

Hope College

Hope College Digital Commons

Holland City News: 1874

Holland City News: 1872-1879

8-8-1874

Holland City News, Volume 3, Number 25: August 8, 1874

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1874



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 3, Number 25: August 8, 1874" (1874). *Holland City News: 1874*. 31.

https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1874/31

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1872-1879 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1874 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@hope.edu.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. III.—NO. 25.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 129.

The Holland City News.

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

G. S. DOESBURG & Co., PUBLISHERS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil), 75 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion for any period under three months.

	13 M.	16 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 " "	3 00	4 00	7 00
3 " "	2 50	3 50	6 00
1 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
1/2 " "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1/4 " "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2.00 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths 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.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Sunday, May 24, 1874.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.
Night Ex.	Mail.		Mail.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.
9.10	9.00	Chicago.	8.00
12.15	11.30	New Buffalo.	4.55
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
3.37	3.15	Gr. Junction.	1.45
4.21	3.58	Pennsville.	12.51
4.47	4.07	Manlius.	12.43
4.55	4.10	Richmond.	12.40
5.35	4.25	E. Saugatuck.	12.35
	5.35	Holland.	12.05
			A. M.
		New Holland.	11.30
		Olive.	11.16
		Ottawa.	11.09
		Robinson.	10.57
		Spoonville.	11.42
		Nanica.	10.35
		Fruitport.	10.15
		Muskegon.	9.40
		Montague.	8.15
		Pentwater.	6.45

Grand Rapids Branch.

Taken Effect, Sunday, May 24, 1874.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.
Express.	Mail.		Express.
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
5.30	4.50	Holland.	12.00
5.34	5.04	Zeeland.	11.46
5.47	5.17	Vriesland.	11.38
6.00	5.30	Hudson.	11.30
6.13	5.43	Zeeland.	11.20
6.19	5.49	Grandville.	11.01
6.40	6.10	Gr. Rapids.	11.40

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, June 22, 1874.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.
No. 4	No. 3		No. 1
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.
9.00	12.45	Muskegon.	2.15
8.05	12.04	Ferrysburg.	2.53
7.50	12.00	Grand Haven.	2.56
7.05	11.27	Pigeon.	3.30
6.30	11.00	Holland.	3.58
5.30	10.40	Fillmore.	4.18
4.00	9.50	Allegan.	5.10

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, June 21, 1874.

FROM GR. RAPIDS.		STATIONS.	TO GR. RAPIDS.
Express.	Mail.		Express.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.
4.50	8.00	Grand Rapids.	10.00
5.05	8.15	Grandville.	9.47
5.18	8.28	Byron Centre.	9.32
5.33	8.43	Dorr.	9.17
5.43	8.52	Hilliards.	9.08
5.50	9.00	Hopkins.	9.00
6.10	9.30	Allegan.	8.38
6.34	9.44	Otsego.	8.13
6.41	9.52	Plainwell.	8.05
6.55	10.05	Cooper.	7.46
7.10	10.20	Kalamazoo.	7.35
7.32	10.41	Portage.	7.14
7.48	10.58	Schoolcraft.	6.58
7.57	11.08	Flowerfield.	6.48
8.07	11.18	Moorepark.	6.38
8.17	11.28	Three Rivers.	6.28
8.28	11.39	Florence.	6.17
8.36	11.45	Constantine.	6.10
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.
8.45	11.55	White Pigeon.	6.00
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
8.30	8.20	Chicago.	10.40
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
9.30	5.35	Toledo.	11.25
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.
7.05	10.10	Cleveland.	7.30
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.
1.10	4.05	Buffalo.	12.25

Steamboat Line.

The MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS of Holland and vicinity are hereby notified that the GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will carry their freight from Chicago to Grand Haven as follows:

General Merchandise—Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, etc., at 18c per 100 lbs.
Iron, Nails & Spikes, Lead, Paint, etc., at 15c per 100 lbs.
Grain, Feed, Potatoes in Bags, etc., at 13c per 100 lbs.
Bbls Syrup, Whiskey, Oil, Pork, Vinegar, etc., at 40c per bbl.
Bbls Sugar, Rice, Peas, Beans, etc., at 25c per bbl.

OTHER FREIGHT IN PROPORTION.

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

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

For further information apply to Mr. P. PFANSTIEHL, Holland, or address:
GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION CO.,
Chicago, Ills.

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel.....	\$ 50
Beans, bushel.....	1 75
Butter, lb.....	20
Clover seed, bushel.....	14
Eggs, dozen.....	18
Honey, lb.....	13 1/2
Hay, ton.....	10 00
Wheat, green, bushel.....	6
Maple sugar, bushel.....	1 25
Onions, bushel.....	1 00
Potatoes, bushel.....	1 10
Timothy Seed, bushel.....	6
Wool, lb.....	6

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed, lb.....	6
Chickens, dressed per lb.....	8 1/2
Lard, lb.....	11 1/2
Pork, dressed, lb.....	7 1/2
Smoked meat, lb.....	14
Smoked ham, lb.....	11 1/2
Smoked shoulders, lb.....	8 1/2
Turkeys, lb.....	10
Tallow, lb.....	6 1/2

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry.....	\$ 4.50 @ 5.00
" " green.....	3.00 @ 3.50
" " beach, dry.....	3.00 @ 3.50
" " green.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Hemlock Bark.....	4.50 @ 5.00
Staves, white oak.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Heading bolts, soft wood.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Heading bolts, hardwood.....	4.50 @ 5.00
Stave bolts, softwood.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Stave bolts, hardwood.....	4.00 @ 4.50
Railroad ties.....	4.00 @ 4.50

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white, bushel.....	\$1.00 @ \$1.05
Corn, shelled, bushel.....	65
Oats, bushel.....	40
Buckwheat, bushel.....	80
Rye, bushel.....	80 @ 85
Brn. ton.....	16 00
Feed, ton.....	30 00
Barley, 100 lb.....	1 70
Middling, 100 lb.....	1 50
Flour, 100 lb.....	3 50
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.....	6 00 @ 7 00
Buckwheat Flour, 100 lb.....	4 50
Fine meal, 100 lb.....	2 00

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, August 26th, at 7 1/2 o'clock, sharp.

I. O. of O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

OTTO BREYMAN, N. G.

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

R. A. SCHOUTEN, Per. Sec'y.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

Bakeries.

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

PESSINK, Mrs. L., Proprietress of City Bakery; Confectionery 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; Confectionery, Toys, etc.; River street.

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

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

Boots and Shoes.

ELFERDINK, 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.

SPRIETSMAN, L. & SON, Dealers in and Manufacturers of all kinds of Boots and Shoes; 9th street.

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

WALSH HEBER, 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 Market streets.

Flour and Feed.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS, Dealers in Flour and Feed, Grain 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.

REIDEMA, 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.

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

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

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

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

Hardware.

HAVERKATE, G. J. & SON, 1st 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. ZALSMAN, Proprietor. First-class accommodation. Free Buss to and from the Trains. Eighth street.

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

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

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

Photographs.

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

Sewing Machines.

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

Saddlery.

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

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Watchmen and Jewellers.

ALBERS & WYNNE, Jewelers and Watchmakers. The oldest establishment in the city; Eighth street.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers, and dealers in Fancy Goods; cor. Eighth and Market streets.

The Transportation of the Wheat Crop.

In a recent number of *Frank Leslie's* we find an illustrated description of the system of grain-transportation from the West to the Eastern sea-ports, of which the following leading extracts may be of some interest to our readers:

"If, it were possible to take a bird's-eye view of the great West, there would be seen on all the lines of railway, both branch and main lines, which converge towards Chicago and Milwaukee, immense trains of covered cars rolling day and night with ceaseless activity to these points. These cars are filled with grain, and hold each from 350 to 500 bushels. On arriving at their destination, the first operation is the inspection, which is done by sworn inspectors appointed by the State or by a Chamber of Commerce. According, then, to its grade, be it No. 1, 2, 3, or rejected, the wheat is taken into the elevators, which is the modern name for warehouses to which are attached ingenious contrivances for receiving, weighing and delivering grain by steam machinery. These elevators in Chicago alone are calculated to hold 12,000,000 bushels of grain, and during last year there were passed through them the enormous quantity of 80,000,000 bushels of grain of all kinds.

The grain thus inspected is taken into the warehouse, and the inspector issues his certificate of so much wheat of such a class received. For the facility of business, all the wheat of each class is

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

THREE men attacked a mining boss at the Jermyn mines, in Wilkesbarre, Pa., in the upper part of these coal fields, on the morning of July 29, and intended to murder him. One of them was killed. These men demanded work, and, on being refused, attacked the boss and fired ten shots at him in rapid succession, of which took effect on his body. He fell to the ground, as they supposed, dead. The clerk in the mining store heard the firing and took a gun, ran to the door and fired upon the assassins as they started to run off, the ball taking effect in the head of one and killing him instantly.

A FIRE at Skowhegan, Me., on the 29th of July, destroyed Murray's Hotel and adjoining buildings, involving a loss of \$60,000, with no insurance. A meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America was held in Philadelphia, July 30. Ex-Gov. Wm. A. Newell, of New Jersey, in the chair.

A PHILADELPHIA dispatch of July 31, says: "The examination of members of the bankrupt firm of Jay Cooke & Co. has not resulted in any important disclosures. Jay Cooke stated that the profits of the firm were \$500,000 in 1871, and the same in 1872, and that in 1873, up to the time of their suspension, the accumulation of profits amounted to \$1,325,000. The firm took the Northern Pacific bonds at 83 and interest, making about 864. He understood that the bonds were now worth 80 in the market, and if aid should be granted by Congress, the bonds would be above par. Henry D. Cooke stated, in his examination, that the firm owned the First National Bank of Washington \$600,000, for which the bank had no security except \$100,000 in Northern Pacific bonds."

THE harbor-steamer John Roller ran down and sunk a sail-boat off Long Island Head, near Boston, on the 31st of July. The boat contained three men, all of whom were drowned. Hon. Philadelph Van Trump, ex-Congressman from Ohio died on the 30th of July at his residence in Lancaster, Ohio.

DURING the year ending May 31, 1874, the Michigan Central railroad earned \$7,634,951.70, exceeding the earnings of the previous year by \$331,963.64. The operating expenses, including taxes, for the same time were \$5,523,642.39. Posenanski & Co., of New York, manufacturers of shirts, are reported suspended. Liabilities estimated at \$500,000. Frank Walworth, who killed his father, has been taken from Auburn (N. Y.) State Prison to an insane asylum. A meeting of railroad men was held in Saratoga, N. Y., recently, to arrange more advantageous freight regulations. Three commissioners were appointed to settle all disputes concerning the cutting of rates.

The West.

THE Chicago fire-bug, N. Staaden, was indicted by the grand jury of the Criminal Court of Cook county, Ill., on the 29th of July. Mrs. Clem, of Indianapolis, Ind., is going to remodel her house and live in fine style.

THE Hon. N. B. Bradley, M. C., from the Saginaw (Mich.) district, presided over a meeting of representatives of lumber and salt interests and all opposed to the pending reciprocity treaty, on the 29th of July, at East Saginaw.

A DUPLICATION of the celebrated Swing case, which disturbed Chicago society, is on the carpet in Indianapolis, except that it is the Methodist Episcopal Church that is to be torn up in this case, instead of the Presbyterian. The accused is T. A. Goodwin, of Indianapolis, a graduate of Osborn University.

A FORT WORTH (Texas) special says: "Col. Stewart, member of the Legislature, just returned from Wisconsin, brings a report of another fight near Jacksboro, July 24, between the Montague rangers and a body of the 10th cavalry and the Indians, the latter numbering 500. The rangers lost 12 killed and several wounded. The cavalry lost several men and their commander killed. The report says the combined forces were driven back to Jacksboro." James B. Carter, who was serving a life sentence in the Wisconsin State Prison, for murder, has been pardoned by the Governor, it having transpired that he is an innocent man. He was convicted in 1867. The genuineness of the petroleum in New Haven, Ind., is declared to be beyond all question. Two years ago a well was dug near there, and petroleum flowed into it in such quantity that it was filled up, the owner not appreciating its value.

THE crop reports from Wisconsin are rather gloomy, though hopes are entertained that wheat, oats, rye and barley will turn out three-fourths of the usual average yielded. The fruit crop is very light, and while corn and potatoes have been benefited to a great extent by recent rains, yet not more than one-half to two-thirds the usual crop is expected.

THE St. Louis Democrat's Kansas City (Mo.) special of July 31, says: "A vigilance committee of about 100 men has been formed at Wellington and other points in Kansas for hanging horse-thieves. Three men, named Hoesbrook, Bill Brook and Charley Smith, were hanged near Wellington last night, and made confessions involving twenty other parties. Great quantities of grasshoppers have appeared in Western and Southern Kansas, and are destroying everything before them in the way of crops. Much damage and distress are apprehended. The corner on corn, which has been progressing in Chicago for several days, came to a close on the 31st of July. The operators of the corner realized heavily, and their joy knows no bound, while the grief of the sufferers is almost intolerable. Dr. Earle, for producing death by abortion on Rosetta Jackson, of Chicago, was on July 30 awarded one year in the penitentiary.

A FIRE occurred at Muskegon, Mich., on the 1st inst., destroying about 100 business houses and 200 residences. The loss will be from \$600,000 to \$800,000, on which the total insurance will not be over one-third. A dispatch from Salem, Ind., of the 1st inst., to the Cincinnati Times, reports that a destructive fire broke out in that town, destroying property valued at \$100,000. A dispatch from St. Paul says: The grasshoppers have crossed the Minnesota into the southern part of Le Sueur county, where they are killing the corn by eating off the silk end of the cob, and also taking leaves from fruit and other trees.

A FIRE at Manchester, Mich., on the night of the 3d inst., destroyed Reynolds & Underkirk's paper and grist mill. Loss, \$50,000; insured for \$28,000. Stadden and Anderson, the alleged Chicago incendiaries, have been held to the Criminal Court in heavy bail.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred at Dausmen & Drummond's Tobacco Factory, at Alton, Ill., on the 4th inst., by the falling of the elevator, resulting in the death of Wm. Dietz and dangerous wounding of five other workmen, who were precipitated to the cellar from the third story. On the night of the 4th inst., at St. Paul, Minn., a man named Barney Lamb was killed by Cooper Kelley, who ran a short sword through his body five times. An important council of Western railroad managers was held in Chicago on the 4th inst. After considerable discussion it was resolved to restore ante-panic rates for the transportation of grain from the interior to Chicago. This is an increase of from ten to twenty-five per cent. over the rates at present existing.

The South.

GOV. AMES, of Mississippi, has returned to the capital, and seconds the request of his Lieutenant for troops to be sent to Vicksburg. In the Arkansas Constitutional Convention, July 30, an ordinance was offered, and referred to the appropriate committee, abolishing the offices of Lieutenant-Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Superintendent of Public Works, Commissioner of Immigration and State Lands, Superintendent of the Penitentiary, the Pulaski Chancery Court, Phillips Criminal Court, and the four Associate-Justices of the Supreme Court.

A SHEEPSTOCK (La.) dispatch, July 30, says the white tax-payers of Natchitoches parish, numbering 700, met in convention on the 27th, and demanded the resignations of the District and Parish Judges, Tax Collectors and Parish Attorney. The two Judges left the parish, and have not been heard from, but the others complied with the request. All quiet; no violence apprehended.

THE Governor of Louisiana has signed the death warrant of the five men implicated in the murder of Elisha Eastwood, in April last. One of the condemned is a white man, two are mulattoes, and two negroes.

ALLEN HARRIS was stabbed and killed at a political meeting in New Orleans on the 1st inst.

A FIRE broke out in the store-room of Hope wooden mills, Louisville, Ky., on the night of the 4th inst., causing a loss of \$20,000.

Washington.

SECRETARY BRISTOW, in his negotiation of the new five-per-cent. loan, has taken measures to prevent the lapse of interest on the exchange of bonds, by which the syndicate has heretofore reaped so large a profit. Four hundred and seventy-five thousand five hundred dollars in national bank currency was received at the Treasury on the 29th of July, for redemption, making the total receipts \$9,350,039. The National Grange has compiled statistics showing the strength of the granges in the various States. It is estimated that the aggregate number of granges is not much less than 20,000. On the 1st day of June, Iowa had the largest number being 1,994; Indiana had 1,968; Missouri, 1,929; Kansas, 1,321; Illinois, 1,481, and Kentucky, 1,101. The Cotton and Gulf States alone had 4,065 granges. There are now granges in all the States, and about 30 in the Canadas.

DESPITE the action of the Government in refusing to send the military to Vicksburg, the executive powers of the State still persist in the statement that the public peace is endangered. Gov. Ames, who has been away from his post, has returned, and on the 30th of July he telegraphed to President Grant, reiterating, in the main, the apprehensions set forth in the telegrams and mail advices previously forwarded by Lieut.-Gov. Davis. Smith, the colored cadet, who was dismissed from West Point on the ground of his alleged deficiency in philosophy, prints a three-column card in Fred Douglas's paper, in which he says he has been harshly dealt with. Col. A. H. Colt, President of the Illinois Republican Association in Washington, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Office.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of July 31 says: Supervising Architect Mullett announces that he expects to have the south wing of the new State Department ready for occupancy by the 1st of October. Only about 800 men are now employed at the Norfolk Navy Yard, but it is stated that 400 more will be put at work early next month. It is announced that the Treasury Department has now, for the first time in many years, the proper number of clerks authorized by law, and the salary-list is not one dollar in excess of appropriations.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell gold during the present month as follows: \$1,500,000 on the first and third Thursdays, and \$1,000,000 on the second and fourth Thursdays, each, making in all \$5,000,000. A dispatch to the Chicago Tribune of the 25th ult. says Mr. L. L. Crounse, late Washington correspondent of the New York Times, is announced as the editor of the new Administration organ to be started in New York at an early day.

THUS far there has been no satisfactory arrangement arrived at between the Government and the railway companies refusing to carry the mails at the old prescribed rates. The steamer Dispatch has been placed at the disposal of the Senate Naval Visiting Committee. The vessel is loaded with provisions and good things for the trip, which will occupy about four weeks sailing around the coast.

THE Attorney-General has received and accepted the resignations of J. Newton Temple, the District Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, and John A. Minnis, the District Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama. The managers of the Freedmen's Bank are in trouble. The returns from the various branches come in but slowly, and the depositors object to the funds being removed to Washington, for fear they may be misappropriated. Gen. O. O. Howard was banqueted by the Young Men's Christian Association here on the 4th inst., previous to his departure for his new command on the Pacific coast. Tom Scott, the railroad king, has come to the residence of the Postoffice Department in its existing troubles with the Philadelphia and Wilmington railroad, which refuses to carry the mails from here to New York city without additional compensation. Scott takes the mails over his line at the present rates, the route being only 27 miles longer.

General.

THE St. Louis Democrat of July 29 has a special from Fort Union, N. M., which says: "A band of fifty Kiowas and Comanche Indians killed five men near the mouth of the Ute creek, twenty miles south of Fort Bascom, on the 21st. No particulars of the affair have been received."

ALL the warehouses of the London & Port Stanley Railroad Company, at St. Thomas, Ont., Canada, five in number, together with a private dwelling, were burned on the 1st inst. The losses are placed at \$50,000; insurance, \$25,000.

THE suicide of the notorious Lord Gordon is announced by a special telegram from Fort Garry to the St. Paul Dispatch of the 3d inst. A dispatch from Fort Garry, Mani-

toba, states that the grasshopper plague is not so bad in that country as represented.

Political.

HON. GEORGE F. HOAR is said to be undersons of being nominated for Governor of Massachusetts. Geo. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Iowa, has given notice that he is not, and will not be, a candidate for Congress.

THE Alabama Democratic State Convention, on July 29, nominated George S. Houston, by a unanimous vote, for Governor. A. R. Manning was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. The Republicans of the Eighth Illinois District, on July 30, nominated Hon. G. L. Fort for re-election. The Central Executive Committee of the Reform (or Farmers') party of Illinois held a meeting at the Briggs House, in Chicago, July 30. It was an informal sort of gathering, and, beyond fixing the 6th of September as the time, and Bloomington as the place for the next meeting, nothing definite was accomplished.

IN Indiana the campaign on the Republican side was commenced by a speech from Senator Morton at Terre Haute, on the 31st of July, in which he discussed the spirit of the two parties, the financial question, civil rights, the temperance issue, Canadian reciprocity, the tariff, electoral college, and cheap transportation.

PREVIOUS to adjourning, July 31, the Alabama Democratic State Convention nominated B. D. Lewis and W. H. Forney for Congressmen-at-large. The Republican Convention at Laramie City, W. T., July 30, nominated unanimously the Hon. J. M. Carey for Delegate to Congress. The Galveston (Tex.) Aetna's special says the Conservative Convention at Fort Worth, nominated J. W. Throckmorton for Congress from the Third District.

SENATOR MORTON'S health has again failed him, and he has been obliged to abandon the political field in Indiana and go South. Sufficiency returns from the Kentucky elections have been received to warrant the assertion that the State has gone Democratic by an overwhelming majority. An election was also held in Utah on the 3d inst., and Cannon, the Delegate in the present Congress, was returned.

THE Democrats of the Ninth Indiana Congressional District met at Crawfordsville on the 4th inst., and nominated Hon. Lander McCling for Congress. In the Fifth Indiana District W. S. Holman was nominated by acclamation. There is every prospect that Elder Cannon will be returned as the delegate from Utah to the Forty-fourth Congress. The last Congress refused to expel Cannon for his polygamous practices.

Foreign.

A COMMITTEE composed of one delegate from each State represented in the international congress at Brussels, has been appointed to prepare, under the presidency of Baron Jomini, a report upon the programme which is to be followed in the proceedings of that body. The Vienna journals say Austria has received a circular note from Germany, urging the great powers to combine to prevent the continuance of Carlist atrocities in Spain and has given a favorable reply. By a vote taken in the French Assembly, M. Leon de Maleville's motion for a dissolution was defeated by 332 yeas, 374 nays. The Paris Le Temps states that England, Germany and Italy have agreed to establish joint surveillance over the Spanish frontiers. News from Lisbon says the Portuguese authorities have taken active measures to prevent violations of the frontier by the Carlists. The Provincial Correspondence expresses the hope that the visit of the German squadron to the coast of Spain will effect a happy change in Spanish affairs. The Morning Post asserts that Germany will propose in the Brussels Congress a recognition of the present Government of Spain.

THE Directors of the Bank of England, at a meeting July 30, fixed the rate of discount at 3 per cent. The two American base-ball clubs now visiting England gave their first exhibition match at Liverpool the 30th of July. The attendance was large. The Athletics beat the Red Stockings, in 10 innings, by a score of 14 to 11. The play was much admired, and called forth considerable applause from the spectators. There is a serious strike of operatives of the flax mills at Belfast, Ireland. The striking work-people are making threatening demonstrations. Reports from Spain say the Carlists have gained a great victory over the Republicans between Castle Follet and Figueras, near the frontier. The losses were heavy on both sides. The partisans of Carl deny that there is any truth in reports charging them with atrocities at Cuenca and other places. It is understood that the majority of delegates to the International Congress in Brussels favor the exclusion of all points relating to naval warfare, and a strict adherence to matters strictly connected with the amelioration of human suffering in time of war. Cubans in New York have news by way of Havana that the President of the Cuban Republic has ordered Capt. Carepio to destroy everything he can lay his hands on. Cabo, the negro Captain, at the head of a number of emancipated negroes, is in the neighborhood of Cienfuegos wrecking plantations and enlisting slaves and coolies in the patriot ranks. A general uprising of the negroes under Cabo is daily expected. The London Saturday Review says that Sumner's Civil Rights bill is "probably the expiring flash of an obsolete philanthropy."

IN the French Assembly, July 31, the motion to adjourn on the 6th of August until the 30th of November was finally carried by a large majority. A London dispatch says the telegraph office at Santander, Spain, has refused to accept any dispatch relating to military operations and events of the war. Le Temps, of Paris, reports that the subscription to the loan of \$6,000,000 for the Carlists has been commenced, and that out of the proceeds so far realized \$2,600,000 have been forwarded to Spain.

IN the French Assembly, on the 1st inst., a Republican Deputy challenged a Bonapartist to repeat an expression derogatory to the Republic, and then gave the lie to his assertion, creating a scene of intense excitement, during which the sitting was suspended. The Permanent Committee of the Assembly, which is to sit during the recess, is composed of sixteen Deputies having monarchical preferences and nine Republicans, the Bonapartists being wholly excluded. The Paris Monteur announces that the wife of Don Carlos, the pretender, has quit Pau in consequence of the representations of the French Government. A London dispatch says that the damage done by the storm in Moravia far exceeds the earlier estimates. Eleven villages and two towns were devastated. The Government has sent troops to assist the inhabitants. Advances from Brussels report that the Spanish delegates to the International Congress have been instructed from Madrid not to participate in the deliberations, because the Government is yet unrecognized by the European powers. Frazer, Conservative, has been elected to the British Parliament from Kidderminster. The Empress of Austria has arrived in Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. A letter from London to a New York paper relates that great sympathy is felt for Chicago in consequence of her late visitation by fire.

AT Manchester, England, on the 1st inst., the Athletic Base-Ball Club beat the Red Stockings by a score of 13 to 12. The con-

course of spectators was large, and seemed to be delighted with the game. The Public Worship Regulation bill passed its third reading in the British House of Commons on the 3d inst.

BISMARCK'S son has fought a duel at Dusseldorf and killed his man—M. Sarskawan, an officer of infantry being the victim. Reinforcements have been sent to the French troops guarding the frontier, and vigorous measures have been ordered to prevent uniformed Carlists from crossing the frontier. In the British House of Commons, on the 4th inst., Mr. Bourke, under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that Her Majesty's Government had no intention of taking part in armed intervention in Spain, and no reason to suppose that other European powers contemplated such a step, which would not meet with encouragement from England. The Earl of Egmont is dead. News from Great Britain indicates that the American base-balls are having a high time there, and are meeting with splendid success. The newspapers publish all the details of the games played, giving full explanations, and refer particularly to the beautiful catching of the Americans. The game of cricket at Lord's cricket ground on the 4th was not interesting on account of the weather. Both parties agreed to play but one inning each, and the Americans won by a score of 107 to 105.

Beecher-Tilton.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Brooklyn Eagle says: "We are informed and authorized to announce that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has very recently written a letter to Frank Moulton, in which Mr. Beecher earnestly asks and adjures Mr. Moulton to go before the committee and exhibit all he has, and tell all he knows with reference to the matters and controversy between Theodore Tilton and Henry Ward Beecher." This letter is declared to be long, explicit, earnest, unmistakable, and to the effect that Mr. Beecher has no wish and Mr. Moulton no alternative but for the latter to go before the committee, fully and frankly to say all he can say forthwith. This earnest letter of request from Mr. Beecher, coming in with the request of the committee itself, will reach, or has reached, Mr. Moulton at Narragansett Park, where he has been with his wife.

Gen. Tracy said to-day the committee would end the whole thing this week. Mr. Moulton, Mr. Beecher and one or two minor witnesses were all there to be examined.

The Sun of this morning says: "We are authorized to state that Mr. Beecher's full answer will probably be made as soon as the allegations and testimony against him shall all have been put in."

NEW YORK, July 31.—The counsel for the Investigating Committee and the counsel for Mr. Beecher disclose that they are extremely anxious, as are all the members of the committee, to get Mr. Francis D. Moulton before the committee. They assert most positively that his presence is even more anxiously desired by them than by the newspapers even, or the general public. Up to this evening their letters to him, the mission of their special messenger to Narragansett Pier, R. I., and inquiries and journeys of counsel and committeemen with that object in view, had not obtained a favorable reply from Mr. Moulton. His business-partner said to-day that Mr. Moulton would probably be in town in the course of the day, and reports reached Mr. Beecher's friends by evening that Mr. Moulton was in town, but no word came from him, and inquiries at his house failed to substantiate the rumors. Mr. Beecher's friends are now bold in asserting that there will be nothing in Mr. Moulton's testimony, if it be given, that can hurt Mr. Beecher, but that the injury, if any, will fall upon Mr. Moulton.

Victoria Woodhull and her sister Tennie volunteered to talk to the committee this evening, but they were not allowed to do so.

NEW YORK, August 3.—A summary of Mrs. Tilton's testimony before the Beecher committee on Friday evening is published to-day. Mrs. Tilton claimed that she told Susan B. Anthony that her husband had accused her of improper conduct with several Brooklyn gentlemen, including Mr. Beecher, but that she assured Miss Anthony that there was no truth whatever in any of the charges. She denies, therefore, without reserve, that she ever confessed herself guilty to Miss Anthony.

The Third District Court-room in Brooklyn was again crowded this morning by those who were anxious to observe the changing phases of the Beecher-Tilton scandal. When the ordinary routine business of the court had been disposed of, Justice Riley called the libel case of Gaynor vs. Tilton, instituted last week, and read the following decision:

"I entertained the complaint in this case and issued a warrant against the defendant, believing it to be my duty to do so. I had no knowledge of the complainant or his position in the matter. The defendant was arrested on that warrant, and appeared before me personally and by counsel, and the complainant also appeared at the same time, when it was admitted by the complainant, and thus made known to me for the first time, that the complaint was not made with the knowledge or consent of the person alleged to have been libeled. Now, while it is true that a libel is a public offense, it is also true that it is such an offense because of the private injury it inflicts upon the individual libeled.

"Complaints of this kind usually originate with the person assailed, although it is not always absolutely essential that this should be so, and many cases occur where third persons may interfere without incurring odium or censure of any kind. As the public offense, however, consists in the injury done or threatened to the individual, it is hardly consistent with legal principles to assume a crime from a conversation or publication, however virulent, when the person therein mentioned, who is generally supposed to be the best judge of what may be its effects upon his own reputation, declines or omits to prosecute therefor. The person mentioned in the publication complained of is a citizen of Brooklyn, to whom the courts are as accessible as to the complainant in this case, and he has not seen fit to make any complaint, and does not unite in this prosecution. I have concluded, at this stage of the case, that it is my duty to dismiss the complaint, not because the complainant did not have a right to make it, but because the person alleged to have been libeled does not now unite in this prosecution; but, as I may be wrong in my views of the law, I will incur no risk of error in the matter. I shall not, therefore, dismiss it now, but give notice that I will do so on Wednesday morning next, at 10 o'clock, to which time this case stands adjourned. My object in thus postponing the final decision is to afford the complainant an opportunity to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel me to proceed. If I err in refusing in this event I shall cheerfully perform whatever may be regarded as my duty in the premises. Otherwise I shall terminate the case as I have already stated."

When Judge Riley had finished reading his decision, Mr. Gaynor said: "Does your honor hold that under the law I have no right to bring this complaint?"

Judge Riley replied that, inasmuch as he was not supported by the party libeled, he had prepared this decision and would dismiss the complaint on Wednesday next, if no other steps were taken by the complainant.

The Count Joannes here rose to speak, but ex-Judge Morris, counsel for Mr. Tilton, objected to the Count hearing anything that he had to say. The Court agreed with the counsel, and the case was formally adjourned to Wednesday.

The committee have learned that Frank Moulton is the guest of Ben Butler, at Bay View, Mass. They regard his testimony as of the utmost importance, but it is improbable that he will give it.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—H. W. Sage, Chairman of the Beecher Committee, having written to Mr. Tilton, asking for the documents with which he asserted he was ready to support his charges, the latter replied in writing to the effect that he appeared before the committee and began to read the papers referred to, when he was interrupted by the committee's lawyer, who suggested that Mr. Winslow, a member of the committee, should perform the duty of examining them. Having acquiesced in this suggestion, Tilton expected a call from Mr. Winslow, but about this time he was arrested at the instance of Gaynor, and so the matter rested. He then informs the committee that he has at last come to the conclusion that as they are "a committee of Mr. Beecher's friends, appointed by himself, expected to act in his behalf; assisted by attorneys employed exclusively for his vindication; holding secret sessions, inaccessible to the public; having no power to compel witnesses; giving no opportunity for the opposite side to cross-examine such as voluntarily appear; publishing or suppressing their testimony as you see fit, and so far as my own experience goes, asking no questions save such as were irrelevant to the case, and omitting to publish in your imperfect and unjust report of my testimony all that was most pertinent to my own side of the controversy"—he had determined to bid them a respectful farewell. His counsel had been instructed to take the case to a court of law, and had in turn instructed him to hold no further communication with the committee except a courteous withdrawal.

Frank Moulton has at last arrived in Brooklyn. He said in an interview that he had not received a letter from Mr. Beecher asking him to go before the committee and testify. Moulton said, with great sincerity, that he still adhered to the opinion expressed to the Committee, that the matter should have been compromised. He regretted that the investigation had been commenced. He said the Committee was an ex-parte affair, and never should have acted except with a view to effect a compromise. "But," continued Mr. Moulton, "it happens that I am here to testify in case that my evidence shall be requested in writing by both Beecher and Tilton." He expressed regret at the present situation, but said "the affair has now reached such a pass that all the facts must come out."

Public Debt Statement.

The following statement shows the condition of the public debt Aug. 1:

Six per cent. bonds.....	\$1,213,228,500
Five per cent. bonds.....	511,025,200
Total coin bonds.....	\$1,724,253,700

Lawful money debt.....	\$ 14,678,000
Matured debt.....	2,749,800
Legal tender notes.....	382,000,000
Certificates of deposit.....	55,935,000
Fractional currency.....	45,719,792
Coin certificates.....	33,460,000

Total without interest.....	\$ 517,220,500
Total debt.....	\$2,288,902,580
Total interest.....	\$ 26,594,238

Cash in the Treasury, coin.....	\$ 71,113,210
Cash in the Treasury, currency.....	16,913,232
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law.....	55,555,000
Total in the Treasury.....	\$ 143,581,442

Debt less cash in Treasury.....	\$2,145,321,138
Decrease during the month.....	1,282,866
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding.....	64,628,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid.....	333,117
Interest paid by United States.....	24,325,356
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.....	5,331,289
Balance of interest paid by United States.....	18,994,107

The total ordinary expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30 were as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous.....	\$69,641,593
Navy.....	90,932,587
Interior—Indians.....	6,092,462
Interior—Pensions.....	29,638,414
Interest on the public debt.....	107,119,815
Premium on the public debt.....	1,385,673
Total.....	\$287,183,871

Being \$3,211,372 less than for the previous fiscal year.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES.....	10 @ 12 1/2
HOGS—Dressed.....	9 @ 9 1/2
COTTON.....	17 @
FLOUR—Superfine Western.....	4 70 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 23 @ 1 26
Red Western.....	1 28 @ 1 32
RYE.....	1 00 @ 1 12
CORN.....	77 @ 79
OATS—Western.....	85 @ 90
PORK—New Mess.....	23 00 @
LARD—Steam.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	6 25 @ 6 40
Choice Natives.....	5 85 @ 6 00
Good to Prime Steers.....	5 50 @ 5 75
Cows and Heifers.....	3 25 @ 3 50
Medium to Fair.....	4 50 @ 5 12 1/2
Inferior to Common.....	2 50 @ 3 50
HOGS—Live.....	6 40 @ 6 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	8 00 @ 8 50
Red Winter.....	5 50 @ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	1 06 @ 1 06 1/2
No. 2 Spring.....	1 02 1/2 @ 1 02 1/2
No. 3 Spring.....	97 @ 97 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	62 1/2 @ 63
OATS—No. 2.....	45 @ 47
RYE—No. 2.....	70 @ 71
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 03 @ 1 05
BUTTER—Choice Yellow.....	25 @ 28
EGGS—Fresh.....	12 1/2 @ 13
PORK—Mess.....	24 75 @ 24 85
LARD.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	1 12 @ 1 15
CORN—No. 2.....	60 @ 62
OATS—No. 2.....	42 1/2 @ 45
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 15 @
RYE—No. 2.....	75 @ 78
PORK—Mess.....	24 00 @
LARD.....	13 1/2 @
HOGS.....	7 00 @ 7 25
CATTLE.....	3 75 @ 6 00

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT.....	1 15 @ 1 20
CORN.....	65 @ 67
OATS.....	48 @ 53
RYE.....	80 @ 81
PORK—Mess.....	24 00 @
LARD.....	13 @ 14 1/2

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 15 @ 1 15 1/2
No. 2.....	1 07 @ 1 07 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	63 @ 63 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	52 @ 52 1/2
RYE—No. 1.....	90 @ 91
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 07 @ 1 07 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	24 50 @

TOLEDO.

The Pittsburgh Deluge.

We glean from the Pittsburgh and Allegheny City papers the following incidents of the disastrous flood of July 26:

As might be inferred, a flood like that above recorded, bringing with it so much devastation and terrible loss of life, is replete with incidents and events, many of them thrilling and heart-rending in the extreme. Everywhere on the scene, which was viewed by thousands of people, men, women and children, diligent inquiry was made for lost friends and acquaintances, and anxiety was depicted on all features. Rumors of all sorts were current as to the number of dead bodies found, persons lost and remains recovered. Inquiry, too, revealed the fact that many who were thought to be lost were found, and others, who, it was thought, had escaped the mighty deluge, were engulfed in the rapid roll of waters. Parents were looking all day for their children, who may never be found, and children were as anxiously searching for parents who were no doubt drowned. Faces of the dead recovered were scanned eagerly by anxious thousands, and the undertakers' offices were all day besieged by the anxious multitudes.

The scene at the school-house in the Thirty-fifth Ward was, perhaps, the saddest of all. Four victims of the catastrophe lay here in their last long sleep. Near the door, covered with a sheet, as were all the rest, lay the body of a strongly-built man, who evidently struggled hard before he yielded to the grim destroyer. His name was Thomas Britton. At the other end of the room, with his face sadly disfigured by the timbers and stones which had struck him, lay his son, a youth about 12 or 14 years of age, named Willie Britton. By his (Willie's) side was the body of a little girl with long, golden hair, looking as calmly beautiful as if she had just fallen asleep. Her name was Maggie Hunter, and her father and mother and three brothers are still missing, and are doubtless also drowned. Nearer the door lay the body of Mrs. Thrapp. Her husband and four children are still missing. Never as long as life lasts shall we forget the little school-house of the Thirty-fifth Ward.

On Spring Garden run the storm was not nearly so disastrous as across the hill on Butcher's run. Yet here it was bad enough in every way. For more than a mile evidences of the fierce flood are visible in the shape of wrecked buildings, burst sewers, etc. But two lives are known to have been lost here. In this locality a 9-year-old son of Michael Schoelter followed after his father. The current carried him against a neighbor's house, and, with presence of mind remarkable in one so young, he caught the door-knob and held on tightly, all the while crying lustily for help. Mr. August Tater, owner of the house, opened the door, and young Schoelter was rescued and taken to the upper story. All along this avenue to the intersection with O'Hara street the wrecks of buildings, mainly outhouses, shops, etc., are piled up promiscuously. Of course the damage to furniture, bedding and clothing is serious, falling mainly on the poorer classes of the community.

Many exciting episodes are told by the inhabitants of this section. Mrs. Kiser, an aged lady, living with her son and his family at No. 80 Spring Garden avenue, was pulled out by ropes, and thus hoisted to the upper story of a taller residence adjoining.

About a mile out on the run a man named William Peats tied his family—a wife and seven children—with a clothes-line in a room, fearing that some of them, in their alarm, would rush frantically away and be lost. The house was saved, and with it the entire family.

A frightful loss of life was brought about in a single house right to the rear of Center street, near the junction of Spring Garden avenue. Nobody seemed to know the persons. There were perhaps two or three families living in the house. At least this is the opinion of some who live in the neighborhood. The first parties who appeared on Center street with a skiff discovered a man hanging on to the roof of a house, on the right-hand side toward and near Spring Garden avenue. At that time the water on the street was some fifteen feet high. They took the skiff under the place where the man was hanging and told him to drop, the height being but small, as the skiff was nearly on a level with the second story windows. The man jumped and was saved. He then told the man in the skiff that his family were back in the house, consisting of a wife and three or four children. He had got on the roof and had jumped from that on to another roof, and when he reached Center street the house was destroyed, and with it were lost a mother with three or four children, and the children of another family, making in all one woman and nine children. Strange as it may appear, no one knew who they were.

James Flanagan, when he saw the coming torrent, made an attempt to save his sister, but he received a blow on the head, which sent him headlong into the flood, and in the mad coursing stream he floated for a distance of 500 feet, finally grasping a friendly tree and climbing out.

Among the houses struck by the water was a small frame, occupied by the Dillons and their little family and some neighbor's children, to the number of nine souls. Away sped this little ark, buffeted severely by the masses of timber and rumbling stones. One entire side is battered out, and the water stands deep in the ruins. Most wonderful to relate, none of the inmates of the diminutive house were drowned. A providentially placed stump anchored the floating domicile and all escaped.

In the path of the raging current stood the handsome Presbyterian Church, and but for a house intervening, it would have been totally destroyed. The building, which is 50x80 feet, was moved from its foundation some six feet, but outside of cracked walls and a floor covered with some six inches of mud, the edifice escaped intact. The clock upon its spire told the hour when the flood occurred, for it was stopped at 8:30.

About a mile further up the Little Saw Mill Run branch, just below Harbay's Coal Works, a fearful loss of life is reported. It is quite thickly settled by miners. One large block of houses on the hill, a short distance from the run, known as the "Long Row," was struck by lightning with terrible effect. The buildings, literally split in two by the stroke, fell over into the raging torrent below. Twenty-seven persons are reported missing from this run alone, and are doubtless lost. Other persons from the same neighborhood are also missing, but it is impossible now to give the full particulars. Just below here a large trestle work crosses the stream, and the timbers and debris from further up here found temporary lodgment, damming the waters to a height of twenty feet. In an instant it gave way, and the immense body of water rushed with an irresistible force on its pathway of destruction. Up the other branch of Saw Mill run, known as the Big Run, the loss is also severe. Here were drowned Thomas Smith, his wife and three children—a whole family swept away in a moment.

One singular feature of the flood has not been alluded to, so far as we are able to ascertain. Only one person who escaped from the flood was injured. The dead all bore marks of bruises and mangle; but, notwithstanding the toppling of houses and the avalanches of timber and debris, those who escaped from the wreck came out unhurt.

How Statues Are Made.

The bronze statuary just now so popular is manufactured by a simple enough process. Over the clay model is poured a coating of plaster of Paris, which, having been allowed to set, is taken off in sections, thus affording a hollow mold of the figure. From such a mold is produced a stucco duplicate, either of the entire statue or of such a portion thereof as is intended to be cast at a time, and on this again is formed a second mold of greater thickness and solidity for the reception of molten metal. The material used for the final mold is a composition of stucco and brick-dust. This is applied in a plastic state to the stucco model, from which its inner surface takes the form of the figure. Were statues cast solid, it would now only be necessary to separate mold from model, and run metal into the former till its interior was filled. This, however, would involve absurd waste, and in order to economize material a solid core is placed inside the mould, leaving only such space all around as will receive the thickness of metal deemed necessary for the work in hand. The mould with its core having been thus completed and firmly hooped round with iron, is placed in a kiln to bake to perfect dryness. This precaution is necessary from the circumstance that even a trace of moisture might on the application of molten metal occasion a dangerous explosion. In the case of the casting now in question, the drying of the mold occupies some weeks. On the removal from the kiln the mold is buried in dry earth below the floor of the foundry, only the aperture for receiving the metal and the vent-hole for the escape of air remaining visible.

Religious Liberty in Germany.

We hear a good deal of complaint from our German citizens of the unjust and illiberal striction of their wonted and innocent amusements on Sunday; but, according to the Stuttgart correspondence of the Boston Advertiser, Germany itself is not a land of perfect religious liberty. In illustration of this fact, the writer alludes to a recent incident which recently occurred in his experience. Thursday, the 14th of May, was a church-holiday; therefore the beer-shops and the streets were full, and every man took his pastime as it suited him. But it happened that three young American lads, temporarily residing in Stuttgart, were engaged in building a boat in which to journey down the Rivers Neckar and Rhine. All unconscious that the observance of this church-holiday was obligatory upon them, the boys pursued their work on the boat with their usual diligence and enthusiasm. While so occupied, a Stuttgart workman discovered them, and immediately ran for the police. On being confronted by the official, and informed that their business was unlawful on a church-day, they immediately ceased work, pleading ignorance in extenuation of their fault. Their names were taken, however, and the next day they were summoned before the Police Commissioner, and mulcted in a fine. The writer, whose son was one of these boys, makes no fuss over the affair, but simply remarks that the Germans should "howl a little less about the American Sunday while they have such week-day 'Sundays' at home."

The kidnappers of the Ross boy at Philadelphia want \$20,000 for the return of the child to his parents. The Mayor of that city very properly makes a move against the child-stealers, and offers the same amount for the persons of the abductors. Now it is \$20,000 vs. \$20,000. Which will get it, whether the thieves or the detectives, remains to be seen. If not the latter, they had better disorganize and no longer follow a profession which can be outwitted by a couple of brutal rascals, who "be ready to negotiate."—Chicago Journal.

Washington's Library.

The books and manuscripts comprising the library of George Washington were bequeathed by him to his favorite nephew, Judge Bushrod Washington. After the death of the latter gentleman, the library was purchased from his heirs by Mr. Henry Stevens, of London, with the view of adding it to the treasures of the British Museum. Happily it was not permitted to pass into the hands of foreigners, but was purchased from Mr. Stevens by some generous and public-spirited gentlemen of Boston, and placed by them in the Athenaeum, where it now stands in a quaint old bookcase with a glass front.

The collection embraces 450 bound volumes and 750 pamphlets and unbound serials. In a literary point of view, the books have very little value; but, from the association with the revered "Father of Our Country," and as an index of his intellectual tastes and culture, they possess a good deal of interest. There is not a rare, elegant, or erudite specimen among them. A commonplace character stamps the entire collection. There are a few treatises on the art of war and military tactics, sundry works on horse and cattle diseases, on domestic medicines, on farming, and on religious topics, and a few of the novels and romances popular a century ago. A study of the titles and condition of the volumes affords plain indications that their owner was not a man of letters, or given to the expenditure of much time over books of any sort.

A three-volume edition of the "Adventures of Peregrine Pickle," and the "Memoirs of a Lady of Quality," give evidence of more use than any other work in the collection. The "Life and Opinions of John Burckle"—a book which could not now be allowed a place on the drawing-room table—is also well bethumbed. It was an acknowledged favorite with Washington. The autograph of the owner appears in most of the volumes, together with the bookplate containing his name, armorial bearings, and the motto, *Exitus acta probat*, which descended to him from the Northamptonshire branch of his family. A copy of Comber's "Discourses on the Common Prayer" has an autograph of Augustine Washington, one of Mary Washington, and one of their son George when 9 years of age. The fly-leaves of this book are covered with scribbles of the youthful penman. The pamphlets in the collection have considerable value—some among them being rare and of much intrinsic interest. Most of them are presentation copies, and are inscribed to Washington, with the autograph and compliments of their author. The appendix to Mr. Everett's Life of Washington contains the following appraisers' inventory of the library: Tracts on Slavery, valued at \$1; Life of John Burckle, 2 vols., \$3; Peregrine Pickle, 3 vols., \$1.50; Humphrey Clinker, 25c; Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, \$1.50; Tom Jones, or the History of a Foundling, 3 vols. (third volume wanting), \$1.50; Gulliver's Travels, 2 vols., \$1.00; Pike's Arithmetic, 5c.

We are indebted for the materials of the above sketch to a paper on "Anti-Slavery Opinions before 1800," by Mr. William Frederick Poole.

A Woman Dies Under the Influence of Chloroform.

A widow woman named Bridget Gleason, residing at No. 162 University street, died yesterday while under the influence of chloroform in the office of Dr. H. F. Biggar. She went in the morning to the clinic at the Homeopathic College, on Prospect street, and requested that a needle which some time since had, by some accident, penetrated her thigh, might be extracted, as it caused her great pain. She was sent to the office of Dr. Biggar, who told her that the operation was a simple one, and that it could be easily performed without the use of chloroform. Her daughter, however, who accompanied her, insisted that chloroform should be administered, and as the doctor, after examining the patient, found her in a good condition for taking it, he consented to comply with her daughter's request. He was assisted by Dr. Frost, who carefully felt the patient's pulse as the chloroform was being administered. She had taken, however, but about twenty-five drops, when she was suddenly seized with a spasm. Although such spasms are frequent when the patient is about to undergo a surgical operation, and seldom occasion alarm, Dr. Biggar instantly desisted from giving the chloroform and applied the most powerful restoratives. His labors were vain, however, and after working over the patient for nearly an hour without producing any sign of consciousness, he was convinced that further effort would be of no avail, and that the unfortunate woman was dead.

The Coroner was immediately notified, and Dr. Biggar, determined that in justice to himself a thorough investigation should be made, insisted upon a post-mortem examination. The inquest will be held this morning at the Central Station in the office of Captain McMahon.—Cleveland Leader.

OF TRIPLE VALUE.—Newspapers do not lose all their usefulness after perusal. Housekeepers find that they are better than cedar chests for keeping woolen clothes in, over summer; the moths don't like to tackle the newspapers; they know better. Whip the coats, shawls, etc., thoroughly—particularly about the seams; then fold snugly in a large printed sheet, and paste the paper tight—gum-arabic mucilage is the best. Then fasten it all tightly in a linen or cotton sheet. This, we are assured by those who have had years of experience at all kinds of preventives, is the most effectual protection of woolen clothing from the ravages of moths.

Marriage Laws.

It may be assumed as a fact well demonstrated by experience that in every case where the interests of a man and a woman are opposed in the courts of this country a large percentage of advantage is on the side of the female, especially if she possesses any claim to good looks. A false idea of chivalry pervades the mind of the average American jurymen, in obedience to which he sacrifices justice and violates law, as his act of homage to femininity, with as much easy recklessness of sense or moral obligations as could ever have been shown by any knight of the middle ages. Hence it need surprise no one that the verdict in the case of Miss Shotwell has been in her favor. It is not necessary for us to express any opinion upon her guilt or innocence in the case of larceny wherein she has obtained an acquittal. There is, however, involved in her trial, through the line of defense which she saw fit to adopt, a question which is of very serious moment to the community. Miss Shotwell claims to be the wife of General Roddy. She bases this claim upon some alleged informal agreement or promise, irrespective of the matrimonial ties by which he was already bound. Judges have already wrested their construction of the law so as to invest with a pretended sacredness the casual and illicit connections between the sexes. In so elevating to a false dignity immoral liaisons they have proportionately degraded and weakened the ties of honorable marriage, and may be indeed said to have lowered the standard of female virtue by rating with equal credit the courtesan and the wife. If it be admitted that matrimonial bonds are so easily, unconsciously and unintentionally assumed as some of our jurists would have us believe, then Miss Shotwell's claim—supposing her to have really made some sort of marital bargain with an already married man—is but a logical consequence of the already established premises. If, as in the Brinckley case, cohabitation and a possible informal contract for personal relations constitute a legal marriage where an unmarried man is the victim, it is not easy to see what should prevent similar conditions in like manner amounting to a valid equivalent for honorable wedlock where a married man is the object of attack. His being married cannot relieve him of responsibility of a contract which is in itself a legitimate and binding one irrespective of the conditions of the respective parties to it. He simply becomes guilty of bigamy; for, according to the logical process of the law outlined in the Brinckley case, an unintended and unconscious marriage is quite as good as one with all possible form and ceremony. It is puzzling to attempt to imagine a limit to the complications, confusions and social dangers which might arise from such a construction of the law.—New York Graphic.

A Singular Death.

A strange death is reported to have occurred in India recently. A native, while catching fish in a tank, put the head of one in his mouth and bit it, as the fish was rather troublesome in the matter of wriggling. Suddenly one of the sharp points in the back fin stuck in his hand; he opened his mouth to call for help, and the fish, giving a quick plunge, jumped down his throat, and there firmly stuck. It was only taken out by small pieces, after he had been carried to the hospital. He was so exhausted that he died as soon as it was removed.

Few people appreciate the large gain to the Government which results in the progress of years from the destruction of the representatives of its indebtedness. The official report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the outstanding obligations of the United States, overdue and recalled but not presented for payment, amount to-day to nearly \$70,000,000. This sum includes about \$500,000 of missing notes and bonds issued before the war, which will never be presented; nearly \$1,000,000 of interest-bearing notes issued since the war, of which a very small proportion will ever be presented; \$10,000,000 of the early fractional currency, which has disappeared forever; and \$58,000,000 of greenbacks issued prior to 1869, the rest of which issue has all been exchanged for new in the past five years. Of course many millions of the last sum are undoubtedly still held as bank reserves, etc., in the original packages, and will ultimately make their appearance, but, with ample allowance for this offset, it is clear that the national treasury has realized tens of millions from the perishable nature of its bonds and currency.—Detroit Tribune.

THE reports of extensive damage to the crops of Minnesota by grasshoppers seem, fortunately, to have been exaggerated in respect to the amount of destruction. The correspondent whom we dispatched to the spot on the receipt of the first alarming reports, is a careful and singularly exact observer. His statement is that not over one-twentieth of the crop of Minnesota is effected. The loss in some places is total, and it falls upon a class least able to bear it—poor pioneers, who have just established themselves on a clearing before all their labor is swept away. The helping hand of those who are more blessed by fortune is needed by these suffering farmers. They have neither bread nor seed, and the prospect of a hard winter, with perhaps the repetition of the disaster next year, adds to their discouragement. If any method could be devised for killing the insects in the egg during the fall and winter, the recurrence of the calamity might be averted.—New York Tribune.

THE KING'S PICTURE.

There is in every human being, however ignoble some hint of perfection; some one place where (as we may fancy) the veil is thin which hides the divinity behind it.—Confucian Classics.

The king from the council chamber:
Came weary and sore of heart;
He called for him the painter,
And spoke to him thus apart:
"I am sickened of faces ignoble,
Hypocrites, cowards and knaves;
I shall shrink to their shrunken measure,
Chief slaves in a realm of slaves!"

"Paint me a true man's picture,
Gracious and wise and good;
Dowered with the strength of heroes,
And the beauty of womanhood,
It shall hang in my innermost chamber,
That, thither when I retire,
It may fill my soul with its grandeur,
And warm it with sacred fire."

So the artist painted the picture,
And it hung in the palace hall;
Never a thing so goodly
Had graced the stately wall,
The king, with head uncovered,
Gazed on it with rapt delight,
Till it suddenly wore strange meaning,
And baffled his questioning sight.

For the form was his supplest courtier's
Perfect in every limb;
But the bearing was that of the henchman
Who filled the dragons for him;
The brow was a priest's who pondered
His parchment's early and late;
The eye was a wandering minstrel's
Who sang at the palace gate.

The lips, half sad and half mirthful,
With a ditting, tremulous grace,
Were the very lips of a woman
He had kissed in the market-place;
But the smile which her curves transfigured
As a rose with its shimmering dew,
Was the smile of the wife who loved him,
Queen Ethelyn, good and true.

Then, "Learn, O King," said the artist,
"This truth that the picture tells—
How, in every form of the human,
Some hint of the Highest dwells;
How, scanning each living temple
For the place where the veil is thin,
We may gather, by beautiful glimpses,
The form of the God within."

Humor.

THE wife's secret—Her opinion of her husband.

MOUNT VESUVIUS is to have a railroad to the top, costing \$4,000,000.

SENATOR JONES' LAST—A four-in-hand is worth two in the bush.

LOVE, says Alexander Smith, is the discoverer of ourselves in another.

LESSING calls eternal talkers chastisers of the most blameless of our senses.

A YOUNG lady wants to know what kind of an animal Barnum's Hippodrome is.

THE right side in Rhode Island and the wrong side in Tennessee—Burnside.

WHY is a man who is sent to a lunatic asylum like a cocoa-nut? Because he is generally cracked.

THE increase of lunacy undoubtedly has a sound scientific reason, as Prof. Proctor says the earth will be resolved into moonshine one of these days.

THE Boston Post is opposed to the proposition to fill the position of conductor on railroads with women. "Their trains are always behind," says the Post.

WHEN a Portland woman chases her boy with a broom, he runs down on a wharf and jumps into the water. When he comes out his face is washed; his mother does not know him, and he is safe.

WE often hear of people who are too poor to marry; but a California couple, who had been engaged for sometime, married because they could not afford to keep two separate rooms in a boarding-house.

THE Union Ferry Company has been "counting up," and finds that during the past five years its boats have carried 200,000 passengers between New York and Brooklyn without the loss of a single life.

ONE who makes human nature his study says that when a girl takes her handkerchief and moistening it with her lips wipes a black spot off a young man's nose, a wedding between the parties is inevitable.

WHEN you say to an unwelcome acquaintance who has been away, "My dear fellow, I am so glad to see you're back!" you make a statement equivalent to saying to him, "I'm rejoiced to see your back."

IZAAB WALTON tells of a sprig of divinity who borrowed a very successful sermon of a fellow-student, but came back quite crest-fallen. "Alas," said his friend, "I lent you my fiddle but not the fiddlestick."

THE pale, sad-looking young men whom one sometimes meets in the street are not consumptive, are not mourning the loss of a friend, and are not divinity students. They are breaking in tight boots.

A LITTLE three-year old, when discovered in the pantry systematically smashing eggs, replied to her mother's astonished inquiries, that she was "breakin' 'em open, so's to let the little chick'ns walk out."

IT would seem to be pretty certain that we are to have a short tobacco crop. Missouri, Southern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, the Virginias, Maryland and Connecticut are all complaining.

"WHAT do you know of the character of this man?" was asked of a witness at a police court the other day. "What do I know of his character? I know it to be unbleachable, your honor," he replied with much emphasis.

CASTELAR is coming to the front in Spain once more. In a speech in Madrid recently he gave encouragement to the hope of a coalition between the Radicals and Conservative Republicans, who are considered their natural allies, and of the perpetuation of the republic.

WORSE than mad dogs is bad drainage. The dogs kill one in a million, the bad drainage one in a hundred.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, - - EDITOR.

Saturday, August 8.

THE Beecher-Tilton "what is it?" has not made much progress during the past week, and still drags itself through the columns of the daily press. Mr. Tilton by the publication of his statement in advance of the report of the Committee, has virtually transferred his case from the Committee to the public at large, a part of whom are too impatient to judge honestly. Mr. Beecher's statement will be placed in the hands of the Committee to-day, and they will report to the congregation of Plymouth Church in the latter part of next week. It is a fact, judging from the general tone of the press and from conversations with different parties, that the nearer home to the several parties to this scandal, the less weight and credibility is attached to the statements of the accusing party. In addition to this it is reported that the matter will be brought into the Courts, by Mr. Tilton, and that Gen. Butler has been retained by him as counsel. The affair has assumed such a shape and has grown in such magnitude, that we may safely call it a "national scandal." Mr. Beecher's statement and that only can clear him of the charge, if he is really innocent.

THE new loan just perfected by Secretary Bristow, and the manner in which it has been accomplished, testify to the confidence reposed abroad in American National securities. With the veto, it is one of the few acts of the present administration, which in history will receive a favorable comment. The amount disposed of is \$179,000,000, being the remainder of the five-per cent bonds authorized by act of Congress, and was accomplished as follows:

Prior to the beginning of the past month, Mr. Bristow had received two offers for portions of this loan amounting together to one hundred millions. Not caring to accept either until he had made a public offer of the bonds, he rejected both and issued a circular, inviting bids for the whole or any part of the loan, which he subsequently explained could not be disposed of for less than par and interest accrued up to the time of the expiration of the call for five-twentieths to be redeemed, that is for three months. Three weeks were given for filing bids, and the time expired on the 23rd ult. There were four bids received. The first was at once rejected. The second and third, amounting to \$10,118,550 were accepted. The fourth offer was for \$55,000,000 and at once, on the terms offered by the Treasury, with the option of calling for the whole or any part of the rest at any time within twelve months. But the bidders also stipulated that no other bid should be entertained. Negotiations were however opened at once between the Secretary and the bidders consisting of the German firm of the Messrs. Seligman, the Rothschilds, August Belmont & Co., and the First National Bank of New York. A few million dollars of bids having been accepted, the offer could not be accepted entire; and the government desired that the twelve months' option should be shortened. The correspondence between the different parties was necessarily carried on by cable, and consumed several days. The syndicate reduced its "firm" bid by the amount awarded to other parties, and finally consented to shortening the time of option for calling for the rest of the loan, to six months. On Tuesday, the 29th, the completion of the negotiation was announced. The result is that, altogether, fifty-five millions of the loan are disposed of absolutely and the syndicate has exclusive rights to call within the next six months for as much more as it pleases. The terms are such that the rate of interest on the face value of all the debt refunded will be reduced by one per cent. without even a momentary increase of the aggregate of the debt.

Comparisons with the terms of the syndicate subscriptions allowed by Secretaries Boutwell and Richardson show that the negotiations just made by Secretary Bristow are about one quarter of one per cent better and in favor of the Government than those consummated by his predecessors.

THE friends of Woman-Suffrage will make a decided effort for recognition at the hands of the approaching Republican State Convention, which meets at Lansing, on the 26th of this month. They will base their claims upon the following clause of the National Republican Platform, adopted at Philadelphia, June 9, 1874:

"The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America, for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom; their admission to wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction; and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration."

A CURIOUS and pathetic incident of the great flood in Allegheny County, Pa., was the recovery of a sleeping baby in a cradle thirty-five miles from the scene of the disaster.

THE alarm sounded by Mr. Disraeli, in his recent reference to the next great conflict, finds a further explanation in the following article from the Chicago Tribune, of the 29th ult., under the heading of "Rome and Germany":—"The German Catholics have held a meeting in Mayence, and issued a pronouncement not in all things favorable to the German Empire. Bismarck has read it, and his fears that his French enemies have found an ally in Germany are confirmed, if they needed confirmation. The Catholics assembled at Mayence have raised the standard of rebellion against the principles of the German Constitution. While this demonstration was going on at Mayence, the Pope was exhibiting himself at Rome from a window of his palace to the crowd who demanded his blessing, telling them he was a prisoner, and expressing the hope that he would yet be free. At the same time or thereabouts, the Catholicism of the Bavarian Chambers was breaking out in speeches foreboding dissolution to the Empire. It is not probable that the utterances of a few Catholics assembled at Mayence, of an aged priest at Rome, and of a few Bavarian representatives, can shake the German Empire or add very much to the discomfort of Bismarck. Germany has undertaken to nationalize the Catholic Church within its boundaries. It is not likely that it will succeed, since even German Catholics do not care for a peculiarly German religion. But whether it succeeds or not in its efforts in this direction, it should be prepared to accept the consequences of its attempt.

The three facts above referred to are interpreted by some as the foreboding of another Thirty Years' War. * * * There are those who claim to be convinced that the first battles are to be fought in South Germany. The work of France is being done by German Catholics. It is done in a manner all the more injurious to Germany, as the enemies are those of her own household. Germany is growing uneasy. She knows that France is preparing for the next great conflict. She knows, too, that the enthusiasm for the Empire is, if anything, on the wane. She must pick the bone with Rome and France at the same time. It looks as if she would soon find a chance to do so. Should Catholic Bavaria desert her in her hour of need—a not probable contingency—she need not be surprised. She has sown persecution; she will reap disaffection, perhaps disloyalty."

THE season for manufacturing political platforms is at hand. There will be an abundance of them this year, with a peculiar feature predominating, namely an evasion of plain and positive language on finances. As such the following is an exception to the general rule, and worthy of imitation:

First—The restoration of gold and silver as the basis of the currency of the country; the speedy resumption of specie-payments, and the payment of all national indebtedness in the money recognized by the civilized world.

Second—Free commerce.

Third—Individual liberty, and opposition to sumptuary laws.

Fourth—Rigid restriction of the Government, both State and National, to the legitimate domain of political power, by excluding therefrom all executive and legislative intermeddling with the affairs of society, whereby monopolies are fostered, privileged classes aggrandized, and individual freedom unnecessarily and oppressively restrained.

Fifth—The right and duty of the State to protect its citizens from extortion and unjust discrimination by chartered monopolies.

THE lumber-market at Chicago, on Tuesday, was more active than for several days previous. The improved state of affairs was due largely to the presence of several country buyers, who bought quite freely. About 35 cargoes were sold. Boards and strips sold at irregular, and in some instances lower, prices. The offerings were fair, but the local demand was less urgent than heretofore, owing, it is said, to the fact that some dealers have recently been receiving from Lake Huron ports, and thus are relieved of the necessity of buying at present. The decline, however, was slight and not general. Piece stuff was wanted for shipment to the interior, and sold at \$8.50 for Luddington and Manistee cargoes. Inferior grades sold at less prices. Lath were quoted at \$1.00@1.02½; shingles at \$2.50@3.00, according to quality; boards any strips at \$8.00@10.00 for coarse and common to \$12.00@16.00 for medium to choice; joists and scantling at \$8.00@8.50, outside the average price.

THE Directors' report of the Michigan Central Railroad for the year ending 1873-74 makes a good showing. Although the net earnings were less than the previous year by \$204,743, there was a considerable increase in business and a great improvement of the road-bed and rolling stock. No dividends will be declared until January, the earnings being applied to the extinguishment of the floating debt; but a sufficient compensation for this delay is found in the reflection that it will place the affairs of the Company on a solid basis, and assure its future prosperity.

LATEST advices concerning Judge Giddings, report him as recovering.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF HOLLAND.

ARRIVALS.

July 30 schr Arrow 69 t—light.
Aug. 1 schr Banner 75 t—50 kegs beer.
" 2 schr I. L. Shank 25 t—light.
" 3 schr A. Plummer 87 t—light.
" 4 schr Wollin 49 t—50 pkgs mdse.
" 5 schr Exchange 38 t—light.
" 6 schr C. Gordon 45 t—light.
" 7 schr Tri Color 21 t—25 pkgs sundries.
" 8 schr Contest 91 t—light.
" 9 schr Four Brothers 95 t—light.

DEPARTURES.

July 30 schr Arrow—55 cds wood.
Aug. 1 schr Banner—35 cds wood.
" 2 schr I. L. Shank—35 cds bark.
" 3 schr Spray—30 m ft lumber.
" 4 schr Wollin—60 m ft lumber.
" 5 schr Exchange 25 m ft lumber.
" 6 schr C. Gordon—46 cds bark.
" 7 schr Tri Color—34 m ft lumber.
" 8 schr Contest 60 cds wood 175 pkgs.
" 9 schr Four Brothers—100 cds bark.

At Milwaukee from fifty to sixty vessels are laid up along the river docks, with carrying capacities varying from 10,000 to 50,000 bushels of wheat.

THE British steamship Corinth, Capt. Egan, which left New York July 15 for Liverpool, has been lost off Galley Head Island, together with her cargo. The crew were saved.

WHILE the tug Getty was towing the schooner Australia out from the port of Muskegon, Monday afternoon, a sailor on the schooner got jammed between the anchor and the tow-line as the tug drew the line taut, and died in about twenty minutes. He was a young man, about 20 years old, lately from Traverse, name not known. His remains were taken aboard the tug and brought back. The Mason Lumber Company buried him.

THE Chicago is the boat which the Engleman Transportation Co., would have purchased from parties in Canada, if Congress would have passed the bill allowing her to be "naturalized." During the late war she was a noted blockade runner. She was built in Canada, and after the rebellion was cut in two, being too large to take through the Welland Canal, and put together. She is now the fastest steamer on the lakes, and is built of iron. She will soon be at Chicago, as she has been chartered for a party, including the Governor-General of Canada, to visit the great Lakes.

THE Cunard Steamship Company have recently added to their line the steamer Bothnia. She is 4,500 tons burden, 425 feet in length, 42 feet 6 inches breadth of beam, and 36 feet in depth. She has two jacketed cylinder engines of 600 horse power, has four decks, is barque rigged, and has eight boilers heated by twenty-four furnaces, with stowage capacity for 1,200 tons of coal. She can accommodate 300 first-class and 600 third-class passengers. The Cunard company now own a navy greater than most of the maritime nations of the world. The present fleet consists of 49 steamships with a total tonnage of 90,000 tons and nearly 15,000 horse power, exceeding the fleet of the entire German Empire.

DEATHS.

DOESBURG—At Holland, July 31, 1874, Edward Francis, aged one year and three months, twin son of Jacob O. and Mary Grace Doesburg.

Special Notices.

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

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

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

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

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC LETTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee on Streets, Roads and Bridges will let to the lowest bidder, on Wednesday, August 13, 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, near the College grounds on 10th Street, the job of grading part of 10th Street, between Cedar and Fish Street; also of building a bridge across the ravine on 10th Street, near Maple Street.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids. For further information apply to the undersigned.

Dated Holland, August 7, 1874.

J. DYKEMA, Committee on Streets, Roads and Bridges.
J. VAN LANDEGEND, Public Buildings
R. KANTERS, and Property.

PUBLIC LETTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee on Public Buildings and Property will let to the lowest bidder, at 7½ o'clock on Thursday evening, August 13, 1874, at the Engine House in the City of Holland, the job of building a ventilator and making other alterations in the hose-room of the Engine House.

Specifications of the work can be obtained at the store of WERKMAN & SONS, and by applying to the undersigned. Terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of Letting. The committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated: Holland, Mich., August 7, 1874.

L. D. VINSER, Committee on Public Buildings and Property.
D. KAMPELMAN, Public Buildings
GEO. H. SHIP, and Property.

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Cole G. Salyer and Betsy Salyer his wife, of the Township of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Hendrick Oostenrijk of the same place, on the third (3rd) day of July, A. D. 1869, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the seventh day of July, A. D. 1869, in Liber "C" of Mortgages, on page seventy-six (76), which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Hendrick Oostenrijk, of the town of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Gilles Wabeke, of the Town of Zeeland, Ottawa County, Michigan, by a certain deed of assignment executed and dated the thirty-first (31) day of August, A. D. 1869, which said deed of assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, on the twenty-second (22nd) day of August, A. D. 1874, in Liber No. 1, of Mortgages on page fifty-four (54), by which default the power of sale contained in said Mortgage has become operative, and no proceedings in Law or in chancery have been had to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage, or any part thereof, and whereas the sum of Two Hundred and Eight dollars and one cent (\$208.01) is now claimed to be due said Mortgage on the date hereof: Notice is hereby given that for the amount due as aforesaid together with an Attorney fee of Twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) stipulated in said Mortgage, and the costs of these proceedings, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed by sale to the highest bidder, at public vendue, of the premises described in said Mortgage, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, which is further described as that part of the North-West Quarter of the North-East Quarter of Section Twenty (20) in Township Five (5) North of range Fifteen (15) West, which is bounded on the North side by the public highway running from the Allegan, Muskegon and Traverse Bay State Road as it now runs North-Easterly through Section Sixteen (16) in said Township, to the South-East corner of Section four (4) in said Township as said highway is now travelled; and bounded on the East, South and West side by the East, South and West lines of said South-West Quarter of the North-East Quarter of Section Twenty (20), excepting four acres on the East side thereof and leaving six acres or less; which sale will take place at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, State of Michigan (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the said County of Ottawa is held), on Monday, the second (2nd) day of November, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated: Holland, Mich., Aug. 6, A. D. 1874.

GILLES WABEKE, Assignee of Mortgage.
GRISWOLD & ORT, Attys for Assignee.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE well known "RUSSEL FARM," on the Grand Haven Road, being 44 acres in the S. W. ¼, Sect 18, T. 5, N. R. 15 W., is for sale, Cheap for Cash, or time will be given for a part of the purchase money.

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

PEACH BASKETS & BERRY BOXES.

WHO WANTS ANY?

000,000,001 qt. Berry.
000,001 Berry crates.
000,000,001 R. R. Peach Baskets.

For sale by H. D. POST.

TEA AGENTS WANTED.

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

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

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

The Scythe, of Sept. 20, says: "Robt. Wells is thoroughly reliable."

Dr. G. SITES, DENTIST.

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

G. SITES, Dentist.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 17, 1874. 113-2stf

BENSON & WADSWORTH.

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

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

Price List sent free on application. 115-ly

RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA.

Dr. J. P. Fitter's—Being sworn, says, I graduated at the University of Penna in 1855, and after 20 years' experience, I guarantee an infallible cure for Nerve, Kidney and Rheumatic Diseases. Sworn to this 20th April, 1871.

Dr. Fitter's Pills, 30 cts., should be used with Syrup.

JACOB FLEMAN,

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

Top or Open Buggies,

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

A good assortment of Thimble Skins always on hand.

Warranted Seat-Springs of any shape or style. I USE NOTHING BUT

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.

My Spokes and Hubs are manufactured from Second Growth Eastern Timber.

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality.

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

47-Hcl-ly J. FLEMAN

VAN PUTTEN & DE VRIES,

Have just opened a Large and well Selected Stock of DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, AND

HATS & CAPS,

Which they are offering at Prices, that defy Competition.

Also a complete Stock of

FLOUR & FEED,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

All goods purchased of us will be

Delivered Free!

To any part of the City.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, at our New Store on River Street, next to Van Putten's Drug Store.

46-Hcl-ly

WINTERS Bro's & BROWER,

(SUCCESSORS TO DUTTON & THOMPSON)

PRACTICAL

Engineers and Machinists

Messrs P. WINTERS, E. WINTERS and J. BROWER, have formed a co-partnership under the above firm name, and will devote themselves with all due attention and diligence to anything and everything pertaining to the line of Engineers and Machinists.

The Shop and Foundry are located at the old stand, west of HEALD'S.

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

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

MILL REPAIRING, will receive our special attention.

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

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

HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1874. 108-ly

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.

W. VAN PUTTEN,

GENERAL DEALER IN

Drugs & Medicines,

Paints and Oils,

Putty, Glass, Etc.

Patent Medicines,

Choice Wines and Liquors,

Fancy Soaps & Perfumery.

Tooth Brushes,

Clothes Brushes,

Hair Brushes,

Shaving Brushes,

and Paint Brushes.

Razors and Razor Straps,

Chamois Skins, and

Nursing Bottles.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Supporters and Trusses,

And everything, usually kept in Drug Stores.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded, Day or Night.

46-Hcl-ly

PHENIX

Planing Mill.

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

Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN,

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER

WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

46-34x 1y

Jottings.

THE past week has been exceedingly dull for "jottings."

THE *Funny Shriver* gave another excursion on Thursday evening.

IN consequence of a fatal epidemic among chickens in Minnesota, ministers are receiving donations nearly every hour of the day.

THE Circuit Court opens next Tuesday. The total number of cases on the calendar is about one hundred of which thirteen are criminal.

THE Grand Haven and Spring Lake Regatta come off on next Thursday. The *Funny* will likely go down, if she can succeed in making up a party.

OUR neighbor of the *Hollander* has been fixing up his premises with side-walk and a new picket fence; he has been a member of the School-board only four months.

JUST one week before the fire, Muskegon voted by a majority of 53, to issue waterworks bonds to the amount of \$100,000. Probably Holly works will be adopted.

THE family of John Salzman, at Benton Harbor, were all taken severely sick on Sunday, but are recovering. Cabbage poisoned with Paris green is supposed to have been the cause.—*Palladium*.

THE local newspapers announce that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and his family will be at the Twin Mountain House, White Mountains, through August, and that he will preach there every Sunday.

THE Danbury *News* says: There was a fight between Danbury and Norwalk roosters in this place on Friday. The pain every good citizen must feel over such a brutal display is somewhat mollified by the fact that our rooster licked.

THE wife of Bismark, over sixty years of age, yet fresh and beautiful, directs her household affairs carries at home, a bunch of keys in her belt, and is proud of the many embroidered covers and curtains, the work of her own industrious hands.

A LARGE number of the American bondholders of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad held a private meeting at Detroit last week, and decided to at once commence proceedings to foreclose their mortgage, and secure, if possible, the appointment of a Receiver.

COMPLAINTS have been made before Justice Bolks, at Zeeland, against forty-four farmers all living in Vriesland and Drenthe, for violation of the dog-law. Summons have been issued and made returnable next Saturday, when forty-four Holland Grangers will enter their solemn protest against the "dog-gawed-law."

THE Common Council has ordered a side-walk along the north side of Tenth Street, beginning East of the Chicago Depot and ending West of the residence of Mr. J. Pauels, a distance of over one mile. We venture to state that no place can boast of as much or better side-walks, in proportion to its population, than Holland.

JUDGE Williams of Chicago, rendered a decision last week in a suit instituted by the heirs of the late Stephen A. Douglas for the recovery of certain property said to have been illegally alienated from them. The ground of action was that the executor of the estate had an interest in a sale which was made by him. The Court awarded the property sold to Robert and Stephen Douglas, debaring the widow from participation because she had been guilty of neglect.

Prof. G. J. KOLLEN, makes a report of his labors in behalf of the "Ebenezer-Memorial-Endowment" Fund of Hope College. The whole amount subscribed to date, is \$29,241, of which \$22,126 has been obtained in this place and the surrounding localities, as follows:

Holland City.....	\$11,000
Zeeland.....	2,800
Overysel.....	2,300
Vriesland.....	1,540
Ebenezer.....	1,075
North Holland.....	1,000
Beaverdam.....	600
Jamestown.....	600
Grauschap.....	427
Saugatuck.....	415
Drenthe.....	361

SEALED proposals will be received by Col. S. M. Mansfield, U. S. A., Detroit, Mich., until next Saturday, Aug. 16, for the following Harbor Improvements:

- Holland—3 or 4 cribs.
- Muskegon—1 crib and 135 feet of revetment.
- Grand Haven—6 cribs and 500 feet of revetment.
- Saugatuck—400 feet of revetment, and the dredging of 7,600 yards of sand and 600 cubic yards of slab pier.
- South Haven—300 feet of revetment and the dredging of 13,575 yards of sand and slabs.
- Manistee—495 feet of revetment.
- White River—1 crib.
- Fruitport—1 crib.

GRAND Haven has commenced with gravelling its Washington Street.

GEERLING's new flour-mill is about to begin active operations.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL error: "The Legislature passed the bill over the Governor's head."

THE pear crop will be very light in this section the present season.—*St. Joseph Herald*.

GEORGE William Curtis is suggested by the *New York Tribune* as United States Senator, from New York, to succeed R. E. Fenton.

THE Detroit Daily *Union* has succumbed, and its effects, subscriptions and advertisements have been turned over to the Daily Evening *News*.

THE negro who was caught stealing bacon, put in as a defense that he was told that now he had the right to vote, he must take "sides somewhere."

IT is a remarkable fact that the moment a woman writes a letter she is frantic to put it in the post-office, although she may have been putting off the writing for six months.

Dr. B. LEDEBOER and family arrived on Saturday. He has purchased the Zalsman property on River Street, and established his office and residence on the corner of River and Eleventh Street.

THE Democratic State Central Committee have determined upon straight-out action in this State this fall, and have called their regular Delegate State Convention to assemble at Kalamazoo, on the 10th of September.

ONE of Disraeli's admirers, in speaking about him to John Bright, said: "You ought to give him credit for what he has accomplished, as he is a self-made man." "I know he is," retorted Mr. Bright, "and he adores his maker."

THE Chicago fire has again wiped out its own Insurance Companies. The Atlantic & Pacific is shown to be hopelessly insolvent, having liabilities of \$447,000, and assets of \$203,000. The Globe has about \$20,000 surplus, and the Traders' about \$90,000.

THE weight of Hogle's argument in his last article, on *usefulness* (?) of foreign languages, and our estimate of the extent of his faith in the correctness of his own position, are on the decline since we seen the new sign of the *Grandtreet* printing office.

A STEAMER on the Ohio River was burned to the water's edge Wednesday morning, and seventeen lives were lost. So far as known, nobody was to blame for the fire; but the cowardice and clumsiness of the crew is severely spoken of as having prevented the rescue of all on board.

AT a meeting of the members of the Fire Department, held at their Hall, on Thursday evening, it was resolved to attend the Fireman's Tournament, at Kalamazoo, on the 26th inst. The Engine Company and the Hook and Ladder Company will consolidate for the occasion. An adjourned meeting will be held on Monday evening, to make further arrangements.

OUR Colleague on River Street, is not satisfied with our reply and persists in abusing us, because we happen to be of his own nationality. This is not fair. An occasional ear-mark (in the *pro bono publico* style) is sufficient to identify this last reply, as his own. The public should remember however, that when *Hogle* styles some of our good old people as "cronies," that this is not a new idea to him, nor is it taken from the *News*. To be serious—we hope the Board of Education will cause instruction to be given in the Holland language; the recent decision of the Supreme Court warrants it.

ON Tuesday we noticed our "Chief" putting up the bills for the Grand State Fireman's Tournament, which is to be held at Kalamazoo, August 26th and 27th. The premiums amount to \$1,000. Entrance free. Among the premiums are the following:

Hand Engines—First premium, \$125; second premium, \$75; third premium, \$50. Machines will play through 100 feet of hose, horizontal throwing, using any nozzle they choose—the distance thrown to decide the prize. Ten minutes will be allowed for getting ready. All engines will take suction from the reservoir.

Hose Companies—First premium champion belt and \$125; 2nd, \$100; 3rd, \$75. The test for the above prizes will be a run of 40 rods and lay two lines of hose of 100 feet each with pipe attached ready for water.

Sweepstakes for Hose Companies—Premiums \$100; the contest to be a run of forty rods and lay two lines of hose of fifty feet each and get first water from a hydrant.

There will also be a special prize of \$100 awarded to the best band of music present on the occasion. Awarding committees to be selected on the day of trial.

DAN Rice has again started on a Western tour.

A Canadian paper speaks of "Artemus Ward Beecher, the great American humorist."

THE Emperor William, of Germany, is going to Italy very soon, probably in the autumn.

THE job of building a ventilator on the Engine House will be let on Tuesday evening, August 18. See advertisement.

THE Committee on Streets, Roads and Bridges will let another street improvement job on Wednesday, the 19th inst. See advertisement.

SENATOR Morton's health has again failed him, and he has been obliged to go South. The Republicans in Indiana will miss his services during the campaign.

A SAN FRANCISCO reporter blushed at some of the remarks of Victoria Woodhull, and was promptly discharged by his employers for "conduct unbecoming a journalist."

MESSRS Sooter & Higgins have concluded to add a stock of Groceries to their present Flour and Feed business, and are putting in the necessary shelving and store fixtures.

A RUSTIC moralist. Rector going his rounds—"An uncommonly fine pig, Mr. Dibbles, I declare!" Contemplating villager—"Ah, yes, sir, if we was only, all of us, as fit to die as him, sir!"

A PAINTER being asked to estimate the cost of painting a certain house, drew forth a pencil and paper, and made the following calculations: "A nought is a nought; three into five twice you can't—I'll paint your house for fifty dollars."

THE New York *Sun* has attacked the editor of the *Allegan Journal*, Mr. D. C. Henderson, relative has early connection with the N. Y. *Tribune*, and as might be expected Don contradicts the statement in a three-column article, of spicy reading matter.

AN Anti-Prohibition State Mass Convention will be held in the City of Detroit, on Wednesday, Aug. 12. The general object of the Convention will be understood to be to effect a more permanent and systematic organization of those favorable to the license system.

WHILE at Grand Haven, on Tuesday, we were in the County Jail, and Sheriff Woltman showed us the keys, a description of which we gave in our last number. We would not induce such chaps to locate amongst us, but we do wish that some of our people were endorsed with a like spirit of enterprise.

THE New York *Herald* and London *Telegraph* have completed arrangements for an expedition into Africa, to be commanded by Stanley. The object of the expedition is two-fold, that of investigating the haunts and operations of the slave dealers and of completing the work begun by Livingstone.

IN the U. S. Circuit Court at Grand Rapids, Wednesday, the argument were closed in the case of Charles Hawes vs. J. K. Johnson of the Eagle hotel, suit being brought to obtain damages for infringement of hotel-register patent. Judge Withey reserved his decision. The case is an important one, as the defense disputes the validity of the patent and as nearly every hotel keeper in the State is liable in damages if the patent is valid. Taylor & Eddy, attorneys for plaintiff.—*G. R. Post*.

THREE of the parties who were arrested for "Drunk and Disorderly," on Monday, have commenced legal proceedings against two of our saloon-keepers.—Since the above was set up, the Marshal has made complaint for a "riotous assault" against Henry Murphy, Archy McDonald, John Bacon, Dan Douglass, Rody Maguire and "John Doe," amongst whom (the first three) are the complainants above mentioned. The other three could not be found.—The latest is that besides these three, who cannot be found, there are three horses missing in North-Holland, belonging to J. Nienhuis and J. Slag.

THE composer of the "*Wacht am Rhein*," who has lately died, was happy enough to enjoy the full success and celebrity of his composition. No such early tribute of national recognition gladdened the ears of the composer of that far grander piece of war music, the "*Marseillaise*." The "*Wacht am Rhein*," was not an inspiration of high artistic genius, but it was an inspiration of its kind, and it hit a long-prevailing mood, and came to be the expression of the national sentiment on the very eve of battle. Carlyle calls the "*Marseillaise*" "the luckiest musical composition ever promulgated, the sounds of which will make the blood tingle in men's veins, and whole armies and assemblages will sing it with eyes weeping and burning, with hearts defiant of death, despot and devil." There is none of this passionate and stormy grandeur about the "*Wacht am Rhein*," which is only at best a song of encouragement and defense, without passion or despair.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

NEW DRESS SILKS!

In addition to our Department of MILLINERY AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, we have this season added to our Stock, a NEW and COMPLETE Line of

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS, LADIES' SUITS AND SACKS AND SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.

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

MILLINERY AND TRIMMINGS, OF THE LATEST STYLES.

A Beautiful Selection of

PARASOLS, FANS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

And a complete stock of

KID GLOVES.

All First Class Goods. At the Lowest Cash Prices.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERG,

EIGHTH STREET, - - - HOLLAND, MICH.

Boots and Shoes,

At the Store of

L. SPRIETSMA & SON.

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

LADIES,

GENTS,

YOUTHS,

MISSSES AND

CHILDREN'S WEAR,

Of the Latest Styles.

CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING Done at short notice.

Cash Paid for Hides.

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

HOLLAND, April 1, 1874.

46-14-cl-1y

LAKE EXCURSIONS.

"FANNY SHRIVER."

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

Black Lake & Lake Michigan.

We would further announce that in addition to the above arrangements, we have also purchased a large barge, which will be fitted up with suitable seats and awnings, and will accommodate from 300 to 400 persons, and admirably adapted for Sunday-School picnics or large excursions.

Parties chartering, have the exclusive control for that day.

Holland, June 1st, 1874.

F. R. BROWER Captain.

130 ft

WERKMAN & SONS.

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

Spring and Summer Trade,

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

Choice Groceries, Crockery and Glassware.

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

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

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

HOLLAND, Mich., April 10, 1874.

47-3a-1y

J. DUURSEMA.

T. KOFFERS.

G. GRINGHUIS.

ARRIVAL

Of the

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

At

J. DUURSEMA & CO.

Immense Supplies of

Dry Goods,

Furnishing Goods,

Clothing,

Crockery,

Stoneware,

Notions and Trimmings,

Hats & Caps,

Groceries,

Glassware,

Provisions,

Flour, Feed and Grains.

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

WE SELL CHEAP.

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

RIVER STREET,

HOLLAND, MICH.

115-1y

THE SHIP IN THE DESERT.

They stood upon the mountain brow,
The bearded trappers, halting stood
Irresolute, in nettled ire;
A group from out the cooling wood
They gazed right eagerly below.
The dusky sun settled to the west
Like some far hemisphere of fire;
The sands flashed back like fields of snow,
And yet again they gazed. And now,
Far off and faint, they saw or guessed
They saw, beyond the sands, a line—
A dim and distant lifting beach
That daring men might dare and reach;
Dim shapes of toppled peaks with pine,
And watered foothills dark like wine.

Their leader turned and shook his head,
"And shall we turn aside," he said,
"Or dare this hell?" The men stood still
As leaning on his sterner will;
And then he stopped and turned again,
And held his broad hand to his brow,
The far, white levels of the plains
Flashed back like billows. Even now
He saw rise up remote, mid sea,
Mid space, mid wastes, mid nothingness,
A ship becalmed as in distress.
The dim sign passed as suddenly,
And then his eager eyes grew dazed—
He brought his two hands to his face,
Again he raised his head and gazed
With flashing eyes and visage fierce
Far out, and resolute to pierce
The far, far, faint receding reach
Of space and touch its farther beach.
He saw but space, unbounded space;
Eternal space and nothingness.

They rested on the desert's rim
Of sand. They saw the sun go down,
Like some round, sinking isle of flame,
Behind them wheeled white peaks of snow
As they proceeded. Gray and dim,
And ghostly shapes, bat-winged and brown,
And awful objects went and came
Before them now. They pierced at last
The desert's middle depths, and lo!
There loomed from out the desert vast
A lonely ship, well built and trim,
And perfect all in hull and mast.

No storm had stained it any whit,
No reason set their teeth in it.
The rains, the elements, and all
The moving things that bring decay
By fair green lands or fairer seas,
Had touched not for centuries.
Lo! date has lost all reckoning
In this lost land, and no new thing,
Or old, can anywise baffle,
For time goes by the other way.

The ages have not any course
Across this untracked waste. The sky
Wears here one blue, unchanging hue,
The heavens one unbending mood.
The far, still stars, they filter through
The heavens, falling bright and bold
Against the sands as beams of gold.
The wide, white moon forgets her force;
The very sun rides round and nigh,
As if to shun this solitude.

What dreams of gold or conquest drew
The oak-built sea-king to these seas,
Ere Earth, old Earth unsatisfied,
Rose up and shook man in disgust,
And smote his cities down, and dried
These measured, town-set seas to dust?
Who trod these decks? What captain knew
These straits that led to lands like these?

Blew south sea-breeze or north sea-breeze?
What spiced winds whistled through this sail?
What banners streamed above these seas?
And what strange seaman answered back
To other sea-king's beck and hail,
That blew across his foamy track?

Sought Jason here the golden fleece?
Came Trojan ship or ship of Greece?
Came decks dark-manned from sultry Ind,
Wooded here by spacious wooing wind,
Some like a grand, sweet woman, when
A great love moves her soul to men?

Came here strong ships of Solomon
In quest of Ophir by Cathay?
Slept down and dream of seas withdrawn,
And every sea-breeze driven away,
Slept down, it down, what the good
That we go on still fashioning,
Great iron ships or walls of wood,
High masts of oak, or anything?

Lo! all things moving must go by.
The sea lies dead. Behold, this land
Sits desolate in dust beside
His snow-white, seamless shroud of sand;
The very clouds wept and died,
And only God is in the sky.

—Joseph Miller.

NEAR-SIGHTED.

Phil and Ben have to do some queer thing or other every vacation; and they came so near drowning in that canoe summer before last that they took a great dislike to the water, and have hardly gone near it since, except to drink. So last summer they thought they would make a journey by land as far as their money would go; and, to eke it out, they took one of Beecher's works and a book of Dio Lewis' to sell on the way. Phil can talk; and he told the people in the little out-of-the-way towns that Beecher was quite a popular writer, as good as Mrs. Southworth, with rather a moral tone. So he sold off his books and sent for more, while Ben was clearing the frog out of his throat.

They had capital times, stopping to see elephants and things, till by-and-by they came to a town in Iowa—it's so large that I don't dare to tell the name of it—and there they stayed a day or two with a friend of Ben's; and, as their money was low, they decided to call that the end of their journey. It seemed to be very lucky that they should have happened along just at that time, for there were two young ladies in the family, who had been teaching drawing and music in an academy, and wanted to go back to their homes in the East; and, "could they go in company with the young men? O, how nice it would be!"

Let's see; Phil was eighteen that June, not a fresh any more, but almost cut and dried into a soph. O, Phil, I didn't put a "t" to the end of that! Bless your old heart! you are a dear, nice, gullible fellow—so you are, and, though you do get "sold" sometimes, we know your brains are sound—sound for a boy. Not that Phil can see into things as we girls can; near-sighted to begin with, and won't wear spectacles. And that state of things does place a body at the mercy of an unfeeling world.

His objection to spectacles is, that they would make him look like a professor of Greek. You see he thinks he looks as old as anybody, and feels older yet.

Well, these young ladies were named Ann Shotwell and Fanny Hitt. Miss Hitt was a nice, friendly little thing. Ben couldn't remember much about her; but as for the other one—Miss Shotwell—he said she was a stunner! seemed to carry all before her; and people gazed at her when she came into the cars.

I couldn't make out what the secret of it was, for Ben's descriptive powers are weak.

"Was it her dress?"

He couldn't exactly say.

"She was got up killing. Those what-you-call-ems sewed on the skirt, with a tassel to it, hitched on somewhere, and some fuzzy-me-jigs around the head; lots of funny-diddle tacked to her somehow."

All he could describe rationally was her boots.

"French kids, all flowered off, and fitted like a duck's foot in a mud puddle."

But if Ben can't talk he can see, and there's where he has the advantage of Phil. He saw at once that Fanny Shotwell was a played-out coquette, and "floured her face, and streaked on a little red." That must have been before they began to travel. She wouldn't dare be painted in the cars—would she?—with dust blowing so.

She wore two long braids flopping down her back; and Ben thought they were "a dead sure thing for certain," and grew on her head. But a gust of wind happened to blow under them and he happened to see where they were tied on!

That finished him, he said; but he did not mention it to Phil, for Phil was growing very gallant all of a sudden.

Just fancy that boy! She was a dozen years older than he was, if she was a day, and ought to have been sort of a good auntie to him, and told him when his collar was one-sided, and helped form his manners. But instead of that the old thing undertook to flirt with him. Ben said it was a fact. When they stopped at hotels she played and sang straight at Phil. Her voice was sweet, but too much in her throat to suit Ben. He hates operatic. But it took Phil right off his feet.

"Did you ever?" said he to Ben. "If she sings like that now, what'll she do by-and-by?"

"Why, how old do you call her?" said Ben.

"About Kate's age, I guess," replies Phil.

I was sixteen that month! Ben thought he should choke. Phil was very far gone indeed, and it was hard work getting him to bed, he was so absorbed in the moon.

Ben didn't go into particulars, and I had to picture it out for myself; but I could almost seem to see the whole thing: those two creatures—Phil and the ancient—sitting together in the cars smiling at nothing; Phil stroking his chin, where the "underfringe" ought to be; popping to find ancient's old handkerchief, or open the window, or shut it; saying "will you allow me?" when she can't fasten her old gloves.

When I can't fasten my gloves, it's "why don't you take your boot-buttoner, Kate. That'll fetch it!" But this is "another, not a sister," as the song says; and it makes all the difference, you know.

Shouldn't wonder if he is quoting poetry at her. He despises poetry; but he's learned two or three lines, hearing me say them over. Antiquity smirks and rolls up her eyes to the bell-rope.

I wish I did know how they do it—these flirts. Not that I would cast myself! It would be more excusable in a little girl like me; but, young as I am, I'd scorn such silly behavior.

Phil runs his fingers through his hair, and leaned forward in the most insinuating manner to hear her talk, with the cars going rattly-bang. And there are Ben and the other one looking on laughing in their sleeves.

They go by the Canada route, and stop at Niagara Falls; and the night before they get there they travel a little in the evening, and reach Niagara about ten o'clock. Now, here is where the joke comes in.

It was a lovely evening. Diana—that's the moon—was daintily picking her way through the white clouds overhead, and Phil and Miss Ann Tiquity sat looking at her with a very moonstruck expression. They had talked themselves all out; and that boy, I presume, was conjugating Latin verbs to himself; that's what he does when he's trying to think up something to say. Miss Ann was sitting by the window, a few inches nearer the moon than he was, and more sentimental, if anything.

"Why can't somebody sing?" said she. "We must have music by moon light."

She was such a gushing little thing, you know? Never stopped to think there was anybody else in the car but their party, and struck up, "Ane I lo'e dear," with the very top notes of her throat. Everybody sat stock still and listened, as if a nightingale had flown in and was giving a solo.

But all in a second, just as the last strain was dying away, Miss Ann was seized with a violent fit of coughing. The evening air was probably damp, and tickled her throat, for she had let in barrels and barrels of it, opening her mouth so wide. At any rate, she coughed so hard that she had to put her head out of the window to prevent strangulation. Little Miss Hitt felt in her pocket for a lozenge, and Ben said to Phil, laughing:

"You'd better pat her on the back."

But it was over in half a minute, and Phil was just settling himself comfortably, when she drew in her head from the window, and seized him by the shoulder, crying out—

"My teeth are gone, my teeth are gone!"

Phil jumped as if he was shot from a catapult, if you know what that is. He didn't have the faintest idea what she meant. He had heard of Johnny Monroe's coughing up a spear of her's grass, and uncle Nathan a kernel of corn; but the idea of coughing out your teeth—or your tongue!

"What! what! what!"

"Stop the cars!" cried she.

And up sprang dear old Phil, and made a dash at the conductor. But Ben caught him and held him back, for what was the use of stopping the train, when it was a lightning express,

and your teeth a dozen miles back of your mouth by this time, rolled in a sand-heap or ground into a tooth-powder?

The bewildered ancient was half frantic, and said she should die, she should on the spot. She didn't, though. Folks don't very often.

Miss Hitt tried to soothe her, but it was of no use; she kept groaning:

"My teeth are gone, my teeth are gone!"

It was too bad, I declare. And then Miss Hitt explained to the boys that they were only temporary, (so I should think!) and had been growing loose, and she had intended all along to get a permanent set as soon as they reached Boston; so it wasn't so much matter, after all.

"I won't go to Niagara; I'll switch off and leave you! I won't be seen looking so!" cried the toothless Miss Shotwell, knocking herself about at such a rate that her hat collapsed, and her hair came off, and she was the picture of an Irish woman recovering from a drunken fight. Five minutes ago she had been "the mirror of virtue and the rose of delight." No wonder Phil stared.

As soon as she came to her senses she borrowed Miss Hitt's veil, and never took it up for the rest of the journey without clapping her handkerchief to her mouth. She didn't attempt any more of her bewitching smiles or her operatic songs, I can tell you. She lost her opinion of the moon, and didn't take any more notice of Niagara Falls than she would of a fulling-mill.

They were all ready to pity her, only she was fractions, and mumbled and grumbled like a crazy old granny, and made Miss Fannie take her meals upstairs to her room, as she had been a black slave.

Phil was cured completely. He dropped from the clouds slap-dash, and came down so hard that it stunned him a little. I guess he had to conjugate Latin some time before he felt natural.

It was great fun for Ben, and I suppose he won't stop teasing that boy to the end of time. I thought I'd have my little fling, too; so I said to him to-day, as innocent as Mary's lamb:

"By the way, Phil, who was it you and Ben traveled with last summer?"

"A couple of Yankee school-ma'ams," says Phil, and began to whistle.

"O; I took it, from what Ben said, that they were sharpshooters; for I understand him one of them *Shot well*, but didn't *Hitt*, because something happened about that time to the—what do you call the bullet-end of the gun?—the *mouth-piece*, I think."

SOPHIE MAY.

How Chicago Was Destroyed.

At least one class of the population in Chicago profited by the fire—the dead-beats up town. One would rush into a saloon with his face smoky and dusty, and cry: "Gimme some whisky, Dick. I tell you, gentlemen, this is a fire. I've been through a good many fires, but this is the boss scorcher. My throat's like a lime-kiln." Timid or lazy suburban resident, of a simple and generous disposition—"So you've just come up? Take something?" Dead-beat—"Don't mind if I do. Gimme some whisky, Dick. Yes, sirree, just left it. When I think of Fourth avenue, the houses blowing up on all sides, people kiting up into the air, nigger babies roasting till the firemen had to put handkerchiefs up their noses—I tell you, gentlemen, it is awful." Barkeeper, his curiosity overcoming his habitual caution—"It must have been. What'll you have, Billy?" "Gimme some whisky, Dick! Awful? You better believe me. Whew! I see Lake Shore depow take; says I, good-bye Chicago! But then the wind shifted, and I knew we was all right on this side." Another auditor—"The Pacific burned? Dear me! Ask the gentlemen what they will have." "Gimme some whisky, Dick. Yes, sir, the Pacific caught just as I left, and Dave Gage was there, crying like a child." One barkeeper on Madison street made audible resolves to close up and go down and see it at every yarn he heard, but business was so brisk he was loth to do so, till about half-past one Wednesday morning, when he heard that the Exposition building had been burned, with a large and fashionable audience within. With the remark: "Six hundred of 'em briled! Grazing Nebuchadnezzar! I'll shut up and go." He went.

A TOUCHING APPEAL.—An assault in which eggs were freely used calls forth the following appeal from a Missouri writer: "Give us back the palmy days of the inquisition, or the foul fires of witchcraft lifting their black columns to the sky, but let the low principle of such midnight cliques, in whose breast is lurking in embryo the feelings of a highwayman, like the putrid yeast of death that often spreads throughout the physician's frame and reduces it to a living skeleton, be banished from the nation over whose domain the star of empire now trembles in its last revolution in the historic heavens."

THE FIRST STEAM VESSEL.—C. T. Butler, of Brooklyn, N. Y., states to a New Haven paper that the first vessel driven by steam was started on the Guadalquivir in 1493, while Columbus was prowling the shores of the supposed Indies. Mr. Butler says that he has seen the original plans on parchment of the boat and engine by Don Blasco, the inventor, and that the engine is far more simple, and in its action more direct, than any he has ever seen in this country. King Ferdinand had the vessel and machinery broken up as the work of the devil.

The Chinese are raising rice in Georgia. They do it with two sticks.

Cavalry and Artillery.

The following extract is from an able paper by Gen. George B. McClellan, in *Harper's Magazine* for August:

The long ranges and rapid and accurate firing of the small arms and field-guns of to-day have seriously affected the uses and mode of employing the different arms of the service. The employment of large masses of cavalry on the field of battle will probably not again occur, unless under some very exceptional circumstances; for where the ground is sufficiently open for them to form and act they will be fully exposed to such a fire as will prevent their advancing or even retaining their position. The experience of the war of 1870-71, as far as it went, proved that cavalry could not attack good infantry armed with breech-loaders without incurring certain destruction. Again in reference to the other duties of the cavalry, such as escort and patrol duty, it is quite certain that the breech-loader enables very small parties of infantry to at least annoy cavalry parties so much as to hamper them exceedingly in their operations. The fact that small parties of the German cavalry ranged so far and freely in France will not serve as a rule for other cases. In a moderately broken or wooded country two or three good men with breech-loaders could, with entire safety to themselves, very soon put an end to the movements of ordinary cavalry patrols. It is quite probable that the future changes in the cavalry organization will be in the direction of assimilating a large part of it to mounted infantry.

While the cavalry has lost something of its importance, the artillery, on the other hand, has gained in power and independence. The breech-loading field-guns can be so readily placed under cover and fired so rapidly that it is possible to place them in positions that the old muzzle-loaders could never have held, and also to trust them to themselves with very slight infantry supports. In 1870-71, especially in the latter part of the war, the German artillery was usually in advance of the infantry line, and often really decided the battle when practically entirely without infantry supports. The changes now being made in Europe seem to be in the direction of small calibers, heavy charges, flat trajectories, and long ranges; all this accomplished by means of a material so light that it can pass over rough ground, and find positions almost anywhere. A consequence of all this will probably be a large increase of the relative strength of the artillery. In regard to the mitrailleuse and similar inventions for the rapid and concentrated discharge of small-arm bullets, opinions vary exceedingly. There is reason to believe that the last war did not impress the Germans with a very high idea of the value of such weapons, but that they have reached the conclusion that in the face of active and accurate and long-range artillery the mitrailleuse can accomplish very little. There seems good ground for believing, however, that for the defense of works, of defiles, or of a position of limited extent, the mitrailleuse, or, still better, the Gatling gun, will prove to be a very reliable adjunct.

The effect of the modern improvements upon the infantry has been no less marked upon the other arms of the service. If, on the one hand, their new weapon has freed them from all danger from the once dreaded cavalry, on the other hand the new artillery is so formidable as to render a resort to new formations and new methods of attack obligatory; for the dense columns and successive parallel lines of former years cannot withstand the distant, rapid, and accurate fire of modern guns. Neither can those old formations possibly succeed in the attack of positions held by good infantry armed with breech-loaders. Destruction and wild disorder must be the results of any such attempt.

Before and After.

Wednesday afternoon a linen-suited individual, who came from some town in Genesee county, was noticed wandering around Franklin street, having considerable money and being under the influence of liquor. A policeman spoke to him and warned him that he had better look out for himself, when the young man replied: "Look out for myself! You bet I will! Why, mister, I'm chain lightning rolled up in a ball and stuck full of red-hot bowie-knives! I'm a thunderbolt from the north, I am—a regular rip-up thunderbolt, and folks want to let me alone, they do." Yesterday morning the same policeman found the same individual lying asleep back of a coal shed. His eyes were battered, there was a hole in his head, and his watch and money were gone. "Here," said the officer, as he poked the man with his club, "say, aren't you that thunderbolt from the north woods?" The man sat up, looked around in a dogged way, and slowly replied: "No, I hain't 'actly a thunderbolt, but I'm the darned fool who thought he was."

FORGERIES OF THE HOUSE OF BARING BROTHERS.—A continental banker, in a letter to the *London Times*, gives an account of a new confederacy of forgers who are already known to have succeeded in obtaining several thousand pounds from bankers on the continent. The operations of the forgers appear to have been conducted by a gang traveling separately, and working by means of very perfect imitations of letters of credit of Baring Brothers & Co., of London. The forged documents were presented almost simultaneously in several cities and towns on the Rhine and in the south of France. The watermarks have been so well imitated that many of the most experienced cashiers who cashed the forged documents believe that the paper, at all events, on which the forgeries were drawn must have been genuine.

Prince & Co.'s Organs.

Splendid finish; six stops; price \$125. Terms, \$25 cash, \$15 monthly. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Reed's Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren street.

A Mammoth Dispensary.

(From the St. Louis Republican.)

"Among the notable physicians of this country, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., stands deservedly high. He has obtained professional eminence through strictly legitimate means, and fully deserves the enviable reputation which he enjoys. A thorough and careful preparation for his calling and extensive reading, during a long and unusually large practice, have made him extraordinarily successful in his private practice, and gained the commendation even of his professional brethren. By devoting his attention mainly to certain specialties he has been rewarded in a very great degree, and in these lines is recognized as a leader. Not a few of his preparations compounded for these special cases have been adopted and are used in their private practice by physicians throughout the country, and his pamphlets and larger works upon these subjects have been welcomed as valuable additions to medical literature, and placed among the regular text-books of many medical schools. Acknowledgment of the services which he has performed for medical science has been made by presentations of degrees from two of the first medical institutions of the land, and by the translation of several of his works into German, Spanish and other foreign languages. The increasing demand for his specialties some time since necessitated the opening of a regular dispensary for their preparation, and from a small beginning the business of this establishment has now grown to mammoth proportions. Thus during the three months ending March 31, 1874, the sum expended for postage alone, not to speak of that paid on newspapers, amounted to \$2,080.70. Over a hundred persons are employed in the various departments, and a corps of able and skilled physicians are retained as an advisory board in difficult cases. Elsewhere in to-day's *Republican* a whole page is devoted to a communication from Dr. Pierce, setting forth something of the history and details of this vast establishment, which will be found not uninteresting reading."

If you would patronize Medicines, scientifically prepared by a skilled Physician and Chemist—use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is nutritious, tonic, alterative, or blood cleansing, and an unequalled cough remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seed, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription—an unequalled remedy for debilitated females; Extract of Senna—Weed—a magical remedy for Pain, Bowel Complaints, and an unequalled Liniment for both human and horse flesh; while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "Cold in Head," ever given to the public.

The Best Sewing Machine.

The best sewing machine for all purposes made is, beyond question, the Remington. It will do a greater variety of work, with less noise and physical exertion, than any in the market. It is so simple that a child can manage it, and so durable that we can see no reason why one, with ordinary care, should not last a lifetime.

This point we desire to call especial attention to. The Remington is made by the Remington Arms Co., of Ilion, N. Y., whose arms are known the world over.

They have the entire confidence of the governments of the world, for the reason that they never turned out a poor weapon, nor, indeed, any but the very best. Quality is what they pride themselves upon, for it was their capital at the beginning. The same rigid honesty that they held to in the manufacture of arms, they have carried into their sewing machine. They are made of the best material attainable, and no labor or expense is spared to finish them in such a way as to make them do a great deal more than is claimed for them. The name "Remington" is a sufficient guarantee to any one who knows the Company.

The Company desire Agents in every county in the United States. We can say that the machine, because of its excellence, is a good one to handle, and of the Company that their employees are certain of fair and liberal treatment.—Write to Remington Arms Company, Ilion, N. Y.

To have the money needlessly spent every year would give substantial comfort to almost every person. To have the money saved by buying SILVER-TIPPED boots and shoes would buy each parent every year a new pair of shoes.

A MILLION SUBSCRIBERS WANTED FOR THE WAY-SIDE.

A Beautiful Christian Weekly! (nonsectarian) for all classes and ages. FOR EVERYBODY! 416 super-royal octavo pages, double columns, and near 140 ILLUSTRATIONS yearly. The cheapest illustrated DOLLAR WEEKLY in America. Subscribe to-day. Address, THE WAY-SIDE, 607 Market-st., Wilmington, Delaware. ILLUSTRATED WAY-SIDE MONTHLY (magazine), \$1.00 a year. SUNDAY-SCHOOL EDITIONS—once a month, single copies, 3 cents; 10 copies \$2; 100 copies, single copies, 50 cents; 100 copies, \$4. Order now! or send 10 cts. for specimen numbers of all editions.

"Truth is Mighty, and will Prevail."

VEGETINE

PURIFIES THE BLOOD AND RESTORES THE HEALTH.

SEVENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE.

EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 22, 1870.

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

Yours truly,

JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

EXPERIENCE OF YEARS.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., March 19, 1893.

This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" (VEGETINE) in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and Spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. A. A. DINGMORR, 19 Russell Street.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,

U. L. PETTINGILL, Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State St., Boston.

VEGETINE extends its influence into every part of the human organism, commencing with its foundation, correcting diseased action and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving Nature to perform its allotted task. VEGETINE is sold by all druggists.

