THE fruit crop has not been materially damaged by the recent cold snap in Southern Illinois. The next Wisconsin State Fair will be held at Oshkosh, Sept. 29.

THE *National Crop Reporter* publishes deductions from the estimates of its correspondents in relation to the probable area which will be seeded this spring in wheat, corn and oats, in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin. The following is an abstract of the information furnished: The area seeded in spring wheat last year in the States named is placed at 6,960,000 acres, upon which there is an estimated increase this year of 8 per cent, making the estimated area this year 7,502,000 acres. The estimated area planted in corn in 1875 in the above eight States was 20,390,000 acres; the estimated increase this spring is 8-10 per cent, which would make the total area nearly 22,000,000 acres. In oats, the area sown last year was 5,272,000 acres in the States named, and the probable increase this year is estimated at 8-10 per cent, which makes a total area amounting to 5,699,000 acres. A Milwaukee paper publishes an interview with the Hon. Alexander Mitchell, President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, in which he says, in respect to the law passed by the last Legislature of Wisconsin, that the road cannot run under it. He further says that the company will first test the constitutionality of the act in the courts, and, if beaten there, will take off all its trains.

NEARLY all the business part of the town of Ishpeming, Mich., has been burned. Loss about \$150,000. The fire was the work of incendiaries.

### The South.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., was recently visited by a terrific tornado, demolishing and damaging buildings and doing much other damage. Loss over \$100,000.

THE recent flood in the Cumberland river destroyed a large amount of property in Nashville.

DELEGATIONS of planters from the parishes bordering on the Mississippi, Red and Ouachita rivers recently waited on the Governor of Louisiana, stating their cattle and stock had all been drowned, their lands and houses inundated, and themselves and their laborers reduced to destitution by the unprecedented flood. They ask that the United States military authorities be requested to issue rations to the sufferers.

A RALEIGH (N. C.) telegram of April 19 says: "A private dispatch received in this city this evening from Western Carolina reports severe and heavy rumblings in Bald and Stone mountains on Thursday last. The trembling of the earth was heard more than 100 miles from the mountains. The shocks are more severe than before, and it is firmly believed by scientists that an eruption is imminent."

ADVICE from New Orleans state that the whole of that portion of Louisiana extending from Monroe to the mouth of the Red river is under water, and that 10,000 people in that district will soon be on the verge of starvation. Large numbers of negroes from the overflowed district are flocking to New Orleans. Gov. Kellogg has issued a proclamation to officials and citizens of the overflowed districts assuring them that the State Government has done and is doing all that its resources allow to alleviate the sufferings of those who have been reduced to destitution by the disastrous floods. St. Louis papers state that the robbers who rifled the San Antonio (Texas) stage are James H. Reed, C. H. Carter, and John H. Nelson, all from Vernon county, Mo. A strong posse is in pursuit of them.

### Washington.

THE case of Sanborn and the special contract for the collection of Government revenue on the percentage principle, which has for some time been undergoing investigation by a Congressional committee, has at last been closed, and the committee will in a few days report thereunto Congress. A Washington dispatch says: "In consequence of the recent statements that certain bounty laws have been lately passed by Congress, the Second Auditor's office is flooded by letters of inquiry and requests for blanks for application. Up to the present time no bounty law has been passed by this Congress." The Postmaster General has sent a communication to the Postal Committee of the House of Representatives advocating the passage of a law to compel the payment of postage on all newspapers.

THE President, in response to the appeal of Gov. Kellogg for relief for the sufferers from the overflow in the Southern rivers, says that Congress being in session, he does not feel authorized to order Government aid, as was done in the cases of Chicago and Shreveport. He will, however, send the dispatch to the Louisiana delegation, and if a resolution is passed by Congress authorizing it, he will exert every authorized means to avert suffering from the disaster which has overtaken the citizens of Louisiana.

M. BARTHOLOME, the French minister, and Postmaster-General Creswell have agreed upon the basis of a postal treaty between France and the United States, which will establish an international letter rate of nine cents or 50 centimes for each half-ounce in this country, or 10 grammes in France; each country to retain the postage collected therein.

THE Civil Service Commission have made a report to the President, in which an appropriation of \$25,000 is asked for to defray the necessary expenses of the continuance of the reform.

THE bill reported to the Senate from the Committee on Military Affairs to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war provides that there shall be paid to every honorably discharged non-commissioned officer, private soldier, musician, artificer, and wagoner, including those borne on the rolls as slaves, who served the United States in the war of the rebellion, the sum of \$8.33 for all his time of service between April 12, 1861, and May 9, 1865, or, in case of a volunteer, up to the time of the muster out of the volunteer organization to which he belonged. In case of the death of any such person, payment is to be made to his widow and children. Any bounties heretofore received from the United States, or any State, are to be deducted from the allowance hereby authorized. No bounties shall be paid to substitutes or to persons discharged as minors. No attorney shall be allowed, on pain of fine and imprisonment, to receive more than \$10 for prosecuting any claim under the foregoing provisions. Reports received by the Department of Agriculture indicate that the quality of the winter wheat crop is far above the average, and the yield more abundant than for many years past.

### Political.

THE Republican State Convention of Illinois has been called to meet at Springfield on June 27.

THE farmers of Oregon recently met at Salem and nominated candidates for Congress, Governor and other State officers.

THE dead-lock in the Massachusetts Legislature has been brought to an end by the election of Gov. William B. Washburn to the vacancy created by Mr. Sumner's death, all of Mr. Hoar's supporters and a majority of Mr. Dawes' casting their votes for him. The thirty-third and final ballot was as follows: Washburn, 149; Curtis, 64; Dawes, 20; Adams, 17; Loring, 4; Phillips, 1; Whitier, 1; Gifford, 1.

THE announcement of the election of Gov. Washburn to succeed Sumner caused no little excitement among Massachusetts people in Washington, says a correspondent. Of the eleven Republicans from the Bay State, only four, viz: the Hoar brothers, Gooch and John M. S. Williams, are pleased at the result. The usual charges of fraud and corruption were made, and some denounce Washburn in severe terms for accepting the position.

### General.

LOUIS RIEL, the Manitoba rebel, has been expelled from the Canadian Parliament. It is reported from California that the notorious bandit Vasquez and his band have been captured.

### Foreign.

HON. JOHN JAY, United States Minister to Austria, has sailed for home.

OVER fifty workmen were recently killed by an explosion in a coal mine in Lancashire, England. The remains of Dr. Livingstone, the great naturalist and African explorer, reached London on the 15th of April. The day was one of solemn parade and mourning in that city. Archbishop Llorenti, of Cuba, has been sentenced to imprisonment or banishment from the island. The trial of Archbishop Ledochowski, of Posen, for violation of the ecclesiastical laws, resulted in conviction, and he has been sentenced in contumacious to dismissal from his see.

THE Spanish authorities in Cuba have sentenced to death an American named Dockery, an agent who was in Havana on business in connection with the settlement of a property claim, under the protection of a special treaty. Another ocean steamer is reported lost from New York to Havre—which sank when within 100 miles of Brest, France, on the 14th. All on board were saved, except the second officer. The total gross revenue of the United Kingdom in the year ending March 3, 1874, amounted to £77,354,000, exceeding Mr. Lowe's estimate £3,575,000. The total gross expenditures for the same year were £76,465,000.

THE war in Cuba will now be fought on both sides with the assistance of its colored population. The Havana *Official Gazette* announces a decree under which all the slaves furnished by the Government during Jovellar's administration are to be organized as soldiers under white officers, and after five years' service are to be declared free. The Chilean steamer *Tecua* is reported lost on the South American Pacific coast, and nineteen persons drowned.

A STRIKE of agricultural laborers is in progress in the eastern counties of England, arising from a demand of the union in Warwickshire for an extra shilling a week. The landlords and farmers intend combining to turn out all the union laborers. The funeral of Dr. Livingstone, which took place in Westminster Abbey, was attended by a full representation of the Royal Geographical Society. The French Government has accused certain British subjects of conspiring to assist in the escape of Rochefort from New Caledonia. This the British Government denies. Various diplomatic notes have been exchanged between the two governments. The Bishop of Nancy has been heavily fined by a German tribunal.

THE efforts of Dr. Keneally, the counsel for the Tichborne claimant, to obtain for him a new trial have failed, as the application has been denied on all its points. The British House of Commons has voted a grant of £25,000 to Sir Garnet Wolseley, the commander of the Ashantee expedition. The abandoned steamer *Amerique* was not sunk, as reported. She was abandoned at sea on the 14th of April by a cowardly crew. On the 15th she was discovered by a passing steamer and towed into the port of Plymouth, England. The *Amerique* had sustained no apparent damage, and was making no water, except in the engine-room. The cabin was in the greatest confusion, owing to the hurried manner of abandoning the steamer. The greater portion of the baggage of the passengers was aboard.

### Civil Service Reform.

PRESIDENT Grant has sent the following message to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: Hereby I transmit the report of the Civil Service Commission, authorized by act of Congress of March 3, 1871, and invite your special attention thereto. If sustained by Congress, I have no doubt the rules can, after the experience gained, be improved and enforced as to still more materially benefit the public service, and relieve the Executive, members of Congress, and heads of departments from influences prejudicial to good administration. The rules, as they have heretofore been enforced, have resulted, beneficially, as is shown by the opinion of members of the Cabinet and the subordinates in the departments, and in that opinion I concur. But the rules applicable to officers who are to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, are, in a great measure, impracticable, except in so far as they may be sustained by the action of that body. These must necessarily remain so, unless the direct sanction of the Senate is given to the rules. I advise for the present only such appropriations, as may be adequate to continue the work in its present form, and would leave to the future to determine whether the direct sanction of Congress shall be given to the rules that may perhaps be devised for regulating the method of the selection of appointees, or a portion of them, who need to be confirmed by the Senate. The same amount appropriated last year would be adequate for the coming year, but I think the public interest would be promoted by authority in the Executive for allowing a small compensation for special services performed beyond the usual office hours, under the act of 1871, to persons called into the service of the Government. (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

### The Arkansas Rebellion.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 15.—Joseph Brooks, who claims to have been elected Governor in 1872, took the oath of office to-day before Chief Justice McClure, and within five minutes from that time took forcible possession of the Governor's office and ejected Gov. Baxter by force. About one year ago Brooks commenced enit in the Circuit Court of Pulaski county for the office of Governor. About the same time the Attorney-General commenced suit against Baxter by quo warranto in the Supreme Court. That court rendered a decision that the courts of the State had no power over a contested election for the office for Governor, and it was generally regarded that the matter was settled so far as the courts were concerned. The Legislature, in 1873, opened the returns and declared that Baxter was elected. Little more was thought of the matter, until a few days ago, when the attorneys of Gov. Baxter desired that the case in the Circuit Court be taken up on demurrer, with a view of disposing of the same. The understanding was then had that the demurrer should be submitted and argued next week. On Monday, during the absence of Judges English and Compton, the attorneys of Gov. Baxter, Mr. Whipple, the attorney of Brooks, arose and stated that it had been agreed between himself and the counsel of Gov. Baxter that a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the court should be submitted. This, although in the absence of Gov. Baxter's attorneys, was thought nothing of at the time. Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, when there were but few in the court-room, neither of the Governor's counsel present, the Judge (Whitlock) announced his decision: overruling the demurrer, and, none of Baxter's counsel being present to answer, plead over, or move for an appeal, judgment of ouster was issued, and the writ placed in the hands of the Sheriff, and, in five minutes from that time, an armed band, headed by Joe Brooks, went into the Governor's office, demanding possession. The Governor declined, whereupon forcible possession was taken, and guards placed at all the entrances to the office. In the meantime, Gen. Catterson, who claimed to act as Brooks' Adjutant-General, broke in the door of the army, in the same building, and took possession of about 100 stand of arms, the Adjutant-General (Strong) of Gov. Baxter refusing to give up his keys.

Although surrounded by an armed mob, Gov. Baxter refused to be ejected except by force. Some of Mr. Brooks' men took hold of him and led him out. Since that time Brooks has had possession of the State-House. Gov. Baxter has established his headquarters at St. John's College, and it is reported the State-House will be taken possession of to-night. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the city. The deposed Governor proposes to retake the State-House, and has notified President Grant to that effect, and appealed to him for support.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 16.—Brooks has issued a proclamation justifying his course, and declaring his intention to stay in office until the courts decide that he is not there legally. He holds the State-House with 150 men, well armed. They have two cannon, and pickets are thrown out in every direction. Late this evening Baxter issued a proclamation declaring martial law in this (Pulaski) county, and calling upon the people to aid in putting down the "rebellion." About the same time he marched from St. John's College with his force of about 200 men, down into the heart of the city, placed guards all along the principal streets, completely commanding the State-House with a cordon of sentinels. He also seized the telegraph office, and issued instructions to permit no dispatches to be sent or delivered without the consent of the officer in charge. Both Baxter and Brooks have received dispatches from the Attorney-General stating in effect that the United States Government would not interfere. Telegraphic dispatches have also been received by the commanding officer here from the Secretary of War, instructing him to take no steps whatever to interfere in the matter, unless such action becomes absolutely necessary for the preservation of the public peace.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 17.—Gov. Baxter has contracted his lines to the vicinity of the Anthony House, and is now proceeding, as before, to exercise the duties of Governor, making the Anthony House, the Capitol for the time being. This morning both the private secretaries of Brooks and Baxter applied at the Postoffice for mail matter addressed to the Governor of Arkansas. The Postmaster declined to deliver to either party, and telegraphed to Washington for instructions. Baxter has issued another proclamation in which he reviews the history of the contest between Brooks and himself, and closes with an appeal to the people to rally to his support.

In the Circuit Court, to-day, Judge Whylock overruled the motion to set aside the judgment in the Brooks-Baxter case, and sustain the motion to correct the record, so as to show that the demurrer was submitted without the knowledge of Baxter or his attorneys.

The Bar held a meeting to-day, and passed severe resolutions against Whipple, Brooks' attorney, for his non-professional conduct, and also against the Court for its action in the absence of the Governor's counsel.

Gen. Thomas P. Dockery has been appointed by Baxter Military Governor of the city, and he has ordered all male citizens between 18 and 45 to report for duty immediately.

An address signed by nearly all the leading citizens of Little Rock, was issued to-day, urging the people of the State to rally to the Capital, and aid in maintaining the authority of Baxter.

The United States troops are keeping a sharp eye on the belligerents, and will promptly interpose to prevent bloodshed.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Postmaster-General Creswell, in response to a telegram of the Postmaster at Little Rock, received to-day, instructed him as follows: "Letters addressed to Gov. Baxter, or Baxter, Governor of Arkansas, should be delivered to Baxter. Letters addressed to Gov. Brooks, or to Brooks, Governor of Arkansas, should be delivered to Brooks. You will retain all communications addressed to the Governor of Arkansas until further orders."

LITTLE ROCK, April 19.—The condition of affairs is materially unchanged. Brooks and Baxter have each issued another proclamation calling upon the people to rally to their support. Several hundred militia from the surrounding country have arrived at the call of Baxter, and the streets are full of armed men, who are eager to attack the Brooks stronghold, but are restrained by the presence of the United States troops.

LITTLE ROCK, April 20.—There is no change in the situation. A company of United States soldiers occupies the telegraph office and *Gazette* buildings. A few additional companies have been added to Gov. Baxter's force, and one to Brooks'. The men on both sides are resting on their arms.

### CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, April 15.—Senate.—The House Free Banking bill was referred to the Finance Committee. House bill to pay the District of Columbia school-teachers \$97,750 for their services from September, 1873, to March, 1874, was passed. Carpenter's bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana was discussed at length.

House.—A bill was passed abolishing mileage, and restricting the extra compensation of members of Congress to actual traveling expenses. The House, in Committee of the Whole, was engaged most of the day in considering the General Appropriation bill.

THURSDAY, April 16.—Senate.—Logan introduced a bill to enable disabled soldiers to receive money compensation upon orders for artificial limbs that are dated before June 16, 1870. Referred. Carpenter introduced a preamble and resolutions setting forth the right of colonies to establish independent governments when they have the power to do so, and declaring it to be the duty of the United States, in view of the prolonged rebellion in Cuba and the probability that it will never be suppressed, to recognize Cuba as a free and independent sovereignty. The resolutions provide for strict neutrality on the part of the United States between the contending parties. They were referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. Ingalls introduced a bill to compel the Union Pacific Railroad Company to pro-rata all freights carried over its line in connection with other railroads. The bill ordering a new election in Louisiana was debated by Carpenter, Morton, West, Howe and Hamilton (Md.).

House.—The session of the House was devoted to the consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, the only interesting feature of the proceedings being a sham battle between Dawes, Butler and Sunset Cox. A motion to strike out the proviso which forbids the publication of the laws in newspapers after March, 1875, was rejected. Kelley, from the Centennial Committee, reported a bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for the Centennial Exhibition. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

FRIDAY, April 17.—Senate.—A bill was reported from the Commerce Committee repealing the law providing for an additional subsidy of \$500,000 to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and annulling the contract with said company for semi-monthly service. Nearly the whole day's session was devoted to the discussion of the Louisiana bill, and the bill to pay the bonds of the Louisville and Portland canal. No action was taken upon either measure.

House.—Morey introduced a joint resolution for furnishing rations, forage, and clothing to the people suffering from the inundation and overflow of the Mississippi and tributaries. The General Appropriation bill was considered by the House in Committee of the Whole, and a long discussion occurred in reference to the clerical force in the Treasury Department. Garfield making an elaborate explanation of the bill in that respect, and Beck arraigning the Administration for extravagance.

SATURDAY, April 18.—Senate.—Senate not in session. House.—A bill was passed donating 10 pieces of artillery to the people of Concord, Mass., for a monument to commemorate the first repulse of the British troops at old North Bridge, on the 19th of April, 1775.

A resolution of thanks to Sir Lamont Lobtain, commander of the British frigate *Niobe*, for his humane and generous interposition, at Santiago de Cuba, in protecting the lives of the survivors of the *Virginius* expedition, was introduced by Cox and referred. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Civil-Service Reform to inquire into the expediency of providing for the election of Postmasters by the people. A bill was passed empowering the President to direct the issue of food and dressed army clothing for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow of the lower Mississippi river. Garfield, from the Appropriation Committee, reported a deficiency bill. It appropriates \$3,251,158. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation bill.

MONDAY, April 20.—Senate.—Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on the bill for the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in insurrectionary States. House bill making an appropriation for sufferers by the Southern western floods was favorably reported upon. A bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served during the late war was reported from the Military Committee and placed on the calendar. The bill to authorize the issue of a supply of arms to Nebraska was discussed and laid over. Majority and minority reports were presented from the Election Committee in the case of Sykes against Spencer, for the seat as Senator from Alabama. Both reports were ordered printed. The Louisiana bill was discussed by Bayard, Boggs, Sherman and Morton.

House.—Bills introduced: By Southard, to fix the compensation of the President of the United States at \$25,000 per annum; by Starkweather, levying a tax of one-twentieth of 1 per cent. on the sale of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion, promissory notes, and other security; by Beck, increasing the tax on the circulation of national banks from one-twelfth to one-quarter of 1 per cent. per month; by O'Brien, to abolish the grade and rank of Commodore; also to authorize the Indian nations and tribes in their corporate capacity, and individual members thereof, to sue and be sued in United States courts; by Foster, providing for the collection of money and recovery of lands wrongfully held from the Government by the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. A bill was passed appropriating \$100,000 for the construction of a military telegraph line from Denison, Texas, to Fort Sill. The bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for the Centennial celebration was made the special order for the 5th of May. Senator Carpenter's resolution in favor of according belligerent rights to Cuba was introduced and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of establishing by law a uniform rate of interest throughout the United States and Territories.

TUESDAY, April 21.—Senate.—House bill for the relief of sufferers by the Mississippi overflow was passed. The Senate resumed consideration of the Louisville and Portland Canal bill, and the amendment providing that the canal should not be taken possession of nor any money be paid till the State of Kentucky should cede to the United States the jurisdiction over the same was stricken out.

House.—A bill was passed extending for one year the time for completing the entries of the Osage Indian lands in Kansas. Hurlbut, from the Committee on Railroads, submitted a long written report on the bill to charter a double-track freight railway from the Atlantic to Council Bluffs. Ordered printed. Morey presented a bill to provide for a commission of engineers to report on a permanent plan for reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi river subject to inundation. Randall introduced a bill directing the temporary suspension of the Legislature of the District of Columbia. Referred. The House resumed consideration of the General Appropriation bill, and at 5 o'clock adjourned.

NORTH CAROLINA claims to be the only State in the Union which produces every article enumerated in the census report of 1870.

### The House Currency Bill.

The following is the text of Maynard's bill providing for free banking, and for an increase of the volume of the currency. It passed the House by a vote of 128 to 116, and is now before the Senate.

Be it enacted, etc., That section 31 of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved on the 3d day of June, in the year 1864, be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of the amount of their respective circulations, but the money required by said section to be kept at all times on hand shall be determined by the amount of deposits in all respects as provided for in the said section.

Sec. 2. That section 22 of the said act, and the several amendments thereto, so far as they restrict the amount of notes for circulation under said act, be and the same are hereby repealed; and that section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the 3 per cent. temporary loan certificates and for an increase of national bank notes," approved July 12, 1870, be amended by repealing the second proviso in said section contained, and the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide a national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved on the 3d of March, 1865, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and section 21 of the original act, to which the act last aforesaid is an amendment, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 4. That every association organized or to be organized under the provisions of the said act, and of the several acts in amendment thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States a sum equal to 5 per cent. of its circulation, to be held and used only for the redemption of such circulation; and when the circulating notes of any such association or associations shall be presented, assorted or unassorted, for redemption in sums of \$1,000, or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer or to any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes redeemed shall be charged by the Comptroller of the Currency to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally, on the first day of each month, or oftener at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions, whereupon each association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed, and, when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed, or, if worn, mutilated or defaced, new notes instead, shall be forwarded to the respective associations. Provided, that each of said associations shall reimburse to the Treasury the costs of redemption and of supplying new notes in place of those redeemed, and the associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse to the Treasury the costs of engraving and printing their circulating notes, and provided further, that the entire amount of United States notes outstanding and in circulation at any one time shall not exceed the sum of \$400,000,000 now authorized by existing law.

Sec. 4. That any association organized under this act or any of the acts of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes in whole or in part, may upon deposit of lawful money, without interest, of the amount of said acts in sums of not less than \$1,000 with the Treasurer of the United States, withdraw a proportionate amount of bonds deposited in pledge for such circulation, and he shall redeem, cancel and destroy an amount of the circulating notes of such association equal to the amount issued upon such bonds.

Sec. 5. That sections 31 and 32 of the said act be amended by requiring each of the associations to keep its lawful money reserves within its own vaults at the place where its operations of discount and deposit are carried on, and all the provisions of the said sections requiring or permitting any of the said associations to keep any portion of its lawful money reserve elsewhere than in its own vaults, or requiring or permitting the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counter, except as provided for in this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. That upon all circulating notes hereafter issued, or hereafter to be issued, whenever the same shall come into the Treasury in payment or deposit for redemption or otherwise, there shall be printed, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, the charter numbers of the associations by which they are severally issued.

### Civil Rights.

The substitute for the late Senator Sumner's Civil Rights bill, reported by Mr. Frelinghuysen from the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, is very stringent in its provisions. It provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of inns, public conveyances—on land or water—theaters, and other places of public amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole or in part by general taxation, and of cemeteries so supported, subject only to conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude. Any person denying to any citizen any privileges conferred by the bill shall pay \$500 to the person aggrieved, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year. The District and Circuit Courts of the United States are given, exclusive of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all offenses against the bill, and actions may be prosecuted in any United States court, wherever defendant may be found, without regard to the other party. Any District Attorney who shall willfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings required, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of \$500 to the person aggrieved, and, upon conviction thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000. No citizen shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any State or United States court on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and any officer who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for that cause shall be fined not more than \$5,000.

### English Homes.

A correspondent of the *Springfield Republican* writes: "One noticeable feature observed by travelers in passing along English roads and by English homes is the air of repose and domestic comfort which prevails everywhere, and as a condition of this, the thoughtful care and painstaking finish which is bestowed on everything, however rude, in contrast with the unfinished and extempore look of many of our Western homes and villages. The idea which seems to govern English home life is, that here families expect to live permanently, and not merely to stay, and whatever is essential to the real comfort of life is worth providing for. Hence the houses and cottages are all built of stone or stucco, and tastefully set off with some architectural adornment, or, at least, have their roughness softened and their nakedness covered with shrubbery or clambering ivy. The winding lanes are bordered, not with straggling and unseemly rail-fences, but either with neatly trimmed hedges or substantial stone walls, over which creeping ivy or climbing and flowering vine trails its clusters and hangs its luxuriant wreaths; while the wicket gates that occasionally open a path through them across the fields are specimens of ingenuity that show where the Yankee derived his power of invention."



# GENERAL LAWS OF MICHIGAN.

Passed at the Extra Session of the Legislature in 1874.

[No. 1.]

AN ACT to amend section one hundred and twenty-four of an act entitled "An act to amend chapter ninety-three of the revised statutes of eighteen hundred and forty-six," entitled "Of courts held by justices of the peace," approved February thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, being section five thousand three hundred and seventy-two of the compiled laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

SECTION 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That section one hundred and twenty-four of chapter one hundred and seventy-eight, being section five thousand three hundred and seventy-two of the compiled laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be amended so as to read as follows:

(3972.) Sec. 24. If before joining issue in any cause, the defendant therein shall make and file with the justice an affidavit that he has a good and substantial defense on the merits thereof, and that the justice before whom the same is pending is a material witness for such defendant, without whose testimony he cannot safely proceed to trial, and shall state in said affidavit facts material to the issue which he expects to prove by said justice, the justice shall, if he be satisfied that he is a material witness for the defendant, make in his docket an entry of the filing of such affidavit, and an order that the suit and all the papers relating thereto be transferred to some other justice in the same township or city, or to some other justice in any township in the same county adjoining said township or city, to be named in such order, who shall thereupon proceed to hear, try, and determine the cause in the same manner as if the suit had been originally commenced before him, and with the like effect. Or the justice may in such order, in his discretion, postpone the hearing of said cause to such time and place, in the same city or township, or in any adjoining township in the same county, as he shall see fit; at which time and place the justice to whom the cause is transferred shall attend and proceed to hear, try, and determine said cause as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. This act shall take immediate effect. Approved March 28, 1874.

[No. 2.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize and empower the Board of Control of State swamp lands to make an appropriation of State swamp lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Straits of Mackinac to Marquette Harbor, on Lake Superior," and to add a new section thereto.

SECTION 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That an act entitled "An act to authorize and empower the Board of Control of State swamp lands to make an appropriation of State swamp lands, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Straits of Mackinac to Marquette Harbor, on Lake Superior," approved March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, be amended by adding a new section, to be section five, as follows:

Sec. 5. The time limited in this act for constructing said railroad shall be and the same hereby is extended for the term of two years from and after the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and all the powers conferred upon said Board of Control are hereby renewed, renewed, and extended until said railroad shall have been constructed, and all such powers shall be and remain in full force and have the same effect as though such powers had not been before this time in any manner exercised; and said Board of Control shall have full power and authority to rescind, modify, or amend any resolution or regulation they may make, or may have made, necessary to secure the early completion of said railroad.

Sec. 2. This act shall take immediate effect. Approved March 24, 1874.

[No. 3.]

AN ACT to authorize proceedings by the State to condemn private property for public use.

SECTION 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That it shall be lawful for the Governor or any other person or persons, when by law authorized to purchase for the State at private sale, or by condemnation, land as a site for any State building or buildings, State institution, or public use, to institute or cause to be instituted proceedings in the name and behalf of the State of Michigan against the land sought to be acquired, and against the owners and persons interested therein, in the circuit court of the county where the land is situated, for the purpose of acquiring by the State title to such land by judicial condemnation. And the said court in which such proceeding may be instituted, shall have and possess full jurisdiction of the subject matter of such proceedings, and power to hear, adjudge, and determine all matters touching the proceedings, and the rights and interests of all concerned.

Sec. 2. That upon request of the Governor or other person or persons authorized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of this State, or of the prosecuting attorney of the county where the land is situated, as the case may be, to cause a petition to be made and filed in the proper court, signed by the Attorney-General or prosecuting attorney, addressed to the court, setting forth, with reasonable certainty, a description of the land sought to be acquired, the names of all persons owning or having an interest therein, so far as disclosed by the records of titles of the county in which the land is situated, or can be ascertained from actual occupants; that the petition is made and presented for the purpose of acquiring the title and ownership of the land described in the petition, to and for the use of the State of Michigan, and specifying generally the purpose for which it is to be used. And the petition shall ask that all persons interested in the premises, or any part thereof, be summoned to appear and answer the petition, and show cause, if any they have, against the same. Upon filing the petition, summons shall issue in accordance with the prayer thereof, against the persons named therein, returnable on a day to be named, which shall not be less than five days from the issuing and test thereof, and shall be served at least three days before the return day, by the sheriff or other officer authorized to serve process of summons, according to the rules and practice of the circuit court in other cases at law. If there are minors or persons of unsound mind interested in the premises, service may be made upon the guardian of any such person, or the court may appoint a guardian ad litem for any such person, who may appear and defend for the person he represents. If there are non-resident or absent persons upon whom service cannot be obtained within the county, the court may order service upon any such person wherever he may be found, and in such manner as may be directed. The person serving any such process on such non-resident or absent person shall make proof of service by affidavit, stating the place, time, and manner of service. Or the court may order and cause notice to be given to such absent or non-resident person, by publication in such newspaper printed and published in the county as the court shall designate, and for such length of time as the court may think proper, not less than three weeks, once in each week; and any such service out of the county, or notice by publication, shall be as effectual for all the purposes of such proceeding and in the condemnation of the land as though the persons had been personally served within the county.

Sec. 3. That when all the parties named in the petition have been summoned or notified, in the manner provided, and the time for their appearance shall have expired, the court shall

hear any and all persons who shall have appeared and interposed objections to the petition or proceedings, and proceed to decide the questions raised, and may vacate the petition, or any part of the proceedings for cause, and may allow amendments of the petition, in form or substance, as the right of the matter shall demand. If any person having an interest in the land has been overlooked, or not summoned or notified, the court may continue the proceedings and cause such person to be served or notified. If the petition and proceedings are sustained, the court shall appoint three commissioners, residents and freeholders within the county, not interested or of kin to any of the persons interested in the land, to ascertain and determine the necessity for taking such property, and the compensation for damages, or both, which ought to be paid by the State to each of the owners and persons interested in the premises, as and for his, her or their just compensation for the land sought to be taken. Such commissioners shall be sworn to faithfully and justly discharge their duties in the premises according to their best ability. They shall visit the land sought to be acquired, shall ascertain the separate interest of each person owning or interested in any part of the premises, and the description of his or her separate interest in the parcel; shall hear, in the presence and under direction of the court, evidence touching the matters they are to find, brought forward by any person having an interest, and shall find all necessary facts to possess the court with the truth and right of the matter, but shall not be required to find what evidence was offered or given, and shall report to the court, in writing, their findings. Instead of commissioners, the court, with or without the request of any person interested in any portion of the premises described in the petition, may, and upon the request of any such person shall, order a venire to issue to the sheriff, to summon twelve jurors who shall be residents and freeholders of the county where the land is situated, to attend at a time to be named before the court, to serve as a jury. Any person interested in any part of the premises may object for cause to any of the jurors, but there shall be no peremptory challenge allowed. In case any juror fails to appear, is excused, or set aside from the panel, the court may order the sheriff, or other proper officer in attendance, to summon forthwith the requisite number of talemens to form the jury. The jury shall be sworn, as is required of commissioners, and they shall view the premises, hear evidence if offered, determine the necessity for taking such property, and the same proceedings be had, as near as may be, as hereinbefore required in reference to commissioners.

Sec. 4. The court shall hear objections, if any, to the report of the commissioners or jury, as the case may be, and may set aside the report and finding, or confirm the same, and if confirmed, shall enter a judgment of [confirmation] confirmation, and that all right, title and interest of, in, and to the land and premises, vest in the State of Michigan: Provided, That the State, within such time as shall be therein prescribed, shall deposit in the court the amount found by the report of the commissioners or jury, as the just compensation and damages to be paid to the owners and persons interested. If, within the time so prescribed, the State shall cause to be deposited the sum so found, the court shall thereupon enter an order and judgment that the title of the State in and to said land and every part thereof is perfect, and has become absolute, and may issue the necessary writ of assistance, commanding the sheriff to deliver the possession of such land to the State; and thereupon the title and right of the State to such land shall be absolute and binding against all persons whomsoever. The persons owning and interested in said land according to the report and finding aforesaid, shall be entitled, on applying to the court, to be paid on the order of the court the amount or sum to which they are respectively entitled, according to such report or finding; for the sum received they shall respectively give to the clerk their receipt, in writing, to be by the clerk forwarded to the State Treasurer. In case the State does not, within the time so prescribed, deposit in court the amount of compensation and damages awarded, the court shall order the proceedings dismissed, and the State take nothing thereby. In the proceedings authorized by this act the court shall, as to the practice and mode of proceedings, be governed by the rules applicable in cases at law, except as in this act otherwise expressly provided. The expense of the proceedings shall be paid by the State, and a certified copy of the record of the proceedings and judgment of the court shall, together with the record thereof, in the office of the register of deeds of the county, be evidence in all courts and places.

Sec. 5. This act shall take immediate effect. Approved March 24, 1874.

[No. 4.]

AN ACT concerning submarine titles for light-houses, and other aids to navigation.

SECTION 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That whenever the United States of America desire to acquire title to land belonging to the State, and covered by the navigable waters of the United States of America, within the limits thereof, for the site of a light-house, beacon, or other aid to navigation, and application is made by a duly authorized agent of the United States, describing the site required for one of the purposes aforesaid, then the Governor of the State is authorized and empowered to convey the title to the United States, and to cede to the United States jurisdiction over the same: Provided, No single tract shall contain more than ten (10) acres, and that the State shall retain concurrent jurisdiction so far that all process, civil or criminal, issuing under the authority of the State, may be executed by the proper officers thereof upon any person or persons amenable to the same within the limits of land so ceded, in like manner and to like effect as if this act had never been passed.

Sec. 2. This act shall take immediate effect. Approved March 24, 1874.

[No. 5.]

AN ACT to cede jurisdiction to the United States on certain land, and for the purchase and condemnation thereof.

SECTION 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That the United States of America shall have power to purchase, or to condemn, in the manner prescribed by its laws, upon making just compensation therefor, any land in the State of Michigan required for custom-houses, arsenals, light-houses, national cemeteries, or for other purposes of the Government of the United States.

Sec. 2. The United States may enter upon and occupy any land which may have been or may be purchased or condemned, or otherwise acquired, and shall have the right of exclusive legislation and concurrent jurisdiction together with the State of Michigan, over such land and the structures thereon, and shall hold the same exempt from all State, county and municipal taxation.

Sec. 3. This act shall take immediate effect. Approved March 24, 1874.

[No. 6.]

AN ACT relative to taxation.

SECTION 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the supervisor or proper assessing officer of any town, city, or ward, that any land liable to taxation in said town, city or ward at the time of taking the assessment of the preceding year was omitted from the assessment roll of said year, it shall be the duty of the supervisor to enter said land upon the assessment roll of the current year at a

proper valuation of such property for assessment for the year in which said land was omitted from the assessment roll.

Sec. 2. The Board of Supervisors of the county in which said town, city or ward is situated shall, at the next annual meeting after such assessment, proceed to levy taxes upon the same at a rate per cent, not exceeding the rate per cent, of taxes imposed upon the land in said town, city or ward for the year in which said land was omitted from the assessment roll.

Sec. 3. The whole amount of the taxes levied upon land omitted in the tax levy of the preceding year shall be deducted from the aggregate amount of taxation to be levied upon said town, city or ward for the current year, before such tax for the current year is levied, and shall be collected or otherwise disposed of by the same authority and in the same manner as are ordinary taxes for the current year.

Sec. 4. The assessment provided for in the first section of this act shall be made within the time, and in the same manner, and subject to the same provisions of law as to assessment and review and otherwise, as is the assessment for the current year; and the lands placed upon the assessment roll under the provisions of such section shall be placed upon a part of said assessment roll separate and distinct from the lands as assessed for the current year, and immediately preceded by a statement which shall distinctly set forth the year in which such land was omitted from the assessment roll, and for which it is then placed thereon.

Sec. 5. This act shall authorize placing upon the assessment roll for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four lands legally subject to taxation when omitted from the assessment roll for the years eighteen hundred and seventy-two and eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and hereafter shall be limited to the assessment of lands omitted from the assessment roll of either or both of the two years next preceding that in which they are placed upon the roll, and at the time of such omission legally liable to assessment and taxation.

Sec. 6. Lands heretofore or hereafter placed upon the assessment roll for any year, but not within the time required by law, the taxes upon which remain unpaid until the expiration of the time herein provided for the assessment of such land, shall, for purposes of this act, be construed as omitted therefrom, and may be placed upon the assessment roll of the current year in the same manner as indicated above, except that in case the value of lands so placed upon the former assessment roll shall have entered into the valuation of the property of the town, city, or ward, as was equalized by the Board of Supervisors, and upon which the tax was thereto apportioned, then the amount of taxes against such land shall not be deducted from the aggregate amount of taxation to be levied upon the town, city, or ward, within which they are situated, as provided in section three of this act.

Sec. 7. Whenever the Auditor General shall have rejected any tax in the first instance, or have charged the same to the county to which it shall have been credited on account of any inaccurate or imperfect description of land upon which such tax was laid, or for any other reason, the Board of Supervisors of the county shall, if such tax was rejected or charged back on account of inaccuracy or imperfection of description of the land on which it was laid, add to the then current assessment roll of the proper town, city, or ward, a correct description of such land, and cause to be assessed thereon the tax, interest, and charges in arrears, and the same to be collected with the taxes of the then current year, and in the same manner.

Sec. 8. The taxes, together with all interest and charges in arrears, upon any land rejected or charged back by the Auditor General for the reason that such land was not subject to taxation at the time prescribed by law for the assessment for such taxes, or that the taxes thereon had been once paid, or that there had been a double assessment thereof, shall, by the Board of Supervisors, be levied upon the property at large of the proper township, or otherwise disposed of as may appear equitable, except that they shall not be re-assessed upon the same land.

Sec. 9. The taxes, interest and charges in arrears upon any land rejected or charged back for any reason, except as specified in the two preceding sections, may be re-assessed upon the same lands, levied upon the taxable property of the proper township, or otherwise disposed of by the Board of Supervisors, as may be equitable.

Sec. 10. The assessments made and taxes levied under the provisions of this act, shall, in all matters except as hereinbefore specified, be subject to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for a uniform assessment of property, and for the collection and return thereof," approved April sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and to the amendments thereto.

Sec. 11. This act shall take immediate effect. Approved March 24, 1874.

[No. 7.]

AN ACT to amend section three thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven of the compiled laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, relative to the sale of swamp and primary school lands in the mineral range of the Upper Peninsula, heretofore withheld from the market as mineral lands.

SECTION 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That section three thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven of the compiled laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, relative to the sale of swamp and primary school lands in the mineral range of the Upper Peninsula, heretofore withheld from market as mineral lands, be and the same is amended so as to read as follows:

(3987.) Sec. 4. The pay of such agents shall be five dollars per day, for the time actually and necessarily spent in the discharge of their duties, together with their actual and reasonable traveling expenses; and their accounts for such services and expenses, properly verified by such agents, when allowed by the Board of State Auditors, shall be paid by the State Treasurer, upon the warrant of the Auditor-General, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. This act shall take immediate effect. Approved March 25, 1874.

NOTE.—The above are all the General Laws passed at the extra session of 1874.

THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.—There is in America a physiologist who, unlighted, perhaps, as to his intellect by the lamp of a fish diet, proclaims to mankind that apples are the proper food, after all, of the sedentary brain-workers. The apple, according to this observer, who obviously investigates things to the core, contains more phosphorus, or brain substance, than any other member of the vegetable republic; therefore, it is conducive to mental activity. This makes it clear that the apple-tree is, just as Eve thought, a "tree to be desired to make men wise." We can also now understand how it is that applesauce is always eaten with that foolish bird, the goose.—*Fun (London).*

GEORGIA and the Carolinas are steadily sinking, and the ocean is constantly encroaching on the Atlantic coast north of the Chesapeake bay.

William and Susan.

Susan Brown and William Brady, lovers in the Lone Star State, one calm night, all snug and shady, side by side in converse sate. 'Twas on old man Brown's piazza; stars were brightening all the skies, and the moon above the plaza was just then upon the rise. 'Twas the hour for love or liquor—calm, sweet hour in early June; love nor wine will ever flicker on such night with such a moon.

Susan was as fair as Hebe, dressed in all her Sunday clothes—fairer than your cousin Phoebe, who is fairer than the rose. As for William—never wildwood sheltered youth more stout or hale; he was from his very childhood what the Texans call a whale. There they sat for long hours talking of their joys and hopes and fears; talking of their loves, and chalking out their plans for coming years. Talked they also of their marriage, hinting of a distant day when a little crib and carriage might perchance come into play.

Thus they sat, her hand in prison—not a prison harsh or stern—for 'twas merely locked in his'n, as his lips were pressed to her'n.

But, alas! the course of true love smoothly runs, oh never, never! Hearts enlinked in old or new love soon or late must sigh and sever. Oh that in a sea of rapture, where the heart most sweetly floats, fate pirate's sure to capture half our joys and cut their throats.

Hark! the smell of shot and powder rises like a funeral knell! Louder, louder, and still louder rumbles that heart-rending smell! Susan's sybil soul prophetic knew that rumble meant but ill—knew that old man Brown erratic was upon the hunt of Bill! Bill, the lode-star whom she follows, whither—asking, caring not; now she feels that fifty dollars were poor pay to see him shot.

Oh, the earnest love of woman! Little for itself it seeks; it is not a thing uncommon for its flame to last six weeks!

All at once a door is busted close to where the lovers sit—William had got up and dusted, but it was too late to git. Ere he dreamed of flight or fear once, or had time to cut and run, old man Brown made his appearance with his double-barreled gun. Susan's knee shook fast and faster, William's also shook, 'tis said, till they tumbled down the plaster from the ceiling overhead.

Susan screamed, her dark hair flying like a meteor streaming far, springing to her feet and crying, "Please don't shoot, oh cruel pa!" But that pa, so cold and cruel, swore he'd send Bill to that clime where there's too much fire and fuel for to have a pleasant time. Then he raised his shooting-iron, raving much and swearing more, till the air was blue—but why run on thus telling how he swore? What, oh, what was William doing? While thus raved the old galoot! seeing plainly what was brewing, he was likewise on the shoot.

"Hold, rash Papa!" cried the daughter; all unheeded were her cries, as also the sweet salt-water streaming from her lovely eyes. Standing there in all his rigor, old man Brown now aimed his gun, pausing ere he pulled the trigger, thinking maybe Bill would run. Bill, though, was not of the cattle which will neither dare nor do; but, once shoved into a battle, he was sure to see it through. Never since the siege of Ilium was suspense felt more profound; for a moment more and William had been made to bite the ground.

Quickly drawing his repeater, which he carried two or three, cocking it at shortest meter, drew a bead on O. M. B. Few things swift as lightning are there? Swift thus came the pistol's roar, and poor Susan's hapless father lay there weltering in his gore! William's sure, unerring bullet—an infernal slug, no doubt—took O. M. B. in the gutlet, and he waltzed right up the spout.

And the Coroner, living nigh him, came; but William didn't run, feeling sure they'd justify him in the deed that he had done. Which they did, for papa's fury, Susan, weeping, told it o'er, and to William said the jury: "Go, my son, and shoot no more."

Here my muse must stop and tarry; all she knows is in this lay; whether Bill and Sue will marry, she is not prepared to say. But as Bill—who is no joker with stocked cards, you understand—in that game of leaden poker played a square and honest hand—

Should he, when there are no traces left of his unerring shot, meet Sue's hand with but four aces, he will no doubt take the pot; for Sue knows her pa was able, and had done it with a rush, with his full to sweep the table had not William held a flush.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Slighted Class.

You send your boy on an errand, and, being in a hurry, anxiously await his return. Five times out of six he is gone much longer than you think is necessary; accordingly you reprimand him for playing by the way. Yet the boy is not at all to blame, very likely; for it is the lamentable truth that children are systematically slighted by clerks and shopkeepers. When a boy enters a store, "in a hurry," invariably, he finds the clerks all busy with customers, and resigns himself to await his turn; but, just as he is stepping up to make known his errand, a young lady sweeps in. For some reason or other the young clerk does not see the boy, and immediately begins to deal out his civilities to said young lady. If the boy does not make a general stampede, he is on the poodle's tail, knock little children down, step on the lady's train, tearing it half off, he waits until the final "Is there nothing more I can have the pleasure of showing you?" Then the familiar "What do you want, youngster?" sounds in his ear. Perhaps he mopes home, knowing he is too late for supper.

CREED.

I believe, if I should die, And you should kiss my eyelids when I lie Cold, dead, and dumb to all the world contains, The folded orb would open at thy breath, And from its exile in the Isles of Death Life would come gladly back along my veins.

I believe, if I were dead, And you upon my lifeless heart should tread, Not knowing what the poor cold chance had to be, It would find sudden pulses beneath the touch Of him it ever loved in life so much, And throb again, warm, tender, true to thee.

I believe, if on my grave, Hidden in woody depths, or by the wave, Your eyes should drop some warm tears of regret, From every salty seed of your dear grief Some fair, sweet blossom would leap into leaf To prove death could not make my love forget.

I believe, if I should fade Into those mystic realms where light is made, And you should long once more my face to see, I would come forth upon the hills of night, And gather stars like fagots, till thy night Led by their beacon blaze, fell full on me!

I believe my faith in thee, Strong as my life, so nobly placed to be, I would as soon expect to see the sun Like a dead king from his high sublime, His glory stricken from the throne of time, As thee unworth the worship thou hast won.

I believe who has not loved Hath half the treasure of his life unproved; Like one who, with the grape within his grasp, Drops it, with all its crimson juice unpressed, And all its luscious sweetness left unguessed, Out from his careless and unheeding clasp.

I believe love, pure and true, Is to the soul a sweet, immortal dew, That gems life's petals in its hours of dust; The waiting angels see and recognize The rich crown-jewel, Love, of Paradise, When life falls from us like a withered husk.

Humor.

Too late for the fair—An old bachelor.

A VOICE from the grave—The tombstone.

DEFAULTERS are now more elegantly called "hypothecaries."

A CIRCUIT court—The longest way home from singing school.

Why do we speak of the silence of sleep, when most of us sleep sound?

THE Rochester Express ascertains that Nebuchadnezzar was the first Granger.

WHEN is a scolding woman most offensive? When she's as deaf as a post, and rails.

"BOILED EGGS" is the name adopted by the new Danbury base-ball club to signify how impossible it is to beat them.

An English wag asserts that machinery is the most modest of all things, since it almost always travels in cog.

If success in an undertaking was proportioned to the earnestness brought to bear upon it, a hen could run about 1,800 miles a day.

THIS is the season of the year when the young girl who is just budding into promising womanhood should squeeze her nose for animalcules.

A BOY of 16 years of age left Danbury eight years ago with the loftiest aspirations. He said he would make people open their mouths. He is now a dentist in Wisconsin.

A SOUTH WINDSOR boy had a two-cent piece lodged in his throat six months ago, and the family physician has been till now trying to change it. The incident illustrates how meager is the income of a country physician.

SOMEbody boasts in a Western newspaper of being the happy possessor of a new, first-class oreide watch which runs an hour in forty minutes, and with the assistance of two hands has gained enough to pay for itself in three week.

A BOSTON paper wonders why a member of Congress who recently spoke with so much feeling about the "hay seed in his hair" and "oats in his throat," forgot to complete the diagnosis of the case by alluding to the rye in his stomach.

A TOMBSTONE in the Yazoo, Miss., cemetery bears the following inscription:

"Here lies interred Priscilla Bird, Who sang on earth till sixty-two; Now up on high, above the sky, No doubt she sings like sixty, too."

"WHAT" exclaimed the fashionable Fitzwiggles to the exquisite Miss De 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 Editor as a Derrick for Politicians.

It costs the proprietors of the Appeal \$300 a day to publish the paper, and we cannot see how aspirants for office can expect, at our expense, to use our columns to aid them in getting an office worth ten, fifteen or twenty thousand dollars per annum. If there be an honor in the office of Governor, or a seat in the Legislature, "Many Voters" who would confer this honor should not seek to do so at the expense of others, and must pay for the praise they lavish upon the men they would exalt. The press has too long been "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for political aspirants, seeking high position. Editors have too long been the ladder, to be kicked over by men who have secured offices which enriched them. Candidates in search of offices of honor or profit can find access to our columns; but their ubiquitous friend, "Many Voters," cannot herald their greatness or extol their merits and many virtues at our expense.—*Memphis Appeal.*

THE CHICAGO RIVER.—This go-ahead city spent some \$3,000,000 a few years ago in turning back the current of the Chicago river and making it a tributary of the Mississippi instead of the St. Lawrence. The Board of Trade is now considering a proposal to fill up the part going through the city and substitute therefor a huge covered sewer. Bridges and tunnels are found to be insufficient for the immense and growing vehicular and pedestrian traffic.















## Church Membership in England.

Very few probably in this country know the relative church membership of the principal twelve denominations in England. The following gives the present membership and ratio of increase, since 1851, of one hundred and twenty towns out of the one hundred and twenty-five:

	1851.	1872-3.	per cent. increase
Church of England	828,873	1,122,366	35.4
Wesleyan Methodists	261,428	351,449	34.4
Congregationalists	198,431	330,393	65.5
Baptists	156,355	230,471	53.2
Roman Catholics	78,882	140,491	78.1
Primitive Methodists	68,373	137,986	101.8
United Methodists	51,753	108,382	109.4
New Connection	44,219	69,119	55.7
Presbyterians	33,222	78,261	135.6
Unitarians	30,477	40,765	33.0
Society of Friends	28,531	30,911	8.3
Calvinistic Methodists	11,819	32,062	171.3

## A Ratskin Costume.

An ingenious individual of Liskeard, Cornwall, has been exhibiting himself in a dress composed from top to toe of ratskins, which he has been collecting for three years and a half. The dress was made entirely by himself; it consists of hat, neckerchief, coat, waistcoat, trousers, tippet, gaiters and shoes. The number of rats required to complete the suit was 620; and the individual, when thus dressed, appears exactly like one of the Esquimaux described in the travels of Parry and Ross. The tippet or boa is composed of the pieces of skin immediately around the tails of the rats, and is a very curious part of the dress, containing about 600 tails, and those of the shortest.

## Burning the Dead.

In Vienna and Gratz the cremation societies have already succeeded in getting permission to put up buildings in the cemeteries of those cities, for the burning of bodies. As yet cremation is not compulsory, but left to the free will of the persons concerned. You pay your money and take your choice, whether you will be buried in the ground, under the green grass and immortelles, or whether you prefer being wafted up into the sky through an ugly and sooty old chimney.

**A DUEL OF THE GENTLER SEX.**—It is related that two girls in the Royal tobacco factory at Madrid recently had killed each other in a hand-to-hand contest. The mode adopted by the combatants was as romantic as it was barbarous. The antagonists, who were both about twenty years old, and remarkably handsome, repaired on Sunday morning, accompanied by certain of their comrades, to a village some four or five miles distant, where they breakfasted sumptuously at different tables. The repast ended, they closed the window-curtains, stripped themselves to the waist, and requested their friends to leave the room. Then at a given signal, they attacked each other with their navels, and slashed and thrust, until both fell to the floor mortally wounded! When a few minutes had elapsed their friends re-entered the room. Estefania, one of the combatants, had received ten wounds, from which she bled to death in about half an hour. Casilda, her antagonist, died somewhat sooner from a ghastly wound in the neck.

**BITTER AND SWEET.**—Never forget, my dear young friends, that wedded life is not one long amatory poem, with recurrent rhymes of love and dove, and kiss and bliss. Yet when the average sentimental novelist has supplied his hero and heroine with their bridal outfit, and attended to that little matter of the marriage certificate, he usually turns off the gas, puts up the shutters, and saunters off with his hands in his pockets, as if the day's business was over. But we, who are honest dealers in real life and disdain to give short weight, know better. The business is by no means over; it is just begun. It is not Christian throwing off his pack for good and all, but Christian taking up a load heavier and more difficult than any he has carried.

## THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP** IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

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Send 25 cts. with addresses of 5 others and receive postpaid a Fine Chromo 7x9, worth \$1.50, and instructions to clear \$20 a day. PLUM & CO., 108 South 4th St., Phila., Pa.

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to send for circulars and see the People's and other fast-selling books. ALLEN BRADSHAW, 107 N. Muscatine, Ia.

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\$1.50 a year with Chromo. 3 mos. n. t. 50c. Address T. G. Newman, Tribune Building, Chicago.

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FAMILY PHYSICIAN Will be sent free by mail to any one sending their address to 714 Broadway, New York.

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R. D. WILSON, 240 W. Washington St., Chicago

ACTIVE Agents wanted in every city, who can double their investment daily. Address (with stamp) T. G. Newman, Tribune Bldg., Chicago.

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We will furnish a reliable and practical recipe for the manufacture of any article or compound desired for 50 cts. No charge. Address CONRAD & CO., P. O. Box 225, Chicago.

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Work for Everybody. Good Wages. Permanent Employment. Men and Women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. Henderson & Co., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

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Combine an elegant Mantel Ornament, with a correct thermometer and perfect barometer; tell you when it will storm; register heat and cold. Sent prepaid to any address upon receipt of \$2.00. ALVAN L. LOVEJOY, Manufacturer, 225 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. Liberal discount to Storekeepers.

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Is the ONLY machine that sews backward and forward, or to right and left. Simplest—Cheapest—Best.

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AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Increased Facilities to Club Organizers. Send for New Price-List.

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TEA AGENTS wanted in town and country to sell TEA, or get up club orders for the largest Tea Company in America. Importers' prices and inducements to Agents. Send for Circular. Address, ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box, 1287.

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The BEST AND CHEAPEST ever Published. AGENTS WANTED—to whom the Largest Commissions will be paid. For full particulars, address the Publishers.

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MILLIONS OF ACRES OF THE BEST LAND in the West, for sale on Ten Years' Credit, at 6 per cent. interest, by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company.

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Except interest, till fifth year. Rich Soil, warm Climate, long Seasons, low Taxes, and free Education. Free Fare and Low Freight on household goods to those who

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For Circulars and Maps, with full particulars, address GARDNER & HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

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The Leading Republican Paper in the Northwest.

A Quarto Paper, containing Forty-Eight Large Columns of Reading Matter.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST MILL IN THE MARKET. Illustrated Catalogues and Prices furnished on application to

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IT DOES THE BUSINESS

It does the business of the best of them, and is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

## "THE THRESHER OF THE PERIOD."

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

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PINE TREE TARTAR CORDIAL

Nature's Great Remedy

## THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES!!

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained. Tar even in its crude state has been recommended by eminent physicians of every school. It is confidently offered to the afflicted for the following simple reasons:

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2. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain, and subduing inflammation.

3. It purifies and enriches the blood. Positive cures all humors, from the common PIMPLE or ERUPTION to the severest cases of Scrofula. Thousands of affidavits could be produced from those who have felt the beneficial effects of PINE TREE TARTAR CORDIAL in the various diseases arising from IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

4. It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

All who have known or tried Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's remedies require no references from us, but the names of thousands cured by them can be given to any one who doubts our statement. Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Worm Sugar Diets have never been equalled. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and at

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office, No. 229 N. Second St., Philad'a.

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## HISTORY OF THE

## GRANGE MOVEMENT

OR THE FARMER'S WAR AGAINST MONOPOLIES.

Read what leading Grangers say of the book: T. A. THOMSON, Reg. Lecturer of the National Grange, writes: "There is a great demand for information concerning the Order. This you have met in your History of the Grange Movement in an admirable manner. The work is opportune, and merits an extensive circulation." Col. A. B. SHADLEY, Master of the Iowa State Grange, writes: "I have received your very excellent book; am much pleased with it. Many thanks for the copy sent me. It is highly valued."

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## WAUKESHA WATER,

MINERAL ROCK SPRING, CURES

Dropsy, Gravel, Constipation, Jaundice, Bright's Disease,

and all diseases of the liver and kidneys. This water is now known and sold as a remedy for the above diseases, in all parts of the world. It is truly wonderful what effect it has upon the human system. It is now being shipped at the following prices:

Barrel, 60 gal., \$12; half-barrel, 30 gal., \$7; 15 gal. jug, 10 cts. per gal., package extra; bottles (100) \$2.50 per doz. Money must accompany the order, except to our regular authorized agent. Inquire of your druggist for Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring water. Address C. C. OLIN & CO., Waukesha, Wis., for orders for the water or for circulars.

## CINCINNATI, June 11, 1873.

C. C. OLIN & CO., Waukesha, Wis.: Having used your water from the Mineral Rock Spring, Waukesha, Wis., for the diabetes, I have found great relief from the use of the same. Before I commenced using this water, my physician reported to me the specific gravity of my urine was 55, and after using it for twenty days the specific gravity of the urine was reduced to 21, showing a great improvement, and finding great relief in not being compelled to urinate so frequently. I had other ailments, but give my opinion that the Mineral Rock Spring water is the best and most certainly recommended to all who are afflicted with the disease commonly known as Diabetes.

Respectfully yours, ALFRED WILSON, Dept. Coll. Ind. Rev., No. 8 W. Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## Hudson, Wis., May 7, 1873.

Messrs. C. C. OLIN & CO.—Dear Sirs: In testimony of the great value of Mineral Rock Spring water for those suffering with disease of the kidneys, I would state that I had been suffering for months with diabetes, passing large quantities of urine, heavy with sugar, and tormented with a constant thirst. I used your Mineral Rock Spring water, and in a short time the sugar disappeared, and finally the use of my lower limbs, which became almost devoid of feeling. My physicians gave me up, and said that I had but a short time to live. I had lost all hopes of recovery, when I used the Mineral Rock Spring water, and in a short time I have gradually regained the use of my limbs, and also gained strength and flesh. It has done for me what medical skill could not do. I am thankful for returning health, and my prayer is that it may prove to others afflicted with kidney affections as great a blessing as it has been to myself. Yours truly,

Mrs. JAMES SANDERS.

## AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Doan's Sulfur, and Mandrake with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflictive. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, and under the health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements of the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rosacea, Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blisters, Tumors, Tetter and Itch, Scrofula, Scurvy, Ringworm, Throat and Sore, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Head and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility. With their departure health returns.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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Without one A-RAB DEAD SHOT. Price 25 cts., ask your storekeeper for it. JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York. JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Phila.

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YER'S PATENT BROOM than any other article. One Agent made \$732 in 31 days. Recommended by Am. Agriculturist and over 100,000 families using them. Circulars free. CLEGG & CO., 20 Cortland St., N. Y.

## HOMOEOPATHIC

DOMESTIC MEDICINE.

BY LAURIE & McCLATCHY.

The fifth edition within three years; just received. It is the most complete and reliable work yet published. 128 pages, substantially bound, price \$2. A handsome case with complete set of 104 medicine for \$12. Book and case sent to any part of the United States and Canada on receipt of \$17. N. B.—It saves twice its cost in every family with children each year.

Address ROERICKE & TAFEL, Homoeopathic Pharmacy, 146 Grand St., New York. Business established in 1836. Send for descriptive circular.

## WISHART'S



## BOOTS & SHOES.

The Old and Reliable House  
OF  
**E. HEROLD,**  
EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Misses Wear.  
Also a full line of

**FINDINGS!!**

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

Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.

E. HEROLD.  
HOLLAND, Feb. 20th, 1874. 1-31/8-1y

**HOLLAND CITY BREWERY.**

**CARL ZEEB,**  
PROPRIETOR.

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

All orders promptly attended to, and no cartage charged for

**DELIVERY.**

The proprietor would announce that he pays the highest

**CASH PRICES**

FOR

**Barley and Hops.**

Holland, January 28, 1874. 50-38-1y

F. SLOOTER. J. E. HIGGINS.

**FLOUR & FEED**

STORE OF  
**SLOOTER & HIGGINS,**  
8th Street, Holland, Michigan.

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

**First-class Flour & Feed Store.**

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

**At Lowest Cash Prices.**

SLOOTER & HIGGINS.  
HOLLAND, March 18, 1874. 108-1y

**Ready Again!**

AT THE STORE OF

**H. MEENGES,**

Where all kinds of choice

Family Groceries,

Crockery,

Glass-ware,

Yankee Notions,

Flour & Feed,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

May be found at all times.

**VEGETABLES,**

In their Seasons, at Lowest Prices.

Cash Paid for Butter, Eggs & Vegetables.

River St., Holland, Mich.

46-31/8-1y

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**VICTOR SEWING MACHINE.**

THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD.

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

Self Setting Needle.

The most Perfect Shuttle.

Movements all Positive.

No reaction from Springs.

**AGENTS WANTED.**

Address:

**VICTOR SEWING MACHINE CO.,**

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PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY AT

**MIDDLETOWN, CONN.**

51-11

**Nathan Kenyon, Banker.**

HOLLAND, MICH.

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

1-1y 1f N. KENYON.

**JOSLIN & BREYMAN,**

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**Variety and Jewelry Store!**

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

**SILVER PLATED WARE,**

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

**SILVER SETS,**



**FANCY TOYS,**

AND

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & NOTIONS.**

Call on us and you may be sure the appearance, prices and quality of our Goods will suit you. We are ready to repair,

**WATCHES, CLOCKS OR JEWELRY,**

In a Thoroughly Satisfactory Manner.

CORNER OF 8th AND MARKET STREETS.

46-1/2-1y

**Dr. G. SITES,**

**DENTIST**

To the Public of Holland and vicinity—I would respectfully announce that I have permanently located in this place, for the purpose of practicing my profession of *Dentistry*. All operations upon the teeth will be carefully performed, and diseases of the mouth belonging to Dental Practice, will be promptly treated. Mechanical Dentistry, in all the various styles will be executed in the most workmanlike manner; all operations warranted. My office is in Mr. Van Landegend's Brick Building, 2nd floor, in rooms lately occupied as Reading Room of the Y. M. C. A.

G. SITES, Dentist.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 17, 1874. 113-2-1f

**B. T. BABBITT'S**

**Pure Concentrated Potash.**

**OR LYE,**

Of Double the Strength of any other

**SAPONIFYING SUBSTANCE.**

I have recently perfected a new method of packing my Potash, or Lye, and am now packing it only in Balls, the Coating of which will saponify, and does not injure the Soap. It is packed in boxes containing 34 and 48 lb. Balls, and in no other way. Directions in English and German, for making hard and soft soap with this Potash, accompany each package.

B. T. BABBITT.

64 to 84 Washington St., N. Y.

**P. & A. Steketee,**

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

**DRY GOODS,**

**GROCERIES,**

**CROCKERY,**

**GLASS-WARE,**

**HATS AND CAPS,**

**BOOTS & SHOES,**

Etc., Etc.

—In the—

**Brick Store,**

—of—

**E. J. HARRINGTON,**

Where may be found at all times, at

**Wholesale or Retail!**

Goods of the Best Quality and at the Lowest

**CASH PRICES.**

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

46-1/2-1y

**MUSIC HAS CHARMS!**

PRICE REDUCED.

**THE BEST IN THE WORLD.**

**Will Last a Life-Time!**

**35,000**

OF THE CELEBRATED

**SHONINGER ORGANS,**

**IN DAILY USE.**

The best musical talent of the country recommend these Organs. The nicest and best. More for your money, and gives better satisfaction, than any other now made. They comprise the

**Eureka, Concerto, Orchestra and Grande.**

Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail, post-paid to any address, upon application to

**B. SHONINGER & Co.,**

103-1/2-1y

New Haven, Conn.

**Bounties.**

On Monday, Mr. Clayton, from the House Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war. It provides that there shall be paid to any honorably discharged non-commissioned officer, private soldier, musician, artificer, and wagoner, including those borne on the rolls as slaves, who served the United States in the war of the rebellion, the sum of \$3.33 per month for all the time of service between April 12, 1861, and May 9, 1865, or in case of volunteers, up to the time of the muster-out of the volunteer organization to which they belonged. In case of the death of any such person, payment is to be made to his widow and children. Any bounties heretofore received from the United States, or any State, are to be deducted from the allowance hereby authorized. No bounties shall be paid to substitutes or to persons discharged as minors. No attorney shall be allowed, on pain of fine and imprisonment, to receive more than \$10 for prosecuting any claim under the foregoing provisions.

STRAUSS, in his last work, "The Old Faith and the New," uses the following ponderous sentence to express the hopeless condition of the atheist. After announcing his utter loss of faith in God, he says: "In the enormous machine of the universe, amid the incessant whirl and hiss of its jagged iron wheels, amid the deafening crash of its ponderous stamps and hammers, in the midst of this terrific commotion, man, a helpless and defenceless creature, finds himself placed, not secure for a moment that on an imprudent motion a wheel may not seize and rend him or a hammer crush him to a powder. This sense of abandonment is at first something awful!"

THE Senate Judiciary Committee has reported a substitute for Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill. It secures to all persons the use of inns, public conveyances, and theatres, and admission to schools and charitable institutions supported in whole or in part by general taxation.

[Official.]

**Common Council.**

WEDNESDAY, April 23, 1874.

The Common Council met according to adjournment, and was called to order by the Mayor. The roll was called by the clerk; all the member present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Mayor announced the following Standing Committees:

Ways and Means—Ald. Kanter, Dykema and Visers.

Streets, Roads and Bridges—Ald. Dykema, Van Landegend, Kanter.

Claims and Accounts—Ald. Van Landegend, Duursema and Flieman.

Public Buildings and Property—Ald. Visser, Kamperman and Sipp.

Fire Department—Ald. Sipp, Duursema and Flieman.

Printing—Ald. Kamperman, Dykema and Duursema.

A petition was presented from R. K. Heald, Esq., asking to have the Fire Engine removed from his shop; referred to the Committee on Fire Dept.

A bill of \$2.50 for cleaning the Council Rooms was presented, and ordered paid.

Select Committee, Dykema and Kanter, reported that they have let the job of grading, for the fence around the Market Square for \$10 to J. Quartel. The report was accepted.

Notice was given by J. Quartel, contractor, of the completion of the job of paving the gutters on Eighth Street; referred to the Committee on Streets, Roads and Bridges.

The City Marshal, notified the Common Council that he had appointed John Haverkate as Deputy City Marshal, subject to approval of the Council. The appointment was approved.

The City Marshal reported arrests for the month of March. The report was accepted and placed on file.

Justice Post reported fines collected for the month of March, \$2.00. The report was accepted and ordered filed.

The petition of J. Van Putten and others, for a sidewalk on Pine Street was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Streets, Roads and Bridges.

A resolution was passed instructing the City Atty to draft an Ordinance abolishing the office of Fire Warden, and conferring the duties and power of Fire Warden upon the City Marshal, and repealing all Ordinances in conflict therewith.

A resolution was passed designating *The Holland City News* to do the city printing for the fiscal year, provided, they will publish legal notices at half legal rates, and council proceedings gratis.

A resolution was passed notifying the City Treasurer and Collector, to give bonds to the city to the amount of six thousand dollars, with four sureties.

The city marshal was notified to give bonds to the city in the sum of one thousand dollars.

The City Atty was instructed to draft an ordinance, amending "an ordinance in relation to Licenses," so as to conform to the Charter.

The city marshal was instructed to notify saloon keepers when their licenses expire, and to make written application for renewals.

Application was made for the use of the council room for religious services every alternate Sunday evening, by Mr. Hurlburt. The request was granted.

A resolution was passed to appoint a Special Committee to draft resolutions appropriate to the departure of Dr. B. Ledebor, from the city. The Mayor appointed City Atty, H. D. Post, Ald. Dykema and Van Landegend.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Property were instructed to cause one row of maple trees to be set around the Public Square inside of the fence.

The council adjourned to the 29th inst.

**City Drug Store.**

**HEBER WALSH,**

(DRUGGIST & PHARMACIST.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS,

GLASS,

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES,

SUPPORTERS,

FANCY GOODS,

MEDICINES,

OILS,

PUTTY,

PERFUMERY,

TRUSSES,

SHOULDER BRACES,

ROOTS & HERBS.

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

**First-Class Drug Store.**

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

HEBER WALSH,

Druggist & Pharmacist, of 27 years practical experience.

**PHENIX**

**Planing Mill.**

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery,

Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

**Planing, Matching,**

**Or Re-Sawing Done.**

WE HAVE A STEAM

**DRY KILN,**

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER

WE SHALL MAKE A

**SPECIALITY.**

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

46-31/8-1y

**J. M. Reidsema & Son.**

The oldest Furniture House in

the City.

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

Wall Paper,

Window Shades,

Carpets,

Oil Cloths,

Feathers,

Feather Beds,

Mattresses,

**COFFINS.**

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

46-2-1y

**Hay! Hay! Hay! Hay!**

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

**M. L. S. R. R. Depot,**

**HOLLAND,**

I am now prepared to buy

**HAY.**

In any quantities, for which I will pay the

Highest Wholesale Cash Market Prices,

FOR A GOOD ARTICLE.

HENRY S. EAGLE,

—117—

**BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,**

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

**BOOTS, SHOES,**

**RUBBERS, ETC.**

A Very large stock on hand.

8th Street, - - HOLLAND, MICH.

46-3-1y

**Chancery Sale.**

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in CHANCERY.

CHARLES SCOTT, Complainant,

vs.

FRANKIE A. McGEORGE, NATHANIEL T. McGEORGE, JOSEPH OXNER, WILLIAM 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 SECOND (2nd) DAY OF JUNE 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. 113-119

**Mortgage Sale.**

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 30th day of March, A. D. 1869, made and executed by John C. Cottrell and Rhoda Cottrell his wife, of Plainwell, Michigan, parties of the first part, and Albert H. Campbell and William C. Carrier of the same place, parties of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1869, in Liber K of Mortgages, on page 672, and afterwards assigned by the said Albert H. Campbell and William C. Carrier, by deed of assignment to John C. Bassett, Charles R. Bates and John H. Bates of Kalamazoo, for a valuable consideration, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1869, in Liber R of Mortgages, on page 138, and again assigned by John H. Bates, one of the surviving co-partners of the late firm of Bassett, Bates and Bates, and William C. Carrier, and John W. Brees, executors of the estate of John C. Bassett, deceased, to Charles R. Bates the other and surviving partner of said firm of Bassett, Bates and Bates, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1874, in Liber R of Mortgages, on page 603. And whereas there is now claimed to be due and unpaid on said Mortgage the sum of seven hundred and ten dollars and eighty cents (\$710.80) and no suit either in law or in equity having been commenced to recover the same or any part thereof, Therefore: Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County), there will be sold for cash, to the highest bidder, with the right to vendue, the premises described in said Mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and payable on said Mortgage, with interest at ten per cent, and all legal costs and charges of such sale and also an attorney fee of fifty dollars, as provided for in said mortgage, in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same.

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