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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. III.—NO. 26.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 130.

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.

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

And 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.	
Express.	Mail.		Mail.	Express.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
9.10	9.00	Chicago.	8.00	6.30
12.15	11.30	New Buffalo.	4.55	3.05
A. M.	P. M.			
3.37	3.15	Gr. Junction.	1.45	11.40
4.21	3.58	Pennsville.	12.51	10.55
	4.07	Manlius.	12.43	
	4.35	Richmond.	12.40	10.41
	4.45	E. Saugatuck.	12.25	
	5.35	Holland.	12.05	10.05
	5.10	New Holland.	11.30	
	6.07	Oliver.	11.16	9.22
	5.27	Ottawa.	11.09	
	6.25	Robinson.	10.57	9.05
	5.48	Spoonville.	11.42	
	7.10	Nauvoo.	10.35	8.45
	7.28	Frederick.	10.15	8.20
	8.00	Muskegon.	9.40	7.50
	8.25	Montague.	8.15	
	10.00	Pentwater.	6.45	

Grand Rapids Branch.

Taken Effect, Sunday, May 24, 1874.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	
Express.	Mail.		Mail.	Express.
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
5.20	4.50	Holland.	12.00	10.00
5.34	5.04	Zeeland.	11.46	9.46
5.47	5.17	Vriesland.	11.33	9.33
6.00	5.30	Hudson.	11.20	9.20
6.13	5.43	Jennison's.	11.07	9.07
6.19	5.49	Grandville.	11.01	9.01
6.40	6.10	Gr. Rapids.	11.40	8.40

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, June 22, 1874.

Going North.		STATIONS.	Going South.	
No. 1	No. 2		No. 3	No. 1
P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
9.00	12.45	Muskegon	2.15	7.00
8.05	12.04	Ferrysburg	2.53	8.00
7.50	12.00	Grand Haven	2.56	8.10
7.05	11.27	Pigeon	3.30	9.05
6.20	11.00	Holland	3.58	11.00
5.30	10.40	Fillmore	4.18	11.30
4.00	9.50	Allegan	5.10	1.00

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, June 21, 1874.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS.		STATIONS.	TO GRAND RAPIDS.	
Express.	Mail.		Express.	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
4.50	8.00	Grand Rapids.	10.00	8.55
5.05	8.15	Grandville.	9.47	8.40
5.18	8.28	Byron Centre.	9.32	8.24
5.33	8.43	Dorr.	9.17	8.08
5.43	8.52	Hilliards.	9.08	7.88
5.50	9.00	Hopkins.	9.00	7.50
6.10	9.20	Allegan.	8.38	7.30
6.24	9.44	Oshtemo.	8.12	7.03
6.41	9.52	Plainwell.	8.05	6.55
6.55	10.05	Cooper.	7.46	6.40
7.10	10.20	Kalamazoo.	7.35	6.25
7.32	10.41	Portage.	7.14	6.03
7.48	10.58	Schoolcraft.	6.58	5.47
7.57	11.08	Flowerfield.	6.48	5.38
8.07	11.18	Moorepark.	6.38	5.28
8.17	11.28	Three Rivers.	6.28	5.18
8.28	11.39	Florence.	6.17	5.07
8.36	11.45	Constantine.	6.10	5.00
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
8.45	11.55	White Pigeon.	6.00	4.50
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
8.20	8.20	Chicago.	10.40	9.20
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
9.30	5.35	Toledo.	11.25	11.00
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.
7.05	10.10	Cleveland.	7.30	7.05
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
1.10	4.05	Buffalo.	12.25	1.00

Steamboat Line.

The MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS of Holland and vicinity are hereby notified that the 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 15c per 100 lbs.

Iron, Nails & Spikes, Lead, Paint, etc., at 15c per 100 lbs.

Grain, Feed, Potatoes in Bags, etc., at 15c 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.	30
Clover seed, bushel	14
Eggs, dozen	18
Honey, lb.	13
Hay, ton	10 00
Wheat, green bushel	6
Maple sugar, lb.	1 25
Onions, bushel	1 50
Potatoes, bushel	1 00
Timothy Seed, bushel	6
Wool, lb.	1 10

Meats, Etc.

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

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$
" " green	
" " beach, dry	
" " green	
Hemlock Bark	4 50 @ 5 00
Staves, white oak	13 00 @ 14 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	3 00 @ 3 50
Heading bolts, hardwood	4 50
Stave bolts, softwood	3 50
Stave bolts, hardwood	4 00
Railroad ties	

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	\$1 00 @ \$1 05
Corn, shelled bushel	85
Oats, bushel	40
Buckwheat, bushel	80
Rye, bushel	80 @ 85
Bran, ton	16 00
Feed, ton	30 00
" " 100 lb.	1 70
Barley, 100 lb.	2 75
Middling, 100 lb.	1 50
Flour, 100 lb.	3 50
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	6 00 @ 6 50
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 20th, at 7 1/2 o'clock, sharp.

W. H. JOSLIN, W. M.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

OTTO BREYMAN, N. G.

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

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

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

MURPHY, 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.

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Books and Stationery.

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

CLOETINGH, A. 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.; 8th street.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

WALSH 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, Grains and Hay, Mill-stuff, &c., &c. Labarbe's old stand, 8th street.—See Advertisement.

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

TE ROLLER, D., Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.; Notary Public and 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. ZALEMAN, Proprietor. First-class accommodation. Free Buss to and from the Trains. Eighth street.

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

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

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 streets.

PAUELS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of Plugging 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 Patten'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.

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

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

A FIRE broke out in the buildings of the South Boston Railway Company on the 5th inst., destroying property valued at \$100,000. Insured for the full amount.

THE New York Sun says Wall street is being patrolled by a larger number of detectives than at any other time since the Gray forgeries, which cost Wall street \$50,000. The existing stagnation of trade, causes a great many men to be out of employment, and they are ready for almost any deed of desperation. The failure of Sutton & Co., of New York, publishers of the *Aldine*, an illustrated journal, is announced. A dispatch from New York states that Tweed is to have a new trial at the next general term in October. On the 6th inst., a fire in Philadelphia destroyed the Columbia avenue mills. Loss \$22,000.

GOLDSMITH MAID beat her own time at Buffalo on the 7th, making a mile in 2:15.

The West.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst. the steamer Pat Rogers was burned to the water's edge in the Ohio river, near Aurora, Ind. Fourteen lives were lost and a large number of persons injured. The Rogers was a new boat, built at Cincinnati for the Louisville Mail Line Company, for use on the Ohio river.

Advices from St. Paul, Minn., say that the cowardly and heartless flight of Oskian E. Dodge, leaving his wife behind him, after the gross deception practiced upon her to get her property into his hands, is meeting with universal condemnation in that locality. It is understood that Dodge will soon sail for Europe as correspondent of the New York Herald. All the railroads terminating at Cincinnati and Chicago have formed a combination, agreeing to enter into a pool arrangement on all through traffic.

JUDGE BLODGETT, of the United States Circuit Court, in session at Chicago, has decided that an insurance company is not liable for risks where the party holding the policy commits suicide, even though he (or she) be insane at the time of the act. The number of lives lost by the burning of the steamer Pat Rogers on the Ohio river on the 6th inst. is even greater than at first supposed. The number is now ascertained to be 25. The July statement of the State Treasurer of Illinois shows receipts for the month to be \$650,768.01, and disbursements for the same period to be \$254,667.80. A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., reports that the wheat crop in Sangamon county realizes the most magnificent anticipations. A gentleman who has traveled extensively in Kansas and Missouri reports that the crops in some localities will be almost an entire failure, and that old corn is now selling in Southwestern Kansas for \$1.25 per bushel.

THE hardware firm of E. Buckley & Co., Muskegon, Mich., made an assignment on the 7th inst. for the benefit of creditors. Ida Buckley, an inmate of Roger Plant's notorious dance house, St. Louis, was killed on the morning of the 6th inst., on the Clayton road leading from St. Louis. The murderer is still at large. George H. Richardson, city editor of the *Daily Courier*, of East Saginaw, Mich., committed suicide on the 7th. He was also special reporter for the *Chicago Times*. News from Omaha, Neb., relative to the Black Hills expedition, reports the men in good condition and the Indians badly demoralized, 21 having died from wounds received from Capt. Bates' command.

THE *Chicago Tribune* of the 10th inst. says: "Reports of the condition of the corn and oats crops in Illinois, Iowa and Kansas are published elsewhere, and reveal a curious difference by States. Corn and oats in Illinois will be a two-thirds and in Iowa a very full crop. Four points in Kansas, widely separated, report that corn in that State will be a total failure, and oats from two-thirds to one-half the average yield. These returns are, perhaps, as valuable as any that have yet been published; the coincidence in those from each State indicate that they are entirely trustworthy."

A NUMBER of prominent insurance companies have withdrawn their agencies from Chicago, and will hereafter write no more policies on Chicago property. Information from Fort Laramie says that the Sioux Indians report that the Arapahoes and Cheyennes are getting ready for war. Many Sioux will go with them should this be true. The military are very active, but the movements are kept as quiet as possible that the Indians may not be informed thereof through renegade whites and half-breeds. Right Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, Episcopal Bishop of Illinois, died at his residence in Chicago, on the 10th inst., in the 72d year of his age. His death was caused by a paralytic stroke, superinduced by overwork.

The South.

THE entire firm of Alexander, Dorman & Co., cotton dealers of St. Louis, Mo., were arrested on the 5th inst., charged with forgery. The operations of that branch of industry realized them over \$100,000.

THE tow-boat Samuel Roberts blew up on the 7th inst., on Guyandotte (West Virginia) shoals, in the Ohio river. Dudley Holland, the watchman was killed, and a large number including the Captain, clerk and engineer seriously injured. Ernest Smith (colored), aged 18 years, who was convicted in May last on a charge of rape, was hanged in Easton, Md., on the 7th inst.

COL. RICHARD TEN BROECK, the well-known horse-owner, was shot and reported seriously wounded at Gilman's Station, Ky., recently, by Walter Whittaker, a lawyer of Louisville.

A SERIOUS collision between white and colored people at Anstin, Tunica county, Miss., is reported. Some weeks since one Dr. Smith, a resident of Austin, had an affray with a negro, and drawing a pistol, fired at his antagonist, but missed him and killed a little negro girl, who was standing by, which exasperated the negroes to such an extent that they collected a mob and took Dr. Smith to the woods to hang him, which they would have done but for the entreaties of Maj. Woodson and the Doctor's wife. Since that time he has been a voluntary inmate of the jail, to prevent being mobbed, until last Friday week, when some friends came and carried him to Hernando. On leaving that place the negroes collected in large numbers and notified the Mayor that unless Dr. Smith was brought back and put in jail they would burn the town. A dispatch to the *Memphis Appeal* dated Aug. 11, says: "The negroes surrounding Austin on the south were charged this morning by a body of mounted whites, who killed four or five and captured twenty negroes. The blacks number 700, while the whites have about 200. Both parties expect reinforcements. At present the whites have the best of the fight. The negro bands on the plantations oppo-

site here, on the Arkansas side, are arming and marching on Austin in large numbers." Another telegram of the same date says: "In the fight at Austin last night eight or ten negroes were killed. Reinforcements are coming in to the whites from the hills, and the negroes are being reinforced from the surrounding country. The whites have Austin barricaded, and will probably be able to keep the negroes off."

Washington.

GEN. D. D. SMITH, of New York, who for the past two years has held the position of Supervising Inspector of Steamships, was on the 5th inst. removed, by order of Secretary Bristow.

CADET SMITH (colored) is out in another two-column card in Fred Douglass' paper detailing the indignities heaped upon him by other officers and cadets of West Point. The proceedings of the Episcopal Convention in session near this city, were disturbed on the 6th inst., by an old colored man, age 96, and a colored woman, aged 108 years, who had walked a long distance to reach them to get married, but did not have their desire gratified because they had no license. The total expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, were \$27,138,873, against \$29,345,255 in 1873, and about \$262,000,000 in 1872. The limit to the appropriation for the new Cincinnati Custom House is \$3,500,000.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS has decided that where a railway company or other corporation fails to comply with the law in building the same within a specified time, the grant, or so much of the land as remains unsold, reverts back to the government. Gen. O. O. Howard has left for Oregon to take command of the department until recently under command of Gen. Davis. The President has directed the land office of the lately created western district of Kansas to be located at Hayes City, and that of the Arkansas Valley district at Larned.

The friends of the Civil Rights bill, white as well as black, are apprehensive, since the election of the past week, for the success of that measure. The amount of national bank notes outstanding begins to show a great increase, the books showing now in circulation \$350,000,000, while only a short time ago \$348,000,000 were the figures. The Department of Justice has received long accounts of what purport to be Ku-Klux outrages in Texas. Heretofore the Board of School Trustees for white children and the Board of Trustees for colored children have been separate; but on the 9th inst., the Commissioners governing the District of Columbia consolidated them into one board, consisting of 10 white and 5 colored members. The Secretary of the Treasury is preparing a formal demand on the several Pacific railroads embraced in the act of last June, requiring the payment of 5 percent. of the net earnings of the companies to the Government, imposed by the act of July 1, 1861.

General.

ULYSSES GRANT, son of the President, accompanied by his brother Jesse, and a son of ex-Congressman Murphy of New York, have just concluded a feat of pedestrianism of 200 miles from Huntington, Pa., to Pittsburgh, Pa.

Political.

THE Republicans of the Third Indiana District met in Convention at North Vernon on the 5th, and nominated A. W. Robinson for Congress. Milton S. Robinson was nominated by the Republicans of the Sixth Indiana Congressional District on the 5th inst. The contest for the Republican nomination in the Seventh Iowa Congressional District was settled on the 5th inst., by the nomination of Kasson, present incumbent. C. T. Granger received the Republican nomination for Congress from the Republicans of the Third Iowa District. The Independent Reform State Convention of Kansas met at Topeka on the 5th inst., and nominated Hon. Wilson Shannon for Governor. A manifesto has been issued by the Executive Committee of the Wisconsin State Grange warning Grangers that an effort will be made at the next session of the Legislature to repeal the Railroad law and all reforms passed by the last Legislature in the interest of farmers. The Louisiana State Convention met at New Orleans on the 5th inst. David Young, colored, was elected President *pro tem*.

RECENT Congressional nominations: The Prohibitionists of the Eighth Illinois District met in convention at Lincoln, and nominated George W. Minor. Hon. A. M. Pratt, of Williamson county, was nominated by the Republicans of the Toledo (Ohio) District. In the Independent Convention at Topeka, Kansas, on the 6th inst., J. C. Casey was nominated for Governor. News from the North Carolina election reports that the Opposition ticket was successful—electing seven out of eight Congressmen. The Conservative ticket was successful throughout Tennessee on the 6th inst.—they making a clean sweep.

LATE returns from the elections held in Tennessee and North Carolina, show the Democratic majorities in those States more sweeping than at first reported. In North Carolina the Democrats elect 7 out of the 8 Congressmen. Congressional nominations: The Republicans have nominated C. B. Darrell in the Fourth and J. H. Sypher in the First Louisiana District. The Conservatives of the First Virginia District have nominated Beverly B. Douglass.

THE Democrats of Southern Illinois, under the lead of Col. Richardson and Gen. Singleton, held a grand mass meeting at Quincy on the 9th inst., at which resolutions were passed denouncing the present State Central Committee, and repudiating their platform.

PLANS for starting a new paper in New York, under the name of the *Republican*, have been matured, and the first issue will be made early in September. The paper is promised to be first-class in every department, and of eight-page form. It is said that \$500,000 has already been raised for the purpose. The managers of the enterprise are C. C. Norvell, formerly financial editor of the *Times*, Cong. Congressman Platt, of Oswego, N. Y., and E. B. Wesley, of the Union Trust Company, and formerly editor of the *Round Table*.

THE official vote of 67 counties in the late election in Kentucky gives Jones, Democratic candidate for Clerk of Court of Appeals, a majority of nearly 50,000 over Cochran, Independent. J. Proctor Knott has been nominated by the Democrats for Congress from the Fourth Kentucky District.

Foreign.

THE French Assembly on the 5th inst. voted the entire budget and then dissolved. The British House of Commons has recoiled from its amendment to the Public Worship bill, which was thrown out by the House of Lords, and the bill may now be considered passed. The latest mail advices from Europe in regard to the crop prospects say they are not as good as at previous reports. The French wheat crop is only average. From Austria the reports say the continued heat has done harm only in a comparatively small part of the Empire, and that crops look passably well.

URWARD of 4,000 people witnessed the game of base-ball between the two American clubs in London, on the 6th inst. The Boston

won the game by a score of 14 to 11. The Bank of England has fixed the rate of discount at 4 per cent. There has been a terrible gale off the coast of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. A dispatch from Madrid says: The circular note in relation to the Carlist insurrection, sent to the different European powers by Senor Ulloa, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is published. Senor Ulloa says that the Carlists, under the pretext of defending religion, are guilty of incendiarism, assassination, and pillage. In support of his statement he instances the massacres at Cuenca and Olot. A special dispatch to the London *Daily News* reports that the French authorities captured a large amount of arms and 32,000 cartridges on the frontier, destined for the Carlists in Spain. The wife of Don Carlos has arrived at Bordeaux, France. News from Russia is to the effect that the marriage of the Grand Duke Vladimir with the Princess Mecklenburg-Schwerin will be solemnized at St. Petersburg about the 24th of August. The trial of ten young men and two women, for issuing and circulating revolutionary proclamations, is proceeding before a special session of the Russian Senate. A dispatch from Geneva, Switzerland, says it is reported that Father Hyacinthe has resigned the curacy of that city.

THE British Parliament was prorogued on the 7th inst. by a message from the Queen, which was read by royal commission. Her Majesty thanks both houses for voting the annual grant to Prince Leopold. She explains that the relations with all foreign powers are friendly. She explains that England is represented in the Brussels conference, but has stipulated that there shall be no change in recognized rules of international law. The eleven London cricketers of Prince's Club played the twenty-two Americans on the 7th inst., and got badly beaten. The Spanish Republicans have relieved Terner, and the Carlists, who were besieging the city, have fled. Fifty additional persons have been indicted in Madrid for the murder of Gen. Prim. The Vienna *Free Press* says that Duke de Cazes, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, complained to the British Ambassador recently that Germany was using every means in her power to pick a quarrel and bring on another war.

It is believed that the danger of a complication in European affairs over the Spanish question has been averted. The most destructive fire known in Montreal, Canada, for years, broke out on the morning of the 9th inst., in Henderson's saw-mill, on the canal bank. The fire lasted five hours, and about \$250,000 worth of property was destroyed. One life was lost. The relations between France and Italy are very satisfactory. The report that Germany is negotiating for the cession of Santona is denied.

A PARIS telegram announces that Prince Hohenlohe, the German Minister has informed the Duc de Cazes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that Germany intends to recognize the Spanish Republic. The Russian Government, it is announced, is about to dispatch another expedition to the Arctic Seas, not for purposes of scientific discovery, but to rescue an Austrian party under Capt. Weyprecht, which sailed in the ship *Tegethoff* two years ago. The Captain intended to double the Cape at the north end of Nova Zembla, and seeking the open water supposed to lie on the east side of the islands, sail eastward until he reached the Pacific. The New York *Tribune* calls attention to the fact that this is exactly the course which the Dutch navigator, William Barentz laid down for himself 280 years ago, in seeking to make which he perished in a fearful storm.

THE official journal of Rome publishes, from time to time, a report of the progress made in the sale of the confiscated ecclesiastical property. The whole amount disposed of, from 1867, when the law was passed, up to the end of June of the present year, is represented by the sum of 465,000,000 of francs. The Government has come into possession of somewhat more than \$99,000,000 from this source. Marshal Bazaine has escaped from the island of St. Marguerite, and secured safe carriage to Italy. The cable furnishes a romantic account of the means by which it was accomplished. It appears that the apartment occupied by the imprisoned soldier was built upon a lofty and precipitous cliff overhanging the sea. A sentry was posted on the terrace, with orders to watch the prisoner's every movement. During Sunday evening the Marshal walked upon the terrace with Col. Villette, his aide-de-camp. At 10 o'clock he retired as usual, apparently to sleep, but before daybreak he had effected his escape. He must have crossed the terrace in the dead of night, and, eluding the sentinel, gained the edge of the precipice, whence, by means of a knotted rope, he descended to the sea. He evidently slipped during the descent, and tore his hands, as the rope was found stained with blood in several places. Under the cliff, in a hired boat, were Bazaine's wife and cousin. They received him as he reached the water, and Madame la Maréchale, taking the oars herself, rowed directly to a strange steamer which had been lying off the island since the previous evening. They reached the vessel in safety, were taken on board, and the vessel then put to sea. It is thought that they have landed at Genoa, as the steamer proceeded in that direction.

Beecher-Tilton.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The suit brought by William Gaynor against Theodore Tilton, for a libel against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was disposed of to-day by Judge Riley. Neither Mr. Tilton nor his counsel was present, and only a few persons besides the regular attendants were in the court-room. When the case was called Gaynor made a short address, in which he said: "I have heard that the case was to be taken to a higher court. Truth, justice and the well-defined law of the Commonwealth were my only motives in bringing this case to trial, and, as they would have full satisfaction before a higher tribunal, I therefore withdraw the complaint."

Justice Riley—"The complaint being withdrawn, the case is dismissed."

Messrs. Beecher and Tilton have written letters to Moulton, requesting him to tell all he knows about their difficulty, before the committee, and Moulton has accordingly notified the committee that he will make a "clean breast" on Saturday evening, August 8. He was examined this evening for about one hour. Mr. Moulton, in his letter to the Investigating Committee accepting the invitation to appear and testify, says: "I have endeavored to avert the calamity which has now fallen upon all. With the consent or request of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton I have felt myself ready, sorrowfully, to give all the facts that I know about the object of inquiry of the Committee, produce whatever papers I have to the Committee, and leave copies of the same with them if they desire it, with perhaps the one stipulation that if I was to give my evidence orally, or to be cross-examined, I might bring with me a photographic reporter in order that I should have an exact copy for my own protection. Since I am now fully released from my confidential relations to parties involved in this sad affair, and, since my only proper statement must consist of truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, I see no especial reason why it may not be made at one time as well as at another. But as my statement must necessarily include a great multiplicity of facts and papers, I must ask a little delay to arrange and copy them. Accordingly I

suggest Saturday evening, August 8, as an evening convenient for me to lay my statement before the committee."

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Several of the members of the committee having intimated their intention to leave the city to-morrow afternoon for the country, requested their chairman, Mr. Sage, to make arrangements with Mr. Moulton to postpone his statement until Monday. Accordingly Mr. Sage wrote a note to Mr. Moulton asking him to postpone his appearance before the committee till Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Moulton replied consenting to the change, and will be examined on Monday at the hour named.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* publishes an interview with Henry C. Bowen, who is represented as saying of the Beecher-Tilton case: "This entire business has caused me much pain. I have had no hand in it, and do not wish to have. The public will yet learn that the attacks on me were brutal and unjustifiable. I only keep quiet under them in deference to my family. Although my name has been mixed up in this scandal, I have not made any charges against anybody yet, and therefore I have not been invited by the committee to appear. If subpoenaed into court, I shall have to appear."

Bowen alluded to the agitation shown by Mrs. Hooker in the Plymouth Church, caused by her belief in Beecher's immorality, and but for the fact that she was restrained, she would have announced it to the congregation. Being asked if Beecher ever did him an injury, Bowen said, "I could construe his course unkindly. I considered it all along my duty, nevertheless, to restrain my position and pen in the church, because I intended to be there after him, as I was there before him." As to Tilton, Bowen said he did not care which way it went with him: "the end must necessarily justify me before the public, and I will never go down to my grave without saying something concerning my relations with this scandal. Moulton is placed in an awkward position, but I believe he will tell the truth. The statement of Woodhull, offered the committee, should have been received. Were I a member of the committee, I would accept testimony from any source."

In the evening the Committee of Investigation met and held a consultation, lasting about two hours, and at its conclusion visited the residence of Beecher, where they remained closeted until a late hour. There will be no session of the committee to-morrow evening.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—No events of importance in the scandal have occurred to-day. Moulton has finished his statement. It is very long. A full history is given of the Bowen-Beecher difficulties as the origin of the scandal. Had Beecher and Bowen not quarreled, the scandal would never have been agitated. Moulton attributes to Bowen constant agitation, which has made it necessary for Tilton to reply. Among the papers which Tilton has in reserve, there are letters of the existence of which Beecher and his lawyers have no knowledge whatever. They are said to be more compromising than those of Beecher himself. They contain frequent plain admissions of guilt on the part of Mrs. Tilton, and Mrs. Morse seems to have known of her guilt.

Ex-Judge Morris, counsel for Mr. Tilton, says: "The suit which Mr. Tilton proposes to bring against Mr. Beecher has no reference to the action of the Committee whatever. When Mr. Tilton announced his intention not to appear before the committee again, and his instructions were given to his counsel to bring suit against Mr. Beecher, he meant exactly what he said. The action of the Committee will neither hasten nor delay the commencement of the suit; which will be brought in the Supreme Court. It will be an action against Mr. Beecher for criminal connection with Mrs. Tilton. The amount of damages claimed will be in accordance with the magnitude of the suit."

NEW YORK, August 11.—A feeling of disappointment prevails in the community growing out of the unsatisfactory end toward which the Beecher-Tilton scandal is drifting. The withholding from the public of Moulton's statement is the subject of much unfavorable comment. There is a general belief that a compromise of the whole affair is on foot. The *Argus* says: "It is even stated that Mrs. Tilton is prepared to state that she has been laboring under an hallucination; that Mr. Beecher is willing to resign his pastorate, that the Society will refuse to accept his resignation, and that Mr. Tilton will, upon these conditions again open the door of his house to his wife."

Gen. Tracy said to-day that the Committee had not decided whether it will keep Moulton's statement back until all the proceedings are printed, or keep it back altogether. Gen. Butler had a long interview with Moulton this morning, at the conclusion of which he was driven to the house of Gen. Tracy. The latter had just returned from Mr. Beecher's residence, and both gentlemen went into the house, where they remained in consultation several hours.

Strikingly Coincident.

When you talk of "coincidence," commend me to the following: In my prying into some statistics, which I have come to regard as the true eye-sight of the State, I found this puzzler in a table published by authority of Illinois, in 1870. This paper says that the population of Georgia is 1,185,000; that of Iowa, 1,182,933. The insane in Georgia were 1,185; of Iowa 1,183. Georgia had 790 idiots; Iowa 789. Georgia's deaf mutes numbered 677; Iowa's 676. Georgia's blind 474; Iowa's 473. Total for Georgia, 3,226 for Iowa 3,121. The difference in the population of the two States is 2,067; in their insane, just two; in their idiots, just one; in their deaf mutes just one; in their blind, only one.—*Atlanta Herald Correspondence*.

HERE is a good story that Rev. Dr. Adams tells of himself. A lady parishioner once remarked to him that his sermons were a little too long.

"Don't you think so, Dr. Adams," said she, "just a little?"

"Ah, good sister," said he, "I am afraid you don't like the very sincere milk of the word."

"Yes, I do," said she, "but you know the fashion now-a-days is condensed milk."

THE mineral riches of California have lately been augmented by the discovery of an enormous bed of tincal, beyond the Sierra Nevada. Tincal is largely used in the manufacture of pottery for glazing purposes, and has heretofore been imported from Asia. If the world grows anything that is not represented in the products of California, we should like to hear the name of it.

"HAVEN'T I a right to be saucy if I please?" asked a young lady of an old bachelor. "Yes, if you please, but not if you displease," was the answer.

Gems from Josh Billings.

The poorest men I know ov are those who look upon what they have spent as so much munny lost.

The mass ov mankind look upon wealth as a grate blessing, but it really haz produced more misery in this world than it haz happiness.

The unfortunate are allwuss telling us ov their bad luk, while the fortunate see nothing but good sense and diskreshun in their suksesses.

I have seen people who seemed to be the espheshall butts ov Fortune, if they bought a dozen ov eggs at the grocery 9 ov them would be sure to be added.

I have also seen men so nicely balanced in their natures that all the bad luk and good luk in kreashun couldn't git them oph from their centers.

There are those who ain't happy unless they are suffering martyrdom ov sum kind all the time.

I have got but very little phlaith in spiritualism, and I have got less in those who beleave in it.

He who reads only to criticize won't git much good from his reading.

I find that just about in proporshun that a man iz able and anxious to raise objikshuns to the plans, ov others, he iz unable to furnish enny good plans ov his own.

There iz nothing so weak as a lie.

If you are kontented, don't for Heaven's sake tri to improve yure condishun.

Ignorance iz the only good excuse i know ov impudence.

The greatest bores in the world are those who are eternally trieing to prove to you that 2 and 2 allwuss make 4.

Those men who are total abstinence in everything want just about as much cluss watching az enny man I know ov.

If I-waz called upon to define an aristokrat minutely, I should kaul him a kussed phool.

I never hav seen a good definishun for luv, it iz az hard to define as the jumping toothake iz.

We cheat ourselfs a good deal easier, and a good deal oftener, than we do others.

Cunning and honesty are seldom found together.

If it wazn't for the lessons that adversity teaches, mankind would have bekum extinct long ago.

The world owes a grate dcal to the pleazant phools that are in it.

How to Put Children to Bed.

Not with a reproof for any of that day's sins of omission or commission, take any other time but bed-time for that. If you ever heard a little creature sighing or sobbing in its sleep you could never do this. Seal their closing eyelids with a kiss and a blessing. The time will come, all too soon, when they will lay their heads upon their pillows lacking both. Let them then at least have the sweet memory of happy childhood, of which no future sorrow or trouble can rob them. Give them their rosy youth. Nor need this involve wild license. The judicious parent will not mistake the meaning. If you have ever met the man, or woman, whose eyes have suddenly filled when a little child has crept trustingly to its mother's breast, you may have seen one in whose childhood home dignity and severity stood where love and pity should have been. Too much indulgence has ruined thousands of children; too much love, not one.—*Fanny Fern*.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	10 @ 12
Hogs—Dressed	8 1/2 @ 9
COTTON	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
WHEAT—Superfine Western	4 30 @ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 23 @ 1 25
Red Western	1 24 @ 1 30
RYE	90 @ 1 05
CORN	81 @ 82 1/2
OATS—Western	55 @ 65
PORK—New Mess.	23 75 @ 24 00
LARD—Steam	14 1/2 @ ..

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 25 @ 6 60
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 00 @ 7 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	8 00 @ 8 50
Red Winter	5 50 @ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	1 06 1/2 @ 1 06 1/2
No. 2 Spring	1 04 1/2 @ 1 04 1/2
No. 3 Spring	99 @ 99 1/2
CORN—No. 2	67 @ ..
OATS—No. 2	40 @ 43
RYE—No. 2	73 @ 74
BARLEY—No. 2	1 03 @ 1 04
BUTTER—Choice Yellow	26 @ 30
EGGS—Fresh	12 @ 13
PORK—Mess.	24 00 @ ..
LARD	15 @ ..

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	1 15 @ 1 16
CORN—No. 2	64 1/2 @ 65 1/2
OATS—No. 2	46 @ 48
BARLEY—No. 2	1 20 @ ..
RYE—No. 2	78 @ 80
PORK—Mess	24 00 @ ..
LARD	14 @ 14 1/2
HOGS	5 50 @ 7 50
CATTLE	4 25 @ 5 62 1/2

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 15 @ 1 15 1/2
No. 2	1 08 @ 1 08 1/2
CORN—No. 2	64 1/2 @ 65
OATS—No. 2	49 @ 49 1/2
RYE—No. 1	85 @ 85 1/2
BARLEY No. 2	1 07 1/2 @ 1 08

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—White	1 15 @ 1 20
CORN	65 @ 64
OATS	45 @ 50
RYE	80 @ 81
PORK—Mess.	24 00 @ ..
LARD	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 16 @ 1 16 1/2
No. 1 White Wash	1 18 1/2 @ 1 18 1/2
OATS	45 @ 46
CORN	63 @ 63 1/2

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra New	1 27 @ 1 27 1/2
Amber	1 13 @ 1 13 1/2
CORN	70 @ 70 1/2
OATS	40 @ 41

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 New	1 11 @ 1 11 1/2
No. 1 Red	1 14 @ 1 14 1/2
CORN	72 @ 73
OATS	43 @ 45

The Nevada Flood.

The Eureka (Nev.) *Sentinel* of July 25, relates the following incidents of the deluge resulting from the cloud-burst which visited that place on the preceding day:

"Among the saddest of the sad occurrences that took place was the drowning of Mrs. Broy. With her husband, they were in their house when the seething torrent burst in its fury on them. They endeavored to escape, but in vain. The support to the house soon gave way, and with the others it floated down the stream. Rushing from the doomed house, they made one frantic effort to reach a place of safety, but the rushing waters met them on every side. Locked in each other's arms, they were carried on until the relentless waters separated them, bearing her lifeless form down the canon. Mr. Broy was rescued by some Chinamen near the Eureka Consolidated Furnaces. But a few short weeks ago they were married; a happier couple did not exist; to-day she is dead, and he, crazed with his loss and suffering from severe injuries, is not expected to survive. Their wedded bliss was brief; their happiness short-lived before broken forever.

Roger Robinette, a representative of the press, and a man of fine literary attainments, is among those who became victims of the flood. He was standing in the rear portion of a building on Buel street, watching the water, when the building was suddenly swept away. He made a heroic effort to escape by the front, but the mountain of surging water baffled all attempts. He was washed down the street, struggling in vain, until overcome, he floated helplessly on. Near the consolidated furnace a party of men secured his body before life became extinct, but he died in a few moments after being rescued. He intended to leave last night to join his mother in San Francisco. To-day the telegraph will carry her the death of her darling boy, whom she expected soon to see, and in her sad bereavement we extend our heartfelt sympathy in this her hour of affliction.

James Galvin lost his life in attempting to rescue a woman and child from the torrent. Galvin was a pioneer of this section. Of late he had been prospecting in Antelope district, where it is presumed he had extensive interests.

J. W. McGeary, a carpenter, whose body has not yet been recovered, was in the act of driving the last nail in a new building for Col. O'Reilly, at the lower end of town, when he was swept into eternity. The building moved off slowly, and the old man was seen for a time standing erect and apparently not the least apprehensive of danger. Soon, however, the building went down with a crash, and he was not seen afterward.

"John Turner, a teamster from Utah, whose name appears among the dead, met his death in New York Canon. In company with his brother, and perhaps some others, he was encamped near Harrub's reservoir, two miles above town. It seems that the parties were in a wagon when the water came pouring down with such fearful rapidity. The wagon moved off, but soon came in contact with some rocks. Here all made good their escape save the unfortunate man whose death we have chronicled.

"The town presented a mournful sight. All places of business, stores and saloons were closed in token of respect to those who had lost their lives. On the corners groups of men and women were occupied in discussing the horrors the day had brought forth. Up and down the streets men, women and children, bereft of home and all that they possessed, were seeking temporary shelter. Those who had not suffered by the disaster threw open their houses to those less fortunate. On all sides a helping hand was extended and all provided for.

"No doubt there occurred hundreds of incidents worthy of special mention, but, owing to the great excitement which prevailed during the day and night, it was impossible to glean fuller particulars than we have recorded. Horses, dogs, poultry, etc., were seen going down in great numbers, and all perished. The scene down the canon after the flood had subsided beggars description. Thousands of people lined the canon from the Richmond furnace to the Six-Mile House. Some were searching for the missing, others looking after their goods, houses and furniture which had been swept away. At one place a cask of liquor was found and broken open by a party of men. They soon became boisterous, and when Sheriff Sullivan and Constable Bell appeared and attempted to preserve order, they were set upon by the crowd and badly beaten with stones and pistols. The Sheriff, it is thought, had one shoulder dislocated in the row. The offenders, however, were arrested and placed in jail. During the evening several other belligerents, as well as a batch of pilferers, numbering in all about fifteen or twenty, were arrested and placed in jail.

"Nothing definite has as yet been ascertained as to the actual loss of life, and it will take some days yet before an accurate statement can be given. Yesterday a large number of men were at work on the huge gorge near the Eureka Consolidated furnaces. Articles of every description had accumulated there—wagons, pianos, all kinds of furniture, and bodies of drowned animals in one conglomerate mass, a sorrowful monument of the dreadful catastrophe. It was thought that in removing the debris the bodies of more unfortunates would be found, but as yet none have been recovered at this place.

"The losses, as now reported, amount to over \$150,000, which figure, it is thought, will cover all actual loss. There may be those whose names we have been unable to obtain; if so there are but very few. The loss incidental

to the catastrophe will be very heavy, particularly so with the Eureka Consolidated Mining Company. The flood, as it passed the furnaces of the company, swept the reservoirs of water, used in supplying the furnaces, away, causing them to become chilled and necessitating a stoppage of work until they can be chipped out, a new reservoir built and pumps and engines replaced.

"The present condition of the roads leading from the mines on Ruby Hill to the furnaces forbids the transmission of ores, which also entails a heavy loss to the contractors.

"The general business of the town will also be diminished, and it will be at least a month until activity is renewed and everything in proper working order once more.

"At the time the flow of water down Buel street was the greatest, the hand of a man was seen projected above the water. No portion of the body was visible, and whether his was among the bodies saved or not is unknown.

"The house of Mrs. Hall, on Spring street, after being washed away by the current, soon broke to pieces. The front room was occupied by Attorney Thomas Wren, who lost a valuable library.

"A little girl, whose name we were unable to ascertain, performed a daring act at the time the flood was the most dangerous. A young kid goat that had been washed down the canon, in its struggle to escape, approached within a few feet of her, when she sprang into the water and rescued the struggling animal.

"It was rumored last night that the bodies of a woman and two children had been found below the Six-Mile House."

The First Grapevine—A Grecian Legend.

When Bacchus was a boy, he journeyed through Hellas to go to Naxia; and as the way was very long, he grew tired, and sat down upon a stone to rest. As he sat there with his eyes upon the ground, he saw a little plant springing up between his feet, and was so much pleased with it that he determined to take it with him and plant it in Naxia. He took it up and carried it away with him; but, as the sun was very hot, he feared it might wither before he reached his destination. He found a bird's skeleton, into which he thrust the plant, and went on. But in his hand the plant sprouted so fast that it started out of the bones above and below. This gave him fresh fear of its withering, and he cast about for a remedy. He found a lion's bone, which was thicker than the bird's skeleton, and he stuck the skeleton with the plant in it into the bone of the lion. Erelong, however, the plant grew out of the lion's bone likewise. Then he found the bone of an ass, larger still than that of the lion; so he put it into the lion's containing the bird's skeleton and the plant, into the ass's bone, and thus he made his way to Naxia. When about to set the plant, he found that the roots had entwined themselves around the bird's skeleton, and the lion's bone, and the ass's bone; and as he could not take it out without damaging the roots, he planted it as it was, and it came up speedily, and bore to his great joy, the most delicious grapes, from which he made the first wine and gave it to men to drink. But behold a miracle! When men first drank of it, they first sang like birds; next, after drinking a little more, they became vigorous and gallant like lions; but when they drank more still, they began to behave like asses.—*New York Wine and Fruit Reporter.*

Japanese Characteristics.

The *Japan Mail*, which reflects the opinions of Englishmen in Japan, refers thus disparagingly to the progressive movement in that country: "Superficiality is eminently a Japanese characteristic, and the idea soon takes possession of them that they know everything about a subject before they know almost anything. There is an absence of solidity, of thoroughness, and, as a consequence, of profundity. The excitement of novelty, the love of change, and a curiosity of a semi-simple, half-childish character, carries them abroad where they want to see everything. Their garrulity is unbounded. Everything, no matter what, is of about equal importance in their eyes. They ask a thousand questions, scarcely waiting for answers, which are speedily forgotten in whole or in part. By-and-by, when their funds become exhausted and themselves *blase*, they return home dissatisfied and querulous. They are no longer content with their own country, and know not how to set about the necessary measures to secure its elevation to the high level of the countries they have visited. They are spoilt Japanese, with yearnings after the indefinite, of no use abroad, and of little at home."

RICH beggars are discovered almost every day, especially in Europe, where the monomania of hoarding coins was always more developed than in this enterprising country. The police of London arrested lately a man who had been known as a beggar for the last thirty years. Being a blind man, he paid a boy four shillings a week to lead him in the streets. The beggar was shown to be possessed of house and property; still the English Judge did not remand him to jail, but discharged him with a caution as to his future behavior. The old man said he would retire from business, as he had enough to live upon.

MR. BEECHER having been represented as being quite jolly, the *Louisville Courier-Journal* is moved to say: "The man who wouldn't be jolly at the thought of being the chief proprietor of the most beautiful and extensive scandal of the age must have a skin as thick as the epidermis of a rhinoceros."

The Object of Advertising.

The *N. Y. Newspaper Reporter* of the 1st inst. has a thoughtful article on the object of advertising. The argument is from the very sound stand-point that the merchant whose transactions are largest will, under the general circumstances governing the trade, make the most money, and reap the largest percentage of net profit. Every man must realize the truth of this who is patient enough to take all the facts into consideration. We quote one of the several examples given:

"In the same town, in a similar store, B, an older merchant, longer established and better known, sells \$40,000 per annum. B gets along with about the same rent, clerk hire doubled, costing him 1,000 where A pays but \$500. B's entire expenses for the year are \$3,000, while his profits are \$10,000 gross; \$7,000 net; or 17 1/2 per cent. on the business done, while A made but 15 per cent. net. Any business man of experience will pronounce this exhibit fair. A plan which will enable A to increase his business to an amount equal to that done by B without reducing his percentage of profit, will be worth \$4,000 a year. If an expenditure of \$2,000 a year in advertising will do it, such an expenditure would be justifiable. If an expenditure of \$4,000 will make A's double that of B's, then such an expenditure will not be imprudent; for on the \$80,000 of business there will be \$20,000 profit, from which to deduct the expenses, increased to \$4,500, and \$4,000 paid for advertising, we will have \$10,500 profit, or \$3,500 more than that made by B."

Emphasis is placed upon these two requisites—that advertising brings the customer, and that he must be retained by being well served. The newspaper is the best of all mediums through which to reach him; goods sold according to representation the only method of retaining a patronage once bestowed.

Mitigative Treatment of Hydrophobia.

An encouraging case of mitigative treatment of hydrophobia is reported by Prof. Polli, of Milan. The experiment was tried on a man who had been bitten by a mad dog about a month before, and already betrayed fully developed symptoms of rabies. The remedy employed was hashish, in eight-grain doses of the solid extract every four or five hours. The effect was immediate and favorable. Convulsive madness and fury gave place to calmness and comfort, and the patient lay on his bed tranquil until death. The awful symptoms of the disease were entirely removed—an effect accomplished neither by opium nor morphine. "Hashish," concludes Prof. Polli, "is, therefore, the best palliative and sedative in hydrophobia. It changes a raving, unmanageable, suspicious, or aggressive maniac, who bites and curses, into a poor invalid, content and tranquil, who blesses you." Another case of relief from the agonies of the disease is that of Dr. Francis Butler, of Brooklyn, who recently went mad from the bite of a sick dog he was treating. Every effort made by the most skillful physicians failed to mitigate his sufferings. Finally, in his last hours, Dr. Lorette succeeded in forming a blister on his breast by means of mustard, and, on the abraded surface of the skin, sulphate of morphine was dusted. In ten minutes the drug acted on the patient's system, the opium-delirium came on, and he died peacefully, exclaiming, toward the last, "O! I am in Heaven!"

Handiwork of Lunatics.

A curious exhibition, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has lately been opened to the public in the lunatic asylum at Brunnfeld, near Vienna. The objects exhibited are divided into three classes, the first comprising 215 articles made entirely by the lunatics; the second, articles destroyed by them in their moments of frenzy; and the third, models, etc., showing how they are lodged and clothed. Among the articles in the first-class are delicately carved meerschau pipes, lace, picture-frames, and a remarkable collection of paintings by Kratky, who, before he became insane, was a celebrated artist at Vienna. These paintings show no sign of insanity, and one of them is a wonderfully lifelike representation of the lunatics hearing mass in the chapel attached to the asylum. Next to these specimens of the constructive skill of the inmates are placed huge iron bars bent double, spoons and iron plates broken to pieces, and doors split in half. The favorite occupations of these unfortunate people are stated to be writing and drawing, in which some of them have become singularly proficient.

A RECENT trial in Massachusetts involved the question whether Spiritualism is a form of religion or not. A lady had the misfortune to receive an injury while riding on Sunday in one of the cars of the Middlesex Railway Company. She was at the time returning from a camp-meeting of Spiritualists. It was in evidence that she was a Spiritualist by profession. The injury was clearly proven, but the railway company claims that she had no right to recover damages inasmuch as she was traveling in violation of the Sunday laws of the State. The point urged was that she was not traveling on account of necessity or charity, neither was she going to or returning from a religious meeting. For all this the jury returned a verdict of \$5,000 in her favor. On appeal the case was argued elaborately on both sides, but the Supreme Court refused to disturb the finding of the court below. It held that she had as much right to protection in riding from her camp-meeting as a Methodist had in returning from his. Her religion might be very absurd, but it was a question for her and her Maker and not for the courts.

The Benders Outdone.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "An interesting little establishment has just been broken up at Trebizond, under circumstances which have created, if not a 'scandal,' at least a sensation in that place. It appears that for some time past Trebizond has been kept in a state of uneasiness, owing to the proceedings of this household, which consisted of a father, six sons and one daughter. Delightful as was the charm which reigned over their domestic circle, it did not extend beyond the hearth, for unfortunately the family weakness was murder. In a brief space of time the eight persons composing the family managed to get through no fewer than 235 murders. Out of this number the gentlemen of the family were each responsible for thirty murders, while the young lady committed twenty-five, though, but for the premature interference of the authorities, it is considered probable that she would have completed an equal number. The predecessors of the present Governor most ungallantly caused her to be arrested, together with her amiable parent and four of her brothers. It is not stated what became of the remaining brothers, but the poor old gentleman was hanged about three months ago, and two of his sons met with a similar melancholy accident on the 25th of last month. The other two and the young lady are still languishing in captivity, and much anxiety is felt on their behalf; for, unless the local Judges take a lenient view of their offenses on account of their youth, they have but a poor chance of resuming their position in society. Altogether it is a sad story, and it is not surprising that these young people and their misfortunes have of late been the talk of Trebizond."

A Good Lesson.

If your boys revolt from study, give them an opportunity to test the pleasure of manual labor, and then let them follow the occupation they prefer. In nine cases out of ten, books will carry the day. "When I was a boy," said the elder Adams, "I had to study the Latin grammar, but it was dull, and I hated it. My father was anxious to send me to college; and, therefore, I studied grammar till I could bear it no longer, and, going to my father, I told him I did not like study, and asked him for some other employment. It was opposing his wishes, and he was quick in his answer. 'Well, John, if Latin grammar does not suit, you may try ditching, perhaps that will. My meadow needs a ditch, and you may put by Latin and try that.' This seemed a delightful change, and to the meadow I went. But I soon found ditching harder than Latin, and the first forenoon was the longest I ever experienced. That day I ate the bread of labor, and glad was I when night came on. That night I made some comparison between Latin grammar and ditching, but said not a word about it. I dug the next forenoon, and wanted to return to Latin at dinner, but it was humiliating, and I could not do it. At night, toil conquered pride, and I told my father—one of the severest trials of my life—that if he chose, I would go back to Latin grammar. He was glad of it; and, if I have since gained any distinction, it has been owing to the two days' labor in that abominable ditch."

An Embryo Emperor in Training.

The Empress Engenie has not many English friends, but her son takes home a companion now and then from Woolwich. One who knows him well tells me he is being tutored beyond all reason. From the moment he gets up until the time he goes to bed he is under this forcing pressure, and the result is he looks but a sickly plant. He seems to get paler and thinner as he becomes sensible of the expectations formed of him and as he strives to answer them. The Empress has become a proselytist, and more than one of her English visitors have been embarrassed by receiving at her hands what would be called in Protestant phraseology "religious tracts," and what are really controversial books on Roman Catholic theology. In presenting them, she invites attention to passages which she has marked, and which bear more especially upon the errors of the reformed religion. She speaks English pretty freely, though with a strong accent; the Prince, of course, understands our tongue, though he also preserves an accent. It is said that he is about to leave for a sojourn in Switzerland.—*London Cor. Boston Advertiser.*

The Latest Suicide.

The following letter, received from a young lady who had previously addressed one to the same young man, beginning: "You concentrated lump of sweetness," caused the latest suicide in San Francisco: "You know as well as I that women are fickle—the best of them—so do not blame me more than the rest. Full well I know, by my own sad experience, that weak human beings as we are, we cannot command our hearts or their affections. Will return you your ring by Wells & Fargo as soon as convenient, and with the exception of rings please consider that golden cord (which I at one time thought bound two loving hearts together) broken. I awaken to the stern reality that I do not love you. You no longer awaken the spirit of love within my breast, and I think marriage without love a mockery and sin. Forgive me, Ernest, and seek one more worthy of your affections and too sincere love, than I. I am not capable of loving. I have no heart, or else if I have, it is as unfeeling as a pin-cushion."

A TEACHER asked an advanced school-girl why beer in French was feminine. She replied that it was probably owing to the fact that the boys liked it so well.

HARVEST.

Sweet, sweet, sweet,
Is the wind's song,
Astr in the rippled wheat
All day long.
It hath the brook's wild gayety,
The sorrowful cry of the sea.
Oh, hush and hear!
Sweet, sweet, and dear,
Above the locust's whirr,
And hum of bee,
Rises that soft, pathetic harmony.

In the meadow-grass
The innocent white daisies blow;
The dandelion-plume doth pass
Vaguely to and fro—
The unquiet spirit of a flower
That hath too brief an hour.

Now doth a little cloud, all white
Or golden-bright,
Drift down the warm-blue sky;
And now on the horizon-line,
Where dusky woodlands lie,
A sunny mist doth shine,
Like to a veil before a holy shrine,
Concealing,
Half-revealing
Things divine.

Sweet, sweet, sweet,
Is the wind's song,
Astr in the rippled wheat
All day long.
That exquisite music calls
The reaper everywhere—
Life and death must share,
The golden harvest falls.

So doth all end—
Honored Philosophy,
Science and Art,
The bloom of the heart:—
Master, Consoler, Friend,
Make Thou the harvest of our days
To fall within Thy ways.
—Nelly M. Hutchinson in *Scribner's for August.*

Humor.

Not a glee club—The policeman's.

REGULAR branch establishments—Trees.

An Oshkosh Judge got four bars of soap for a marriage fee.

A STARK county, Ill., woman committed suicide the other day because no circus company had visited her vicinity for two years.

A WOMAN at Birmingham, Eng., threw a saucer and a five-months-old infant at her husband's head, and had to go to jail for assault.

WHEN your pocket-book gets empty, and everybody knows it, you can put all your friends in it and it won't "bulge out" worth a cent.

A BOSTON lady in California says that the big strawberries on the Pacific coast have but little flavor, being a cross between a turnip and a dried apple.

WHEN the New York *Staats Zeitung* says that a question is "gesettelt," with an air of using elegant English, it brings thoughts that lie too deep for tears.

It is too bad that the Mayor of Grass City, Kansas, is dead, for the local paper says that "if he hadn't but one chew of tobacco he'd divide it with a friend."

A PHILADELPHIA girl called a young man a thief, and when requested by the mother of the accused to prove the charge, said he had stolen several kisses from her.

"O LORD," prayed a Methodist minister, "keep me humble and poor!" "O Lord, if Thou wilt keep him humble," said the deacon who next prayed, "we will see to it that he is kept poor!"

BEECHER is compared to "Tibburin, in white satin," by the *Baltimore Gazette*, which recalls the time when Tilton was "the confidante in white muslin." But Tilton is past muzzlin' now.

A DISTRICT schoolmaster in one of the upper counties of Michigan was asked what algebra he preferred, and he replied: "Oh, I ain't particular; most any kind that will just peel the hide when you strike."

VERMONT Fourth of July poetry is stirring. Here is a verse:

"Upon his awful shoulder
He took his blunderbuss;
An' he was thar at Bunker Hill,
In the thickest of the mus."

ENGAGING CANDOR.—*Papa*—"And pray, sir, what do you intend to settle on my daughter, and how do you mean to live?" *Intended*—"I intend, sir, to settle myself on your daughter, and to live on you."

INNOCENT CREATURE.—A country girl, coming from a morning walk, was told she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed by the dew, to which she innocently replied: "You've got my name right, Daisy; but his isn't Dew."

WE find the following in a Western paper: "Mr. —, who has been in retirement for a few weeks after marrying and burying three sisters, came up smiling to the altar again yesterday, having begun on a new family."

AN irrepressible joker at a club, while touching up his oysters with pepper from the castor, observed that the pepper was "half peas." "Oh, no," said the polite attendant, "that is the best sort of pepper." "Well, I tell you it is half peas; I always expect to get the best of everything in this house, but this pepper is half peas." "That can't be so; we take especial pains to procure it, and have it ground in our own mill." "Well, it is so; I can prove it." "If you can, I should like you to do so." "Well, John, you spell the word pepper, and see if it is not half p's."

THE Abbey of St. Blaise, in the Black Forest, France, has been destroyed by fire. The Abbey church, which resembled St. Peter's at Rome in many points, and was remarkable for the fine ceiling of the chancel, the high marble altar, and the grand columns of the nave, was designed by Blondel. Some pieces of tapestry preserved in the sacristy were the handiwork of Marie Antoinette and Maria Theresa. Nothing has been saved but the bells and the shrine of the founder.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, - - EDITOR.

Saturday, August 15.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF HOLLAND.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 8 schr Arrow 69 t—light.
" 10 schr L. Shank 25 t—light.
" 10 schr C. Gordon 43 t—light.
" 10 schr Hope 14 t—light.
" 10 schr Caledonia 54 t—light.
" 11 schr Banner 75 t—light.
" 11 schr Four Brothers 95 t—light.
" 11 schr Spray 48 t—light.
" 13 schr Tri Color 36 t—65 pkgs gro.
" 14 schr A. Plugger 87 t—light.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 8 schr Arrow—70 cts bark.
" 10 schr L. Shank—30 cts bark.
" 10 schr C. Gordon—255 bbls heading 85 m staves.
" 10 schr Hope—sundry produce.
" 10 schr Caledonia—31 cts wood.
" 11 schr Banner—60 cts bark.
" 11 schr Four Brothers—75 m ft lumber.
" 12 schr Spray—33 m ft lumber.
" 13 schr Tri Color—34 m ft lumber.
" 14 schr A. Plugger—300 m staves 550 bbls heads.

ON our second page we continue to give the main features of the Beecher-Tilton difficulty. The investigations have reached a height which within a very few days must disclose the scandal as presented on the part of Mr. Beecher. Mr. Moulton has made his statement before the Committee, and the two statements by Messrs Beecher and Moulton will be published at the same time.

LATER.—As we go to press we have seen the beginning of Mr. Beecher's statement, about three columns. It is said to be long—probably ten or fifteen columns more. In an eloquent manner Mr. Beecher re-iterates his solemn denial, and charges that he has been the victim of a systematic scheme. It is too early for any comments, as we wish to hear all Mr. Beecher has to say in his defence with the evidence taken by the Committee.

WE gather from the Reporter the following incidents of the Muskegon fire:

An instance of faithfulness was exhibited by one of the men employed by Ryerson, Hills & Co., who remained at the mill and assisted in saving it, while a short distance off, within plain sight, the flames were consuming his little home.—Five hundred feet of hose was laid by one of the steamer companies, but before water could be pumped into it, it took fire and burned up.—The fire tugs did good service in saving mill and dock property.—The authorities on Monday delegated fifty men, divided into committees of twos and threes to search all houses in the city for secreted plunder, of which a considerable amount was recovered.—A large number of thieves were arrested on Saturday, and have been obliged to disgorge their booty obtained at the fire.—Mayor Houseman, of Grand Rapids, and the Mayor of Big Rapids proffered assistance, but our people came forward promptly with everything necessary for the relief of the sufferers, and all outside aid was declined by our authorities.—There are about forty insurance agents in town adjusting the claims.

THE railroad war concerning the rates of passage for immigrants bound West, which opened in March last, has just been brought to a close. The combatants were the New York Central and the Hudson River, the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads. Recently the railroad agents took measures tending toward a reconciliation, and after considerable discussion, it was resolved to restore the old rates, which have not been adhered to since March 24. This increases the rate of immigrant fare to the West more than 150 per cent. While the railroad contest has been thus amicably concluded, the contest among the steamship companies still continues.

GOV. BAGLEY has pardoned one W. C. McLaughlin, sentenced to imprisonment for life for committing a cold-blooded murder. He hails from Berrien County and the executive clemency is severely criticised in that locality. The Governor gives the following explanation which we think will hardly be satisfactory: "I have pardoned McLaughlin, not because there was any palliation of his offense or anything of that sort, but because he became paralyzed, useless, broken down, and could not live long, and his family from Ohio said they would take him home and take care of him until he died. The prison officers all said he had better go. I conditioned his pardon that he leave the State. He was a wreck."

THE first settlement upon Manhattan Island, called New Amsterdam, was made in 1612 by the Dutch, three years after the discovery by Hendrick Hudson of the river which bears his name. About half a century later (1664) the island was seized by the British, and fell into the hands of the Duke of York, from whom it received the name by which it is at present known. Nine years later still, it was recaptured by its original occupants, who held it but a single year, when it passed a second time under British rule, which was maintained uninterruptedly over it for about a century.—Ez.

WALL street, New York, was patrolled last week, by a larger number of detectives than were ever before seen there at one time. The Stock exchange and bankers and merchants generally had petitioned the authorities to this effect, alleging that in the existing stagnation of trade, vast numbers of men were out of employment and ready for almost any deed of desperation. The request was unanimously granted, with orders to arrest all suspicious persons on sight.

THE first ripe peaches in this city were picked on Thursday, by Mr. J. Trimpe.

As we went to press on Friday evening of last week, there was a rumor that the three men who had made complaint under the liquor law against two of the saloon-keepers of this city, had turned out to be horse thieves, and in "plying their vocation" had visited the pastures of B. Van der Zwaag, H. Van Arendonk and J. Luidens, five miles north from here, taking a horse from each one of them. Their absence on Saturday morning, at the hour one of the liquor cases was called, confirmed the rumor. At the same time news reached the city, that three men, having in their possession three horses, were detained by the people of Jamestown, on suspicion of being horse thieves. A. J. Clark, Dep. Sheriff and J. Verplanke, City Marshal, went up, and in the afternoon returned with the men and the horses, to the great satisfaction of the owners of the horses and the saloon-keepers. Their detention and capture in Jamestown as told us by one of the parties, is briefly as follows: On Friday afternoon, (the 7th) three horses were found by Mr. Bouwman, in his woods, at Jamestown, who thinking something was wrong called in the assistance of two or three neighbors, and took the horses to his barn. During the day three rough looking men had been seen in the woods and in different parts of the neighborhood, upon whom they now began to look with suspicion as having stolen the horses. These men took supper at the house of Mr. Bouwman at the same time he was leading the horses to his barn. Upon returning to the woods, and finding the horses gone they started South. By this time quite a crowd had assembled to see them off, but none caring to interfere, not having (as they supposed) sufficient evidence to warrant their detention, until a Mr. W. H. Myers, who was at Jamestown on a visit, volunteered to arrest them. Two other men, H. De Kleyn and H. Bouwman joined him and after a short pursuit, they overtook them, and arrested them without any demonstration of resistance, further than some swearing and drawing of their knives. The men were taken to Jamestown Center, and placed under a good guard, after which Mr. Myers came to Holland, to notify our authorities as above related. Upon their arrival here, Sheriff Woltman who had been telegraphed for, took them to Grand Haven, "for safe-keeping." The examination took place on Monday, before Justice Post, on the charge of Grand Larceny. They were bound over to the Circuit Court, and in default of giving the required bond, \$1,000 each, were committed to the County Jail.

THE railroad war concerning the rates of passage for immigrants bound West, which opened in March last, has just been brought to a close. The combatants were the New York Central and the Hudson River, the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads. Recently the railroad agents took measures tending toward a reconciliation, and after considerable discussion, it was resolved to restore the old rates, which have not been adhered to since March 24. This increases the rate of immigrant fare to the West more than 150 per cent. While the railroad contest has been thus amicably concluded, the contest among the steamship companies still continues.

SINCE the horse-theft of last week several attempts at burglary have been made in this place. On Tuesday night the post-office was entered and overhauled, the missing articles being limited to some pennies and a few stamps; the same night the store of Messrs. Werkman & Sons was broken into and the goods taken down from the shelves, rolled off from the piece and badly mixed, nothing being missed however, except the change in the money-drawer, amounting to five or ten dollars. The next evening similar demonstrations were made at other places, and as one of the occupants of the premises visited informed us, sufficient recognition was made by him to inform certain parties that their local standing for the past years has been such that the mere visit of a circus to Holland could not throw him off his well-founded suspicions.

WE have received a circular setting forth the attractions of Indianapolis with its advantages for Commerce and Manufactures. It is published and compiled by the Real Estate Exchange, and contains a map of that city giving its location and railroad connections. It is the right sort of a document to advertise a town and make known its advantages, and as it strikes us, it is in the hands of the proper parties, those who derive the first benefits of a growing and developing town—the real estate men.

The Superintendent of the New Orleans Mint is making arrangements to recommence operations. No business has been performed at that mint since June 26, 1861, when the Confederate authorities took the property.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., Aug. 13, 1874.
Baldwin Arson Leonard Eliza H.
Baxter Mary McChesney, R. G.
Dowling P. Painter Wm. (I.
Horton John H. Shaw Jacob
Jackson Lowwee Thompson Peater

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE Republican City Committee of Salem, Mass., has discussed the question of the improvement of the "Caucus System." A very radical change is proposed in the method of holding caucuses and selecting delegates; it being no other than that delegates shall be chosen upon the principle recognized in regular elections. Check-lists are to be used; the poll is to be kept open during certain hours, to be arranged, as far as possible, to suit the public convenience; a plurality is to elect; and the chairman, clerk and supervisors, to be duly appointed, are to judge of the right of any man to cast a ballot, whose vote has been challenged.

MARRIED.

MITCHELL-BRIGGS.—At Holland, Mich., Aug. 12, 1874, by Rev. A. T. STEWART, D. D., Mr. HENRY J. MITCHELL, to Mrs. ALMIRA BRIGGS, both of Clyde, Allegan Co., Mich.

Special Notices.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of J. Duursema & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. G. GRINGHUIS retiring and transferring his interest in the store and stove-factory, to the remaining partners, J. Duursema and T. B. KOFFERS. All parties having claims or accounts against the firm, and also those owing us are requested to come and settle within the next thirty days.

J. DUURSEMA,
G. GRINGHUIS,
T. B. KOFFERS.
HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 10, 1874.

THE undersigned will continue at the same place, the business heretofore carried on by the firm whose dissolution is announced above. The name and style of our firm will be DUURSEMA & KOFFERS. We shall continue to keep one of the largest and best stocks in the city, and will endeavor in every shape and manner possible to please our customers, both old and new.

J. DUURSEMA,
T. B. KOFFERS.
HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 10, 1874.

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.

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 which they will not subside, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, 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 recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for sprained or swollen horses and mules, or for scrofulous 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.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES
AND
FLOUR & FEED.
8th Street, Holland, Michigan.

We beg leave to call the attention of the Public to the fact that we have opened, in LABARBE'S OLD FURNITURE STORE (west of Van Landegend's) a FLOUR & FEED and GROCERY Store. We shall keep on hand everything that pertains to a complete Family Supply store.

Flour, Feed,
Hay, Grain,
and Mill Stuff,
At Lowest Cash Prices.
SLOOTER & HIGGINS.
HOLLAND, Aug. 13, 1874. 108-ly

Nathan Kenyon, Banker.
HOLLAND, MICH.

Does a general Banking, Exchange, and Collection business. Collections made on all points in the United States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the collections of Banks and Bankers. Remittances made on day of payment. All business entrusted to me shall have prompt attention. Interest allowed on time deposits, subject to check at sight. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe sold at my office.

THE well known "RUSSEL FARM," on the Grand Haven Road, being 44 acres in the S. W. 1/4, Sec. 18, T. 5, N. 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

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Mortgage dated the twenty-fourth day of July, A. D. 1872, made and executed by Leonard L. Witbeck, of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Joshua Myrick, of the same place, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1873, at one o'clock, P. M., in Liber "X" of Mortgages, on page 444, and afterwards assigned by assignment from the said Joshua Myrick to Geo. Metz and Geo. W. McBride, on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1874, for a valuable consideration, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1874, in Liber No. 4, of Mortgages, on page 44, and whereas there is now due and unpaid on said Mortgage the sum of eighty-three dollars and eighteen cents, and no proceedings either in law or in equity having been commenced to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the tenth day of November, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County, there will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction or vendue, the premises described in said Mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and payable on said Mortgage, with interest at ten per cent and all legal costs and charges of such sale and also an attorney's fee of fifty dollars as provided for in said Mortgage in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same, which said lands and premises are described as follows, to-wit: "All the following described land situated and being in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan and further described as follows, to-wit: the North-West quarter of the North-West quarter of Section [10] ten, in town [5] five, North of range [16] sixteen West, containing forty acres of land more or less, as per United States survey."

Dated, HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 13th, A. D. 1874.
GEO. METZ and GEO. W. MCBRIDE,
Assignees of Mortgagee.

PUBLIC LETTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee on Streets, Roads and Bridges will let to the lowest bidder, on Wednesday, August 19, 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
J. VAN LANDEGEND, Streets, Roads
R. KANTERS, and Bridges.

PUBLIC LETTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee on Public Buildings and Property will let to the lowest bidder, at 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, August 18, 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. VISSER, Committee on
D. KAMPERMAN, Public Buildings
GEO. H. SIPP, and Property.

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 3/4 s 1y

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 Seythe, of Sept. 20, says: "Robt. Wells is thoroughly reliable." 115-135

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 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. 113-24tf

BENSON & WADSWORTH.

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

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

Price List sent free on application. 115-117

FARM FOR SALE.

THE well known "RUSSEL FARM," on the Grand Haven Road, being 44 acres in the S. W. 1/4, Sec. 18, T. 5, N. 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

JACOB FLIEMAN,

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

Top or Open Buggies,

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

A good assortment of Thimble Skeins always on hand.

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.

47-48 cl-ly J. FLIEMAN

VAN PUTTEN & DE VRIES,

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

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, AND
HATS & CAPS,

Which they are offering at Prices, that defy
Competition.

Also a complete Stock of

FLOUR & FEED,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

All goods purchased of us will be

Delivered Free!

To any part of the City.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, at our
New Store on River Street, next to Van Putter's Drug
Store, 46-48 cl-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 HEAD'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.
46-48

W. VAN PUTTEN,

GENERAL DEALER IN

Drugs & Medicines,

Paints and Oils,
Putty, Glass, Etc.

Patent Medicines,
Choice Wines and Liquors,
Fancy Soaps & Perfumery.

Tooth, Brushes,
Clothes Brushes,
Hair Brushes,
Shaving Brushes,
and Paint Brushes.

Razors and Razor Straps,
Chamois Skins, and
Nursing Bottles.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Supporters and Trusses,

And everything, usually kept in Drug Stores.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Com-
pounded, Day or Night.

46-48 cl ly

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA FACTS SWORN TO

Dr. J. P. Fitter's—Being sworn, says, I graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, and after 36 years' experience, I guarantee it an infallible cure for Nerve, Kidney and Rheumatic diseases. Sworn to, this 25th April, 1871.

W. A. OSBORN, Notary Public, Philadelphia, Pa. I have known Dr. Fitter for 36 years, and will testify to the truth of his statements.

Dr. Fitter's Pills, N. Y. Rev. Jos. Rogers, Fells Church, Pa. I have known Dr. Fitter for 36 years, and will testify to the truth of his statements.

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Notings.

THE latest inflation—*galkoartsen*.

MESSRS. E. Van der Veen & Co. are running their stove factory night and day.

SEVERAL of our people went to Grand Haven, on Thursday, to witness the Regatta.

THE Seventh Day Adventists are "camp-meeting" it at Battle Creek, with an average attendance of about 5,000 people.

THE President of the Board of Education has posted the usual copies of the "Compulsory Education Act." The next thing is to enforce it.

BURGERS entered the cigar store of D. J. Doornick, Grand Rapids, last week, and carried off \$100 worth of meerschaum pipes and \$10 in money.

Two officers of South Bend, Ind., passed through Schoolcraft on the track of two horse-thieves. The thieves were only one hour ahead of the officers.

A convention of the owners of title abstracts in Michigan, will be held at Lansing, August 26, to recommend legislation in the interest of real estate holders.

It is reported that Father Hyacinthe has resigned his curacy in Geneva, owing to a difficulty between the conservative and radical "Old Catholics," the Pere siding with the former.

THE Regatta at Grand Haven, on Thursday, was well attended and brought thousands of strangers in the city; the hotels were crowded; the weather was fine and everybody appeared to be more or less enthusiastic.

THE last cargo of the Schr. A. Plummer, with staves of the factory of Messrs. E. Van der Veen & Co., for Milwaukee, contained in raw material over 400 cords of stove-bolts. As exported we heard its value estimated at \$3,000.

THE annual newspaper articles upon the best way to reform the caucus system are now appearing. The best and only way is for voters to be on hand at the primaries in sufficient force to crush out corruption. It is numbers that tell.—*Allegan Journal*.

THE usual morning salutation has been slightly amended during the past days. Any information in regard to the health of one's self and family is secondary to the general inquiry after the petit burglaries, the breaches of the peace and the street-vandalism of the preceding night.

ONE of the witnesses in the case of the stolen horses, W. Nellis, upon having finished his story, was waited upon down stairs by a gentleman from Kent County—the Sheriff, and requested to follow him to Grand Rapids, in order to explain certain matters about two missing rifles.

THE Engelman and Goodrich Transportation Companies have put two steam canal boats on the St. Joseph River, which are to make daily trips up the river as far as Berrien Springs, in connection with their respective lines. There is an immense amount of fruit grown along the river.

THE firm of J. Duursema & Co. have dissolved. Mr. G. Gringhuis has retired, and sold his interest in the store and the stove factory to the remaining parties, J. Duursema and T. B. Koffers, who will continue the business as heretofore under the name and style of DUURSEMA & KOFFERS. Their advertisement will be changed accordingly next week.

THE C. & M. L. S. R. R. Co. will run a Fruit Train to Chicago during the peach season, leaving Holland at 3:15 P. M., stopping at all intermediate stations, noted and arriving in Chicago at 4:30 A. M. This train will consist of electric spring cars only, properly arranged and shelved, so that fruit will be handled easily and its safe and rapid delivery in Chicago insured.—*St. Joseph Herald*.

THE Board of Education have engaged as Principal of our Public Schools for the ensuing year, Prof. N. L. Downey, of Lisbon, Mich., at a salary of \$1,000. With the exception of the Grammar Department, which is not yet supplied, a full corps of teachers has been engaged, as follows: Miss K. Gerod, K. Ledebor, M. Kroon, H. Abbott, F. Potter, H. Carter and G. Geary. Their respective departments have not yet been assigned. School will begin Tuesday, September 1.

MESSRS. Sooter & Higgins have added to their present Flour and Feed business a complete and full stock of Groceries, and small produce, which with their old line of trade, makes their place one of the most complete Family Supply Stores in the city. In addition to this we find our old friend Jim behind the counter, handling flour and feed as natural as ever. All it lacks to complete the set is Bill. Read their new advertisement, and give them a call.

We noticed another new building going up on River Street.

A MEMPHIS paper defines advertising to be a "blister which draws trade."

IN Delaware the price for calling a Court "a bloated old rhinoceros" is just \$5.

THE brick veneering of the store of Messrs. Werkman & Sons, is nearly completed.

THE "walk" on the south pier, from the shore to the light-house is progressing well. The frame-work is nearly all up.

SINCE the introduction of steam on the Lakes fifteen engines of side-wheel steamers have gone to the bottom of Lake Michigan.

THE total amount of lumber inspected under the law in the Saginaw district of Michigan, during the month of July, was 43,514,453 feet.

THE first cargo of lumber shipped direct from this country to the Netherlands, has arrived at Harlingen. It was shipped from Darien, Georgia.

THE New York *World* discusses the idea of a separation of the southeastern or metropolitan counties of that State, and their erection into a new State.

THE Brooklyn Board of Aldermen have voted \$2,000,000 unqualifiedly for the continuance of the work on the bridge connecting that city with New York.

A son of Mr. J. Terbeek, living three miles north-east of the city, on Wednesday afternoon, fell from an apple tree, breaking his left leg in two places. Dr. Schouten was called in to attend.

ON the evening before the post office robbery we mailed several old accounts, of which we have not heard since. In case they are stolen, we shall try to get a legal opinion, holding the government responsible.

THE United States law says a vessel in passing a draw shall take the starboard side up, and the port side down, but a Saginaw law says just the contrary. A vessel is now under arrest at Saginaw for giving the United States law the preference.

THE Chicago *Times* remarks: "It is one of the distinguishing peculiarities of the inhabitants of this city that they go crazy upon the very slightest provocation, and build in their lunacy more gorgeous castles in the air on small capital than any other people on earth."

PRIOR to elevators being established at Buffalo, the mode of discharging vessels was by buckets, which were passed from the hatchway of the vessel to the canal-boat by the crew. To discharge a vessel of 8,000 bushel (which in those days was a large cargo) occupied usually three days.

DURING the month of July there were 174 marine disasters on the Lakes classified as follows: There were 46 collisions, 48 were disabled, 18 went ashore, 14 sprung a leak, 14 were sunk, 16 damaged cargoes, 7 jettisoned cargoes, 7 capsized, 3 waterlogged, 4 were struck by lightning, 5 damaged by fire and one exploded.

THE Fire Department are out practising three nights a week. The attendance is not so prompt as it should be, in order to secure success. This is felt by some and unless remedied may still lead towards a rescinding of the present intention. The competition will be sharp and it is folly to proceed, unless there is a determination to win.

YESTERDAY we saw the Honorable John Roost, make a shipment of 40 baskets of peaches, to Mr. Slayton, at Grand Haven, which are the first of the season. They were raised on his beautiful fruit farm on the Lake Shore.—A little item like this should be considered equal to a lecture to those residing in that locality; a good peach will find a market, where railroad ties are dull.

CHIEF Engineer Kramer has showed us a circular, from the gentlemen in charge of the "Firemen's Tournament," at Kalamazoo, stating that engines and apparatus will be conveyed free of expense, and that arrangements will be made with the several Railroad Companies, for excursion rates. We hope that the citizens of Holland, will make up a respectable escort for our Department. It will encourage the boys, and a very pleasant time may be anticipated.

THE meeting of the Grand Haven Trotting Park Association on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, promises to be well attended. The necessary arrangements have been made at Grand Haven, Spring Lake and Fruitport to accommodate visitors and strangers and steamers will run every hour from said places to the track, which is pronounced by competent judges to be second to none in the country. On Friday morning the number of entries exceeded fifty and it was expected that within the next twenty-four hours the number would be increased to seventy-five.

Who will go to Lansing from Holland, this winter?

Rev. G. VAN DE KREEK, of Boston, is spending a few days with his friends, in Holland.

Hon. Allen C. Adsit, from Spring Lake, was in the city last Saturday, attending to some law business before Justice Post.

ADJUTANT General Robertson, of this State, is compiling a history of the Michigan officers who served in the war of the Rebellion.

THE first experiments with the new flour mill have given good satisfaction; the article of flour manufactured there, proves to be excellent.

A REPUBLICAN City Caucus has been called on Monday evening, at the Engine House, to elect delegates to the Republican County Convention.

THE Circuit Court is in session at Grand Haven, and the criminal cases pending there now, call the attendance of several of our citizens—as witnesses.

THE Secretary of the Ottawa, West Kent and Muskegon Horticultural and Agricultural Society, is distributing the premium list and regulations of the next fair, to be held at Berlin, September 23d and 24th.

THE Supreme Court have perpetually enjoined the city of Grand Haven, from collecting the Washington street sewer tax. An error in the Mayor's certificate as to the manner in which the tax was assessed, has done it.

THE German Government is thinking seriously of buying Santona, a port in one of the northern provinces of Spain, and making of it a second Gibraltar. This news has a terrible significance to France. It means that Germany may yet become a naval power.

Mr. G. GRINGHUIS, having retired from the mercantile business, has turned Granger. He has purchased the "Scholten" property at the bridge, including the docks and river frontage, and expects to spend his last days there—unless farming should not agree with him.

THE Saugatuck *Commercial*, of last week, contains the valedictory of its present editor and publisher, Mr. M. W. Tarbox. His health and a one-half interest in the Grand Rapids Daily *Times*, are set out as the causes leading to this change. His successor was not announced.

KINGSFORD'S mammoth starch works at Oswego, N. Y., require over 25 miles of steam pipe for drying, 12 water-wheels of 50 horse-power each, in addition to steam engines of 1,000 horse power, consuming one million bushels of corn in the production of over ten thousand tons of their celebrated starch annually.

DURING the course of the week, Mr. Kongsberg has been asking his friends to sign a petition to Judge Stone, requesting a light sentence and a suspension of the same, in the matter now pending against him in the Circuit Court, for resisting the City Marshal with an armed weapon, all the details of which were given by us at the time.

DISRAELI'S impressions about the peace of Europe remain unfavorable. During the discussion of the Public-Worship Regulation bill in the House of Commons, referring to the strife between the Church and State on the Continent, he expressed the conviction that, however tranquil might be the general state of Europe, there were agencies at work preparing a period of great disturbance.

ON Sunday the woods of Messrs. Harrington & Knol, near the banks of Pine Creek took fire, burning 500 cords of wood, 50 thousand feet of pine, hemlock and whitewood logs and 700 railroad ties. The boys of Mr. Knol had been to work hauling wood the day previous and no fire was to be seen in that neighborhood. It is supposed to have been incendiarism. The wood was chopped last winter and scattered over forty acres. There were about 800 cords piled up in that immediate vicinity, awaiting shipment. The locality is about one half a mile south of the College dock. Loss between \$800 and \$1,000.

THE *Niles Democrat* of the 1st inst., has the following on counterfeit money: "Just at this time it is advisable to look out for counterfeit money. There is now being put off on unsuspecting parties considerable spurious currency. On Saturday evening last, several of our mercantile houses received several twenty dollars bills. A person dressed in female attire, went to some of our stores and purchased goods to the amount of nine or ten dollars, and in each place presented a twenty dollar note for payment of the same. The clerks gave the necessary change. On an examination of these notes they were found to be counterfeit. The person presenting them was looked after, but was found missing. The public should keep a sharp lookout for this bogus currency, and counterfeit peddlers.

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, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR, Of the Latest Styles.

CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING Done at short notice.

Cash Paid for Hides.

Our prices compare favorable 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.

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 tf

46-14cl-1y

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, Sheetting and Shirting. 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.

47-38-1y

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,

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.

J. DUURSEMA & CO.

RIVER STREET,

HOLLAND, MICH.

115-1y

JOSLIN BREYMAN,

OF THE

Variety and Jewelry Store!

Have on hand a constantly replenished, carefully selected and ever fresh stock of

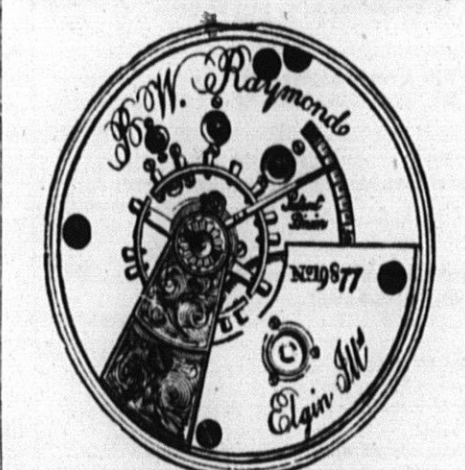
SILVER PLATED WARE,

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER SETS,



FANCY TOYS,

AND

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & NOTIONS.

Call on us and you may be sure the appearance, prices and quality of our Goods will suit you. We are ready to repair,

WATCHES, CLOCKS OR JEWELRY, In a Thoroughly Satisfactory Manner.

CORNER OF 8th AND MARKET STREETS.

46-14cl-1y

P. & A. Steketee,

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

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

GLASS-WARE,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

ETC., ETC.

—in the—

Brick Store,

E. J. HARRINGTON,

Where may be found at all times, at

Wholesale or Retail

Goods of the Best Quality and at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1st, 1874.

MONITORY.

On every thorn delightful wisdom grows,
In every stream a sweet instruction flows.
—Young.

Well dressed, well bred,
Well equipped, is ticket good enough,
To pass us readily through any door.
—Cooper.

Wealth may flee and friends deceive us,
Love may change his sunny looks;
But those treasures never leave us
Which we garner in from books.
—Pen-and-ink Sketches.

For F. R. S. and L. L. D.
Can only spring from A. B. C.
—Rita Cook.

There is a firefly in the southern clime,
Which shines only when upon the wing;
So it is with the mind; when once we rest—
We darken.
—“Knickerbocker.”

Reader, attend!—whether thy soul
Soars fancy's flight beyond the pole,
Or dabbles grubs this earthly hole,
In low pursuit,
Know, prudent, cautious self-control
Is wisdom's rest.
—Burns.

Science to some is the goddess great, to some the
milk-cow of the field;
Their care is but to calculate—what butter she
will yield.
—Schiller.—Butcher.

Well may they boast themselves of ancient nation,
Who were full-bred ere manners were in fashion.
—Dryden.

Disguist concealed
Is ofttime proof of wisdom—when the fault
Is obstinate, and cure beyond our reach.
—Cooper.

The only amarantine flower on earth
Is virtue, the only lasting treasure, truth.
—Cooper.

But wisdom is a pearl with most success
Sought in still water, and beneath clear skies.
—Cooper.

Experience is a slow preceptress, teaching oft
The way to glory by miscarriage foul.
—Cooper.

To bear is to conquer our fate.
—Campbell.

Defend me, therefore, say I
from the toil
Of dropping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old in drawing nothing up.
—Cooper.

Dress drains our cellar dry,
And keeps our larger lean—puts out our fires
And introduces hunger, frost, and woe,
Where peace and hospitality might reign.
—Cooper.

When most the world applauds you most beware.
—Young.

'Tis greatly wise to know before we're told,
The melancholy news that we grow old.
—Young.

Who lives to nature, rarely can be poor;
Who lives to fancy never can be rich.
—Young.

'Tis not the powerful arm,
But soft, enchanting tongue, that governs all.
—Sophocles.

Oh, it is excellent
To have a giant's strength, but 'tis tyrannous
To use it like a giant.
—Shakespeare.

Remember Hogarth, and adjure despair;
Remember Arkwright, and peasant Clare.
Burns, o'er the plough, sung sweet his wood-notes
wild,
And richest Shakespeare was a poor man's child.
—Elliot.

Life is but a day at most,
Spring from night, in darkness lost;
Hope not sunshine every hour,
Fear not clouds will always lour.
—Burns.

MOSLEM JUSTICE.

My friend—I will not give his name,
as the magnates of the law might chide
him for “telling stories out of school,”
—has been a Sheriff in our county for
years, and understands all the crooks
and turns of the law and courts. Not
long since I met him just set free from
an attendance upon the April term of
the Supreme Court, and he was particu-
larly worn and jaded. Said he, in the
course of conversation:

“I tell you, sir, this trial by jury,
which we hold so high in the scale of
human rights, is the veriest humbug
that ever was. For fifteen years I have
attended every term of our courts—the
Supreme, Judicial, the Superior and
the Law Terms—and the longer I live
in this experience the more disgusted I
become with the average working of the
jury system. In a squad of twelve
jurymen there is no individual responsi-
bility. Eight of them may be honest
and intelligent; two of them may be
stupid and opinionated; and in nine
cases out of ten, at least, you will find
two who are partial and unscrupulous
—two men who are friends of one of the
contending parties, and who will stick
to him through thick and thin.

“Only night before last,” he went on,
“I was out in charge of a jury from six
o'clock in the evening until almost day-
light on the following morning. The
case was one of contract. The con-
tractor had sued for work done. The
defendant produced the written con-
tract in court, and showed that the
prosecutor had broken said contract in
nearly every stipulation, and also
proved that not half the work agreed
upon had been done; and, further-
more, he clearly established that, as
the contractor had left him, he was a
sufferer by the imperfect work thus im-
perfectly begun. Upon the jury were
found four friends of the prosecutor
—men ignorant, pugnacious and stub-
born. They insisted that the prosecutor
was entitled to full pay, as per contract,
for every day's work performed, and for
every article of material furnished. And
they sat back against the wall and wait-
ed for the other eight to give in. And
at three o'clock in the morning, after
having been under lock and key for
nine hours (it was Saturday morning,
and they must go home), those eight
men gave in!”

And my friend said much more which
I will not repeat. He told things which
he had known to transpire in the jury-
room which would be hardly credited
by a confiding public. One was where
a tired jury decided an important case
by the flip of a penny, “Heads for the
plaintiff—tails for the defendant.”
Heads it was, and the defendant got his
case.

My friend's remarks and reminis-
cences brought to my mind a few items
of my experience with Moslem justice,

and as we had plenty of time on our
hands, I related to him the following,
as I have it in my Log of a Three Years'
Cruise upon the waters and shores of
the Mediterranean—1841-2-3 and part
of 1844.

We went from Jerusalem to Constanti-
nople overland (when I say, “We,” I
mean Capt. Wm. Nichols, Lieut.
Charles G. Hunter, Midshipman John
McLeod Murphy, and myself, all of the
United States navy), and a small town
at the southern base of Mount Arjiah,
in the Pachalic of Karamania. On the
evening of our arrival I learned that an
old Mollah (man of law) had come from
Karakissar to hold court; and he whose
name was Ben Ahmed—had a certain
portion of the Pachalic under his charge,
and in all cases not capital, and not in-
volving direct State affairs, his decision
is final. He was both Judge and jury
—law-giver, expounder and executor.
From his decision there was no appeal.
Should he prove corrupt, of course there
were higher powers to which he was
amenable—and woe to the officer of
Turkish corruption! I had heard of the
wisdom of these old Moslem jus-
tices, and as two of the cases which
would be brought forward on the pres-
ent occasion had been explained to me,
I had a curiosity to see how they would
be disposed of.

It was near the middle of the forenoon
when I gained a favorable seat in an
open court of the market place, where
the judgments were to be rendered.
Most of the space was covered by an
awning of cotton cloth, and the arrange-
ment for order was perfect. The Mollah
was a man of full threescore and ten,
tall and handsome; his flowing beard
white as snow, and his eyes bright as
clear stars.

The first case was the disputed pos-
session of a slave. The plaintiff was an
elderly man, named Mustapha, by
profession a jewel merchant. The de-
fendant was a youthful peasant, named
Galbec. The slave was a Circassian
girl, and quite pretty, and at present in
custody of the peasant Galbec, who
claimed to be her owner.

“The girl is mine,” said the jewel
merchant earnestly; “I bought her ten
years ago when a mere child, and have
reared her and provided for her until
within a year past.”

“The girl is mine,” said the peasant,
a stout, well-looking young fellow of
not more than five and twenty. “I
bought her of her own father for my
wife three years ago. Listen not to
that old man. He would deceive you.
Let judgment be rendered for me who
am the girl's lawful owner and true
husband.”

Ben-Ahmed then appealed to the
girl herself, and asked her to which of
these two men she belonged.

“Galbec is my husband,” she said.
“He has owned me for three years. I
have attended to Galbec's flocks, and
helped him to harvest his corn and
grapes.”

“What did you do before you lived
with him?”

“I lived with my parents in Okop.”
“Were they peasants?”

“They were.”
There were no witnesses to be called.
The parties were strangers in the place,
and their own testimony was avail-
able. Galbec evidently loved the girl,
and it was natural that she should pre-
fer him for her master. Yet the old
jewel merchant seemed honest, and was
earnest in his claim.

“I must take time to consider upon
this,” said the Mollah. And he made
the girl sit near him, while the two
claimants stepped back.

The next case was a disputed pos-
session of a saddle. A middle-aged
Armenian, named Saladeen, laid claim
to a saddle that was in possession of a
mountain guide named Aboul Muzzafar.
The saddle, which had been held by an
officer during the morning, was pro-
duced in court. It was a very valuable
one, made of the finest leather, and
elaborately ornamented.

“The saddle is mine,” said Saladeen.
“I bought it of a Jew at Nigdeh for
three hundred piasters. This villain
stole it while I slept by the roadside on
the other side of the mountain.”

“Believe him not,” said Aboul Muz-
zafar. “The saddle is mine. My
brother in Konieh made it for me. This
fellow saw it, and wished to buy it, but
when I refused to sell he tried to take
it from me by force. I overcame him,
and he was angry and swore vengeance;
and he has resorted to this trial in hopes
of obtaining it.”

In this case, as in the other, there
were no witnesses. Both men seemed
very earnest, and both maintained an
honest exterior.

The old Mollah took the saddle and
examined it.

“It is a valuable saddle,” said he, as
he passed his hand over the plain sur-
face. “I am at a loss which one of
you to believe.”

“Me, me,” cried Aboul, “It is
mine.”

“Justice,” exclaimed Saladeen, “I
only ask justice.”

“Ah!” muttered the Mollah, pass-
ing his finger over the embossed leather
near the bow of the saddle. “What
have we here? Give me a knife.”

The attendant tshawoska handed up
a knife, and the judge proceeded to rip
open a seam in the saddle bow, and
with an exclamation of surprise he took
therefrom four pieces of gold.

“Ala! And you make this your
treasure, my good Aboul Muzzafar?”

“Yes, most excellent judge,” replied
Aboul, with a low bow. I hid it there
so that I might not be robbed of it.”

“Saladeen,” said the Mollah, turn-
ing to the elderly claimant, “what have
you to say to this? Did your saddle
have money concealed in it?”

“No, sir, not that I know of,” the
man replied, with a crestfallen ex-
pression. “The Jew of whom I bought
it might have had money concealed in
it, but I did not know it.”

“Very well,” pronounced Ben
Ahmed, rising to his feet. “Saladeen,
the saddle is yours. As for you, Aboul
Muzzafar, you shall pay to Saladeen
ten piasters for the trouble to which
you have put him, and this evening you
shall receive one hundred lashes of the
bastinado. I caused the gold to be
sewed up in the saddle this morning.”

Aboul was led away by two officers,
while Saladeen took his ten piasters
and his saddle, and went his way re-
joicing.

Two cases of simple award were next
disposed of, and following these came
the case of a man who had purchased
for jewels that had proved to be only
bits of glass. The man who had pur-
chased was present, and the man who
had sold, was also present. The first
claimed that he had bought the baubles
for rubies and emeralds, and paid a
good price. The merchant could not
deny that he had sold them. He
bought them for pure stones, and had
so supposed them.

The Mollah took the jewels in his
hand, and then took something from
his vest pocket which he compared them
with.

“Why,” said he, smiling, “this is
only glass, as any one can tell. Here—
this simple peasant girl would know
better than to purchase these for true
stones. What say you?”

As he spoke he handed the glittering
trinket to the Circassian girl who had
been claimed by the two men. He
smiled encouragingly, and she took the
jewel. She weighed it upon the end of
her finger, and then touched it to her
tongue.

“Is it not glass?” asked the Mol-
lah.

“No, sir,” the girl confidently re-
plied. “I should say it was a pure
ruby and of great price!”

“Ah! say you so? And these—are
these also stones?”

And he handed her the jewels in
dispute. She took them, touched
them each to her tongue in turn, and
then said:

“The first, sir, was a true stone; but
these are all glass.”

“It is as I thought,” returned the
Mollah. The first was a ruby of my
own. These others are but worthless
imitations.”

And he decreed that the merchant
should pay back the full price he had
received, and that the baubles should
be destroyed. And as, in pleading, the
culprit still persisted in declaring that
he sold the stones in good faith, the
Judge further decreed that the officers
should affix over the door of his shop
a board with this inscription upon it:
“The merchant within is liable to sell
glass for pure stones. Treat with him
accordingly.”

The dishonest diamond merchant re-
funded the money he had received for
his false stones, and went away with
the assurance that if he removed the
placard which should be placed above
his door his ears would be split.

Then the old Mollah turned to the
Circassian girl.

“Girl,” said he, sternly, “you belong
to the jewel-merchant Mustapha. Go
with him, and be it his to punish you
for your falsehood.”

Galbec started forward with a cry
of wrath and dismay, still claiming the
girl as his.

“Stop,” interrupted Ben-Ahmed.
“The wife of a simple peasant, reared
as you claim your wife to have been
reared, could not judge of precious
stones so quickly and so unerringly.
She belongs to the jewel-merchant, who
had educated her after his calling. But
that shalt not go off bootless, Galbec.
Thou shalt pay to Mustapha the sum of
twenty piasters for the service of his
slave, and for thy false swearing thou
shalt be taken out with Aboul Muzza-
far and receive fifty lashes of the basti-
nado.”

I witnessed others of the old Mollah's
judgments, and I left him with a feel-
ing of respect and veneration.

“Think of it,” cried my friend the
sheriff, when I told him the story,
“just imagine that Mollah to have been
in the place of one of our judges with
two smart lawyers and an average jury
between him and judgment.”

“Think of another thing: Look into
one of our civil or criminal courts. The
Judge is supposed to be the most can-
did, impartial, and enlightened member
of the court. He knows the law, and
he alone sits without prejudice or favor.
And yet his hands alone are tied. He
is tied by the letter of the law. The
lawyers may flout and bewilder and
badger as much as they please; and in
the end the jury may feel the whole
weight of the law and testimony at
defiance, and settle the case upon the
hazard of a die! Verily there is a
screw loose somewhere!”

An Ice-House for Five Dollars.

A neighbor of mine, says a corre-
spondent, has an inclosure about six
feet square in the clear, and six feet
high. The walls are formed of old re-
fuse timbers thrown carelessly together,
with no regard to form or comeliness.
The roof is made of hemlock boards.
The entire cost of this building did not
exceed five dollars; and, practically con-
sidered, it is a success; not ambitious
of containing thirty-five loads of ice,
but simply five loads. Ten years this
little, unpretentious house has been
used for ice, and never yet dishonored
a draft upon its crystal deposit. About
six inches of sawdust was spread upon
the ground floor, and in packing a space
of about nine inches was left between
the ice and the walls of the building for
sawdust, and about nine inches of saw-
dust was spread upon the top of the ice,
and the thing was fixed. The three
main principles observed here will al-
ways insure a supply of ice, viz.: good
ventilation, good drainage and plenty
of sawdust. With these rules adhered
to a corner of any old pen-shed will
prove quite efficient in preserving ice.

Curiosities of Superstition.

Louis Napoleon in his will empha-
sizes the solemn declaration: “With
regard to my son, let him keep as a tal-
isman the seal I used to wear attached
to my watch.” This piece of fetishism
would appear to have formed yet another
link between the imperial exile that has
passed from our midst and those Latin
races whose cause he affected to repre-
sent, whose superstition he certainly
shared. Indeed, the ancient Romans
degraded a priest because his miter fell,
and unmade a Dictator because a rat
squeaked. Caesar crossed the Rubicon,
because, on the opposite bank, he saw
a man with a fine figure. His nephew
felt confident of winning the battle of
Actium, because he met a peasant of the
name of Nicholas mounted on an ass.
Wolsey was warned of his doom
by a crossier-head; Sejanus, by a flight
of crows. Dr. Johnson objected to go-
ing under a ladder. Montaigne avoided
giving his left foot priority in putting
on his stockings. Alexander was be-
lieved to have untied the Gordian knot
with a slice of his sword. For good-
luck's sake, Augustus wore some por-
tion of a seacall; Charlemagne some
trinket of unknown value. Mohammed
was all fate. Bonaparte all star and
destiny. Cromwell believed in Sept. 3,
and Louis Napoleon in Dec. 2. Sulla
called himself Felix, the favored child of
fortune, and Timoleon turned his house
into a temple of chance. Alexander,
if we may credit the account given by
Quintus Curtius, was terrified by blood
flowing from inside his soldiers' bread
during the siege of Tyre in 332 B. C.
His seer, Aristander, foresaw in this
crimson efflux of the vital stream out
of the commissariat a happy issue for
the Macedonians; and the warriors
thus nerved took Tyre. From the year
1004, the alarming spectacle of the
bleeding host and bread, as well as the
bewitched bloody milk, several times in
each century, gave simple folk a scare;
thus, it was noticed in 1264, under Ur-
ban IX., at Bolsena, not far from Civita
Vecchia; and Raphael has taken this for
the subject of his picture called the
“Miracolo de Bolsena,” which is, at all
events, a miracle of the pencil. In 1833,
when Heinrich Von Bulow destroyed the
village and church of Wilsnach,
drops of blood were found eight days
afterward on the host placed on the
altar. But the victims of superstition
have the bump of causality remarkably
developed; and in 1510, thirty-eight
Jews were burnt to ashes because they
had tortured the consecrated host until
it bled. Again, the sight was seen on
the Moselle in 1824; and in 1848 the
famous Ehrenberg analyzed the terrible
portent. After stooping with his micro-
scope over the red stains on bread,
cheese, and potatoes, this savant de-
clared that they are caused by small
monads or vibrios, which have a red
color, and are so minute that from 46,-
556,000,000 to 884,736,000,000,000 dis-
tinct beings adorn the space of one
cubic inch. Unfortunately, when, in
1510, thirty-eight Israelites, as we have
seen, were burnt to ashes, no scientific
Ehrenberg existed to point out to their
superstitious butchers that what they
called a proof of the consecrated host
being tortured until it bled, was merely
due to aggregation of hungry red in-
sects.—Chambers' Journal.

He was young and serious, and in the
fair gloaming he escorted his wife to
where the sparkling soda gushed from
a marble fountain. Gravely he gazed
at the man who asked, “What sirup?”
and answered, “Crusade. Life seemed
beautiful at that moment, but a paralyz-
ing horror seized him as the gentle
young wife said she'd try some, too. He
laughed faintly, it is said, but he felt
like the silent tomb or a lunatic asylum
—it didn't much matter which. How-
ever, the soda man nobly fulfilled his
trust; he preserved his presence of
mind and handed the wife a dose of
particularly energetic ginger, while the
alarmed husband was comforted with
the flagon he desired. He wishes never
to stand upon such an apex of agony
again.

A CELEBRATED barrister was in the
habit of saying, “I always study the
feasibility of a case before I undertake
it.”



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tively curing all humors, from the common PIMPLE
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THE BLOOD.
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the appetite.
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the past five years its boats have carried
200,000,000 passengers between New
York and Brooklyn without the loss of
a single life.

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Kidneys; or with Croup, Quinsy, Fever and Ague; or
with Neuralgia, Headache, Tic Doloroux, Tooth-
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or Rheumatism; or with Dysuria, Cholera, Moe-
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If thy enemy wrong thee, buy each of his children a drum.
CHICAGO has sixty fortune-tellers, but not one of them said, "Git them engines ready."
COUNTERFEIT coupons of different American securities are being returned from Europe for collection.
The leading White mountain houses employ seminary and college students of both sexes for table waiters.
The late Walter Ingham, the artist, is said to have been honored by the Pope with His Eminence's first and only sitting for a picture.
ESTHER SHAW, of Davenport, Ia., worked thirteen years in one family before asking for a cent of pay. Needn't write for her; she's dead.
COURRET has fled to Switzerland, impressing with the impossibility of restoring \$160,000 worth of Vendome column with \$12,000 total assets.
DONN PIATT says the proper thing to do when your horse is running away is "to hold fast to your seat and say your prayers. Anyhow, hold fast to your seat."
When a man nearly breaks his neck trying to get out of the way of a "lightning-bug," supposing it to be the head-light of a locomotive, it is time for him to sign the pledge.
The Detroit Free Press professes to have discovered a young lady who blushes, goes to bed at nine, eats heartily, speaks plain English, respects her mother, doesn't want to marry a lord, and knows how to cook.
A cloud of gloom and sadness over-spreads the land, and newspaper readers weep. It will be a year--a whole year--before any more college commencements will thrill the bosoms of our people.
Young ladies subject to nervous debility in summer ought to beware of taking too much exercise. They should, as much as possible, lie quietly upon the sofa and suffer their mothers to fan them.
The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have had a beautiful dessert service made for them, and it is being exhibited in all its glory of turquoises and gold and emblematic Cupids to the public in London.
On his death-bed, a Terre Haute, Ind., compositor confessed to having maliciously substituted "those" for "these" in no less than seven hundred paragraphs. He had accomplished his fell work through a conspiracy with the proof-reader.
Some stilted authorities pronounce the name of Farragut as if it was spelled Farrague. The proprietor of the name was always filled with wrath at the abomination, and often, on such occasions, repeated the name in such a way as to make every letter in it do its best.
An unhappy husband in Pennsylvania, who cut his wife's throat, then plunged a knife into his abdomen, and forced it to the hilt by jamming the handle against the wall, displayed an amount of energy which would have made his fortune in the patent medicine business.
Miss TAYLOR is a young lady whose pluck at the Alexandra Palace Horse-Show in London recently should have won her a prize. Her horse refusing the water-jump and rolling over and upon her, she sprang up with her habit splashed with mud, caught her horse, and took the jump the second time in fine style.
A CERTAIN "Uncle James of our acquaintance, whose execution is not quite equal to his preference for the violin, was paid a delicate left-handed compliment, the other night, by his little niece, who, on being awakened some time in the small hours of the night by the hideous performances of two felines under the window, naively remarked, "Mamma, I don't like to hear Uncle James play on a violin."

An Indian Industry.
A correspondent of the London News, writing of the life of an indigo planter in India, says: "About the end of June 'Mahyae' begins and last until the beginning of September. 'Mahyae' is the manufacture of the indigo, the mashing and beating of it in great vats, the running-off of the water into other vats, and the treatment of the stuff through various stages until it emerges from the 'presses' veritable indigo, worth ever so many rupees a pound. 'Mahyae' occurs in the very hottest part of the Indian year; but the indigo planter must disregard the heat if he is to keep up his character and earn commission. He spends hours every day in a shed perched high over his vats, whence he can superintend the labors of the coolies and see for himself that the mashing is thorough and the running off takes place in the nick of time. He must generally pervade the press-house, and it will not do for him to be dainty over a stain of blue on his hands or face. He must superintend the storing, for the mild Hindoo is not proverbial for honesty, and feels sorely tempted when the chance offers to carry off a piece of indigo which will hardly make a knot in his cummerbund, and yet for which he can realize a rupee. When 'Mahyae' is over the cold weather is thinking of setting in, and then, after giving a start to his cultivation, the indigo planter feels himself a free man for a season."

Last Year's Cholera.
Dr. Ely McClellan, of the United States army, who was appointed some time since to investigate the cholera epidemic of 1873, has lately returned to his home in Lebanon, Ky., after visiting Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. His work has not yet been carried far enough to authorize any broad generalizations, but a few isolated facts have been given by him to a Kentucky paper as follows: "It is apparent already that the investigation will cover a much wider field than has been anticipated. The number of points at which cholera occurred will be much larger than is generally believed. An impression has prevailed, for example, that the epidemic leaped from New Orleans to Vicksburg. In point of fact it is found to have dotted both sides of the river between the two points, cases occurring on plantations in nearly every parish. The first reported case of cholera in the United States in 1873 occurred in New Orleans, February 9. It prevailed in that city during the months of February, March and April. Early in May it began to travel northward, up the Mississippi. During the month of June it began occurring in the interior towns of Alabama and Mississippi, along the lines of railroads, and spread further north, step by step, during the months of June and July, reaching Little Rock, Ark., early in the latter month. Montgomery, Ala., by a rigid system of quarantine, escaped with a single case of cholera, while at Birmingham, in the same State, ninety-seven miles distant, and connected with Montgomery by rail, over 200 persons, mostly negroes, fell victims to the epidemic. The first case of cholera in Kentucky last year, so far as ascertained, occurred at Paducah, May 23. The investigation indicates that construction hands upon railroads were the most active agents in spreading the disease. It was introduced in Memphis by a party of laborers on the Memphis and Paducah Railroad. Thence it was conveyed to Nashville by convicts from the penitentiary that had been working on the same road. From Nashville it spread to Chattanooga and East Tennessee, to Gallatin, Franklin, Bowling Green, etc. The first case in Central Kentucky was that of a negro laborer at Muldrough's Hill, on the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad, who came from a construction party on a road in Tennessee."

THE SKEPTICAL CONVINCED.--Every advance in medicine, every new remedy has encountered an opposition, which is the test of truth. Galen and Jenner only were believed when they had proved their discoveries against opposition. But men are observing, and benefits always make believers. No incredulity can stand the silent argument of good results. When Dr. Walker proclaimed that he had produced from the medicinal herbs of California an Elixir that would regenerate the sinking system and cure diseases not organic, the incredulous shook their heads. Yet his VINEGAR BITTERS is now the Standard Restorative of the Western World. The truth could not be resisted. Under the operation of the new remedy, Dyspepsia regained their health, appetite and strength; the Bilious and Constipated were relieved of every distressing symptom; the Consumptive and Rheumatic rapidly recovered; Intermittent and Remittent Fevers were broken up; the taint of Scrofula was eradicated! Who could gainsay facts like these? Not even the Faculty. Skepticism was routed. All doubts as to the claims of the Bitters to the first place in the first rank of modern medicines were silenced, and this wonderful preparation is today the most popular Tonic, Alterative and Blood Depurant ever advertised in America. In common with other journalists, we are free to add our testimony to this remedy. It is a domestic medicine, and no household should be without it.

The guardians of the peace at Columbus, Ohio, are so zealous in the discharge of their duties that they take no note of personal mishaps, for it is seriously stated that one police officer there had his trousers stolen from him recently while he was on duty.

BEGINNING of a Judge's charge in Iowa: "Gentlemen of the jury, you must now quit eating peanuts and attend to this case."

The heat of Summer, as well as the sudden changes of temperature incident to Autumn, coupled with the use of unripe vegetables and fruits and other unwholesome articles of food, result every season in producing much suffering from Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Colic, and other derangements of the stomach and bowels. A remedy that will promptly relieve these sufferings and restore tone and normal action to the relaxed and debilitated alimentary canal, is surely a boon to the afflicted. Dr. R. V. Pierce, whose Family Medicine has acquired a world-wide reputation, by long study and careful chemical experiments has succeeded in extracting, by a cold process, from Smart-Weed, or Water Pepper, that modest little plant seen in wet grounds by the roadside and in neglected grounds and pasture fields, a remedial principle which, when skillfully combined with the extract of Jamaica Ginger and other pleasant modifying agents, in what he calls his Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, forms a most reliable specific for all such derangements and sufferings. It is pleasant and safe to take, yet powerful to cure. Its wonderful efficacy is a further confirmation of the Doctor's idea that God has caused to grow in each climate and region, those medicinal plants best calculated for the cure of the diseases that prevail in the section of country where those plants are found--that "the leaves were for the healing of the nations," and that the fewer far-fetched remedies we employ the better, if we would thoroughly investigate and understand those we have at home. The Doctor's Extract of Smart-Weed is sold by druggists generally.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL Co.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.
Go to RIVERSIDE Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

WILHOFF'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.--This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employees, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congested in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoff's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. WHELOCK, FINLAY & Co., proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

THE PUBLISHER of the MILWAUKEE MONTHLY desires to send a specimen copy of his magazine free to every subscriber to this paper. Every number contains splendid stories, an illustrated fashion paper, articles on the toilet and toilet preparations, and a great amount of other valuable reading, making it well worth the regular price. Send for it. Address, inclosing stamp for postage, T. J. Gilmore, Box 304, Milwaukee, Wis.

Good advice never comes amiss. If they have not got the Elmwood Collar at the store where you are in the habit of purchasing your goods, tell them to get some for you at once, and don't be put off with any other goods.

The Ladies' Sorosis Club, of New York, recently changed their discussion from Woman's Suffrage to Hair preparations and Pimple Banishers. They declared that where nature had not endowed them with beauty, it was their right--yes, their duty--to seek it where they could. So they all voted that Magnolia Balm overcame fallowness, Rough Skin and Ring-Marks, and gave to the complexion a most distinctive (Sorosis) and marble-like appearance (dangerous to men, no doubt); and that Lyon's Katharon made the hair grow thick soft and awful pretty, and, moreover, prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice, they are not smart.

Not Quite So Fast, Mr. Jones!--A horse-doctor in Philadelphia was caught changing the celebrated Mexican Mustang Lintment into other bottles and using it as his own recipe. Honesty is always the best policy. These medicine-men like to follow up such fellows. It cured the lame horse all the same; but it damaged the Doctor's reputation, and benefited the proprietor in proportion. We have heard of so many Rheumatic persons and lame horses being cured by the Mustang Lintment that we advise every housekeeper, Hiveryman and planter to invest in a 50-cent or a \$1.00 bottle, against accident. Beware of counterfeits. It is wrapped in a steel engraving, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

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

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WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD. NOTICE TO SETTLERS AND LUMBERMEN. This Company offers for sale a large amount of very desirable Farming Land, situated along the line of the road north of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, at low prices to actual settlers. The land is covered with a dense forest of various kinds of hard wood interspersed with the finest pine. Extraordinary facilities granted to parties locating mills on the line. For further information apply to F. W. WEBSTER, Land Agent, or E. B. PHILLIPS, Gen. Manager, Office of Wisconsin Central Railroad, Milwaukee, June 6, 1874.

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Barrel, 40 gal., \$12; half do., \$7; demijohns and jugs, 50 cents per gal., package extra; bottles (qts.), \$2.50 per doz. Money must accompany the order, except to our regular authorized agent. Inquire of your druggist for Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water. Address C. C. OLIN & Co., Waukesha, Wis., for orders for the water or for circulars.

MORE TESTIMONY.
Letter from Judge Hiram Barber.
HOBOKEN, Wis., July 7, 1874.
MR. C. C. OLIN, Waukesha, Wis.:--Dear Sir:--I enclose please find \$1.25 for five gallons of Mineral Rock Spring Water--can send to-day by express. I am much pleased with the results from the use of your Spring Water. I have used for the last two years other waters, but have never received from the use of others as decided results as from the use of that you sent me. It may be owing to other causes operating at the same time, which has aided in the favorable results from the use of yours; still I am not aware of any as good results as I have been the same, making use of no drugs or other medical treatment. Yours, H. BARBER.

C. C. OLIN & Co., Genls.--This is to certify that I have used the Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Water for the last six or eight months, with good results. I was very bad with the kidney and liver disease, and the doctors could do me no lasting good. All the time there was quantities of albumen in my urine. I had seen a notice in the paper of Waukesha Water. Last February I thought I would try the water, and sent to St. Louis and got five gallons, and while I was drinking it I received four gallons from a friend in Illinois. In a few days I received a circular which told me that the water that was sent me from Illinois was from Mineral Rock Spring. Since then I have ordered two barrels and received it, and am making free use of it. By the use of the water my health is better than it has been for years. My wife thinks the water the greatest boon that I ever received. It has its desired and designed effect. I think I will use it a few months more, I shall be all right. Now, sir, I am no scholar, and if you can change the style of my writing without destroying its meaning, you are at liberty to do it. CHARLES BARNES.

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