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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. IV.—NO. 23.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 179.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, PUBLISHER.

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 subsequent insertion for any period under three months.

	1 M.	2 M.	3 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	8 50	5 00	8 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00	17 00
1/2 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00	25 00
1/4 "	17 00	25 00	40 00	40 00
1/8 "	25 00	40 00	65 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 published without charge.

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

GRIEWOLD, A. D., Attorney at law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office 79 Eighth Street, up stairs.

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

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

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

VISSCHER, A., Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Kenyon's building, Corner of Eighth and River street.

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L., Fashionable Barber and Hair-cutter. Rooms in basement 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.

KANTERS, L. T. & CO., Dealers in Books, Stationery, Toys, Notions and Candles; opposite 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.

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

Dry Goods.

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

Flour and Feed.

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

Furniture.

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

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

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.

General Dealers.

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

FIFFIELD, J. J., Dealer in Groceries, Dry Goods, Flour and Feed and Produce. Liquors and Cigars at Wholesale and Retail. Eighth street.

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

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

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

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Hardware.

HAVERKATE, G. J., First Ward Hardware Store; sell cheaper than any other; 8th street.

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

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

Hotels.

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

CITY HOTEL, J. W. MINDERHOOT, Proprietor. Built in 1873; Furnished in elegant style, and a first-class hotel throughout.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

BOONE & ALBERTI, Livery and Sale Stable. Office and barn on Market street. Everything first-class.

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

WURZ, C. G., Merchant Tailor. Full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods kept in stock. Corner Eighth and Market streets.

Meat Markets.

BUTKAU W., New Meat Market, near corner Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of sausages constantly on hand.

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.

RANDALL, S. I., City Meat Market. Everything in first-class condition, and satisfaction guaranteed. Eighth street, East of City Hotel.

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

WILMS P. H., Manufacturer of Farm Pumps. All kinds of wood turning and sawing on hand and done to order. River street.

Notary Publics.

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

VAN SCHELVEN, G., Notary Public, Justice of the Peace and Conveyancer. Office Holland City News, 8th street.

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

Painters.

HOEK, J. C., House, Sign and Carriage Painter; Shop, over Baert's Wagon Shop, River Street.

Photographers.

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

Physicians.

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

LEDEBOER, B., Physician and Surgeon; Office corner Eleventh and River street opposite public square.

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

Saddlery.

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

Sewing Machines.

KANTERS, L. T. & Co., Agents for Ottawa and Allegan Counties, for the "Howe Sewing Machine." Dealers in needles and attachments.

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

DIJKEMA & BRO., Wagon and Blacksmith Shop. Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. River Street.

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 Watchmakers. The oldest establishment in the city; Eighth street.

JOSLIN W. H., Watchmaker, Jeweler, and dealer in Fancy Goods; Bank-building, River Street.

A CARRIER pigeon which was captured in a balloon during the siege of Paris, and sent by Prince Frederick Charles to his mother, recently escaped from captivity and returned to the house of its former owner in the French capital. This is certainly a remarkable instance of the exercise of memory in the lower animals, to which it would appear difficult to find a parallel case. The bird must have kept its former haunts in its recollection for nearly five years.

THE FULLER EXAMINATION.

The examination of the two Fullers, father and son, began on Friday, the 17th inst, before Charles T. Pagelson Esq., at Grand Haven. Several adjournments had been had previously, on account of the illness of John H. Fuller, and for other reasons, and it must have been a relief to the court and newspaper men present, to have the affair start along at last.

The prisoners were brought out, and the court moved his justice papers, etc., into the council room. This seemed something like business and we joined the crowd and poured into the room.

J. H. Fuller looked very much better than when we saw him last. At Grand Haven it is generally believed that his insanity was all put on. At any rate the cure was something marvellous. He started out for a ride with the Sheriff. His groans and lamentations during the drive were terrible, until on approaching the Cutler House, he suddenly swung his arms heavenward and said: "Oh! the eagle is coming down to carry me off to freedom!"—referring to the eagle on the top of the hotel. The Sheriff kindly insinuated that his insanity was too transparent, and that it would be better for him to drop it and appear "clothed in his right mind." He has not seen any angels since that hour.

Melvin is the same old boy and does not appear at all afraid of the result of the trial. George W. McBride and G. C. Stewart are the attorneys for the defense. We are assured that their interests will be well cared for and if innocent of the crime, that innocence fully established.

To begin with the examination: Watson was sworn and he at once began his story, that has horrified our whole community when given at the inquest. We will omit what we have given previously and select those portions of the testimony that are of interest to our readers. He began by giving the details of their going down to Pine Creek Bayou the Saturday on which the murder was committed. The only material difference between the first part of his testimony given at the examination and the inquest, was in regard to a conversation had with the Fullers on Thursday. This shows the deliberate intent on their part; making preparations undoubtedly for the purpose of committing the murder. He said: On Thursday night before the murder, I had a conversation in Fuller's yard with J. H. and Melvin. He (J. H. Fuller) asked me if I did not want to go fishing. I replied: that I did not care if I did. He (J. H. Fuller) said: I will try and get Pound to go, too; and that Melvin would get a boat and meet us at Pine Creek on the next Saturday. The next Friday evening Pound came over to get a fill of water. Fuller asked him if he wanted to go a fishing; Pound said, yes. Then Fuller said: Mel will meet us at Pine Creek with the boat.

We will now imagine ourselves at Pine Creek: Melvin C. Fuller was there when we arrived; Pound asked if he had got a boat. He said he had. We unhitched the team and tied the horses so they would not stray away; then went to the dock to fish; Melvin and Pound fished from the dock for a short time, then went out in the boat. John H. Fuller came there at 2 o'clock. A man named Dingman, John Rutterink and Dingman's two boys were at work hauling ties and wood to the dock, during the afternoon. Two men came across the lake in Plasman's boat from near Grafschap. They fished there but a short time and then left. A man named Van Vuren came along with a boat and a big cat-fish in it. Sometime during the afternoon, John H. Fuller took the axe and went around among the bushes, out of my sight. I heard and saw him knocking around with the axe. * * *

After the men left, Pound and Fuller came up to the shore in the boat. Both got out. Pound put the spear in the boat; Fuller put the axe in. The Fullers got in the boat and went around the end of the dock. Pound went around on the shore out of my sight. They all three came in sight again, in the boat, together. Melvin was in the stern, J. H. Fuller in the middle and Pound was sitting or squatted down in the bow. The two Fullers were paddling. I did not see Pound stir at all. They went toward the mouth of Pine Creek. * * *

(After the return, to the dock again.) Then Melvin said: "Father I will go up the lake shore, home, so as to screen my shoulders, so if anything should happen I can be a witness for you." He then started on a run towards Dingman's (Kordux is meant by this.) This must have been about 7 o'clock as nearly as he remembers, but as he says

about his time statements, it might have been earlier or later, he had no watch and only guessed at it. John H. said: "Let's go home." I done up my line and started toward the wagon; had to pass by the boat. I saw an axe in the boat. I said: "Mr. Fuller, here is an axe in the boat." He replied: "Throw it in the lake." I said: No, its a good axe and may be good for something sometime." So I put it in the wagon. On the way home I asked what they did with the body. He said: "Right north of the mouth of Pine Creek, in a little bayou." He said: "We got enough to pay for our trouble; Melvin and I have made up our minds to give you that back 40 acres of land if you never tell of this." He said: Pound watched Melvin and I, when we tore up the railroad track and he was the only man that could send us to Jackson." The next day Fuller called to me from his room. I went in; he was laying on the bed. He said: Watson you have been to Grand Haven several times; have done a good deal for me; furnished considerable fodder for my cattle during the winter. I have never paid you anything for it. Now here is forty dollars for you, is that enough?" I answered: "Yes, plenty." "Now Watson, said he, don't you never slip a word about this, if you do, there's a gun, I got it of George Adams to shoot Pound with, if you ever open your head I will shoot you with it." I saw him have a large roll of bills in his hand.

This closed his testimony on Friday. Saturday at 9 o'clock, a. m., he continued it as follows: The next conversation I had was with Melvin, sometime during the following week. He asked if I had ever said anything about their killing Pound. I replied that I had not. He said: Father and I have talked the thing over, and will give you the back 40 acre lot if you keep still. The next conversation I had was with John H. Fuller in the cornfield where I was planting corn. He had some fishing lines in his hands. I asked whose lines they were. He said: They were Pound's and I am going to hide them. I saw him put them under an old hemlock stump. He then went down into the pasture and in a little while I saw him on some logs. He seemed to be doing something with his hands. Had another talk with him while sitting on a log near the house. I had been splitting wood there and he called me to him. He said: "I have been over to Pound's house and got a satchel. It had a deed and a mortgage in it, besides a paper showing Pound had paid \$75 to some lawyer and a few other little papers." He had taken a description of the land that the deed called for, and then had burned the papers and satchel in a brush heap. The land mentioned in the deed was some land up north that Mr. Cole had offered \$1,200 for. He said: "I am going out to Coldwater to pretend to raise some money to buy Pound out with. Now Melvin and I will give you the deed to that back 40 acres of land, with a road to it, if you will sign and acknowledge the deeds in Pound's name. I have arranged with Mary to have the deeds made out to her, I said: "Mr. Fuller, that's a pretty hard thing to do, I never done such a thing, I do not think I could do it; I can't write well enough." He said: Pound was not a very good writer; and if you do it and never say anything about it we will give you \$1,000 of it, and the 40 acres of land with the road to it. Then I will have \$300 and the home of Mr. Pound. I will write to Melvin from Coldwater when I get ready to have you come there and we will go to Coloma together, before some justice of the peace who does not know us or Pound; I will introduce you to him as Mr. Pound, who owns the land near my place. We will have the deeds made out and you will sign them in Pound's name." Then they added: "we will shoot you if you don't do it." I had a talk with Melvin after this. It was down at Bill Cochrane's place. I went down on horseback to get a bell that was on my steer. I rode to the barn where they were at work. I got off and hitched the horse. Mel came running up to me very much excited. He said: Watson there's quite a stir about Pound, I want you to go with me and see if the body is all right, and if not to put it somewhere out of sight." I said: "where could we put it, I don't know where it is." He answered: "We can take it up among the sand-hills and bury it." I said: "I must go home and go to work." He asked me several times to go and do it. As I was getting ready to start home, he said: Watson lend me \$5, I've got no money and I want to go to my father-in-law's, to see if they have heard anything about my wife. Bill Cochrane

owes me \$15, and I will pay you as soon as I get back." I hated to let him have the money, because I had not got much, but gave it to him. Mel said: "If any body asks where I have gone, tell them I have gone to look after some cattle that my father has sold." A man named Johnson asked me what was the matter with Mel. I said that I thought nothing much. Mel came part of the way home with me.

The remainder of the testimony was not particularly interesting and consisted for the most part of what has been given in our columns. The finding of the body was also described by the witness. J. H. Fuller sat during all this time moody and silent. He spoke but once during the first afternoon, to his attorney, G. W. McBride; and on the second day about the only thing showing any interest in the proceedings was during the recess when he examined the photographic views that were in the possession of his counsel. Melvin chatted with Stewart during the taking of this testimony and seemed to be trying hard to keep up his reputation for "brassy defiance."

The cross-examination began on Monday afternoon. It brought to light Watson's antecedents and places him in a not very enviable light. The following will do for a specimen, showing as it does who John S. Watson is: I worked when I first came to Michigan on a farm; do not know who I worked for; I never worked long at a place; I have a kind of a roving mind and don't stay long anywhere. * * * I married my wife under the name of John A. Smith. I went by that name at Kalamazoo, John Smith up north, and perhaps by other names. When I came back to Kalamazoo I went by the name of Watson.

The examination closed on Tuesday afternoon. The day was spent in the cross-examination of Watson by Stewart and McBride, attorneys for the defense. Watson's testimony on the direct examination was not much touched upon, and when it was, he stuck to his story without making any contradictions. The defendants seem to have concluded that a history of John S. Watson was desired. They therefore entered minutely into the details of his existence. Tuesday morning his movements near Holland, which culminated in his going on the Fuller place, were given by him. Of course the general reader has no desire to listen to the story of his various "trades," so we will give only the re-direct testimony, as follows:

"Fuller's right arm was wet to the shoulder when he and Mel returned to the dock; his breast was also wet and when we started for home he put on his overcoat in the wagon, saying he was wet and cold. He had the overcoat in the wagon; it was a dark colored one. Have had a conversation with J. H. Fuller about stakes cut that day; he told me he cut some, but did not use them."

The examination then closed; and the justice bound John H. Fuller and Melvin C. Fuller over, without bail, to the August term of the Circuit Court, for trial for the murder of Wilson Pound on the evening of June 5th, 1875. Watson in default of \$5,000 bonds was held as a witness.

On Tuesday, Mr. S. Waldron, of Coldwater, a nephew of Pound, while on the Fuller farm, discovered the place where Pound's clothes were burned. The cloth was all consumed but the buttons were there, some of which were of brass and easily identified. The spot was only a few rods from the house, and it is evident that this part of the "job" was done on the Sunday following, when Watson was asked to go up the creek again, but refused.

The correspondent of the *G. R. Times*, at Grand Haven, in writing up the proceedings of the examination says:

"There is a strong belief here, and it is evidently growing, that the man Watson was the man who committed the murder; if not alone, that he was the one that struck the fatal blow that caused poor Pound's death."

That the above indicates the theory of the defence and their line of action is more than probable, since the radical cure of the insanity dodge leaves none other. But that this "belief is growing" among the intelligent public at Grand Haven, we doubt, at least, if it is to be based upon the facts and testimony thus far elicited. And still, strange as it may appear, even such villains as the Fullers will find men, ready to advocate their cause on the street, if it were only for the notoriety of the thing.

SAN FRANCISCO claims a population of 275,000 persons.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The Brooklyn friends of Henry Ward Beecher are perfecting arrangements for a grand mass meeting to indorse him, and express confidence in his innocence. The Kings County (N. Y.) Grand Jury has returned true bills against Joseph Loeder and John J. Price, who are charged with having sworn falsely against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton. A recent fire at Duellen, N. J., destroyed five of the largest buildings in the place, with a loss of \$100,000.

The New York banks have received notice to look out for forged notes on the Bank of England and Bank of France. Hon. Wm. A. Foster, Chief Justice of the Vermont Circuit Court, was wounded in the arm by a shot being fired in the car window, while riding between Concord and Boston recently. No clue to the perpetrator of the act. At Pittsburgh, Pa., last week, while the family of John S. Hays was at dinner at the Monongahela House their rooms were entered and robbed of \$2,000 in diamonds and jewelry. The Roman Catholic clergy of Lawrence, Mass., have published a card condemning the rioters in the severest terms, and expressing the hope that they will be punished to the full extent of the law.

A whole family named Heesler, consisting of father, mother and three children, were killed last week in Montgomery county, Pa., by the falling of their house during the prevalence of a tornado. A gentleman in New York City has brought a case to test the constitutionality of the amended Postal law, claiming that it originated in the Senate.

JAMES L. BAILLY shot and killed his father, in New York city, last week. The murdered man was a wealthy and prominent citizen, and has for many years been connected with the Hudson River railroad.

POMEROY, the boy murderer, of Boston, has written the story of his life, in which he retracts all his former confessions. He claims to have been goaded by the police into making a confession of being guilty of the crime for which he was first arrested, and that he was entirely innocent.

THE WEST.

JOHN D. LEE, the Mormon, has turned State's evidence, and will be a witness for the prosecution and tell all he knows about the Mountain Meadow massacre. Advice from Minnesota are to the effect that the grasshoppers have forsaken that State entirely, going no one knows whither. Their depredations have not been extensive, and there will be no perceptible diminution of the crops in consequence.

The United States Grand Jury, at St. Louis, has returned nearly thirty indictments against the members of the whisky ring, about one-third of them being against Gen. John McDonald and Col. John A. Joyce, ex-Supervisor of Internal Revenue and ex-Renew Agent. The Lincoln State Journal prints a carefully-corrected report of the crops in all sections of Nebraska, showing that in all portions, except a few counties, the crop prospects are excellent. Secretary of War Belknap has started on a jaunt to the Yellowstone region. The crop reports from all parts of Iowa are very encouraging. Wheat, oats, and barley especially look fine. Corn is growing rapidly, and since the rains ceased the farmers are working among it with renewed courage. There has been more prairie broken this year than for some time before. Two Indians were killed and three wounded by the soldiers at the Red Cloud Agency a few days since, and there is much excitement. The negotiations of the Commissioners are entirely suspended. News has been received from the Bow River Valley, Neb., of the murder of an emigrant family by the Ponca tribe of Indians.

SHRAGE, who murdered a saloon-keeper named Dwyer, in Holden, Mo., last year, and who afterwards escaped, has been convicted of murder. The murderer will have to serve two years in the Missouri Penitentiary before being punished for the murder. The statement of John D. Lee, of Mountain Meadow massacre notoriety, exonerates Brigham Young and the leaders of the Mormon Church from the charge of being connected with the massacre. Crop reports from Dakota are very encouraging. The wheat yield will be this year about 7,000,000 bushels.

PROF. DONALDSON, accompanied by an Evening Journal reporter, left Chicago in a balloon for an aerial voyage on Thursday evening, July 15, going in a northeasterly direction. Nothing had been seen or heard of them up to Saturday, the 17th, and the impression prevailed in Chicago, that the unfortunate aeronauts had been wrecked by the storm that swept over Lake Michigan on Thursday night.

IONIA, Neb., has a volcano, from which great clouds of smoke and steam ascend. The heat is rapidly increasing, and it is expected the mountain will soon be red hot.

A DISPATCH from Beaver, Utah, states that the substance of John D. Lee's confession is that thirty Mormons, with the assistance of a large number of Indians, decamped the emigrants from their intrenchments by a flag of truce; that all were murdered except seventeen children; that the deed was done under the orders of the leaders of the Mormon church; that he took the news of the massacre to Brigham Young, who deplored the transaction, and said it would bring disaster on the Mormon people. The statement of Lee, so far as known, only confirms the previous reports in regard to the massacre. During the progress of a fire at Cincinnati, a few days ago, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Enoch G. McGraw, and ten firemen were buried beneath the ruins of a falling building. Fortunately only one of them, Richard Holcomb, was killed, though nearly all were badly bruised. Chief McGraw's injuries were the most serious, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. A LaPorte (Ind.) clairvoyant claims that Donaldson and Grimwood, the missing balloonists who recently

ascended from Chicago, are not lost. He says the air ship came down on the east side of Lake Michigan, at some point where two lakes are connected by a stream, on some sort of an island, in the midst of sand hills and pine trees. That in coming down one of the men cut under the eye and on one arm, the other being unharmed. He says they are alive and will shortly be heard from.

THE SOUTH.

The first bale of cotton arrived at New Orleans on the 14th inst., from St. Landry Parish, La. Miss Lena Hobbs and Miss Odessa Robert, two young ladies, aged respectively 19 and 17, while seated in the door of the residence of Miss Hobbs, in St. Mary's county, Md., one day last week, were instantly killed by a stroke of lightning.

The Cotton States Congress, at Raleigh, N. C., adjourned on Thursday last, after a harmonious and interesting session of three days. A resolution asking Congress to make greenbacks a legal-tender for all dues to government and on importations, was postponed till next year. The July returns to the Department of Agriculture were unusually full, showing an improvement of the cotton crop during June in all the Cotton States except Texas. The State averages are as follows: North Carolina 95, improved 3 per cent; South Carolina 99, improved 2; Georgia 97, improved 6; Florida 101, improved 7; Alabama 102, improved 1; Mississippi 103, improved 3; Louisiana 105, improved 10; Texas 93, declined 3; Arkansas 104, improved 14; Tennessee 100, improved 10. Geo. N. Jackson, Cashier in the office of the United States Revenue Collector for the Louisville (Ky.) district, was recently discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of \$45,000, and in order to avoid arrest attempted to commit suicide by taking arsenic.

Much excitement exists over the report of the prevalence of yellow fever at Norfolk, Va., and a quarantine has been ordered against the city. Considerable excitement prevails in St. Louis and vicinity over the arrest of Gen. Waddy Thompson. He is one of the Missouri Penitentiary lessees, and was arrested at Jefferson City a few days ago on a requisition from the Governor of Tennessee, charging him with horse-stealing, larceny and perjury. Between sheriffs, lawyers and writs of habeas corpus the General is tossed about like a football, and it is probable he will never reach Tennessee.

The reports of yellow fever at Norfolk, Va., turn out to be untrue. The Baltimore Board of Public Works has sued the Baltimore American for libel, and demand \$30,000 compensation for damage sustained. The defalcation in the Internal Revenue Collector's office at Louisville is found to reach the very respectable sum of \$75,000, instead of \$45,000, as first reported.

At Columbia, S. C., the jury in the case of Parker, the defaulting State Treasurer, rendered a verdict that \$75,000 is the amount of the deficit.

WASHINGTON.

FISHER, United States Attorney for the District, has been removed. Postmaster-General Jewell will visit New England in August, and the South in November, on his tour of inspection. The counting of the money in Uncle Sam's vaults has been completed, and everything was found O. K.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed Member of Congress-elect N. H. Van Voorhes, of Ohio; Judge I. C. Parker, of Missouri; and Indian-Inspector Kemble, as a Commission to visit the Osages and examine into their condition. Gen. H. H. Wells succeeds Fisher as United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

The new State Department building has been completed, and was occupied by Secretary Fish last week.

The Postmaster-General is in earnest in his proceedings against mail contractors who fail in their obligations. Suits have been commenced against the bondsmen of over forty contractors who failed to comply with the terms of their contracts.

GENERAL.

TENS of thousands of people at Saratoga witnessed the annual regatta of the college rowing clubs; and although the prevailing anticipation at the Springs for a day or two previously was that Harvard, Yale, or Columbia Colleges would win, the hatch resulted in a victory for Cornell, the Freshmen, and Senior crews carrying off the prizes for their respective classes. The distance rowed over was three miles, and the time of the winning crews was 16 minutes 53 1/2 seconds for the Seniors, and 17 minutes 32 1/2 seconds for the Freshmen.

DISPATCHES received from all parts of the country, East, West, North and South, report an unusually abundant harvest in corn, rye, barley, oats and potatoes, with a fair yield of wheat, while the yield of the grasses is said to be enormous. The failures noted are in comparatively few and limited localities. A large proportion of the crop is already harvested. The July returns to the Department of Agriculture show that the acreage in corn is about 8 per cent. greater than last year. New England has reduced her acreage about 11 1/2 per cent., and the Pacific States about 1 per cent. All the great corn-growing regions have increased their acreage, the Middle States 2 per cent., the South Atlantic States 3, the Gulf States 10, inland Southern States 12, States north of the Ohio 7, States west of the Mississippi 14. The condition of the crop is below the average in the New England, Middle and South Atlantic States, the minimum condition, 82, being in Rhode Island, Florida and Alabama are also below the average, but the other Gulf States and inland Southern States are above, the maximum, 112, being in Mississippi. All other States, except Missouri, 108, are below the average, minimum condition, 82, being in Wisconsin.

POLITICAL.

The Suffrage Committee of the Connecticut Legislature has reported in favor of women voting at Presidential elections.

PRESIDENT GRANT has made the following internal revenue appointments: Gaugers—Thos. T. Davis, Seventh Indiana District; Enoch Stullwell, First Missouri District; John W. Lane, Second Kentucky District; James McElroy, Seventeenth Pennsylvania District; Store-

keeper—Webster W. Castro, Seventh Indiana District.

FOREIGN.

MOORE and Sankey are coming home in August. Heavy rains and floods are reported in England and Wales, causing much damage to crops. Lambert Brothers & Scott, London coal merchants, have failed. Liabilities, \$1,000,000. The grant to defray the expenses of the Prince of Wales' visit to India, passed the British Parliament by a vote of 338 yeas to 16 nays.

The Public Powers Bill has passed the French Assembly by a vote of 530 yeas to 30 nays.

A BLOODY religious riot recently occurred in the city of San Miguel, in Salvador. A mob attacked the cathedral, and liberated some 200 persons. They then proceeded to assault the small garrison, killed Gen. Espinosa and Castro, cut the former to pieces, and threw the pieces at each other; split the skull of Gen. Castro and threw him over a wall, where he was picked up by his mother, and died in three days. The garrison were nearly all assassinated, and many prominent citizens killed. After this, the fanatic mob set fire to some sixteen houses with kerosene. It fortunately lately happened that H. B. M. ship Fantome was at La Union. She landed her marines, which allowed the garrison there, united with some troops from Amapala, in Honduras, to march to the relief of San Miguel, and put down the mob. Lady Franklin, the venerable widow of Sir John Franklin, is dead.

The American riflemen now in England have succeeded in carrying off the St. Leger stakes at Wimbledon, beating picked marksmen from the entire kingdom of Great Britain. The accuracy of their aim at both the long and short range was a matter of astonishment to the English.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

The offerings of bonds were liberal, and the market was dull. Interest rates were very low, 6 1/2 per cent. per annum for 60 days and 7 1/2 per cent. on long loans. New York exchange firm. Government bonds firm.

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6's of '81 (ex. int.)	117 1/2	121 1/2
U. S. 5-20's of '92 (ex. int.)	115 1/2	117 1/2
U. S. 5-20's of '94 (ex. int.)	115 1/2	117 1/2
U. S. 5-20's of '95 (ex. int.)	119 1/2	121 1/2
U. S. 5-20's of '96 January and July	118 1/2	120 1/2
U. S. 5-20's of '97 January and July	120 1/2	122 1/2
U. S. 5-20's of '98 January and July	119 1/2	121 1/2
U. S. 10-40's of '81 (ex. int.)	117 1/2	119 1/2
U. S. 10-40's of '81 (ex. int.)	115 1/2	117 1/2
U. S. currency 6's	122 1/2	124 1/2
No. 2 seller August	113 1/2	115 1/2
Gold Coupons	114 1/2	116 1/2
Gold exchange	114 1/2	116 1/2

The grain markets were more or less excited during the past week and fluctuations in values were both frequent and quite severe. As a general rule a higher range was established, but the outside prices were not maintained for any of the articles. The shipments of wheat were liberal, and the advices from the East were of a favorable tenor, encouraging shippers to buy, while the receipts were lighter and holders of cash grain were very firm in their views. Prices advanced to \$1.16 for July, but closed at \$1.13 1/2. Corn was also firm and higher, with the closing quotations showing no decline or advance. Oats were very firm at the opening, but a failure of a prominent bull operator caused a break and a subsequent decline of about 4c per bu, which was partially recovered before the close. Rye was steady and firm. Barley met with a good demand, and prices were higher all round.

The following table shows the prices current at the opening and close of the past week:

	Opening.	Close.
No. 2, spg wheat, cash	\$1.07 1/2 @ 1.08	\$1.12 1/2 @ 1.13 1/2
No. 2, seller July	1.07 1/2 @ 1.08	1.12 1/2 @ 1.13 1/2
No. 2, seller August	1.08 @ 1.09	1.13 @ 1.14
No. 2, seller September	1.08 @ 1.09	1.13 @ 1.14
No. 2 corn, cash	.69 @ .69 1/2	.69 @ .69 1/2
No. 2 corn, seller July	.69 @ .69 1/2	.69 @ .69 1/2
No. 2 corn, seller August	.70 @ .70 1/2	.70 @ .70 1/2
No. 2 corn, seller Sept.	.70 @ .71	.71 @ .71 1/2
No. 2 oats, cash	.51 @ .51 1/2	.49 @ .49 1/2
No. 2 oats, seller July	.49 @ .50	.49 @ .50
No. 2 oats, seller August	.38 @ .39	.38 @ .39
No. 2 oats, seller Sept.	.36 @ .37	.36 @ .37
No. 2 rye, cash	1.02 @ 1.03	1.02 @ 1.03
No. 2 rye, seller	1.02 @ 1.03	1.02 @ 1.03
No. 2 barley, cash	1.25 @ 1.26	1.30 @ 1.31
No. 2 barley, seller	.98 @ .98 1/2	1.02 @ 1.03

PRODUCE.

The shipping demand was very light for butter during the past week, and the business transacted was only moderate. The local demand was fair, but buyers were taking only the better qualities, and for medium and common grades sales were slow. There was no particular change in prices, though for the common qualities, of which the offerings were quite large, a weak feeling prevailed; quotable at 19 1/2c for extras, 17 1/2c for firsts, 14 1/2c for seconds, 13 1/2c for thirds, and 11 1/2c for inferior stock. Beans were rather quiet, but prices remain steady at \$1.85 to \$1.90 for prime Eastern mediums, and \$1.00 to \$1.10 for common to prime Western. A good trade was reported in broom corn, and the market ruled firm at 11 1/2c for No. 1 to extra hurl, 11 1/2c for good to choice stalk braid, and 6 1/2c for crooked. Beeswax was quiet at 28 1/2c for prime yellow. There was a good demand for grain bags and burling, and a firm feeling prevailed. Quotable at \$28.00 for Amosack, and American A. seamless cotton; \$30.00 for Otter creek, Lewiston, Montank and Ludlow; \$32.00 for Stark A. and wool sacks 55 @ 60c. There was nothing of consequence done in either cider or cranberries, and prices were entirely nominal. There was quite an active shipping movement in cheese and the market ruled firm at about previous quotations. Sales in lots were made at 10 @ 10 1/2c and in a retail way at about 11c. Dried fruits were very quiet, but the offerings of apples were somewhat lighter and a steadier feeling was developed, but blackberries ruled weak. Quotations range at 7 1/2c for prime New York and Michigan apples. There were no Southern or Ohio offered, and prices for these descriptions were nominal. Peaches 8 1/2c for halves, 7 1/2c for mixed and 18 @ 19c for pared. Blackberries quiet at 8 1/2c. There was no change in dried peas—quotable at \$2.00 to \$2.10 per bu for choice green and \$1.70 to \$1.75 for marrowfat. Dried sweet corn was very slow of sale at 6 1/2c per lb for choice. Feathers were also dull; prime live geese 48 @ 52c per lb, and choice turkey tail 20 @ 25c. Eggs were in large supply and the market was very dull; prices ruled weak and lower, at about 14c for fresh in carriers. Green fruits were in large supply, and the market ruled active. There was a fair demand for all kinds but apples, but for these the market was dull. The market closed at 35c @ 41c for poor to good peaches in one-third boxes; \$1.50 for choice, and \$1.75 for fancy Crawfords. Apples 30 @ 50c per box and \$1.50 @ 3.00 per bu. Choice red plums \$1.75 @ 2.00 per box, but common wild were slow at \$1.00 to \$1.50. Grapes sold at \$2.50 @ 3.00 in twenty-four quart cases. Hides were quiet and rather easier. Green salted 7 1/2c @ 8c all round; calf 12 1/2 @ 13c and dry kip 18 @ 19c. Hops were inactive and nominal at 20 @ 30c for good to choice. There was nothing done in honey; nominal at 19 @ 23c per lb for comb and 10 @ 11c for strained. Vegetables were very dull and it was almost im-

possible to close out the receipts of Southern. Trade was light in wool but prices remain unchanged. Quotable at 38 @ 42c for washed, 25 @ 30c for unwashed and 40 @ 50c for tub, according to condition and weight.

PROVISIONS.

There was an increased speculative business transacted in this market during the past week and prices show some improvement over the quotations of the previous week. The advices received from Eastern markets were firmer in tone and the movement for the week shows somewhat of a decrease in the supply. The receipts of hogs were fair and the tendency of values was to a higher figure. The improvement on mess pork was about 20 @ 25c on the whole range, and lard was about 15 @ 20c per 100lbs higher. The market closed at \$19.50 for cash mess pork, \$19.47 1/2 @ 19.50 seller August, and \$19.70 seller September. Cash lard closed at \$13.25, seller August at \$13.25, and seller September \$13.40.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

The seed market was in about the same condition as for some weeks past. There was a slight increase in the amount of Timothy offered, but there were a number of Eastern orders on the market and good lots sold readily at former prices. Sales were made at \$2.30 for common white; prime lots sold at \$2.60 @ 2.75. Clover was quiet but firm at \$7.15 @ 7.25. Flax nominal at \$1.55 spot and \$1.50 was paid seller August. Hungarian was dull and orders could have been filled at about buyers' own prices; at the close a small lot of prime sold at 75c. Millet dull and unsettled; quotable at \$1.25 @ 1.75. Buckwheat nominal at 85 @ 95c.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

There is but little doing at present either at the packing houses or distilleries, and the demand for heavy cooperage was very light, while for flour barrels the demand continues moderate. The offerings, however, of the different kinds were not large, and there was no change of importance in prices. Quotations range at \$1.12 1/2 @ 1.15 for pork barrels and \$1.35 @ 1.45 for lard tierces; \$7.90 @ 8.10 for whisky barrels and 45 @ 55c for four barrels. It should be understood that the outside prices for lard tierces is only paid for "standard" packages—the new size adopted recently by the Packers' association. Trade in lumber was also very light, and the offerings throughout the week were in excess of the demand. Prices were a trifle weaker, but the decline sustained was slight. The market closed at \$7.75 @ 8.00 for joist and scantling, \$8.00 @ 14.00 for strips and boards, \$2.20 @ 2.70 for shingles, and \$1.50 for lath. Wood was very dull, but at the same time prices remain steady and unchanged. Quotable at \$8.00 per cord for hickory, \$7.00 for maple, \$6.00 for birch, and \$4.00 for slabs at the yards.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

	NEW YORK.
BEEVES—Dressed	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
HOGS—Dressed	10 @ 10 1/2
COTTON	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
WHEAT—Superfine Western	5 00 @ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 32 @ 1 34
No. 2 Spring	1 35 @ 1 40
CORN	85 @ 86 1/2
OATS	60 @ 61 1/2
RYE	90 @ 1 00
PORK—New Mess.	20 00 @ 20 50
LARD—Steam	13 @ 13 1/2
	ST. LOUIS.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 31 @ 1 32
CORN—No. 2	66 @ 67
OATS—No. 2	59 @ 61
RYE—No. 2	97 @ 1 00
LARD—Mess.	20 25 @ 20 50
HOGS	12 @ 13
CATTLE	6 25 @ 7 25
	MILWAUKEE.
WHEAT—No. 1	1 25 @ 1 26
No. 2	1 23 @ 1 25
CORN—No. 2	67 @ 69
OATS—No. 2	57 @ 58
RYE	1 15 @ 1 20
PORK—Mess.	19 50 @ 19 75
LARD	11 @ 12
	TOLEDO.
WHEAT—Extra	1 18 @ 1 19
Amber	1 16 @ 1 17
CORN	70 @ 72
OATS	54 @ 55
	DETROIT.
WHEAT—Extra	1 19 @ 1 20
Amber	1 17 @ 1 18
CORN	70 @ 72
OATS	54 @ 55
	CLEVELAND.
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 13 @ 1 15
No. 2 Red	1 11 @ 1 13
CORN	70 @ 72
OATS	56 @ 57

THE MISSING AERONAUTS.

Nothing Heard from Donaldson or Grimwood—Belief That They Perished in Lake Michigan.

[From the Chicago Journal, 19th.]

The last lingering hope to which the friends of Donaldson and Grimwood have clung so earnestly, despite the stern facts which almost forbade hope, has died away, and the two must now be given up for lost. For four days we have been listening intently to every click of the telegraph, anxiously inquiring of every incoming vessel, assiduously hunting down every rumor, no matter how idle, and tenaciously cherishing every theory of safety and deliverance to them, only to be confronted at last with the sorrowful reality which must now, we fear, be acknowledged as such, that they met their death in the terrific hurricane of Thursday night, and are buried beneath the waters of the lake. Exactly how they met their doom it is impossible that we should ever know. Undoubtedly in the storm, which a frail airship like the one which carried them could by no possibility withstand. But how long and desperately they struggled for life, how they cheered each other so long as they remained together in the basket in which they were borne on their journey, how they recalled their friends on the land, and regretted the venturesome spirit that induced them to take their lives in their hands and go out on such a perilous journey, are all matters of the merest conjecture. The balloon, caught in the gale, driven hither and thither, like a desperate creature gone mad, could not have made a long resistance. When that became useless to them, either by being torn in pieces or being cut loose by themselves, it left the two men engaged in a fearfully unequal struggle for life; a hard and valiant struggle no doubt it was against wind and wave. They could hear only the thunderings of the storm and the screaming and hissing of the waters; they saw only the vivid flashes of the lightning and the foaming heads of the waves. The wildness of such a scene can only be imagined. The struggle could not have continued long—the odds were too great.

There is good cause to believe that for some reason or other, Donaldson intended, before starting on this last fatal trip, to attempt a voyage across the lake. Whether it was because he had been up-

braided for not making a more sensational trip on the previous day, as is circumstantially asserted, is unknown. But if he only contemplated an ascent similar to that of Wednesday, why was it that he insisted that only one of the newspaper men should accompany him? Two were intending to go; they were actually in the car, but at the last moment one was compelled to get out and remain behind. They had 800 pounds of sand, 150 pounds of which might have been left and another passenger taken, had the aeronaut not been intent on making an unusual performance. But of that intent his companion, Grimwood, and his friends had no knowledge. He and they only knew that the day before four newspaper men went up, remained an hour or two and descended in safety. There was apparently no reason why this should not be repeated with the same results. And it was with this expectation, and in no spirit of recklessness, and with no thought that any unusual feat was to be attempted, that Grimwood was induced to go on this journey of disaster and death. However unjust this was to Grimwood, poor Donaldson, so far as he was responsible, is as far beyond the reach of censure, as the victim is beyond recalling the resolution, made in ignorance of facts which should have been divulged to him.

The Golden Rule.

"What's this boy doing here—this innocent looking, white-haired boy?" asked his Honor.

"Gittin' up a dog fight," explained Bijah.

"My son, is this true?"

"I never said a word—the other boys got up the fight!" wailed the lad.

"I do not know what I can do with you. We keep a cross-cut saw here to saw boys in two, but it is Saturday morning and I don't want to muss up the station house. I suppose we—"

"The boys lied on me!" exclaimed the boy, trembling all over.

"They did, eh! Now, boy tell me the solemn truth—did—did you have hold of either dog?"

"No, sir—you may kill me if I did!"

"Did you say sickem?"

"No, sir—no!"

"Didn't you bet five marbles against three jaw-breakers that the red dog would win?"

"No—no!"

"Well, boy, this is a serious case, but I am going to overlook it. I think you have told the truth, but you had no business there. In the distant future you want to remember that it is four times better to pull weeds in the garden than to attend a dog fight."

"I will, sir."

"And remember to keep truth in your handkerchief pocket all through life. One ounce of truth is worth more in the wholesale market than forty tons of lies."

"Yes, sir."

"Now, you can go."

The boy reached the door to encounter the band, who marched off, singing:

"Oh, bury Bartholomew out in the woods, In a beautiful hole in the ground, Where hum-bie-bees buzz and the wood-peckers sing."

And the straddle-bugs tumble around; So that in winter when the snow and the slush, Has covered his little bed, His brother Artemus can go out with Jane And visit the place with his sled, —Detroit Free Press.

Submarine Telegraphy.

There are now five cables between Europe and the United States, of an aggregate length of 9,026 miles, besides which twenty-nine have been laid between other countries since 1867 of a total length of 28,660 miles. The following table, from the Journal of the Telegraph, shows the time at which and the countries between which they were laid:

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Date.	From	Length in miles.
1867	Malta to Alexandria, Egypt.	925
1868	Bushire, Persia, to Jack, Beloochistan.	505
	St. Pierre to Duxbury.	749
1870	Suez to Aden, Arabia.	1,460
	Aden to Bombay, India.	1,818
	Portsmouth, England, to Lisbon.	823
	Gibraltar to Malta.	1,120
	Madras to Penang.	1,120
	Singapore to Batavia.	537
	Malta to Alexandria, Egypt.	924
	Batabano, Cuba, to Santiago, Cuba.	930
	Java to Australia.	1,082
1871	Singapore to Coochin China.	620
	Saigon to Hong Kong.	975
	Hong Kong to Shanghai.	1,100
	Hong Kong to Japan, thence to Siberia.	1,290
	Antigua to Demerara, West Indies.	1,025
	Porto Rico to Jamaica.	682
1873	Falmouth, England, to Lisbon.	1,150
	France to Denmark.	550
	Pernambuco to Para, Brazil.	1,382
	Alexandria, Egypt, to Brindisi, Italy.	936
1874	Lisbon to Madeira.	633
	Madiera to St. Vincent.	1,360
	St. Vincent to Brazil.	1,933
	Jamaica to Colon, S. A.	660
	Brazil to Rio Janeiro.	1,240
	Jamaica to Porto Rico.	582
	Rio Janeiro to Rio Grande del Sul.	840

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

A COLORED base-ball club in New Haven have a queer way of testing their opponents' ability to stop balls. One of them sent a bullet at the first baseman just as he was about to put him out, made second, and had only just time to reach third base when the pistol gave out and left him on base.

A HORRIBLE and unnatural murder, committed in Raleigh, N. C., last March, has just come to light. A man named Scott Portin killed his wife by cutting her throat, then cut her head off, unjointed her at every joint, then cut the flesh off her bones, and attempted to burn up her body, but did not succeed. Then he murdered his little boy, a child eight months old, in the same manner.

THERE is great rivalry between the amateur oarsmen of Red Wing, St. Paul and Stillwater, Minn., and it is charged that in order to win a race the other day the Red Wing people imported Ellis Ward, of Newburg, N. Y., a professional oarsman. A large amount of money changed hands on the result, and there is much indignation at the Red Wingers in hiring a professional rower under an assumed name.

A CHICAGO merchant has received from Kansas a worm which is at present receiving the admiring attention of the farmers. It is fully 18 inches long, and was found in the head of a grasshopper. As might have been expected, it is not large, hardly exceeding a hair in diameter. When examined under a microscope it appears to have joints like the tape-worm sometimes found in man. It is proving a great detriment to the well-being of the grasshopper.

IN Pennsylvania drunkenness is held to be a partial excuse for crime. The policeman Mervine, who murdered Alexander in Philadelphia, has been found guilty in the second degree only because he was grossly intoxicated at the time. The verdict was given under the direction of the court. Very appropriately does the Philadelphia Times say in commenting on the case: "Hereafter let all who contemplate murder first get grossly intoxicated. There is great moral potency in rum."

THE farewell meeting of Moody and Sankey, the American revivalists, was held in London, last week, and 188 clergymen of the church of England were present, far outnumbering the other denominations. The following is the number of meetings held by the revivalists in London during the past four months, with the aggregate attendance: Camberwell, 60 meetings, attended by 480,000 people; Victoria, 45 meetings, attended by 400,000; in the Opera-House, 60 meetings, attended by 380,000; in Bow street, 60 meetings, attended by 600,000; and in Agricultural Hall, 60 meetings, attended by 720,000. The amount of money expended for building, printing, stewards, etc., is \$140,000.

THE details of the trial of the Norwich (Eng.) contested election, which have just been published, confirm all that has been said about the painful prevalence of bribery in English Parliamentary elections. Here are two specimen cases: A grocer was paid \$2.12 for distributing four circulars, or rather more than 50 cents a circular. As soon as he began work, the other side hired him to leave four of their circulars at the same places, and paid him \$2.25. By an odd coincidence, he voted for the candidate of the latter party. A man who could not read was sent to scatter circulars, and then another who could read was hired to go with him and show him where to put them where they would do the most good. The wages were liberal, and both circulars and votes were delivered as per agreement.

THE customs receipts, says a Washington dispatch, have shown a steady decline for the past two years. At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, the receipts were in the neighborhood of \$188,500,000. The following year they fell off \$25,000,000, and the sum total of the receipts for this year show a still further falling off of some \$7,000,000. The cause of this is explained partially by the Commissioner of Customs, upon the ground of the dull state of business throughout the country. There is also a growing system of smuggling that adds great difficulties to the collection of the customs revenues. One of the easiest and the most secure methods of smuggling is through the mails. Valuable boxes are thus smuggled with impunity. There will be presented to the next Congress a proposition to make Postmasters ex officio custom-house officers, authorized to open suspicious letters and packages; but this proposition, if carried, would give such opportunity to tamper with the

mails that it is not likely to be received with favor. One of the favorite plans of the Treasury Department to aid the customs revenues, is to have Congress re-enact the tax upon tea and coffee.

A NEW YORK paper says it is no easy matter to calculate the cost of the trial of the cause of Tilton against Beecher. It is not generally known to any newspaper man what fees counsel receive. The trial has cost the county of Kings at least \$40,000. The jurors have received \$3,000. The total jury expense, including panels of 1,500 men, amounts to \$5,194. The County Treasurer has paid out \$26,154 as the county's share of the expenses of the Tilton-Beecher trial. This does not include the pay of the detailed policemen, which will foot up a large sum, neither does it embrace the bill of Mr. Parker for feeding the jury. Mr. Beecher's trial expenses can hardly be less than \$70,000. Mr. Tilton is out of pocket some \$15,000, which amount he will easily earn as soon as the lecture season begins. All told, \$140,000 is a moderate estimate of the cost of the great suit.

A PENURIOUS old citizen of Watertown, N. Y., recently received a letter signed "Conscience Stricken," and reading as follows: "Ten years ago, in a business transaction, I swindled you out of \$10. My conscience smote me for it, and I have ever since lived an unhappy life. Inclosed you will find a \$50 note, which you will please change and deduct the \$10, forwarding the balance to my address in care of the Postoffice." The benevolent old gentleman was rejoiced at this unexpected windfall, but after he had forwarded the \$40 and discovered that his \$50 bill was counterfeit, he did not get up much of a religious centennial in honor of the event. On the contrary, he withdrew from the church in which he was a member, and in a confidential talk with his pastor, declared that he believed Satan to be a more honest and upright man than half of those with whom he had had dealings in his lifetime.

THERE was a murder trial lately, in St. James parish, La., which had a curious and rather unusual termination. Two negroes were on trial for killing a man of their own color. The jury and the Sheriff were also of African descent. The jury went out, after the charge, to find a verdict, and were locked up in a room to look for it. The Sheriff had the key, and the court adjourned. The next morning when the court convened the Judge inquired after the jury. The Sheriff said they had found a verdict and gone. He had let them out, supposing the State had no farther use for them, and he had agreed to deliver their verdict, "Not guilty." It was all right. He had not turned the prisoners loose too, because the jailer was pig-headed and would not accept his authority. The Judge was quiet, but got very red. There is no other way but to go all over that trial again. The Sheriff thinks there ought to be an amendment of the jury system. So there ought.

THE venerable Thurlow contributes to the New York Tribune a valuable bit of history. In a letter to that paper Mr. Weed affirms, on trustworthy information, that on three occasions during the first year of the rebellion, Queen Victoria contributed essentially to the preservation of peace between this country and England. On two occasions her Majesty discountenanced suggestions from the French government, which meant war. The first, says Mr. Weed, "was a proposition for joint intervention of France and England, the object being the recognition of the Confederate government. The next was the introduction into Parliament, after an interview by Maury with the French Emperor, of a resolution repudiating our blockade. The popular feeling in England was so strongly in favor of the Confederate States that our friends in Parliament, and in the Cabinet, but for the conviction that their course was tacitly approved by their sovereign, would have found themselves unable to successfully resist these hostile measures. When the dispatch demanding the surrender of Mason and Slidell was read by Lord Palmerston to the Queen, and the consequences of a refusal were explained, her Majesty was startled and distressed at the idea of war with America. Taking the dispatch to the Prince Consort, who, then in his last illness, was sitting in his apartment, the Queen asked him to read it, saying she thought the language and spirit were hard and imperious. The Prince, concurring in opinion with her Majesty, subjected the dispatch to earnest and unflinching criticism, in which amended form it was returned to the Premier. In relating this incident to Sir Henry Holland, the Queen added, 'That was the last time the Prince used his pen.'"

MICHIGAN NEWS.

COAL and iron deposits have been discovered in Osceola county.

THE Niles Light Guards have been accepted by the Governor, and will be mustered into service.

CAPT. DAY has bid the East Saginaw Rifles farewell on account of his forthcoming removal to Detroit.

BENTLEY's lumber mill, in Clinton county, was destroyed by fire last week. Loss heavy, with no insurance.

THE little town of Dryden, Lapeer county, has a Ladies' Library Association, with a 500-volume library.

JOHN KERNEY, Supervisor of Hamtramck, Wayne county, was killed by a fall from his horse, last Saturday.

A SON of Mrs. W. W. Gibson, 10 years of age, was killed at Okemos, last Saturday, by a log rolling on him in a mill yard.

PETER MULHOLLAND, of Detroit, while eating supper the other evening, got a piece of meat lodged in his throat, and choked to death.

THE keepers of the State Prison have been uniformed. Some ready means of distinguishing them from the convicts was found absolutely necessary.

S. S. VAUGHN, of Jackson, owns one-sixth of a dollar—one of the Continental issue, however, but worth more now than it ever was in its day, which was 100 years ago.

THE Michigan Teacher is now published at Kalamazoo, and Capt. Ford hopes this is the last of its numerous removals. Capt. Ford has also hitched on to the Telegraph.

A FARMER named Powers, living near Niles, was recently bitten by a rattlesnake. The prompt application of remedies to counteract the effects of the poison saved his life.

THE Niles school meeting exempted the district from the operation of the "Berrien County Text Book Law," and decided that the school should be held ten months in the year. The district paid its teachers \$8,680 the past year.

GOV. BAGLEY has appointed Charles G. Wing, of Ludington, Judge of Probate for Mason county, in place of M. D. Ewell, resigned; and has also appointed Silas Ireland, of Niles, State Agent for Berrien County for the Care of Juvenile Offenders.

A DAUGHTER of Lawrence Day, of Watertown, Clinton county, lately committed suicide by poison. She said the reason for the rash act was that she had been outraged by a man named Andrew Sperry, who has decamped beyond the reach of justice.

THE stock and fixtures of Mrs. Yeo's saloon, at Albion, was sold by the Sheriff on Saturday for about \$65, and was bid off by James G. Wright. This, we believe, is the first sale in the State under the new Liquor law. Mrs. Yeo was assessed with liquor tax.

THE annual meetings of the Seventh Day Adventists will be held at Battle Creek, as follows: Publishing Association, August 10; Michigan Conference, August 11; Educational Society, August 12; Health Reform Institute, August 13; Fourteenth Annual General Conference, August 15.

THE toll-gate near Jackson was burned Sunday morning by a party of masked men, supposed to be dissatisfied patrons of the road. They, however, considerably removed the furniture; and, in order that no harm might come to the keeper, tied him and John Green, an officer, to a neighboring tree.

A RIFLE Association has been organized at Jackson, with twenty-one members and the following officers: President, Grove Wolcott; Vice-President, W. G. Gridley; Secretary, Geo. Blair; Treasurer, Walter Johnson. Alvin Fifield, one of the members, made a score of thirty-four out of a possible thirty-five at two hundred yards, off-hand.

THERE was a terrible explosion of an engine in the wood-yard of the Michigan Central railroad, at Marshall, on Thursday of last week. The engine was thrown 150 feet. Devers and Murray, owners of the engine, were badly injured and scalded. J. McKinstry and his son were badly scalded. Ten others hurt. The McKinstry boy, 13 years old, was thrown over 50 feet. None were fatally injured.

JIMMY BLAKELY, of Detroit, aged 12 years, is missing from his home and cannot be found. He is an unusually bright boy, but has of late become so deeply imbued in reading exciting romances that there can be but little doubt of his having run away. He had often signified his intention of going to sea, and the probability is that he either shipped on a grain vessel or stole passage on board some steamer bound for an Eastern port.

PATENTS have recently been issued to

inventive citizens of this State, as follows: Planing sets for ship carpenters, E. Sloan, Trenton; steam engines, H. P. Case, Detroit; manufacture of illuminating gas, F. H. Eichbann, Detroit; ear-couplings, J. Jacobson, St. Joseph; devices for converting motion, G. Tardier, Kalamazoo; frame-fasteners, H. J. Wilson, Mason; processes of graining wood, G. F. Mehling, Detroit; processes for printing in colors, W. H. Holmes, Hastings.

THE celebration of the introduction of Lake Huron water into Bay City on Thursday of last week was a grand success. Business was generally suspended. A large number of people came in from the country, and invited guests from Detroit, East Saginaw, Saginaw City, Lapeer, and many other cities were present. This introduction of pure lake water is the most important event in the history of Bay City, and, as a sanitary measure, is invaluable. The conduit is a 3-foot pipe, laid on an inclined plane, at an average of thirteen feet below the surface, and is five miles in length, to Bay Shore, and extends into the bay 1,500 feet. There is, beside the conduit, eighteen miles of pipe and ninety-two hydrants, all double dischargers. The total expenditures for water works foot up \$375,000.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

SENATOR LOGAN is rusticated in California.

CALIFORNIA will elect four Congressmen September 1.

B. GRATE BROWN has been invited to Ohio, to take part in the canvass of the State for Allen.

SENATOR MORTON will make a dozen speeches in Ohio, beginning about the 1st of August.

THE Syracuse (N. Y.) Courier is for S. S. Cox for Speaker of the next House of Representatives.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat nominates Blaine and Beveridge for President and Vice-President.

FREDERICK W. SEWARD is named as a probable candidate of the Republican party for Governor of New York.

It is said that the Richmond Enquirer will be removed to Washington, and become the national organ of the Democratic party.

It is rumored that General Adam Badeau, at present United States Consul at London, will succeed J. Russel Jones as Minister to Belgium.

GOV. TILDEN has vetoed the bill passed by the New York Legislature for shortening life sentences on account of good behavior of the convicts.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON will spend the summer at Saratoga, where he will devote himself to drinking the waters and writing on his history.

An old farmer was once asked what a politician was. He answered: "Well, he is a man that serves God as far as he can to not offend the devil."

GOV. ALLEN, of Ohio, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the Lynchburg, Virginia, agricultural fair, to be held early next autumn.

HON. SHEPHERD LEFLER, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, is a Virginian by birth. He settled in Iowa while it was still a Territory.

CONGRESSMAN CAULFIELD (Democratic) of Chicago, has been interviewed concerning the Speakership of the next House. He thinks Sam Randall is the coming man.

We learn by our Pacific coast exchanges that General Joseph Lane is still alive and vigorous. He killed a panther near Roseling about the first of July, and delivered an oration on the 5th.

MR. CHARLES WENTWORTH ROBERTS, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, is a native of Bangor, about 45 years of age; graduated at Bowdoin in 1851; entered the Union army at Lieutenant-Colonel at the breaking out of the war, and was discharged in 1863, declining a Brigadier-Generalship; was candidate for Governor in 1870, when Perham was elected.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON, the Nestor of the American bar, having already passed his eightieth year, astonished everybody in a Baltimore court-room the other day by his mental and physical vigor, the retentiveness of his memory, the clearness and strength of his voice, and the closeness of his reasoning on points of law. He took no notes, relying entirely on his memory to reply to long arguments by his opponents, arguing the entire day without apparent fatigue.

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.—The number of persons in England and Wales engaged in agriculture, according to the census of 1871, was 1,634,192, against 1,833,295 in 1861, and 1,928,796 in 1851. The later decade shows a decrease of 10.86 per cent. During the last decade the towns and cities absorbed 299,476 acres previously in farms; yet the cultivated surface increased from 24,905,758 acres, in 1861, to 26,322,477, an increment of 1,417,719, or 5.67 per cent. The number of agricultural landed proprietors fell from 30,766, in 1861, to 22,964 in 1871, showing a decrease of 7,802.

New Postal Regulations.

People who write letters and mail newspapers to their friends the "wide world over," will find something to interest them in the following change in postal regulations which have of late been made:

The department is prepared to commence the issue of postage stamps of the denomination of five (5) cents, to meet the new letter-rate of postage, under the treaty of Berne, to the following countries, viz: Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe islands), Egypt, Spain (including the Balearic islands, the Canary islands, the Spanish possessions on the northern coast of Africa, and the postal establishments of Spain upon the western coast of Morocco), Great Britain (including the island of Malta), Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal (including the island of Madeira and the Azores), Roumania, Russia (including the Grand Duchy of Finland), Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

The changes in foreign postage will render unnecessary further issue of the 7, 12, and 24 cent stamps and stamped envelopes, and they will accordingly be discontinued.

In order to avoid the liability to mistake caused by the near similarity in color between the 2-cent and 10-cent stamps, the former will in future be printed in vermilion, the color of the discontinued 7-cent stamp.

The department will also issue a revised schedule of stamped envelopes, to take effect on the 1st of July. Among the changes, all of which need not be here specified, as they will appear fully in the schedule, is the addition of 5-cent envelopes, in suitable sizes and qualities for foreign postage. There will also be added, in appropriate denominations, a new size of envelope, 3½ by 5½ inches, to be designated as No. 41 commercial. The new size is a medium between the full letter and extra letter, and is well adapted to business requirements. The attention of the public is especially invited to it.

A Colored Revivalist.

A negro revivalist named Andrew Coon is said to be as effective with his own race, in Mississippi, as Moody and Sankey are with white people. He is a powerful fellow, physically and vocally, and the scenes that attend his fervid exhortations are described as being the acme of religious excitement. After a harrowing sermon, that wrought the impressive hearers to intense feeling, he made the following admonition and appeal: "Now, brethren and sisters, we want mourners heah to-night. No foolin'. Ef you can't mourn for your sins, don't come foolin' rovin' dis aliah. I knows ye. You's tryin' mighty hard to be converted 'thout bein' hurt. The Lord 'spies mockery. Sometimes you sinners comes fo'rd an' holds your head too high a-comin'. You come foah you's ready. You starts too soon. You don't repent; you's no mournah; you's foolin' wid de Lord. You come struttin' up to de aliah; you flops down on your knees, an' you peeps fru your fingahs, dis way, an' you cocks up your eahs to see who's makin' de bes' pray'r. You's 'tirely too peart for peniten's. You's no mournahs. Ef you comes heah to fool; you bettah stay away. Bettah go to hell from de pew asleepin', or from your cabin aswearin', dan from de mournah's bench a foolin'."

A Bottomless Pit.

A correspondent of the Atlanta (Ga.) Herald tells a very remarkable story of death in a quagmire near Marshallville, Georgia. A farmer, whose wife with her infant child had gone forth in the morning to search for a favorite cow in a swamp, became alarmed at her prolonged absence, aroused the neighborhood and began a search. Over a well-known quagmire in the middle of the swamp was found a piece of the missing woman's dress, and the surface of the slough was broken and depressed, showing that somebody had fallen in and had been struggling. A pole twelve or fifteen feet long was sent down its full length, but nothing could be felt nor could the bottom be reached. Another rod, longer than the first, was then fastened to it, and an examination made with a like result. Any further attempt to recover the dead bodies was therefore deemed useless. This quagmire has been known to all the occupants of the farm from its earliest settlement, but never till now has any conception been formed of its depth. Full thirty feet of it has been sounded, yet its lower part, if any it has, is still to be ascertained. The main diameter of the pit proper, for some fifteen feet down, is about three and a half feet.

American Engines for South America.

The Baldwin Works, Philadelphia, have twenty-two locomotives in progress for South America. The Pullman Palace Car Company are making nine of their palace cars to fill an order from Italy, and eleven to satisfy an English order, before similar orders from Canadian railways and Turkish and Russian firms have been completed. The items show that the beginning has not only been made but increases, and contributes so much to strengthen the confidence of those who believe that American manufactures will become a greater figure in our export tables.

CAMPAIGN ASSESSMENTS.—A Washington telegram says: "The Postmaster General has defined his position relative to the invitation of the Congressional Committee to Federal officeholders to contribute to the campaign funds." Mr. Jewell states that he shall not permit assessments forcibly to be levied upon the clerks in his Department, but he thinks contributions of a political character entirely proper. He only wishes it to be understood that the clerks, in the event of non-compliance, shall in no way be injured in their official positions."

Findings.

A MINERAL spring has been discovered at Grandville—at least the water found tastes bad.

A party of about forty South Haveners came on the *Huron*, last Wednesday, on an excursion.

THE freight train on the M. L. S. R. R. run over H. Van Der Haar's cow on Friday morning, breaking one of her legs.

THE steamship *Minneapolis* of the Milwaukee and Grand Haven line, has gone to Detroit to have her cabin extended; also to receive arches.

PROF. A. HARDEY, Sup't of the Grand Haven schools, has accepted the position of Principal of the Milwaukee high school, at a salary of \$2,500.—*Herald*.

THE owners of the tug *St. Mary*, of Grand Haven, have been fined \$100 for not complying with the law, in having her name painted upon the vessel.—*Herald*.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., July 22, 1875: Charles Doby—2, Abram A. Hunt, Dell Maltby, John Walkman.

Wm. VERBEEK, P. M.

EMINENT English lawyers are advocating the adoption of a code in that country, on the ground that the present bulk of English law is such as to be almost beyond the mastery of any man.

WE forgot to mention in our article of last week, the day on which Prof. Hanshaw commences his third term of writing lessons. It has been fixed for Wednesday, July 28, the hour to be 3:30, p. m.

BLACK-BERRIES have begun to ripen and during this part of the vacation-days, many a juvenile tin-pail brigade marches out in the morning, "across the railroad bridge," where they say the prospects are good for a large crop.

By the recent decision of Secretary Bristow, "an alien cannot under any circumstances be licensed as master on an American vessel, but he may be licensed as an engineer or pilot, provided he has announced his intention to become a citizen of the United States."

THE U. S. steamer *Michigan*, in passing close under the shore on Wednesday of last week, fired two guns in answer to a salute from DeCoudre's mill. It is claimed by those residing there, that it was the effect of this firing which brought the body of Albright to the surface, as it was found that same day on the shore opposite the spot where the steamer discharged her guns.

A special telegram to the *Inter Ocean*, dated Milwaukee, July 19, says: The schooner *Elva*, laden with stave bolts from Holland for Milwaukee, capsized at an early hour Sunday morning, about twelve miles eastward of here. The crew took to the small boats and effected a landing at Kenosha, from whence they pulled to this port, arriving this evening. The tug *Hilton* has gone in quest of the capsized craft.

A suggestion has been made that the Republicans of New York nominate the Hon. William M. Evarts in the fall, as their candidate for Attorney General. That is a capital idea. His nomination would give the Democrats an opportunity to put forward Mr. Beach as his opponent, and then we could have the pleasures and excitements of the Beecher-Tilton trial over again in connection with the fall campaign, in the State of New York.

THE staunch devotee of protection and paper money (Judge Kelley) has just made a speech in Ohio which will make him popular with the Democratic inflationists. None of the Democratic speakers who go upon the stump to advocate the re-election of old Governor Allen will be so serviceable as this noted Republican, who has made an elaborate argument to the assembled ironmasters of Ohio to prove that the prosperity of the country can be revived only by a new deluge of paper money.—*N. Y. Herald*.

PRESIDENT Angel, of the Michigan University, in his Fourth of July oration at Ann Arbor, laid down three rules for Americans to remember: "1st. Let us fight one battle which shall bring a lasting victory, to make \$1 worth 100 cents; and unless it be fought and won we must go down. 2d. Omit no opportunity to close the wounds of war, but with this caution, that the fight was not for naught, and that the late amendments must stand. 3d. Let us bring our best men to the front, and let the days of mean men and bad men come to an end, and to this end every honest man must break the bonds of party if necessary!" As short and undiplomatic as the above language may be, it contains sufficient principles, and of the right stamp, to serve as a platform for an honest candidate, known as such to the people. We hope none other will be elected, to the presidency, unless he is in full sympathy with the ideas therein set forth.

THERE are now eleven Catholic archbishops in the United States!

SPEAKER BLAINE'S injuries will prevent his taking part in the political campaign in Ohio, the coming autumn.

GRACE Church (Episcopal) is making efforts to have preaching every Sunday evening, by the Rev. J. Rice Taylor.

ON Wednesday next the *Huron* is expected to come here on an excursion, with one of the South Haven Sabbath-schools.

VICTOR HUGO's autobiography will soon be issued. He begins at his beginning, and says, "I am the son of my mother and father."

THE new safe for Mr. Kenyon's bank arrived on Monday. It is of the same make and description of the old one, but greatly improved.

Yale College has conferred the title of LL. D. on Gov. Tilden, Dartmouth on Cha's O'Connor, and the Mich. University upon George Ripley, the Literary editor of the *N. Y. Tribune*.

WE notice by *De Wichter*, that Rev. D. J. Van der Werp, late of Graafschap, is again suffering severely from cancer. The surgical operations do not seem to have destroyed the disease.

THE following officers of the L. O. O. F. Lodge, were duly installed as such, on Tuesday, July 13: R. K. Heald, N. G., M. Harrington, V. G., N. W. Bacon, R. S., and R. A. Schouten, Treas.

POSTMASTER Verbeek has received a letter from Wm. G. Albright, Fort Madison, Iowa, a brother of the man who committed suicide and whose body was found on the lake shore last week, anxiously inquiring about the details connected with this unfortunate affair.

HORATIO Seymour remarked to a serenading band the other evening, that "time had cured him of political aspirations;" which under the construction of opposites to which it has been found necessary to submit Mr. Seymour's utterances in order to arrive at his true meaning, may be translated into an announcement that he hopes to be the next President.

EUROPE has five millions of soldiers all ready for fighting, with fifteen thousand cannon and a million and a quarter of horses; its united fleet consist of 2,039 vessels manned by 280,000 sailors, and carrying 15,000 guns. The cost of these immense armaments is five hundred and sixty millions of dollars annually, three-fifths of the amount being consecrated to the armies.

FINALLY the Common Council has succeeded in passing the ordinance, fixing the salaries of the City officers for the fiscal year. It was done by a sort of general reduction and leaves the amounts as follows: Marshal, \$475; Clerk, \$225; Treasurer, \$90; Collector \$180; City Attorney, \$90; City Physician, \$100; Chief Engineer of the Fire Dep't, \$25; Director of the Poor, \$50.

ANOTHER accident with an agricultural implement occurred at Laketown, Allegan County, a few days ago. Mr. J. Ten Cate's son, while unloading hay from the wagon in the barn with a horse-power-fork, got his right hand caught in the pulley, lacerating his fingers badly. It is thought he will save the hand yet, except a part of the fore-finger. Dr. R. A. Schouten was called in and attends the wound.

ON the 10th inst., Rev. R. Pieters and party left Rotterdam, Netherlands, with the steamer *Maas*, on their return home.

THE boats of this fine, bound westward, stop at Plymouth to coal up, the harbor at Rotterdam not admitting them to take in their full supply there, and the difference in price being also an inducement in favor of the former port. Including this delay, the average trip at this season of the year takes about eighteen days from Rotterdam to New York.

ALD. G. H. Sipp is slowly improving. Drs. W. C. Hunt and Z. P. Hanson, of Chicago, in company with other members of the Masonic fraternity paid him a visit on Sunday and spoke very hopeful and encouraging about his case, stating that time and patience would bring him out all right, although it was feared that to some extent the knee joint would remain stiff. Both of them concurred in the opinion that adhesion had already taken place.—In the course of conversation we learned that Dr. Hunt was a class-mate of the late Dr. Welles Marsh.

Married.

DOESBURG-CLARK—At Holland, Mich., on Sunday, July 18, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. Rice Taylor, of Grace Church, GEORGE S. DOESBURG and EMMA S. CLARK, both of this city.

Deaths.

RIEDEMSE.—At the City of Holland, on Wednesday, the 21st of July, 1875, MARION PIERRE, wife of SIMON RIEDEMSE, aged 27 years and 8 months.

Cha's G. Würz,

Formerly of St. Joseph, has opened a

First-Class Merchant Tailor

Establishment in this City. In the Store of Mr. O. BRYMAN, corner of Eighth and Market Streets.

CALL AND SEE HIS.

NEW STOCK OF



CHOICE LOTHS.

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed. PRICES VERY LOW.

FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 20, 1875. 10-11

The Side-wheel Steamer.

HURON,

ALEX. ELTON, Master.

Will make Tri-Weekly trips between

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO,

Via SOUTH HAVEN.

Leaving HOLLAND,

Monday, Wednesday & Friday;

Leaving CHICAGO,

Tuesday, Thursday, &

Saturday.

For further particulars apply to P. PFANSTIEHL, Holland and

DEPUY & LAWLER, 22-26 River Street, Chicago, and ON BOARD.

15-16. E. S. DUNN, Clerk.

CITY HOTEL,

Holland, Mich., May, 1875.

This House has changed Proprietors, and is open to the traveling public. No pains have been spared by the new Proprietor to make it

FIRST-CLASS.

The table will be supplied with the best the market and the season afford.

The Rooms are spacious and well furnished with new and elegant furniture.

Office on First Floor.

For the convenience of Commercial Agents a large and well lighted sample room has been fitted up on the ground floor. Livery connected with the Hotel.

J. W. MINDERHOUT, Prop'r.

Holland City being located at the head of Black Lake, six miles from Lake Michigan, is beautifully situated for excursionists and fishing parties, and the Proprietor will do all in his power for the accommodation of his guests, and render their stay pleasant.

WERKMAN & SONS,

General Dealers.

RIVER STREET, - - - - - HOLLAND.

Announce to the Public that they have received large and new stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which is more complete in every department than ever before. They have a large line of all kinds of

Flannels, Repellents, Cottons, Shawls, Young Ladies' Goods, Shirts, Ladies and Gentlemen's Underwear, Prints, Notions, Hats & Caps.

Groceries, Flour and Feed.

Give them a call before buying elsewhere.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 15, 1874. 47-34-17

S. I. RANDALL.

New Meat Market.

Just East of the City Hotel I have opened a new Meat Market where the public will be served at all times with the choicest of all kinds of Meats, as the different season of the year may demand. All I ask is to give me a call and satisfy yourselves of the above.

S. I. RANDALL.

HOLLAND, May 8, 1875. 100-11

Jack Fifield's Railroad Store!

Has opened up a new Store in the FIRST

J. J. FIFIELD

WARD of the City of Holland. The new building lately occupied by Mr. Boe, as a Bakery, has been fitted up to receive a

FRESH SUPPLY OF

Dry Goods,

Crockery,

Glassware,

Groceries,

Liquors and

Produce.

A CARD!

In addition to the above general information to the Public, I would announce that I intend to carry on a WHOLESALE trade in

LIQUORS & CIGARS,

and give notice of this for the special benefit of all dealers in said articles.

Farmers will find my store a welcome place. I wish to buy all they have to sell in the line of PRODUCE, and can supply them with everything they need in my line. A good stable and accommodations for their teams are offered to them.

MR. JAMES WESTVEER will always be found ready to wait upon any of his old friends who wish to call upon him.

All orders will be promptly filled and delivered home—free of charge.

J. J. FIFIELD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 12, 1875.

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET

Drugs, Medicines,

Paints and Oils

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

Trusses,

Chamois Skin,

Counter, Cloth,

Hair and

Paint Brushes.

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1874.

Goods Sold Cheap,

AT

John Roost & Son,

COR. OF RIVER & NINTH STREET.

Dealers in

Choice Groceries

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

TEAS AND SYRUPS

A SPECIALITY.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., June 25, 1875.

BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS, ETC.

A Very large stock on hand.

8th Street, - - - HOLLAND, MICH.

46-3-17

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.

46-2-17



Watches, Silver Ware,

Clocks, Spectacles, &

Jewelry, Pocket-Knives.

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

Watches, clocks and Jewelry Repaired in the best manner.

HOLLAND, Mich., December 1, 1874.

PHENIX

Planing Mill.

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

Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER

WE SHALL MAKE A

SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

40 3/4-4.

REMOVED!

MRS. J. WYKHUIZEN has removed from Eighth Street to No. 25, Tenth Street, West of Hope Church.

Cures: Felons,

Burns, and

Scrofulous Swellings.

Makes a specialty of all FEMALE COMPLAINT AND DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

And recommends herself to the citizens of Holland and vicinity.

Mrs. Wykhuisen's Queen of Ointment can be bought at the Store of J. H. Kiekintveld, Eighth Street. Price, 25 Cents.

HOLLAND, Mich., February 25, 1875.

8-17

I WANT

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

Holland City White Lead

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

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

HEBER WALSH

Druggist & Pharmacist.

46-17

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. 1-81/2-17

Meat Market,

—OF—

Jacob Kuite.

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

JACOB KUIITE.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874. 46-28-17

BURRA'S

IRON CORN SHELLERS,

FOR SALE BY

G. J. HAVERKATE & SON

AND

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS,

for \$8.00; until further notice.

HOLLAND, - - - MICHIGAN.

A LAWYER'S SUIT.

Say, Mary, can't thou sympathize
With one whose heart is bleeding,
Compelled to wake from love's young dream,
And take to special pleading?

For since I lost my suit to you,
I care not now a fraction
About those tiresome suits at law,
These senseless forms of action.

But in my lonely chamber oft
When silent leave was taken,
In musings I'd departed long,
I find a mournful pleasure.

How well I know that spot where first
I saw that form ethereal,
But ah! in transitory thrills,
The venue's not material.

And reading Archibald's practice now,
I scarce believe 'tis true,
That I could see my heart upon
An arch-bold girl like you.

But then, that bright blue eye sent forth
A most inspiring dart,
Which, like a special *capias*, made
A prisoner of my heart.

And in the weakness of my heart,
One fatal, long vacation,
I gave a pledge to prosecute,
And filed my declaration.

At first, your taking time to plead
Gave hope for my felicity,
The doubtful negative yet poised,
Seemed boded for its duplicity.

And then thy blush so clearly seemed
To pardon my transgression,
I thought I was about to snap
A judgment by confession.

But soon I learned (most fatal truth),
How rashly I had counted,
For non-assumpit was the plea
To which it all amounted.

Deceitful maid, another swain
Was then beloved by thee,
The preference you gave to him
Was fraudulent to me.

Ah! when we love (so Shakespeare says)
Bad luck is sure to have us,
The course of true love never runs
Without some special traverse.

Say, what inducement could you have
To act so base a part?
Without this, that you smiled on me,
I never had lost my heart.

My rival I was doomed to see
A husband's rights assert,
And now 'tis wrong to think of you,
For you're a femme covert.

When last I saw your son and heir,
'Twas worn with love for a lover—
For then the plea of infancy
My heart could not get over.

I kissed the little brat and said,
Much happiness I wish you;
But O! I felt he was to me
An immaterial issue.

Mary, adieu! I'll mourn no more,
Nor pen pathetic ditties;
My pleading was of no avail,
And so I'll stick to Chittry's.

COWHIDING A JUDGE.

Remarkable Judicial Proceedings in the
Early Court Days of Michigan.

J. H. Kimball, of Eaton county, in a late number of the *Eaton Rapids Journal*, relates an incident of early court days, which many of the old settlers of Ingham county recollect as having taken place. M. S. Brackett, of Bellevue, one of the principal actors, is now a prominent lawyer, and expects some day to make Lansing his home.

The county system was in force then, and Judge Beardsley, of Bellevue, an Englishman by birth, wore the judicial ermine. Feeling his importance, he aped English manners, even in custom and dress. A bitter hatred existed between himself and M. S. Brackett.

When Beardsley went to Charlotte to hold his first term, Brackett expressed himself to his brother attorneys as being in fear of abuse and insult from the "court" in case he should assume to take an active part in a single suit, for, said he, "Beardsley will be sure to take advantage of his position and brief authority to give me a—ll." And B.'s prediction was correct.

The Eaton county bar was then composed of Luman Foote, D. A. Winslow, H. M. Munson, H. A. Shaw, J. H. Kimball, C. C. Chatfield and the hero Brackett. The somewhat celebrated John Van Arman, then of Marshall, the late lamented Judge Longyear, and other neighboring lawyers often visited and practiced in Eaton, and Van Arman and Judge Longyear were present at Beardsley's first term.

The first case was a school district matter, and occupied four days. Brackett was associated with Kimball in the case, but left all the work for Mr. Kimball to do. The second case was a Brookfield slander suit in which Van Arman, Shaw, Chatfield, Brackett, and Kimball participated. One of the witnesses was a not very bright girl, who, when exposed to Van Arman's peppery cross examination, began to cry. His questions were all pertinent and proper, and were not objected to by the other side; but Beardsley took the girl under his judicial wing and told her she need not answer any more questions. Van Arman insisted he had the right to put all proper questions to the witness and have them answered. The Judge ordered him to sit down. That made Van madder yet, and he kept firing broadside after broadside into the court, and wouldn't "down" a bit more than Banquo's ghost. Counsel on the other side disclaimed having objected, and ventured to say they thought Van Arman had the right he claimed. The unpleasantness grew hotter and hotter, until Van Arman raved and swore terribly. It was near dinner time, and the Judge was getting hungry, demoralized, and sadly the worse for his encounter with Van Arman. So he broke out suddenly and said he knew where all the trouble between the bar and court originated.

"It was with a member of that bar who head rested the crimes of perjury, robbery, rapine and murder." Then it was jolly to see each lawyer present, except Brackett, spring to his feet, and in his turn demand of the court if he meant him in the application of those epithets. All denied the soft impeachment. Then Brackett, who had never once "peeped" during the term, rose slowly up, pale as a sheet, and asked the court if he meant him? "I can't excuse you, Mr. Brackett," said the court. "Very well," said Brackett, "I'll see you after dinner." And the court was adjourned for such request, seasoned

with "leaky" butter and other condiments.

In those days the members of the bar rendezvoused by day and bivouacked by night in No. 1, a good-sized square room immediately over the bar-room of the Eagle hotel, the only public house in Charlotte. After dinner Kimball was the first at the rendezvous; and presently Brackett came in and took from his coat a good-sized raw-hide with which he proposed to whip the Judge on his bench, as soon as the court opened, for the insult given him in the forenoon. The rest of the lawyers soon came in, and a council of war was held; and it was agreed by all that Brackett should demand, in open court, an explicit retraction of the opprobrious language from the Judge, and, in case of his refusal to make it, that Brackett should climb over the Clerk's desk and raw-hide him in his *sanctum sanctorum*, and all the lawyers would back him in case of interference by officers or others. When court convened in the afternoon, "limbs of the law," who had never used walking sticks before, were observed to have stout canes, and close search would have disclosed to view two or three old-fashioned, single-barreled pistols in as many legal pockets.

The Judge took his seat, the jury was called, and the slander suit was ready to proceed, when Brackett rose and told the court he had a little private matter to settle with him before the case was proceeded with, and, in a gentlemanly but firm manner, demanded that he should publicly, then and there, retract the offensive epithets he had publicly applied to him in the forenoon. The Judge said he had nothing to retract, and ordered Brackett to sit down. Instead of "sitting down," Brackett flung aside his cloak, threw off his undercoat and cravat, and flourishing his cowhide, swore he would take satisfaction *instantly*, and out of "his honor's hide." The Judge called on the Sheriff and his assistants to arrest Brackett and take him to jail. Sheriff McCargar, the best natural fellow in the county, Tom Curry, his bull-headed deputy, and several Constables, started to obey the judicial mandate. Then Brackett fairly foamed at the mouth and avowed that no human power should take him from that bar alive. Every lawyer present, except the old man Foote, bounded to the inside of the bar and met the officers at the entrance, shouting to Brackett to proceed with his duty, to wit: the castigation of the Judge. Brackett's attention was divided between his friends, the Judge, and the officers, who were now endeavoring to comply with the oft-repeated orders of the court to enter the bar and seize Brackett. They were, however, firmly met and kept at bay by the legal corps, and H. A. Shaw drew some claret from Tom Curry's nose to repay that official for kicking his shin. The Judge became frightened out of his dignity and wits, and in the hottest of the *melee* suddenly caught up his cloak and made a bolt out by a side door, through the Clerk's office, into the open air, and made tracks for the "Eagle" with most undignified speed.

Brackett caught sight of his streaming coat-tails as he vanished through the side door, bounded over the bar and after him like a noble red man of the forest, caught him in a few steps from the Court-House, and from the rapidity with which they fell no man could well count the number of head and shoulder cuts he gave that Judge with the cowhide between that point and the old tavern. The Judge at once procured a livery team and started on his way to Bellevue. A *capias*, with an order to hold to bail in the sum of \$5,000, was obtained from the Circuit Court for the arrest of Beardsley, at the suit of Brackett, for slander; and within three hours that dignitary was overhauled, arrested, brought back, gave bail, and was off for home without having gone through with the formality of adjourning his court. An indignation meeting was then proceeded with, and divers speeches were made denunciatory of county courts in general, and not at all complimentary of one particular Judge thereof.

Michigan then had a statute by which attorneys could stipulate all County Court cases into the Circuit. This was done with every case on that County Court calendar, including the half-tried slander case. Beardsley came over to Charlotte to hold the next term, and found that every old and new case had been stipulated into the Circuit. Then he grew thoughtful, and concluded he was not popular with the bar, as a Judge. So he resigned in disgust, left the country, and when last heard of was expounding the gospel after the fashion of the Church of England.—*Lansing (Mich.) Republican*.

WHAT A BRICK DID.

A gentleman living in the western part of the city underwent a somewhat remarkable experience a few nights ago. The indefinite name of Smith will do well enough to call him by, and his wife would undoubtedly prefer to be designated Mrs. Smith rather than by the family title. Mrs. Smith is sometimes troubled with restlessness at night, much to Mr. Smith's disgust, and he has always insisted that it is because she eats too much supper! To charge a woman with too great an appetite is to commit a grave error, and to even go so far as to say that she absolutely eats so much as to make her restless is to breed the spirit of a great revenge in her bosom every time. Mr. Smith knows it now, but he didn't a short time ago, and took great satisfaction in explaining learnedly just how her rest was affected by over-eating. He'd say that the stomach would contain more than the secretions for digestion could operate upon, and that the pressure of an additional weight of food actually prevented the proper circulation of the blood, and the adequate supply of that desirable liquid to all parts of the body,

and then he'd branch off into a disquisition on the functions of organs in general that would nearly throw Mrs. Smith into spasms, with its prosiness. She didn't comprehend much of what her husband said, and she didn't believe his explanation of her wakefulness the correct one, but her curiosity was somewhat aroused, and she determined to learn for herself if a weight upon the stomach would really cause wakefulness or a disposition to nightmare. After much deliberation she resolved to experiment upon Mr. Smith.

"It'll serve him right, anyhow," she said, "for his unfeeling language to me when I've been in such pain." What Mrs. Smith resolved to do was to put a brick upon Mr. Smith's stomach when he was asleep, and then to note the symptoms to see if restlessness followed. "If it makes him have awful dreams," she remarked to herself, "I'll believe there may be something in all his bothersome talk about overloading the stomach."

Upon the very first night after making up her mind to try the experiment, Mrs. Smith carried the thing into practice. Smith came home late and found Mrs. Smith intent upon some woman's work or other which she said would still occupy her for an hour. Smith went to bed at once, and his wife waited until his peaceful snore reverberated through the house, when she slipped up stairs with a big brick she had secured for the occasion. Smith was sleeping, flat on his back, the sleep of perfect health, his breathing was regular, and the benignant expression upon his countenance indicated that if he dreamed at all it was of pleasant things. Once he moved a little and from his lips came softly the words, "Mary Ann." This was a name unfamiliar to Mrs. Smith, and she hesitated no longer. "You wretch!" she muttered, as she proceeded with her enterprise. Deftly she turned down the counterpane and the sheets, and delicately placed the heavy brick squarely upon the stomach of the sleeping man. Then she turned back the bed clothes and sat down to await results. What ensued was interesting. For a few moments after the application of the brick Smith slept on as before, but gradually a change came. There was a twitching of the body, and the face assumed an expression awfully weird and solemn. Smith appeared to be seeing ghosts! His lips moved, and it became apparent that he was going to speak. The sound was at first indistinct, but rapidly grew louder. He was quoting ghastly poetry:

"Oh! I stood on a swampy field of battle,
And of bones and skulls I made a rattle
To frighten the wolf and the carrion crow,
And the hungry dog—but they would not go!"

Then the sleeper quivered all over and started and gasped, and the look on his face grew weirder than ever. The brick was evidently getting heavy, and in his dreams Smith was transformed into something dismal. He broke out again:

"Ha! my greatest joy is to lure and decoy
To the chasm's slippery brink
The hunter bold, when he's weary and old,
And then let him suddenly sink!
A thousand feet! Dead! He fell like lead!
Ha! he couldn't leap like me;
With broken back, like a felon on rack,
He hangs in a split pine tree!"

Smith was getting worse and Mrs. Smith was getting nervous, but she was afraid to approach the bed to take the brick off. She crept up softly, but keeled over backward as Smith howled:

"And there 'mid his bones that echoed with groans,
I made me a nest of his hair:
The ribs, dry and white, rattled loud as in spite,
As I rock in my cradle, there."

The man's voice was rising with every utterance, and Mrs. Smith began to think of insanity. She thought of calling in the neighbors, but was afraid of an exposure by the brick. She didn't know what to do and was just approaching the bed again when her hair was raised by the shout:

"Whoop? It's a ghost without any skin on! Dodge it! Ring the bell softly; there's scrape on the door! Scrape on the door!"

And then he calmed down for a moment or two only to start again suddenly and shriek:

"When you get a black cat skin him to the tail! No quarter! Hew them down! Brain the women and children!" There was a pause for a moment, when the face of the sleeper turned pale and he hissed:

"Is this a dagger that I see before me? Come, let me clutch it, and plunge it in me bowels! Ah!"

As he concluded the sentence, Smith made a wild plunge with his hands. Mrs. Smith had crept up to the bed and was feeling softly for the brick at the very moment he made the dive. One hand landed in her hair, the fingers closed with the grip of a giant, and Mrs. Smith was the next moment in the grasp of the man.

"Aha! I have thee now!" he roared. "I'll tear thy false heart from thy shuddering form, and rend thee limb from limb!"

And undoubtedly he would have accomplished the rending if Mrs. Smith had not lifted up her voice in a scream piercing enough to raise the dead. It woke Smith and he sprang up in bed, the brick rolling off unnoticed as he moved.

"Jane, I've had the worst dream I ever had in my life!"

Mrs. Smith suggested, as he had often done to her, that her husband had eaten too much supper, a proposition he was inclined to dispute, attributing his nightmare to a nervous condition induced by overwork down town. Finally he dropped off to sleep again, and Mrs. Smith improved the opportunity to remove the brick from the bed. Smith, even yet, doesn't know what caused his terrible dream, but Mrs. Smith, though never explaining the matter to him, has become a convert to her husband's views on one subject, and insists that restlessness at night is always the result of overloading the stomach. She learned a great deal in her experiment with the brick, when she got a handful of hair loosened.—*St. Louis Republican*.

An Unreliable Timepiece.

One night Mr. Cooley's clock suddenly got out of order, and at midnight it struck six. Cooley happened to be awake, and when he heard it he jumped from bed, and, after routing out Mrs. Cooley, he dressed himself. Then he was surprised to find that the servant girl was not up, and he waked her and told her to make the best possible time she could and hurry up breakfast. Then the whole family came down stairs wondering how it was they felt so sleepy. But they lighted the gas and bustled about as usual, preparing for the day's work. Cooley's brother Bill had been out to a party, and about half-past twelve he came home. When he saw the light in the house he suspected at once that it had been entered by burglars. So he crept up to the door and listened. He could distinctly hear the robbers moving about inside, and he concluded that he would get a gang of policemen and capture them. While he was gone on his errand the clock struck seven, and Mrs. Cooley said she thought it was queer that it was still so dark out of doors.

Pretty soon Bill returned with two officers, and they determined to act promptly and decisively. Bill unlocked the front door, and as he did so a policeman fired his revolver at a burglar he saw going through a door at the other end of the hall. Then the whole party opened on the robber, and he dropped, howling; and the other robbers in the back room began to scream. Then Bill rushed up and saw it was Cooley, and he ascertained that the yells came from Mrs. Cooley and the hired girl. Cooley was shot in the leg. When his brother Bill recognized him he began to apologize, but Cooley said:

"G'way from here, you scoundrel! I'll have you hung for murdering me! What d'you mean, anyhow?"

Before Bill could reply the clock struck eight; and Cooley said it was an outrage for him to stay out all night and come home shooting at his family at eight o'clock in the morning. Then Bill insisted it was only two o'clock, and the policeman said he was right. Cooley began then to grasp the situation, and he was just about to swear at the clock when it struck fifteen. Then he told Bill to stop that clock or he would go crazy, and when Bill stopped it, it struck twenty-six. This excited Cooley so much that he seized a chair and flung it at the timepiece, whereupon it promptly struck two hundred and thirty-four. Then Bill threw it into the street, where it struck straight ahead until five o'clock, while the Cooleys and Bill all went to bed. Mr. Cooley purchased a chronometer on the following Saturday, and forbade anybody to bring a striking clock anywhere near the house.—*Max Adler*.

The French Criminal Hero of Fiction.

The criminal hero of fiction among rogues in London is the brutal Blueskin, without any extenuating wit or manner; in Paris it is Robert Macaire, who, it is true, stops at nothing in swindling or robbery, but attaches much importance to the form. Blueskin kills with an oath; Macaire sends his victim into the next world, politely apologizing for the necessity of the act. When M. Macaire takes the property of another he borrows it with polite speech and profound bow: His conversation is full of high-flown sentiment, accompanied with majestic attitudes. The artistic get-up of his dandy rogue of rents and patches, with his creaking snuff-box and club-stick, his bland imperturbability and unscrupulous philosophy, his dilapidated hat gayly cocked on one side, is so impressed on the mind that one is almost constrained to believe that the man really existed. To kindred souls in Faubourg St. Antoine there never was such a taking rogue as this; and better people were never tired of his dandified airs and rags, as represented on the stage by Frederic Lemaire, or portrayed by the pencils of clever artists like Philippon and Daumier, one of whose happiest efforts was where M. Macaire, arrayed in kingly garments, gives royal opinions of a pernicious character to his follower, Bertrand, who receives them with the commentary of "Ah, vieux blagueur, va." The Faubourg St. Antoine laughed over these oddities until the tears ran down its cheeks; but it would have turned away from the brutalities of Blueskin with disgust.—*Albert Rhodes French at Home*.

The New York Census.

The scattering returns of the State census lately received indicate that the population will reach the figure of 5,000,000. At least one-third of this number are in the counties of New York and Kings, whose representation in the Legislature will be increased to ten or eleven Senators and upward of forty Assemblymen. All the cities are expected to show an increase over the census of 1870. New York will return nearly a million and a quarter of people, and Brooklyn about half a million. Buffalo promises to show a population of 150,000. The rural districts proper will not make as good returns as five years ago, owing to the fact that the cities are constantly drawing people from the country faster than the natural increase. Twelve of the interior counties, at least, will each lose a member of Assembly, and the area of Senate districts of the interior will necessarily be augmented. Some of the counties now having three Assemblymen will be reduced to two. The enumerator's returns should all be in by the 15th inst., but in some instances they will not be ready, and the time will be extended.

Oswego has a population of 22,280, a gain of 1,370 since 1870. Troy has a population of 49,232, a gain of 3,400 in five years.—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal*.

The importation of American shoes into Canada has caused the discharge of about 5,000 workmen from the boot and shoe manufactories of Canada.

FETTING COAT LOGIC.

I hate the men, I detest the men,
I hated them years ago;
I hate them now and despised 'em then,
They're not a bit better—but better than when
I didn't dislike them so.
I hate the class, and I wish to purge
Our planet of all the fry;
They rule the roost, and I always urge
That class legislation's a terrible scourge—
Which nobody dares deny.

We're much more fit, as you all will own,
To marshal the social van,
Because to woman, as widely known,
The fountain of knowledge was certainly shown
Before it was shown to man.
And yet men say, with sarcastic ring,
But quasi-regretful air,
That we're at the bottom of everything—
And there to retain us located they bring
Their worst endeavors to bear.

Of hope a glimmer has somewhere shone—
Where'er we've ridden of late,
We've haply managed to trousers don,
And some of us manage the keeping them on,
Too, in a domestic state.
So, sternly vow that you won't give way,
All ye of my sex so fair.
Undaunted struggle, and struggling, pray—
The sooner the better the reckoning day:
Then, gentlemen all, beware!

Pith and Point.

ASTRONOMY is the eye-road to Heaven.

NAUGHTY behavior of yachting men—
Hugging the shore.

"WHAT'S going on?" said a well-known bore to Douglas Jerrold. "I am," was the reply, and on he went.

THE young Napoleon is said to be a close student. Why, therefore, does he resemble trouble? He never reigns, but pores.

"Six feet in his stockings!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington. "Why, Ike has only two in his, and I can never keep 'em darned at that!"

THE Buffalo Express swoops down on Dr. Mary Walker like the wolf on the fold, and utterly knocks her out of her boots with the terrible name, "philanthropantoloonatic."

"If Jones undertakes to pull my ears," said a loud-mouthed fellow on a street corner, "he will have his hands full, now." The crowd looked at his ears, and thought so too.

A DOCTOR'S wife attempted to move him by tears. "Ah," said he, "tears are useless. I have analyzed them. They contain a little phosphate of lime, some chloride of sodium, and water."

A MAN who was about to be hanged in Alabama, sang, "Oh, the bright angels are waiting for me." Whereupon the local editor wrote, "And then the angels stirred up the fire and looked brighter."

ADOLPH STOROSKEMODRACHOFSEY was lodged in a New Haven station house, the other night, for drunkenness. When they had shut him up in his cell the futher end of his name was still trailing out upon the street.—*Detroit Tribune*.

A SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD SOB in the family has the hardest work. He comes home two hours after midnight so weary and worn out with playing at billiards and carrying a scarf-pin the size of your fist, almost, that it is as much as he can do to get out of bed in time for dinner.

A PHYSICIAN who had been greatly annoyed by numerous questions concerning the condition of a certain patient, was stopped while on his busy rounds with the old question: "How's Mr. —?" "Sick," replied the physician. "Does he keep his bed?" "Of course he does; you don't suppose he's fool enough to sell his bed because he's sick, do you?"

A BALD-HEADED man in New York, who had fallen into the habit of lighting matches on his scalp, was cured of the practice one day last week by using a phosphorous match, which missed fire and left sufficient lighted sulphur on his head to make him appear like a traveling lighthouse, while he howled like a Modoc, and butted a hole through a six inch brick wall before he could be brought to reason the matter.

LOVERS are proverbially incautious. A Nelson street lover was taking leave of his girl, Tuesday evening, on the veranda. The house had been newly painted that morning. He had a new silk hat. He bought it that day for \$8, and had worn it up to the house to give her an agreeable shock. Just as he was going down the steps he saw a cat sitting on the veranda, and in the exuberance of his delight he murmured: "Just see me knock lightning out of that cat," and promptly lifting the new hat he shied it at her. It didn't hit the cat, but it scraped fifty cents worth of paint from the house, knocked over a flower pot worth thirty cents, and broke a plant which cost a dollar and a quarter. Then he silently picked up his hat, jammed it over his eyes, and stalked moodily out into the night.—*Danbury News*.

Kicked Into the River.

A country dog came into town on business with his master this morning, and went down to the steamboat landing to inspect the Sunnyside. There he met two city dogs who were strutting around looking for something to eat or a fight. They proceeded to make the acquaintance of the country dog, but not inclined to such sociability, country walked away, but was followed by the city curs, who were not long in kicking up a three-cornered fight. The dispute was near the edge of the dock, and within three feet of a horse's heels. The horse turned his head to see what the noise was all about, and taking in the situation at a glance, turned partly around, and giving one of the city dogs a broadside kicked him clear into the river. The unpleasantness between the other two dogs ceased at once. When the kicked dog came out of the river, he trotted down Second street in a reflective mood, while his city companion stood behind a bale of cotton undecided what to do.—*Troy Press*.

JOHN HODGE, Secretary

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, June 27, 1875.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	
Night Ex.	Day Ex.		Mail.	Ex. Ex.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
9.00	9.00	Chicago.	7.35	6.30
11.50	11.30	New Buffalo.	4.40	3.30
3.40	3.15	Gr. Junction.	2.00	11.40
4.35	2.50	Richmond.	1.18	10.40
5.15	3.15	Holland.	12.50	10.05
5.30	3.30	Zeeland.	12.15	9.35
6.35	4.00	Grandville.	11.35	9.00
6.50	4.20	Gr. Rapids.	11.15	8.40

NORTHERN DIVISION.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	
Express.	Mail.		Mail.	Express.
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
5.30	3.35	Holland.	12.05	9.50
6.00	3.52	New Holland.	11.50	9.20
6.30	4.19	Robinson.	11.30	9.00
6.45	4.35	Nauvoo.	11.00	8.35
7.05	4.55	Fruitport.	10.40	8.15
7.45	5.10	Muskegon.	10.00	7.45
8.30	5.35	Montague.	8.50	7.00
10.30	5.50	Pentwater.	7.00	

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, August 23, 1874.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS.		STATIONS.	TO GRAND RAPIDS.	
Express.	Mail.		Express.	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
4.15	8.00	Grand Rapids.	10.00	7.50
4.29	8.14	Grandville.	9.40	7.32
5.33	9.15	Allegan.	8.35	6.25
6.00	9.40	Otsego.	8.05	6.00
6.14	9.50	Plainwell.	8.00	5.51
6.30	10.05	Cooper.	7.40	5.35
6.45	10.15	Kalamazoo.	7.15	5.30
8.30	11.50	White Pigeon.	5.50	3.45
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
6.50	6.30	Chicago.	10.40	9.30
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
2.30	5.35	Toledo.	11.25	10.55
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
7.05	10.10	Cleveland.	7.30	7.00
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
1.10	4.05	Buffalo.	12.20	12.55

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, June 22, 1874.

Going North.		STATIONS.	Going South.	
No. 4	No. 2		No. 3	No. 1
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
9.00	12.45	Muskegon.	2.15	7.00
8.05	12.04	Ferrysburg.	2.35	8.00
7.50	12.00	Grand Haven.	2.55	8.10
7.05	11.27	Pigeon.	3.30	9.05
6.20	11.00	Holland.	3.58	11.00
5.30	10.40	Fillmore.	4.18	11.30
4.00	9.50	Allegan.	5.10	1.00

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

Saturday, July 17, 1875.

[Official.]

Common Council.

WEDNESDAY, July 21, 1875.

The Common Council met in regular session, and was called to order by Ald. Dykema, President pro tem.

Present: Ald. Matrau, Kanters, Dykema, Breyman and Vissera.

On motion of Ald. Matrau, the Marshal was sent after absent members.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and stood approved.

Ald. Pfanzstiel and Flieman appeared and took their seats.

PETITIONS.

Of M. D. Howard, N. Kenyon, W. Van Putten and 31 others asking for the grading and clay-and-graveling of River Street, and that the same be paid by special assessment on the property fronting on said street.

Of E. Van der Veen, H. D. Post, Henry Bann and 26 others, for the same improvement, and that the same be paid in part by special assessment on the property fronting on said street, and in part from the General Fund.

Both petitions were referred to the Com. on Streets, Roads and Bridges.

ACCOUNTS.

J. D. Everhard, police services, \$5.50
A. A. Finch, " " " " 4.00
J. Mulder, " " " " 4.00
H. Wiersma, labor on streets, etc., 51.00
—Referred to the Com. on Claims and Accounts.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Com. on Streets, Roads and Bridges reported unfavorably upon the petition of G. J. Haverkate and 2 others, asking for a sidewalk along the Public Square, and recommended that the same be not granted.—Adopted.

Also upon the condition of 10th and Fish streets, and recommending an arrangement with the Cappon and Bertsch Leather Company for a covering with tan-bark, from 7th street, along Fish street to 10th street, and along 10th street, from Fish street to the C. & M. L. S. R. R. track, of 16 feet wide and 15 inches deep, for the sum of \$75, to be paid January 1, 1876.—Adopted, with a proviso that the C. & B. L. Co., agree to keep said part of Fish and 10th streets in good order and repair for one year from the date of the acceptance of the job.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department recommended the appointment of John Hummel as Assistant Chief.—Appointment made.

The same officer also presented an offer for the purchase of a hand-fire engine, from Appleton, Wis.

On motion of Ald. Vissera, Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be instructed to proceed to Appleton, Wis., examine the engine and report to the Council.—Carried.

The City Treasurer presented his monthly report for the month of June.—Filed.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

On Motion of Ald. Vissera, Resolved, That the vote by which the Ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the payment of salaries of certain City Officers for the fiscal year of 1875," was lost, be and the same is hereby reconsidered.—Carried.

The Ordinance was then amended and passed by the following vote: Ald. Dykema, Matrau, Flieman, Pfanzstiel and Vissera—5; Nays, Ald. Kanters and Breyman—2.

Adjourned.
G. VAN SCHELVEN, City Clerk.

New Advertisements.

The Cordial Balm of Syricum and Lothrop's Tonic Pills.

Frankenhausen, Nov. 12, 1874.

I have used the Cordial Balm of Syricum and Lothrop's Tonic Pills as a preventive and cure for the use of ardent spirits and habitual intoxication, and I find them actually specific in such cases. I regard them as most invaluable medicines, and nothing could induce me to be without them.

JACOB MESERVE.

Tipton, Dec. 3, 1874.

We take pleasure in informing you of the surprising beneficial results from the use of your English Remedy. The Cordial Balm of Syricum and Lothrop's Tonic Pills in a case of Great Nervous Debility and Prostration, by a member of our family who had been under treatment by different doctors for nearly three years past without any apparent benefit therefrom; but your medicines have produced a most wonderful change for the better, and the patient now enjoys comparatively excellent health.

Mrs. HARRIET STURGIS.

P. S.—We tell all with whom we are acquainted, who are similarly afflicted, to try your medicines.

Wholesale Agents.

JOHN P. HENRY & CO., New York City.

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia.

SETH S. HANCO, Baltimore, Md.

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

For Sale by Druggists generally everywhere.

Dr. Lothrop may be consulted professionally by mail, free of charge. Address

G. EDGAR LOTHROP, M. D.

143 Court street, Boston, Mass.

CHEAP for CASH!

I offer my own manufacture

of Milk-Safes, Doors, Sash, Blinds and Mouldings.

Which I warrant to be good, strong and substantial articles, for a low price, and request every one in need of these articles to come and examine.

If desired I furnish the cash all glazed.

Lumber and Country Produce taken in exchange for anything in my line.

S. DE BOER.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1875. —Jan 1

A LECTURE To YOUNG MEN.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bleedings, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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

Address the Publishers.

CHA'S J. C. KLEIN & CO.

127 BOWERY, New York; Post Office Box, 5456.

9-15r

The Metropolitan TEA COMPANY,

NOS. 32 & 34 VESEY ST., N. Y.

We retail Teas to families, hotels, &c., at lowest wholesale prices.

IMPORT DIRECT

All our Teas, and add but a single small profit to the actual cost of importation. We solicit a single trial, and guarantee satisfaction. Our teas are put up in one pound packages, with kind and price printed on each. Our prices range from 40 cents to \$1.25 per pound. Where we have no agents we will send a pound package by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. We wish an Agent in this place, to get up clubs amongst families for our teas, and will give him or her liberal inducements. Send us your application, with references to one or two merchants in the place. We refer to the publisher of this paper. Address, for teas or an agency, THE METROPOLITAN TEA CO., 32 and 34 Vesey St., New York.

18-30.

HOUSE MOVING.

J. Quartel,

Would respectfully inform the Public of this City and vicinity that he is fully prepared at any time to move and raise houses, barns, or other buildings. All my work will be done satisfactorily and on short notice.

J. QUARTEL.

HOLLAND, June 10, 1875. 17-1f

PURE GOLDEN MACHINE OIL

BY THE GALLON, AT

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, July 7, 1875.

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.

W. H. JOSLIN,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,
Bankbuilding, Cor. Eighth and River St.



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

Jewelry and Variety Store.

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

I request all of my old friends to come and see me in my new place and satisfy themselves as to the above.

Mr. J. Wykhuisen, the Jeweler and Repairer of the First Ward, has established himself with me, and will be pleased to see his old customers and friends continue their former favors.

All Repairing will be Neatly and Promptly executed.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 22, 1875.

2-1y W. H. JOSLIN.

J. E. HIGGINS,

DEALER IN

All Kinds of Grain & Produce,

MILL FEED, CORN, &c.

All orders promptly attended to.

AGENT FOR

U. S. EX. C. & M. L. S. R. R.

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

HOLLAND, MICH.

25-28-1y

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO

PURE AND

SILVER GLOSS STARCH,

FOR THE LAUNDRY.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. KINGSFORD & SON.

THE BEST STARCH IN THE WORLD.

GIVES A BEAUTIFUL FINISH TO THE LINEN, and the difference between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH,

FOR PUDDINGS, BLANC MANGE, ICE CREAM, &c.

Is the original—Established in 1843. And preserves its reputation as PURE, STRONGER and MORE DELICATE than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles.

STEVENS MACADAM, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one-pound package.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

AMERICAN WASH BLUE.

For Laundry and Household Use.

MANUFACTURED AT THE

American Ultramarine Works, Newark, N. J.

Our Wash Blue is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all the large laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the AMERICAN WASH BLUE, if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,

Office, 72 William Street, New York.

Hardware Store

—O—

E. VAN DER VEEN,

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.

46-4cl-1y

NEW STOCK

At the

GENERAL RETAIL STORE Of DUURSENMA & KOFFERS.

Immense Supplies of

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

Flour Feed, and Grains.

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

WE SELL CHEAP.

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

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

P. & A. Steketee, Boots and Shoes.

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

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

—In the—

Brick Store,

E. J. HARRINGTON,