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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. III.—NO. 23.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 127.

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 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
1 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
1/2 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1/4 "	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.

New Advertisements.

Boots and Shoes,

At the Store of

L. SPRIETSMA & SON.

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

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

Cash Paid for Hides.

Our prices compare favorably with those
of our neighbors, and it is our purpose
to compete successfully with the trade out-
side 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.

46-14cl-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 dur-
ing the summer season to make excursions on
Black Lake & Lake Michigan.

We would further announce that in addition to the
above arrangements, we have also purchased a
large barge, which will be fitted up with suitable
seats and awnings, and will accommodate from 300
to 400 persons, and admirably adapted for Sunday-
School picnics or large excursions.
Parties chartering, have the exclusive control for
that day.
Holland, June 1st, 1874. F. R. BROWER.
Captain.
130 ft

WERKMAN & SONS.

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

Spring and Summer Trade,

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

Choice Groceries, Crockery and Glassware.

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

We are determined not to be undersold. Our
prices compete with those in Chicago
or Grand Rapids.
Farmers will find with us a ready market for all
their produce.
HOLLAND, Mich., April 10, 1874. 47-3a-1y

BOOKBINDERY OF

A. CLOETINGH,

River, St., Holland.

I would inform the Public that by an increased
supply of necessary tools and machinery I am
better enabled than heretofore to meet their wants
and satisfy all who have BOOK BINDING to per-
form, of whatever kind or nature it may be. I shall
give this branch of my business more particular
attention than heretofore. I have limited my trade
exclusively to

Stationary and School Books

And will keep constantly on hand an assorted
Stock of all kinds of

Paper,
Envelopes,
Writing Books,
Pens,
Pencils,
Albums,
Diaries, Etc., Etc.
Also a full line of

Confectionary and Toys.

40-3a-1y

A. CLOETINGH.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

MC BRIDE, G. W., Attorney at Law and Solic-
itor 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.

PESSINK, 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 W. & H., General dealers
in Boots and Shoes; repairing neatly done;
River street.

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

SPRIETSMA, 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 Medicine; River St.

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

Dry Goods.

BERTSCH, J. 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 make a specialty; River st.

Groceries.

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

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

Hardware.

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

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

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

Hotels.

AETNA HOUSE. P. ZALEMAN, 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.

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
the *Flagger 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.

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

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.

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

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

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.

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.

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 Bak-
er's Sewing Machines; Eighth street.

Saddlery.

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.

FLIEMAN, 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, Jewe-
lers, and dealers in Fancy Goods; cor. Eighth
and Market streets.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor
Oil. It is the only safe article in existence
which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate
the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural
sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or
alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need
not cry and mothers may rest.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.



There is no pain which the Cent-
aur Liniments will not relieve, no
swelling they will not subdue, and
no lameness which they will not
cure. This is strong language,
but it is true. They have pro-
duced 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, spavin, galls, &c., upon ani-
mals 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 swelled horses
and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock
owners—these liniments are worth your attention.
No family should be without them. "White wrap-
per for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals.
Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large
bottles, \$1.00. J. B. Rose & Co., 33 Broadway,
New York.

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, July
22d, at 7 1/2 o'clock, sharp.

I. O. O. F.

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

OTTO BREYMAN, N. G.

R. K. HEALD, Rec. Sec'y.
R. A. SCHOUTEN, Per. Sec'y.

OUR PIONEER SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Upon the organization of the "Public
Schools of the City of Holland," the old
District No. 1 retained the records and
documents containing the history and or-
ganization of our pioneer School District.
On Monday noon, we witnessed the re-
moval of the last wagon load of those in-
teresting documents. Through the cour-
tesy of the new director of that district,
Mr. I. Marslije, who promptly stopped
his ox-team, we were permitted to take
a farewell look at all that was once
precious to the "Old Board." Acciden-
tally we laid our hands on "Record A, of
School District No. 2, of the Township of
Ottawa, County of Ottawa, State of Michi-
gan." It interested us deeply, and in
glancing it over, we found several items
which we thought might also interest our
readers. We give them in their chronologi-
cal order:

1846.

The original warrant calling the first
meeting of the district, is addressed to
John Binnekant, of the Township of Ot-
tawa (the township of Holland was orga-
nized in the year 1849,) notifying him
that the School Inspectors of the Town-
ship of Ottawa, (afterwards named "Grand
Haven") have organized a new school dis-
trict, No. 2, establishing its boundaries,
and instructing him to notify the electors
of the district that the first meeting will
be held in the Holland Church, on Sect.
28, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1848,
at 9 o'clock, a. m. It is dated and signed as
follows:

"Dated at Ottawa, this 21st day of June,
A. D. 1848. THOS. W. FERRY,
Clerk Pro-tem of the
Board of School Inspectors."

[The above is encouraging to Town
Clerks.—Ed.]

At this meeting the following were
elected as the first officers of the district:
A. C. Van Raalte, Moderator.
Henry D. Post, Director.
Willem J. Mulder, Assessor.

July 17.—A meeting was held to select a
site and make arrangements to build a
school house. A. C. Van Raalte on be-
half of the Trustees of the Village of
Holland "offered to donate the present
site, provided, that said lots should not be
used for any other purpose whatsoever,
and that if they are converted to any
other use or purpose, they shall revert
again to said Trustees." The proposition
was accepted. *Yes 18, Nays 0.* The
Board was appointed a building committee
to propose a plan and estimates, and \$800
was voted for a building. At a subsequent
meeting it was shown that the above ac-
tion was illegal, and that no district could
raise more than \$300 for that purpose, in
any one year.

August 22.—At a special meeting the
people authorized the board to employ a
teacher to keep school in the church dur-
ing the coming fall and winter.

September 25.—The first census gives the
whole number of children at 179. Teacher,
Ira Hoyt.

1849.

March 21.—The office of assessor had
become vacant by the removal of W. J.
Mulder and O. D. Van Der Sluis was ap-
pointed. Miss E. H. Langdon was hired
as teacher, at \$5 per week and traveling
expenses from Allegan.

September 24.—From the second census
it appears that there were 69 families in the
district. The list of names comprising
these pioneers is especially interesting.
All the officers were re-elected unanim-
ously. The average amount per quarter paid
for tuition of a single scholar was \$1.52.
List of Books used: Webster's Spelling
Book, Sander's First and Second Reader
and Thompson's First Arithmetic.

1850.

It seems that in the winter of this year
the Legislature passed an Act, enabling
the district to borrow money to build their
school house at once, and at a meeting
held on the 24th of June, the district was
authorized to make a loan of \$1,200 for
the building of a school house. Antony
Vandewall was added to the building
committee.

[Hoyt must have made his first appear-
ance about this time. In the school census
for that year we find his name duly en-
tered; his age at that time is set down
at 14.—Ed.]

Judging from the minutes as kept by
the Director, everything up to this time,
had been moving along smoothly. At the
annual meeting held on the 29th of Sep-
tember however, there arose a dissatisfac-
tion. The wheels were being blocked,
and the record reads as follows:

"Mr. ——— is asking about the rev-
enues, expenses and debts of the district.
The Director not being present, it was im-

possible to comply with the demand,
whereby there arose many questions about
the conduct of the director, being always
absent, whether it was according to law;
and whether there were provisions for
such neglect in the law.

"The discussion thereabout was hot.
"The Director not being present, so arose
there a great deal of indignation about
his absence.

"The Director passing the street is called
in, and asked to be present, but he did
make his excuse, and did give the promise
to bring up soon his account."

The election resulted as follows: A. C.
Van Raalte, Moderator; H. D. Post, Di-
rector; J. Trimpe, Assessor.

1851.

February 10.—A special meeting was
held at the house of Jan Binnekant, in re-
gard to building the school house, clearing
up the "square" and fencing it in. At a
subsequent meeting, the plan and speci-
fications were accepted, bids handed in by
L. W. Kramer, C. Hofman and G. Van
Dyk, and the job given to the latter, for
\$800. One of the witnesses to the contract
was M. Hawks.

September 29.—The annual meeting was
held and it was resolved that the Director's
report be printed in *De Hollander*. The
Moderator and Director were re-elected
and G. Vandewall was elected Assessor.

On motion of F. Kieft, a subscription
was drawn up, and a large amount was
subscribed for a bell, for the use of the
Village of Holland.

This same year the school-yard was
fenced in and shade trees planted.

are 1852.

The records being slightly mixed, it ap-
pears that about this time W. T. Taylor,
of Geneva, N. Y., took charge of the
school.

1853.

At the annual meeting this year, there
again appears to have been a misunder-
standing about the finances. The Director
sends in his bill for services, "with which
he will be satisfied to square accounts
with his faultfinding constituency, and
very respectfully declines the honor of a
re-election to the office of Director." The
Moderator was re-elected, with H. Does-
burg for Director and J. Labots for As-
essor. The records contain a full corre-
spondence between the district and the late
Director.

1854.

September 25.—At the annual meeting
held this year, J. Van de Luyster was
elected Moderator; A. C. Van Raalte,
Director; and T. Keppel, Assessor. We
also find that the school house was insured
in the "Portage Mutual Fire Ins. Co.," of
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. The number of
scholars on the census this year is 178.
E. P. Pitcher, was hired as teacher.

1855.

September 24.—There is still trouble
about the school moneys, the township
treasurer refusing to honor the drafts of
the district, and some sharp tricks are be-
ing played at the expense of the district.
D. te Roller, H. Brink and J

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

The Brooklyn Court of General Sessions has decided that Lizzie R. King, alias Kate Stoddard, the supposed murderess of Charles Goodrich, is hopelessly insane, and ordered her to be taken to an asylum. In the college regatta at Saratoga, the six-oared race was won by the Princeton crew, and the single scull by Yale.

The Chicago Tribune publishes what purports to be an interview between a correspondent of that journal and Mr. Theodore Tilton. The latter is reported to have declared that his wife was involved in appearing before the Plymouth Church Committee. Mrs. Tilton's testimony was that no improper overtures had ever been made to her by Mr. Beecher. Her husband characterized this statement as deliberate falsehood, and apologized for it by a consideration of the motives which led to its utterance. Articles of separation between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton are in course of preparation.

A not named Isaac Pomeroy, living in Boston, has confessed the murder of a little girl named Katy Curran. No motive appears except that Pomeroy has a natural bent for cutting and killing people. Two years ago the same lad was charged with mutilating little boys in Chelsea and East Boston, when he said, he "could not help it, but had to do it." Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, a short time ago, removed the Commissioners of Armories, and informed Gov. Dix of his action, giving his reasons therefor. The Governor has declined to confirm the action of the Mayor, and assures him that the reasons assigned for the removal are sufficient for the continuance of the Board, and that the power of removal should be only exercised for grave causes. C. C. Smith, who erected for the late Prof. Morse the first line of telegraph poles in this country, between Washington and Baltimore, in 1844, died at his residence in Newfield, Me., a few days ago.

Mr. Ross, of Philadelphia, whose child was recently stolen and held for a ransom, has published a "personal" informing the abductors that their \$20,000 is ready.

GEN. BUTLER has made public a reply to the statement attributed to Gen. Hooker, that "when Butler was in command of the Army of the James River, he required the colored troops to deposit their money and valuables at headquarters for safe-keeping, and when one of these poor devils got knocked down and put under ground, do you suppose the money he left at Butler's headquarters was ever heard from again? Butler made at least \$1,000,000 in this way." The reply states that a savings bank for the colored troops was established at Norfolk, Va., under the charge of the Quartermaster of the army, and the accounts were duly settled and vouchers given.

The West.

The property destroyed in the late great fire at Oshkosh, Wis., was insured for \$763,560.

GOLDSMITH MAID trotted a mile in 2 min. 16 sec. at East Saginaw, Mich., on the 16th inst. The time is the best on record. Arrangements for the grand temperance camp meeting at Battle Ground, Ind., Aug. 18, 19 and 20, are progressing. Speakers are engaged, and it will be an immense affair. An official telegram from Fort Steele, W. T., dated the 17th inst., says that twenty Indians came within one-half mile of the fort at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and took the stock belonging to the citizens. A telegram from Fort Fetterman, W. T., says a six days' scout in the vicinity of Laramie Peak found no signs of Indians.

GEN. SHERIDAN has applied to the War Department at Washington for permission to use the Sixth Cavalry for offensive operation against the Indians. He advocates generally an offensive policy as more effective and more economical than a defensive one. The Supreme Court of Iowa has rendered judgment against the Iowa Land Company of Cedar Rapids for \$35,000 for taxes, and penalty on Carroll county lands owned by the company. The California Grangers have commenced loading new wheat for the European market. The first vessel, Star of Hope, for Liverpool, will load at Valjejo. The Grangers will sell when the ships are full or when on the way out. The suspension bridge, nearly completed over Whitewater River, near Harrison, Ohio, built at the expense of Hamilton county, Ohio, and Dearborn county, Indiana, and connecting the two States, fell into the river last night owing to incomplete anchorage. The bridge cost \$60,000.

The Chicago Common Council has passed an ordinance declaring that no more wooden buildings shall be erected within the limits of the city. A construction train on the Detroit and Lansing railroad backed upon a tree which had fallen across the track near Greenville, Mich., and, out of thirty men on board, seven were killed and sixteen others injured. The boilers in the starch factory of Johnson & Son at Madison, Ind., exploded recently, fatally injuring three persons. There was not sufficient water in the boilers. Reports from California represent the harvest as progressing. The yield of grain is abundant—much larger than last season. Oliver P. Frakes, a notorious desperado, was hanged by vigilantes near Nevada City, Mo., lately. A dispatch from Camp Stambaugh, Wyo. T. July 16, says: "Capt. Bates met the Arapahoes, and whipped them soundly, captured 230 ponies, and killed 25 Indians that he counted. Lost two soldiers and two Shoshones killed and three wounded. Lieut. Young has flesh wounds in thigh—painful, but not dangerous. Capt. Bates returned to Brown, but left again on the 13th to strike a party reported in the vicinity. Capt. Gordon left this post with his company yesterday, to be in striking distance in case Capt. Bates needs assistance."

The State Board of Equalization of Iowa have completed their assessment for State purposes. The valuation was fixed at \$372,794,534, and the tax at 2 mills on the dollar, aggregating \$745,589—an increase of \$7,311 over the tax of 1873. The Lafayette (Ind.) paper-mill was destroyed by fire June 21. The fire was caused by the falling of a coal-oil lamp from its place on the wall and breaking. The night force, with blankets, smothered the fire, and returned to work; but the fire had caught through between the lining and the weatherboarding, and before discovered was beyond control. The mill and machinery were completely destroyed. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$16,000. Apprehensions of Indian depredations on the line of the Union Pacific are entertained. In the United States Court at Springfield, Ill. Judge Treat has issued a temporary injunction restraining the Collectors along the line of the Terre Haute and St. Louis railroad from collecting the tax resulting from the taxation of the capital stock, and also restraining the officers of the company from paying the tax.

The South.

A WASHINGTON dispatch dated July 15 says: The cotton-planters report to the Department of Agriculture, in accordance with the conditional promise of their June reports, shows an increase in the condition of the plant in every State. The percentages of average condition are higher than in June by the following figures: Three in Louisiana, 4 in Arkansas, 6 in Florida, 7 in South Carolina, 9 in Mississippi, 10 in Alabama, 11 in Georgia, 12 in Tennessee and Texas, and 13 in North Carolina. Texas and North Carolina return a condition above the average. The following are the State averages: North Carolina, 102; South Carolina, 88; Georgia, 91; Florida, 96; Alabama, 92; Mississippi, 87; Louisiana, 73; Texas, 102; Arkansas, 94; and Tennessee, 97. As compared with July of last year, the condition is higher except in Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas, though the difference is slight in Tennessee and Georgia, and not very wide in Mississippi and Alabama.

THE REV. A. L. P. Green, an eminent Methodist divine, died recently in Nashville, Tenn., aged 67 years. John Bruner, 12 years old, hanged himself at his father's house in Hardin county, Ky., last week. His father had refused to buy him a new saddle.

THE new Board of Indian Peace Commissioners met at Washington on the 17th inst. There were present Messrs. Sibley, Fisk, Long, Roberts and Smith. Messrs. Butler and Turney were absent, and there are three vacancies not yet filled. An organization was effected by the election of Mr. Fisk as chairman and Mr. Smith as Secretary. An executive committee was chosen, consisting of Messrs. Smith, Roberts and Butler; and a purchasing committee, consisting of Messrs. Sibley, Butler, Turney and Long. The effect of the reduction of rates on package envelopes from 18 to 8 cents is shown in the increase of sales. During the last quarter of the fiscal year there were 1,020,000 issued, while the number issued for the entire year ending June 30, 1873, was but 2,203,000. During the year ending June 30, 1874, there were 138,815,500 stamped envelopes sold by the Postoffice Department through Postmasters, being an increase over the preceding year of about 600,000.

IN Maysville, Ky., recently, Miss Julia Kers, adopted daughter of A. B. Cochran, was found dead in her bed with a bottle of chloroform lying on her breast. She had been suffering from severe headache, and it is supposed took chloroform to alleviate the pain and was stupefied beyond power to remove the bottle. A young lady sleeping with her was so much overcome by the fumes that it was difficult to arouse her. George Simpson, a planter, residing fifteen miles from Shreveport, La., was murdered by a negro on July 18. Mr. Simpson, aged about 70, was alone and asleep, when the negro slipped into the house, and, seizing Simpson's gun, shot him dead. The negro was pursued and captured, and when within six miles of the city was taken from his captors and killed.

Washington.

ADVICES from London state that Mr. Moran declines the appointment of Third Assistant Secretary of State.

It is understood that Secretary Bristow contemplates abolishing the secret-service corps of the Treasury Department, and will look hereafter to the various United States District Attorneys throughout the country to detect, arrest, and punish counterfeiters of United States currency. The United States, after all, will make the first payment, under the treaty of Washington, to British subjects, whose claims were adjudicated by the mixed commission provided by that treaty. Congress, at its last session, appropriated \$1,900,000 for that purpose, and the money is now ready for the claimants who were successful against the United States.

THE balance in the Treasury Department, July 20, at the close of business, was, in currency, \$13,606,779; in coin, \$3,767,337. The receipts from all sources since June had been \$14,500,000, while the disbursements during the same period amounted to over \$10,000,000. Gen. Sherman, in a late conversation, said that, in his opinion, the Indian problem could not be satisfactorily settled until the whole matter was placed under the control of the War Department. If the troops had the proper authority to follow the marauding Indians on their reservations, and summarily punish them, it would go far toward quelling these annual outbreaks. He was asked "if Custer's command would be recalled from the Black Hills expedition in case a general outbreak along the frontier occurred?" He replied that it would not. He would not say what would be his course in case of such an outbreak.

THE Secretary of War has acceded to the request of Gen. Sheridan, and directed that Indians guilty of raiding upon the settlers shall be pursued and punished wherever found. A denial comes from Washington of a rumor to the effect that "the Mexican Government has proposed to the Government of the United States, to cede to the latter all that portion of the Mexican territory lying north of a line of latitude drawn directly from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the Pacific ocean."

General.

THE shore end of the new Atlantic cable was successfully landed July 15, at Rye Beach, N. H. The cable of 1866 has also been placed in working order.

AN Escanaba (Mich.) dispatch of July 20 says: "The miners at the various iron mines in the Ishpeming district, Lake Superior, inaugurated a strike for higher wages this morning, and to-night work is completely suspended in these mines. A rumor that ore was in better demand and commanding a higher price was the cause of the movement, but as there are but few mines that have unfilled contracts, and many more that are anxious for some opportunity to close down for awhile, it is thought no great effect will be made to retain the men or prevent them from striking." A special to the St. Louis Republican from Carthage, Jasper county, Mo., gives an account of the blowing up and burning of the lead smelting furnace of S. Pieher, near John, Mo., by a mob of enraged miners, who thus sought revenge for some fancied wrong in connection with the royalty on black jack, which royalty had been raised by the proprietor of the furnace. The four great trunk lines leading from New York to the West—the New York Central and Hudson River, Erie, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio railroads—have made an agreement to observe the following regulations: First—Free passes or tickets of any kind will not be issued to any officer for the purpose of influencing traffic. Second—Return tickets will not be sold at less than full passenger rates to live-stock drovers. Third—Passenger agents are not allowed to issue free passes, and all passes now in their hands are revoked. Fourth—The established through passenger-rates, adopted by the General Passenger and Ticket Agents' Association, with full proportions, will be collected on all through tickets of every class. Fifth—Only 100 pounds of baggage will be transported free upon each ticket sold, and all excess in weight will be charged for at tariff rates. An allowance of 250 pounds is made to transcontinental passengers. Sixth—Summer excursion route tickets to places of public resort only may be sold only in June, July, August, and September, at rates based

upon not less than 2 cents per mile, and such tickets shall be so issued as not to reduce through rates between business centers, and shall not be sold to or from points west of Buffalo, Niagara, Johnstown, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Wheeling, or Parkersburg, W. Va. Seventh—No other round-trip tickets will be issued or accepted. Eighth—Through rates from Boston to the West will be advanced to the sum of local rates by the way of Albany, except that the maximum difference between Boston and New York shall be advanced accordingly. Tenth—The Erie, Baltimore and Ohio, and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies shall sell from Boston and points on the line north of the Boston and Albany railroad at \$1 higher by way of New York than the rates by way of Albany. Eleventh—The same through rates shall be adopted eastward and westward.

REPORTS to the Agricultural Department show that 2,000,000 acres of corn have been planted this year in excess of last year's acreage. The increase is six per cent. of the whole crop. It is largest in the South in percentage and in the West in acres. The condition of the crop is reported good in the West, and elsewhere variable.

THE third convention of the American Book-Trade Union assembled at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, on the 21st of July. Over 100 delegates, representing the larger publishing houses of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago, and the larger jobbing houses of these and other cities, as well as a large number of retail dealers, were present. The object of these meetings is stated as follows: "To abolish the present system of discounts, and to confine discounts to the trade alone, the only exception to be on the first introduction of school books, and that only through regular agents and dealers; and to abolish the wholesaling of live books to the press for premiums."

Political.

THE Indiana Democrats have placed the following ticket in the field: For Secretary of State, J. E. Neff, of Randolph County; Auditor of State, E. Henderson, of Morgan County; Treasurer, B. C. Shaw, of Marion County; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. Smart, of Allen County; Attorney General, C. A. Baskirk, of Gibson County; Judge of the Supreme Court, Horace P. Biddle, of Cass County. Messrs. Henderson and Biddle are also nominated on the Farmers' ticket. E. N. Gates, Anti-Monopolist of the Sixth Iowa District, and H. O. Pratt, Republican, of the Fourth have been nominated for Congress. The Republicans of the First Congressional District of Minnesota have nominated M. H. Dunnell for re-election.

LIEUT.-GOV. DAVIS, of Mississippi, acting as Governor, notified President Grant, July 21, that party feeling, in view of the election to be held Aug. 4, was running very high in Vicksburg. He thought it impossible for him to preserve the peace, and made application to the President for two companies of troops.

Foreign.

KULLMAN, who tried to shoot Bismarck, declares that he was not instigated by others to do the deed, but that it was of his own planning.

A DISPATCH from Madrid conveys the startling intelligence that the Carlists have ordered one Spaniard shot for every shell thrown at the beleaguered city of Bilbao. Marshal Serrano has brought some order out of the confusion in Spain, and he has received private assurance that England, Germany, and Russia will soon join in recognizing the Republic. It is announced from Cuba that the Spaniards have determined to make no further effort to suppress the rebellion in the eastern portion of the island, but will abandon it entirely to the insurgents.

THE British Government has intimated its readiness to accept the cession of the Fiji islands if it was made unconditional, but that the sixteen conditions proposed by Fiji are not acceptable. The Licensing bill has passed the British House of Lords. The fire in Galata, Turkey, was brought under control after raging six hours. About 200 houses were destroyed.

THE French Ministry has been partially reconstructed by the appointment of Baron de Chabaud la Tour to be Minister of the Interior and M. Mathieu Bodet Minister of Finance. This arrangement leaves the Bonapartists without a representative in the Cabinet. The Duke of Montebello is dead; age, 73. Jules Favre has married an Alsatian refugee. Concha, Captain-General of Cuba, has issued a decree, to take effect Aug. 1, providing that duties shall be paid as follows: fifty per cent. in specie; 25 per cent. in Spanish bank bills, with 100 per cent. added, and the remaining 25 per cent. in bank bills at their nominal value. On and after the 1st prox. land taxes are to be paid in bank bills with addition of 100 per cent. The decree of June 4, authorizing the Spanish Bank to sell specie on account of the Treasury, to be used in payment of duties, is annulled.

IN the French Assembly the Minister of Foreign Affairs said that it was impossible for France to hold aloof from the Brussels Congress, but the Government would undertake nothing in connection with it without the consent of the Assembly. The Government will insist on the exclusion of naval questions, in accordance with the example of England. A recent article in the Madrid *Imparcial* favoring Iberian union has developed strong opposition to the project in Portugal. Lisbon advises state that the articles of the *Imparcial* were received there with great disfavor. Don Carlos has issued a manifesto, granting religious toleration, engaging not to disturb the sales of church property at present confiscated; promising a representative but not a revolutionary government; undertaking to restore the finances of the country, and insuring liberty, so far as it is consistent with order. The manifesto concludes as follows: "If the rebellion continues, we shall stifle it with cannon. Those who reject our proffers of conciliation to-day, will be compelled to submit to the law of the conqueror to-morrow." After a desperate fight and a gallant defense, the Carlisle captured the city of Cuenca, the garrison being obliged to surrender. The death sentence pronounced against Dockray has been commuted to ten years' imprisonment by President Serrano, at the instance of Captain-General Concha. Gen. Quesada and staff, of the Cuban army, have arrived at Kingston, Jamaica. Their destination is unknown.

SOME one who has grown gray-headed as he has watched whereof he affirms that it is easier to go through the eye of a needle than for womankind to discard pretty things and "style" upon utilitarian grounds.

AS AN instance of the value of fish as brain food, Dr. Weatherbee says that ichthyophagic tribes, when once civilized and Christianized, become more active of intellect than inland beef-eaters.

TENNESSEE has about \$400,000 in State warrants now outstanding, a floating debt of about \$150,000, and a bonded debt of about \$24,000,000.

Beecher-Tilton.

THE Brooklyn *Argus* says: "We have from the highest sources an admission that the friends of Mr. Beecher are endeavoring to effect a compromise which shall prevent the publication of the lengthy statement promised by Tilton."

Theodore Tilton's wife has been before the committee. She has given evidence contradictory of her husband's version of the matter. A disagreement has resulted between man and wife, and Mrs. Tilton has left her husband.

"It is now established beyond the shadow of a doubt that Tilton was not aware of the existence of an Investigation Committee in Plymouth Church until after Mrs. Tilton had appeared before the committee to give testimony. Her appearance before the committee was brought about by intimate friends of Mrs. Tilton, who are well-known attendants at Plymouth Church and ardent admirers of Mr. Beecher. It appears that, after the publication of Mr. Tilton's letter, addressed to Dr. Bacon, Mrs. Tilton left her home in Livingstone street. Mr. Tilton and his children continued to occupy the house, and he receives his friends there. Mrs. Tilton is now sojourning in a family of Mr. Beecher's friends. It is not understood that a formal separation has taken place between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, but only one inference can be drawn from the course the lady has seen fit to adopt, and it is that her lot is cast, for the present at least, with those who are wholly antagonistic to Mr. Tilton."

NEW YORK, July 17.—Mr. Beecher's statement, although not yet officially before the Committee, is in the hands of his friends, and will be submitted as soon as Tilton's is put in. Gentlemen who have seen it speak of it as a frank, straightforward document.

Beecher addresses himself in detail to the Tilton case; explains the nature of his trouble with Tilton; denies that he ever made an impure intimation to Mrs. Tilton, and concludes with an absolute and unequivocal denial of all other slanders which have been set in motion against him. He acknowledges that Mrs. Tilton complained to him of her husband; that she spoke of his infidelity, and cited instances; spoke of his going with strange women, and proved that her statement was true; and finally begged him (Beecher) to advise her, as a man and minister, what to do. Beecher, after long deliberation and considerable hesitancy, advised her, if she felt she could not reclaim her husband, to leave him. After a time Beecher felt that he had made a mistake in giving this advice. He thought that, perhaps, if left to the impulses of his own generous nature, Tilton would abandon the strange woman after whom he had been running, and return to the peace of his own household. In this condition of mind he apologized to Tilton for what he had done; promised to extend to him the right hand of fellowship in the future, and to bury the past utterly.

Tilton's forthcoming statement will, it is said, disappoint the public greatly. The supposition has been that he would undertake to prove that Beecher had done him grave personal injury; that he would specify that wrong, and adduce evidence of its reality. Now it is understood he has resolved to remain reticent in regard to his own family, but will go into the general scandal. In other words, he will attempt to show that Beecher outraged not the Tilton, but some other household.

THE STATEMENT OF THEODORE TILTON.

Mr. Tilton appeared before the Beecher Investigating Committee on the evening of July 20, and read a sworn statement in substantiation of the indefinite charges he had made against Mr. Beecher. He declared that Mr. Beecher, in the year 1863, deliberately seduced his wife, Elizabeth R. Tilton, and maintained criminal relations with her for the period of some two years, until the act was discovered by Tilton and confessed by Mrs. Tilton and afterward by Beecher himself; that Mr. Tilton, to shield his own family, condoned the offense, and absented himself from Plymouth Church; that Mr. Beecher wrote a letter to be shown to Tilton expressing the utmost apprehension that he (Tilton) would not keep the secret, and revealing a state of utter despair on his own part, saying that the effort to maintain an outward appearance of serenity while accusations were multiplying against him, was destroying his life, and that death would be the most welcome of friends to him; that nevertheless Beecher allowed Tilton to suffer under the imputation of a slanderer, a liar, and a dog, causing him to be loaded with public opprobrium and social ostracism; that further, he conspired with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, his wife, to complete his ruin by perjury, and subornation of perjury; that finally Mrs. Tilton broke down under the stings of a guilty conscience, and confessed that the testimony she gave before the Investigating Committee was false, and that it was given at the instance of Mr. Beecher's lawyer, in order to save the cause of religion, and finally that nothing could have prevailed upon him (Tilton) to make this statement except Mr. Beecher's public challenge of the truth of his letter to Dr. Bacon, by calling for an investigation.

A New York dispatch dated July 21 says: "The excitement existing yesterday was increased by the morning papers' reports. It did not subside on the publication of the story, for not many saw it; but all those who did were at once shocked, for few who read it carefully but felt that it was the death-blow of Beecher and the downfall of Plymouth Church."

"An analysis of the whole statement by friends of Beecher leaves the most sanguine of them under the belief that it is not unsavory. If the letters of Beecher to Moulton are to be explained on any hypothesis short of acknowledging Beecher and Mrs. Tilton guilty of adultery, the rest, they claim, goes for nothing except as Tilton's word, and that is not held very high. One of his best friends in former times said to-day that he had lately detected Tilton in three distinct lies, and had lost all confidence in his veracity. Other friends of Beecher, as well as this one, say that all of Beecher's letters are explainable consistent with his honesty, and Mr. Oliver Johnson, managing editor of Beecher's paper, to-day said that the confession and apology was obtained under circumstances which would give it another meaning when Beecher spoke. Many assert still that Beecher will demolish the whole story. Nevertheless, great efforts have been making by his friends to avoid the submission of this paper."

Ben Butler's aid was invoked, and he made efforts so fruitless that to-day he denies all participation in the matter. The committee to-day have been in secret session, evidently having found Tilton's statement more astounding than anticipated. The committee have suffered under the imputation of being wholly in Beecher's interest, but they proclaim their impartiality. To-day one of them said that Mr. Beecher had been going about for year with a hook in his nose, and it was time it came out, even if the nose was broken."

Four sisters of the late Thomas Dunham, of New York, living at Martha's Vineyard, get \$120,000 each from his estate.

THE M. E. church has about 450 presiding elders, supported at an aggregate cost of about \$500,000.

The Good-bye Hospitality.

The half of hospitality lies in the speeding of parting guests. Lavish welcomes are easily enough bestowed, but the hospitable thought must be very genuine, indeed, which dares to leave the guest as free and welcome to go as to come. We all suffer, now and then, from undue urging to stay when we prefer to go, and nearly every one of us is himself a sinner in this regard, too. No sooner does the guest intimate a wish to terminate his visit than we fly in the face of his desire, and urge him to stay longer. We sometimes do this, too, as a mere matter of duty, when in our hearts we care very little whether the guest goes or stays. We feel ourselves bound to show our appreciation of our friend's visit by asking that he prolong it. Now, true hospitality ought to learn better than this. Our effort should be, from first to last, to make our friend's visit thoroughly pleasant and agreeable to him. We strive for this result in hastening to offer him the most comfortable chair and to set out our best viands, if he break bread with us. It is that he may enjoy his stay that we take pains to talk only upon agreeable topics. In short, from the time he crosses our threshold until he rises to leave we make the moments slip by as pleasantly as possible. But the moment he asks for his hat our courtesy fails us. Hitherto we have studied to anticipate and gratify his every wish. Now that he wishes to go, however, we endeavor to thwart his pleasure. We selfishly try to turn him from his purpose to ours. We wish him to stay while he wishes to go. Courtesy would prompt us to give his wish precedence of our own, but as a rule, we ask him to sacrifice his own to our pleasure.—*Hearth and Home.*

Black Powder Found in Snow—What Is It?

In a letter from M. Nordenskjöld on carbonaceous dust, with metallic iron, observed in snow, the writer remarks that in December he found in some snow collected toward the end of a five or six days' continuous fall in Stockholm, a large quantity of dark powder, like soot, and consisting of an organic substance rich in carbon. It was like the meteoric dust which fell with meteorites at Hesse, near Upsal, in January, 1869. It contained also small particles of metallic iron. Suspecting the railways and houses of Stockholm might have furnished these matters, he got his brother, who lived in a desert district in Finland, to make similar experiments, which he did, and obtained a similar powder. In his Arctic voyage the writer has met with like phenomena. The snow from floating ice has furnished on fusion a grayish residue, consisting mostly of diatoms (whole or injured); but the black specks, a quarter of a millimeter in size, contained metallic iron covered with oxide of iron, and probably also carbon. He thinks, therefore, that snow and rain convey cosmic dust to the earth, and invites further observation on the subject.

In France cocoons of a magnificent red are obtained by feeding the silkworms on vine leaves, and others of a deep emerald green, others of a beautiful yellow, and others again of violet, by feeding lettuce or white nettle. The silkworms should be fed on mulberry leaves while young, and on the other foods during the last twenty days of the larva stage.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	8 @	12 1/2
HOGS—Dressed	8 1/2 @	8 1/2
COTTON	16 1/2 @	16 1/2
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 90 @	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 27 @	1 28
Winter Red Western	1 32 @	1 35
RYE	1 09 @	1 12
CORN	78 1/2 @	85
OATS—Western	69 @	70
PORK—New Mess	20 25 @	20 25
LARD—Steam	12 @	12

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 00 @	6 25
Choice Native	5 45 @	6 00
Good to Prime Steers	5 25 @	5 50
Cows and Heifers	3 25 @	4 75
Medium to Fair	4 75 @	5 40
Inferior to Common	2 50 @	3 50
HOGS—Live	6 05 @	6 55
FLOUR—Choice White Winter	8 00 @	8 50
Red Winter	5 50 @	6 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 14 @	1 14
No. 2 Spring	1 12 1/2 @	1 12 1/2
No. 3 Spring	1 04 @	1 04
CORN—No. 2	62 1/2 @	62 1/2
OATS—No. 2	50 @	52
RYE—No. 2	80 @	80
BARLEY—No. 2	1 00 @	1 01
BUTTER—Good to Choice	22 @	28
EGGS—Fresh	14 @	14 1/2
PORK—Mess	20 80 @	20 85
LARD	11 1/2 @	11 1/2

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—New Fall	1 17 @	1 20
CORN—No. 2	64 @	65
OATS—No. 2	60 @	62
BARLEY—No. 2	1 10 @	1 12 1/2
RYE—No. 2	1 00 @	1 05
PORK—Mess	21 00 @	21 00
LARD	11 1/2 @	11 1/2
HOGS	5 25 @	5 75
CATTLE	4 50 @	6 00

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 10 @	1 13
CORN	67 @	69
OATS	58 @	68
RYE	1 00 @	1 03
PORK—Mess	20 00 @	20 00
LARD	11 1/2 @	11 1/2

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 18 1/2 @	1 19
No. 2	1 16 @	1 16 1/2
CORN—No. 2	62 @	62 1/2
OATS—No. 2	50 @	52
RYE—No. 1	95 @	96
BARLEY No. 2	1 05 @	1 06

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Amber Michigan	1 17 @	1 18
No. 2 Red	1 15 @	1 15 1/2
CORN	63 @	69
OATS	37 @	37 1/2

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra	1 48 1/2 @	1 49 1/2
No. 1	1 35 @	1 36 1/2
CORN	69 @	70
OATS	57 @	58

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 16 @	1 17
No. 2 Red	1 13 @	1 14
CORN	72 @	73
OATS	62 @	64

The Millionaire Forger.

[From the Virginia City Enterprise.]

The recent action of the California Legislature in condoning the offenses of the millionaire forger and robber, Harry Meiggs, has led to an overhauling of the files of old journals in order to ascertain the exact nature of his crimes. The *Sacramento Daily State Journal*, of Oct. 11, 1854—a paper long since extinct—containing the following:

"The frauds committed by Harry Meiggs are supposed to amount to two and a half million dollars. Warrants on the treasury of San Francisco have been forged to the amount of one million. Stock of the California Lumber Company, of which he was President, to the amount of \$50,000, was also forged, and the signatures of different business houses to notes for over \$50,000 have been forged.

"He failed for \$800,000, and owed a number of bills, which made up in the aggregate \$2,500,000. In his operations he was very shrewd. He took all classes in his ravenous maw. From the highest to the lowest, the rich and the poor, the washerwoman, the banker, and the millionaire; he paid his respects to all. None were too small for his accommodating genius, none too great for his practice. From the bankers he borrowed money by giving forged Comptroller's warrants on the city as collateral security to double the amount, and even offered to pledge them at 25 cents on the dollar. From the others he raised money on forged notes on business firms, and from clerks and mechanics he borrowed on his word or own note.

"His exodus was as remarkable as his operations. He purchased his vessel, got her cleared by his faithful captain for 'ports in the Pacific,' ballasted her with the spoils of a city, equal in their extent to those of many nations in former days; gathered his family and friends around him, and went 'down to the sea' unmolested, laughing at his dupes. He left his family mansion as it was, with its carpets and paintings, and pencilings and curtains; with its ottomans and tete-a-tetes, and golden fishes and birds of the brightest plumage; with its servants unpaid, perhaps, and its wines and its oils and its spices; on a family excursion to San Mateo, as he said; to far-off lands, as his creditors say. He went prepared for a two-years' siege. He went prepared for peace or war; with munitions of war in ample store. He went prepared to conquer or purchase a dukedom. And all this at the expense of San Francisco business men. The loss of these men is not regretted as much as the manner of losing it. But still he is a poor wanderer on the face of the earth, with the brand of Cain upon his brow. He can have no peace; his evil deeds will haunt him wherever he may go. He will be shunned by society. With all his ill-gotten wealth he will find the way of the transgressor hard."

And simply because this man has been successful in investing his \$2,500,000, which he robbed from others, the California Legislature, by one sweeping act, obliterates all the indictments pending against him. Such legislation is well calculated to bring the law into contempt, for no one will contend that, had Meiggs been unsuccessful in South America, there would have been any one in the Legislature of that State to have drafted an act similar to the one just passed.

The Vernacular in Edinburgh.

Speaking of the names of things, this morning, I asked a conductor (no person here could possibly understand what such a term means, so I will say guard) three times: "Will this car go through to Durham without change?" Each time he said: "Beg-paw-don," in such a way as to express, "Explain what you mean," when a young New Yorker said: "He means carriage." Then the intelligent guard said: "Oh, yes, if you go right through." In Dublin I asked a policeman if he could tell me whether I could find a drug store near by, and he said, "Oh, yis; plenty of 'em about—nothing so plentifulful," and he directed me to a shop, which, having entered, I found to be a gin-shop. With the same success I asked a very respectable-looking old gentleman the question, and he pointed out a shop licensed to sell "spirits." When I told him that I wanted to get some soap, he said, "Perhaps you wish to find a medical hall?" So I did. After an early breakfast on Sunday morning last in Glasgow I wished to look around the city some time before morning service at the cathedral. Not a cab or vehicle of any kind was to be found, but near the hotel I discovered a horse-railroad track. Seeing no cars coming, I asked a gentleman passing whether the "horse-cars" ran on Sunday, and he said: "Not much; that one could get one now and then if he wished it very much." Wishing one very much, I watched the road for about a quarter of an hour, and not a car came in sight. Then came by a policeman, whom I asked the same question, and he replied that "horse-cars" were rarely seen on the street, but if I had a necessity for one, I might get it, not on the street, but at the livery stable! "What do you mean?" said I; "do not cars run on this rail on Sunday?" "Oh! you mane the carriages on the tramway. Nay, mon, the cawrs dinna run on the tramway on the Sawbath!" These benighted Scots thought I meant cabs, or something of the kind.—*Letter in St. Louis Democrat.*

CORK jackets for boilers are said to reduce the amount of wasted power, and lower the temperature in the engine-room some twenty degrees. At the end of a year's use they appear to be as sound as ever.

Pay of Newspaper Men.

The suppression of half our daily papers would greatly advance the cause of journalism in the United States. Five, six, seven daily papers in a city of less than 100,000 inhabitants! Some of these have a corps consisting of one individual; and where there are three persons employed, the paper feels itself entitled to some rank in the world of journalism. One consequence is that two-thirds of the working journalists in the country receive less than the wages of good mechanics; and another consequence is that the daily press, published in the midst of an intelligent people, is sometimes a daily miracle of callousness and inanity. Falsehood and folly in daily papers are, I repeat, not so much an evidence of depravity as of poverty. Intelligence and character are costly; frivolity and recklessness are cheap. The incessant abuse of individuals is one of the few resources of an empty mind. It can not discuss principles; it cannot communicate knowledge; it cannot enliven by wit and good humor; nothing remains to it but to assail character.

And even where the decorums of the press are strictly observed, we find in the columns of newspapers which are struggling for life amazing exhibitions of helpless ignorance. The nauseating trail of \$15 a week is seen all over them, a reign of that agonizing contest for existence which goes on wherever ten are trying to subsist upon means sufficient for five. And really, when I look down the long pay-roll of a complete newspaper establishment, I am inclined to wonder that such a large number of daily papers acquit themselves creditably without being able to afford one-quarter the expenditure which excellence costs. In New York, where alone in the United States newspaper offices exist in which poor-devilism has been extirpated, the editorial force of a daily paper, fully equipped consists of about 50 individuals, of whom at least 12 receive compensation which approaches that of the lower grades of the other liberal professions. The press has advanced so far in this one city of the Western continent that a competent and well-trained journalist receives as large a compensation as a lawyer, doctor or clergyman of the fourth rank, and nearly enough to pay the rent of a small house in a second-rate neighborhood. This is a considerable advance from the time when Horace Greeley let Mr. Raymond leave the *Tribune* rather than add \$5 to his weekly stipend of \$20.

The editor-in-chief of a New York daily paper of the first rank receives from \$4,000 to \$8,000 a year, with the assistance of a short-hand reporter, and the use of a cab. His leading assistants receive about half as much. In London, as Mr. James Grant informs us, the established salary of the editor of a morning paper—always excepting the princely *Times*—is 1,000 guineas a year.—*James Parton, in Harper's Magazine for July.*

An Altered Man.

The heart not only knows its own bitterness, but is far more intimately acquainted with it than the well-intentioned persons who, by their kindly endeavors to solace the woes of their friends, often add a double pungency to the pangs that excite their compassion. There are troubles in life which are best treated with silence, so impossible it is to offer to the victims any consolation likely to be of any service. A trouble of this nature has, according to the *Builder*, lately befallen an unfortunate workman at the Gilesgate tannery, who, the other night, while proceeding, with the aid of a dim light from a horn lantern, down the tan-yard, suddenly tumbled down into one of the pits, and, having by the accident lost his light, was unable for some time to extricate himself from his unpleasant position. At last, however, he managed to land, and without loss of time hurried home to his own cottage. The door was opened for him by his wife, but alas, so terribly changed was his appearance that she at first failed to recognize her husband. The skin of the tanner is now, it is stated, stained a dark green morocco color by his immersion in the liquor, and so strong is the tan that, in all probability, "the man will die a bookbinder's green." Let us hope that this anticipation may not be realized, and that, by dint of soap and water, and perseverance in scrubbing, the closing volume of this sad story may be of less disagreeable hue than the first; but, in the mean time, the case, as regards both the man and his wife, is almost beyond the range of human sympathy.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Self-Reliance of Southern Widows.

The *Macon Telegraph and Messenger* tells of two charming southwestern Georgia widows, as follows:

Mrs. William Harden, of Randolph county, Georgia, who buried her husband about a year since, and was left with a helpless brood of young children, superintending her farm in person, has raised an abundance of corn and meat for her family the present season, and now has one of the most promising crops in that county. She is young and pretty and would prove a capital prize for some clever fellow, provided he could win her.

The same lady has another widowed sister, Mrs. L., beautiful and winning in person, who, by the labor of her own unaided fingers, has reared and well-nigh completed the education of three promising children.

Deferentially and with the profoundest admiration we uncover in the presence of these noble women and commend their example to the daughters of Georgia.

A Great Blast—Hell Gate to be Blown Up.

In July, 1869, at Hell Gate, was begun the work of honeycombing the gneiss rock, which may be called the trying place of the tides, because the tides from Sandy Hook and those from Long Island Sound meet there and embrace. This work, tardily begun and tardily prosecuted, is to be resumed in a few days, having been suspended in November last, owing to the exhaustion of appropriations. The industry and importunity of some of the New York members of the late Congress resulted in having \$225,000 appropriated for East river improvements. More than \$100,000 of this sum is needed for the removal of the rocks near Harlem, and Diamond and Coenties reefs are also to be provided for out of this appropriation. The sum to be expended on the Hell Gate work has not yet been determined. If the whole appropriation could be applied to it, the work would speedily be completed to the point of blowing up the ten feet crust of rock which is superincumbent between the waters and the tunnels underneath.

These tunnels are a triumph of engineering well worthy of study. They commence with a great shaft or hole sunk on the Long Island shore, protected by a coffer-dam, from which ten main tunnels or headings radiate. These headings are intersected by what are termed galleries, forming semi-concentric rings about the grand shaft. Up to the time of the suspension of work last November, about 1,000 lineal feet of excavation had been made during the fiscal year, leaving between 500 and 600 feet for the completion of the tunnels. The columns of rock left to support the river bed are to be reduced to the smallest size consistent with safety, and this, with the completion of the tunneling, will be the work for this year.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. John Newton, United States army, has the general supervision of the work, but practically it is left to the management of Capt. William H. Huer, of the Corps of Engineers, an officer of great experience in this kind of engineering. It was under his direction that the famous Blossom Rock in San Francisco Bay was successfully mined and blown to fragments. The improvements in Columbia river navigation were also supervised by him. He is able to demonstrate to a mathematical certainty that when the excavations are completed, the grand blast of nitro-glycerine will so effectually shatter the reef that vessels will have at least twenty-six feet of water at low tide. The entrance to New York harbor through the sound saves vessels from Europe from 300 to 600 miles of sailing, and the benefit of the Hell Gate improvement to coastwise mariners is beyond computation.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Abuse of Old Horses.

A correspondent has the following suitable remarks on this topic:

I feel a deep sympathy for old horses. It is a common practice in this country to make old horses break the colts and too often work with them for years. It is hard for an old horse to work with a colt or a young, active horse. Old horses, like old men, are often capable of performing more hard work than some young ones, who can beat them for an hour or more. The old man wants to take a moderate jog, and can hold out all day; but a little immoderate exertion for a few minutes unstrings him perhaps all day. An old horse driven at the top of his speed for a few miles, spoils the days journey. The old horse should not haul his load to town and then trot back. It does not injure him as much to do heavy work with slow motion as to do light jobs at the last gait. Again, the old horse requires more time to eat his meals and rest his nerves. Of all animals the horse is the worst abused. Although he has been our faithful and profitable servant, yet in his old age the lash is applied to force out his youthful vigor. The older he grows the more he feels the lash. He is often turned out doors to give place to the colts. Too often the neglect and abuse he is subject to, because he is a little old, results in greater loss than is made up in the care of young horses. The last part of a horse's life may be more profitable, if rightly used, than the first part.

There is more comfort and less danger in working old horses. We understand them and they understand us; and we should be willing to conform in some measure to their wishes. It would be more humane as well as profitable to use them as they should be and as long as it would pay, and then take them out and shoot them down. But the practice is to knock them about as much as they will bear to pay well, and then trade them off to some more inhuman wretch than ourselves. The old servant has gone among strangers, and he receives no sympathy in his last extremity. We do not blush to say that a man who has enjoyed the profits and pleasures of a good horse, as long as he was profitable, and then shoves him off among inhuman jockeys, is an inhuman, treacherous and suspicious friend. The man who does so without regard to how the horse may be cared for, is, in my estimation, of a suspicious character; and I never see horses abused so as to excite pity but my sympathies are directed to the man's wife and children also, if he has them.

THE Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America has four Bishops, 15 annual conferences, 607 traveling preachers, 74,699 members, 535 Sunday schools, 1,102 teachers, 49,955 scholars, a monthly paper with 1,500 subscribers, and a book-store. It is endeavoring to establish a school for the education of its young ministers.

An Available Disinfectant.

Owing to its cheapness the impure sulphate of iron, ordinarily known as copperas, is the most available substance known as a disinfectant for sewage, out-houses, etc. The common mistake is not using it in sufficient quantity.

The value of sulphate of iron does not rest, it must be remembered, upon theory only, but upon experiment. In February, 1873, Albert Eckstein published an account of his attempts to disinfect an out-house which was used daily by one hundred persons, and the results are so interesting that they are here transcribed.

1. Two pounds of sulphate of iron in solution. After from two or three hours all bad smells had disappeared; but in twelve hours all the influence of the disinfectant was lost.

2. Sulphate of copper in solution, the same.

3. Two pounds of sulphate of iron in crystals; their effect lasted two days.

4. Sulphate of copper, the same.

5. Sulphurous acid in solution rapidly lost its effects, and was exceedingly irritating to the respiratory organs.

6. Two pounds of impure carbolic acid filled the house for two days with such a disagreeable smell that it was impossible to tell whether the original odor was destroyed or covered up.

7. Two pounds of sulphate of iron in a parchment-sack exerted a disinfecting influence for three full days, and when the parchment-sack was drawn up it contained only some dirty, odorless fluid.

8. Two pounds of the best chloride of calcium in the parchment-sack disinfecting the out-house for at least nine days.

In conclusion, to sum up the points: 1. It is useless to attempt to disinfect the atmosphere; and therefore great care should be exercised to destroy, as far as possible, the poison germs as soon as they leave the body.

2. Copperas is the most available disinfectant for ordinary purposes; in certain cases (chiefly for water closets) chloride of calcium is very good.

3. Carbolic acid is not disinfectant, but antiseptic, and, on account of its odor, is very disagreeable; further, it is not efficient as some other substances; for the purpose of killing disease germs, and for the purifying of cholera discharges, either a mixture of corrosive sublimate and Labarraque's solution or copperas in solution of powder is to be preferred.

The Business Outlook.

For the first time within remembrance, all the commercial journals of the country unite in predicting a more cheerful future for business affairs. At any rate merchants have some cause for congratulation that matters cannot by any possibility be worse than they have been during the past six months. A careful inspection of the crop reports can scarcely fail to convince the most skeptical that the hopes based on a plentiful supply of all kinds of produce, have surely some foundation. From all parts of the Union the news is particularly good in this respect, while in far-off California they expect a crop almost sufficient, as it were, to supply the whole world with food. Some contend that such an extraordinary product will work only to our disadvantage. We say, by no means; cheap living makes good times and is their necessary accompaniment. Money, the moving power, also bids fair to be remarkably easy, already in the Eastern markets it has become a drug, and business men will feel its good influence through the liberality of Eastern creditors with regard to collections.

While we do not predict an unusually good fall trade, we think we can safely say that business will be such that no one can justly complain.—*Detroit Journal of Commerce.*

Comets.

Kepler said comets were as plenty as fish in the ocean. Arago calculated that within the orbit of Neptune there were 17,500,000. Herschel reckoned the number of those visible by the help of the telescope at 25,000. Of the 200 recorded, and the 600 noted in ancient annals, only about forty have had their periods of revolution determined. Some comets are the largest objects in the solar system, surpassing even the sun in volume. The comet of 1811, which will return when the Capitol at Washington is as old as the Pyramids of Egypt, measured at the diameter of its luminous nucleus more than 400 miles, the diameter of its coma 112,000 miles, the length of its tail 112,000,000 miles. Yet the hugest of them all is perhaps outweighed many thousand fold by the tiniest asteroid.

Bill Whaley's Team.

Bill Whaley, who recently died in Fayette County (Pa.) Poor House, formerly drove a stage-coach between Uniontown and Morgantown, in that State. He wouldn't own a horse that had more than enough skin to cover his bones, and through which the moral law could not be read. His animals were queer geometrical puzzles—combinations of angles, right, obtuse and acute. One day he came driving into Uniontown at full speed, and just as he drew up in front of the hotel one of his horses dropped dead. "That was a very sudden death," remarked a bystander. "Sudden?" replied Capt. Bill. "That horse died in Smithland, nine miles from here; but I never let him down until I got in town."

A DELAWARE man, arrested for murder, proved that on that night, and at the hour of the murder, he was at home manning his wife, and this fact saved him. A word to the wise, and so forth.

Sope Bubbles.

There are people whose only business in life seems to be to make blunders, and whose only virtue is to apologize for them.

I find a grate deal of religion that gets dredged up in 80 seconds, and then gets nicely over it in just about 5 minutes.

The grate ambishun ov most wimmin is to wear better clothes than other wimmin do.

The grate ambishun ov most men is to have more munny at interest than their naburs.

People ov very strong memorys are apt hav very little originality. Mere tallent haz its day, but genius, like a diamond, glitters to the last.

If yu want to find out just exacly how mean and dishonest yu hav alwus been, get a nominashun and run for an offis.

I humbly submit the three following reasons for not being a Spiritualist:

1st. I find enuff in the common realities of life to employ all mi time and talents.

2d. I never knu enny good to cum from it, but have known enny quantity of evil.

3d. I have seen all the things that spiritualists do better done by professional nekromancers, and it is more agreeable to me to be beat bi an admitted lie than a pretended truth.

Sho me what a man dispizes in others and, as a general thing, I kan sho yu what he haz got the most ov himself.

It requires a thoroly kultivated man to fully appreciate wit, or even humor.

There iz a grate deal ov genius among men that iz like the genius ov a goose—nothing kan beat them at standing on one leg.

One ov the best ways to cultivate the genius ov an infant iz to set him down in the middle of the floor, and giv him a gold kronometer and a tak hammer to play with.

It iz a grate art to liv in idleness and keep out ov mischief.—*Josh Billings.*

Cure for Felons and Boils.

The *London Lancet* tells how to cure a felon. As soon as the disease is felt, put directly over the spot a fly-blister about the size of your thumb-nail, and let it remain for six hours, at the expiration of which time, directly under the surface of the blister, can be seen the felon, which can be instantly taken out with the point of a needle or a lancet.

Dr. Simon, of Lorraine, adopts a means of stopping boils and furuncles which he declares infallible. As soon as he perceives on any part of the surface the characteristic redness of varying form and size, with a culminating point in the center which soon passes from red to white, he puts in a sancer a thimbleful of camphorated alcohol, dips the palmar surface of the three middle fingers in the liquid, and gently rubs the inflamed surface, especially the central portion. This is repeated eight or ten times, each time for about half a minute. The surface is then allowed to become quite dry, and a slight coating of camphorated olive oil is applied, to prevent the evaporation of the alcohol. Boils or furuncles seldom require over four applications, and often a single one is enough to cause them to dry up and disappear. When several applications are needed, they should be made at intervals—say morning, midday and evening. The same treatment is equally successful in whitlow and all other injuries of the tips of the fingers. As soon as the pain and redness are perceived in the finger, it should be soaked in camphorated sweet oil. The relief is immediate, and three applications generally effect a perfect cure.

Arbitration vs. War.

A lynx and a wildcat were stealthily approaching from opposite directions a dozing pheasant. The lynx, however, was rather before the wildcat, and had but just secured his prey, when his rival put in an appearance, and the following angry discussion took place:

Wildcat—"How dare you poach on my ground? I've lived here all my life, and that bird's mine."

Lynx—"I don't care. I caught it, and I mean to eat it."

Wildcat—"You shan't."

Lynx—"I will."

A terrible struggle then took place, but although they both fought desperately for a long time, it proved to be a drawn battle.

The wildcat then said, "Suppose we call in the lion, and accept arbitration in the matter?"

"Agreed," said the lynx.

Just fancy their mutual chagrin when they found that in the very thickest of the fight a neighbor had slipped unobserved away with the prize.

"O," said the lynx, "why didn't we think of that arbitration and mutual concession before the battle? We have gained nothing by the war; we have lost what we fought about, and inflicted injuries on ourselves which may take a long time to heal. Yes, it is certainly better to settle differences by arbitration rather than by war."

SAFETY OF ANÆSTHETICS.—If the force of statistics be of any value, ether appears, beyond question, to be the safest anæsthetic. By combining American and British data relating to this question, the result shows conclusively that chloroform is eight times as dangerous as a mixture of chloroform and ether, and, as far as experience goes, it is more dangerous than bichloride of methylene. The report of the London Chloroform Committee appointed to investigate this subject, states that not only is ether less dangerous than chloroform, but that with every care, and the most exact dilution of the chloroform vapor by the most skillful hands, the state of insensibility may pass in a few moments into one of imminent death.

Saturday, July 25.

Another "Hogie-Dream."

Preceded by a statement that this paper is edited by G. Van Schelven, and that said editor is a Hollander—as though this fact was not generally known and admitted—the *Grondwet*, of last Monday, publishes an article, which is pretended to be a translation of the one that appeared in the last issue of the *News*, wherein we requested our Board of Education to again teach the Holland Language in the Public Schools, stating the grounds on which our request was based. This article is thereupon used by the editor of that ex-liberal organ, as a pretext for an attack against us. Before proceeding with his treatise however, he again tells his readers that we are a Hollander. The repetition of this, it being the only honorable statement in the entire article, we consider as complimentary, although otherwise intended, and we regret exceedingly that self-respect forbids us to return the compliment.

Our readers will no doubt recollect what was said by us at the time. We advocated the teaching of the Holland language on the broad and liberal ground of its being one of the modern languages, satisfied that if other arguments in its favor, consistent with the laws of the land, could be adduced, none would be stronger. No exception is taken to our position, only the ground on which we favor it. And for this difference in motive, our colleague on River Street launches out in a column article, exhausting his set phrases of "undegenerated hollander," and "americanized dutchman," quoting also a stanza where, in one general sweep, he curses the yet unborn generations, because their fathers do not entertain the same ideas, which since the last charter-election have characterized that once able and fearless journal.

As stated by us in a previous issue, "Hogie has got it bad." Since then it has grown worse and has become chronic, and unless a change for the better occurs soon, we fear it will prove fatal. His case is similar to the Beecher-Tilton scandal, in this, that the general inquiry was, *What is it?* We will give the symptoms, and let the public decide *what it is*, and also whether Hogie can logically infer that when we used the words "certain cronies" we intended to overlook him, and have them applied to our old settlers.

In spite of the original character of that paper, its subsequent position and reputation, and the early surroundings and training of its editor, it has during the last months been bush-wacking and back-biting, somewhat like the following:—In noticing the few impromptu remarks made by Mr. Coffax in passing through the city, it condemns most of what was said, and gave that gentleman to understand that if he had nothing better to communicate, he had better keep away; while in fact the very remarks made by Mr. Coffax and his eulogies upon the Dutch, should make its editor the last man to find fault, *provided*, he is as sincere towards his countrymen, as he pretends to be. In an intrusive manner it attacked one of the contributors to *De Hope*, who without any comments of his own, gave an impartial statement of an oration delivered by Mrs. Stanton, in favor of woman-suffrage. It sneered at the Commencement exercises of Hope College, the Alma Mater of this ungrateful graduate; instead of addressing an encouraging word to the young men of the graduating class, just starting out on life's journey, he prefers to find fault, charging some with a want of originality and ridiculed the whole as though it were a farce, and in winding up its ungenerous remarks, dragged in the President of the Institution, involving him in the question of woman-suffrage. In noticing the selection of Judge Littlejohn, for our orator on the Fourth of July last, it attempted to revive that old school question, lugging it in, in the most unnatural manner. In giving an account of the festivities of that day which was so successfully and satisfactorily celebrated, and for want of a fitting subject for its venom, it deemed it proper to state that the Reader of the Declaration of Independence, was also Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of this State, thus attempting to play upon the prejudices of some of our people. It keeps up a systematic sneering at the Holland population in this vicinity because they didn't give King William III, of Holland, a present on the celebration of his quarter-centennial reign, and lauds a few Hollanders in California sky-high for their financial sacrifices in this behalf, while its editor personally never made the first move towards this object amongst his countrymen, evidently being very indifferent personally, whether anything of the kind was done or not, as long as it enabled him to throw dirt. On another occasion speaking about the Americans it styled them as being "fickle" and "whimsical." It greatly laments the fact that we have no Holland Library here, forgetting that the editor of that paper, when a member of the Board of School Inspectors of the City

of Holland, could have been of great service to his countrymen in this respect, *provided*, he then believed what he now pretends. It keeps up an incessant praise about the "euphony" of the beautiful mother tongue, and follows it up by publishing the proposed constitution in the English language, and afterwards criticises the action of our Common Council for publishing its proceedings in English and not in Dutch. To say the least, here is a lack of "euphony." Not satisfied with throwing mud at home, it starts out abroad and becomes ridiculous besides; it takes to task the congregation of the Rev. H. D. Ganse, on Fifth Avenue, New York, for building a lecture-room at a cost of \$35,000, insinuating that the money might be spent to better advantage.

The above are only a sample of the general drift and present character of that paper. We publish them for the information of all concerned. We want our people to know what course the organ on River Street pursues for promoting the peace and the unity of the people. We believe it is proper that the business men should understand this, inasmuch as it is generally considered that a newspaper is more or less a representative of the character of its population. We regret exceedingly that we cannot place, next to the above extracts, the sentiments and the principles which were advocated by that paper during its earlier and more brilliant career. The public would then at once see, *what it is*. Hogie may thank Vulcan for delivering him of the files of the *Grondwet*, even if it was through the fire of 1871, lest they should testify against him now.

We have a right to presume that in pursuing his present course, the editor of the *Grondwet*, has an object in view; and we conjecture that he is attempting either to lay the foundations for another local strife and agitation, or to perpetuate the Holland language for the benefit of his paper. We predict our colleague that in both of these schemes he will fail. The first is too mean an attempt for any portion of our population, however small even, to entertain or to follow him. As to the second he may succeed, and to this we have not the least objection; but allow us to say that in our opinion he would have been more successful if during the past, he had kept his readers interested in the leading events occurring in the Netherlands. If, instead of giving them a regular weekly report of the cows that were struck by lightning, the barns that burned down and the murders and rapes that were committed, he had taken the trouble of first informing himself and then his readers of the political, religious and social condition of the old country, its foreign and domestic relations and policy, the peculiar connections between the body politic and the state church, their occasional clashing, and effect upon education, and such other information as necessarily must awaken and keep up an interest in the land where "once our cradle stood," then and under such circumstances, the appeals of Holland's depatriated son—our colleague on River Street, for the euphony and beauty of the mother tongue, its literature and authors would not have been heard from week to week, at least the necessity would not have been so urging.

How long the Holland language will yet be used amongst the people here, is a question we would not attempt to solve. It is entirely depending upon circumstances, and the law of supply and demand. The less there is said about this, the better; as far as we are concerned, we have expressed ourselves on the subject and will let matters take their natural course. But while we are about it, we would inform the editor of the *Grondwet* that as early as 1864, the question of teaching the Holland language in the Union School of this city was voted down by the people at their annual school meeting, and again at a special meeting held a few weeks afterwards. This was long before the editor of the *Grondwet* had commenced his lamentations about the "euphony, etc."

Before parting with our colleague, on this subject, we will muster up courage enough to tell him that we are in doubt whether it is policy or principle that actuates him in pursuing this course. We hope it is principle, and in that case he owes the people whose favors he is now courting, an apology for his past conduct. Unless he does this, it will spoil the "euphony" of his career. And now as regards his treatise on Dutch patriotism, we will state that his attacks are so general, that we cannot see where they strike, if they strike at all. The poetry-part of it might sound well, if set to music and sung by Hogie, but as it is now, it's not appropriate. If it has any meaning at all, it designates all those as bastards, who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Finally, your statement and inference about that "Americanized Dutchman, who by considerable fencing wishes to have the world believe that he is no Hollander," is too personal for a reply, and will be classed in the local annals as a new version of Hogie's Dream."

THE Michigan Superintendents hold their annual meeting at Grand Rapids, August 25.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO HEBER WALSH, Proprietor of "CITY DRUG STORE," Established in New York from 1845-1857. In Michigan since 1857.

A Change of Programme Each Week.

TO THE PUBLIC:

I see in this week's city papers, a long article from one of our other Druggists. The article goes to prove that the Druggist is competent to prepare prescriptions, but he carefully omits saying anything about the Fifty Dollars. The doctor by signing the article insinuates that he did not say, what I have offered FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to prove, he did say. As the doctor is the only person who has said anything detrimental concerning this druggist, his article applies to the doctor only. Why is it that the doctor told me in the presence of witnesses, that "he could not trust this druggist to prepare his prescriptions, because he did not understand his business, that he was not competent and he should be afraid of serious mistakes, and under no consideration would he send his patients to his store." But mark the change, for the doctor now considers him competent. Has the Fifty Dollars influenced him? I have been very careful not to say or write anything about this druggist, his business, or his business qualifications; but at all times, I have been particular to state that the words used were the doctor's words, not mine, and could I have revealed him in his true light without the use of Mr. Van Putten's name, I should have done so.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 22, 1874.

HEBER WALSH.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS PREPARED AT THE CITY DRUG STORE AT HALF THE PRICE OTHER STORES CHARGE.

We do not purchase Physicians, and have no percentage to pay to any one.

Eighth Street, Holland City.

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Poundmaster for the City of Holland, and that the ordinance preventing the running at large of animals will be duly enforced.
Dated Holland, Mich., July 24, 1874.
JOHN QUARTEL, Poundmaster.

PUBLIC LETTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee on Public Buildings and Property will let to the lowest bidder, at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, July 29, 1874, at the Engine House in the City of Holland, the job of building a ventilator and making other alterations in the hose-room of the Engine House.
Specifications of the work can be obtained at the store of WERKMAN & SONS, and by applying to the undersigned. Terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of Letting. The committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Dated: Holland, Mich., July 25, 1874.
L. D. VISSER, Committee on
D. KAMPERMAN, Public Buildings
GEO. H. SIPP, and Property.

No. An Ordinance. Concerning the building of sidewalks.

The City of Holland Ordains:—

SECTION 1. Whenever a majority of the owners or occupants of real estate, residents of the city, to be affected thereby, shall apply to the Common Council of the City of Holland for the construction of a sidewalk on any street of this city, the Common Council may by resolution, authorize and order the construction thereof.
SECT. 2. All sidewalks built within the limits of the City of Holland, in pursuance of an order of the Common Council, shall be of dimensions as follows, unless otherwise ordered by the Common Council: Such sidewalks shall be laid on three stringers of pine or hemlock scantling, three by four inches square, unless such sidewalks are over eight feet in width, when the number of stringers shall be increased in proportion and shall be laid with good sound pine plank two inches thick, laid crosswise, well spiked with two 5 inch cut spike nails, and in case any sidewalk shall not be built within the time specified in such notice, the City Marshal shall construct such sidewalk, unless otherwise ordered by the Common Council, and shall keep an accurate account of the expense of constructing the same, the amount of which shall be a lien on the lot or property chargeable therewith until the same shall be paid.
SECT. 3. Whenever the Common Council shall have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed under the provisions of this Ordinance, it shall be the duty of the City Marshal to notify the owners or occupants of the lots or premises adjoining the proposed sidewalk to construct the same in front of their respective premises, within such time as shall be fixed by the Common Council. *Provided*, that no sidewalk shall be required to be constructed in less than thirty days from the time of service of such notice.
SECT. 4. It shall be the duty of any and all persons notified to build sidewalks, as provided in Section 3, to build or cause said sidewalk to be built in the manner and within the time specified in such notice, under the direction of the City Marshal, and in case any sidewalk shall not be built within the time specified in such notice, the City Marshal shall construct such sidewalk, unless otherwise ordered by the Common Council, and shall keep an accurate account of the expense of constructing the same, the amount of which shall be a lien on the lot or property chargeable therewith until the same shall be paid.
SECT. 5. The amounts charged against all lots or other property, under the provisions of Section 4, shall be assessed and collected from the premises chargeable therewith in the manner provided by law and by the Ordinances of the City of Holland, for the assessment and collection of special assessments.
SECT. 6. All ordinances contrary to the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.
SECT. 7. This ordinance shall take immediate effect.
Passed July 22, 1874.
Approved, July 22, 1874.

I. CAPPON, Mayor.
Attest: CHA'S F. POST, City Clerk.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale her House and two Lots, situated on Tenth Street, opposite the College Buildings. Terms easy. Inquire of MRS. S. G. ALCOTT.
HOLLAND, Mich., July 9, 1874. 125-128

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.

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, 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."
115-135

Hardware Store! NEW FIRM!

E. VAN DER VEEN, ALBERS & WYNNE,
JEWELERS.

Gratefully acknowledging the liberal patronage of his many friends and customers in the past, respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his

LARGE STOCK —OF— GENERAL Hard-ware.

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

We have on hand a Full Assortment of the Best COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

Stove-Pipe, Stove Furniture, Etc.,
Horse Nails,
Horse Shoes,
Wagon Springs,
Horse Trimmings,
Glass, Putty,
Paints, Oils,
Nails, etc.

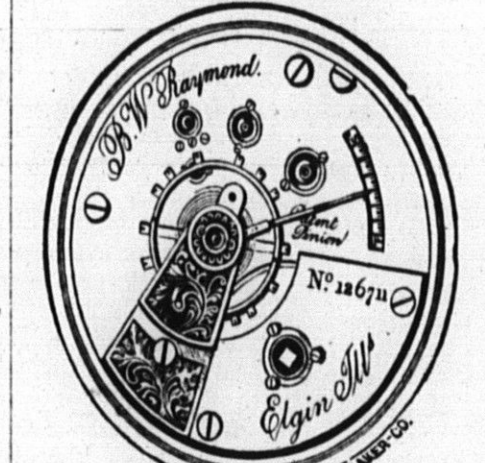
Farmers' Implements, Carpenters' Tools,

And many other things too numerous to mention.
REPAIRING & JOBBING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.
E. VAN DER VEEN.
S. E. cor. 8th & River Sts. 46-47-48-49

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, which was made and executed by Neeldie Zalsman and Peter 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 250, 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 Trimpe 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 "S" 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) 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 thereby, 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 the 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, 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 of the village of Holland.
Dated the 11th day of June, A. D. 1874.
JAN TRIMPE, Assignee of Mortgage.
H. D. POST, Attorney for Assignee.

RHEUMATISM
FACIS SWORN TO
Dr. J. F. Fritzen. Being sworn, says, I graduated at the University of Penna. in 1833, and after 30 years' experience, perfected Dr. Fritzen's Vegetable Rheumatism Syrup. I guarantee it an infallible cure for Nerve, Kidney and Rheumatic diseases. Given to this 20th April, 1874.
P. A. OSBOURN, Notary Public, Philadelphia.
We Chapman were cured by it, and will testify any one suffering with Rheumatism, Nerve, Kidney, Gout, Gravel, Pains in the Back, Neck, Head, Arms, Legs, &c., &c., to try Dr. Fritzen's Vegetable Rheumatism Syrup. It is a sure cure, and will give you a permanent cure. No cure no charge. A reality. Sold by druggists everywhere.
P. S. Dr. Fritzen's Pills, 200 cts., should be used with Syrup.
106-107



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

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 1 y

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

CHANGE OF FRONT, AT M. P. VISSER.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

At the Store of M. P. VISSER, everything can be found. The public of the City and Country, are requested not to pass by before calling in and examining the prices at which my goods are sold, and if they are found satisfactory, to make their purchases of me, and return home, well pleased.
Respectfully Yours,
M. P. VISSER.

A Full Line of Dry-Goods! FLOUR AND FEED.

Family Supplies:—Salt Pork, Corn Beef, Smoked Hams, Shoulders and Tongues, Codfish, Mackerel, Herrings, Oysters, etc.—Pickles, Peaches, Catsup, etc.—Pork and Beef, by the Barrel.

No Credit. Cash or Ready Pay.
CASH FOR BUTTER AND EGGS.
Holland, June 1st, 1874. 120-132

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. 1-31s-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 LABAREE'S OLD FURNITURE STORE (west of Van Lande'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.

46-3-1y

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.

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. 115-1f

35 to 50¢ per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINTON & Co., Portland, Maine.

50-1y

Notings.

THE Hose for the Fire Dep't has arrived.

SIMON KUYPERS is the Postmaster at Orange City.

THE City has another job to let.—See Advertisements.

PEACHES will be plenty this year, though not nearly as many as two years ago.

THE repeated attempts at burglary, call for some decisive action on the part of our authorities.

THE job of fixing up Black River Highway was let to B. Homkes, and the 15th street job to the firm of "Quartel, Pik & Smits."

LIEUT. Gov. Holt announces that he is not a candidate for State treasurer. He would not object however to a re-election to his present position.

THE Grand Central Depot, in New York City, is 800 feet long by 240 wide, covering about four acres; the roof is supported by the side walls.

HELMER & Carter, proprietors of the Union House, at Saugatuck, are building up a first-rate reputation for their hotel. Mr. Helmer is an old hotel keeper, and is thoroughly familiar with his business.

ON last week Wednesday, one of the employees of Eggleston, Hazleton & Co., at Clyde station, was cutting logs in the woods, when a chip of a knot struck his eye with such force, that further use of it is rendered very doubtful.

SOME alarm is felt in Bloomington, Ill., about a case of some disease resembling Asiatic cholera, occurring Saturday, on which day a man named Gillespie died after a sickness of one hour. The doctors pronounce it genuine.

THREE more attempts at burglary last week—at the residences of Messrs. L. Schuddelee, L. Spritsma and B. Kruidenier. At one of these places, an aged but brave woman coolly anticipated the approach of the rascals, with a pan of ashes. No arrests made.

JAMES Gordon Bennett has wagered \$5,000 that he can shoot more pigeons out of 100 than a certain George Lorillard. Old Mr. Bennett never wasted time or money in running footraces or shooting pigeon-matches. He was a fine Scotch gentleman, with a thrifty eye to business.

I CONVERSED with my neighbor, and he was an Englishman. Says I: where are you going? Says he: To hide a hoe. Says I: What are you going to hide a hoe for? Says he: I did not say hide a hoe. I said hide a hoe. Says I: Spell it, Says he: I-d-a-h-o. Oh! says I, Idaho. Yes, says he: hide a hoe.

ON Thursday morning, we had the pleasure of meeting Dr. B. Ledeboer, who came here on a short visit to his friends, and at the same time making arrangements to make this place his future home. The Doctor's health is greatly improved, and his many friends will be glad to see him again in our midst. He left last night for the East, and expects to return in a week.

At a meeting of the directors of the Mansfield and Coldwater Railroad held at Toledo one day last week, a committee of three was appointed to go over the road and estimate the cost of completing the bridges and preparing the road bed for the iron. The committee was also instructed to ascertain the condition of the company's finances and report July 21, when another meeting is to be held. It is said the Pennsylvania Company are ready and willing to go on and complete the laying of the iron and put trains upon the road as soon as the road-bed is ready for them.—*Allegan Journal.*

ON Monday several of the shade trees in front of the premises of Mr. J. O. Bakker, W. H. Finch and J. Jacobusse were wantonly cut, broken and otherwise injured. Upon investigation it appeared to the satisfaction of these parties, that it was not a case of malice or revenge, but of pure cussedness and street vandalism. Perhaps it may be of some information to publish the statutes "in such cases made and provided."

(7600.) SEC. 49. Every person who shall willfully and maliciously, or wantonly and without cause, cut down or destroy, or otherwise injure, any fruit tree, or any other tree not his own, standing or growing for shade, ornament, or other useful purpose, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

(7609.) SEC. 1. Every person who shall willfully and maliciously, or wantonly and without cause, cut down or destroy or otherwise injure any fruit tree or trees, or any other tree or trees, not his own, standing or growing for shade or ornament on the land of another, the damage for which said cutting down, destruction, or injury to the owner or owners of said tree or trees shall amount to the sum of twenty-five dollars, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding five years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court.

No room for our Marine and Market Reports this week.

THE new barber shop and the new bakery are both in running order.

MESSRS. Grootenhuis & Son are brushing away at the Mayor's residence.

THE Chicago fire was plainly visible from various points along the shore, South of us.

CHICAGO has forbidden the erection of any more wooden buildings within its limits.

E. P. FERRY, Esq., of Grand Haven, is President of the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Female Seminary, Kalamazoo.

LAST week there were upwards of 3,000,000 bushels of grain afloat between Lake Michigan ports and Eastern ports.

GEN. Sherman offered to deed his Washington house back to the men who gave it to him, when he moved from Washington to St. Louis.

CHA'S HALL, Express Messenger on the Grand Rapids Branch; has leased the Saugatuck House at Saugatuck, and will take charge in a few days.

GOLDSMITH Maid trotted a mile in 2 min. 16 sec. at East Saginaw. The time is the best on record. The course is said to be a full mile in length. It will be measured.

MR. DONALDSON, the Inspector of the Harbor last summer has again made his appearance, expecting that the Government will soon resume the extension of the piers outside and make other repairs.

ICE is now selling in New York City at \$20 a ton retail. This high price is alleged by the dealers to be necessary on account of the slim supply obtained last winter. The estimated cost of producing ice by machinery is \$3 a ton.

A PRAYER-MEETING was held by the First Baptist congregation of Chicago, on Sunday evening, at the ruins of the old church, destroyed by the late fire. It was the last service in that place. The congregation will probably choose to rebuild much further south.

THE Holland City Cornet Band will give a moonlight excursion to Lake Michigan, on next Thursday Evening. They wish it understood that this is their excursion, and they expect to make it pleasant and entertaining to all those who accompany them.

ON Monday Mr. J. Huntley made complaint before Justice Post against S. Strong for setting fire to his premises. After the examination took place and the defendant was bound over, the matter was settled on a payment of damages and costs. The law on this point is very severe. On a future occasion we will publish it.

THE new steamer "Britannic" of the White Star Line, arrived at New York on last Saturday morning, having made the voyage across the Ocean in 7 days and 10 hours. This trip, considering it being the first one made, and with her new machinery not yet in smooth working order, is the fastest sailing yet on record. The "Britannic" is the largest steamer next to the Great Eastern, afloat.

THE steamer *Huron*, on Monday, made her first arrival at this port since 1859. She was on an excursion trip from South Haven and Saugatuck, and remained only one hour at the dock. The *Huron* is nicely furnished; the saloon, cabins and state rooms containing brussels carpets, marble-top tables, upholstered furniture, etc., and is well adapted to the passenger and fruit trade, having accommodations for two hundred passengers, and capacity for six thousand baskets of peaches.

ON our second page will be found a synopsis of the statement of Mr. Tilton, charging Mr. Beecher with adultery with Mrs. Tilton. On Thursday Mr. Beecher published a preliminary statement indignantly denying the importations, and promising to hand in to the committee a full and concise reply. As we go to press, we have before us the statement of Mrs. Tilton, pronouncing Theodore's accusations false, and charging her husband with having for years laid in wait to crush Mr. Beecher, ready to sacrifice to this end, all that lay in his path, wife, children and reputation. It is too early too condemn. The public, as it is represented by the press, treats this matter in an honorable manner, waiting, jury-like, until all the evidence is in. Mr. Tilton's statement on the whole however, does not meet with that favorable comment in the East, that it receives in the West.

KIMM'S Bitters possesses better qualities of medicines than any other Bitters that we know of. Walsh keeps them.

Use Kimm's Bitters, if you wish to keep off fever and ague. For sale at Walsh's Drug Store.

WHAT'S the use of taking a whole box of pills at once, when one of Kimm's Pills will do the business. Walsh keeps them.

Go to H. Walsh, Druggist, for a bottle of Kimm's Bitters. They will do you more good than all other Bitters made. Price only One Dollar.

STEKETTER & KIMMS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Although I am not in the habit of paying attention to all sorts of slanders and dirty insinuations, which are spread with selfish aims by interested parties, against the good name and fame of other persons, I consider it under the present circumstances, a duty, however, which I owe to myself and to the public that has patronized me so liberally and for which I hereby tender my thanks, to publish some information in regard to my position as a Druggist and Apothecary and to prove by that information the entire groundlessness of the petensions of an impudent back-biter, who for the sake of dirty gain and his own profit, during the last weeks, and especially in a newspaper of last week, stains me with the dirtiest and most falsely contrived imputations, and thereby attempts to bring me into suspicion with the public. It is not so much the question here of dollars and cents, but the safe preparation of prescriptions, on which the recovery and so often the life of the patient are depending.

Hence the public are requested to read the following testimony signed—by the Physicians known to all here, viz: "Dr. W. Van den Berg, Sr., Dr. T. E. Annis, Dr. Thos. McCulloch, Dr. R. A. Schouten, Dr. F. S. Ledeboer, and Dr. J. H. Carpenter.

We, the undersigned physicians, declare herewith to the public, that we consider Mr. W. VAN PUTTEN, as a person who is fully competent to conduct all transactions pertaining to the business of a Druggist and Apothecary, and declare further that said W. VAN PUTTEN, possesses the required knowledge, ability and experience, to prepare all prescriptions good and with safety; and we can safely recommend to the public the prescriptions prepared by him as being perfectly safe, because through personal experience we know whereof we speak, as the ability of said W. VAN PUTTEN in the preparation of prescriptions has often and plainly been shown, also in critical cases.

We subscribe this testimonial with the full consciousness of what we do, and feeling the responsibility which we owe to the public in general and our patients in particular.

W. VAN DEN BERG, Sr., M. D.
T. E. ANNIS, M. D.
THOS. MCCULLOCH, M. D.
R. A. SCHOOTEN, M. D.
F. S. LEDEBOER, M. D.
J. H. CARPENTER, M. D.

We now leave the matter to the judgment of an impartial public to decide which testimony is stronger, that of one person whose aims are well known not to be loftier than his own pocket and envy of trade, and the testimony of six physicians, who as disinterested parties can judge impartially, who speak from their own experience, and whose reputation as physicians both with the public and with their patients is of too great a value to them, to assert anything and be responsible for a person about whose competency they entertain the least doubt. We think this to be perfectly sufficient for the satisfaction of the public, and for a necessary explanation in regard to our position.

W. VAN PUTTEN.

At the same time we announce that all prescriptions will be prepared by me with carefulness and punctuality at all hours of the day and night, and that I have a great supply of all required Medicines, at lower prices than anywhere else.

I am also Sole Proprietor of Dr. W. Van den Berg's renowned Family-Medicines, consisting in Ague Cure, Cough Syrup, Anti-Bilious Herbs and Pills and Stomach Herbs.

W. VAN PUTTEN.

Holland, Mich., July 21, 1874.

For an appetizer use Kimm's Bitters. Walsh keeps them. He also has just received a fresh lot of Kimm's Pills, Worm Cakes and Ague Cure.

For a stimulant, go and purchase a bottle of Kimm's Bitters. Price only One Dollar. Walsh has them.

New Advertisements.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE well known "RUSSEL FARM," on the Grand Haven Road, being 44 acres in the S. W. 1/4, Sect. 18, T. 5, N. R. 15, W., is for sale. Cheap for Cash, or time will be given for a part of the purchase money.

Apply to H. D. Post, Holland Mich. 125-130

BENSON & WADSWORTH.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies and Champagnes,

No. 30 BRO DWAY, 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. (Champagnes, Sherries and Ports of the finest flavor, 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

Sidewalk Plank.

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

PERSONAL.

Dr. J. H. Carpenter would announce to the citizens of Holland City and vicinity, that after twelve years' experience in the practice of Medicines, Surgery and Midwifery, he is now permanently located in this City, where he will continue to practice his profession. 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. 117-1f

JACOB FLIEMAN,

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

Top or Open Buggies,

Light & Heavy Wagons,

Sleighs, Trucks, Etc., Etc.

A good assortment of Thimble Skeins always on hand.

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

THE FLOW 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

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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

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and Paint Brushes.

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Chamois Skins, and

Nursing Bottles.</

GRUMBLINGS BY AN OLD HORSE.

I'm nothing but a horse, a poor old horse,
That's nearly free of this life's tether;
I've always worked upon the same hard course,
Through summer heat, and wintry weather.

The feed I get comes out of bins and mows—
Vile recompense for endless labor;
And all I know of turning out to horses,
I've gathered from the chatty neighbor.

Offtimes he tells me, when at night we lie
Exhausted by the long day's "backing,"
Of grass and clover in his youth gone by,
And things that set my old lips smacking.

He talks of meadows, many miles away,
Where he was sent once, rustiating;
And where his work was scarcely more than play,
And all his off-hours, luscious baiting.

He paints the picture of that time so bright,
When blisful ease with work was blended,
That first we whinny with intense delight;
Then sigh, at thinking it is ended.

He'd have me credit all he tells about;
But late he spoke of horses' prancing
From sheer high feeling; so I've now no doubt
He's something given to romancing.

Our stalls are situate so very near,
We slightly stretch our thongs of leather;
And breathe our troubles in each other's ears;
Then sympathizing groan together.

Nor do we sorrow for ourselves alone;
We mourn for all the brute creation—
That is to say, such suffering bemoan
As comes within our observation.

The saddest sight we're called on to deplore
Is two-car horses overloaded;
That panting, straining over-work for four,
At every step by fiends are goaded.

The saying, corporations have no heart,
Not half expresses the reality;
What have they, I would like to ask, apart
From sordid, odorous venality?

There is a thing, I think, called "martingale,"
To hold our heads in one position;
No greater torture ever forced a wall
From victim of the inquisition.

But worse, by far, 's a certain kind of "check,"
To make us show a "noble action";
It more than racks the arching, aching neck,
And drives us almost to distraction.

Heaven help the savage who invented it!
For when he suffers dissolution
He'll scorch, I'll wager, in the brimstone pit,
Or else there is no retribution.

Just take a man and bend his neck until
His nose, descending, nearly strikes it;
And if by chance the process doesn't kill,
You'll soon find out how much he likes it.

Do men suppose we're not of flesh and bone?
'Twould seem so, judging by their actions.
It follows not, because their hearts are stone,
Our nerves are likewise petrifications.

Beats have no souls! My friends you'll change that
tune;
You'll drop that shallow speculation
When we confront you, at the crack of doom,
Before the Bar of Accusation.

But,shaw! the list of grievances so long
You'd weary of their enumeration,
Besides, to suffer not complaint of, wrong
You know 's a horse's fixed vocation.

Yet ere I close, one word I wish to say;
Although to all we're well intentioned,
We make a point to give a lusty neigh
Whenever Henry Bergh is mentioned.

God bless that noble, sacrificing soul!
God bless that heart, so full of active pity!
And when is called the final merit-roll,
May angels bear him to the Golden City.

"OLD PIZEN."

**The Fighting Horse of the Stanislaus—
A Reminiscence of the Early Mining
Life of Senator Jones, of Nevada.**

[From the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.]

In the early days, many years ago,
Senator Jones was engaged in mining
on the Stanislaus river, California, at a
place called Cherokee Flat. It was a
small camp, containing scarcely more
than a dozen habitations, all told. The
most imposing structure in the camp
was a boarding-house owned by a Mr.
Joggles, a Missourian. This Joggles
was a man of sporting proclivities. He
owned a vicious-looking bull-dog, with
but one eye, whose nose was covered
with scars, and whose front teeth were
always visible, even when in the most
friendly mood. The dog he was ready
to back against any dog on the river for
a fight. He also had two or three game
roosters of whose prowess he was boast-
ful. But his especial glory and pride
was his fighting horse, a large, power-
fully-muscled, and exceedingly vicious
"broncho," which he called "Old
Pizen." And "pizen" he was to all
four-footed creatures in that region;
indeed, was so "mean" that he was al-
most poison to himself.

This fierce and unsocial beast had
taken possession of a large grassy flat,
about half a mile above the camp, and
would allow no other animal to come
upon what he viewed as his private do-
main; nor, for the matter of that, to
come anywhere near the camp. At
Cherokee Flat, the old broncho was
monarch of all he surveyed. He had
whipped and run off every animal that
had been brought to the camp. The
miners several times swore vengeance
against Old Pizen, and would have
shot him, but that they liked Joggles,
and the soul of Joggles delighted in
Old Pizen, therefore they let him live.

Not content with conquering intrud-
ers, the old broncho would chase them
for miles, running them clear out of the
country. The moment he saw a strange
animal he laid back his ears and went
for him, using both heels and teeth.

About all this Joggles didn't care a
cent. When told of one of the exploits
of the animal he would laugh in spite of
himself, and would swear that Old
Pizen was the "biggest fightin' hoss on
the Stanislaus," and that he would back
him agin any critter that ever wore har.
He would tell how a big American horse
chased away by Old Pizen was found
forty miles distant with his tail gnawed
off to a mere stump. When he thought
of the comical appearance the maimed
horse must have presented with his lit-
tle stump of a tail, Joggles would laugh
till the tears would run down his
cheeks.

The fame of the "fighting horse" ex-
tended for miles around the camp.
Prospectors passing that way with pack
animals were warned against him. "Be-
ware of the fighting horse!" was the
word through all that section of the
country.

Sonora, the county seat of Tuolumne
county, was the source whence the min-
ers at Cherokee Flat drew their supplies
of "grub" and other necessities. The
town was fifteen or twenty miles distant
and the miners would occasionally go

up there, order what they wanted, and
have it "packed" down to their cabins.

One day J. P. Jones and one of his
partners went up to Sonora to procure
supplies for his company, known as the
"Buckeye." They remained overnight
in town, intending to return next day.
In the morning, soon after they arose,
they heard a terrible commotion in a
livery stable just across the street from
their hotel. Running over to ascertain
the cause, they found that a big Spanish
jackass had found his way into the
stable through a rear door, and was on
the war-path among the horses. He
had cleaned out several stalls almost at
a dash, and then reached that occupied
by a powerful black stallion. Here he
found work to do. As Jones and part-
ner entered a furious battle was raging,
the horse using his heels and the jack
his teeth. The horse being confined
by a strong halter, the jack had rather
the best of it. After tearing and man-
gling the flanks of the horse frightfully,
the furious jack, unmindful of the blows
the stablemen where raining upon his
back, suddenly crowded himself for-
ward in the stall and seized the horse
by the under-lip. Here he held on like
a bull-dog, the poor horse quivering
in every muscle and moaning in great
agony.

One of the proprietors of the stable
drew his revolver and was about to
shoot the savage ass, when his owner
arrived and a fierce wrangle ensued.
The owner of the fighting jack drew his
pistol, and for a time it looked as though
there was likely to be a "man-for-break-
fast."

Finally, however, the owner of the
jack succeeded in getting him away
from the trembling and mangled horse,
and drove him out of the stable.

It now occurred to Mr. Jones that
there was an animal that would make
Old Pizen sick at the stomach.

A word of this thought to his partner,
and they agreed, if possible, to secure
the fighting jackass. Following the
owner of the jack, they soon came to an
understanding with him. They were
told that the jack was a good pack ani-
mal, and as quiet as a lamb when no
horses were about. When he came
where there were horses his whole nat-
ure changed, and he went for them
with the fury of a tiger. The jack be-
ing an unusually powerful animal, the
owner asked \$75 for him. Jones and
partner agreed to run him a trip on trial
and gave the owner \$75, which he was
to keep in case the jack returned within
a certain time.

Having secured the fighting jack,
Jones and partner packed him and
started home in high feather. As soon
as he was out of town, the jack became
as docile and sleepy as any other old
"burro" that ever trotted a trail. Be-
fore getting home the beast became
absolutely lazy, and Jones & Co. began
to fear that, off his own dunghill, their
jack was of no account as a fighter.

It was about sundown when the men
reached Cherokee Flat and drove up to
the door of the "Buckeye Company's
cabin." The partners had quit work
and came up from the bar. They were
getting supper, but, for a time, discon-
tinued the work of frying bacon and
baking slap-jacks to come out and ask
"J. P." and companion how they came
by the big donkey.

In a few words as possible Jones
made them acquainted with the charac-
ter of the beast. When he had finished
his account of the scene at the livery-
stable, every man of the Buckeye Com-
pany was firmly convinced that the big
jack could "walk the log" of old Nick
himself; but mum was the word. No
hint of the fighting qualities of the ani-
mal was to go out of the cabin.

Presently Joggles, whose boarding-
house was just across the street, espied
the jackass, and came over to where he
was being unpacked.

A smile struggled about the corners
of his mouth as he came.

Walking up to the beast, and eying
him from stem to stern for a time, Jog-
gles said:

"Purty good chunk of a jackass. Bin
buyin' him?"

"Well," said Jones, "I don't know.
We have him on trial. We may buy
him. He is big and strong, and seems
nice and quiet—may be a trifle lazy."

Joggles, who seemed to be calculat-
ing about how many monthfuls he would
make for Old Pizen, at last said:

"Well, yes, he seems rather quiet."

Having unpacked the jack, one of the
"boys" gave him a slap with a strap,
as much as to say:

"You are now at liberty, old fellow;
go off and enjoy yourself as you please."

"What!" cried Joggles, opening his
eyes in amazement, "you ain't going to
turn that jack loose here? The first
thing you know he'll poke off up the flat
where Old Pizen is. Then he'll be a
dead jack as sure as you live. Why,
he wouldn't make a monthful for
Pizen!"

"Well, I don't know," said Jones;
"the jack is a very quiet old fellow,
and I guess Old Pizen won't think him
worth bothering with. Besides, the
chances are that he will stay and pick
about camp—won't find his way up to
the camp at all."

"Well, just as you please," said Jog-
gles, pretending some concern; "but
you know what Old Pizen is!"

"Yes, I know," said Jones; "but
Pizen is getting old, I guess he don't
thirst for the fray as in his younger
days. I shouldn't wonder, now, if the
old jack were to whip him—in case they
should get together," added Jones,
laughing.

"What!" cried Joggles, turning red;
"that blamed old jackass—whip Pizen!
Not much! I'll bet you \$100—yes, I'll
bet you \$200—he can't whip one side
of him! Come, now!"

"The trouble is," said Jones, "that
the jack is in a strange place. He might
not fight. However, he looks as though
there might be some fight in him. If
the two ever do get together, I rather

think he will make it warm for the bron-
cho."

"You do, eh?" said Joggles. "Well,
I don't. Here, here, now—back up
your opinion or take water. Here's
\$200! I am willin' to jist let the ani-
mals alone—let them find their way to
each other—and I bet this \$200 that,
when they do meet, Old Pizen whips—
that he eats your jack up alive! Come
now, Pixley here shall hold the stakes.
See me, see me! Come down! Two
hundred goes that Pizen whips!"

Thus urged, "J. P." covered the coin
in Pixley's hand, and, once it was done,
a better pleased man than Joggles was
ever seen on the Stanislaus. He
thought he had the dearest thing in
the world.

The bet made, away ran Joggles to
tell all the "boys" in the camp what a
dead thing he had on Jones; always
winding up with—"Old Pizen'll chaw
him up—chaw him up alive!" The last
thing he said to his lodgers that night,
before he went to bed, was: "Knowin'
Pizen as he does, Jones must be goin'
crazy. That jack'll be chawed up—
chawed up alive!"

All the evening the jack remained
browsing about the camp, and the next
morning was still there—standing with
head down and eyes closed, dreamily
moving his ears, and lazily switching
his scanty tail.

Joggles smiled contemptuously every
time he looked at the old jack. Stand-
ing on his porch, as the miners of the
camp passed on their way down to their
claims on the river, Joggles facetiously
inquired whether any of them would
like to back "That that ferocious beast
against Old Pizen for another \$200."

At last all the men of the camp were
down on the river at work. About 9
o'clock in the morning one of the men
of the Buckeye Company happened to
go from the bar up to the bank of the
river for something. A moment after,
grinning gleefully, he called out to those
below: "The impatient Joggles is go-
ing to bring on the game. There'll be
some fun before long; I see him start-
ing the old jack up along the valley to-
ward the flat. He's on the sly, and is
getting rather keen to see that fight!"

Watching Joggles, he was seen in the
edge of the timber throwing rocks to
urge the jack to move up a streak of
open ground that led to the flat between
two groves of pines. Presently he came
back and seated himself on his porch,
getting up once in a while and stretch-
ing his neck to see if the jack was going
in the right direction. He was dying
to have the animals get together.

At last a man who had climbed upon
the bank reported that the jack was not
to be seen, and that he had no doubt
gone over the ridge into the flat.

All was now excitement among the
men, and two or three of them were
constantly on the river-bank listening
for sounds of the fray. Presently they
cried out that the battle had begun.
All hands hastened to the top of the
high, steep bank, whence was to be had
a fair view of the open ground leading
up to the ridge, beyond which lay the
flat where roamed the fighting horse.
Although half a mile distant, a terrible
squealing and braying could be distin-
ctly heard—cries of rage and pain
from the contending animals. A great
cloud of red dust could be seen rising
from the ridge. This cloud, that told
of the battle, moved to and fro; some-
times appearing to approach quite near
to the crest of the ridge, then again to
recede. All this time there was heard
the most fearful squealing and braying
imaginable—sometimes very distinctly,
again more faintly, as the varying
breeze wafted the sounds or as the scene
of the battle shifted.

Looking toward the camp, Joggles
was seen, jumping up and down, and
running frantically about, evidently in-
tensely excited. Soon he was observed
to get a ladder, and mount the roof of
his porch, and thence to climb to the
top of his house, vainly stretching out
his neck to obtain a view of the fight.

Now the cloud of dust was seen to
rapidly approach the crest of the ridge,
and soon it came whirling over it. Then
were seen two dense clouds of dust,
both rolling rapidly in the direction of
the camp. Wild snorts and hoarse
brays were heard. Swiftly the red
clouds rolled on, and soon in the fore-
most the form of an animal could be
seen. A puff of wind showed this to be
the broncho—Old Pizen. At the dis-
tance of three or four hundred yards
behind rolled a rapidly-following cloud,
as we have sometimes seen two small
whirlwinds in playful mood. What was
in this last cloud could not be seen, but
the "Buckeye boys" felt that their jack-
ass was *thar*.

Down into the camp charged the ter-
rified broncho, snorting with fear at
every jump, and occasionally half turn-
ing his head in order to see if the ter-
rible jack was still in pursuit. As the
frantic horse tore through the camp
with nostrils distended, mane flying in
the wind, and tail sticking out straight
behind, Joggles was heard shouting
wildly from the roof of his house,
"Whoa, Pizen! whoa, Pizen!" But
just at that moment there was no
"whoa" in Old Pizen. Down through
all the little town he came—making di-
rectly for the bar, as though in search
of human assistance.

Straight on he came till he reached the
bank of the river, here fully 20 feet in
perpendicular height. At the brink he
halted, hesitating to take the fearful
leap, and with eyes starting from their
sockets, took one long despairing look
behind. Then came the venomous and
indomitable jackass, never breaking his
steady, rolling gallop.

With outstretched neck, ears laid
back, and scant tail whipping up and
down with each bound, on he came.
The old broncho erected his tail, took
one more glance at his approaching foe,
gave a snort of terror, and leaped from
the bank down into the river. Luckily
for him the water was deep. Rising to

the surface he swam to the opposite
shore, and came out all right on a bar
that put out from the bank on that side.
Here he halted, evidently feeling him-
self safe.

The jack thundered on, and came near
plunging into the river before aware of
its presence. But by bracing all aback
till his haunches almost touched the
ground, he came to a halt. But it was
only for a moment. Seeing the old
broncho on the other shore, he stretched
out his neck, and, giving a diabolical
"yee-haw," unhesitatingly plunged in
the river and diligently struck out for
the horse.

The reckless and energetic persistence
on the part of the enemy was evidently
unexpected to the broncho. He gazed
for a few moments at the jack, as he
rose to the surface and began swim-
ming—gazed as though thunderstruck
at the fearful energy displayed by the
little beast—then tossing his tail aloft
and giving a tremendous snort, he
dashed away down the river at the top
of his speed.

The jack was soon over the narrow
stream. On landing he snuffed the
ground a moment, then raising his head
and catching a glimpse of the fleeing
horse, away he sped in keen pursuit.

A bend in the river soon hid the ani-
mals from view. As the men were still
standing gazing after them, a great
crash was heard. More than one voice
then cried: "The gulch! the gulch!
By Heaven! they have both gone into
Devil's Gulch!"

What was referred to as "Devil's Gulch"
was a narrow ravine, with rocky, per-
pendicular walls which put into the river
about 50 yards below the bank.

"Something fell into the gulch,
sure," cried the man, "and it must
have been either the horse or jack, or
both."

All now started for a crossing some
distance up the river, in order to go
down the other shore and see what had
happened. Joggles, who had before
this descended from the roof of his
house, now came puffing and blowing
across lots, and joined the party from
the river, fifteen or twenty men in all,
as they came from several claims.

"D—n a jackass, anyhow!" was
all that Joggles said as he came up with
the crowd. As all knew his feelings, no
one said a word.

"D—n a jackass!" he several times
muttered as they moved down the river
after having crossed over.

Rounding the bend, they came in full
view of the gulch. There, upon its
rocky brink, stood the jack. With out-
stretched neck he was gazing intently
into the chasm below. His ears were
lopped forward, as though to shade
his eyes and give him a clearer view of
what lay at the bottom of the gulch.
The sound of approaching footsteps at
length attracted his attention. Turning
his head and seeing the party drawing
near, he moved back from the brink of
the precipice, gave his tail a flourish,
and uttered a series of triumphal "Yee-
haws!"

Looking down into the chasm the men
beheld lying at the bottom—motionless
in death—Old Pizen, the fighting-horse
of the Stanislaus. His head was doubled
under him—his neck was broken.

When he came up out of the gulch,
after having ascertained this fact, Jog-
gles was deadly pale. Drawing and
cocking his six-shooter, he advanced
toward the party and said: "John P.
Jones, you knowed what that jackass
was. Don't speak! Let no man here
speak a word."

With this he turned suddenly to
where the jack stood with head down,
moping sleepily, and sent a bullet
through his brain. The beast fell with-
out a moan, when Joggles advanced and
deliberately emptied the contents of
his revolver into its carcass. He then
seized it by the ears, dragged it to the
brink of the precipice, and tumbled it
down upon the body of the old broncho,
saying:

"As you are the only thing that ever
whipped him, d—n me, you shall lie
and rot with Old Pizen—Old Pizen, the
Fitin Hoss of the Stanislaus."

Home.

Best of all things to us is home. In
hours of ambition and pleasure we may
sometimes forget its exquisite sweet-
ness, but let sickness or sadness come,
and we return to it at once. Let the
hollow hearts that feign a friendship
which they do not feel stand revealed
before us—let us know, as we all must,
at moments, that, however important
we may be in our own estimation, our
places would be filled at an hour's no-
tice, should we die to-morrow, then we
whisper to ourselves the magic word
Home, and are comforted.

"Home, sweet home!" It does
not matter how "humble" it is; nor
is it less a home for being a palace. It
is where those we love dwell—wherever
that may be—where we are valued for
ourselves, and are held in esteem be-
cause of *what we are in ourselves*,
and not because of power, or wealth,
or what we can do for other people.

Who would be without a home? who
would take the world's applause and
honor in place of the tenderness of a
few true hearts, and the cozy fireside
meetings where the truth may be spoken
without disguise, and envious carplings
are unknown? In life's battle even the
hero finds many enemies, and much
abuse and slander and detraction; but
into home, if it is what it ought to be,
these things never find their way.
There, to his wife, the plainest man be-
comes a wonderful thing—a sage, a man
who ought to be President of the United
States, and *would be* were his worth
known."

Our Wisconsin horse kicked and
killed a book agent, whereupon the citi-
zens made a donation party for the
horse, and he now has oats enough to
last him a full horse lifetime.

Donn Piatt in a Sleeping-Car.

Donn Piatt, writing of a journey
from Washington to New York in a
sleeping-car, says:

We were swinging away in the midst
of dreams when we were again dis-
turbed. This time a soft voice said:
"I beg pardon, sir, but you are in my
berth."

"Sorry to learn it, sweet sir," we
responded, "for I have not the remot-
est idea of vacating."

"And why not, sir?"

"Because, O claimant! I consider my
title good. For and in consideration
of two dollars inflated currency, I pur-
chased a ticket marked 'No. 7.' With
this ticket I was given possession."

"But it's my berth and I want it."

"Man wants but little here below,
nor wants that little long."

"My name is not Long, sir; my name
is Stebbins."

"Stebbins, have you a card about
you?"

"What has that to do with this
berth?"

"Nothing, Stebbins, nor have you.
But don't be profane. I quote you
hymns and words of solemnness. Now I
will not vacate. I have arranged my-
self for sleep. I have divested my-
self of some clothing. Do you suppose
for a moment that I will descend and make
an indecent exhibit of my suspenders to
that fair lady sitting opposite? Shame
on you, Stebbins; I am astonished—I
may say, Stebbins, I am disgusted."

"But what am I to do, I'd like to
know?"

"Well, I don't know, Stéb, unless
you sit all night on the water-basin."

"I won't stand it; I—"

"I don't ask you, Stéb. You can sit.
There are several good places to sit."

"Now I don't want to be trifled with
in this way—will you give me my
berth?"

"Really, Stebbins, you wound me.
If my talk seemed trifling I apologize.
I withdraw the talk. But, see here,
Stéb, I have a private reason for re-
maining as I am. Come closer, friend,
let me tell you confidentially. I dis-
covered a hole in the heel of my left
stocking—would you have me expose
that to the crowd?"

"I am not an impatient man, sir; I
don't want to quarrel—I am a Chris-
tian, I hope. I come on as a delegate
to the Episcopal Evangelic Association,
now—"

At this moment the free and inde-
pendent citizen of a previous condition
of servitude in charge of the sleeper
came to us.

"What's de matter wid bofe you
you gents, eh?" he asked, and we ex-
plained. The colored specimen of civil
rights, late ward of the lamented Sum-
ner, took Stebbins' ticket, and said sol-
emnly:

"Why, boss, dis call for No. 9, come
dis way."

And evangelical Christianity, led by
Africa, disappeared. It is our private
opinion, and we express it with pain,
that the said Stebbins, delegate afore-
said, was intoxicated. We cannot be-
lieve that he was so low in the scale of
one-brained humanity as not to know,
in his nominal condition, a "9" from
a "7." Yes, Stebbins was drunk. We
are prepared to make affidavit to this
deplorable fact, and had the Committee
of Investigation of District Affairs sub-
pœnaed us we could have given some
valuable information as to Stebbins'
condition, that the *Sun* reporter could
have telegraphed under his stereotyped
head-line of "More Damaging Develop-
ments."

ROCHFORD'S *Lanterne* appeared for
the first time at Geneva on June 26th,
and sold immensely. It was a hoax,
but they thought it just as witty, and
perhaps it was.

Economy, comfort, looks, all combine to
make SILVER TIPPED Shoes indispensable
for children. Try them. Never wear through
at the toe.

"Truth is Mighty, and will Prevail."

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make SILVER TIPPED Shoes indispensable
for children. Try them. Never wear through
at the toe.

"Truth is Mighty, and will Prevail."

VEGETINE

PURIFIES THE BLOOD AND RE-
STORES THE HEALTH.

SEVENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE.

EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 22, 1870.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—I am seventy-one years of age; have
suffered many years with Kidney Complaint,
weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced
by friends to try your VEGETINE, and think it
the best medicine for weakness of the Kidneys I
ever used. I have tried many remedies for this
complaint, and never found so much relief as from
the VEGETINE. It strengthens and invigorates the
whole system. Many of my acquaintances have
taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the com-
plaints for which it is recommended.

Yours truly,

JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

EXPERIENCE OF YEARS.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., March 19, 1869.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
This is to certify that I have used your "Blood
Preparation" (VEGETINE) in my family for several
years, and that that for Scrofula or Cankerous
Humors, or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be ex-
celled; and as a blood purifier and spring medi-
cine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I
have used almost everything. I can cheerfully
recommend it to any in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. A. A. DINSMORE,

HIPPODROME--MENAGERY--CIRCUS--AND--INDIANS.

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The Leviathan Coming.

THE LARGEST SHOW UPON EARTH.

HOLLAND, MONDAY, AUG. 3rd.

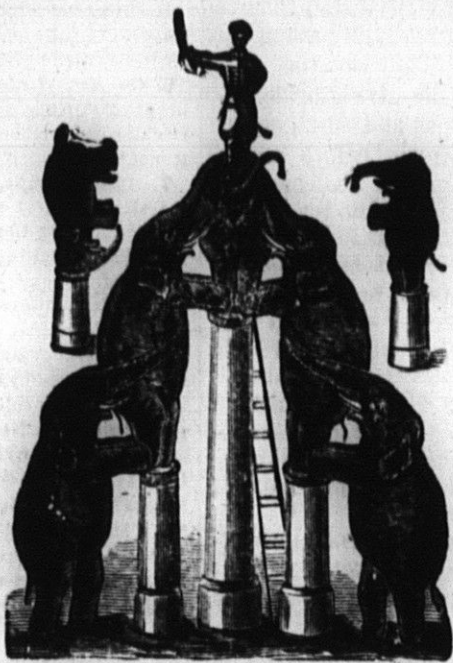
The most intensely interesting and novel exhibition in the world.

More Wild Beasts, More Men and Horses, More Curiosities,

Than any Combination Ever Seen.

THE MOST GORGEOUS STREET PROCESSION EVER GIVEN.

TWO CIRCUSES.
TWO MENAGERIES.
1,000 WONDERS.



ONE GRECIAN
HIPPODROME.
TRIBE OF INDIANS.

BARNUM & CO'S

GRAND CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE, ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION, ETC.

AND

DEN STONE'S COLOSSAL CIRCUS.

Consolidated for the season of 1874 with

Howe's Great London Circus.

GRECIAN HIPPODROME.

SANGER'S ENGLISH MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS,

And Iroquois Indian Troup.

EVERY NATION OF THE GLOBE REPRESENTED.

THE WHOLE WORLD AS CONTRIBUTORS.

Two Circuses, Two Menageries, One Grecian Hippodrome, A

Whole Tribe of Indians, Squaws, Etc.

ONLY ONE TICKET FOR ALL!

Specialties our great feature. The only 5 Performing Elephants in the World. The only 5 Performing Bengal Tigers in the World. The only 9 performing African Hyenas in the World. Four Baby Lions, born April 22, 1874. Five Massive Golden Chariots. 2 Roman War Chariots. Roman Charioteers. Fearless Cavaliers escorting Grecian Beauties. Elegant Costumes adorning shapely ladies. Elephant Courtship. Hurdle Racing. Indian Game of Lacrosse. Foot Racing, etc. We use our own race track. Read our \$250,000 Challenge. Four Acres of Exhibition Tents. It has no equal--no rival. The Public and Press vouch for us.



Largest Combination on Earth!

FOUR MAMMOTH EXHIBITION TENTS.

ALL FOR ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

INCLUDING

Hypodromatic Spectacles,
Wild Indian Scenes,
Denizens of the Jungle,
Terrors of the Forest,
Grecian Gymnasium,
And Great Hippophagion.

The Wonders of the 19th
Century.



The Great London Circus.

100 ARABIC ARTISTS.

A CATARACT OF VARIETY STARS.

A Tribe of Iroquois Indians.

From the Caughnawaga Reservation.
CHIEFS, WARRIORS, AND SQUAWS, ex-
hibiting to the Public the most Ludicrous, Sensa-
tional, Thrilling and Exciting scenes ever thought
of. The greatest sensation of the age.

Will exhibit at Grand Rap-
ids, July 25th, Grand Haven,
August 1st, Allegan, August
4th.

Sanger's English Menagerie.

Conceded by all to contain more TRAINED
WILD BEASTS and the most choice and rare col-
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TION IN THE WORLD.

The only Five Wonderful PERFORMING ELE-
PHANTS in the world.

The only den of Five Ferocious ROYAL BEN-
GAL TIGERS.

And the only den of nine GRAVE ROBBERING
HYENAS ever entered by man.

FOUR BABY LIONS, born April 22, 1874.

**Fifty Cages and Dens of
Animals.**



**GLITTERING GRECIAN HIP-
PODROME.**

Triumphal Street Pagent 2 Miles in Length.

A Blaze of Gold and Burnished Steel.

800 MEN AND HORSES.

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COME EARLY AND SEE IT--NONE
BUT ITSELF CAN BE ITS
PARALLEL.

CAPITAL INVESTED, \$1,500,000

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Children under 10 years of age, 25 cents.

DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 7 O'CLOCK P. M.
For full particulars see Pictorials, Programmes,
and our Illustrated Pictorial, the Advance Agent.

[Official.]
Common Council.

WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1874.

The Common Council met according to
adjournment, and was called to order by
the Mayor.

The roll was called by the Clerk. Pres-
ent: Ald. Kanfers, Van Landegend, Kam-
perman, Fleeman, Dykema and Visser.

The minutes of the last meeting were
read and approved.

Petition of L. T. Kanfers & Co., and
others, asking for the use of the Market
Square for the exhibition of Howe and
Co's Circus and Menagerie on August 3d,
was presented and read.

Moved by Ald. Dykema, seconded by
Ald. Visser, That the petition of L. T.
Kanfers & Co., and others, be referred to
the Committee on Public Buildings and
Property. Yeas and Nays called. Yeas:
Ald. Dykema and Visser--2; Nay: Ald.
Kanfers, Van Landegend, Kamperman
and Fleeman--4. Lost.

On motion of Ald. Van Landegend,
seconded by Ald. Kanfers,

Resolved, That the petition of L. T. Kan-
fers & Co., and others, be granted, on
condition that they pay into the hands of
the City Marshal, a sum of money suffi-
cient to pay for the services of eight extra
policemen for the protection of the trees
and the further consideration of the pay-
ment of fifteen dollars into the City Treas-
ury, for the use of the Square. Yeas and
Nays called. Yeas: Ald. Kanfers, Van
Landegend, Kamperman and Fleeman--4;
Nay: Ald. Dykema and Visser--2. Car-
ried.

Petition of J. Aling and others for a
sidewalk on the north side of 7th street,
between River and Fish streets was pre-
sented.--Referred to Committee on Streets,
Roads and Bridges.

The following bills were presented for
payment: H. Walsh, for Oil, &c., for fire
engine, \$4.00.--Referred to Committee on
Fire Dep't. H. Wiersema, Street Com'r,
for constructing cross-walks, \$26.--Re-
ferred to Committee on Streets, Roads and
Bridges.

The Committee on Streets, Roads and
Bridges made a verbal report, that they
have let the job on 15th street to Quartel,
Pik and Smits, for \$27; also the job on
Black River Highway, to B. Honkes, for
\$18. The Committee asked further time
to report on the petition for sidewalk on
north side of 10th street.--Granted.

The Committee on Printing reported as
follows:

HOLLAND, July 15, 1874.

To the Hon. Mayor and Common Coun-
cil, City of Holland. Gents:--Your Com-
mittee to whom was referred the bill of
G. S. Doesburg & Co., for printing fifty
copies of the Ordinances of the City of
Holland and binding the same, have in-
vestigated the matter, and would recom-
mend that said bill (being \$72 for printing
and \$5 for binding be allowed to be paid
out of the General Fund. And your Com-
mittee further state, that said bill is not in
conflict with the proposals of G. S. Does-
burg & Co., as these proposals were only
for printing those Ordinances made under
the present charter, but the Committee on
revision of Ordinances added fifteen for-
mer Ordinances, therefore the difference
between the proposals and above amount.

D. KAMPERMAN, Committee on
J. DYKEMA, Printing.

The report was adopted, and the bill or-
dered paid.

The Mayor reported that he has bor-
rowed \$300 on the credit of the City, and
placed it in the Treasury presenting the
City Treasurer's receipt for the same.

Also that himself and the Chief Eng. of
the Fire Dep't, have ordered 600 feet of
hose for the fire engine which are expected
immediately.

The Council then went into the Com-
mittee of the Whole, for the consideration
of an Ordinance concerning the building
of sidewalks. The Committee of the
Whole arose, and by their chairman re-
ported, recommending that the Ordinance
be passed. The Ordinance was passed.

Moved by Ald. Kamperman, seconded
by Ald. Dykema: That the resolution
granting the use of Market Square to
Howe & Co., for the exhibition of their
Circus and Menagerie, be reconsidered.
Yeas and Nays called. Yeas: Ald. Kam-
perman, Fleeman, Dykema and Visser--4;
Nay: Ald. Kanfers and Van Landegend--
2. Carried.

Moved by Ald. Dykema, seconded by
Ald. Visser: That the petition for the
use of Market Square for the exhibition of
Howe & Co's Circus and Menagerie be not
granted. Yeas and Nays called. Yeas:
Ald. Kamperman, Fleeman, Dykema and
Visser--4; Nay: Ald. Kanfers and Van
Landegend--2. Carried.

On motion of Ald. Van Landegend, se-
conded by Ald. Dykema:

Whereas, It has been reported to the
Common Council that certain shade-trees
in the City, have been cut down, injured
and destroyed, therefore,

Resolved, That the City Marshal is spe-
cially instructed to investigate and if pos-
sible discover who committed the act, and
report the same to the Council for prosecu-
tion according to law.--Adopted.

Moved by Ald. Dykema, seconded by
Ald. Visser: That J. Quartel is hereby
appointed Poundkeeper for the City of
Holland.--Adopted.

Moved by Ald. Kanfers seconded by Ald.
Fleeman: That the Council adjourn until
next Wednesday evening. Moved by Ald.
Dykema, seconded by Ald. Visser to
amend by striking out Wednesday eve-
ning, and inserting instead "regular
meeting." Amendment accepted by Ald.
Fleeman, and resolution as amended
adopted.

THE "newspaper train" between New
York and Philadelphia will, sooner or
later, furnish materials for a first-class
horror. Every morning it leaves New
York and runs at a higher rate of speed
than has hitherto been obtained on this
continent. On Monday it left Jersey
City half an hour late, and caught up be-
fore reaching Trenton, making fifty-seven
miles in fifty-nine minutes. This, how-
ever, was not the fastest time. Near New
Brunswick, five miles of the road were
run in three and a half minutes, or at the
rate of eighty-six miles an hour. This
train was placed on the road for the pur-
pose of carrying the New York morning
papers to Philadelphia, so that they could
be distributed as early as the Philadelphia
journals.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

NEW DRESS SILKS!

In addition to our Department of MILLINERY AND
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, we have this
season added to our Stock, a NEW and
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BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS,
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We have visited the Eastern Jobbing Houses, and person-
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A Beautiful Selection of

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And a complete stock of

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The only known remedy for

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DEBILITY, DROPSY,

Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation,
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BLADDER & KIDNEYS,

SPERMATORRHEA,
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Gland, Stone in the Bladder,

Coliculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit and Mucous
or Milky Discharges.

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EXTRACT BUCHU

Permanently Cures all Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, AND DROPSICAL
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Existing in Men, Women and Children,

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE!

Prof. Steel says: "One bottle of Kearney's
Fluid Extract Buchu is worth more than all other
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Price, One Dollar per bottle, or Six bottles for
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or Urinary Organs, (which he has made an ex-
ceptional study) either in mail or female, no matter
from what cause originating or of how long stand-
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pay postage.

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practicing my profession of *Dentistry*. All operations
upon the teeth will be carefully performed, and
diseases of the mouth belonging to Dental Prac-
tice, will be promptly treated. Mechanical Den-
tistry, in all the various styles will be executed in
the most workmanlike manner; all operations war-
ranted. My office is in Mr. Van Landegend's Brick
Building, 2nd floor, in rooms lately occupied as
Reading Room of the Y. M. C. A.

G. SITES, Dentist.

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

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