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Holland City News, Volume 3, Number 17: June 13, 1874

Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. III.—NO. 17.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 121.

The Holland City News.

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square of ten lines, (nonpareil) 75 cents
for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subse-
quent insertion for any period under three
months.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 " "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 " "	6 00	10 00	12 00
1 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
2 " "	17 00	25 00	40 00
3 " "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three
lines, \$2.00 per annum.
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-
lished without charge.
An X before the Subscriber's name will denote
the expiration of the Subscription. Two X's sig-
nify that no paper will be continued after date.
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Sunday, May 24, 1874.

GOING NORTH.			GOING SOUTH.		
Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
9.10	9.00	Chicago.	8.00	8.30	
12.15	11.30	New Buffalo.	4.55	5.05	
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
3.37	3.15	Gr. Junction.	1.45	1.40	
4.31	3.59	Fennville.	12.51	10.55	
4.47	4.07	Manlius.	12.43		
4.55	4.10	Richmond.	12.40	10.41	
5.00	4.25	E. Saugatuck.	12.35		
5.35	4.55	Holland.	12.05	10.05	
			A. M.		
			11.30		
			11.16	9.22	
			11.09		
			10.57	9.05	
			10.35		
			10.35	8.45	
			10.35		
			9.40	7.50	
			8.15		
			6.45		

Grand Rapids Branch.

Taken Effect, Sunday, May 24, 1874.

GOING NORTH.			GOING SOUTH.		
Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
5.30	4.50	Holland.	12.00	10.00	
5.34	5.04	Zeeland.	11.46	9.46	
5.47	5.17	Vriesland.	11.38	9.38	
6.00	5.30	Hudson.	11.20	9.20	
6.13	5.43	Jennison's.	11.07	9.07	
6.19	5.49	Grandville.	11.01	9.01	
6.40	6.10	Gr. Rapids.	11.40	8.40	

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 11, 1874.

Going North.			Going South.		
No. 3	No. 2	STATIONS.	No. 3	No. 1	
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
9.40	12.45	Muskegon	3.25	7.30	
8.40	12.04	Ferrysburg	3.03	8.30	
8.10	12.00	Grand Haven	3.06	8.40	
7.25	11.27	Pigeon	3.40	9.35	
6.40	11.00	Holland	4.08	11.04	
5.30	10.40	Fillmore	4.28	11.35	
4.00	9.50	Allegan	5.21	1.00	

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect,

FROM GR'ND RAPIDS.			TO GR'ND RAPIDS.		
Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
4.15	7.00	Grand Rapids.	11.00	9.40	
4.33	7.30	Grandville.	10.40	9.24	
4.49	7.37	Byron Centre.	10.23	9.08	
5.07	7.54	Dorr.	10.04	8.50	
5.17	8.05	Hilliards.	9.53	8.40	
5.26	8.14	Hopkins.	9.43	8.32	
5.50	8.37	Allegan.	9.17	8.10	
6.17	9.05	Otego.	8.46	7.42	
6.26	9.16	Plainwell.	8.37	7.33	
6.43	9.33	Cooper.	8.18	7.18	
7.05	9.55	Kalamazoo.	8.00	7.00	
7.24	10.13	Portage.	7.38	6.35	
7.42	10.30	Schoolcraft.	7.30	6.15	
7.53	10.41	Flowerfield.	7.10	6.05	
8.03	10.51	Moorepark.	7.00	5.53	
8.14	11.02	Three Rivers.	6.50	5.43	
8.26	11.14	Florence.	6.37	5.27	
8.35	11.21	Constantine.	6.30	5.22	
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
8.45	11.30	White Pigeon.	6.20	5.10	
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
8.50	9.20	Chicago.	10.40	8.50	
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
9.40	5.10	Toledo.	11.45	12.01	
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
7.05	9.40	Cleveland.	7.30	8.00	
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
1.10	4.05	Buffalo.	12.25	1.00	

Steamboat Line.

The MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS of Holland
and vicinity are hereby notified that the GOOD-
RICH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will carry their
freight from Chicago to Grand Haven as fol-
lows:

General Merchandise—Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Boots & Shoes, Hats
& Caps, etc., at 15c per 100 lbs.
Iron, Nails & Spikes, Lead, Paint, etc., at 15c per
100 lbs.
Grain, Feed, Potatoes in Bags, etc., at 12c per
100 lbs.
Bbls Syrup, Whiskey, Oil, Pork, Vinegar, etc.,
at 40c per bbl.
Bbls Sugar, Rice, Peas, Beans, etc., at 25c per
bbl.

OTHER FREIGHT IN PROPORTION.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made with Mr.
D. P. CLAY, Receiver of the M. L. S. Railroad, for
the following Rates from Grand Haven to Holland,
inclusive of Cartage at Grand Haven:

1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.
17c.	15c.	12c.	10c.

For further information apply to Mr. P. PFAN-
STIEHL, Holland, or address:

GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION CO.,
Chicago, Ills.

The evening train for Grand Haven, connects
with this line of Steamers. The Boat for Chicago,
leaves Grand Haven every evening, except Satur-
days, and waits until the arrival of the M. L. S.
Train.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.		
Apples, bushel	\$	6 50
Beans, bushel	1 50	1 75
Butter, lb.	6 50	15
Clover seed, bushel	6 50	12
Eggs, dozen	13 00	18
Hay, ton	12 00	14 00
Hides, green, lb.	6 50	6
Maple sugar, lb.	1 25	1 50
Potatoes, bushel	1 00	1 00
Timothy Seed, bushel	6 50	6
Wool, lb.	6 50	6

Meats, Etc.		
Beef, dressed, lb.	6 50	7
Chickens, dressed per lb.	6 50	10
Lard, lb.	7 00	10
Pork, dressed, lb.	7 00	10
Smoked meat, lb.	12 00	14
Smoked ham, lb.	12 00	14
Smoked shoulders, lb.	6 50	9
Turkeys, lb.	6 50	10
Tallow, lb.	6 50	7

Wood, Staves, Etc.		
Cordwood, maple, dry	\$	4 00
" " green	3 00	3 00
" beech, dry	3 00	3 00
" " green	2 50	2 50
Hemlock Bark	5 50	5 50
Staves, white oak	12 00	14 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	3 00	3 50
Heading bolts, hardwood	1 50	1 50
Stave bolts, softwood	3 50	3 50
Stave bolts, hardwood	4 00	4 00
Railroad ties	15	15

Grain, Feed, Etc.		
(Corrected by the "Pluggers Mills.")		
Wheat, white, bushel	\$	1 35
Corn, yellow, bushel	65	65
Oats, bushel	45	45
Buckwheat, bushel	80	80
Rye, bushel	80	80
Brass, ton	18 00	18 00
Feed, ton	30 00	30 00
" 100 lb.	1 70	1 70
Barley, 100 lb.	2 75	2 75
Middling, 100 lb.	1 50	1 50
Flour, 100 lb.	4 00	4 00
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	6 00	6 00
Buckwheat Flour, 100 lb.	4 50	4 50
Fine meal, 100 lb.	2 00	2 00

Business Directory.

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

MC BRIDE, G. W., Attorney at Law and Solici-
tor in Chancery; office with M. D. How-
ard, cor. Eighth and River streets.

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

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

PERSSINK, Mrs. L., Proprietress of City Bakery;
Confectionary and cigars; Refreshments in
this line served on call; 8th street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPRIETSMAN, L. & SON, Dealers in and Manu-
facturers of all kinds of Boots and Shoes; 8th
street.

Drugs and Medicines.
DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Phy-
sician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

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

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

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

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

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

REIDSEMA J. M., & SON, General Dealers in
Furniture & Coffins; Eighth street. See ad-
vertisement.

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

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

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

WERKMAN, H. D., Dealer in Dry Goods, Gro-
ceries, Crockery, Flour & Provisions. New
Store, Eighth street.

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

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

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

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

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

VAN DER VEEN, E., Dealer in General Hard-
ware; cor. Eighth and River street.

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS, Dealers in
Hard-ware, Tin-ware and Farming Imple-
ments; Eighth street.

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

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

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

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

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

NIBBELINK, J. H. Livery and Sale Stable;
N good accommodation for horses; 9th street,
near Market.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.
HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Agricultural Implements; commission agent
for Mowing Machines; cor. 10th & River street.

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

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

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

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

ZIEBE CARL, Proprietor of Holland Brewery;
Tenth street, opposite Tannery of Cappon &
Bertch.

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

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

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

Merchant Tailors.
BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, and Dealer
in ready made clothing and Gents' Furnish-
ing Goods.

VORST, W., Merchant Tailor. Cloth purchas-
ed elsewhere, will be cut to order. Repairing
promptly attended to. River street.

Notary Publics.
DOESBURG, H., Notary Public and Conveyan-
cer; office at residence, Ninth street.

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

VAN SCHELVEN, G., Notary Public, Justice
of the Peace and Conveyancer; Office, Hol-
land City News.

WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer,
and Insurance Agent. Office, City Drug
Store, 8th street.

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

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

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

CARPENTER, J. H., Physician, Surgeon and Ac-
couchant. Office and residence on 9th street.
Strangers are requested to inquire at Van Putten's.

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

POWERS, T. D., Homeopathic Physician and
Surgeon; office on M. D. HOWARD'S lot, cor-
ner of 8th and River st.; residence on 10th st.

SCHOUTEN, R. A., Surgeon, Physician Obstetri-
cian, Regular graduated and Licensed. Of-
fice at residence, corner 9th and Fish street.

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

Saddlery.
DE VRIES, U., Dealer in Harness, Satchels,
Trunks, Saddles, Whips, Robes, etc.;
Eighth street.

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

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

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

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

Watches and Jewelry.
ALBERS & WYNNE, Jewelers and Watchma-
kers. The oldest establishment in the city;
Eighth street.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewel-
ers, and Dealers in Fancy Goods; cor. Eighth
and Market streets.

Sidewalk Plank.
A choice lot of dry pine 2-inch cull plank for
sale cheap, by H. D. Post. Also, No. 1 Shingles,
cheap.

"CON."

To the Editor of the Holland City News:

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

PETER H. WATSON has determined to resign the Presidency of the Erie railway. Thomas A. Scott succeeds J. Edgar Thompson (deceased) as President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The bodies of all but four of the victims of the Mill river disaster have been recovered. President Grant, on the 21 inst., laid the corner-stone of the American Museum of Natural History at Central Park, New York. The building is to be twenty-five feet longer than the National Capitol at Washington, and will cost \$6,000,000. A shocking tragedy was enacted in New York a few days ago. Mrs. Michael Dwyer, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, murdered her three children, aged 7, 4 and 2 years, by mashing their heads to a jelly with a flat-iron, and mortally wounded her husband by cleaving his skull with a cooper's adz.

The Board of Education of Brooklyn, after investigating the subject fully, has come to the conclusion that the co-education of the sexes, if not positively immoral, is fraught with great danger, and therefore recommends the abolition of the system.

The West.

P. P. WINTERMUTE has been tried at Yankton, Dakota, for the murder of Gen. McCook, in September last, and found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. Prof. Patton has prepared his appeal to the Presbyterian Synod of Illinois from the decision of the Chicago Presbytery in the case of Prof. Swing. The reasons for appealing are grouped by him under five heads: (1) Irregularities in the proceedings. (2) Hurrying to a decision before important testimony was taken. (3) Prejudice. (4) Mistake. (5) Injustice.

JAMES LICK, a very wealthy Californian, has deeded nearly the whole of his vast property to the public. He gives \$700,000 to the construction of the largest and best telescope in the world for the observatory at Lake Tahoe; \$420,000 for public monuments; \$150,000 for public baths in San Francisco; \$100,000 for the Old Ladies' Home; \$300,000 for the endowment of the School of Mechanical Arts of California, and various sums, ranging from \$10,000 to \$30,000, to other public charities. Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, heard arguments for granting an injunction against the Wisconsin Railway Commissioners, and further hearing of the case was postponed for two weeks.

TELEGRAMS received at the War Department in Washington report that the Indians in the neighborhood of the Cheyenne Agency, in Southern Dakota, have gone on the war-path.

The Wisconsin railroads have adopted the practice of requiring prepayment of fares before admitting passengers upon their trains, the object being to prevent the 3-cent-per-mile rides, which were becoming too frequent. The village of Tampico, Whiteside county, Ill., was visited by a terrific tornado on the night of the 6th inst. Twenty-one dwellings were totally destroyed, and every house in town more or less damaged. No lives were lost, though a number of persons were injured, several seriously. A horrible tragedy was enacted at Jeffersonville, Ind., on the 6th of June. A saloon-keeper named John McDerrick, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, murdered his wife and child by shooting them with a revolver, and then blew out his own brains.

The storm of wind and rain on the 8th inst. seems to have been general throughout the Northwest, traversing a wide extent of territory, and was very destructive. Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan, especially suffered, the damage to property in those States amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The South.

FROM Louisiana word comes that hundreds of people are without either food or shelter, thrown out of house and home by the flood. The entire amount thus far contributed to their relief is about \$170,000. Cholera has made its unwelcome appearance in New Orleans. Fears are entertained there that in consequence of the floods, and the soggy condition of the country, it may spread and become unusually virulent.

Washington.

THE contents of the late Senator Sumner's house at Washington were sold at auction last week. The attendance of those anxious to obtain some memento of the departed statesman was large, and the bidding spirited.

The conference committee on the currency bill on the 4th inst. agreed to a report recommending the passage of a measure which is substantially the House bill, with minor changes, and a provision that the retirement of greenbacks on the issue of the national bank currency shall be at the rate of 87 1/2 per cent. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Sawyer has tendered his resignation. Adolph Cluss has brought suit for libel against Shepherd and other members of the Washington Board of Public Works, by whom he was officially charged with having committed perjury.

On account of the incorporation of a clause in the Indian Appropriation bill recently passed by Congress, requiring all the accounts of the Indian Commissioners to be audited in Washington, the members of the Board have resigned in a body. A Washington dispatch of the 9th inst. says the Currency Conference Committee have agreed to report a bill in the form agreed upon and made known to the President before the publication of his views—that is, one for free banking, with the retirement of thirty-seven and one-half per cent. of greenbacks, the abolition of reserves in circulation, except five per cent. deposited in the Treasury to redeem mutilated notes, and fixing the time for redeeming greenbacks in gold bonds in January, 1878.

THE Pension bill has passed both houses of Congress. The principal features of the bill are the increase of the monthly allowance of those totally disabled in the army to \$50, and a slight increase of the pensions of those who have lost one leg or arm. These changes will not perceptibly increase the appropriations. Washington correspondents state that all hopes of the passage of the Civil Rights bill at the present session are given up. The Senate Committee on Railroads have agreed to postpone the question of the terminus of the Pacific railroad, as between Omaha and Council Bluffs, until the next session of Congress. After due deliberation, the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia have prepared a bill abolishing every vestige of the existing local government, and committing the affairs of the District to a commission of three persons, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, but the Commissioners are restrained from exercising any of the functions

of government save to keep the streets in repair. All the public improvements projected by the Board of Public Works are to be discontinued for the time being. The First and Second Comptrollers of the Currency are directed to ascertain the precise amount of the public debt, and to take measures for the payment of the interest. A committee to sit during the recess of Congress is to prepare a plan for the future government of the District.

General.

THE Presbyterian Assembly, at St. Louis, disposed of the woman question by the adoption of a resolution, offered by Dr. Aikman, of New Jersey, to the effect that the session and pastor of each church shall settle the matter whether women shall speak and pray in the social prayer-meetings, and that the General Assembly should express no opinion on the scriptural text involved. The American Medical Association commenced its twenty-fifth annual session in Detroit on the 21 inst., 369 delegates being present, representing most of the States and Canada.

THE National Congress of Brewers was in session at Boston last week. The President, Henry Claussen, in his address stated that 8,910,823 barrels of fermented liquors were brewed in this country during the year which ended on the 30th of June, 1873; that \$80,910,823 were invested in beer breweries; \$16,707,793 in malt-houses; \$44,554,120 in barley-lands; \$1,603,960 in hop-lands, making a grand total of \$152,776,696. The increase in the consumption of beer here put at 1,000,000 barrels. The General Assembly of the Presbyterians adjourned at St. Louis on the 3d inst. Cleveland was decided upon as the place for the meeting of the next Assembly.

Political.

GEN. BAISTOW was confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of the Treasury by a unanimous vote. The vote on the confirmation of ex-Secretary Richardson as Judge of the Court of Claims was strictly partisan, all the Democrats dissenting.

SENATOR BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, has come out strongly against the Civil Rights bill. The New Hampshire Legislature has elected James A. Weston Governor for the ensuing year.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch of the 4th inst. says: Returns from the Oregon election so far give Williams, Republican, for Congress, 4,078; LaDow, Democrat, 3,721; Davenport, Independent, 2,900; Talman, for Governor, 4,554; Grover, 4,191; Campbell, 3,462. Seven counties to hear from.

THE majority of Grover (Democrat) over Talman, for Governor of Oregon, is 400.

Foreign.

AN exciting scene occurred in the French Assembly the other day. The Electoral law was under discussion. A Republican member in the heat of his argument forgot himself for one moment, and taunted the Bonapartists with being of that party which led to Sedan. Instantly a terrible uproar arose, which came near ending in blows. It is stated that Marshal Serrano has determined to call a general election throughout Spain to decide between a monarchy and a republic.

A TERRIBLE crime was lately committed in the commune of Rociano, Italy. A man named Margoni Sabatino, aged 47, a dealer in cheese, armed with a gun and a knife, penetrated into the dwelling of his father. With great ferocity he killed him and his own mother, both 70 years old, and his brother, aged 44. His thirst for blood not being yet quenched, he murdered his sister-in-law, aged 45, by stabbing her with the knife. Sabatino then retired to his room, reloaded his gun, and discharged the contents into his own heart. Berlin papers give a semi-official denial to the reports that the candidature of the Hohenzollern Prince for the crown of Spain is to be revived.

MINERS who were lately engaged in a strike have been driven from their homes by the proprietors of the Durham (Eng.) collieries.

THE French Assembly on the 14th inst. passed the General Electoral bill to its second reading by a majority of 75. This is practically the same bill upon which the DeBroglie Cabinet was defeated. It disfranchises large numbers of citizens, particularly those between the ages of 21 and 25, and as the younger men of France are inclined toward republicanism, this is deemed a blow at republican institutions. A cable telegram conveys the highly important intelligence that "the Duchess of Edinburgh's position at Court has been settled. She is to be called 'Her Royal Imperial or Imperial Royal Highness,' and is to rank next to the Princess of Wales, except when the Princess Royal, the Crown Princess of Prussia, happens to visit England." The Carlists are exceedingly active in Spain.

A LICENSING bill has passed the British House of Commons by a vote of 161 to 126. It fixes the hours for opening and closing saloons at 7 o'clock in the morning and at 12:20 at night in London; in towns having over 2,500 population from 7 o'clock in the morning to 11 o'clock in the evening, and in towns with a less number of people from 6 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock in the evening.

A REVOLUTIONARY movement is probable in Mexico. The Catholic Episcopate of Bohemia has determined to resist the ecclesiastical laws, and has begun its opposition by making appointments to vacant livings. Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has issued a decree authorizing the provinces now occupied by his forces to elect members of the Council which is to be personally attended him in Spain. The Left Center in the French Assembly has adopted a platform calling for a definite proclamation of a republic or a dissolution of the Assembly. There are no hopes of an alliance between the Right Center and the Left Center.

A PARIS telegram of the 9th inst. says: "The feeling at Versailles is gloomy. The proposal for a dissolution of the Assembly has been signed by 125 Deputies, who have hopes of securing in addition the signatures of 195 members forming the Left Center. A motion for dissolution will be presented in the Chamber at the earliest opportunity. The Left Center is determined to have a settlement of the question of republic or dissolution before the August adjournment." All the European powers have agreed to send delegates to an International Conference in Vienna, which is to consider measures to prevent the spread of cholera.

Newspaper Postage.

A Washington dispatch states that the House Postoffice Committee have agreed to report the bill providing that on all newspapers and periodical publications mailed from a known office or news-agency, and addressed to regular subscribers or news-agents, postage shall be charged at the following rates:

Newspaper and periodical publications issued weekly, and more frequently than once a week, one cent and a half, and on those issued less frequently than once a week, three cents, for each pound or fraction thereof. On receipt of such newspapers and periodical publications at the office of mailing, they are to be weighed in bulk and postage paid thereon by special adhesive stamps.

Newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber residing within the county where

printed, in whole or in part, and published, go free through the mails; but the same shall not be delivered at letter-carrier offices or distributed by carriers, unless postage is paid thereon, as by law provided; and newspapers and magazines reciprocally interchanged between publishers, not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, to be confined to a single copy of each publication, go free through the mails. All mailable matter of the third class may weigh not exceeding four pounds for each package thereof, and postage shall be charged thereon at the rate of 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, but nothing herein contained shall be held to change or amend section 134 of said act. Affidavits are to be made by publishers or news-agents to secure their adherence to these provisions, for the violation of which penalties are prescribed.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

His Views on the Finance Question—He Expresses Himself Unqualifiedly in Favor of Specie Payments, and Advises an Early Repeal of the Legal-Tender Act.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, has procured from President Grant a memorandum giving his views on the finances, which is printed below, as telegraphed from Washington with the President's consent:

I believe it (says the President) a high and plain duty to return to a specie basis at the earliest practicable day, not only in compliance with legislative and party pledges, but as a step indispensable to lasting national prosperity. I believe, further, that the time has come when this can be done, or at least begun, with less embarrassment to every branch of industry than at any future time. After resort has been had to unstable and temporary expedients to stimulate unreal prosperity and speculation on a basis other than coin, the recognized medium of exchange throughout the commercial world, the particular mode selected to bring about the restoration of a specie standard is not of so much consequence as that some adequate plan be devised, the time fixed when currency shall be exchangeable for coin at par, and the plan adopted rigidly adhered to. It is not probable that any legislation suggested by me would prove acceptable to both branches of Congress, and indeed a full discussion might shake my own faith in the details of any plan I might propose. I will, however, venture to state the general features of action, which seem to me advisable—the financial platform on which I would stand—and any departure from which would be in a spirit of concession and harmony in deference to conflicting opinions.

First—I would like to see the legal-tender clause, so called, repealed, the repeal to take effect at some future time, say July 1, 1875. This would cause all contracts made after that date for wages, sales, etc., to be estimated in coin. It would correct our notions of value; the specie-dollar would be the only dollar known as the measure of equivalents when debts afterward contracted were paid in currency. Instead of calling a paper-dollar a dollar, and quoting gold at so much premium, we should think and speak of the paper as at so much discount. This alone would aid greatly in bringing the two currencies nearer together at par.

Second—I would like to see a provision that at a fixed day, say July 1, 1876, the currency issued by the United States should be redeemed in coin on presentation to any Assistant Treasurer, and that all currency so redeemed should be canceled and never reissued. To effect this, it would be necessary to authorize the issue of bonds payable in gold, bearing such interest as would command par in gold, to be put out by the Treasury only in such sums as should from time to time be needed for the purpose of redemption. Such legislation would insure a return to sound financial principles in two years, and would, in my judgment, work less hardship to the debtor interest than is likely to come from putting off the day of final reckoning. It must be borne in mind, too, that the credit interest had its day of disadvantage also, when our present financial system was brought in by the supreme needs of the nation at the time.

I would further provide that, from and after the date fixed for redemption, no bills, whether of National Banks or of the United States, returned to the Treasury to be exchanged for new bills, should be replaced by bills of a less denomination than \$10, and that in one year after resumption all bills of less than \$5 should be withdrawn from circulation, and in two years all bills of less than \$10 should be withdrawn. The advantage of this would be the strength given to the country against a time of depression resulting from war, failure of crops, or any other cause, by keeping always in the hands of the people a large supply of precious metals. With all the smaller transactions conducted in coin, many millions of it would be kept in constant use, and of course prevented from leaving the country. Undoubtedly, a poorer currency will always drive the better out of circulation. With paper a legal tender, and at a discount, gold and silver become articles of merchandise as much as wheat or cotton. The surplus will find the best market it can. With small bills in circulation, there is no use for coin except to keep in the vaults of banks to redeem circulation. During periods of great speculation and apparent prosperity there is little demand for coin, and then it will flow out to a market where it can be made to earn something, which it cannot do while lying idle. Gold, like anything else, when not needed becomes a surplus, and, like every other surplus, it seeks a market where it can find one. By giving it active employment, however, its presence can, it seems to me, be secured, and panics and depressions, which have occurred periodically in times of nominal specie payments, if they cannot be wholly prevented, can at least be greatly mitigated. Indeed, I question whether it would have been found necessary to depart from the standard of specie in the trying days which gave birth to the first legal-tender act, had the country taken the ground of no small bills as early as 1850. Again, I would provide an excess of revenue over current expenditures. I would do this by rigid economy, and by taxation where taxation can best be borne. Increased revenue would work a constant reduction of the debt and interest, and would provide coin to meet the demands on the Treasury for the redemption of its notes, thereby diminishing the amount of bonds needed for that purpose. All taxes, after redemption begins should be paid in coin or United States notes. This would force redemption on National Banks. With measures like these, or measures which would work out such results, I see no danger in authorizing free banking without limits.

RECIPROCITY.

Synopsis of the Proposed Treaty Between the United States and Canada.

The following is an outline of the proposed reciprocity treaty between this country and Canada, submitted by President Grant to the Senate for consideration:

First—The abandonment on the part of Great Britain and of Canada of all claim for compensation on account of the concessions of the United States by the Treaty of Washington of the privilege of the "inshore fisheries."

Second—The free admission and interchange of all natural products of the United States and the British Provinces.

Third—The reciprocally free admission of

the manufactured products of the two countries, specifically enumerated.

Fourth—The Welland and St. Lawrence Canal to be built by the Dominion.

Fifth—The Saginaw canal to be built by the Dominion.

Sixth—American and Canadian built vessels may carry cargoes and passengers from any port on the Great Lakes and the River St. Lawrence to any other such port.

Seventh—All canals on either side of the boundary to be open, under the same conditions, to the citizens of the two countries.

Eighth—Lake Michigan to be open to Canadians, as the St. Lawrence has been to Americans.

Ninth—Canadians may purchase American vessels and register them as Canadian, and Americans may purchase and register Canadian built vessels in like manner.

Tenth—A joint Commission to regulate the navigation of St. Clair lake and river.

Eleventh—A joint Commission for the propagation of fish.

Twelfth—A joint Commission for the regulation and maintenance of the light-houses.

Thirteenth—A joint Commission for regulating the interchange of traffic at custom-houses on the line.

Fourteenth—The treaty to continue in force for twenty-one years.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.—Senate.—The Consular and Diplomatic and Pension Appropriation bills were passed. The latter appropriates \$29,980,000, and fixes the fee for preparing vouchers and administering oaths at 25 cents in each case. The resolution instructing the Appropriation Committee to report a bill providing for the survey of the several routes from the interior to the Atlantic seaboard, as recommended by the Cheap Transportation Committee, was discussed, but not disposed of.

House.—A joint resolution was passed providing for the termination of the treaty of the 17th of July, 1858, between the United States and Belgium, which proves detrimental to American commerce. A number of the Senate's amendments to the Army bill were not concurred in, and the bill was sent to a conference committee. The Senate amendments to the House bills to amend the Pension acts, and to increase the pensions of totally disabled men, were also referred to a conference committee. Lawrence, from the Committee on War Claims, reported a bill extending to March 3, 1875, the time for presenting petitions for allowance of claims to the Commissioner of Claims, in all cases where sufficient reason is shown for their non-presentation within the time prescribed by law. The bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river was discussed and laid over.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4.—Senate.—The Senate was engaged most of the day in discussing the Windom cheap-transportation resolution—Frelinghuysen, Gordon, Harvey and Boyce speaking in favor of, and Bayard and Scott opposing, the resolution.

House.—The following bills were passed: For the further security of navigation on the Mississippi river; to authorize the building of a bridge across the Mississippi at LaCrosse, Wis.; for the establishment of life-saving stations and houses of refuge on the sea and lake coasts, and to promote the efficiency of the life-saving service; for the deepening of the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi river, by dredging or otherwise; to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases into this country. Lampert introduced a bill to increase the tax on fermented liquors to \$2 a barrel. Woodford presented a petition from New York book and newspaper publishers for a uniform rate of postage of 1 cent a pound on newspapers, and 2 cents a pound on all other periodicals.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.—Senate.—The bill for the relief of certain settlers on public lands in Iowa and Minnesota was passed. Logan presented a memorial, signed by 2,000 citizens of Illinois, praying Congress to charter a double-track railroad from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic ocean. The Senate engaged in a long debate on the bill authorizing the sending of agricultural documents through the mails free. Pending consideration of the bill, an adjournment to Monday was moved and carried.

House.—A bill was passed to admit all articles for the Centennial Exposition free of duty. The bill authorizing the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi by the Eads jetty system was rejected, and a bill for the construction of the Fort St. Philip canal, offered by McCrary, was then taken up and passed. It confides to the Secretary of War the duty of making all necessary surveys, and, when these have been effected, of completing a contract for the construction of the canal. The maximum cost of the whole undertaking is fixed at \$8,000,000. Morey, from the same committee, reported a bill to repeal the first section of the act of June 21, 1856, for the disposal of public lands for homesteads to actual settlers in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Arkansas. The bill was discussed at considerable length. The object of the bill is to allow public lands in the South, which were, after the war, reserved for settlement by freedmen, to be sold as they are in other sections of the country. The bill was recommended, which is tantamount to its defeat.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6.—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—A long discussion of the deficiency appropriation was closed by the reference of the various amendments to a conference committee. The report of the Committee on Mississippi Levees, providing for a commission of engineers, was passed; also the bill reported by the Postoffice Committee, providing for the prepayment of postage on printed matter. The same committee also reported a bill to prevent "straw bids" for carrying the mails, and a bill for adjusting the salaries of Postmasters. The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice presented a report relative to the financial management of the West Judicial District of Arkansas since the organization in 1871. The committee recommend the abolition of the district, and its annexation to the Eastern district.

MONDAY, JUNE 8.—Senate.—Bills were passed: Authorizing medals commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the first meeting of the Continental Congress and the Declaration of Independence; authorizing any Circuit Judge to designate the time for holding District or Circuit Court, and to designate the District Judge to attend and hold court in a district not his own; providing for the organization of the District Courts of the United States within the State of Louisiana; to provide for the publication of the revised statutes of the United States. Pending discussion on the Mokey bill, the Senate adjourned.

House.—A bill was introduced to increase the revenues, to restrain gambling, and imposing a tax of 20 per cent. on all sales of stocks, bonds, gold, etc. An attempt to take up the Civil Rights bill was defeated. The bill for the admission of Colorado was passed under a suspension of the rules—170 to 65. Gunckel, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill in relation to bounties. The bill proposes to pay all the rank and file who served faithfully in the army, including those borne on the rolls as slaves, \$8.37 1/2 per month for the whole time of service. The Louisiana contested election case of Sheridan vs. Pinchback was discussed without action.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9.—Senate.—A joint resolution was passed providing for the termination of the treaty between the United States and Belgium of July 17, 1858. Logan introduced a bill to establish the Commercial Railway Company. Morton, from the conference committee on the Currency bill, made a report, which was ordered printed. It recommends that the volume of greenbacks be reduced as National Bank notes are issued in the proportion of 37 1/2 per cent.; that a reserve on circulation of 5 per cent. be kept in the Treasury for the redemption of mutilated notes; that the reserve on deposits be diminished by 5 per cent.; that legal tenders be redeemed in 1878 by the issue of 5 per cent. bonds, the notes redeemed to be emitted for the purchase of 5-20 bonds. Conover submitted as an amendment to the House supplemental Tariff bill a proposition to impose a stamp-tax of one-twentieth of 1 per cent. on all sales of bullion, coin, and stocks, and a stamp-tax of 1 mill per dollar of the value of all manufactured or unmanufactured cotton on contracts for future delivery. Mr. Hitchcock, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably the House bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a con-

stitution and State Government. The bill abolishing the molasses system of collecting the customs was discussed at length and laid over.

House.—The Louisiana contested election case came up, and the majority and minority reports of the Election Committee—the former declaring Pinchback elected, and the latter awarding the seat to Sheridan—were both rejected. A resolution was then adopted declaring that the testimony was not sufficient to show the election of either Pinchback or Sheridan, and permitting them to take further testimony. Butler (Mass.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the Geneva Award bill. A bill was passed abolishing the Western Judicial District of Arkansas.

Hail-Storms.

The great hail-storm in St. Louis, on Thursday, was, in some respects, remarkable, and did much damage, but it has often been exceeded in violence and destructiveness. In Jackson, La., in 1834, a fall of hail not only beat down houses and trees, but killed numbers of cattle, although it lasted for only nine minutes. During a storm in Germany, described by the Abbe Maury in a paper read before the Royal Society in 1789, hailstones fell that weighed eight pounds; and there seems good evidence that in the storm of July 24, 1832, at Tussi, a single hailstone was found that weighed fourteen pounds, and that one, at least, passed through the roof of a house. Heyne's grave statement that a hailstone fell in India, during the reign of Tipoo, that was the size of an elephant, is incredible; but that there have been many hailstones large enough to destroy life of either men or animals, is certain. During the early days of California, there was a story of a hail-storm having killed every person in a little mining camp in the mountains save one poor fellow, who escaped, much bruised and hurt, to tell the tale. Some meteorologists have supposed that ships have been sunk by the sudden weight of these frozen missiles, and that catastrophes attributed to contact with mountains of ice have indeed been caused by that substance, but coming from a vertical rather than a lateral direction.

Fortunately for mankind, hail-storms are commonly not only limited in duration, but confined to very moderate areas. That which visited St. Louis does not seem to have been heard of elsewhere. The great French storm of 1788, considered, we believe, the most severe on record, extended in two parallel lines—one of 500, the other of 600 miles in length; but the mean breadth of each was only nine miles; and this instance is accounted altogether unusual and phenomenal. Sudden changes of weather, it would appear, ought, philosophically speaking, to produce these storms, since they are occasioned by the sudden freezing of the water held in suspension in a warm current of air on contact with a cold current in a higher region. Still, although our climate is so changeable, and the thermometer so swiftly capricious, especially in the spring—and although hail-storms are in general more frequent in temperate than in tropical regions—we seem to escape with a very small proportion of them. Other regions, where the temperature is much more equable—the South of France, for instance—are, on the other hand, much oftener exposed to these visitations. Our comparative immunity is perhaps due to the absence of lofty mountains, which are found to be strongly conducive to the formation of hail.—Inter-Ocean.

CHLOROFORM will remove paint from a garment or elsewhere, when benzole or bisulphide of carbon fails.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES.....	9 @	13
Hogs—Dressed.....	7 1/2 @	7 1/2
COTTON.....	18 1/2 @	
FLOUR—Superfine Western.....	4 70 @	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 42 @	1 43
No. 2 Milwaukee.....	1 46 @	1 47
RYE.....	1 04 @	1 09
CORN.....	79 @	85
OATS—Western.....	64 @	69
PORK—New Mess.....	17 85 @	17 95
LARD.....	11 1/2 @	11 1/2

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	6 25 @	6 60
Choice Native.....	6 00 @	6 15
Good to Prime Steers.....	5 60 @	5 85
Cows and Heifers.....	3 25 @	5 00
Medium to Fair.....	4 75 @	5 40
Inferior to Common.....	2 50 @	3 50
Hogs—Live.....	4 75 @	5 75
FLOUR—Choice White Winter.....	8 50 @	9 00
Red Winter.....	5 50 @	7 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	1 20 1/2 @	1 21 1/2
No. 2 Spring.....	1 18 1/2 @	1 19 1/2
No. 3 Spring.....	1 13 1/2 @	1 14 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	57 1/2 @	58 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	44 1/2 @	45 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	84 @	86
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 25 @	1 35
BUTTER—Choice to Fancy.....	17 @	22
EGGS—Fresh.....	12 1/2 @	13
PORK—Mess.....	17 55 @	17 65
LARD.....	10 1/2 @	11

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 10 1/2 @	1 11 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	57 @	58
OATS—No. 2.....	45 @	46
RYE—No. 2.....	79 @	81
PORK—Mess.....	18 20 @	18 30
LARD.....	10 1/2 @	11 1/2
HOGS.....	4 50 @	5 40
CATTLE.....	4 00 @	6 00

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT.....	1 28 @	1 30
CORN.....	65 @	67
OATS.....	50 @	57
RYE.....	98 @	1 00
PORK—Mess.....	17 50 @	18 00
LARD.....	10 1/2 @	11 1/2

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 23 @	1 24
No. 2.....	1 21 @	1 22
CORN—No. 2.....	56 @	57
OATS—No. 2.....	44 @	45
RYE—No. 1.....	87 @	89
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 29 @	1 31
PORK.....	17 40 @	17 60
LARD.....	11 @	11 1/2

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Amber Michigan.....	1 35 @	1 36
No. 2 Red.....	1 34 1/2 @	1 35 1/2
CORN.....	60 @	64
OATS.....	50 @	52

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra.....	1 57 @	1 58
No. 1.....	1 48 @	1 49
CORN.....	61 @	63
OATS.....	51 @	53

CLEVELAND.

Medical Notes.

A FRENCH doctor says that a vapor bath at a temperature of 144 degrees, on seven consecutive days, will cure hydrophobia.

FEVER AND AGUE BITTERS.—Take boneset, wild cherry bark, and poplar bark; make an infusion by adding a quart of warm water; let it cool, and drink when thirsty. This is a certain cure for fever and ague.

CORN meal, heated and placed in bags, is recommended as a substitute for hot water bottles and such like appliances, for restoring warmth to the sick. It is said to weigh less, retain heat longer, and does not chill when cold.

NICELY trimmed mutton chops put in a covered jar, with a little water, pepper and salt, and cooked in a slow oven for three hours, form, it is asserted, excellent food for an invalid or delicate child, as the meat is not so hard as in the ordinary ways of cooking.

A WELL KNOWN physician says that he considers the following prescription for purifying the blood as the best he has ever used: One ounce of yellow dock, one-half ounce of horse radish, one quart of hard cider. Dose, one wine-glassful four times a day.

The following is said to be an excellent cure for rheumatism: Half a teaspoonful of Rochelle salts, to be taken every morning, half an hour before breakfast. Hot drinks, spirits, wine, beer, cider, pepper, and spices are to be avoided, and all grease, except good sweet butter. Fresh meat or poultry may be eaten twice a day, but salt meat and fish must be abstained from.

The following is said to be one of the best applications in cases of burns or scalds, more especially where a large surface is denuded of the skin: Take one dram of finely-powdered alum and mix thoroughly with the whites of two eggs and one teaspoonful of fresh lard; spread on a cloth and apply to the parts burnt. It gives almost instant relief from pain, and by excluding the air prevents inflammatory action. The application should be changed at least once a day.

INFANTILE THUMB-SUCKING NOT A HARMLESS HABIT.—Dr. Dobell, in the *British Medical Journal*, remarks: "I have observed that a peculiar and rather common deformity of the chest is caused by the habit of sucking the thumb in infancy and early childhood. The weight of the arm on the thorax of the child during sleep produces depression of the ribs in the line occupied by the arm when the thumb is placed in the mouth. As this is a very important effect of 'thumb-sucking' never hitherto pointed out, I think it desirable to place this note on record for the benefit of other observers."

BRUISES, BURNS, SPRAINS, ETC.—Dissolve one ounce camphor to eight ounces spirits of wine; add one ounce oil turpentine; one ounce spirits sal ammoniac; one-half ounce oil of origanum; one large tablespoonful of liquid laudanum. Rub well with the hand four times a day. The above is one of the best recipes for all kinds of bruises, sprains and swellings, both in man and horse, ever tried; it will never fail. Try it.—*Dr. G. W. Davis, in Chicago Courier.*

Nebraska as a Fruit-Growing State.

A correspondent writes: "The fertile soil of Nebraska not only produces grain in abundance, but its orchards bear fine fruit. The soil is rich, and the subsoil is peculiarly adapted to fruit culture. Over a great part of the State the subsoil is a lacustrine deposit, formed during unnumbered years by the washings from the Rocky Mountains, brought down by the Missouri. This subsoil is identical in chemical composition with the loess of the Rhine banks, in which are grown some of the finest grapes of Europe. The Nebraska orchards and vineyards were first planted in the southeastern counties, where the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company owns a considerable body of land; and the favorable experience there gained is causing fruit culture to extend to every part of the State. Although the youngest State in the Union, Nebraska has already taken high honors for its fruit. In 1871, at the general exhibition of the American Pomological Society, at Richmond, Va., the State was awarded the first premium for fruit; and at the exhibition of the same society at Boston, Mass., in 1873, the first prize for apples. Some of the orchardists of Nebraska cultivate 150 varieties of apples.

OZONING AIR.—An easy means of ozoning the air in a sick room, as described in a German periodical, consists in the use of a powder composed of peroxide of manganese, permanganate of potash, and oxalic acid, which has the property of giving out, in contact with water, an abundant quantity of ozone. For a chamber of middling size it is sufficient to use about two tablespoonfuls of the powder, over which are poured from one to one and a half tablespoonfuls of water every two hours. In this way the quantity of ozone produced is exactly what is wanted; the presence of a larger quantity in the air would occasion irritation of the throat and coughing. All metals, except gold and platinum, must be removed, on account of the oxidizing effects of the ozone.

A NOVEL adaptation of electricity has just been applied to several of the carriages of the London General Omnibus Company. By a very simple piece of mechanism placed under each seat of the passengers a tell-tale or dial is made to register the number of passengers entering the carriage and the distance which each travels. It is the invention of Sir Charles Wheatstone.

John Wesley's Health Rules.

This great apostle wrote upon many subjects. Health was prominent among them. He published a work under the title of "Primitive Physic; or, an Easy and Natural Method of Curing Most Diseases." From his simple rules the following are selected:

Pure air is very important. Tender people should have those who lie with them, or are much about them, sound, sweet and healthy. All persons' ambitions of good health should be as clean as possible in their house, furniture and clothes.

The great rule in food is to suit the quality and quantity to our digestion. All pickled, smoked, salted and high-seasoned food is unwholesome.

Nothing conduces more to health than abstinence and plain food, with due labor. For studious persons, about eight ounces of animal and twelve of vegetable food in twenty-four hours is sufficient.

Water is the most wholesome of all drinks, most quickens the appetite and strengthens the digestion. Strong, and more especially spirituous liquors, are a certain though slow poison. Experience shows there is no manner of danger in discontinuing them at once.

Coffee and tea are extremely injurious to persons with weak nerves.

Tender persons should eat only a very light supper, and that full two or three hours before going to bed. Such persons ought to retire to bed invariably by nine o'clock, and rise, from four to five in the morning.

Walking is the best exercise for those who are able to bear it, and riding is the best for those who are not able to bear walking. We may strengthen any weak part of the body by constant exercise. Thus the lungs may be strengthened by loud speaking or by walking up an ascent, the digestion and nerves by riding, the arms and hands, by strongly rubbing them daily.

The studios ought to have stated times for exercise, at least two or three times a day, one half before dinner, the other before going to bed. Those who read or write much should learn to do it standing, otherwise it will impair their health.

The fewer clothes anyone uses by day or night (provided he is kept warm), the harder he will be.

Exercise should never be taken on a full stomach, it should never be continued to exhaustion, and when we are done, we should be careful not to cool off too suddenly.

The flesh-brush is highly beneficial, especially in stimulating a part which is cool and inactive. Cold bathing is a great advantage to health. It prevents many diseases, promotes respiration, accelerates the circulation of the blood, and secures against colds.

All violent and sudden passions dispose people to acute diseases. Slow and lasting passions, such as grief and hopeless love, bring on chronic diseases.

What Sleep Will Cure.

The cry for rest has always been louder than the cry for food. Not that it is more important, but that it is often harder to get. The best rest comes from sound sleep. Of two men or two women, otherwise equal, the one who sleeps best will be the most moral, healthful and efficient. Sleep will do much to cure irritability of temper, peevishness and uneasiness. It will cure insanity. It will build up and make strong a weary body. It will do much to cure dyspepsia. It will relieve a languor and prostration felt by consumptives. It will cure hypochondria. It will cure neuralgia. It will cure a broken spirit. It will cure sorrow. Indeed we might make a longer list of nervous maladies that it will cure. The cure of sleeplessness, however, is not so easy, particularly in those who carry grave responsibilities. The habit of sleeping well is one which if broken for any length of time, is not so easily regained. Often illness treated by powerful drugs, so deranges the nervous system that sleep is never sweet thereafter. Or perhaps long continued watchfulness produces the same effect; or hard study; or too much exercise of the muscular system; or whisky drinking, or tobacco smoking or chewing.

To break up the habit, are required: A good clean bed, pleasant occupation, and sufficient exercise to produce weariness, good pure air and not too warm a room; freedom from too much care; a clear conscience; a clear stomach; and avoidance of stimulants.

THE native wines produced in the United States are estimated in round numbers at twenty millions of gallons. California, the largest producer, yields one-fourth this amount, five millions; Ohio about one-sixth, three and one-half millions; New York, three millions, Missouri and Illinois each two and one-half millions and Pennsylvania two millions. In these six States are produced all the wines of the country, excepting about one million and one-half of gallons raised in smaller quantities in the other States. Wines are produced, however, in some quantity in nearly every State and Territory, 20,000 gallons a year being credited to New Jersey, and 5,000 gallons to Delaware. The annual value of our wine crop is about \$14,000,000.

THE DOOMSDAY BOOK of Scotland, just presented to Parliament, shows that, within a fraction, half the whole extent of Scotland is held by 100 landowners, every one of whom owns more than 20,000 acres. There are fifty-two persons among those who own more than 50,000 acres each. The Duke of Sutherland stands at the head of the list, having a domain of 1,170,343 acres. The area of their combined property is greater than that of any county in England, except Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

Cumulative Voting.

A Pittsburgh paper records a curious instance of the cumulative system of voting, which occurred recently at an election held for directors of a corporation in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania: "There were seven directors to elect, and the holders of a majority of the stock, suspecting nothing of what was going on, gave one vote for each share of stock to the seven men agreed upon by themselves. The holders of a minority of the stock took the other track and 'cumulated' their votes, casting seven votes for one director for each share of stock. By judicious use of their forces, they were enabled to give more votes for a majority of directors than either of the seven men who were voted for by the majority of stockholders. The majority thus captured the board and obtained control of the corporation. To show how this matter was worked let us suppose there were 1,000 shares of stock, and the majority held 600 of them. They voted these 600 shares by giving 600 votes each to A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. The minority holding only 400 shares, divided as follows: The holders of 100 shares gave seven votes for each share to H, thus securing him 700 votes; the holders of another 100 did the same for I, giving him 700 also, and the holder of the other 200 did the same for K and L. Thus H, I, K, L, representing only 400 shares, had 700 votes each, while the other seven, representing 600 shares, had 500 votes, and only three of them could be elected."

An Extraordinary Scene.

Maj. G. W. McKee, of the United States Ordnance Corps, has just returned to St. Louis from arming several Southern forts on and around the Mississippi. During the recent great flood the Major and his party, in the performance of their duties, were sailing between Horne and Round Islands, off Pascagoula, en route for Fort Morgan, where they encountered a most remarkable scene. Here for miles were seen logs, drift-wood and patches of turf and soil floating out into the gulf, filled with live animals, who clung to their frail barks with the tenacity of shipwrecked mariners, an account of which will be forwarded to the War Department. Among the animals seen were rats, raccoons, opossums, rabbits, alligators and moccasins in uncounted numbers, all brought down from the swamps and marshes, perhaps from fifty to one hundred miles. To the gentlemen witnessing this remarkable scene, the facts had a scientific interest. They were reminded of the geological periods when animal life was transported doubtless by similar floods from regions far inland to the mouth of estuaries, and their bones being entombed in the silt and soft mud, furnished the organic remains which are preserved for ages in the hardened strata. It was by similar means that the fossils now found in the solid limestones were doubtless ingulfed and preserved during the past geological periods. In this way, also, the islands along the gulf coast receive accessions of new animal types not before known to inhabit them.

Hints on House-Cleaning.

The following hints on house-cleaning are worth following: All carpets do not need to be taken up; those which do not can be loosened at the edges, the dust-brush pushed under a piece and a clean sweep of all the dust can be made. Then wash the floor thus swept with strong soap-suds and spirits of turpentine afterward. Then tack the carpet down. The odor is soon gone if you open your windows, and you can feel safe for the summer, at least. Upholstered furniture can be treated to the same bath, if applied with a soft clean cloth, and the colors will receive no injury. But before using it, brush the cushions with a stiff hand-brush and a damp cloth, so as to take away all the dust.

Windows are hard to wash so as to leave them clear and polished. First, take a wooden knife, sharp-pointed and narrow-bladed and pick out all the dirt that adheres to the sash. Dry whitening makes the glass shine nicely. Weak black tea and alcohol is a splendid preparation for window-glass and an economical way to use it would be to save the tea-grounds for a few days and then boil them over in two quarts of water and add a little alcohol when cold. Apply with a newspaper and rub off with another paper and the glass will look far nicer than when cloth is used.

When mattresses and feather beds become soiled, make a paste of soft soap and starch and cover the spots. As soon as it dries scrape off the paste and wash with a damp sponge. If the spots have not disappeared, try the paste again.

CURE FOR CATARRH.—According to Hamilton, the severest catarrhal cold can be removed in about ten hours by a mixture of carbolic acid, ten drops; tincture of iodine and chloroform, each seven and one-half drops. A few drops of the mixture should be heated over a spirit lamp, in a test tube, the mouth of which should be applied to the nostrils as soon as volatilization is effected. The operation should be effected in about two minutes, when, after the patient sneezes a number of times, the troublesome symptoms rapidly disappear.

LIBERTY'S LEANINGS.—The expansion and contraction of metals by alternate heat and cold are neatly illustrated by the unsettled demeanor of Crawford's statue of "Liberty" on the iron dome of the Capitol at Washington. In the forepart of the day, when the sun is upon the eastern surface of the dome, expanding it, the colossal figure inclines four and a half inches toward the west, and in the afternoon, with the heat from the west, the inclination is as much to the east.

A Bee Story.

The following illustration of the power possessed by insects to communicate their experiences to one another is given by a lady correspondent of the *London Spectator*: "I was staying in the house of a gentleman who was a fond of trying experiments, and who was bee-keeper. Having read in some book on bees that the best and most humane way of taking the honey without destroying the bees was to immerse the hive for a few minutes in a tub of cold water, when the bees, being half drowned, could not sting, while the honey was uninjured, since the water could not penetrate the closely waxed cells, he resolved on trying the plan. I saw the experiment tried. The bees, according to the recipe, were fished out of the water after the hive had been immersed a few minutes, and, with those remaining in the hive, laid on a sieve in the sun to dry; but as, by bad management, the experiment had been tried too late in the day, as the sun was going down, they were removed into the kitchen, to the great indignation of the cook, on whom they revenged their sufferings as soon as the warm rays of the fire before which they were placed had revived them. As she insisted on their being taken away, they were put back into their old hive, which had been dried, together with a portion of their honey, and placed on one of the shelves of the apiary, in which were five or six other strong hives full of bees, and left for the night. Early the next morning my friend went to look at the hive on which he experimented the night before, but, to his amazement, not only the bees from that hive were gone, but the other hives were all deserted—not a bee remained in any of them. The half-drowned bees must, therefore, in some way or other, have made the other bees understand the fate which awaited them."

DID you ever notice how long it takes a boy's hair to dry, when he has run away and gone in swimming? It is painful to be a boy, with a mother who is constantly in fear lest you be brought home from the river on a board. The boy is commanded not to go in swimming, and he swears he won't, but he lies like a little cuss. He thinks he will go in and not get his hair wet, and no one will know it, but just as he gets ready to come out of the water a big boy "ducks" him, and then he swears, and when he crawls in the back window at 10 o'clock at night, his mother, with a press-board hid in the folds of her dress, is the first obstacle he encounters. Does she believe him when he tells her he has been over to Jimmy Lynde's practicing with the "first nine" of a Sunday-school class? No! She feels of his hair, finds it wet, smells of it and finds it musty, and finds his shirt wrong side out. Then she spits on her hands, and with the press-board so works upon his tender sensibilities that he goes to bed with his hand on his aching heart, wishing he was a half-orphan, and he dreams he is a stern-wheel boat, running backward, and that he has collided with a barge loaded with benzine, and set it on fire. The best way for a boy to get along, at this season of the year, is to have his hair shingled.—*George W. Peck's Sun.*

INSANITY IN IRELAND.—An elaborate paper on the statistics of insanity in Ireland, lately read by Mr. W. J. Corbett, before a society in Dublin, showed that, during the last thirty years, with a population diminished by 2,904,437, there has been an increase of 6,245 lunatics. Ten per cent. of the cases of insanity were attributed to intemperance. Yet the most prolific cause of the diffusion of the malady was, singularly enough ascribed to the great care which the insane receive of late years. Many of them are cured by treatment in asylums, and then sent out to mix with the rest of the population, marry, and propagate the hereditary taint. This being the chief source of the mischief, the question was suggested, if, after all, the magnificent asylums which are built and sustained at so great a cost do not have a detrimental, rather than a beneficial, effect upon society.

AN ELEPHANT A THIEF.—The elephant at the Zoological Gardens, Dublin, innocently got his keeper into trouble on the 23d of April. Staff Surgeon Luckie, who had been in the Ashantee war, dropped in the gardens a ring, taken among the African spoils. The elephant saw the ring drop, put forth his trunk and picked it up. Being in the habit of giving to his keeper coins and other indigestible presents made to him by admiring spectators, he gave the ring to his keeper. So far the keeper was safe—the elephant was the unconscious thief. But the whole transaction was seen by others; and the keeper being taxed with having the ring in his possession, said he knew nothing about it. He was then observed to throw something away, which was found to be the ring. He was fined twenty shillings. The elephant appropriated other people's goods. The keeper was the receiver.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A correspondent of the *London Garden* gives a recipe for this popular sauce. He says: "I do not offer it as Lea & Perrin's, but I do say that it is equal, if not superior to it, in my opinion. It is not a recipe copied out of a book, but one I have known a long time. Half a pound shallots; 1 oz. pimento, powdered; 1 oz. mace, powdered; 1 oz. cayenne; half a nutmeg, powdered; 1 lb. anchovy fish; 1 oz. salt; 3 pints vinegar; 6 oz. soy. Chop or bruise the shallots, beat up the anchovy fish, mix all together, let it stand for a month or so, and lastly strain through a coarse sieve."

"I WONDER WHO THEY'RE FOR."

My ma's been working very hard,
And also very sly,
And keeps her sewing out of sight
Whenever I am nigh.
I asked her once what made her stop
Her work when I came in,
She said she only stopped to get
A needle, thread, or pin.

The bureau drawer next to mine
Is locked up both night and day,
And when ma wants to open it
She sends me off to play.
I stole a peep one afternoon,
Although it was not right,
But, oh! the little things I saw
Were such a pretty sight!

The cutest, nicest little clothes,
Just big enough for doll—
But thou I knew they're not for her—
She needs them not at all,
I know they're not for ma, nor pa,
Nor me, nor brother "Hor,"
For we can't wear such little clothes—
I wonder who they're for?

Humor.

On the contrary—Riding a mule.

A BASE pastime—The national game.

CHAIRS should not be covered with silk, but sat-in.

SURE to produce short crops—The barber's shears.

NEVER scare off a fly with a club when a feather will do as well.

The gentleman who was thrown into the shade yesterday manifested no desire to get out.

Most men like to see themselves in print. Ladies like to see themselves in silks and velvets.

CREMATION finds no disciples in Chicago. Mrs. O'Leary's cow furnished cremation enough to last Chicago till the final blaze.

"WHAT," said a teacher to a pupil, "makes you feel uncomfortable after you have done wrong?" "My pap's big leather strap," feelingly replied the boy.

A PLAINTIVE old bachelor says it's rather hard on a man that when he has the reputation of being "an old bear," it precludes him from having a chance to hug.

A CHINAMAN thus describes a trial in our courts: "One man is silent, another talks all the time, and twelve wise men condemn the man who has not said a word."

We object to cremation on another ground. When a widow would weep over an editor's ashes some fiendish paragraphist would remark, "How natural he looks—all ye."

It only takes three hours and about half a cord of wood to put a millionaire into a very small glass bottle. The only difficulty to be apprehended is the inevitable increase of family jars.

A VERY prosaic and matter-of-fact clergyman in Maine recently remarked that if "all the bones of the victims of intemperance could be gathered and made into a pyramid, no plain could be large enough for its base to rest upon, and the planets would have to be swept aside to make room for its apex."

SCIENTIFIC men say that if pianos stand north and south the tone of the instrument is much improved. This is true especially when the piano is thumped by a learner. About one hundred and fifty miles north and south of you is the proper position for the instrument to stand when being manipulated by a young thing taking her first lessons.

In the "Reminiscences of Holland House," is the following anecdote of Voltaire: "While learning the English language (which he did not love), finding that the word plague, with six letters, was monosyllabic, and ague, with only the last four letters of plague, dissyllabic, he expressed the wish that the plague might take one-half of the English language, and the ague the other.

BIDDY'S VALENTINE.

Oh, Paddy, swate Paddy!
If I was your daddy,
I'd kill you with kisses entirely,
To feel yer swate breath
I would starve me to death,
An' lay off my hopes altogether;
To joost have a taste
Of yer arm on my waist,
I'd laugh at the meanness of weather.
Dear Paddy, be mine,
My own Valentine,
Ye'll find me both gentle and civil;
Our life we will spend
To an elegant end,
And care may go to the devil.

KEEP IT FROM THEM.—Don't give liquor to your children. Possibly you can do it with safety, but the chances are against it. One of the first literary men in the United States said to a writer, after speaking on the subject of temperance: "There is one thing which, as you visit different places, I wish you to do everywhere: that is, entreat every mother never to give a drop of strong drink to a child. I have had to fight, as for my life, all my days to keep from dying a drunkard, because I was fed with spirits when a child, and acquired a taste for it. My brother, poor fellow, died a drunkard. I would not have a child of mine take a drop of liquor for anything. Warn every mother, wherever you go, never to give a drop to a child."

A DISCOVERY has been made in Germany tending to show that the transformation of vegetable matter into coal is in reality much more rapid than geologists have hitherto believed. In an old mine in the Hartz mountains it has been found that some of the pine timber originally employed in the construction of the levels is converted into a substance closely resembling lignite or brown coal. It is certain that this wood cannot have been in the mine—which is near Clausthal, and is known as the Dorothea mine—more than four hundred years.

Saturday, June 13.

In the course of the year, we intend to publish the proceedings of a series of pioneer meetings, held in this place during the winter of 1848, by the early settlers. They are very interesting to read, and represent a period when these meetings comprised the executive, legislative and judicial departments of what little government there was in existence. These minutes, like all transactions had in those days, are kept in the Holland language, or as *Hogie* would have it, in the "euphony of our beautiful mother-tongue," and in order to accommodate our readers we shall be obliged to translate them into English, or as *Hogie* would have it, into "hodge-podge."

JUDGE BROWN, of Kalamazoo, has decided that a witness cannot be forced to testify as to his having drunk intoxicating liquors at a certain time and place, if said witness declares under oath that to so testify would tend to criminate himself. To be drunk in a public place is a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment, and the fact of the witness having taken a single drink would be a link in the chain of evidence going to prove such drunkenness. A witness of course knows whether he has been drunk on a particular occasion, and whether the facts if known are such as to subject him to a criminal prosecution; and if he so thinks he is justified in refusing to answer.

VICE-PRESIDENT Wilson, who spent a few days in Washington last week, does not speak in as high terms of the administration as he did a year ago, but says that the mistakes committed have well-nigh ruined the prospects of the Republican party. To more than one of his friends he has said that the party is in danger, and will lose the elections next autumn unless there is a complete change in the policy now pursued. He says that several weeks ago he wrote to the President at length regarding the political situation, admonishing him that the feeling among Republicans all over the country was one of indifference as to future political successes.

DR. HOWARD CROSBY, of New York, took a very sensible stand on the temperance question before the Presbyterian General Assembly, in St. Louis. He practices and advises total abstinence, but he does not believe in forcing individuals to conform to the standard of his own moral sense.

THE Supreme Court of the United States in passing its opinion upon the validity of the Michigan Rail Road Aid Bonds reiterated the axiom of American jurisprudence, that a statute is not to be pronounced void unless its repugnance to the Constitution be clear, and then made the following distinct affirmations: that the credit of municipal corporations may be given in aid of persons, associations, or corporations, though the credit of the State may not; that a railroad corporation is not private in the sense of the constitutional prohibition; that the United States Supreme Court is not bound by the decision of the State Courts, when the questions involved belong to the domain of general jurisprudence and that the obligations of contracts cannot be impaired in any cases which may properly come before the Supreme Court for adjudication.

THE question of the legality of the sale of imported liquors in the original package has been determined by an Allegan jury, in the trial of the case of the People vs. Strong, last week. The suit was for the sale of liquor in violation of the State liquor law, and the sale of a bottle of Canadian whisky was admitted so that no discussion was had over that point or of the fact that the liquors were legally imported from Canada, and the custom duties paid in gold, according to the laws of the United States, Mr. Strong producing the invoice of his liquors and the custom house receipts of the Detroit collector duly authenticated by the American consul at Windsor. The defense contended that the sale of these liquors by Mr. S. was no infraction of our State liquor law, ridiculing the idea that an original package consisted of twelve bottles, and holding that a single bottle was an original package, and that no State laws can be passed in violation of the U. S. law. What the national law taxed as property could be sold and he was but asserting his rights as an American citizen in selling his imported liquors in the manner which he had done. He then made citations from various legal authorities to fortify himself in this position. The prosecution held that in this case, an original package consisted according to U. S. law of twelve bottles, and that the sale of a less quantity was clearly a violation of the State liquor law, and while admitting the legality of the importation of defendant's liquors, he then cited various authorities to show what an "original package" was. After considerable consultation the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty."—*Allegan Journal*.

It is rumored about town that at the late meeting of the Synod of the "True Reformed Church," held at Chicago last week, it has been resolved to "change the ownership" of *De Wachter*, the accredited organ of that denomination, published in this city, by Mr. C. Vorst. Mr. V. commenced the publication of this paper in the year 1868, when the church was young and weak, and when no man or association of men would have thought about a change of ownership, involving an annual outlay of one or two hundred dollars, over and above receipts. The benefit *De Wachter* has been to that denomination can be estimated in part by the development and growth of the "True Ref. Church." Mr. Vorst, by his general information in regard to church matters in the old country, was the right man to keep up the relation between there and here. And now after a hard and successful struggle of so many years, for this body of men to proclaim and resolve that Mr. C. Vorst shall no longer be the publisher of his own paper, exceeds our idea of true reformation. We do not look upon friend Vorst, however, as the man, who without murmuring or opposition, will peaceably and submissively lay *De Wachter* with its subscription list, revenues and perquisites, at the feet of these modern apostles, without value received. The trouble with this church in regard to this matter is they prosper too well, and begin to number their members by thousands, which naturally brings out the question of authority and leadership.

IN Accordance with last week's call, the first meeting for this season was held on Wednesday evening. Mayor Cappon, Chairman, and G. Van Schelven, Secretary. The attendance was fair. Immigration was the main subject discussed, resulting in the adoption of the following resolutions, offered by different persons:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the chair, to correspond with the Rev. Dr. Cohen Stuart, Holland, on the subject of immigration, and that the Mayor be chairman of that committee.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the chair, to report at our next meeting upon the feasibility of organizing or re-organizing the Citizen's Association.

The chairman took further time to designate the men for the first named committee, and appointed Messrs. H. D. Post, W. Wakker, J. Roost, J. Van Putten and R. K. Heald under the last resolution.

The meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening, June 16, 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of the citizens of Holland, was held at the City Hotel, on Thursday evening, to consider a proper celebration of the "Fourth," at this place. H. D. Post, Esq., was called to the chair, and F. J. Ort, Secretary. After a general discussion, the following Committees were appointed to report upon their respective subjects, at a meeting to be held on Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the same place.

On Exercises of the Day—Mayor I. Cappon, H. D. Post and R. Kanters.

On Lake Excursions—P. Pfanzstiel, H. Boone and F. R. Brower.

On Parades and Amusements—J. Kramer, G. W. McBride and W. H. Joslin.

On Music—W. J. Scott.

On Fire Works—H. Walsh, L. T. Kanters and G. Lauder.

On Grounds—J. W. Minderhout, J. Dykema and J. Van Landegend.

We have been requested to invite the public to attend at the next meeting.

THE Pope is again able to celebrate mass. He is very feeble, but the fever has left him.

Hope College Alumni Association.

The Annual Meeting of the Alumni of the Academic Department of Hope College, will be held in the College Chapel, on Tuesday, June 23d, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The appointments are as follows:
Orator—Peter Moerdijk; his alternate, G. Van der Kreeke.
Poet—H. Borgers; his alternate, J. De Spelder.

Secr.—J. Hofman.

Editor—Wm. A. Shields.

Members of Council, the Faculty, and Graduates are specially invited.

At the last meeting it was resolved, that these exercises should be open to the public; therefore to all who are interested, a cordial invitation to be present is extended.

W. MOERDIJK, President.
W. A. SHIELDS, acting for
W. B. GILMORE, Secretary.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF HOLLAND.

ARRIVALS.

June 6th schr Four Brothers Chicago 95 t—light.
" " schr Hope Muskegon 14 t—3000 lath.
" " schr Pride Chicago 69 t—light.
" " schr Wollin Chicago 49 t—80 pkgs mdse.
" " schr U. S. Grant Chicago 51 t—light.
" " scow Marian Dixon Chicago 68 t—light.
" " schr C. Gordon Chicago 96 t—light.
" " schr Tri Color Chicago 38 t—light.

DEPARTURES.

June 6th schr Four Brothers Chicago—90 cords wood.
" " schr Hope Muskegon—butter eggs &c.
" " schr Pride Chicago 60 m R. Lumber.
" " schr U. S. Grant Chicago—75 c wood.
" " scow Marian Dixon Chicago—60 c wood.
" " schr C. Gordon Milwaukee—50 c wood.
" " schr Tri Color Chicago—30 m lumber.

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Established in New York from 1845-1857. In Michigan since 1857.
At Change of Programme Each Week.

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It is a fact not well known, and therefore we wish it distinctly understood, that when you receive a prescription, **No matter whose name may be printed on it**, you are at perfect liberty to have it prepared at any Drug Store, a number double that of any other establishment in the city.

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Holland City.

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Just Received.

Kim's Pills, Worm Cakes, Ague Cure and Bitters. We intend to keep these Medicines on hand.

G. C. JONES & CO.

Olive, Mich., June 1, 1874. 130-4w

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, June 24th, at 7½ o'clock, sharp.

N. B. The Installation of Officers will take place.

W. J. SCOTT, W. M.

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

I. O. of O. F.

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows' Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

N. W. BACON, N. G.

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

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

To Consumptives.

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

REV. E. A. WILSON.

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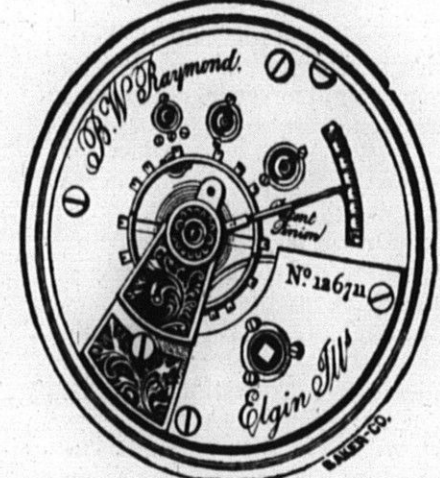
Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, which was made and executed by Neeltje Zalsman and Pieter Zalsman her husband, of the City of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, to Henry D. Post, of the same place, on the twenty-sixth (26th) day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871), which was recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa in the State of Michigan, on the twenty-seventh (27th) day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871), at 2 o'clock P. M., on page 259, of Liber 'W' of Mortgages, in said office, which said mortgage was duly assigned by Henry D. Post, of the City of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, to Jan Tripp of the same place by a certain deed of assignment, executed and dated on the thirty-first (31st) day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three (A. D. 1873), which said deed of assignment was recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, on the fifteenth (15th) day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three (A. D. 1873), at 8 o'clock A. M., on page 606 of Liber "W" of Mortgages, in said office, by which default the power of sale contained in the said Mortgage has become operative, and on which Mortgage there is now claimed to be due the sum of one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, (\$1,177.29) of principal and interest, together with an Attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) as in said Mortgage stipulated and agreed for foreclosing said Mortgage, and the costs and charges of said foreclosure and sale, as also provided in said Mortgage, and no suit or proceedings, either in law or in equity, having been commenced for the foreclosure of said Mortgage, or the collection of the debt secured hereby, or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said Mortgage contained, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said Mortgage, on the fifteenth (15th) day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (A. D. 1874), at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, 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 of Ottawa is holden, which said lands, and premises are described as follows, viz:—All of that certain parcel of land which is situated in the City of Holland, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and further known and described as Lot numbered five (5) in Block numbered thirty-five (35) in said City, according to the map thereof, of record, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County aforesaid, as for the village of Holland.

Dated the 11th day of June, A. D. 1874.
JAN THIMPE, Assignee of Mortgagee.
H. D. Post, Attorney for Assignee.

NEW FIRM!

ALBERS & WYNNE,
JEWELERS.



Have Constantly on hand a select Assortment of Fine Watches and Clocks, of the best Manufacture, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Jewelry, Spectacles, Notions, etc.

REPAIRING of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry done in the best manner and warranted.

GIVE US A CALL!

Our Store is at the Old Albers' Stand, West of Van Landegend & Mells.

J. ALBERS,
Holland, Mich., June 1, 1874. C. B. WYNNE.

RHEUMATISM
FACTS SWORN TO

Dr. J. P. Fitter, being sworn, says, I graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and after 30 years' experience, I guarantee it an infallible cure for Nerve, Rheumatism and Rheumatic diseases. Sworn to, this 20th April, 1874. F. A. OSBOURN, Notary Public, Pa. We claim no credit for this, and will satisfy anyone who doubts. Rev. Thos. Murphy, D. D., Franklin, Pa. Rev. C. Ewing, Media, Pa. Rev. J. S. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa. G. G. Smith, Pittsford, N. Y. Rev. Jos. Rogers, Falls Church, Va. &c. Afflicted should write Dr. Fitter, Philadelphia, for a copy of his Pamphlet, & guarantee, \$500 Persecution, curable case. No cure no charge. A reality. Sold by druggists. P. S. Dr. Fitter's Pills, 20 cts., should be used with Syrup. 106-1y

LAKE EXCURSIONS.

"FANNY SHRIVER."

The Public are informed that the pleasant and beautiful little steamer FANNY SHRIVER of Holland, can be chartered any day or evening during the summer season to make excursions on

Black Lake & Lake Michigan.

For the small sum of FIVE DOLLARS, this price enables almost any family to take a pleasure trip, and it should be distinctly understood that on trips when the boat is chartered no person will be allowed to go unless with the consent of the parties that chartered the boat. F. R. BROWER, Holland, June 1st, 1874. Captain. 120-1f

Dr. G. SITES, DENTIST.

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

G. SITES, Dentist.
HOLLAND, Mich., April 17, 1874. 113-2atf

BENSON & WADSWORTH.

IMPORTERS OF
Brandies and Champagnes,
No. 30 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Sole Agents in the United States for the
Wine Houses of C. C. BENSON & CO.,
OF RHEIMS, COGNAC AND LONDON.

Benson's Fine Old Golden Grape Cognac is the finest Brandy ever exported from a French vineyard, and can be procured only from us. Champagne, Sherries and Port of the finest flavors, all from the houses of C. C. Benson & Co. Our goods are sold and delivered in their original packages as they left the vineyard in France, and guaranteed perfectly pure.

Price List sent free on application. 115-1y

JOB PRINTING neatly done here.

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

The oldest Furniture House in the City.

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

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

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

46-2 s 1y

TEA AGENTS WANTED.

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

The Christian Union, Henry Ward Beecher, Editor, of Oct. 25th last, says: "Parties wishing to get up clubs, and all who can get orders for TEA, should write him for a circular."

The New York Weekly Tribune, of Sept. 3d, says: "All 'Granges' should write Robt. Wells for circular."

The Scythe, of Sept. 30, says: "Robt. Wells is thoroughly reliable." 115-1y

Meat Market,

Jacob Kuite.

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

JACOB KUIE.
Holland, Feb. 14, 1874. 46-2s-1f

MUSIC HAS CHARMS!

PRICE REDUCED.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Will Last a Life-Time!

35,000

OF THE CELEBRATED
SHONINGER ORGANS,
IN DAILY USE.

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

Eureka, Concerto, Orchestra and Grands.

B. SHONINGER & Co.,
109-1c-128
New Haven, Conn.

Hay! Hay! Hay! Hay!

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

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

I am now prepared to buy HAY!

In any quantities, for which I will pay the

Highest Wholesale Cash Market Prices.

FOR A GOOD ARTICLE;

HENRY S. EAGLE.

—117—

PEACH BASKETS & BERRY BOXES.

WHO WANTS ANY?
000,000,001 qt. Berry.
000,001 Berry crates.
000,000,001 R. R. Peach Baskets.
For sale by
H. D. POST.

SHIPPING Bills and Shipping Tags, printed at THIS OFFICE.

The Old and Reliable House OF E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Misses Wear.

Also a full line of

FINDINGS!!

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

Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Feb. 20th, 1874. 1-3½s-1y

HOLLAND CITY BREWERY.

CARL ZEEB,

PROPRIETOR.

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

All orders promptly attended to, and no cartage charged for

DELIVERY.

The proprietor would announce that he pays the highest

CASH FOR BARLEY AND HOPS.

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

FLOUR & FEED

STORE OF

SLOOTER & HIGGINS,

8th Street, Holland, Michigan.

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

First-class Flour & Feed Store.

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

At Lowest Cash Prices.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS.

HOLLAND, March 13, 1874. 108-1y

BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS, ETC.

A Very large stock on hand.

8th Street, - - HOLLAND, MICH.

46-3 s 1y

J. E. HIGGINS,

DEALER IN

All Kinds of Grain & Produce,

MILL FEED, CORN, &c.

All orders promptly attended to.

AGENT FOR

U.S. Ex. Co. & M. L. S. R. R.

Office at M. L. S. R. R. Depot,

HOLLAND, MICH.

46-2s-1y

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 tf N. KENYON.

R. KANTERS,

DEALER IN

STAVES, WOOD AND BARK.

I hereby give notice to all interested that during this season, I will pay the Highest Cash Price for White Oak Staves.

CASH ON DELIVERY!

I will also contract for future delivery, and am prepared to receive staves on any Dock on the Banks of Black Lake, and River or at any of the Railroad Stations. All correspondence by Mail will receive prompt attention. R. KANTERS.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 1, 1874. 115-tf

Notings.

Wool is about commencing to come in. Who buys in Holland?

THE Grand Haven Masons will have an excursion on Lake Michigan, on the 24th inst.

H. KRONMYER has been appointed postmaster of Fillmore Center, and W. Mokma for Graafschap. *Journal*

SENATOR SCHURZ is ill of malarial fever. The doctors say he must let work alone for the rest of the session.

PRESIDENT Grant's views on the currency question as set forth in a letter to Senator Jones, will be found on the second page.

OUR R. R. time tables have been corrected up to the last editions; there is also a change in the card of the Goodrich Steamboat Line.

HARDLY a day for the last two weeks, the weather permitting, that there was not an excursion trip to the mouth of Black Lake. The Union School, Superintendent, teachers, scholars and janitor, had one on Saturday.

THE heavy rains on Monday and Tuesday brought out the Committee on Streets, Roads and Bridges to examine the gutters and provide for a new water course. Mr. J. Van Den Berge had over a foot of water in his cellar.

J. YOUNG Scammon, of Chicago, founder of the Inter-Ocean, and for some years proprietor, has gone into bankruptcy. The Inter-Ocean, however, will not be affected by the proceedings, Mr. S. having severed his connection with it some months previously.

ON Saturday, Prof. G. J. Kollen returned temporarily from his collecting trip West, to attend the annual examinations and commencement exercises at Hope College. He reports good success and expects to reach the full amount of what is designated as the "Ebenezer Fund."

RETURNS from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, represent the condition of growing crops as very promising. Indications are favorable for an abundant yield of all the cereals. The average of wheat is fully up to that of last year and the fields generally look well.

THE last item of "school" news is that some of the tax-payers in the Western part of School District No. 1, not being satisfied with the school house site selected at the last meeting, petitioned the School Inspectors of the township to have the district divided, whereupon another meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at the house of Mr. B. Grootenhuis, when it was unanimously decided *not* to divide the district.

ON Wednesday, while examining the burned hands of Mr. Ten Haaf's little boy, Dr. Ledeboer called us in, and we were happy to make the acquaintance of such a brave little fellow. At the time, both his hands and wrists must have been nearly raw, but they are healing up nice. The father, who was also present, related us some of the particulars, and assured us, that if it had not been for the courage and presence of mind of the little fellow, his daughter would have been burned alive.

M. GAMBETTA, the great Republican leader in the French assembly, has delivered a speech last week, before 5,000 persons, in which he gave a comprehensive statement of the position of the Republic party. He said the progress it had made was owing to its admirable organization. He predicts that the final struggle would be between Republicanism and Bonapartism, and concluded with an earnest appeal to the Liberals to unite in the work of consolidation of the Republic.

THE only accident in this locality by the thunder-squall between Saturday and Sunday was the burning of the barn of Mr. H. J. Hulsman, in the Eastern part of Overysel, which was struck by the lightning at two o'clock in the morning, and burned down with all its contents, including three horses, four calves, one wagon and a full line of agricultural implements. Loss estimated at about \$1,000, with an insurance of \$300.—We have since learned that the people of Overysel with their characteristic liberality have made up a subscription list nearly covering the loss.

ON Tuesday, a delegation from Grand Haven, headed by Mayor Leggat and several members of the Common Council, visited this place to take some practical observations in regard to our street improvements. The rainy weather of the three preceding days, although making the visit rather unpleasant, was considered as the proper opportunity to judge about the merits of the "clay and gravel." From the remarks made we judge they were favorably impressed, and will report accordingly. In case they should adopt this plan of improvement, they propose to bring in their clay and gravel with scows from up the river, at figures a little less than it has cost us.

BETWEEN nine and ten feet of water in the channel.

MR. E. A. BEDELL, of Albany, is visiting his former friends in Holland.

W. WISNER TAYLOR, Esq., Grand Rapids' City Attorney, was in town last Tuesday.

THE Czar of all the Russias, like the President of the United States can't make a speech.

THE City Library is now open to the public, and all that wish, can be accommodated.

CONNECTICUT Democrats show a magnanimous spirit toward their vanquished political rivals by proposing to establish an inebriate asylum in that State.

IT is rumored that Judge Brown, of the Kalamazoo Circuit, will shortly resign, and that Ex-Attorney General Dwight May will be appointed to the position.

THE Fire department of Allegan acknowledges through the papers the receipt of portraits and photographs, neatly framed, of several of the leading men of that place, with which they adorn the walls of their sanctum.

THE Presbyterian Assembly in St. Louis has left the woman question to individual churches. The action only extends to the speaking of women in the social prayer meetings. Mr. Clapper settled this matter in Holland, years ago.

MR. H. M. BURMANN, Editor of the *Vrijheids-Banier*, published at Grand Rapids, intends to translate and publish the new constitution in the Holland language, as soon as a sufficient number of copies are spoken for. Price 25 cents.

LIST of Letters, remaining in the Post Office at the City of Holland, June 11, 1874: M. D. Brooks, Z. Cornell, John Degan, Hans Jakob, A. J. Manne, Johan Mohr, Prof. J. P. Oben, Charles B. Raymond, L. S. Smith, Mary Tomson, John Trabec, Maria Wait.

THE anniversary of the "Fraternal Society," will be held on Tuesday evening, June 23, in Hope College Chapel. The exercises on that occasion will consist of music and short addresses by graduate members. The public generally are cordially invited to attend.

LAST summer there was some talk in regard to laying out and improving a good carriage road along the south side of Black Lake, to the harbor, in connection with suitable buildings for refreshments and resort, to be erected on the Converse property. We presume the project has been shelved for the time being, and will remain there until after "election," or some other event that will bring us better times.

WE have received a communication from somebody, in regard to the present and future of the young people of this place, especially the young men and boys. The writer complains bitterly about the many bad boys and the improper conduct of others, and *justly so*, and concludes with a kind word to parents. The article however, has been pigeon-holed, for the reason that its author is unknown at this office. This rule is invariable, and will be adhered to.

THE *Detroit Free Press* has carefully gathered information in regard to the growing crops of Michigan, from which we infer that as a general thing they are in as good condition as usual and promise an abundant harvest. Fruit especially seems to be looking well in all portions of the State. In our immediate neighborhood, the prospects are good, except in those localities where it is winter-killed. Wheat on sandy soil on the whole has not suffered so bad on that account, as on the clayish regions. Peaches promise to be very abundant, as well as other small fruit.

WE must add another concern to our many branches of business and industry. This time it is something entirely new, "Auction & Commission." The location is first-rate, in the heart of the city, opposite our office, in John Albers' late frame-jewelry-barber-shop. The name and style of the firm is T. J. Akely, and it is at his earnest request that we inform the public of his intention to open with a grand auction sale, this evening. As to his eloquence and lungs both are reported as tip-top.

IN our last number we did not state all the facts about the arrangements that are being made here for the entertainment of those that seek our beautiful lakes in the summer for a recreation. Capt. Upton has brought with him from Saugatuck, a large scow or barge 20x100 feet, which he is having repaired and fitted up for excursions, with railing, seats and awning complete, capable of holding from 300 to 400 people, comfortable. When finished he will make the necessary announcement, in connection with his arrangements made up the *Fanny*.—Since the above was set up, we learn that Capt. Upton has sold his interest in the *Fanny* and this barge to Messrs. F. R. Brower and M. Storing, and that they intend to carry out the above programme.

No Common Council proceedings this week.

STRAWBERRIES have again made their appearance.

THE sawdusting of River street is continued to the bridge.

THE shores of Black Lake are lined with the product of last winter's labors, awaiting shipment.

THE census of the township of Fillmore, shows a population of 1,723, with 450 hogs, 2 saw mills, 20 barrels of cider, potato bugs, etc., etc.

IN spite of the hard times, Mr. John Roost continues to pay his men in the stone quarry, \$1.50 per day. Mr. Roost says he "cannot afford to discount labor."

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE and her husband have returned from Florida to their summer homes in Hartford. In another paper we saw it, Mrs. and Mr. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

MR. H. W. DAVIS and party of Grandville, came down on Saturday afternoon of last week, and after chartering the *Fanny*, and inviting us to take a ride also, spend the afternoon in a pleasant boat ride and picnic.

OUR light-house keeper is enjoying the new quarters Uncle Sam has erected for him, and is making some splendid improvements on those barren sand hills. MELBERT has always had a keen eye for good things, hm hm.

CHIEF Engineer J. Kramer, on Tuesday, carried the Allegan fire engine back to its owners, with the thanks of our Common Council to the good people of that place for their kindness and generosity in allowing us the use of the same during the past winter.

MR. R. S. HUGHES, late Superintendent of the C. & M. L. S. R. R., and better known here in connection with procuring the right of way for that Road, has been appointed as Superintendent of a new line of steamers, running between Chicago and Benton Harbor.

THE Reformed Church in Jamestown, was also struck by lightning, during the late storms. The lightning entered in by the steeple, passed through the church, made a few splinters and went out again at the floor of the steeple, causing little or no damage, other than what ten or fifteen dollars will repair.

MESSRS. JOHNSON & HUNTLEY have the job of building the Townhouse for Holland Township. The job was let last Saturday for \$635, the highest bid being \$856. The building is to be 28x40 feet; one story of 16 feet clear, inside; a wainscoting of 4 feet and the balance of the walls and ceiling of sand finish plaster. Mr. J. R. Klein is the architect and superintendent.

Special Notices.

WANTED.

Two Girls, to do general Housework. Inquire at the *Aetna House*.

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

To the traveling public, and those leaving for Grand Rapids on the afternoon train, we would state that BURGARD'S, 38 Pearl Street, is the best place for a meal, or a lunch, in Grand Rapids. Everything necessary for a first-class restaurant, is kept there and there is no unnecessary delay. Try and see. 115-

Errors of Youth.

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

42-16

42 Cedar St., New York.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.



There is no pain which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subside, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavins, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The receipt is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for sprained or swollen horses and mules, or for scrow-worm in sheep. Stock owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, \$1.00. J. B. Rose & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

JACOB FLIEMAN.

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

Top or Open Buggies,

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

A good assortment of Thimble Skains always on hand.

Warranted Seat-Springs of any shape or style.

I USE NOTHING BUT

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.

My Spokes and Hubs are manufactured from

Second Growth Eastern Timber.

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality.

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

47-Xcl-1y J. FLIEMAN

VAN PUTTEN & DE VRIES,

Have just opened a Large and well Selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, AND

HATS & CAPS,

Which they are offering at Prices, that defy

Competition.

Also a complete Stock of

FLOUR & FEED,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

All goods purchased of us will be

Delivered Free!

To any part of the City.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, at our

New Store on River Street, next to Van Putten's Drug

Store, 46-Xcl-1y

WINTERS Bro's & BROWER,

(SUCCESSORS TO DUTTON & THOMPSON)

PRACTICAL

Engineers and Machinists.

MESSRS. P. WINTERS, E. WINTERS and J. BROWER, have formed a co-partnership under the above firm name, and will devote themselves with all due attention and diligence to anything and everything pertaining to the line of Engineers and Machinists. The Shop and Foundry are located at the old stand, west of Heald's.

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

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

MILL REPAIRING, will receive our special attention.

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

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

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

I WANT

Everybody who

wishes to purchase PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH,

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

stock. The

Holland City 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 underbilled by any House

in the State of Michigan. Call and see.

HEBER WALSH

46-tf Druggist & Pharmacist.

W. VAN PUTTEN,

GENERAL DEALER IN

Drugs & Medicines,

Paints and Oils,

Putty, Glass, Etc.

Patent Medicines,

Choice Wines and Liquors,

Fancy Soaps & Perfumery.

Tooth Brushes,

Clothes Brushes,

Hair Brushes,

Shaving Brushes,

and Paint Brushes.

Razors and Razor Straps,

Chamois Skins, and

Nursing Bottles.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Supporters and Trusses,

And everything, usually kept in Drug Stores.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Com-

pounded, Day or Night. 46-Xcl-1y

PHENIX

Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have pur-

chased entire new Machinery,

Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who

want

Planing, Matching,

Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN,

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER

WE SHALL MAKE A

SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short

notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

46-3½s-1y

"MY DOCTOR."
[Respectfully dedicated to the whole medical and surgical fraternity.]

"Who ran to catch me when I fell,
And leached the place to make it well?
My Doctor."

Dear Doctor, 'tis your art to heal
All maladies we mortals feel;
You cut and carve, and slice and peel,
No matter what our groans reveal;
And for each physical disaster
You straight apply some magic plaster,
Or drug, to antidote each pain
And bring repose to limb and brain.

You take your keen dissecting-knife,
And track the avenues of life,
And most audaciously prepare
To lay our quivering sinews bare,
You twist and scrape our shrinking bones,
Despite our piteous shrieks and moans,
And after all this laceration,
Sew up our flesh with exultation.

If 'tis an arm that must be lopped,
Or huge excrescence to be cropped;
If by some sad, untimely chance,
We've gained an ear and marred our glance,
Why we must needs repair to you,
And trust to skill to bring us through;
Your motto is—"to kill or cure";
Our business—meekly to endure.

Your knowledge we must not gainsay,
Or 'gainst your theories inveigh,
However counter they may run
To common sense. "They will be done."
Your verdict who may dare oppose?
For are you not that famous leech,
Who by mere severing of a vein,
Can plethoric pulses empty drain!

Some trifling ill afflicts us sore,
Mayhap a headache—nothing more,
And straight, with grave, lugubrious air,
You wag your wise, forbidding head,
As though life trembled on a thread;
Then add, "Dear madam, I'll embrace
This chance to diagnose your case."

You then proceed with ostentation,
To talk of some vague "complication"
That does exist within our frames,
And which you designate by names
So horribly atrocious, we
Would fain from your dread presence flee,
And rather than be ailed like this,
Deem ignorance our highest bliss.

Our petty "headache" proves to be
A very complex mystery;
A problem that we ne'er had solved,
But for the theory evolved
From out that brain whose mystic lore
All depths of science can explore.
Woe to the wretch whose rattling speech!
Flings satire on the name of Leech!

We ask no questions, but submit
To what "Sir Oracle" deems fit.
Our open throats, alas! alas!
By his decree become a pass
Through which all sorts of stuff go down,
Of colors blue and green and brown;
Mysterious liquids filter through,
Each dim, corporeal avenue.

We take, with unresisting smile,
Abhorrent nostrums, compounds vile,
Emetics whose swift circulation
Reverse the laws of gravitation.
Till nature, almost dazed to death,
Cries out with gasping, scant breath,
And check these horrid inward throes.

'Ah me! 'tis beautiful to see
How learned doctors do agree;
What mutual love their souls inflame,
How tender of each other's fame;
How sacred is the tie that binds
In amity their kindred minds!
From jealousy and wrath how free
Is the admired fraternity!

This earth would be a desert drear,
Were there no lovely doctors here
To give us antidotes and pills,
And mitigate life's varied ills.
What thought by carrying tongues 'tis said
That doctors' consciences are dead?
I am no caustic; ergo, I
Pass all such knotty questions by,
Content, when pains are most severe,
To have an Esculapius near.

—New York Post.

BROKEN PROMISES.

Peter Summit was a tailor. He met Abby Hamsom on the board of the shop where he learned his trade, and made her his wife. For a short time both husband and wife worked for the old house; but by and by there was presented an opening for business on their own account, and they embraced the opportunity. In the not far distant town of Springbrook the old village-tailor had died, and the widow offered the stand for sale. Peter went, and saw, and bought. Abby had saved up a few hundred dollars from the proceeds of her former labor, and this, with what Peter was able to raise, was sufficient to make the purchase. And to Springbrook they removed, where they not only entered business on their own account, but where they went to keeping house.

It was a good opening, and favorable in every respect. The village was growing and thriving, and Peter was the only tailor in town. And, furthermore, he was an excellent workman, and the quality of his work gave entire satisfaction. For a year he prospered to such an extent that he had paid for the shop, and had paid full one-half the price for his little cottage home. And at the end of this year he was a father, and he and Abby were about as happy as it is possible for mortals to be.

And yet there was a cloud in the horizon. Peter was troubled with a disease which is far too prevalent in the business community—PROCRASTINATION.

At first the excitement of the new place and the new faces had given healthful circulation to his system, and he made him prompt and energetic; but, as time wore on, he grew gradually neglectful, and the inevitable consequences followed. His wife, now kept at home by domestic duties, saw something of his fault, and warned him; but he laughed and patted her cheek, and bade her not to worry.

One day Mr. Jones came into the shop and ordered a coat. He selected the cloth and was measured.

"When can you have it done for me?" he asked.

"You shall have it any time after next week."

"Can I have it a week from next Wednesday?"

"Yes."

"Sure?"

"Yes, sir."

Peter made the promise, as thousands of promises are made, without the least particle of will in the matter. He said "yes" because it came easy to say it, and because it was the word which his customer wanted him to say; but in making the promise he did not make a single plan for its keeping. So far as he was concerned, the keeping of one of these promises had come to be a thing of chance. It was a fault of neglect and not of intention. In all things that were of his direct will, he was scrupu-

lously honest. He would sooner have gone hungry than to have given short measure; and he would have bitten his tongue through and through sooner than willfully misrepresent the quality of his goods. And, more still, he could not do a dishonest piece of work.

Time passed, and on the day appointed Mr. Jones called for his coat. It was not done. The customer was disappointed. Peter made his excuses, and set another day. That other day came, and the tailor was obliged to excuse himself again. We need not repeat the excuses he offered. They are stereotyped in the profession.

"Peter," said Mr. Jones, "not attempting to hide his feelings, 'you cannot always go on thus. This isn't the way to do business. If my custom is worth anything to you, you must be more prompt in the future.'"

"But how can I help the delays of my workmen? I am not—"

"We won't argue the matter," interrupted the customer, with a wave of the hand. "I don't find fault with the time you have taken for the work. I only blame you for giving me a promise which you had not particularly planned to keep."

Mr. Jones went away, and Peter declared, with a smiting of his fist upon the cutting-board, that he had never seen so unreasonable a man. And under the influence of such feeling he did not improve.

One day a stranger entered Peter's shop and introduced himself as Mr. Dadmun, just moved into the place. He wanted a full suit of clothes made, of the very best quality. How soon could he have them?

"Well," said Peter, in his easy way, "I guess—"

"Hold on!" interrupted the man, with a smile. "I don't care to know what you guess; I want positive information on the subject. To-day is Monday. Can I have them this week?"

"Well—yes—I think I can get them done by Saturday."

"How much do you think?"

"Eh?"

"Can you promise me that I may have the clothes next Saturday evening?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then you may take my measure."

The man gave his full name as John Dadmun. Peter entered it on his book and proceeded to measure the new customer for coat, pants and vest.

On the following Saturday evening Mr. Dadmun called for his clothes, but they were not done. He was disappointed.

"So am I disappointed," said Peter; "but mistakes will happen in the best regulated families."

"They are more apt to happen, however, in families not well regulated," suggested the other.

"The fact is," explained Peter, "my workmen have bothered me."

"How do you allow it?"

"Why, they had more work than I thought for."

"That is, you did not consider how much work you had on hand when you gave me your promise?"

"As for that matter, of course I knew how much work I had; but I thought, perhaps, by pushing a little, we might get your clothes off."

"And have you pushed matters during the week?"

Peter didn't exactly know how to answer this. He was not in the habit of being questioned so coolly. His customers generally either pouted or flared up, giving him an opportunity to keep his temper and calm them down by his good-nature. But here was a man who proposed to anatomize him, and the effect was not pleasant. He squirmed and twisted, and at length got rid of the infliction by promising to have the clothes done on the following Tuesday.

Suffice it to say that Mr. Dadmun got his clothing on the following Thursday, instead of Tuesday. And on that very Thursday Peter first gained the knowledge that John Dadmun was the man who had bought the Steep Falls water power, and was going to erect a paper-mill thereon.

Easy-going, happy-go-lucky Peter Summit! He did not realize how he had pestered and fretted his customers until his senses had been sharpened by a need that hurt him sorely. One Saturday evening on taking up the village paper, he saw the advertisement of a "New Tailoring Establishment" to be opened in Springbrook by Eben Cutter.

"Let him come," said Peter. "If he can do better work than I can he's welcome."

"Ah, Peter," said his wife, shaking her head, "I fear that is not the point. This new man may strike you in your only weak spot; and if he does, I fear for the result."

"What d'ye mean, Abby?"

"Eben Cutter may be a man who will keep faith with his customers. If he proves to be a man whose promise may be relied upon, he will take your best customers. O, Peter, I'm afraid the lesson is coming severely to you. But I won't anticipate. It may not be yet too late to win back the confidence you have lost."

But it was too late. Eben Cutter opened a fine shop, with an excellent assortment of goods, and he was enabled to show to the people a hearty recommendation from John Dadmun. Among his first customers were Mr. Dadmun and Mr. Jones. He did his work well, and he did it promptly.

Said Mr. Jones to him:

"I would like that coat next week."

"I cannot promise it for next week, sir; but you can have it on Wednesday of the week following."

"Can I be sure of it on that day?"

"If I promise, and am alive and well—yes, sir. It might be a temporary pleasure to make favorable promises at random, but only disappointment could come in the end. I can have

it done for you, sir, on Wednesday next."

And on the day set the coat was done; all was satisfactory.

And as Eben Cutter did by Mr. Jones he did by others. He never made a promise at random. He carefully considered before stating the time for the finishing of a piece of work, and when his promise had been given, he set himself earnestly to its fulfillment.

At the end of six months from the day of Cutter's establishment in Springbrook, Peter Summit had lost all his good customers. And he knew just how he had lost them. He was not a fool, nor was he blind. It did not need a magician to reveal to him the secret.

"I'm afraid," he said to his wife, "that we'll have to pull up stakes and leave this place. I don't see how I can hold up here."

Abby tried to keep back her tears, but could not. She had become attached to Springbrook, and to her cottage home. Still, she would not complain. In her own thoughts she felt that the lesson her husband had learned might be worth all her heart-ache.

While Peter and his wife were talking, a knock sounded upon the door. Peter answered the summons, and found Eben Cutter upon the stoop, and invited him in.

The visitor's business was stated in a frank, off-hand way. He had received an offer from a wholesale house in New York, which he was anxious to accept, as it pointed toward ultimate partnership in one of the best concerns in the country. He would go if he could sell his present stock in trade. Would Peter like to buy it?

How much did he ask?

He should want very nearly what the goods had cost him. The sum-total might be near a thousand dollars—from that to fifteen hundred.

Peter was staggered, and gasped for breath. O! if he could only get the business back again, he was sure he could prosper. But where was he to raise fifteen hundred dollars?—or even a hundred?

He answered Mr. Cutter that he would like to buy the goods, but he was not able; and there were tears in his eyes as he spoke.

"I will see you again," said Cutter, as he was leaving. "Perhaps something may turn up."

On the following day Mr. John Dadmun called upon Peter in his shop. He was a man of few words, and went straight at his business.

"Mr. Summit," said he, "it was through my recommendation that Eben Cutter came to this town. He now thinks he has better promise elsewhere. I have marked the effect of his presence upon your business, and have felt really sorry for you. But there is opportunity for retrieval. If I will purchase Mr. Cutter's stock, and place it in your hands, taking your note for the amount, will you do your best to repay me?"

Peter was staggered again. But the kindly look of his visitor told the story. The man who had been chiefly instrumental in opening his eyes to his one destructive fault was now willing to give him another trial.

"Mr. Dadmun," he said, frankly and manfully, "I know how I fell, and I think I know how I can rise again. Are you willing to trust to my honor, and try my resolution?"

"Yes, Peter."

"God bless you, sir!"

"All right, my man! That is enough. I think we understand each other. I will call upon you this evening, and let you know how the business can be arranged."

That evening Mr. Dadmun called, and made arrangements to let Peter have the stock which Cutter had on hand, Peter to pay for the same as he was able.

The next issue of the village newspaper contained a new advertisement from Peter Summit, in which he said to his old customers—"TRY ME."

They did try him; and from that day Peter never made a promise until he had seen his way clear to its fulfillment. When he had set a time for the completion of a piece of work he bent his energies to the keeping of the promise; and he found that it was much better than the old way; for not only were his customers better pleased, but the work was done more systematically, and far more easily.

In later years, said Peter to a young man who had been his apprentice, and whom he was sending out to try business for himself:

"If you would prosper in your business, my son, keep your word to your customers always. You had better far have an occasional misfit thrown back upon your hands, than to give your patrons occasion to charge upon you BROKEN PROMISES."

Forests in Germany.

Few people have any idea of the extent of forest land in Germany, and imagine that of the Black Forest little is left except the tradition. On the contrary, in Hanover alone there are 900,000 acres of wood under State management, while nearly a fourth part of the area of Prussia is in forest, although half of that is in private lands. As is well known, the forest administration in particular districts has long been famous, especially in Thuringia and the Hartz mountains. In North Germany generally the responsibilities are allotted in districts among a carefully organized body of officers, presided over by a Forest Director. The appointments are fairly remunerated, and they are so eagerly sought after that candidates will remain on probation for years at their own cost, or with moderate and precarious pay, in the hope of securing a place in the corps at last.

Extermination of Rats.

Hon. M. L. Dunlap, in the Chicago Tribune says: The common Norway rat will not trouble corn-cribs that are set well up from the ground and kept clear of underlying rubbish, for he burrows in the ground and never makes his nest in the corn. Or if a colony should locate near it, a few minutes' work with a spade will dispose of them; or, by watching the burrows and shooting a few of them, they will leave the premises.

The rat is a troublesome customer to the shiftless farmer, for he delights to hide and burrow under his old rubbish heaps and badly-constructed stable-floors; but he avoids all places where he is exposed to the spade or the shotgun. Any one can have rats if he wishes, for a pile of old boards, barrels, or a heap of stone, will invite them to you. I once thought a good rat-ter necessary in order to be rid of them; but experience proved that to be a folly. A good clean, sharp spade, and clean premises are worth more than a dozen rat-terriers in the country. I have seen the times when I would not part with a good rat-ter for fifty dollars, for I supposed them to be the charm that kept the rats off the farm; but, since I have learned a cheaper method, I would not take the best dog as a gift, much preferring to give the waste of the kitchen to the chickens, for in that is one of the secrets of a supply of eggs.

Rats infest corn in the shock, for they make their burrows under the shocks. A rail-crib is also a good place for them, as they are safe from both dogs and spades. They used to annoy me about the stable; but I made the floors of solid clay, well rammed down, upon which the plank was laid, and no rat gets under this planking. The urine tends to preserve the plank, and, after eight years' use, they have not been replaced, and look as though they would last several years longer. There is not a rat about the stable, nor a rat-dog to worry them if there was. Then the hog-pen is up two feet from the ground, which has spoiled all their hiding places, and we are rid of them. So much for rats, in which an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago.

Good second-hand pianos, \$125 to \$200. New Rosewood pianos, \$200 to \$300. New Square Grand pianos, \$350 to \$475. Warranted to please, or money refunded.

True Enterprise.

The Chicago and Northwestern railway is showing true enterprise in the way it is making known the resources of the great Northwest in the line of summer resorts. Send to W. H. Stennett, General Passenger Agent Chicago and Northwestern railway, Chicago, for a copy of "The Northwest Illustrated." It will be sent you free, and will give you many valuable hints about summer haunts.

THE GREAT MEDICAL REFORMATION.—The Satanic Theory that preparations which inflame the brain are, in any sense of the word, remedies, has been overthrown, and can never be re-established.

The wonderful effects which have attended the use of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS as an antidote to the causes of disease and a cure for every controllable ailment, have demonstrated the utter fallacy of the doctrine that alcohol is a tonic as well as a stimulant. The New and incomparable Vegetable Remedy which has superseded the death-draught of rum bitters, is as free from every intoxicating element as the dew of Heaven, yet see how it is invigorating the nervous, relieving the bilious, curing the dyspeptic, purifying the blood of the scrofulous, strengthening the debilitated, arresting premature decay, and replacing despondency and weakness with cheerfulness and activity. Truly a grand Medical Revolution is in progress.

WATER standing for some time in a room becomes impure by absorbing noxious vapors from the air.

"MERIDIANA" is the title of a new book just issued by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., of New York. The book is replete with adventure and wild life in South Africa, and is an interesting volume.

WILHOFF'S TONIC is not a panacea—is not a cure for everything, but is a catholicon for malarious diseases, and day by day adds fresh laurels to its crown of glorious success. Engorged Livers and Spleens, along the shady banks of our lakes and rivers, are restored to their healthy and normal secretions. Health and vigor follow its use, and Chills have taken their departure from every household where Wilhoff's Anti-Periodic is kept and taken. Don't fail to try it. WHEELLOCK, FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A PROTRUDING toe is not a pretty sight, and is never seen where children wear SILVER-TIPPED Shoes. They will save half your shoe bills. For Sale by all Dealers.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL Co.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

GO TO RIVERSIDE Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

THIS PRINTING INK was manufactured by W. D. WILSON & Co., Harper's Buildings, New York. For sale by Chicago Newspaper Union, 114 Monroe-st., in 10-lb and 25-lb packages. Also a full assortment of Job Inks.

GOLDEN SUNBEAMS

The latest and best Music Book for the Sunday School and the Home Circle. Sample Copy sent on receipt of 30 cents. LEE & SHEPARD, Boston.

The Best in the World! BLATCHLEY'S HORIZONTAL Ice Cream Freezer. (SINGLET'S PATENT.)

With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice Cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from 5 to 8 or 10 minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and is a luxury no family should be without. Sizes 3 to 6 ft. Sold by trade generally. If you want the Best, ask for Blatchley's Freezer; if not for sale in your town, send direct to CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, 500 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT.—At home, male or female, \$30 a week warranted. No capital required. Full particulars, and a valuable sample sent free. Address, with 6 ct. return stamp, A. D. YOUNG, 230 Fifth St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Worthington Telegraph Institute, Madison, Wis. Excellent facilities. Instruction in penmanship free. Board \$2.50 per week. Address, for circulars, B. M. WORTHINGTON, Madison, Wis.

THE GREAT HOOSIER PAPER! THE NORTHERN INDIANIAN is the Largest, has the best Stories and Sketches, and more home and State news, of interest to Hoosiers at home or abroad, than any paper in Indiana. 1 year \$2; 6 months \$1; 3 months 50 cents. A Splendid Story, "The Circuit Rider," will begin July 1st. WILLIAMS & HOSSLER, Warsaw, Ind.

STANDARD LOTTA BUSTLE.

Diploma Awarded by the American Institute each year, A. W. Thomas, Patentee and Manufacturer, for the Lightest, Strongest and most comfortable Bustle.—The Standard Lotta Bustle can be worn. Sizes to suit every style of dress. Wholesale Dealers, 91 WHITE STREET, NEW YORK, 801 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Now and then a happy hit sends a man high up the scale of fortune and favor. The blow must be well aimed and skilfully struck however. Dr. Kress, an old man physician, made such a hit when he discovered the combination that made Kress' Fever Zapper.

Ague cure ever used. It is a specific for fevers, because it destroys the fever producing germs that enter the system; it drives the disease away. Containing neither Arsenic, Strychnine nor any other poisonous ingredient, no harmful effects follow its use. Box of Liver Pills free with every bottle KRESS MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, renovates and invigorates the whole system. Its medical properties are alternative, tonic, solvent and diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancers, Humors, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Rheumatism, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blisters, Boils, Tetters, Scaldhead and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhea, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases, and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretory organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

PRICE \$1.25.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA!

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

NO PAYMENTS REQUIRED.

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

BUY THIS YEAR.

For Circulars and Maps, with full particulars, address GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

"THE THRESHER OF THE PERIOD."

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

This is the famous "VIBRATOR" THRESHER, which has created such a revolution in the trade and become so fully established as the "leading Thresher" of this day and generation. More than seven thousand purchasers and ninety thousand grain raisers pronounce these machines ENTIRELY UNEQUALLED for grain saving, time saving and money making.

Four sizes made, viz: 24-inch, 28-inch, 32-inch, and 36-inch Cylinders with 6, 8, 10 and 12-Horse "Mounted" Powers. Also Separators "alone" expressly for Steam Power, and improved PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Steam Machines.

All persons intending to buy Threshing Machines, or Separators "alone," or Horse Powers "alone," as well as GRAIN RAISERS and FARMERS who want their grain threshed, saved and cleaned to the best advantage, are invited to send for our new forty page Illustrated Pamphlet and Circulars (sent free) giving full particulars about these Improved Machines and other information valuable to farmers and threshermen.

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

All Sorts.

DENTISTS make from \$5,000 to \$50,000 per year.

THE Congressional Library contains seven miles of books.

GERMANY is making cannon at the rate of a hundred a week.

CREMATION is not a "con-some-a-tion" devoutly to be wished.

STRACUSE, N. Y., turned out 42,000,000 pounds of salt last year.

A MAINE law says a bushel of apples must weigh forty-four pounds.

SALT LAKE CITY has a population of 26,000, and the Territory 125,000.

AN orange-tree in vigorous growth yields from 500 to 2,000 oranges every year.

TWO MILLION bushels of peanuts are every year devoured in the United States.

VERMONT has in its population 924 negroes, 14 Indians, and 329,614 white persons.

SPARKS from the locomotives did \$1,000,000 damage to forests last year by setting fire.

OUT of the total population of 36,000,000, the French census shows a total of 3,000,000 who can neither read nor write.

DURING the present year eighteen States will elect Governors, thirty-five Congressmen, and twenty United States Senators.

THE clergy cost the United States \$12,000,000 annually; the criminals, \$40,000,000; the lawyers, \$70,000,000; rum, \$200,000,000.

A GRAY-HEADED youth of sixteen lives in Reading, Pa. His hair turned at the age of nine. Cause—fright and a kick from a vicious horse.

RUSSIA is about to adopt a general conscription law which will bring the strength of the army up to 2,000,000 within fifteen years.

THE number of cans of peaches packed last year approximated about 12,000,000, tomatoes 18,000,000, and corn from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000.

A LARGE petrified rattlesnake was recently found in a block of marble in Vermont. Its six rattles were as perfect as they were in life.

It is shown by the census of 1870 that the annual production of our workshops, farms, mines and fisheries for that year was over \$7,000,000,000.

EDITING a paper is like carrying an umbrella on a windy day. Everybody thinks he could manage it better than the one who has hold of the handle.

PENNSYLVANIA gave the United States their first turnpike road, railroad, water-works, locomotive, hospital, law school, public museum, music hall and free library.

THE London Times recently contained the announcement: "St Helena—Longwood house, formerly the residence of the Emperor Napoleon, to be let for a number of years."

IN 1870 the value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter in the United States amounted to a fraction under \$400,000,000, an increase of nearly \$200,000,000 in ten years.

THE present year being generally accepted as the four hundredth anniversary of the introduction of the art of printing into England, the craft propose to celebrate the event.

THE receipts of the Government from distilled spirits for eleven years, from the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, to the corresponding period of 1873, inclusive, amounted to \$388,234,101.

A CURIOUS memento of the late war, consisting of Federal and Confederate bullets, impacted by coming together in the air, which was picked up in front of Petersburg in 1864, has just been presented to the Ordnance museum.

ON the average of the last six years, the loss of life in English coal mines, by explosions and other accidents, amounts to one death for every 100,000 tons of coal, not to mention injuries of a more or less serious character.

LIEUT. WARD's command recently found the ruins of fortifications and a tower east of Florence, on the Gila river in Arizona. It is considered as ample proof that that country was inhabited by a superior race of beings.

NO CORPSE can travel on the Pennsylvania railway, unless it has a ticket, and a physician's certificate as to what disease it died of. We should have thought it might be able to travel as a dead-head, but such is not the case. This is another argument for cremation.

THE lawyers of Indianapolis are torturing their brains over an extraordinary problem. Some years ago a lady of that city was married, and four months thereafter separated from her husband, was divorced and remarried in a month, and four months thereafter gave birth to a child by her first husband. Quite recently the second husband procured a divorce, and the custody of the child was awarded to him. Now comes the first husband and claims the child. Who is entitled to its possession? Where is King Solomon?

THE old question, Does lager intoxicate? came before a court in Dayton, Ohio, a day or two ago. A German testified: "If you drink five or six glasses of lager, in a little while you will feel more pleasant as if you drink five or six glasses of water in the same time; and if you drink five or six glasses of water, in a little while you will feel more disappointed as if you drink five or six glasses of lager in the same time." The jury were out four hours, and stood seven to five.

The Secret of Captivation.—Features of Grecian mold, a well-turned neck, and beautifully rounded arms, are no doubt very nice things to have, and ladies who possess these charms have reason to be thankful to Mother Nature; yet, after all, the most captivating of all womanly charms is a pure, fresh and brilliant complexion. This superlative fascination any lady may secure by using HAGEN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

Ye Old Mexican Mustang Liniment has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, scalds, burns, salt rheum, sore nipples, swelling, lameness, chapped hands, poisonous bites, stings, bruises, &c., &c., on men, women and children, and sprains, strains, galls, stiff joints, inflammation, &c., in beasts, than all other liniments put together. It will do what is promised or ye money refunded.

The Grand Revolution in Medical Treatment, which was commenced in 1860, is still in progress. Nothing can stop it, for it is founded on the principle, now universally acknowledged, that physical vigor is the most formidable antagonist of all human ailments, and experience has shown that PLANTATION BITTERS is a peerless invigorant, as well as the best possible safeguard against epidemic diseases.

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from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by All Druggists.

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No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

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For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiating Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever nature, or eruptive, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

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For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

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

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

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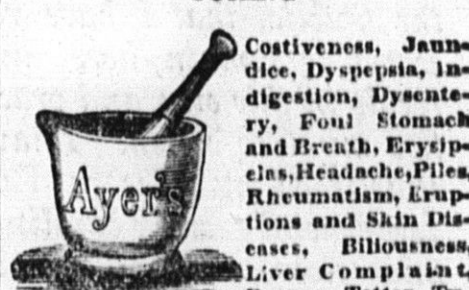
and all diseases of the liver and kidneys. This water is now known and sold as a remedy for the above diseases, in all parts of the world. It is truly wonderful what effect it has upon the human system. It is now being shipped at the following prices: Barrel, 40 gal., \$12; half-do, \$7; demijohn and jug, 50 cents per gal. extra. Bottles (100) \$2.50 per doz. Money will accompany the order, except to our regular authorized agents. Inquire for your druggist for Walker's Mineral Rock Spring Water. Address C. C. OLIN & CO., Waukesha, Wis., for orders for the water or for circulars.

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Hudson, Wis., Jan. 3, 1873. Messrs. C. C. OLIN & CO.—Dear Sirs: I am astonished at the immediate benefit received from the use of your healing water. I commenced using the water as directed, and found a marked change, reducing specific gravity of urine 325 down to 106 in three days, producing a moist skin and a direct perspiration, making an entire change for the better in my digestion. I also find it beneficial to the liver. Since drinking the water, I rest much better at night, and without being disturbed, as I usually was before, from two to three times during every night. The water is very refreshing in the summer, believing the water to do all that you claim, and knowing the favorable result in my own case, you will please express the fifty gallons immediately, as I am satisfied that it does not lose any of its healing properties by shipping. I think your price very reasonable, and will advertise your Spring all I can, for the benefit of invalids suffering with those incurable diseases of Bright's Disease and Saccharine Diabetes, as I know they can be immediately relieved by drinking Mineral Rock Spring Water. With kindest regards, yours truly, Geo. Jones.

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Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach and Breath, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of everybody, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most skillful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens, send certificates of cures performed and of great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar-coated, they are easy to take and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.



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We have visited the Eastern Jobbing Houses, and personally selected our stock of

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A CARD.

To the Public of the City of Holland and Vicinity.

In view of the vacancy in the Medical Profession, occasioned by the departure of my Father Dr. B. Ledebor, I would respectfully announce to my friends and to the Public, that I have resolved to remain here and reside in this city, and practice my Profession. I have established my office in Van Landegend's brick building, 2nd floor, where I can be found DAY AND NIGHT.

In case of absence leave orders for all calls on the state at the door.

Respectfully Yours,

F. S. LEDEBOER, M. D.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 1, 1874.

Boots and Shoes,

At the Store of

L. SPRIETSMA & SON.

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

LADIES, GENTS, YOUTHS, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,

Of the Latest Styles.

CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING Done at short notice.

Cash Paid for Hides.

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

HOLLAND, April 1, 1874.

For Sale.

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

H. BACON.

Holland, April 3, 1874.

J. DUURSEMA.

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Immense Supplies of

Dry Goods, Notions and Trimmings, Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps, Clothing, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Stoneware, Provisions,

Flour, Feed and Grains.

Our Assortment of Goods is complete and selected with a view to accommodate the various classes of Trade.

WE SELL CHEAP.

Everything in the line of Produce will find with us a ready market and the highest prices.

RIVER STREET,

HOLLAND, MICH. 115-17

The Mountain and the Squirrel.

The Mountain and the Squirrel
Had a quarrel,
And the former called the latter "Little Prig."
Bun replied—
"You are doubtless very big;
But all sorts of things and weather
Must be taken in together
To make up a year,
And a sphere;
And I think it no disgrace
To occupy my place.
If I'm not as large as you,
You are not so small as I,
And not half so spry;
I'll not deny you make
A very pretty squirrel-track.
Talents differ; all is well and wisely put;
If I cannot carry forests on my back,
Neither can you crack a nut."
—Emerson.

SUMMER.

THE SALE OF THE LATE SENATOR'S FURNITURE.

The sale of what remained of the household effects of the late Senator Sumner, took place at Washington, on the 3d inst., at the late residence of the Senator, and was largely attended by persons from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, as well as citizens of Washington. The interest in the sale began when the auctioneer proceeded to dispose of the articles in the dining-room. It was noticed that James Wormley, the well-known colored caterer and proprietor of Wormley's Hotel, started all bids for dining-room furniture. During Mr. Sumner's life, Mr. Wormley was his intimate friend. He looked after the Senator's household affairs generally, and, when Mr. Sumner furnished his house, Mr. Wormley was the agent who purchased a large number of articles for him. He appeared determined to become the possessor of nearly all the dining-room furniture, and invariably started the bidding. He purchased the dining table at which so many famous men have sat, chairs, and everything else in the room of any account. For the chairs, one of which Mr. Sumner usually occupied at the head of the table, Mr. Wormley paid \$60. There being sharp competition for it, if necessary he would have bid \$100, for he wants to place the entire set of furniture in one room in his hotel, which he will call the Sumner dining-room. Nearly everything brought more than twice its value. In the library a walnut office-desk was sold for \$179; walnut book-shelves at \$7 each; a walnut book-case, with glass doors for \$150; another walnut book-case to Miss Boutwell, a daughter of Senator Boutwell, for \$61; a Turkish lounge for \$35 and walnut armchair, upholstered in green damask, to Fred Douglas, for \$26. One chair in the library, formerly occupied by Samuel Randall, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, run up to \$300, and was purchased by a Boston man under the supposition that it had been the chair used by Mr. Sumner in the Senate. This was the best price obtained for any piece of furniture in the house. Two easy-chairs, much used by the Senator during life, and which always occupied conspicuous places in the library, were missing, having been sold privately. Had they been exposed to the public sale, they would have brought large sums, as quite a number of friends of the Senator went to the sale for the special purpose of buying them. The parlor reception-chair, beautifully upholstered, was bought by a lady from Boston for \$37. A carved walnut card table commanded as high a price as \$60. Many persons came expecting to buy ordinary fashionable household furniture at a moderate price. On observing the figures at which everything went, they left in despair. A great majority of the bidders seemed to be either friends or admirers of the late Senator, who desired some memento, no matter at what price. The bidding was spirited at all times. Among those who were present at the sale were Senator Boutwell and Representative Pierce, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Harris, of Mississippi, besides a number of Senators and Representatives from other States.

The tall musical clock in the hall was not offered for sale, it being sold at private sale for the extraordinary sum of \$3,000. The sum of \$1,000 was first offered, several days ago, but, since that, it is understood that two other parties put in bids, one for \$2,000 and the other for \$3,000. It is related of this musical clock that just prior to Mr. Sumner's death it executed a dirge. It always plays a short air a few minutes before striking, and, although not especially remarkable in appearance, its mechanism is very complicated.

The auctioneers in charge of the sale have received several orders, accompanied by sums of money, varying in amount, from persons at a distance, asking the firm to purchase for them something belonging to the late Senator as a keepsake. One old lady in Boston incloses \$2, and requests them to purchase some trifle for her, however slight. She adds in her letter that she is quite poor, and that her health was too feeble to allow her to go out on Decoration Day, but that she gladly took of her scanty means to buy a bunch of flowers to be laid on the grave of the dead statesman on that occasion.

The Communists of London will tender Rochefort a banquet.

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KEARNEY'S Fluid Extract BUCHU!

The only known remedy for
BRIGHT'S DISEASE,
And a positive remedy for
GOUT, GRAVEL STRICTURES, DIABETES, DISPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DROPSY,

Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER & KIDNEYS,
SPERMATORRHEA,

Leucorrhoea or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Coliculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Permanently Cures all Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

Existing in Men, Women and Children,

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE!

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I hope to see all my old friends and many new ones to examine my goods, so well selected for the trade.

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

Farmers will find with us a ready market for all their produce.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 10, 1874. 47-3s-17

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Twentieth Judicial Circuit, IN CHANCERY. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, In Chancery, at Grand Haven, in said County, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1874.

DENNIS DESHONG, Complainant,

vs.

NANCY MARILLA DESHONG, Defendant.

In this case, it appearing from affidavit of the Complainant, that the defendant Nancy Marilla Deshong is a resident of the County of Ottawa, In Chancery, at Grand Haven, in said County, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1874.

On motion of Edwin Baxter, Complainant's Solicitor, it is ordered that the appearance of said defendant Nancy Marilla Deshong be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of her appearance she cause her answer to the Bill of Complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the Complainant's Solicitor within fifteen days after service on her of a copy of said Bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof, said Bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident Defendant.

And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the Complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said County, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident Defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance.

GEORGE W. McBRIDE,

Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Michigan.

EDWIN BAXTER, Complainant's Solicitor.

A true copy—A. A. TRACY,

115-221 Register.

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He keeps constantly on hand over 200 kinds of the most choice Roots, Bark and Herbs, and over 100 kinds of his own manufacture of medicines. He is to be found at his office at all hours—day or night.

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PERSONAL.

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Returning his thanks for past patronage, he hopes to receive a share for the future and to be able to satisfy all reasonable expectation.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 15, 1874.