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### Holland City News, Volume 5, Number 9: April 15, 1876

Holland City News

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THE JEW'S CONDENSED.

WHOLE NO. 217.

(Corrected by the "Flagger Mills.)	
heat, white & bushel .....	\$ 1 20
ate, shelled & bushel .....	65
ate, & bushel .....	40
ackwheat, & bushel .....	75
run, & ton .....	10 00
rod, & ton .....	20 00
100 & .....	1 40
ley, & 100 .....	2 00
adding, & 100 .....	1 25
ow, & 100 .....	5 52
uri Marley, & 100 .....	1 00

Perhaps both these propositions are impracticable and unjust, but the complaints should nevertheless receive attention, and we should ascertain by careful examination just what the danger is and the best method of avoiding it. One thing seems plain: A stop should be put to the speculative importation of coolies, and the *quasi-slavery* which the system begets and maintains, and also to the bringing over of cargoes of women, who, it is charged, are sold for disreputable purposes, and which ought to be peremptorily stopped. The law of 1863 upon this subject, however seems sufficient to meet such violations of our treaty stipulation, and why, if these violations are common, the traffic has not been suppressed, we are unable to say. It is hardly probable in any case that, having promised to enact and enforce laws to prevent this trade, we can now turn round with any justification and claim to put an end to the treaty because China has not prevented what we agreed to prevent ourselves. But there doubtless exists in the treaty the usual clause providing for its termination upon due notice, and it is likely that it could be ended if we should so desire without resorting to any such excuse as that suggested.

The feeling upon this subject in the States on the Pacific slope is intense, and

A DETROIT saloon keeper, who spreads a free lunch, has his wife to assist him and instead of telling her to sling on that soup, as some men would do, he remarks at the proper moment: "When the deep-toned bell clangs out the hour of ten, then mayest place nutritious soup on this clean board to appease public hunger." She bows obedience and replies: "At the first wild note of yonder bell the board shall be spread and public hunger shall vanish away as rooks are licked up by a mighty conflagration." Isn't this a better way?



## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

**THE EAST.**  
**THREE** persons were fatally injured in Division street, New York, the other day, by a falling wall. Patrick Donahue, the proprietor of the Boston Pilot, recently failed and went into bankruptcy, and now it turns out that he has squandered thousands of dollars of trust funds that confiding friends had placed in his keeping.

This game of billiards, played at New York between Cyprien Dion and A. P. Rudolph for the championship of America, a diamond cue, and \$1,000, on a four-pocket table, 1,500 points, was won by Dion, Rudolph scoring only 394. The New Jersey House of Representatives has tabled, by a vote of 45 to 15, a bill for the taxation of church property. Drs. Storres and Bunting, the well-known Congregational clergymen of Brooklyn, have formally withdrawn from their fellowship with the Congregational association, on account of the Beecher scandal.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred at Hingham, N. Y., last week. Three persons were killed, two seriously injured, and a number of others slightly injured.

**ALEXANDER T. STEWART**, the great New York dry goods merchant, died in that city on the 10th inst., of inflammation of the bladder, with which he had been afflicted for the past six years. Mr. Stewart was born in the North of Ireland in the year 1803. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and the earlier part of his career was devoted to school-teaching. He came to New York city in 1823, and, after teaching school for a short time, he started a retail dry goods store in Broadway. His business increased steadily, until, for many years back, he has owned and managed probably the largest dry goods house in the world. His fortune has been variously estimated at from \$30,000,000 to \$60,000,000, but, like the late William B. Astor's, it will probably prove to have been exaggerated.

### THE WEST.

**WILBUR F. STOREY**, the editor of the Chicago Times, is foreman of the grand jury of the Criminal court of that city. Six roustabouts, all negroes, lost their lives at Rockville, Mo., a few days ago, by the sinking of a grain barge.

The city of Salt Lake, Utah, was thrown into consternation, the other day, by three terrible explosions, succeeding each other at intervals of a few seconds. People rushed into the streets in terror, horses ran away, and consternation reigned supreme. Windows were blown in, doors blown from their hinges, chimneys blown down, and many buildings badly injured. The cause of this terrible explosion was not known until an immense volume of smoke was seen rising from Arsenal Hill, immediately north of the city. Upon this hill was four powder-magazines, in which were stored thirty or forty tons of powder, all of which exploded almost simultaneously. A flouring-mill and the water-works buildings on City Creek were riddled with bullets. Immense boulders fell, crashing through buildings throughout the city, some falling a mile distant. There were three men at work at one of these magazines. All that could be found of them were small pieces of flesh, the largest piece being a portion of a foot in a boot. A Mrs. Vannatta and a boy named Joseph Raden, living in distant parts of the city, were struck by boulders and killed, and one lady died from fright. A number of other persons were injured, some probably fatally. In the vicinity of the exploded magazines were found portions of the remains of two boys who had gone out running in the morning. One of their hands was found clutched a duck. It is now supposed they had fired into the magazine, causing the explosion.

A shocking tragedy was enacted in St. Louis one day last week. A wealthy citizen named W. W. Jilz had seduced a girl named Shante, who was working in his house as a servant. A brother of the girl, a mere youth, attacked Jilz in his own mansion, firing a fatal shot through his lungs. The latter defended himself with a revolver, firing four shots in rapid succession into Shante's body, and inflicting almost instantaneous death. Jilz is the owner of a patent sander for boring wells, from which he has realized quite a fortune. He was a man of considerable inventive genius, but of a restless, roving nature, and has lived in scores of towns in Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan. An immense indignation meeting of property-owners and tax-payers was held in Farwell Hall, Chicago, one day last week to protest against the ballot-box outrages perpetrated by the bumper politicians at the recent town election in that city. The leading men of the city participated in the deliberations, and judging from the tone of the speeches and resolutions, the determination has been arrived at by the people of the city that the town officers who were fraudulently counted in shall not be permitted to assume the duties of the position to which they claim to have been elected. Suggestions of vigilance committees, lamp-posts, etc., were freely indulged in, and in a manner which indicates that the most radical and summary remedies for the evils complained of may possibly be resorted to in case of emergency.

### SOUTH.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch of a recent date says: "At a meeting, to-night, of the Southern Republican club, a wrangle occurred over the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting. A fight ensued, and during the fighting three men were shot, one of whom, Lucien Adams, Jr., will die. The other wounded are Lucien Adams, Sr., and John W. King. Others are reported wounded, but their names are kept secret by members of the club."

Three young men of Newport, Ky., were drowned in the Ohio river, opposite that city, last week, by the sinking of a skiff in which they were rowing across the stream. Jefferson, Texas, telegram: "F. J. Pattillo, local editor of the Leader, met and attacked Ward Taylor, editor of the Impartial, with a cowhide, which he used for a belt. Taylor got his pistol out, fired, and killed Pattillo immediately, the ball entering the heart. The difficulty originated in publications in their respective papers." The large wholesale house of William H. Brown & Co., Baltimore, was destroyed by fire last week. Loss, \$235,000.

### WASHINGTON.

Members of both Houses of Congress are looking forward with much apprehension to the anticipated dead-lock over the appropriation bills. A growing disposition is manifested in both branches of Congress to have its own way, and the result of the obstinacy of each will probably be repeated conferences and angry discussions until one house or the other yields. Secretary Bristow, in reply to the resolution adopted by the House, asking for the names of newspaper editors or correspondents he had paid money to in connection with the whisky prosecutions, says "that he has neither the knowledge nor information of the payment of any sum of money by any officer or person to any newspaper editor or cor-

respondent for any purpose whatever, nor has he reason to suppose that any such payment has been made." Gen. Henderson, the assistant counsel in the whisky trials at St. Louis, who was dismissed by the President, was examined by the House committee on the whisky prosecutions the other day, but contributed nothing new to the stock of information upon that subject. He knew nothing about C. S. Bell and his operations in St. Louis; said he believed the letter of the Attorney-general to the district attorneys was calculated to cripple the prosecutions, in that it would naturally intimidate or alarm witnesses; said he did not know exactly the cause of his removal, but supposed it was on account of reflections upon the President in his address to the jury.

Information received by the State department justifies the conclusion that the British Government has fully decided not to surrender Winslow, the forger. Under the British laws the criminal will be held for a period of sixty days from the 21st of March, and then demand to be released under a habeas corpus. If Winslow is released from custody, the extradition treaty between the two nations will undoubtedly be terminated. The House special committee in the whisky prosecutions in Missouri examined Dist. Atty. Dyer at Washington, one day last week. Mr. Dyer now seems to think that all the suspicious he frankly entertained of everybody in Washington, except Secretary Bristow and Solicitor Wilson, were groundless. The testimony taken before the grand jury, Dyer states, was given to the defense by a juror named Fox, one of the two who voted against indictment, who afterward went to Washington and gave the testimony away, getting in some way his son appointed to an office.

**SECRETARY CHANDLER** testifies before the Committee on War Department Expenditures that the statements of the detective, C. S. Bell, so far as they relate to him, are wholly false. He says he never had any conversation with Bell; that Luckey never spoke to him about that individual, and that he had no knowledge whatever of his having been employed by Babcock or his friends. Mr. Chandler admitted that some weeks after the trial and acquittal of Babcock he received a letter from Borje, of Philadelphia, saying that the expenses of the trial had been \$40,000; that it had ruined Babcock, and that he thought his friends should come to his aid. Thereupon he drew his check for \$1,000 in Babcock's favor.

An order issued by the President, through the Secretary of War, directing the re-establishment of army headquarters in Washington, and also providing that in future all orders issued by the War department pertaining to military affairs shall be promulgated through the General of the Army. It was on this latter point that the disagreement occurred between Gen. Sherman and Secretary Belknap, leading to the transfer of headquarters to St. Louis. Postmaster General Jewell left Washington on the 5th inst. on an official tour of the country, for the purpose of inspecting the principal mail-routes and post-offices. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections are reported to be unanimously opposed to the House bill prohibiting members, Senators and other officials from contributing money for election purposes. It is claimed that, under the provisions of the bill, candidates for office cannot subscribe money to purchase newspapers to distribute among voters.

**GEN. BABCOCK**, Levi P. Luckey and A. C. Bradley, who were charged by the detective Bell, in his testimony before the Clymer Committee, with having hired him (Bell) to abstract important papers and evidence from the District attorney's office at St. Louis, have been heard by the committee touching the matter. Bradley, who, it seems, was a kind of secret attorney for Babcock, admits having directed Bell to get copies of all the evidence he could, and in case he could not get copies to secure the substance and forward it to him in Washington. Babcock and Luckey both deny having employed Bell to perform the service alleged by him. According to their story, Bell represented to them that there was a great conspiracy against the President by Bristow, Dyer, Henderson and others, with a view of breaking down the administration, and hence they hired Bell as a kind of spy on the doings of Henderson and Dyer.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 7th inst. says: "A sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the House has had the safe-burglary subject under investigation for several days, and to-day struck something substantial. H. G. Whitely, late Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury department, was indicted with Harrington, ex-acting District attorney, and some others, for the safe-burglary conspiracy. Whitely was examined by the committee to-day, and for three hours gave the history of the conspiracy and the manner of carrying it out. His testimony, if true, convicts Gen. O. E. Babcock of having given the first orders that set the conspiracy at work, and of having had a knowledge and a certain participation in it to the end. Whitely testified that Babcock, for him and in his own house, developed the service he was expected to perform. The Boutwell committee on the Mississippi troubles have decided not to begin their labors until an appropriation is made to the contingent fund of the Senate, which is reduced to \$2,000. Tremor W. Park testifies before the Congressional committee that the Emma mine exploded in value the representations of the vendors. The House Committee on Appropriations have decided in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill to reduce by consolidation the districts of Internal Revenue from 209, the present number, to 105. It is proposed to make a compromise and establish the number at 166.

**GEN. BABCOCK** denies the story of Detective Whitely implicating him in the safe-burglary conspiracy. He admits having dealings with Whitely, but claims that the work he assigned to him was the securing out of newspaper men who had been denouncing him (Babcock) for false measurements of work made for the Board of Public Works. Col. Broadhead, of St. Louis, was in Washington last week, and called upon the President. The latter said he had long desired to explain to him (Broadhead) his action in revoking the order transferring supervisors, as he had observed that Broadhead in his argument before the jury in St. Louis had followed the same line of argument as Henderson in censuring his action at great length. He said the first idea of a change was original with him, and that he afterward revoked the order upon the representations made to him by Tutton, in whom he had explicit confidence. Tutton said the transfer would be a mere advance notification to distillers, and that the only way to discover crooked distillers was to send an honest man secretly into the suspected districts. Broadhead says Grant's explanation satisfies him entirely with the President's sincerity of purpose in the matter.

### GENERAL.

SKYRRE storms and floods in the New England States have caused serious damage to mill property. At Burlington, Conn., a mill and manufacturing property valued at over \$300,000 were swept away. Some damage was also reported from New Jersey. At Canton, Worcester county, Mass., the Mossy Pond dam gave way, destroying much valuable mill property, and almost obliterating the manufacturing village of Fullerville. Fortunately, the loss of life was not large. It is estimated that the damage to property in New England by the freshet will reach \$1,000,000.

Forty miners left Scranton, Pa., the other day, for the Black Hills. They were accompanied to the depot by a brass band and a

crowd of about 2,000 men, women and children. The gold-hunters were provided with arms, ammunition and mining implements, and were regularly outfitted.

**CLARK & Co.'s** boot and shoe factory at Hopkinton, Mass., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$300,000.

The statement is made, on semi-official authority, that frauds on customs amounting to from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 per year have been perpetrated at San Francisco, Cal.

The military situation in Mexico is growing decidedly interesting. The capture of Matamoros was one of the most rapid and skillful operations of modern warfare, and if the insurgent chief continues his operations with similar success to the close of a change of government may not be regarded as an extraordinary event. Gen. Diaz has expressed his determination to remain at Matamoros until his troops enter the city of Mexico, a threat, considering the great sympathy manifested by the people, and the disaffection existing in the army, which he seems not unlikely to carry into effect.

During the quarter ending with the month of March the receipts of the United States Patent office at Washington were \$277,181.09, and the expenditures \$161,289.78, leaving an excess of receipts to the amount of \$115,891.31.

**SECRETARY FISH** has sent to the American Charge d'Affaires at London an official note informing him that the United States cannot under any circumstances take cognizance of the act of the British Parliament of 1870 touching extradition treaties, and peremptorily refusing to give any assurances whatever that Winslow, the Boston forger, shall not be tried for any crime except that for which extradition is asked. He also gives notice that the enforcement of this condition will be regarded by our Government as an abrogation by Great Britain of the Ashburton treaty.

### POLITICAL.

THE Democrats of Connecticut have re-elected their Governor, Charles K. Ingersoll, by 7,500 majority, and secured a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Reports have been telegraphed to Washington from New York to the effect that Seymour, Church, and the Tammany crowd are actively opposing the appointment of a Tilden delegation to the St. Louis convention. Senator Kerman and most of the New York Democrats in Congress are also said to be opposed to the Governor.

The President has nominated Charles J. Millan to be Consul-general at Rome. A Washington dispatch says "the Illinois Democrats in Congress have entered upon a very active canvass for Justice David Davis, of the United States Supreme court, as the Democratic Presidential candidate."

THERE was no choice for Governor in Rhode Island, by the popular vote, of which Lippitt (Rep.), received 8,212; Howard (Prohib.), 6,228; and Beach (Dem.), 3,472. It now devolves upon the Legislature to choose a Governor, and as that body is strongly Republican, Gov. Lippitt's re-election is an assured fact.

THE National Colored Convention at Nashville, last week, was quite largely attended. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming their devotion to the Republican party; that, nevertheless, they have just reason for complaint against those members who have proved recreant to their trusts; returning thanks to the friends of freedom; and disavow any desire to cherish ill-feeling against the ex-slaveholding element of the South; express gratitude to President Grant and Senator Morton for their efforts in behalf of the colored race, and favor a compulsory educational law in the South.

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says: "There is good authority for the statement that the President has discovered that he has been deceived by Babcock and others in many things during the entire course of his administration, and that he will soon take occasion in some decisive way to convince the public of this fact. Those who have recently conversed with the President say that he has become keenly conscious that he has been grossly deceived and betrayed by those around him, and that he has never been fully aware of this until quite recently. Blaine has returned to Washington, exuberant and hopeful. He says that he expects to receive 160 votes on the first ballot at Cincinnati."

### FOREIGN.

MINNESOTA and Indiana, with nine Southern States, are mentioned unfavorably in the report just published in London by the council of foreign bondholders. Hostilities have ceased in Abyssinia, and negotiations for peace with Egypt are in progress.

FRANCE has determined to hold another Universal Exposition, opening at Paris on the 1st of May, 1878. Affairs in Turkish provinces are growing more threatening. Many Mahomedans are joining the insurgents in Bosnia. The law abolishing the state of siege in France has been officially promulgated.

THE London Daily News severely condemns the action of the United States in rejecting the nomination of Mr. Dana. Thirty persons were drowned at Aberdeen, Scotland, the other day, by the sinking of a ferry-boat which was being drawn across the River Deeb by means of a wire rope.

Official advices from Madrid announce that the Government of King Alfonso is carefully organizing a force, which will include some of the troops which recently surrendered under Don Carlos, for the suppression of the Cuban rebellion. The army will sail for Havana about October 1, as it is not thought advisable to commence operations until after the sickly season in Cuba.

A DISPATCH to the London Times from Odessa represents that the insurrection in Bosnia and Croatia is assuming dangerous proportions. The majority of insurgents are veterans of the Austrian militia. The Governor of Bosnia has advised the proclamation of holy war. He has been recalled. The intelligence is so alarming that the Russian Government is afraid to publish it in Odessa. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Allgemeine Zeitung maintains that the Czar really intended to abdicate, but the idea was abandoned in consequence of restoration of his health. It is given out in St. Petersburg that the Russian government thinks the addition of "Empress of India" to Queen Victoria's title is just about the right thing, and will good-naturedly give it official recognition as soon as the Queen officially assumes it. The English university boat race this year was won by Cambridge.

ASRANS on the Rio Grande are getting decidedly interesting. A fight recently occurred between Mexicans and Americans, in which three of the former and two of the latter were killed. The fight was about branding cattle. On the 10th inst. the Mexicans at New Laredo opened fire upon the American citizens and soldiers across the river, wounding several persons. A hot fight ensued between Mexican and United States troops on opposite sides of the river, the latter throwing shells at a lively rate into the Mexican town.

THE Mark Lane Express, in a review of the British grain trade, says: "A full crop of wheat must not be expected. The average wheat wheat appears to be about five-sevenths of that of 1875, and the quantity of wheat sold in the country for sowing has been considerably less than usual."

### FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

**TUESDAY, April 4.—Senate.**—The special committee to investigate the Mississippi troubles was announced as follows: Messrs. Boutwell, Cameron (Wis.), Oglesby, Bayard and McDonald (Ind.). The managers on the part of the House appeared in the Senate and presented the articles of impeachment against William Worth Belknap, late Secretary of War. The managers were received and assigned seats within the bar of the Senate, and when the Sergeant-at-Arms had proclaimed silence, Lord read the articles at length. The reading of the articles of impeachment having been concluded, Mr. J. B. Ferry, President pro tempore of the Senate, announced that the Senate would take the proper order on the subject of the impeachment, of which due notice would be given. The House managers then retired. The Senate subsequently adopted an order to print the articles of impeachment. The Senate, in executive session, rejected the nomination of Richard H. Dana, Jr., to be Minister to England. The vote stood: Yeas, 17; nays, 90.

**WEDNESDAY, April 5.—Senate.**—The Senate, at 10 o'clock, organized as a court of impeachment. Chief Justice Waite appeared and administered the following oath to six Senators at that time: "You do solemnly swear that in all things pertaining to the trial of the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, now pending, you will be impartial and just, according to the Constitution and of the law." After the oath had been administered the Chief Justice retired, and the Senate adopted an order instructing "the Secretary of the Senate to notify the House of Representatives that the Senate is now organized for the trial of the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, and ready to receive the managers of the impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives." In a short time the House managers appeared in the Senate chamber and requested that Belknap be summoned to appear and answer. It was ordered that Belknap be summoned to appear on Monday, April 17, at 1 o'clock. The managers then withdrew, and the court adjourned until the 17th. A bill was passed authorizing the sale of the Pawnee Indian reservation. The Senate indulged in a long discussion of the Postal bill without reaching a vote.

**House.**—Randall offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House with an itemized account of the amount expended under the item of \$300,000 appropriated for light and fuel for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. Adopted. Cox, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to regulate the winding up of National banks. He explained that the object of the bill was to facilitate liquidation, and that insolvent banks may be perfectly and speedily closed up in the interest of the public. Passed. Hubbell, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back, adversely, the bill fixing the legal rate of interest on national money throughout the United States at not exceeding six per cent. per annum. The House devoted some time, in Committee of the Whole, to the consideration of the bill transferring the Indian bureau to the War department. The evening session was devoted exclusively to the Legislative Appropriation bill.

**THURSDAY, April 6.—Senate.**—Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported the House Silver coin bill, as amended by the committee. One of the amendments provides for the recoinage of the old American dollar, and making it a legal tender to the amount of \$20, instead of \$50, as fixed by the House. Another amendment provides that the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender for any amount whatever. Wright, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the Senate bill to abolish capital punishment, and it was indefinitely postponed. Boutwell introduced a bill making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the committee appointed to investigate the Mississippi election. The Postal bill was again up for consideration, and Harvey offered a substitute, allowing four-pound packages to go through the mails at the rate of one cent for two ounces. Morrison also offered an amendment creating a fourth class of mail matter.

**House.**—The Printing Committee reported a bill providing for the purchase of the property of the late Congressional Globe. The bill fixing the President's salary at \$25,000 after March 4, 1877, was reported from the Appropriation Committee, and passed without discussion. The bill fixing the rate of interest throughout the country at six per cent, was defeated—yeas, 75; nays, 135. There was a lively debate during the evening session, opened with an attack on the Appropriation Committee by Jones, Evans, Townsend (Pa.), and Williams (Wis.), which was repelled by Randall, Whitehouse, and Willard.

### FRIDAY, April 7.—Senate.

Not in session. **House.**—After a sharp discussion the House, by a vote of 89 yeas to 128 nays, tabled a resolution authorizing Gen. Weitzel, of the army, to act as trustee for the Cincinnati Southern railroad. Whitthorne, the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution instructing the sub-committee to proceed to the Philadelphia and League Island Navy-yards to inquire into certain alleged abuses and frauds. Adopted. The House then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar.

**SATURDAY, April 8.—Senate.**—The Senate held no session. **House.**—The proceedings in the House were limited to the delivery of speeches, to which there were few listeners, either on the floor or in the galleries.

**MONDAY, April 10.—Senate.**—In the Senate during the morning hour a large number of bills and petitions were presented and referred. The House bill to provide for the deficiency in the Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury department, and for the issue of silver coin of the United States in place of fractional currency was taken up and passed as amended by the Senate Finance Committee. A resolution was adopted authorizing Boutwell's Mississippi Committee to employ a clerk and stenographer, and to send for persons and papers. A bill was also introduced appropriating \$10,000 to defray the expenses of the committee.

**House.**—The Committee on Elections reported a resolution that O. B. Farwell is not entitled to his seat as a member from the Third Illinois district, and that J. V. LeMoyne is entitled to such seat. The minority report, in favor of Farwell, was not ready, but leave was granted to present it. Both reports were ordered printed, and to be upon the table until called up for action. The House suspended the rules, and, without any consideration or discussion, passed the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The total amount appropriated is \$3,374,830. A resolution was adopted, inquiring into the cause of the impeachment of S. O. Meagher Condon.

### Edwin Booth.

Mr. Booth, who is now playing a four weeks' engagement at McVickers' theater, Chicago, has created a new gem in the dramatic diadem, and with as much success as he has kept all the old ones bright and clear in their luster. The press of the country award to Mr. Booth the meed of praise which is justly his due—to him we look for the elevation of the dramatic art—he is the grand exponent of the very highest of the most difficult art to acquire. Mr. Booth's last study, "King Richard II.," is now creating a great sensation in all the principal cities of the Union, with an accord which must create a feeling of pride in the great tragedian. He is the acknowledged head of the dramatic stage in America. The press of Cincinnati thus speaks of his "Richard II.": "Those who witnessed Mr. Booth's touching 'Lear' may know something of his

power in 'Richard II.' His wonderful voice, with its thousand inflections and its clearness of intonation and searching power, came out more fully and with less hindrance from cold than in previous performances of the engagement. Taken altogether, the latest triumph, 'Richard II.,' was glorious and memorable in every respect. It is a very great characterization, and as worthy of study as his 'Hamlet' or 'Richelieu.'—Chicago Journal.

### The Impeachment—An Interesting Scene.

After some dispute in the House as to whether it was necessary for the whole House to go to the Senate or not, it was finally decided that the managers only need go, and they went. They were preceded to the door of the Senate chamber by Sergeant-at-arms Thompson, and were met at the door of the Senate by Sergeant-at-arms French, of the Senate.

The scene was quite interesting. The galleries of the Senate were crowded with spectators, and on the floor were many prominent men, among them Ben Wade, of Ohio. When the managers reached the entrance, Sergeant-at-arms French cried out: "The managers of the impeachment of William W. Belknap on the part of the House of Representatives desire admittance." The President of the Senate replied: "The managers of the impeachment of William W. Belknap on the part of the House of Representatives are admitted, and the Sergeant-at-arms will conduct them to their seats." The managers then came in, Mr. Lord, of New York, the chairman, walking ahead, with his hands full of papers, his coat buttoned up very tightly, his collar very white and stiff, and his boots newly blackened. Behind him came Proctor Knott and Lynde, of Wisconsin, both looking very solemn and clapping arms. Then came McMahon, of Ohio, and Jenks, of Pennsylvania. They were also arm in arm. Then came Judge Hoar and Lapham, of New York. Mr. Lord, who is a very fluffy man, fumbled around among his papers, then got up, and, addressing Senator Ferry, said: "Mr. President."

### Mr. Ferry—Mr. Manager.

Mr. Lord—The managers, on the part of the House of Representatives, are ready to exhibit the articles of impeachment against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

### The President pro tem.—The Sergeant-at-arms will make proclamation.

The Sergeant-at-arms—Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of fine and imprisonment, while the House of Representatives is exhibiting to the Senate of the United States articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States.

### The managers then rose from their seats.

Mr. Lord—The managers will now exhibit the articles of impeachment by the House of Representatives in the name of themselves and of all the people of the United States against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanors while in office.

Mr. Lord then, standing, read the articles of impeachment, the other managers remaining in their seats. The reading of the articles occupied about fifteen minutes. On the conclusion of the reading the President pro tem. said: "The chair will inform the managers that the Senate will take proper order on the subject of the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives."

THERE is a remarkable decline in our trade with Sheffield, the imports from that city having been only \$585,000 in the first quarter of this year, against \$2,275,000 in that of 1875. It is natural in view of this startling change that a great Sheffield concern should contemplate transferring its machinery and business to this country.—New York Tribune.

### THE MARKETS.

THE MARKETS.			
NEW YORK.			
BEEVES.....	8 00	@	12 00
HOGS—Dressed.....	8 00	@	8 75
COTTON.....	19 1/2	@	13 1/2
FLOUR—Superior Western.....	4 00	@	4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 22	@	1 23
CORN.....	70	@	72
OATS.....	45	@	51
RYE.....	88	@	92
PORK—New Mess.....	22 50	@	22 75
LARD—Steam.....	14	@	14 1/2
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 00	@	5 50
Choice Native.....	4 75	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers.....	3 25	@	3 75
Good Second-class Steers.....	4 00	@	4 25
Medium to Fair.....	3 00	@	3 75
Inferior to Common.....	2 00	@	2 50
HOGS—Live.....	6 25	@	6 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	7 00	@	8 00
Good to choice Spring Ex.....	4 75	@	5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	1 07 1/2	@	1 07 1/2
No. 2 Spring.....	97 1/2	@	99 1/2
No. 3 Spring.....	85	@	87 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	44 1/2	@	47 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	31 1/2	@	32 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	64	@	65
BARLEY—No. 2.....	55 1/2	@	56
BUTTER—Fancy.....	32	@	37
Eggs—Fresh.....	14	@	14 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	22 50	@	22 75
LARD.....	13	@	13 1/2
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 3 Red.....	1 47	@	1 48
CORN—No. 2.....	44	@	45
OATS—No. 2.....	31	@	32
RYE—No. 2.....	64	@	65
PORK—Mess.....	22 50	@	22 75
LARD.....	13	@	13 1/2
HOGS.....	7 00	@	7 15
OATS.....	30 00	@	31 00
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 13	@	1 13 1/2
No. 2.....	1 07	@	1 07 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	47	@	48
OATS—No. 2.....	32	@	32 1/2
RYE.....	69	@	70
BARLEY—No. 2.....	50	@	50 1/2
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT.....	1 15	@	1 15 1/2
CORN.....	50	@	50 1/2
OATS.....	35	@	42
RYE.....	73 1/2	@	74
PORK—Mess.....	22 25	@	22 50
LARD.....	13 1/2	@	14
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Extra.....	1 35	@	1 35 1/2
Amber.....	1 24	@	1 25
CORN.....	51	@	52 1/2
OATS.....	35	@	35 1/2
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
HOGS—Yorkers.....	7 75	@	8 00
Philadelphia.....	8 75	@	9 00
CATTLE—Best.....	5 50	@	5 75
Medium.....	4 50	@	5 25
SHEEP.....	3 75	@	3 50



## MICHIGAN ITEMS.

SMALL-POX has broken out in Jackson.

BAY CITY owes \$430,000 and feels very like a city.

MICHIGAN has sent 1,100 varieties of wood and 2,000 varieties of shrubs to the Centennial.

ON Wednesday last a passenger train on the Michigan Central railroad ran over Joseph Sweeney, of Detroit, near the Junction, and killed him instantly.

Mr. C. M. TYRRELL, of Jackson, has a well-preserved two-dollar-bill of the old Continental currency, which will be 100 years old next July, and which has been in his family ever since it was issued.

THE *Gratiot County Journal* says that Col. O. F. Wisner, of Ithaca, has in his possession a piece of the scaffold upon which John Brown was hung; also a piece of Washington's coffin. The latter relic he intends to deposit in the State library at Lansing.

MISS CLARA SHELLEY, a former resident of Gratiot county, commenced a quilt in 1872 and finished it in November last, which contains 17,000 pieces. The pieces are wedge-shaped and are about one inch long and three-fourths of an inch wide at the widest place.

JUDGES GREEN, of Bay City, has appointed as commissioners to settle the difference between the counties of Midland and Roscommon, Charles H. Turner and Joseph Bugbee of Fenton, Wm. Newton of Flint, and Luther Westover and James Shearer of Bay City.

THE contractors to build the Mackinac and Marquette railroad will begin work at both ends of the route, and probably at Grand Island, which is about midway. According to the preliminary surveys about one-fifth of the whole distance is nearly a level grade, and another fifth is under ten feet grade to the mile.

DETROIT *Evening News*: A Kalamazoo post-office clerk, upon whose hands time hung heavily, has been experimenting upon the mail facilities of the world. He sent a letter around the world, and it got back to the city of lunatics in just eighty-six days and three hours. It had traveled 23,726 miles.

SOME of the Big Rapids urchins amused themselves April 1 by cutting pennies into quarters, and then going into stores they would call for a quarter's worth of candy, nuts, etc. After the packages were done up and delivered to the boys, they would toss their quarter of a cent of the counter and get out of sight as soon as possible.

PORTAGE Lake *Mining Gazette* says one of the most magnificent and sizeable specimens of the products of the country is now ready to go forward to the Centennial. It is a mass of almost pure copper, weighing over five tons, out smooth on three sides, and has been prepared by Mr. Petrie, Superintendent of the Central, as that mine's contribution to the Centennial.

THE Lansing *Republican* says W. B. Thern, of that city, purchased in Okemos last week, among other things, a white oak, which was cut into three logs fourteen feet each in length and each log containing 1,000 feet. It required six oxen to haul each log to the railroad station, where they were shipped to Europe. Three black walnut logs, bought by Mr. Thern, averaged 950 feet each.

MRS. DRAKE, wife of Albert Drake, living four miles north of St. Johns, came to the office of Dr. A. J. Wiggins, of that place, the other day, for the purpose of having some teeth extracted. Against the doctor's wish, chloroform was administered, and, after two inhalations, she seemed to sink away. All efforts to revive her proved useless, and she was taken home dead.

A YOUNG man named John McDougall, was badly injured in an altercation at Thomas Toohy's, at Wenona, Friday night of last week. McDougall states that Toohy hit him with a pevy as he was leaving the house, but Toohy states that McDougall first struck at him with a knife. The man's skull is thought to be fractured. He was unconscious for half an hour after being hit. McDougall is in a dangerous condition, and it is thought he cannot recover.

TUESDAY evening of last week the citizens of Midland gave their fire department a benefit in the shape of a party and supper. During the evening, to help the enjoyment of the occasion, the firemen got up a couple of burlesque presentations. One was an extensive, "long-drawn out" tin trumpet to the Chief Engineer, George P. Bartlett, and the other a "section of hose" (made for a nursing-bottle) to the foreman of the hose company, Samuel T. McReavy. The presentations were made by James V. Lounsberry.

DOUBLY tried on the charge of adultery and perjury, and many times decided "guilty" by the verdict of people and associates, Rev. F. W. May, of Chebaning, has at last been suspended from the Methodist ministry. He was a smart man, and eloquent, and it was hard to give him up; but falling, as the proofs before the presiding elder's committee would seem to show, fully "seven times seven times," the "brothers" have at length let go their grip, smothered their charity, and given him over to his own iniquitous practices.

SAGINAW *Courier*: A man living on the town line between Chebaning and St. Charles, by the name of Austin Richardson, while out with a party hunting foxes, stopped and rested his hand on the muzzle of his gun; his dog came up to be caressed, putting his fore paws against his master; when he went down one of his paws caught the hammer to the gun-lock, carrying it back far enough to cause the recoil to explode the cap and discharged the gun, the ball passing through Richardson's left hand, next striking him in the interior border of the left breast, passing up through the breast muscle and lodging against the collar-bone. Dr. Clark, of Chebaning, was called, cut out the ball, dressed the wounds, and the man will probably recover.

THE *Iron Sentinel* tells this little story: "A couple of Saranac youths, one a merchant's son and the other a farmer's, in order to raise funds to attend a dance in a neighboring town, confiscated ten bushels of wheat from the granary of the farmer lad's father, which they sold, and divided the proceeds. The village lad had

hired a rig and went to the dance in fine style, while the farmer boy, being more economical, worked his passage by driving one of the teams. Returning, the village boy having spent all his money, induced the farmer to sleep with him in the hay loft of the livery barn, and after the farmer boy fell asleep the town boy went through his pockets, and secured \$5 or \$6 of the farmer boy's share of the wheat money. When the farmer boy found he had been robbed by his companion he 'squealed' on him, and thus the matter came out."

## State Board of Health.

The third annual report of the Secretary of the State Board of Health has just been published. It is for the year ending Sept. 30, 1875, has a little over 200 pages, and contains, besides the report proper of the Secretary, Dr. H. B. Baker, eleven special papers on subjects closely related to the public health. The Lansing *Republican* prints an abstract of each of these papers, but we can find room for only the titles, as follows: "Local Boards of Health," by Dr. Homer O. Hitchcock, of Kalamazoo; "Poisons in Agriculture," by Dr. R. C. Kedzie; "Trichinae," by Dr. Arthur Hazlewood, of Grand Rapids; "Influence of Occupations upon Health," by Rev. C. H. Brigham, of Ann Arbor; "The Disposal of Human Excreta," by the President of the Board, Dr. H. O. Hitchcock; two short papers, one entitled "Failure to Prevent Deaths believed to have been Preventable," and the other on "The Reproduction of Disease Germs," both by Dr. Henry B. Baker, Secretary of the Board; "Progress of Oil Inspection," by A. A. Day, State Inspector of Illuminating Oils; "On Ozone," by Prof. Kedzie; "The Water Supply," replies from twenty-five correspondents of the board; "Influence of Drainage," by Dr. H. F. Lyster, of Detroit.

The Lansing *Republican* editor has this to say of the contents of the book: "In Dr. Baker's portion is given, first, a synopsis of the work of the board during the year, including abstracts of the minutes of the regular meetings; blank forms, circulars, etc., issued; and a financial statement which shows that during the year the expenditures of the State on account of the board including the salary of its secretary, who is ex-officio superintendent of vital statistics, amounted to only the meager sum of \$3,734.21. A set of sanitary rules recommended for adoption by local boards of health are printed in full, followed by remarks and suggestions concerning the same. The subject of vaccination is dwelt upon at some length, and interesting correspondence is given, including a letter from Haratune, a preacher of Bitlis, Turkey in Asia, relative to the terrible ravages of small pox in that country, where vaccination is not general. Arguments are given in a most judicious and forcible manner of the efficiency of this greatest discovery of preventive hygiene. The subject of illuminating oils is touched upon, and the efforts of the board to secure safety in their use are briefly reviewed. Cases of burning and death from kerosene, which have recently occurred in this State, are narrated, and a series of experiments with different kinds of lamps, burners, broken chimneys, etc., performed by Dr. Baker, with the assistance of H. H. Larned, are detailed."

## Dolan's Good Fortune.

Ed. Dolan, of Marshall, conductor of the Michigan Central way freight, is in luck. The 24th of March he received a letter from Australia from the American Consul informing him that his wife was heir to \$250,000 in real estate, bank stock and money, by the death of her father, Thomas Cody. "Ed" has resigned his position as conductor, and will start in a few weeks for Australia to look after his wife's inheritance. Thomas Cody, who was rather a singular sort of an Irishman, left Marshall at the time of the first gold excitement in California for the new Eldorado. After remaining in California for many years he departed for Australia. His wife and daughter heard from him but a few times after he left Marshall—once through a gentleman who returned to Marshall from Australia, and who reported Cody to be still living, and possessed of considerable property. About a year ago an Australian newspaper announced the death of one Thomas Cody, and advertised for heirs of his estate, which, according to the laws of that country, would go to the Government after having been advertised a certain length of time if no heirs were found. It appears that some person, seeing a chance to acquire a fortune, forged a will and claimed Cody's entire estate. But the man was detected, and is now in prison for the crime of forgery. Cody left no will. By some means a chance copy of the Australian paper fell into the hands of Dolan. He put the matter into the hands of lawyers, who forwarded proofs of his wife's heirship. After a long delay he received the letter, as stated above, from the American consul, who gave him full information in regard to Cody's estate, and informed him that the claim of his wife had been established.

## Detroit Prices Current.

Apples, per brl.	\$3 25	@ 4 00
Beans, per bu.	45	@ 50
Barley, per bu.	20	@ 30
Butter, per lb.	20	@ 30
Cabbage, per hundred	2 00	@ 3 00
Clover seed, per bu.	8 50	@ 9 00
Cider, each	4 50	@ 5 00
Cider, per bu.	14	@ 15
Carrots, per bu.	16	@ 18
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.	9 00	@ 9 50
Live chickens	60	@ 70
Dressed chickens, per lb.	15	@ 16
Dressed turkeys, per lb.	18	@ 20
Dried apples, per lb.	8	@ 9
Eggs, per doz.	14	@ 15
Hay, prime, per ton	12 00	@ 13 00
Hides, per lb.	5	@ 5 50
Honey, per lb.	17	@ 20
Hops, per lb.	7	@ 10
Lamb, each	1 50	@ 3 25
Lard, per lb.	14	@ 15
Onions, per bu.	20	@ 25
Potatoes, per bu.	20	@ 25
Poultry, per lb.	20	@ 25
Turnips	16	@ 17 1/2
Wood, per cord	3 00	@ 6 00
Wool, per lb.	25	@ 31
Rye, per bu.	28	@ 30
Oats, per central	1 55	@ 1 75
Oats, per bu.	35	@ 36
Corn, per bu.	50	@ 55
Wheat, white, per bu.	1 30	@ 1 35
Wheat, amber, per bu.	1 15	@ 1 25

An unknown German, who had been robbed of his money while on the way to Pittsburgh from St. Louis, committed suicide in the former place by hanging himself to the bedpost with a handkerchief.

## STATE TAXES.

The Growth of Taxation During Fifteen Years—A Startling Record.

The New York *Financial Bulletin* gives, from every State government, official returns showing the taxation, debt and assessed valuation of taxable property of the respective States at the latest dates, and from like sources corresponding figures for 1860, and from these facts we quote as follows:

From 1860 to 1875, inclusive, the population of the States increased from 31,200,000 to 44,100,000, or 41.19 per cent. The assessed valuation of taxable property has risen from \$12,547,900,000 to \$18,380,900,000, or at the rate of 46.48 per cent., or only 5.29 per cent. in excess of the ratio of gain in population; so that those who have maintained that valuation and not population is the true standard with which to compare taxation do not gain much by preferring that standard. Taxes for purely State expenditures have grown from \$27,200,000 to \$70,400,000, or at the rate of 158.44 per cent.; and State debts have risen from \$266,800,000 to \$367,100,000, an increase of 37.99 per cent. It should be explained in reference to debts that the figures for 1875, so far as respects Southern States which have repudiated, include only the debt now recognized by the governments, and that Mississippi is charged in 1860 with the large debt which that State has repudiated. To recapitulate:

The population has increased.....	41.19
The valuation on has increased.....	46.48
The taxes have increased.....	158.44
The debts have increased.....	37.99

Taxes have increased in nearly fourfold the ratio of growth in population or valuation of taxable property. The States generally have yielded to the extravagant tendencies of the times and contributed an ample quota, along with the National Government and the counties and cities, toward enormously aggravating the public burdens. It is gratifying to find, however, that the increase in the State debts falls below the rate of growth in population.

The ratio of increase in taxation and debt varies widely. Western and Southern and Southwestern States make by far the most favorable exhibit. In the Western States the percentage of increase in taxation is 103.79, with an increase of 168.84 per cent. in population; while the debts of that group of States show a reduction of 31.61 per cent. In the southern and southwestern division, there is an increase of 103.40 per cent. in taxes, with a decrease of 51.99 per cent. in the valuation (mainly owing to the emancipation of slaves), and an increase of 27.92 per cent. in population. Measured relatively with population and valuation, the Southern and Southwestern States make a much less favorable showing than the West; but compare favorably with other sections. Their debts have been very largely augmented, the ratio being 83.05 per cent.; this percentage is likely to be materially diminished in some of the States to repudiated "scaling" of bonded obligations.

By far the worst showing occurs in the New England group of States. The State taxes of that section have risen from \$1,646,002 in 1860 to \$10,456,377 in 1875, and the debt from \$3,645,853 to \$46,476,898; the ratio of increase in the taxes being 535.26 per cent., and in the debt 437.56 per cent. Yet the increase of population in that section has been only 20.19 per cent., and the augmentation in valuation but 100.76 per cent. This is an astounding exhibit. It appears utterly inexplicable on any other supposition than that New England, more than any other section of the Union, has yielded to the political extravagances of the times. We are aware that New England contracted considerable State debts for war purposes; and this may in some measure account for the enormous increase of 437.56 per cent. in State debts; but this can only in small part account for the still larger increase of 535.26 in the State taxes.

The Middle States increased their State taxation from \$6,647,875 in 1860 to \$19,165,804 in 1875, or at the rate of 188.29 per cent.; while the valuation shows an increase of only 82.78 per cent., and the population a gain of out \$1.45 per cent. The costs of this section have been reduced 2.69 per cent., New York and Pennsylvania having together paid off \$18,300,000 of indebtedness. Here we have an increase of taxation out of all proportion to valuation or population, being in a double proportion to the former, and six-fold compared with the latter.

## The Noble Briton's Financial Forethought.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of a late date says: An inquest was held on Saturday by Dr. Hardwicke on the body of a man who died from the bursting of an aneurism of the aorta. The deceased, it appeared by the evidence, was taken suddenly ill in a shop which he had entered to make a purchase. He staggered into the street, and a doctor who was on the spot, seeing that he was covered with blood, asked the passers-by to assist in taking charge of him. With the exception of a policeman they one and all refused, asking "who was to pay them for their trouble." At last a cab was procured and the dying man was removed to the workhouse, but was dead on his arrival. Another incident of the same nature is recorded by a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing from Portsmouth. During the severe gale on Sunday last, assistance was required by a boat off Ryde. The lifeboat was on the beach ready to be launched, but the men refused to put off until it was forthcoming. There was a crowd of between 400 and 500 people looking on. A subscription of a few pence all round would have produced the sum required to meet the chivalrous demand, yet the money was not raised, nor did any volunteers come forward to man the boat without a thought of recompense. A man, supposed to be a local

tradesman, chanced, however, to pass that way, and with wonderful prodigality produced a £5 note. The effect was electrical. The lifeboat was manned and a rescue effected.

## Detective Bell.

A Washington correspondent furnishes a few brief scraps from the history of C. S. Bell, the detective who represents that he was hired by Babcock and Luckey to steal papers from the District-attorney's office at St. Louis:

"It seems that Bell was originally from Galesburg, Ill., and was a member of the Nineteenth Illinois infantry. He volunteered to become a spy for Gen. Hurlbut during the war, and went through considerable danger and hardship in the service. At one time he went from Gen. Hurlbut through Johnson's army to Gen. Grant at Vicksburg. He got into the confidence of Johnston and undertook to carry a lot of secession caps from him to Pemberton in Vicksburg. He came to Grant's headquarters with the caps, gave Grant his dispatches from Hurlbut, showed him Johnston's dispatches to Pemberton, and after having dampened the caps so that they were useless he went on through the lines to Pemberton in Vicksburg. He remained there some days, drew a map of the fortifications, which he concealed between the soles of his shoes, got some dispatches from Pemberton to Johnston, and started off. He delivered the Pemberton dispatches and the map he made to Gen. Grant, and both proved very useful. He was once seven months in the rebel army, and in communication with Hurlbut all the time. He rose to be a sergeant in the rebel ranks. One of his characteristics is his wonderful eyesight. It is said that he can distinguish objects at a distance that would be impossible to other eyes unaided by telescopes. He can read ordinary manuscript or newspaper print at a distance of two yards, and this wonderful faculty is very useful to him in his business as a detective. Since the war Bell has been making a livelihood by blackmailing and borrowing money, being much of the time in government service. He pretends to be editor of the *Southern Journal*, printed at Chicago, and exhibits a contract with that paper authorizing him to solicit subscriptions and advertising on commission."

## The Increased Cotton Yield.

It is well that the people of the South should realize that the low prices of cotton during this season are not caused as much by the large size of the particular crop now being marketed as by the steady yearly increase in the yield of the South in the past and the prospect of the continuance of that increase in the future. And while the consumption has also steadily increased, to the extent of using all of the production, yet the price at which the raw staple has entered into consumption has been yearly becoming lower and lower, the result of the steadily increasing supply. The following statistics will show how regular the increase in the yield of the South has been since 1822, and from them we may form some idea of what may be expected in the future. The yields of 1875 and 1876 are of course only estimated, and the aggregate yield of each decade is given as showing more clearly the average steady increase. It will be observed that the average weight of the bales has increased from about 300 pounds each in 1822 to about 480 pounds each in 1876. The yields of the five years from 1862 to 1866 are omitted, as the south was too much disturbed to render statistics reliable:

Crops from	Bales.	Pounds.
1822 to 1831.....	7,541,000	2,347,195,000
1832 to 1841.....	14,293,000	5,255,495,000
1842 to 1851.....	23,226,000	8,250,495,000
1852 to 1861.....	36,598,000	13,103,521,000
1862 to 1876.....	38,113,000	18,290,000,000

It appears from the above that the yield of the ten years since the war has exceeded that of the decade immediately prior to it by about 2,188,489,000 pounds, equivalent to about 4,700,000 bales of 480 pounds each. In the statistics above given we have estimated the crop of 1875 at about 4,600,000 bales, which is quite the general estimate now, and that of 1876 we have assumed to be about 4,500,000 bales; for, of course, in a period of two years a difference of even 500,000 bales would not materially affect the results of our calculations.—*Baltimore Gazette*.

## The Silver Deposits in Texas.

Rich and extensive silver deposits have been discovered on the right bank of the Colorado river, which promise to Texas an experience similar to that of Nevada and Montana. The veins lie in an undulating, well-wooded and watered country, the climate of which is described as perfect. More than 1,000,000 acres of land have been located this year, and many shafts have been sunk, which yield from \$18 a ton upward, and grow richer as they descend. The Galveston and Austin railroad has been surveyed through the region to strike the projected Southern or Texas road, and a confirmation of the present promise will lead to the exploration of all this great territory between the Colorado, Pecos, and the Rio Grande rivers.—*Nashville American*.

## Railway Accidents in Germany.

The statistical office of the German railway lines has published the returns of the accidents which happened during the year 1875 on all the German railways except the Bavarian lines. There were 755 runnings off the rails and collisions of trains outside, and 1,376 runnings off the rails and collisions inside the stations, and 1,250 accidents of divers natures by which the regular service was interrupted. These accidents have caused the loss of the lives of 503 persons; 1,545 persons were hurt. The proportion of accidents to the number of passenger trains was 1 to 5,394, and to that of freight trains 1 to 1,290.

## All Sorts.

MARYLAND taxes hospitals and charity institutions.

A CENTENNIAL oath: "Don't care a continental."

DR. MARY WALKER says there is a fortune awaiting the tailor who can invent a mode of cutting pantaloons so they will not bag at the knee.

MESSAGE and reply sent and received at a Connecticut telegraph office: "I am dying; come as soon as you can." "I cannot come; when you die let me know."

A BOILING lake, two miles in circumference, has been found in the island of Dominica. It is on the top of a wooded mountain, and is 2,500 feet above the level of the sea.

GIVE Susan B. all credit for having paid off \$10,000 indebtedness which most any business man would have jumped. She's honest if not haughty.—*Free Press*.

THE mysterious music at North Chili, N. Y., has been found to proceed from a sawmill ten miles off, the humming vibrations of the air being distinctly noticed with a favorable wind.

A PIECE of scroll ivory veneering sixty-six feet long and ten inches wide, containing nearly fifty square feet of surface, was sawed from an elephant's tusk the other day at Deer river, Conn.

THE farmers of Aroostock county, Me., believe in combination. There is a starch factory in the county, and the farmers have pledged themselves not to raise potatoes for it unless they can be guaranteed at least twenty-five cents a bushel.

JERRY BLACK chews up a paper of tobacco every six hours, and expectorates copiously. A Harrisburg lawyer once said to him: "Take my advice, Judge, and keep away from Africa. If Stanley ever met you there in the dark he might mistake you for one of the sources of the Nile."

MR. OLIVER PERKINS, of Illinois, is a man of sound sense, if his education has been neglected. He lately sent his boy to the schoolmarm with the following note: "Miss Haze—Pleas tik the barer for running away. Lik him Well. No mor at presant. Yours respective, Mr. OLIVER PERKINS."

THE jury to assess the damages for straightening the Pennsylvania railroad between Cain station and Coatsville, a distance of about one mile and a quarter, has found the sum of \$25,226.00, which is thought to be enormous. The railroad company have no appeal, they having agreed to abide by the decision of the jury.

THE committee appointed to investigate the subject of ladies' luncheons when traveling, report that they invariably consist of a very small sandwich, large quantities of white and yellow cake, and an immense pickle; if the latter is absent, the affair is considered a failure. These data are trustworthy, and shed light upon a subject to which little attention has been paid hitherto.

LAZARDO, who performs the gun trick, catching (as is supposed) the bullet in his teeth, came very near losing his life in Mississippi recently. He had just finished one of his performances when an excited and partially intoxicated Mississippian in the audience drew a revolver and shouted, "Dern you, see if you can catch this." He didn't quite "catch it," but he came pretty near it.

BAD feeling has for some time existed between two families named Story and Hood, both living in Freestone county, Texas. As young Story was on his way to mill recently, Wiley Hood met him and killed him. No one knows what occurred between them at the time. Young Hood rode to his father-in-law's and told him what he had done, and where to find the body of Story. He then left for parts unknown.

THE ROSES IN PARADISE. She showed me roses in my morning dream, So fragrant, fresh, and exquisite of hue, In no cold earthly pasture could I deem Things of such grace and beauty ever grew. The hand that held them owned no mortal mold; She had been dead for years; and on her face Glancing, I instant felt the wish too bold To track the secret of her dwelling-place. Turning the flowers about, her eye met mine, "Oh give one rose to me!" "Not yet," she said, Then melted like a cloud at day's decline, Pointing the blossoms upward as she fled! —*Jane C. Simpson*.

DEVICES for cheating in games of chance are extensively advertised in sporting publications by dealers in New York. The circulars sent out by them describe the goods. Marked cards are made in great variety, the backs showing to the initiated what is on the faces; also cards cut in slightly varying lengths, so that advantage may be taken in cutting. Faro boxes for unfair dealing, loaded dice, and appliances for holding extra cards, are offered.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes: "Thurman sports a bandanna handkerchief, and blows the loudest nose in America. It is said that on one occasion Senator Jones, of Nevada, who early in life had been a brakeman on a railroad, dropped to sleep at his desk. Senator Thurman solemnly waived his red bandanna and gave his nose a terrific snort. The sleeping Senator sprang to his feet and, seizing his desk, commenced twisting it with all his might. He afterward explained that he thought Thurman's blow was an engine whistling down brakes and the red handkerchief a signal of distress, hence his wrenching at the desk."

## A Warning to Gum-Chewers.

One of the girl operators at Crane's paper mill, Westfield, Mass., suffered a severe attack of the lockjaw one day last week, in which the jaws were set for more than an hour. The attending physician gave it as his opinion that the disease was the result of a long and daily practice of chewing gum, and that if the young lady persists in chewing the article a fatal return of the disease may be expected.



SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1876.

## Centennial.

## American Historical Events.

- April 15, 1865, A. Johnson inaugurated President.
- " 16, 1861, Pres. Lincoln called for 75,000 men.
- " 17, 1809, Hudson landed at Manhattan Island.
- " 18, 1847, Battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico.
- " 19, 1775, Battles at Lexington and Concord.
- " 20, 1865, Macon, Ga., surrendered.
- " 21, 1863, Confed. victory at Plymouth, N. C.

The London press seems to be greatly shocked at Belknap's "crookedness"; more so than the American press at the appropriation of several hundred thousand by Parliament to pay the Prince of Wales' gambling debts.

THE Brooklyn Eagle says of General John A. Dix: "A man who at 80 can turn his hand to the translation of a Latin poem, or who can turn out of bed at 4 o'clock in the morning to go duck-shooting—holding his own with the boys, too—is a good deal of a man any way you take him." And that is so.

THE New York Post, which is far from being a Republican organ, corrects the authors of the recent address to the New Hampshire Democracy, by saying that "the real reason why the people, in the face of the many recent disclosures, do not go over to the Democrats, is that the Democrats have shown themselves such utter imbeciles in the management of public affairs."

THE harbor appropriation bill has at length passed, as follows:

Holland.....	\$15,000
Grand Haven.....	15,000
Saugatuck.....	3,000
Muskegon.....	15,000
South Haven.....	10,000
St. Joseph.....	12,000

The thanks of their constituents are due to Senator Ferry and Congressman Williams for their efforts which have resulted in securing the above appropriations.

A CIRCULAR was received on Wednesday, that appears to herald a movement "all along the line" in favor of Gov. Tilden, of New York, as the Democratic nominee for President. The circular was postmarked Mississippi, and, after a very complimentary opinion of "your paper" it presents the cause of Mr. Tilden by giving a letter from Hon. Montgomery Blair on the Presidency. The letter very truly says: "It is absolutely essential to the well-being of the whole country, and especially of the South, that the Government should be honestly and honorably administered in the interest of the whole people, and not for the benefit of corrupt cliques and rings." As to whether this result can be secured by electing Mr. Tilden, is a question that we shall not attempt to answer here.

THE Muskegon News and Reporter speaking upon the lumber prospects says: "The open winter and scarcity of snow in this State, as other lumbering sections of the country, has caused considerable anxiety within the past two months among mill-owners, manufacturers and dealers generally, in regard to the supply of logs for this year; but the excellent sleighing we have had in the lumber woods in Northern Michigan, with letters received from other points during the past three weeks, are more assuring. On the Muskegon and White Rivers, upwards of eighty per cent. of the logs cut have already been banked, and the present indications are that the number of logs got out this season on the east shore of Lake Michigan will be fully up to, if not in excess, of last year."

THE tree planting to-day will not take place in Centennial Park, owing to the delay in completing the preparation of the grounds for their reception. The pole will be placed in position at 3 o'clock p. m. and all persons interested are invited to be present.

We are informed that trees will be planted in the school yard by children and teachers. The graduating class will start a forest upon the grounds and the other classes also propose to leave their memorial trees. The enthusiasm has extended to the teachers and they will indulge in a little sentiment as well as the pupils.

Hope College has the fever; and the students of that institution are to leave their centennial trees upon the campus. The "A" class of the Grammar School, will appear in gorgeous array, with an orator and other appendages, to-day, and consecrate their trees to the glory of the American Eagle.

At Lincoln Park trees will be planted. Many persons also intend to place trees about their homes.

It is a matter of regret that the "unpleasantness" in regard to the Centennial Park, has caused the postponement of the exercises there, to become necessary. It is hoped, however, that our citizens will be prepared to take part in the planting next week.

## The Centennial Tree Planting.

We republish in this issue Gov. Bagley's address to the people of the State, dated on the 23d of February last, urging every citizen "who owns a piece of God's ground" to plant a tree thereon, in commemoration of the centennial year of our national existence. The suggestion thus made has met with a very hearty and cordial response; not only from all parts of Michigan, but from citizens of other States throughout the Union, and to-day will be very widely observed, both in this State and out of it, as the Centennial Tree Planting day.

The address of the Governor is dated upon Washington's birthday, and the day proposed for the planting is the anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln. Thus appropriately has the Governor linked together in his appeal for a practical celebration of the centennial year, memories and suggestions of our country's two greatest and best-loved patriots. The names of Washington, the Father, and Lincoln, the Savior, of his country, deserve places side by side in the affectionate remembrance of every citizen. And the exercises of the day will especially and strikingly recall to mind the sad scene of eleven years before, when Abraham Lincoln lay dying from the blow of a despicable assassin.

Many of our readers, who desire to follow out the suggestion of the Governor, and unite with their fellow-citizens in the commemoration of the day, are some inexperienced in the work of planting trees, and may be grateful for a little advice upon the subject. We therefore re-publish for their benefit the following excellent suggestions from the pen of the agricultural editor of the Tribune:

"First—The tree must have a healthy, vigorous constitution and growth. Second, it must have plenty of roots, and they must not get dry after being dug until planted. Third, the top must be reduced in proportion to the loss of roots in taking up. In fact, the best way with trees from the forest is to cut away the entire top. In the case of evergreens, some needless branches may be cut away, but as a rule no cutting of the branches of evergreens is needed at the time of transplanting. Fourth, a large hole must be dug so that there is space six or eight inches wide all around the tree, more than is necessary to spread the roots out in. This space filled with fine mellow earth will give the tree a chance to grow rapidly, and secure it against drought and starvation. The Centennial tree thus planted will make itself illustrious by its thrift and vigor, as a favorite of Heaven, as well as a living and increasing monument of the year 1876. Let us remember the Tree-planting Day, April 15th, 1876.

As to the kind of trees to plant as a memorial tree, there is none among native forest trees more suitable and emblematic, than the sugar maple. It is a rapid growing tree, no worm or beetle bores into its heart or attacks its branches or leaves; its shade is deep, cool and refreshing; its juices are sweet to the taste and afford nourishment to the people and its timber is of the firmest and soundest quality. All these qualities are emblematic of the character of the government we adore and seek to perpetuate and symbolize.

Among the evergreens none is more emblematic than the hemlock spruce. A native of our northern forests, it grows to be one of the grandest trees of any climate or country. Its branches are large, long and protecting, its timber is strong and elastic, its proportions as to size, height and breadth are perfect and evince great solidity and endurance. The foliage of the hemlock is graceful and beautiful, as well as an unfading green in color. The timber is not only used largely in maritime construction, but in architecture and in the construction of musical instruments, as pianos and violins. The tree is thus emblematic of solid, substantial growth, of protection and endurance; the grace and beauty; of the industrial interests and their harmonious development.—Detroit Tribune.

A GENTLEMAN one evening was seated near a lovely woman, when the company around him were proposing conundrums to each other. Turning to his companion he said, "Why is a lady unlike a mirror?" She "gave it up." "Because," said the rude fellow, "a mirror reflects without speaking, but a lady speaks without reflecting." "And why are you unlike a mirror?" asked the lady. He could not tell. "Because a mirror is smooth and polished, and you are rough and unpolished."

YEARS ago Sir William Meadows of the British East India service was detected in selling post traderships, or something of that kind, and tried to blow his brains out. The ball grazed his forehead, and when his friends rushed in he was bathing his head. He had had an affair of honor with himself, and having stood the shot was perfectly satisfied.

MISFORTUNE.—This is a world of misfortune, and one of the saddest to a good housekeeper is to be afflicted with heavy, yellow, sour bread, biscuit, &c. If you are ever troubled in this way, use D. B. De Land & Co's Best Chemical Salverine, when you will be surprised at its charming results in removing the cause of your misfortune.

## Special Notices.

## To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. E. A. WILSON,  
94 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

## Errors of Youth.

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

JOHN B. OGDEN,  
42 Cedar st., New York.

## New Advertisements.

## Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF OTTAWA.—ss: At a session of the Probate Court of the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on Friday the seventh day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy six.

Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Enoch C. De Voe deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ann K. De Voe, praying among other things for the Probate of an instrument in writing filed in this court purporting to be the last will and testament of Enoch C. De Voe, deceased, and that administration thereof may be granted to the person named therein as Executor.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday the ninth day of May next at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said Petition and that the heirs at law of the said deceased, and other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "HOLLAND CITY NEWS," a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy. (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

**PURE**  
**Golden Machine Oil.**  
BY THE GALLON, AT  
J. O. DOESBURG.

**NEW**  
**FURNITURE**

**AT**

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

**PHOENIX HOTEL**  
—AND—  
**DINING HALL.**  
J. McVICAR, PROPRIETOR.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 24, 1876.

## MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Oliver's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents. The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

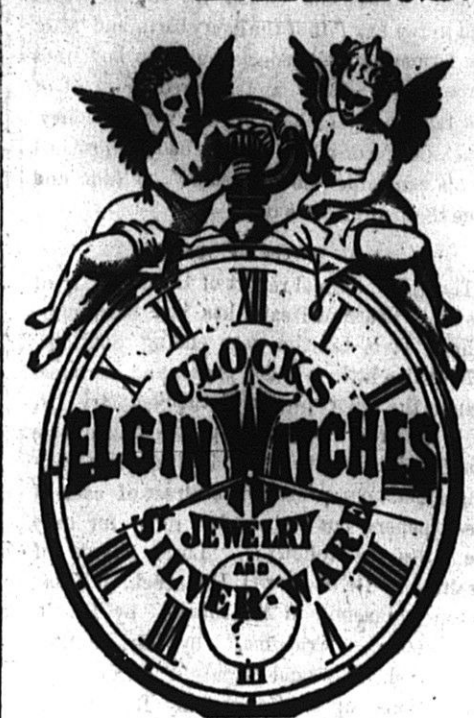
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers.

**F. Bragman & Son.**  
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4595.

Job work promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

## Albers &amp; Wynne, JEWELERS.



These goods will be sold at the lowest possible price. Every Article Warranted to be just as Represented.

Watches, clocks and Jewelry Repaired in the best manner.

HOLLAND, Mich., December 1, 1874.

## PHENIX Planing Mill.

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

Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

**Planing, Matching,**  
**Or Re-Sawing Done.**

WE HAVE A STEAM  
**DRY KILN**  
AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER  
WE SHALL MAKE A  
SPECIALTY.

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

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.  
46 1/2 "

**P. & A. Stakee,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
**DEALERS,**  
[Harrington's Block, Eighth Street.]

**JUST RECEIVED**  
A heavy stock of:

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

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

Flannels,  
Sheetings,  
Blankets,  
Shawls,  
Yarns and  
Cottonades

Also Live Geese Feathers.

**150 BARRELS of SALT.**

We deal also extensively in Flour and Country Produce.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 28, 1875.

## BOOK BINDING!

The undersigned wishes to inform his old friends and residents of Holland and vicinity that being at present located at Muskegon, he has made arrangements with Mr. W. Foret, at Holland, at whose store, on River street, all job work for binding can be left. I have purchased a new and complete line of tools and stock and will furnish first-class work.

A. CLOETINGH.

Muskegon, Sept. 3, 1875.

## Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, at one o'clock, p. m. of said day, in Liber "2" of mortgages, on page ten; And whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said mortgage, the sum of one hundred and forty-two dollars and eight cents (\$142.08); and no suit or proceedings either in law or in equity having been commenced to recover the same or any part thereof; Now therefore notice is hereby given that on Monday the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court, for said County, there will be sold at Public auction and vendue to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and payable on said mortgage, with interest thereon and all the legal costs and charges of such sale and also an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, as provided for in such mortgage, in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same. The following is the description of the lands and premises, as appears in said mortgage, to-wit: That certain parcel of land, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, more particularly known and described as follows, viz: Lot numbered four in the sub-division of lot numbered one in Block A in the City of Holland, according to the recorded map of said city, and said sub-division in the office of the Register of Deeds, Ottawa County, Michigan.

DATED: Holland, March 1, A. D. 1876.

JOHN GARRETSON, Mortgagee.

HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attys for Mortgagee.

## MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, whereby the power contained therein to foreclose and sell has become operative executed by Charles R. Nichols, of the Township of Holland Ottawa County, Michigan to George W. Campbell of the County of Allegan and State of Michigan on the first day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine for purchase money, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars with interest at seven per cent and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan on the thirteenth (13) day of October, A. D. 1869, in Book U of Mortgages on page one hundred and fifty-three (153) and which said mortgage was assigned by the said George W. Campbell to Rosy A. Stoner of the County of Allegan on the twenty-eighth (28) day of January A. D. 1870, and recorded in Book S of mortgages on page thirty-seven (37) on the second (2) day of February, A. D. 1870 and upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due and payable at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety cents. And no suit or proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, No ice is therefore hereby given that on the first day of May in the year A. D. 1876 at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day I shall sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, [that being the place where the Circuit Court for said County is holden,] the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy and pay the amount due on said mortgage with interest at seven per cent, from the date hereof on the said amount claimed to be due and payable and all legal costs and expenses together with an attorney fee of twenty-five (\$25) dollars as provided for therein. The following are the lands and premises to be sold as described in said mortgage, To-wit: "The following described property lying and being in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan to-wit the north half (N 1/2) of the south-west quarter (S-W 1/4) of north-east quarter (N-E 1/4) of section numbered nine (9) in Township numbered five (5) north of Range sixteen (16) west.

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

## Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain indenture of mortgage, made by Erna Clark and Andrew J. Clark her husband of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, parties of the first part, to Elizabeth Van Laare, widow of H. G. Knol, of the same place, of the second part, dated June sixteenth (16th) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866) and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the sixteenth (16th) day of July, A. D. 1866, at nine o'clock p. m. on page 648 of Liber "G" of Mortgages, in said office, which said Mortgage was duly assigned by the said Elizabeth Van Laare (widow of H. G. Knol) to Joshua Myrick, of Holland, Ottawa County, and State of Michigan, by a certain deed of assignment, dated February seventeenth (17th) A. D. 1872, which deed of assignment was duly recorded February nineteenth (19th) A. D. 1872, at one o'clock p. m. in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan, in Liber "R" of Mortgages on page 387 in said office, which said mortgage was again assigned by said Joshua Myrick, to Taake A. Berkompass of Holland City, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, by a certain deed of assignment, dated June twenty-ninth (29th) A. D. 1875, which said deed of assignment was duly recorded January third (3rd) A. D. 1876, at one o'clock p. m. in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan, in Liber No. 4, of Mortgages on page 151 in said office, upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and forty-five dollars and one cent, \$245.01 and no suit or proceedings, either at law or in equity, having been instituted to recover the said amount due, or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given, that on the evening (11th) day of April, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, I shall sell at public vendue, at the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Ottawa County Circuit Court house in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, said Court house being the place of holding the Circuit Court in said County of Ottawa and the premises in said mortgage described as follows, to-wit: All of that certain parcel of Land which is situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan and is further described as follows, to-wit: Lot numbered four (4) in Block numbered fifty-four (54) in the village, now City of Holland, according to the recorded map of said village, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage with ten per cent interest, and the legal costs, together with an attorney fee of ten dollars, (\$10.00) covenanted for therein.

Dated: January 15th A. D. 1876.

TAKE A. BERKOMPASS, Assignee of Mortgage.

H. D. Post, Attys for Assignee of Mortgage.

## BURRA'S

## IRON CORN SHELLERS

FOR SALE BY

**G. J. HAVERKATE**

AND

**VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS**

for \$8.00; until further notice.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

## FOUR PLAN-

We wish to dispose of our entire stock of Stoves [consisting of about one hundred] at cost, in order to make room for our Spring purchases of

**Iron, Nails, Hardware & Agricultural Implements.**

We will sell for CASH, or give time to those that want it. Our stock must be reduced. VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS.

HOLLAND, February 18, 1876.

## FOR SALE!

House, Store and Lot.

I offer for sale Lot 8, Block 41, being on the South East corner of Ninth and Market Streets, City of Holland. The buildings are all new. It is a desirable location for any kind of business. Terms easy.

D. T. ROLLER.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 3, 1875.



## Notings.

Good-morning.

Bring out that straw hat.

The click of the croquet ball begins to be heard.

Rev. J. RICH TAYLOR has service at the Episcopal church to-morrow afternoon and evening.

Dr. A. BROEK has located in our city and can be found at his office over Van Putten's drugstore.

The wife of Rix Robinson, the first settler of Grand River Valley, died at Ada, on Tuesday, April 4th.

The Macatawa Boat Club are fitting up their yacht; and expect to be able to exhibit their prowess as sailors in a few days.

MEMBERS of the Macatawa Boat Club are requested to call upon Mr. C. B. Wynne, who has something of importance to suggest to them.

A new firm under the name of Knol, Harrington & Co., has been formed for the purchase of wood, bark and other productions of the surrounding forests.

Rev. E. C. OGEL, of the First Reformed Church, Grand Haven, has declined a second formal call from the Fourth Reformed Church of Grand Rapids.

The temperance society is steadily increasing its number of members. Help on the work and show the doubters that moral suasion is a powerful weapon.

MR. CHARLES ODELL was serenaded by the band on Wednesday evening last. He responded to the compliment and convinced the boys that the right man had been elected.

A MAN may take a cold bath and exercise with dumb-bells every morning, but he won't "whoop la" much around a woman who parts her hair on the side.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

The first meeting of the new Common Council takes place on Wednesday evening next. The newly fledged aldermen are studying the Constitution of the United States and the Compiled Laws of 1857 in anticipation of the occasion.

The Rev. A. T. Stewart left on Friday for Battle Creek, to attend the meeting of the classis at that place. Among other business, we learn that the Rev. E. Van Der Hart will be installed as pastor of the church there.

The band visited Mr. C. L. Waring on the evening of the 12th inst.; and delighted him with some of their music. "Charley," although not one of the newly elected city officers, is a good fellow; and the boys say they will call again.

The annual election of a vestry for Grace Church, Holland, Mich., will be held at the residence of the Secretary, on Easter Monday, at 11 a. m.

By Order of the Vestry.

HEBER WALSH, Sec'y.

BUSINESS at the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore depot has been unusually good during the past week. The employees have been obliged to work night and day. Both the freight and passenger business has improved with the opening of Spring.

WILD pigeons have been passing over the city on their journey north for several days past. Our sportsmen have not been as successful as usual in killing them; owing in the majority of cases to the fact that the birds were earlier risers than the hunters.

MR. G. VAN SCHILVEN, accompanied by a party of twenty persons, left this city on Tuesday evening last, for Iowa. Several families had previously started for the same locality. In our next issue we shall give further information in regard to the prairie home chosen by the party.

A LITTLE six-year old daughter of a Methodist minister committed a fault and denied it. Her mother, learning she was guilty, asked her why she told the untruth, when she replied with great sangfroid: "I should not if I believed as you and father do; I am a Universalist!"

In England, marriage with a deceased wife's sister is still illegal, whereas the colonial Legislatures of Australia have sanctioned it, and the respective enactments receive the royal assent. The anomaly having therefore arisen, that issue by such marriages, while legitimate in the colonies, is considered the reverse in the home country, a law is under consideration in Parliament to obviate the difficulty.

The pleasant weather of the past week caused the bold mariners, who have been busily engaged in reading the almanacs for several months past, to don their "sou'westers" and visit the custom house. Several schooners have left our port. We are sorry to hear that part of the Holland fleet intend to trade elsewhere this season. It is supposed, however, that their owners will return next fall with fat pocket-books.

PLEASANT weather.

HAVE you slain any wild pigeons?

SENATOR Morton will deliver the decoration day address at Wilmington, N. C.

MR. WYCKHUSEN is erecting a fine residence on the corner of Cedar and Ninth Streets.

THE small boy announces the return of Spring by economy in regard to stockings and shoes.

PORTRAITS of Abraham Lincoln and Charles Sumner are to be placed in the state-house of South Carolina.

FIFIELD's stock and assets have been taken to Grand Rapids, where they will be disposed of for the benefit of his creditors.

If you have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost; that is where they should be. Now put foundations under them.

THEY have two truly happy men in the House of Commons when the opposition cry 'ear, 'ear. They cannot hear, because they're deaf.

PROFESSOR (to Frenchman)—"What is a circle?" Frenchman (after much reflection)—"A round, straight line, with a hole in the middle."

THE Richmond (Va.) State predicts that Mr. Jefferson Davis' history of the war will be out just in time to defeat the Democracy at the next election.

MR. A. A. TRACY, County Clerk, will be at Zeeland on Tuesday the 25th inst. and at Holland on the Wednesday following; for naturalization purposes.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., April 13, 1876: Miss Catharine J. Goodin.

WM. VERBECK, P. M.

"My son," said an old man, "beware of prejudices. They are like rats, and men's minds are like traps; prejudices get in easily, but it is doubtful if they ever get out."

MESSES. HEALD and Fairbanks, will occupy the store adjoining Albers & Wynne Jewelry store, in a few days. Their business will be the sale of agricultural implements.

THE boy howling in major, the girl in minor, two singing nurses, and between wet diapers and milk bottles sit I as a loving father," is the way Bismarck describes his married life.

At a wedding recently, when the clergyman asked the lady, "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" she, with a modesty which lent her beauty an additional grace, replied, "If you please."

E. VAN DER VEEN & Co's stove factory has resumed work; thereby furnishing employment to a large number of men and boys. The value of such an establishment to our city is appreciated during these "solid times."

A CLEVELAND woman recently married a Chinese laundryman, and three days thereafter the unhappy Celestial appeared at a barber's shop and ordered his pig-tail cut off, saying, in explanation, "Too mucchee yank."

THE Holland City Temperance Society, will hold its regular April meeting, at Kenyon's Hall, on Thursday evening, April 20th, at 7½ o'clock P. M. A Lecture will be delivered by J. Q. Wiswel, Esq., of Kansas. A general invitation given.

THE steamer *Saginaw*, of the Northwestern Transportation Company Line, has arrived at Grand Haven on her first trip from Milwaukee, this season. She will run as a passenger boat on this line until the *Amazon* can be fitted out for that purpose.

THE promptness with which our two fire companies appeared at the fire on Saturday night merits commendation. Although to the majority of sleepy citizens who reached the scene of the conflagration the matter appeared very much like a "sell," yet it "might have been &c;" and it assures us that our fire department is ready, at all times, for an emergency.

BROWN came home late the other night says Hohokus, and Mrs. Brown, looking out of the bed-room window observed, "So you've been tipping the glass again, have you?" "Glass," said Brown, "that's a funny word; take off the 'g' and it's you, my dear." "Yes," answered Mrs. B. "and then take off the 'i' and it's you, you wretch," and she slammed the window down with a bounce.

THE band visited Alderman Matrau on Wednesday evening last, discoursing sweet music and caring for the good cheer provided for them. The evening was a beautiful one, and the newly elected alderman had prepared for his visitors by hanging lanterns among the trees surrounding his house, and having an abundant supply of delicacies for the loner man, within the house. May the Captain be re-elected every year, say the boys; and we cordially endorse the sentiment.

GEORGE William Curtis wants Hamilton Fish for President.

NINETEEN of the thirty-seven States have Democratic Governors.

GOVERNOR Seymour says he is not a candidate for the Presidency. He is for Tilden.

RAZORBS have so increased in Kentucky that hunting them down has become an absolute necessity.

THE Japanese Government has engaged three Italian professors to open a school of the fine arts at Tokio.

"STRONG commercial tendencies, which are developed to benefit own interests," is an analysis of first, second and third termism.

THERE is economy in travelling on the fast mail trains. You make what you eat go a great deal further in a given length of time.

"Isn't your husband a little bald?" asked one lady of another, the other day. "There isn't a bald hair in his head," was the hasty reply.

A HOTEL at the Centennial exclusively for colored people is talked of. This is the return the white race gets for passing the civil right's bill, is it?

TOM MOORE compares love to a potato, "because it shoots from the eyes." "Or rather," exclaimed Byron, "because it becomes all the less by paring."

SOME mean fellow, after saying there is one physician to every 800 inhabitants, adds that they begin this way, but that after a while there are not so many inhabitants!

THE Centennial tree-planting which was to take place to-day has been postponed until some day next week, owing to the delay in preparing the park for their reception.

AN old edition of Morse's geography says: "Albany has four hundred dwelling houses and twentyfour hundred inhabitants, all standing with their gable ends to the street."

JOHN ACKERMAN, a veteran of the War of 1812, and said to be the last surviving witness of the Burr-Hamilton duel, died at Scipio, Ind., on the 2d instant, eighty-seven years old.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS will sail for Europe May 1st, where he will remain for six or eight months, to promote the establishment of a direct trade with the cities of the Mississippi Valley.

A BILL to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within four miles of the California University is called by a San Francisco paper "An act to promote pedestrianism among students."

"ARE you a Christian?" asked one of Mr. Moody's assistants at an inquiry meeting of a hard-looking customer who had taken a front seat. "No," he answered, sadly, "I'm a lawyer." It was a hopeless case.

NOTHING so pleases a boy who has attended Sunday-school faithfully, and dreamed nights of the pair of skates he should get at the festival, as to find on that occasion that he has won a book mark and a volume of Hitchcock's Analysis of the Bible.

THIS is the way a citizen of Denver advertises for a lost calf: "Rund away—1 red and vite caf. His tu be hint leg vas plack, he was a she caf. Enipotti vot bring him pack pails 5 tollar. Jacob Zuderring, Clear Creek, tree miles behind de pridge."

"THE excuse of the third man," said Mr Moody, illustrating the parable of the guests who were backward in coming forward, "was more absurd than any: 'I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come.' Now, why didn't he take his wife along with him?"

RATHER remarkable, ain't it, sir? But 'ave you hever noticed as mostly all the places on this line begins with a H? Aw, beg your pardon?

Look at em? 'Amptstead, 'Ighgate, Ackny, 'Omerton, 'Endon, 'Arrow, 'Oillyway and 'Ornsey!—Punch.

THAT the nasal (wang is not wholly confined to New England is proved by Spurgeon's recent advice to some young clergymen, "Moreover, brethren, avoid the use of the nose as an organ of speech, for the best authorities are agreed that it is intended to smell with."

TRAINS on the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad were delayed on Monday last by the washing out of a portion of the track near East Saugatuck. The place where it occurred was in a ravine near the above mentioned city, across which the track had been placed upon an embankment. No passage had been left for the water and the latter washed out a channel on Friday a strong force of men were at once placed at work repairing the break. Another washout occurred on Sunday afternoon at the same place; which was as promptly repaired.

## CITY BAKERY.

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

### BAKING & CONFECTIONERY

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

### FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.

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

### ASSORTED CONFECTIONERY.

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

### REFRESHMENTS.

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

Coffee and Tea will be served at all hours.

### CIGARS & TOBACCO.

The former patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.

G. J. A. PESSINK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 26, 1875.

## Welton & Akeley,

(Successors to M. P. Vissers.)

DEALERS IN

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

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND.

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

HOLLAND, November 11, 1875.

## BOOTS & SHOES

—AT—

## E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

Ladies, Gents, Youth and Misses Wear.

Full line for the Winter trade.

HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

## J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Oils

Are sold as cheap at this Drug Store as at any other. Medicines warranted to be strictly pure.

Trusses, Chamois Skins, Counter, Cloth, Hair and Paint Brushes.

All the leading Patent Medicines in the market. A full Stock of the very best Perfumery sold in bottle or by measure.

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 30, 1875.

## WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED!

The Thistle Edition

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

## WAVERLEY NOVELS

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

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

Forty-eight volumes, averaging 400 pages each, and containing nearly 2,000 illustrations, will complete the series. Subscribers supplied with two volumes (a complete work) monthly. Eleven Months' Deliveries (21 volumes) are now ready. Price—in Cloth, gilt extra, per volume, \$1.50; Half Turkey, gilt top, \$2.25. For terms, etc., addresses

E. J. HALL & SONS, Publishers,

17 Murray Street, N. Y.

## 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.

105

N. KENYON.

## NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING

AT

## John Roost & Son,

COR. OF RIVER & NINTH STREET.

Dealers in

Gents' Furnishing Goods Choice Groceries

AND

TEAS AND SYRUPS.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 6, 1875.

## Cha's G. Wurz,

Formerly of St. Joseph, has opened a

## First-Class Merchant Tailor

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

CALL AND SEE HIS



A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

PRICES VERY LOW.

FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 20, 1876. 10-

## Boots and Shoes.

A new stock of Goods has just been opened, and we can state to the Public that it has been bought expressly for this season of the year.

It is of the Latest Styles of

LADIES, YOUTHS, GENTS, MISSES

AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Our intention is to offer these goods at low price, and we request the trading public to call and examine.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY, AND

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE

Cash Paid for Hides

L. SPIETSMA & SON.

HOLLAND, February 20, 1874.

Kel-17

## CROCKERY!

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

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

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. AARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

## I WANT

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

## Holland City White Lead

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

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

HEBER WALSH

Druggist & Pharmacist.

46-17

## Something New!

## P. H. Wilms,

THE WELL KNOWN

## PUMP MANUFACTURER

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

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

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

SENT FREE and postage—Two dollars per week to all who send no money for anything. Something new. Address, The Revue Co., Chicago.



## SLIPPERY WEATHER.

I have a story sad to tell,  
A tale to grieve your ear;  
It happened only yesterday,  
Just round the corner here.  
Upon the ice my foot did slip,  
And I fell down and cut my lip.  
But that's not all I have to tell,  
Pathetic though it be;  
A dire misfortune happened to  
The friend who was with me.  
Her feet got tangled in my clothes,  
And she fell down and broke her nose.  
My husband rushed across the street  
To pick his loved one up,  
But worse misfortune greeted him,  
He slipped upon a cup,  
And rescuing his wife from harm  
Alas! he fell and broke his arm.  
Two workmen on the other side,  
Our troubles chanced to see,  
And both of them came running up  
As fast as fast could be;  
But one man stumbled over a keg  
And he fell down and broke his leg.  
The other met affliction worse  
Than cut or broken limb,  
A scorer far calamity  
Did happen unto him.  
They took him from the ground half dead,  
For he fell down and broke his head.  
Police men round the corner runs  
With pity in his eyes,  
And of our shipwrecked company  
To make a rescue tries;  
Only to meet complete wreck  
For he fell down and broke his neck.  
There is a moral to my tale;  
I'm sure you'd never guess  
The wisdom and the good advice  
My story doth express:  
If you would keep your limbs together,  
Stay in the house in slippery weather.

## THE SECRET DOOR.

### A Strange Story of the Sequel to a Crime.

The police of Paris have recently stumbled across the sequel to a very remarkable tragedy which occurred over twenty years ago, and has remained until the present an impenetrable mystery. To bring all the facts of the case fully before the reader, it will be necessary to go back to a comparatively remote period.

At the beginning of the year 1852, a family named D'Eimer became the owners of the Vertneuve estate, on the Saone, between Chalons and Dijon. Chateau Vert, the residence, was a very large old mansion, situated on a rising ground on the right bank of a small tributary of the Saone. The locality was romantically beautiful, and the new tenants, who were wealthy, speedily renovated the gardens and transformed the decayed and deserted dwelling into a comfortable and attractive homestead.

The D'Eimer family consisted of Mons. D'Eimer, a gentleman of about fifty; Madame, a motherly lady of about the same age, and three daughters and one son—the latter a boy of fifteen, and the youngest of the family. Within three months of their settling at the chateau, the three daughters and the mother died of typhus fever. Mons. D'Eimer was sunk in profound grief, and some time elapsed before he was able to look after his affairs. The following year young D'Eimer formed an acquaintance with a very beautiful but uncultivated girl, named Jeannette Foille, the daughter of a charcoal burner, to whom Mons. D'Eimer had rented a tract of woodland. Foille was a stranger in the locality, but appeared to be industrious and honest. He was a widower—so he said—and his daughter had charge of the small dwelling in which they resided. Charles D'Eimer, the son, spent much of his time with Jeannette, and the fact came to his father's knowledge. He expostulated with his son, and an estrangement was the result. After this Mons. D'Eimer was frequently absent from home, and in the autumn of 1854 he returned with a young wife, whom he installed as mistress of the chateau. After this his behavior to his son was as kind as before, and he supplied him liberally with funds, although he knew that Charles' acquaintance with the daughter of the charcoal burner continued, and that she had given birth to a child.

On the morning of December 27, 1854, Mons. D'Eimer's domestics found him and his young wife murdered in their bed. They had been stabbed in several places, and the crime had evidently been perpetrated while they were asleep. Investigations disclosed certain extraordinary facts.

1. The door of the bedroom was fastened on the inside.
2. The windows of the bedroom and the adjoining dressing room were also fastened within, and were, moreover, at least fifty feet from the ground, which sloped abruptly to the river, and afforded scarcely sufficient foothold for a goat.
3. Nothing was displaced in Mons. D'Eimer's apartments, and no marks of any kind existed to show which way the murderer had come or gone.

In the bedroom, however, was another door, which led into a suite of apartments occupied by Charles D'Eimer, the room adjoining Mons. D'Eimer's bedroom having been used as a library and the one beyond that as the son's sleeping apartment. The door leading into the library was locked and the key could not be found. Charles' bedroom opened on the corridor, and the door of that was also locked. The butler, however, produced the key, and acknowledged that Charles was in the habit of leaving it with him when he went to the charcoal burner with the intention of remaining all night, as he had done the previous evening.

While the first investigation was in progress Charles returned home, and was stricken with horror at the scene that awaited him. His amazement and grief were very great, and, later on, when the authorities made a searching inquiry, and he was conscious that they suspected him of the crime, his indignation was deep, and his denial of any participation in the dreadful deed almost contemptuous.

Suspicion next fixed itself on the butler, who had had the keys of Charles' room in his keeping, but Charles pointed out to the police the utter absurdity of supposing that the bedroom had been

entered from the study, as the dust around the door was undisturbed, and the lock had not been used since his father had purchased the property. In addition to this, it was shown that the butler was nearly eighty years of age, and had been in the employ of Mons. D'Eimer and his father before him for over sixty years.

The authorities were greatly puzzled to fix the crime on any one, or to discover a clue to the perpetrator. The prevailing suspicion was against Charles D'Eimer, and the fact of his having been on bad terms with his father for a long time, and the probability of there being a new family of children to share the patrimony with him, were considered as presumptive evidence against him. He was not arrested, however, but the neighbors, who had before been on friendly terms, began to shun him, and even the domestics quitted his service. Within a reasonable time after the murder, Charles brought Jeannette to the chateau and installed her as mistress, giving out that they were man and wife, which turned out to be actually the case. At the same time the charcoal burner disappeared from the neighborhood.

After residing for about six months at Chateau Vert, Charles D'Eimer and his wife discharged their domestics and removed to Neuchâtel, in Switzerland. The chateau was left in charge of a steward, and was only once visited by its owner in twenty years.

As before stated, the sequel to this almost unprecedented tragedy has just been disclosed, and in order to complete the story it is necessary to give the particulars of a crime of a later date.

On February 24, 1875, one Monsieur Lecoq, a wealthy bachelor of Avignon, disappeared under singular circumstances. He resided in a small detached house in the suburbs, and kept two domestics—an old woman and her daughter. He had been a resident of Avignon about seven years, and had come there, it was generally supposed, from Paris, where he had been in business and amassed a fortune. On the day named, two men called at his house and were closeted with him for an hour. He directed his housekeeper to prepare a valise, and then quitted the house with the strangers, saying he might be absent a week. Half an hour after he had left, one of the two men returned and informed the housekeeper that he was a detective, that Monsieur Lecoq had been arrested for a crime committed in Paris many years before, and that he had come for certain documents in Monsieur Lecoq's possession which would tend to establish his innocence.

He showed the keys which Monsieur Lecoq, he said, had given him, and said his directions were to place the housekeeper and her daughter in a secure place until the next morning. He conducted them to an upper room in the rear of the dwelling, and fastened them in. There they passed a miserable night, and waited disconsolately until noon the next day for deliverance. Weary and hungry, they then managed to burst open the door, and on descending discovered that their master's bureau and safe had been rifled of everything of value. Their suspicion of foul play was for the first time aroused, and they gave the alarm. It was soon clear enough that the arrest of Monsieur Lecoq and the pretended search for documents was the scheme of expert and audacious thieves, and measures were taken to secure their capture. They had nearly twenty-four hours, however, in which to make good their escape, and there was little hope of their immediate arrest. It was likewise difficult to get any accurate description of the men, and the police had to work on the most meager information. There was little doubt, however, that the men would seek refuge in Paris, and the police of that city were soon in possession of all the facts, and occupied in seeking for a clue to the perpetrator of the crime. Nothing, however, was heard of them or Monsieur Lecoq for over three months, when the old gentleman unexpectedly made his appearance, and learned for the first time that he was the victim of a conspiracy.

It seems that in 1840 he had in his employ, as clerk, a man named Dunesme. This man had a very beautiful wife, of whom Lecoq became enamoured. He dispatched Dunesme to Russia, as his agent, and in his absence endeavored to seduce his wife. He represented to her that Dunesme had robbed him of a large sum, and that unless she acceded to his desires he would send her husband to the galleys. She yielded to save the man whom she loved, but overcame by remorse she lost her reason, and Lecoq, awake, one morning, to find the woman by his side a corpse, with a stiletto in her breast. He paid the woman who acted as Madame Dunesme's servant a heavy bribe to keep his presence in the house a secret, and returned unobserved to his own residence. The evidence showed that Madame Dunesme had taken her own life, and the terrible news was sent to her husband. Immediately on his arrival in Paris he was arrested for embezzling his employer's funds, and after a speedy trial sent to the galleys.

The woman who had been his wife's servant took care of his only child, and Dunesme served out his ten year's sentence. On his liberation he found that the woman had a short time before married, and turned over his daughter to his sister, from whom he claimed the child, but the former custodian could not be found.

At the close of last year Dunesme suddenly came upon the person whom he had given up all hope of ever seeing again. She was in poverty and he aided her, and in return she told him the story of his wife's wrongs, and gave utterance to the suspicion that Lecoq had himself murdered her.

Dunesme, who was a lawless man, then concocted the plot which has been already treated of. Two of his companions played the part of detectives, and arrested Lecoq, as they said, for the

murder of Madame Dunesme over thirty years ago. He was taken to Paris and kept there in seclusion, the supposed officers assuring him that, for a large sum of money which he had drawn from his bankers, they would secure his ultimate safety. At length he was released, and returned home, having been assured by the sham detectives that his innocence had been established to the satisfaction of the police, and that he would suffer no further molestation.

When the outrage perpetrated on Monsieur Lecoq was made known to the police, the most strenuous exertions were put forth to capture the offenders. Lecoq was summoned to Paris, and after several days spent in perambulating the city, he at length fixed on a street which he believed was that in which he had been confined. The police watched it thoroughly for several days, and ultimately arrested a man of suspicious behavior as he was entering one of the domiciles early in the morning. Lecoq positively identified him as one of the sham detectives, and a room into which he was going when taken as the apartment in which he had been imprisoned. There was a memorandum written in pencil on the wall by Lecoq, which left no doubt as to its being the place. There were letters on the man arrested which led to the securing of the other sham detective, and finally to the capture of Dunesme. The latter was in the last stage of disease, and made revelations of an astounding nature.

Among other things he detailed the facts respecting his wife and Lecoq already given, but his most important confession related to the dreadful tragedy of which Chateau Vert was the scene.

After his discharge from the galleys and the restoration of his daughter he rented a tract of woodland from Monsieur D'Eimer at the Chateau Vert. There he went under the name of Foille. It was he who encouraged the visits of young D'Eimer to his dwelling, and procured his marriage to his daughter Jeannette. When Monsieur D'Eimer brought home his young wife, Foille saw the hope of one day seeing his child the mistress of the chateau and the mother of children who would inherit vast wealth cut off. The thought preyed upon his mind until he became almost demented.

The woodland which Foille rented was in the rear of the chateau, and within it were the ruins of a small chapel. While searching them one day he partially removed a large slab and saw a deep hole underneath. He raised the block, and a flight of stone steps was discovered. Procuring a lantern and a flint and steel, he explored the subterranean opening, and soon found himself in the vaults of the chateau. More than one skeleton lay around, and here and there rusty bolts and chains, which showed that the place had once been used as a prison. In one corner of the vault he discovered an opening and winding staircase, which he ascended. After a while it became narrow and straight, and evidently ran inside the walls of the chateau. Having ascended some distance he came to a landing, and to the right saw what resembled a wooden door. He gave it a gentle push and it shook. A careful search disclosed a small knob in the wood, and a slight pressure upon it sent the door ajar, and a flood of daylight poured in. He was somewhat startled, and drew the door toward him. Hearing no indication of any one's being on the other side, he opened the door, and saw that he was on the threshold of what he knew at a glance must be Monsieur D'Eimer's bedroom. The door was a panel of the wainscot extending from almost the top of the room to within a foot of the floor. He retired and closed the door, and thought little of the discovery until the dread of his daughter's children being robbed of a splendid inheritance dwelt on his mind like a horrible nightmare.

To shorten a horrible confession, Foille resolved to murder the elder D'Eimer and his young wife, and entering the room by the secret stairway, accomplished his design only too effectually. As soon as his daughter and her husband were securely domiciled in the chateau Foille disappeared, his son-in-law having first made arrangements by which he was secured an income amply sufficient for his ordinary wants. Foille, however, became a gambler, and finally got mixed up with a lawless gang, who assisted him, subsequently in carrying out his designs on Lecoq. He died within a month of his confession, and the two sham detectives are now undergoing a fifteen year's sentence.

There is every reason to believe that neither Charles D'Eimer nor his wife ever had the slightest suspicion of Foille's having any hand in the long unexplained murder of the elder D'Eimer.

### "The Great Unknown."

The following conversation about the Presidency is reported in the regular correspondence of the New York Tribune: Judge Jeremiah Black, meeting ex-Speaker Blaine one day, asked him if he felt apprehensive that Senator Morton would defeat him.

"Morton will have fair strength in the Convention," replied Mr. Blaine, "but it will not represent a single electoral vote. You see it would never do to nominate such a candidate. I'm not at all afraid of him."

"Are you afraid of Mr. Bristow?"

"No; Bristow has a good deal of strength among the people, but it is not organized. I don't see how he can possibly get a majority in a convention."

"Well, are you afraid of Senator Conkling?" asked Judge Black, going on with his catechism.

"He cannot carry his own State in the Convention or at the election, and his candidacy is an absurdity. No, I'm not afraid of him."

"Is there anybody you are afraid of?"

"Yes; there is," replied the ex-Speaker, with a serious air.

"Well, who is it?"

"The great unknown."

## Coffee Making.

"To an ounce of ground coffee, allow a pint of boiling water," besides the half pint of cold water you moisten and mix the coffee with, and the half gill of cold water you settle it with; this amount of cold water you require with any proportion. Put the ground coffee into a bowl, add one egg, shell, yolk and white, and half a pint of cold water. Rinse out the coffee boiler with boiling hot water, put the coffee in and pour over it the required amount of absolutely boiling water, close the spout and boil for fifteen or twenty minutes, then pour in half a gill (same as four tablespoonfuls) of cold water. Let it stand for a moment where it will not boil, then serve. A heaping tablespoonful of ground coffee weighs half an ounce, and is a liberal allowance for one person. The "two-gill measure" of ground coffee level full (that is, not heaped up) weighs three ounces exactly, and will require three pints of boiling water. This proportion may be too strong for some families, and too weak for others. An old rule is, "to one measure of ground coffee allow seven of the same measure of boiling water;" then the two-gill measure of ground coffee level full, weighs three ounces, and seven of the same measure of boiling water would be three pints and a half. If families would experiment on the making of coffee until they get the proportions exactly right to their fancy, then have tin measures made for the required amount of ground coffee and boiling water, they would be greatly surprised at the improvement in quality, and the great saving in quantity, over the haphazard style of making. Keep the coffee boiler wiped clean and dry inside; a damp tea or coffee pot acquires a musty flavor that spoils the best tea or coffee. The grounds should never be left in a moment longer than needed. The boiler should always be kept perfectly clean; well scalded and aired after being used. Every now and then put some washing soda and boiling water in it, and let it boil for ten minutes. Occasionally have a new tin bottom put in the coffee boiler, for it is impossible to make good coffee in a boiler from which the tin is worn. Have the boiler made tight, with tight fitting lids over spout and all, otherwise the kitchen ceiling receives a delicate aroma and essence-laden vapor that escapes during the boiling. Many families will not decant their coffee, but serve it in the vessel it was made in.—Country Gentleman.

### On a Visit.

John Anderson, a great big three-fisted chap, with a neck as big as a nail-peg, slouched around in front of the desk and remarked:

"Good morning."

"It is a good morning for the guileless and free," replied his honor, as he signed his name to the warrant.

"That's just what I am, Judge. The boys brought me in here for fun."

"Yes—ah—yum. You deny being drunk?"

"I do, sir." The officer set forth twenty-one different statements of facts, one being that the prisoner was dead drunk, and another being that the prisoner was lying in a gutter unable to even shut his mouth against the snow storm.

"Looks like a plain case," remarked the court.

"Judge," replied the prisoner, in a quavering voice, "I came to this town on a visit to my wife's relations, and it isn't right to treat a stranger in this way."

When I woke up this morning I was bent all out of shape, one heel digging into my back and one of my knees jammed into my ribs. I was cold, all whitewash and mud, and I've been damaged over a thousand dollars. I ain't used to being piled up like stove wood and flung around."

"There's a man at the House of Correction who will doctor you up," said the court, "and thirty days from now you will come out blithesome and gay and full of ambition. It makes my mouth water to think of how fat and handsome you will be."

"But what about the damages," asked the prisoner. "I can't be used this way for nothing."

"As soon as you get up there draw on me for a thousand dollars," was the bland reply, and the prisoner hadn't been seated on the saw-horse over ten seconds when he began to whistle "Mollie Darling."—Detroit Free Press.

### Unmitigated Millionaires.

When one reflects upon the immense wealth now possessed by the four principal owners of the incalculably rich bonanza developed in the Consolidated Virginia and California mines, at the north end of the Comstock, the mind is dazzled with wonder, and figures after figures are added to the already long array until they shade off into the misty realm of the fabulous and incomprehensible. The wealth of the Rothschilds, the Astors, and other rich men noted in history and known of at the present time could be counted, calculated, and defined by regular estimates based upon proper financial grounds and established principles. But in this instance, when we get to counting by the hundred millions, and see hundreds of millions beyond, with very possible billions in prospective, and no defined or understood or even guessed-at limits to the great bonanza or source of this immense wealth, all figuring and calculation is lost in a glittering, golden-hued and silver-starred argument or boundless wilderness of incomprehensible affluence, the materialization of a vast golden dream, compared with which all others pale into utter insignificance. Croesus, Aladdin, Monte Christo, and Simbad the Sailor were mere paupers as compared with Mackay, Fair, Flood & O'Brien.—Gold Hill (Nev.) News.

FIFTY-NINE State conventions are to be held within two months.

## HOME COMING.

When brothers leave the old hearthstone  
And go, each one, a separate way,  
We think, as we go on alone  
Along our pathway, day by day,  
Of olden scenes and faces dear;  
Of voices that we miss so much,  
And memory brings the absent near,  
Until we almost feel the touch  
Of loving hands, and hear, once more,  
The dear old voices ringing out,  
As in the happy time of yore,  
Ere life had caught a share of doubt.

If you should place against your ear  
The shell you plundered from the sea,  
Down in its hidden heart you'd hear  
A low and tender melody,  
A murmur of the restless tide,  
A yearning, born of memory—  
And, though his longings be denied,  
The shell keeps singing of the sea.  
And sometimes when old memories throng,  
Like ghosts, the chambers of our soul,  
We feel the yearning, deep and strong,  
A longing we cannot control,  
To lay our cares and business by,  
To seek the old, familiar ways,  
And cross home's threshold, and sit down  
With comrades of our earlier days.

For, though our paths are sundered wide,  
We feel that we are brothers yet,  
And by and by we turn aside  
From hithering care and worldly fret,  
And each one wanders back to meet  
His brother by the hearth of home;  
I think the meeting is more sweet  
Because so far and wide we roam.  
We cross the lengthening bridge of years,  
Meet outstretched hands and faces true;  
The silent eloquence of tears  
Speaks welcome that no words can do.

But ah, the meetings hold regret!  
The sad, and story, often told,  
Of hands that ours have often met,  
Close folded under churchyard mold—  
Of eyes that smile into our own,  
Closed in the dreamless sleep of God;  
A sweeter rest was never known  
Than theirs beneath the grave's white sod.  
A tender thought for them to-night,  
A tribute tear from memory;  
Beneath their covering of white  
Sweet may their dreamless slumber be.

## Pith and Point.

A DEAD-LATCH—that on a cemetery gate.

COMPANION to the learned pig—a spelling bee.

THE treasury girls call a man "Bub" until he is forty-seven.

WHISKY is more easily rectified than the mistakes it causes.

THE more our girls are pinned back the more forward they seem.

A CANDID old bachelor says: "After all, a woman's heart is the sweetest in the world; it's a perfect honeycomb—full of sells."

WHEN two women in a family are trying to tell the same thing at the same time, it is an auspicious opportunity for the men folks to vanish.

WHEN a Wyoming woman is upbraided for selling her vote for a stick of gum, she politely but firmly informs her annoy that she shall do just as she chews.

"If I use it I'll be just as dirty after it's gone; if I sell it I can have peanuts and ride home, too," soliloquized a bootblack when he found a cake of toilet soap.

"CAN you see me, dearest?" said a Chicago man to his dying wife. "Tell me, can you see me?" "No," she faintly whispered, "but I can smell your breath."

WE once asked the veteran punster, Catlin, why it was that a certain point on the Mississippi was called Maiden's Bluff, and he innocently answered: "Because it's a virgin on the river."—Brooklyn Argus.

SAID a teacher: "What do the various objects that you behold upon the earth all display?" To which a boy of the "fast geography" class replied in breathless haste: "Wisdom 'n' goodness of th' equator."

A BOY was asked which was the greatest evil, hurting another's feelings or his finger. "The feelings," he said. "Right, my dear child," said the gratified priest; "and why is it worse to hurt the feelings?" "Because you can't tie a rag round them," exclaimed the child.

MR. MOODY says man is a failure. Probably Mr. Moody never saw a young man play base ball all day, and billiards half the night, and get up in the morning and jaw around an hour because his mother didn't put more stiffening in his shirt-bosom. Man a failure, indeed!—Norristown Herald.

SO WAGS THE WORLD.  
Memory cannot linger long;  
Joy must die the death;  
Hope is like a little silver song  
Fading in a breath.  
So wags the weary world away  
Forever and a day.  
But love, that sweetest madness,  
Leaps and grows in toil and sadness,  
Makes unseeing eyes to see,  
And haphaz wealth in poverty.  
So wags the good old world away  
Forever and a day.

Brown came home late the other night, says Hohokus, and Mrs. Brown, looking out of the bedroom window, observed, "So you've been tipping the glass again, have you?" "Glass," said Brown, "(hic) 'tis a funny word; take off the 'g' and it's a you, my dear." "Yes," answered Mrs. B., "and then take off the 'l' and it's you, you wretch," and she slammed the window down with a bounce.—New York Advertiser.

It is generally accepted as a good sign when a sick person is cross and peevish—a sign that he is on the gain. A Fifth street man was taken down with lung fever some weeks since, and his wife has watched over him and seen him so near death so often that she was about discouraged. She, however, rushed into a neighbor's yesterday in great joy and excitement, crying out: "He's better—he's better—he's on the gain!" They asked how she knew, and she replied: "Because he's cross! It is only a minute ago that he threw a fork at me and called me the biggest liar and meanest woman in Detroit!"—Free Press.

Russia has only 18,000 miles of railroad, and proposes to add thereto by constructing several long lines, among them one to span the empire from east to west, connecting European Russia with the Pacific by the way of Central Siberia. This will largely increase the demand for American locomotives.







## THE CHICAGO &amp; NORTH-WESTERN R. R.

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

## OMAHA AND CALIFORNIA LINE

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

## CHICAGO, MADISON AND ST. PAUL LINE

Is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and all points in the great Northwest. Its

## WINONA AND ST. PETER LINE

Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, May Lake, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points on Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

## GREEN BAY AND MARQUETTE LINE

Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Neenah, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

## FREESPORT AND DUBUQUE LINE

Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

## CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE LINE

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

## PULLMAN PALACE CARS

are run on all through trains of this road. This is the only line running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River. On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

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

New York Office, No. 45 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 253 Farham Street; St. Paul Office, 151 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Office, 63 Clark Street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to W. H. STENNETT, MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago. Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

## Sale of Unclaimed Freight and Baggage.

Notice is hereby given that a quantity of unclaimed Freight and Baggage which has been in possession of the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad Company for the period of more than one year, will be sold at public auction, at their freight house, in the city of Muskegon, Mich., on the third day of May, 1876, at the hour of one o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the charges for transportation and storage, as well as the expenses of advertising.

The following is a general description of such Freight and baggage:

A Rollin 1 pkg frames, J Castlemann 1 chest, D O'Leary 1 well curb, G Stop 1 bag sacks, M N Clinton 1 box mds, M Christ 20 kgs. B Melshelmer 20 kgs, E V Beckwith 1 iron pump, 1 piece pipe, J G floors 4 boxes 6 bbls, trees, B Miller 1 O S cultivator, J Strong 1 wagon gear, 1 set of millstones, 1 neck yoke, 1 punning 1 cutter and contents, M Pettigill 1 head stone 1 foot stone, J B Welch 2 pks machinery 1 castings, J O Halliday 1 case, A M Ends 1 cultivator 1 seat 2 wheels 1 frame shovels, Thos. Gibne 1 cultivator 1 seat 2 wheels 1 frame shovels, P Kenner 1 cultivator 1 seat 2 wheels 1 frame shovels, Fisher & Co 1 cast wheel, M Rogers 1 set of 1 castings, H Kangerberg, 1 empty barrel 1 empty 1 coll rope 1 empty beer keg, Johnson & Chapman 1 box hardware, D Cl veand, 2 box mds 1 iron pump, 4 Bails 2 bbls 4 ends 2 bbls bed rails 1 cork stove and 1 bbl pipe, 8 chairs 1 rocker, C Shewell 2 kgs and 1 barrel liquor, Geo Hlicks 2 plow points, R Barnes 2 pcs marble 1 pce sand stone, G Chapman 1 box, J C Parkhurst 1 chair 1 crank, P Maxson 1 bbl rags, J G Kennedy 1 stove 1 bbl oven 1 pce pipe, D A Robertson 7 bbls bed sides 2 cupboards, 2 boxes 1 bureau 1 table 1 washstand 1 pce sink, 2 kettles 1 crock 13 chairs 1 set drawers, P Meyer 1 grain cradle, J N S 1 box seed, 1 beardley, 1 box handles, B Rothwick 1 saw 1 table 1 shaft 3 pulleys 1 shaft 3 pulleys 1 shaft 3 pulleys, J B Pratt 1 bbl sacks, J O Stephens, 1 box 6 jars 2 chairs, H W Rathbun 1 x mds, M J Barker 1 stove 1 oven 3 joints pipe 1 kettle 1 mop 1 giddle, Nichols & Co. 4 bbls 1 sack, J W Dickinson 1 box mds 1 socket, O H Smith 3 bbls sign boards, J O Bell 1 bbl bags, Bonnet & Co 1 boiler 3 pulleys 1 wheel 1 shaft 1 balance, wheel lot of pipe lot of shafting 1 engine 1 planer 1 lot of machinery, H A pink 3 gates, R W Humlin 1 box almanacks, B Passes 1 box sunrises, Jas. Gibson 1 stove pointer, D L Weaver 1 case castings, H S Smith, 10 bbls forks, C Herbstreit 2 photograph boxes, Theo. Rash, 1 pile driving hammer, Wilder & Co 20 bbls bed rails, B H Packing & Co 1 box paper, G W Rowe 1 case mds, Kittle Nickerson 1 child crib, S J Skeels 1 kettle, A Daley 1 pce 3 bbls, C O Cook 1 empty keg, J Claw 3 bbls chairs table stand, J Andes 1 barrel, E & Telfens 10 bbls 1 rods 1 bbl Braces 1 bbl fixtures.

"No marks." 1 small black trunk, 1 large black trunk, 1 black valise.

GEO. C. KIMBALL, Gen. Manager, C. & M. L. S. R. R. A. M. NICHOLS, Gen. Freight Agent, C. & M. L. S. R. R.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Writ of Execution, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the County of Branch and tested on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1876 against the Goods and Chattels, and for want thereof, then against the Lands and Tenements of Elton G. Parsons and to me directed and delivered, I have levied on all the right, title, and interest of the aforesaid Elton G. Parsons of and to the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being situated in the county of Ottawa, State of Michigan, to-wit: south-east quarter of north-west quarter of section numbered twenty-one (21) To and from 3) north of range fifteen (15) west containing forty (40) acres more or less, also the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section numbered twenty-eight (28) town five (5) north of range fourteen (14) west containing forty (40) acres more or less; also the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section fifteen (15) town eight (8) north of Range fifteen (15) west containing ten (10) acres more or less and shall offer the same for sale, or such portion of said property as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, with costs and collection fees, at public vendue, to the highest bidder therefor, at one o'clock, in the afternoon of the 27th day of March, A. D. 1876 at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan.

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

ARIE WOLTMAN, Sheriff of Ottawa County, Mich.

The above sale is adjourned till Monday April 3, 1876, to be held at the same time and place.

Dated: Grand Haven, March 27, 1876.

ARIE WOLTMAN, Sheriff Ottawa Co. Mich.

The above sale is adjourned till the 24th of April 1876, on account of no bidders, to be held at the same place and hour.

Dated: Grand Haven, April 3, 1876.

ARIE WOLTMAN, Sheriff Ottawa Co. Mich.

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

## DUURSEMA &amp; KOFFERS,

## DEALERS IN

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

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

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

## WANTED.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.

## Extensive Trade, CITY HOTEL,

At the Store of

WERKMAN & SONS,

River Street, Holland, Mich.

We have on hand a large stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

And keep a full line of

Dry Goods, Hats & Caps, Crockery and Provisions.

CIGARS! CIGARS!

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

Wholesale and Retail.

Grain, Flour and Feed, Etc.,

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

Country Produce!

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

HOLLAND, Oct. 28, 1875.

De Feyter Bro's,

DEALERS IN

Wood, Lumber, Bark, Ties, Timber, and all kinds

of Wood Produce.

We have put up in our woods, (on the Lake Shore Road, two miles West of the white school house on the Grand Haven Road) a first-class portable saw-mill which is now in good running order, and can serve the public at any time with all kinds of building material and fencing at low prices, and deliver the same whenever wanted.

We can lengthen out so as to saw 40 feet, and will make long lumber and timber a specialty.

Our facilities for getting out deck planks and any kind of ship timber are unequalled.

All bills will be filled promptly and with dispatch, and a fair dealing can be relied upon. Custom sawing done at bottom figures.

All kinds of Farm Products, taken in pay for lumber and sawing. Also Wood, Bark and Railroad Ties, when delivered at our Pier on Lake Michigan, or on any of the docks along Black Lake.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1875.

B. P. HIGGINS,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Eighth St. Holland, Mich.

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

1875. FALL AND WINTER. 1876.

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

Ladies & Children Cloaks & Cloaking,

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

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND, MICH

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

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

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

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

Joslin & Breyman,

Watchmakers & Jewelers,

Bankbuilding, Cor. Eighth and River St.



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

Jewelry and Variety Store.

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

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

Mr. J. Wykhulzen, has established himself with us, and will be pleased to see his old customers and friends continue their former favors.

All Repairing will be Neatly and Promptly executed.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 23, 1875.

2-ly JOSLIN & BREYMAN.

BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS, ETC.

A Very large stock on hand.

9th Street, HOLLAND, MICH.

46-3 17

ESTRAY NOTICE.

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

H. W. SWEET, GEORGETOWN, Dec. 1st, 1875.

J. E. HIGGINS,

DEALER IN

All Kinds of Grain & Produce,

MILL FEED, CORN, &c.

All orders promptly attended to.

OFFICE NEAR M. L. S. R. R. DEPOT.

Corner of Fish & Seventh Streets. HOLLAND, MICH.

45-28-17

J. FLIEMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Top or Open Buggies, Light & Heavy Wagons.

SLEIGHS TRUCKS etc.,

Also sole Agent for the

Studebaker Bro's Mfg Co.,

SOUTH BEND, IND.

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

SIXTY DOLLARS CASH.

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality.

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, September 1, 1875.

Meat Market,

Jacob Kuite.

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

JACOB KUIE, HOLLAND, Feb. 14, 1874.