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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. IV.—NO. 25.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 181.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.
G. VAN SCHELVEN, PUBLISHER.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil), 75 cents for first insertion, and 35 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
1/8 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge.

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

GRISWOLD, A. D., Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office 76 Eighth Street, up stairs.

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

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

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

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

Barbers.

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

Bakeries.

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

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Books and Stationery.

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

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

Dry Goods.

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

Flour and Feed.

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

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Hardware.

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

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

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

Hotels.

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

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

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

Painters.

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

Photographers.

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

Saddlery.

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

Sewing Machines.

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

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

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

No matter what absurdities the French may be guilty of in other matters, or what violent animosities may be aroused by their political differences, they have the good sense to agree upon and maintain a sound financial policy. Their management of their war debt has been admirable, and by a judicious increase of taxes they have been enabled to meet and even anticipate their obligations. The receipts of the Government, it seems, are still growing, the latest returns showing a gain in the total revenue of the country for the past year of about \$16,000,000.

OUR MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The Cappon and Bertsch Tannery.

We purpose to give a series of articles upon the manufacturing establishments located here. They cannot fail to be interesting both to our citizens and to parties elsewhere as showing the present condition of Holland City. The principal facts in regard to their early history and present status will be given; and, therefore, we shall necessarily expect the encouragement and support of the persons most interested.

The leather interests will receive attention first, as being the most prominent at the present time. The history of the manufacture of leather here begins with a "log tannery" erected by Mr. P. F. Pfanstiel near the site of Central Wharf warehouse. Several log buildings had been moved up to that place from the Indian Village and with the rudest of facilities for work, tanning was done on a very small scale. The enterprise was not particularly successful and the only place it now occupies is in the memory of the old settlers and history of the colony.

In the year 1857, Messrs. Cappon and Bertsch became convinced that a tannery would be a paying affair, and therefore assisted by one boy and a balky horse, began work in the shanty that having eight vats was called a tannery. Their capital consisted for the most part of two pair of hands, perseverance and economical management. The first few years were a succession of struggles, but, as is always the case, indomitable energy and strict attention to their business triumphed over poverty and lack of machinery, and the tannery was soon to be too small for their business.

Six years after they began operations near the lake, in 1863, a new building, 44 x72 feet in size, was erected where their present tannery stands.

This was standing at the time of the fire and had received an addition of twenty feet long,—making the building destroyed by the fire of October 9th, 1871, 64x72 feet.—A large quantity of bark was burned and what leather was on hand met the same fate. Altogether the firm lost property valued at about \$70,000 by the great fire.—This loss was an entire one as there was no insurance upon either the building or stock.

After this terrible blow, Messrs. Cappon and Bertsch, like all our citizens, instead of idly bemoaning their misfortune, manfully cleared away the heaps of ashes that represented so many years of patient toil; and soon give notice that they were not by any means discouraged but should rebuild their tannery at once. Accordingly the next summer saw a new building rising from out the ruins of the old. A year later the large drying-house, that is such a prominent landmark, was built, and new improvements have been added until at the present time the largest tannery in the State has taken the place of the shanty and balky horse of the days of 1857.

The establishment of 1875 is made up as follows: On Ninth street, a building 275x66 feet in size is used for the vats and in the tanning proper. The bark room and leaches occupy a building 100x66 feet; engine house 24x50. The latter contains the machinery that furnishes the motive power for the several buildings. The engine is a fine one, of fifty horse power.—The machinery department was recently greatly improved by the substitution of a large new boiler for the old one and by general repairs to the engine, etc. The vats number 214 in all, there being 180 for tanning, 9 for leaching and 25 beam vats.

The drying-house fronting on Eighth street is 40x80 feet in size and five stories high, divided up as follows: The first story is devoted to packing, rolling and splitting the sole leather. The shipments of the leather are made in rolls weighing about a hundred pounds each, rolled up in strong paper, of which many hundred pounds are used every year. The second story is where the furnishing of the upper leather is done. Harness leather requires the third floor for its preparation; and the fourth and fifth stories are used as drying lofts. This building is furnished with an elevator and everything necessary for the purposes to which it is devoted. The power is derived from the engine in the buildings above described. By shafting, tunnelling and other mechanical means the strength of the steam giant is brought up under the hill, a distance of about 150 feet, and made to do service in the drying-house.

No other buildings are used, if we except the bark "houses" that are situated on the west side of their lots. The latter

are the large piles of hemlock bark that have been built up for the protection from the weather, into the shape of old fashioned houses. From 2,500 to 3,000 cords of hemlock bark are used every year in the manufacture of leather. The price of bark averages six dollars, delivered at the tannery, so this establishment alone furnishes from \$15,000 to \$18,000 per annum toward the support of Johnsville and other cities north of this place, whose inhabitants date their letters, it is said, "bark time" or "pretty near bark time," as the case may be; and who like beavers are obliged to rely upon bark to supply their daily bread.

Fifty men are employed by this company and when we glance back from this to the two men, a boy and a balky horse of 1857, we feel a just local pride in the success of these enterprising men. There are 80,000 hides transformed into leather every year, which are purchased at Grand Rapids and come from different parts of the State and country.

In connection with these purchases the Grand Rapids part of the business needs mention. This is the fine store on Canal Street, and one of the leading stores in that city, engaged in the purchase of hides, wool, &c., and in the sale of leather. This is presided over by Mr. J. Bertsch, while Mr. I. Cappon has charge of the tannery here. The business is now merged into a stock company, called the "Cappon and Bertsch Leather Company." The capital invested here aggregates about \$125,000; and although the leather market is somewhat depressed at the present time, the tannery is busily engaged in the manufacture of leather.

Having thus briefly given a sketch of this company we desire to thank Mr. Cappon for courtesies extended and express a hope that his well deserved success may continue to be beneficial to himself and correspondingly so to our city.

OBITUARY.

U. S. SENATOR Andrew Johnson, the only ex-President living, died at his home, at Greenville, Tenn., on Saturday morning, aged sixty-six years. The deceased was born at Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 29, 1808. At the age of four years he was half orphaned by the death of his father, and at ten was put as an apprentice to a tailor in his native town, and served out his "time." His mother's extreme poverty prevented her from affording him any educational advantages, and he never attended school a single day in his life. Under such unfavorable circumstances he accomplished the task of educating himself. To some extent he appreciated the benefits of learning, even at this early age, and, having learned the letters of his alphabet, he set himself to the task of learning to read, devoting the spare hours from his duties to the labored perusal of a book which he had heard read over and over again, and with which he was somewhat familiar. He had acquired the ability to read before the close of his apprenticeship. In 1826, he set out to seek his fortune in what was then the West, taking with him his mother, who depended upon him for support. He stopped at Greenville, Tennessee, where he married, and, after a few moves, settled down and commenced business for himself. His accomplishments in the way of learning had up to this time only comprehended reading; but, under the instructions from his wife, during spare hours, he acquired writing, arithmetic, etc.

The first round in his political ladder was his election as Alderman in Greenville, in 1828, at the age of 20 years. He was re-elected in 1829, and in 1830 was chosen Mayor, a position which he held for three years. In 1835 he was chosen a member of the State Legislature. His course was not popular, and he was defeated at the next election, two years afterward. In 1839, however, he ran again and was triumphantly elected. In 1840 he served as Presidential Elector for the State at large, on the Democratic ticket. Martin Van Buren, Democrat, and William Henry Harrison, Whig, were the candidates. In 1841 he was chosen to the State Senate, and in 1843 to Congress, serving, by re-election, through the administrations of Tyler, Polk, Taylor and Fillmore, till 1853. In 1853, after his retirement from Congress, he was chosen Governor of Tennessee, and re-elected by a close fight in 1855. Two years afterward he was chosen to the United States Senate, his term expiring March 3, 1863. A radical Democrat at the breaking out of the Rebellion he took strong grounds in favor of the Union. He ran with Mr. Lincoln on the Republican ticket for Vice President against McClellan and Pendleton, in 1864, and was elected.

After the assassination of President Lincoln, April 14, 1865, he became the Chief Executive of the nation. At first he manifested great severity toward any one who had taken part in the war, and refused to listen to any appeals looking to a commutation of Mrs. Surratt's sentence of death for complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. His expression, "Rebels must take back seats," became a watchword.—After a time, however, his policy underwent a marked change, much to the disgust of the Republican party. He had open quarrels with Gen. Grant, Secretary Stanton, and others. Finally his attempted *coup d'etat* to get possession of the War office brought matters to a crisis, and in February, 1868, he was impeached by Congress, the first case of the kind in the history of the nation. The High Court of Impeachment voted, 35 for his conviction, and 19 for his acquittal, or three less than the requisite two-thirds. From that time till the close of his term of office, March 4, 1869, a sort of armed neutrality was maintained between him and Congress. In 1872 he ran for Congressman-at-large and was defeated. The legislature of Tennessee in their session of last winter elected him to the U. S. Senate. He took his seat in the extra session of the Senate, on the 5th of March last, and was preparing for a vigorous and active part in the debates of the next Congress.

With the return of good will between the North and the South the bitterness against him also died out, and in the light of present feeling it may well be considered whether his policy of forgetfulness of the past was not the best one, after all.—It was expected that he would take part in the coming Ohio canvass, and be pitted against some of the ablest Republican leaders.

One by one those who were the prominent actors in the most exciting and important period of the country's history are passing away. LINCOLN, SEWARD, SUMNER, STANTON and CHASE are all gone, and now followed by ANDREW JOHNSON. In his death the nation has lost a man whom it could ill afford to spare, one of the few occupying high positions of public trust against whose personal integrity the most violent political hostility has never brought a charge. While in office he refused to accept presents. He was a man of strong convictions, and allowed nothing to turn him aside from the direct line of accomplishment of whatever he undertook. This made him many enemies whom other men would have avoided.

His dying request was that his winding sheet should be the flag of his country. Upon the receipt of the news of his death, the Mayor ordered the City flag at half-mast in respect to the memory of the departed patriot.

The London *Times* in its obituary article on Andrew Johnson says: "His career illustrates both the strong and weak points of American social and political systems. During his terms of office he showed himself wanting in tact, refinement and knowledge of men, yet he had some qualities which are not so abundant in American politics as to be despised when found.—He had dauntless courage, some political insight, and honesty, never shadowed by suspicion."

JEFFERSON DAVIS, will soon rise to the surface as the author of a new history of the Rebellion. It cannot be expected that his works will be impartial and trustworthy, but it will be notable as a contribution to the stock of materials from which the future historian will draw the true story of the great conflict. The ex-President of the Confederacy must be in possession of many facts which have not hitherto been made public, and which will be alike interesting to North and South. The growing good feeling between all parts of our country, will insure for his book a candid reading and impartial consideration, which a few years ago it could not have had.—*Post and Mail*.

PLYMOUTH Church is somewhat in trouble in obtaining the necessary funds to meet the increased salary of Mr. Beecher. He has been paid \$30,000, as the first installment of his \$100,000 salary. Two secret meetings of the Board of Trustees have been held within the past three weeks, and there has been very much difference of opinion, bordering almost on dissension, as to how the remaining \$70,000 shall be raised. The amount paid to Mr. Beecher was the surplus that the pew rents netted at the sale in January, and covers his regular \$30,000 salary.

Gov. ALLEN will shortly address the people of Boston. He will speak to them from the postoffice steps in Cincinnati—if the police don't interfere.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The Commercial Warehouse Company, of New York, has suspended. Its liabilities estimated at \$1,500,000. The stock of the company is owned principally in Cuba. J. B. Ford & Co., publishers (not proprietors), of the *Christian Union* and *The Life of Christ*, are greatly embarrassed, and their suspension is looked for.

The Trenton Banking Company, of Trenton, N. J., which lost \$100,000 by the Jay Cooke failure, loses \$100,000 by the suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

A man named Miller was killed by his own son at Brunswick, Me., the other day. Miller was engaged in the pleasant occupation of beating his wife, when the son interfered and shot him. Mr. Beecher's hundred thousand dollar salary is a good thing undoubtedly, but the Plymouth people do not appear to be willing to fork over the amount. It has transpired that not more than three thousand dollars of the amount has been subscribed, and that the congregation will be obliged to look to outsiders for the balance.

The bad-smelling, Tilton-Beecher volcano threatens to burst forth again. Theodore Tilton's counsel have notified Mr. Beecher's lawyers that they will move for a new trial of the case on the 1st of September.

The New York Times prints a statement to the effect that Donaldson, the missing balloonist, is not dead, but is alive and well in Michigan. Little credence is placed in the story. There is considerable excitement in the oil regions of Pennsylvania over the discovery of fresh oil wells of large capacity.

There is a lockout in all the mills of Fall River, Mass., and 15,000 operatives are idle. The infants of New York city are dying at the rate of 100 a day, chiefly from cholera infantum.

THE WEST.

A freight train on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad went through a trestle forty feet high, near Cloverdale, Ind., on Thursday, killing the engineer, conductor and head brakeman. The fireman had one leg and one arm broken.

The report that Chief Ross, of the Cherokee Nation, had been assassinated, is denied.

In the Southern section of Illinois, known as "Egypt," during the month of July, the extraordinary amount of nine and a half inches of rain fell. The wheat crop will prove almost a total failure, and corn, tobacco and hay have been seriously damaged.

O'LEARY, the Chicago pedestrian, has failed in a second effort to walk 150 miles in 32 hours. Despite his failure, however, he did some fine walking. He walked his 50 miles in 9 hours and 7 minutes, and 100 miles in 20 hours and 14 minutes. At Denver, Col., the other day, there was a wrestling-match between two athletes named Williams and McMann. The latter was thrown by Williams, whereupon a desperado named Cleveland who had bet heavily on McMann, was so incensed at his losses that he drew his revolver and shot him dead. The murderer escaped. The police of Chicago found the body of Frederick Burger in the lake, which at first they were sure was the lost aeronaut Donaldson, and now they mourn the loss of the \$700 reward.

A bottle purporting to contain a card written by Newton S. Grimwood, Donaldson's associate in the recent disastrous balloon ascension from Chicago, was picked up on the beach near that city, a few days ago. Grimwood's friends doubt its genuineness. George L. Dunlap has been appointed and confirmed City Marshal of Chicago.

POLITICAL.

The Republican State Convention of Minnesota was held at St. Paul on the 28th ult. John S. Pillsbury was nominated for Governor, and J. B. Wakefield for Lieutenant-Governor. The financial plank of the platform reads: "That on the present questions of the day we favor that policy of finance which shall steadily keep in view a return to specie payments."

WASHINGTON.

AVERT, late Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, was arrested at Washington the other day, and required to give bail for his appearance before the St. Louis Criminal Court.

The Comptroller of the Currency has advised the Secretary of the Treasury of the issue of \$1,270,500 additional national bank circulation, for the month ending July 28, 80 per cent. of which is to be retired in legal tender notes, making the whole amount of legal tender notes retired since the passage of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, \$7,244,892. Bishop Ames declines to serve on the Sioux Indian Commission.

SECRETARY BRISTOW is on a visit to his "old Kentucky home." Attorney-General Pierpont is after the Marshals in the Southern States with a sharp stick. He wants them to explain some of the extraordinary charges in their accounts.

The following executive order was issued by the President upon the reception of the news of the death of Andrew Johnson:

It becomes the painful duty of the President to announce to the people of the United States the death of Andrew Johnson, the last survivor of his honored predecessors, which occurred at Carter county, East Tennessee, at an early hour this morning. The solemnity of the occasion, which called him to the Presidency, with the varied nature and length of his public services, will cause him to be long remembered, and occasion mourning for his death of a distinguished public servant. As a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments of the Government at Washington be draped in mourning until the close of the day designated for his funeral, and that all public business be suspended on that day. It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable honors to be paid on the occasion to the memory of the illustrious dead.

U. S. GRANT.

The public debt was reduced \$1,204,887 du-

ring July. Appended is the official statement for August:

Six per cent bonds	\$1,035,838,550
Five per cent bonds	613,632,750
Total	\$1,649,471,300
Unredeemed bonds	\$1,700,000,000
Unredeemed money	\$14,678,207
Unredeemed debt	\$10,678,207
Legal tenders	\$74,824,985
Certificates of deposit	\$4,275,000
Fractional currency	\$1,145,393
Coin certificates	\$2,725,100

Total without interest 502,965,478

Total debt \$2,237,813,468

Total interest payable in lawful money \$27,110,400

Cash in Treasury \$2,325,117

Coin \$68,912,700

Currency \$4,316,969

Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit \$4,275,000

Total in Treasury \$27,529,670

Debt less cash in the Treasury \$2,127,393,838

Decrease of debt during July \$1,204,887

Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway

Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding \$64,628,512

Interest accrued and not yet paid \$23,117

Interest paid by the United States \$28,302,807

Interest applied by transportation of mail, etc. \$2,143,159

Balance of interest paid by United States \$21,088,647

The rumor of a quarrel between Secretary

Bristow and Treasurer New turns out to be false. These gentlemen are not only on the best of terms in their official capacity, but are on terms of intimacy in their social relations.

THE SOUTH.

The St. Louis delegates to the Missouri Constitutional Convention, now in session at Jefferson City, have finally decided to recommend a plan for the complete division and separation of the city and county of St. Louis. The city to sustain the same relation toward the State as a county, and to become the owner of all penal and charitable institutions and public buildings within the extended limits, and to assume the entire indebtedness of the county; the county to organize as a new county, and the county seat to be selected by a majority vote of the people of the county.

The funeral obsequies of ex-President Johnson, at Greenville, Tenn., on the 3d inst., were witnessed by an immense concourse of people.

GENERAL.

The excitement occasioned by the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., has been succeeded by a quiet feeling, and there is no reason to expect other important suspensions on their account.

PRESIDENT GRANT was out driving at Long Branch when informed of the death of Andrew Johnson. He was visibly affected.

The recent rain-storms in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and portions of Illinois and Missouri, were of unprecedented violence, and the damage entailed will amount to millions of dollars. Whole sections of country were inundated, and crops in the lowlands entirely destroyed.

FOREIGN.

GRANT'S cotton-mills at Glasgow, Scotland, were recently destroyed by fire. The loss is \$2,500,000. Thirty-one cotton-mills have closed at Dundee, Scotland, and 12,000 persons are out of employment. Reports from Canada are to the effect that the crop prospects are favorable. Fall wheat is below the average, while spring wheat is better than usual. Oats, barley and potatoes promise an abundant yield.

Dispatches from London and Liverpool report that there has been no appreciable effect on the general market in those cities occasioned by the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

Mr. PLIMSOFT having read an apology in the English Parliament for his previous unjust remarks, he was discharged without reprimand.

Large meetings of workmen have been held in England to protest against the proposed grant of £142,000 to defray the expenses of the Prince of Wales' visit to India. In Switzerland the Gothard tunnel workmen, numbering 2,200, united in a strike and riotous proceedings. The government troops dispersed them, after killing two and wounding many more. A large body of Carlist troops has been completely invested at the Spanish town of Seo de Urgel, and must eventually surrender.

Late advices from Cuba report the capture of an immense Government convoy and the routing of its escort, by a body of patriots. The Spanish Bank of Havana has refused to loan the Government of Spain another \$2,000,000 on account of non-payment of previous loans.

Rochefort, the Communist leader, now sojourning in Geneva, recently challenged the noted Paris fighting editor, Paul de Cassagnac. The latter replied with an excessively abusive letter, giving Rochefort the choice of weapons. The latter chose pistols at five paces, which means death to both parties. For the first time in his life Cassagnac, who is the hero of twenty-five or thirty duels, refused to fight on the terms proposed, and, according to the French code, is henceforth to be regarded as a coward. The British Parliament has passed the act for tunneling the English channel.

The Braidwood Weaving Factory, in Belfast, has been burned. Loss, \$750,000. The harvest prospects in England and on the Continent are improving. An immense meeting in favor of amnesty for Fenian convicts was held in Hyde Park, London, last week. It is estimated that 100,000 persons gathered around the various speakers' stands.

COLONEL VALENTINE BAKER, who committed an assault upon a young lady in a railway car, has been found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of \$2,500.

HON. L. A. DESSAULTES, Clerk of the Crown and Peace for Montreal, Canada, has absconded, leaving behind him debts to the extent of about \$100,000. Advices from Madrid report that the Alfonsists have gained several important victories recently. France has ratified the Berne Postal Convention.

Blennerhassett's House-Key.

The Richmond Whig says: "Mr. Daniel Morgan White has presented to the State Library a door-key which he found in 1867 among the ruins of Blennerhassett's house, on Blennerhassett's Island, in the Ohio River, three miles below Parkersburg, West Virginia. The Blennerhassett house was burned about sixty years ago, and the key is marked with every evidence of having been subjected

to intense heat. The Blennerhassett mansion was much like a feudal stronghold, and in its time was the wonder of the Western country. It was there that the Blennerhassetts and Aaron Burr dwelt in a most princely magnificence, and indulged those dreams of empire in connection with Mexico that caused the arrest of both and the trial of Burr for treason."

Death of Andrew Johnson.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. W. R. Brown, Carter county, Tenn., on the morning of Saturday, July 31. He left his home in Greenville, Green county, on Tuesday, the 27th, in his usual health, hale, alert and vigorous, to spend a few days with his daughter. On the evening of the following day he was suddenly stricken down with paralysis, mainly affecting his left side, and rendering him unconscious, in which condition he remained for many hours. On Friday he rallied, feeling was partially restored to his left side, he conversed intelligently, and his friends had every reason to hope for his early recovery. On Saturday morning, however, Mr. Johnson received a second attack, which he survived but a short time.

A dispatch from Greenville, Tenn., to a Nashville paper gives the following particulars of Mr. Johnson's illness and death: "He had been complaining somewhat of ill health during the last month, but felt no apprehensions. Last Wednesday he took the morning train to visit his daughter, with whom Mrs. Johnson had been sojourning for the past six weeks. He rode in a hack from Carter's depot to her residence, some six miles distant, and seemed in good spirits on arrival, and ate a hearty dinner, and after a few minutes of general conversation retired up stairs, and was talking alone with his granddaughter, Miss Lillie Stover. While thus engaged, his tongue refused to utter a tone, and to her great consternation he fell from his seat to the floor. Help was instantly summoned, and almost as soon as raised he expressed indistinctly that his right side was paralyzed. After being taken to the bed, when the family spoke of sending for a physician, he forbade it, saying that he would soon recover. In this way the summoning of medical aid was deferred for twenty-four hours. When Mr. Jobe was called from Elizabethtown, some two miles distant, he instantly began a heroic treatment, aided by Dr. Cameron, and seemed at one time the next day to be succeeding. The patient conversed imperfectly in regard to domestic matters, and did not seem conscious of approaching dissolution, but his case was beyond the skill of a physician, and at 7 o'clock last night he became unconscious. Mrs. Patterson and Andrew Johnson, Jr., arrived an hour later with two physicians from Greenville, Drs. Brey and Taylor, but he did not recognize either of them, and after seven hours and a half of unconsciousness peacefully breathed his last, surrounded by his wife, children, and all his grandchildren, except the son and daughter of ex-Senator Patterson."

Mr. Johnson, a short time previous to his death, expressed a desire that his winding-sheet be the flag of his country. Andrew Johnson was eminently a self-made man. It was his reasonable boast that from a youth of extreme poverty, which denied all advantages of education, he had steadily climbed the ladder of public preference, round by round, until he reached its highest possible point. He commenced his career at the age of ten a tailor. Death finds him at the age of sixty-seven, a Senator of the United States, who had been its President. He was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, December 28, 1808. His father's social standing and monetary worth may be imagined when it is stated that he was the city sexton, and porter of the State bank. In 1826 young Johnson moved to Tennessee, there to pursue his trade as journeyman tailor. He settled at Greenville, which, during all the years of his busy and eventful life, continued to be his home. There shortly after his arrival, he married, and it was under his wife's instructions that he learned to write and cipher. His first appearance in politics was as the organizer of a workmen's party in opposition to the rich element which ruled the town. He was chosen an Alderman, and thenceforward, until the day of his death, was in public life. He was successively elected Mayor, member of the lower house of the State Legislature, a Van Buren Elector in 1840, State Senator, member of Congress in 1843, holding his seat through five terms. He was twice elected Governor of the State, and passed through the exciting, violent canvasses which preceded the elections, with an intrepidity which was a leading characteristic of the man. In 1857 he was sent to the United States Senate. In 1862 he was appointed Military Governor of Tennessee. His administration was marked with such vigor and at the same time such moderation, he had made so many sacrifices for the Union cause, he was so eminently a war man, that, notwithstanding his life-long association with the Democratic party, he was placed on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

A REMARKABLE PISTOL SHOT.—A few days ago, while Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Ford were riding along the Hart's bluff road, about seven miles southwest of town, they discovered a large black bear near the road. Mr. Buchanan had a six-shooter in his saddle-bag, and while Mr. Ford held the horses Mr. Buchanan went out to interview him. He approached within about thirty steps of the bear, when the latter raised up on its hind legs, apparently awaiting an attack. Mr. Buchanan leveled his pistol and fired. The ball struck the bear in the neck, and breaking it, killed him instantly. It was a very large animal, and weighed near 500 pounds.—*Manfield (La.) Register.*

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

The money market has been steady with a fair demand for favors and liberal quantities of loanable funds. Rates 6 1/2 per cent. for short time. Government bonds firm and steady as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6's of '81 (ex. int.)	120 1/4	120 3/4
U. S. 5-20's of '84 (ex. int.)	114 1/4	114 3/4
U. S. 5-20's of '85 (ex. int.)	115 1/4	115 3/4
U. S. 5-20's of '87 January and July 1894	118 1/4	118 3/4
U. S. 5-20's of '88 January and July 1894	120	120 1/4
U. S. 10-40's of '81 (ex. int.)	116 1/4	116 3/4
U. S. currency 6's	121 1/4	121 3/4
Gold (full weight)	112 1/4	112 3/4
Gold Coupons	112 1/4	112 3/4
Gold exchange	112 1/4	112 3/4

BREADSTUFFS.

The grain markets were again active and more or less excitement prevailed, while the changes and fluctuations in values were more or less severe. The movement was mainly on speculative account, and the governing influences were largely of the same class, the weather having more influence and effect on the market than any other circumstance. The advices from the East at times quoted a firmer set of markets and again weakness and depression; but taken all in all local speculative causes more than counteracted the effect that would naturally be expected from the tone of the markets at the East. The receipts were larger all round, showing a more marked increase, however, when compared with the arrivals for the same time last year. The shipments were lighter all round, and the result was quite a liberal increase in the stock in store. The shipping interests were slow in taking hold and about the only inquiry for cash grain was from July shorts who had not made provision for their maturing contracts. The unsettled weather would always cause an upward movement in values, while a change to favorable weather, would favor a downward movement. At the close the tendency of prices was to a higher range.

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

	Opening.	Closing.
No. 2, 1/2's wheat, cash	@ 1.15 1/2	@ 1.22 1/2
No. 2, seller August	@ 1.15 1/2	@ 1.22 1/2
No. 2, seller September	@ 1.14	@ 1.21 1/2
No. 2 corn, cash	@ .70 1/2	@ .71
No. 2 corn, s. August	@ .70 1/2	.71 bid
No. 2 corn, seller Sept.	@ .71 1/2	.73 bid
No. 2 oats, cash	@ .53 1/2	@ .52
No. 2 oats, s. August	@ .50 1/2	.43 1/2 bid
No. 2 oats, s. Sept.	@ .56 1/2	.39 bid
No. 2 rye, cash	.95	@ 1.00 new
No. 2 rye, s. Aug.	@ .78	.80 bid
No. 2 rye, s. Sept.	@ .76	@ .82
No. 2 barley, cash	@ 1.32	@ 1.32
No. 2 barley, s. Sept.	.99	@ 1.01
No. 2 barley, s. Oct.	.99	@ 1.00 1/2 1.07 1/2 @ 1.08

PROVISIONS.

There was considerable of a reaction in this market from the previous week, the excitement that at that time prevailed giving way to quietness, and the tendency of values was decidedly downward. The amount of business transacted during the week was light, and the bulk of the trading was in the way of transfers of contracts from one month to another at the difference of about 20c per lb. on mess pork, and 17 1/2 @ 20c per 100 lbs. on lard. There was but little change in the tone of either Eastern or European advices, and the market was governed mainly by local influences. As compared with a week ago mess pork has declined 40c per lb. lard 30c per 100 lbs., and meats 1/4 @ 1/2c per lb. The market closed at \$20.50 for Cash mess pork, \$20.40 @ 20.45, seller August, \$20.60 @ 20.65, seller September. Cash lard, and closed at \$13.30, seller September, \$13.50, seller October, at \$13.60.

PRODUCE.

There was considerable improvement in the butter market during the week just past. There was quite an active demand on shipping accounts, and a fair amount was taken for repacking purposes. The arrivals during the week were only moderate and some reduction is noticeable in the stock. Of real choice the supply was light, and such grades were held with considerable firmness, though the commoner qualities sold at former prices. The following are the classifications adopted by the Butter Association at their last convention, for which grades the quotations are given below: Extras—Shall be composed of selections from the finest grades of fresh made butter, and shall be of the highest standard of table butter. Firsts—Shall be a good quality of butter, of uniform natural color, in season, sweet and properly seasoned, in good uniform style of package, and in good condition. Seconds—Shall consist of a good, sweet, solid grade of butter, uniform in color, in good style of package, and in good condition. Thirds—Shall embrace all sorts between the quality too poor to be classed as seconds, and the grade above grease butter. The following were the closing quotations: Quotable at 21c for extras, 17c @ 20c for firsts, 15c @ 17c for seconds, 13 1/2 @ 15c for thirds, and 11c @ 12c for inferior stock. The market was rather quiet for beans, but prices were without essential change. Quotable at \$1.80 @ 1.85 for prime Eastern medium, and \$1.00 @ 1.70 for poor to good Western do. A fair trade was reported in broom corn, and values were firm at 11 1/2 @ 14c for No. 1 to extra hurl; 11 @ 11 1/2c for good to choice stalk braid, and 6 @ 8c for crooked. Beeswax sold steady at 26 @ 28c for prime yellow. There was an active business reported in currants at \$2.00 @ 3.00 per bu. according to quality. Cheese was rather weak during the early part of the week, but toward the latter part the shipping was improved, and a firmer feeling was developed. Quotations range at 8 @ 9 1/2c for common to good; 10 @ 10 1/2c for prime new factory in lots, and 10 1/2 @ 11c in a retail way. Dried fruits were steady, and for apples the demand was somewhat better, but the other descriptions were very quiet. The market closed at 7 1/4 @ 7 1/2c for Michigan and New York apples, 8 1/2 @ 9c for halves peaches and 5 @ 6 1/2c for blackberries. Dried peas were dull and nominal at \$2.00 @ 2.10 per bu., for choice green, and \$1.85 @ 1.90 for marrowfat. Eggs were in a very dull and unsettled condition. Nearly all of the consignments received were in poor order and buyers were slow about purchasing, even at lower prices. The market closed at about 13 1/2 @ 14c, and for some lots that were known to be good a shade over these figures was obtained. Feathers were in active and nominal at 48 @ 52c for good to prime live geese, 20 @ 25c for turkey tail, and 3 @ 5c for chicken. There was a fair trade in foreign fruits and nuts and prices were steady as follows: \$7.00 @ 7.50 for per lb. Messina oranges and lemons, 21 @ 25c per lb. for hard to soft shelled almonds, and 35c for paper shelled. Cocoa nuts, \$4.50 @ 5.00 per 100. The receipts of green fruits were somewhat lighter, and the market ruled quite steady. Peaches, 90c @ 1.25 for common to fair in 1/2 bu boxes, and \$1.50 @ 1.75 for good to choice Crawford's, Apples, 35 @ 50c for green, and 50 @ 65c per box for good to choice red. Raisins ranged at \$3.00 @ 4.00. Hides were in fair demand and a trifle firmer; quotable at 7 1/2 @ 8c for good lots of green salted all round, and 13 @ 13 1/2c for calf. Melons were dull at \$3.00 @ 4.00 per doz for watermelons, and \$2.00 @ 2.25 for muskmelons and cantalope. There were no old potatoes on the market and new were again exceedingly dull; quotable at \$1.00 @ 1.25 per bu. for Southern, and \$1.50 @ 2.00 per bu. for choice Baltimore. Salt was steady and fairly active. Quotable at \$1.50 for Oceanic, and Saginaw fine, and \$1.70 for ordinary course. There was but little doing in vegetables; sales consisting almost entirely of tomatoes; quotable at 40 @ 60c per box for tomatoes, 12 1/2 @ 15c per doz. for sweet corn, and \$3 @ 3.50 per bu.

for Illinois yellow onions. Wool was quiet but steady at unchanged prices; washed, fine to coarse in good condition, 35 @ 40c; unwashed do., 25 @ 32c; tub washed, 40 @ 55c for poor to prime.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINE.

The receipts of timothy seed were somewhat larger during the past week and prices in consequence ruled a shade easier, and were made at \$2.30 @ 2.50 for common to good, and at \$2.52 1/2 @ 2.60 for prime. There were no sellers of clover on the market and prices were nominal at \$7.50 @ 8.00 for prime medium. Flax quotable at about \$1.60. There was no market for millet. Hungarian and buckwheat were nominal at 75 @ 85c according to quality. Red Top sold at 80c. Highwines were in good demand, but holders were asking more than buyers were willing to pay and trade was light; \$1.17 was bid, with sellers generally asking \$1.17 1/2.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

There was but little life in the market for cooperage, and no change was observable in values. The inquiry, as usual at this time of the year, was mainly for light stock, and light barrels sold slowly. The offerings, however, were not large, and the market ruled quite steady. Quotable at \$1.12 1/2 @ 1.15 for pork barrels, \$1.35 @ 1.40 for lard tierces, \$1.90 @ 2.10 for whisky barrels, and 45 @ 55c for flour barrels. The movement was rather light in the lumber market, but the offerings were not large, and former prices were maintained. The market closed at \$8.00 @ 8.25 for joist and scantling, \$8.50 @ 16.00 for common to choice strips and boards, \$2.10 @ 2.60 for shingles, and \$1.50 for lath. There was but a very light demand for wood, and the market was dull and neglected. Prices, however, remain unchanged. Hickory, \$8.00; maple, \$7.00; Beech, \$6.00, and slabs \$4.00 per cord, according to quality.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES	\$8.50 @ 9.50
HOGS—Dressed	10 @ 10 1/2
COTTON	14 @ 14 1/2
Flour—Superfine Western	5.25 @ 5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1.36 @ 1.37
No. 1 Spring	1.40 @ 1.42
CORN	88 1/2 @ 87
OATS	1.08 @ 1.09
RYE	1.08 @ 1.09
PORK—New Mess.	21.00 @ 21.50
LARD—Steam	13 @ 13 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.40 @ 1.53
OATS—No. 2	.68 @ .68 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.55 @ .57
RYE—No. 2	.93 @ .96
PORK—Mess	21.00 @ 21.25
LARD	12 @ 13
HOGS	6 @ 6 1/2
CATTLE	4.50 @ 4.90
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1	1 @ 1.28
No. 2	1 @ 1.25 1/2
CORN—No. 2	70
OATS—No. 2	52
RYE	98 @ 1.00
BARLEY—No. 2	1 @ 1.04
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—Red	1.45 @ 1.55
OATS	72 @ 74
RYE	1.00 @ 1.05
PORK—Mess	20.75 @ 20.75
LARD	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—Extra	1 @ 1.53
Amber	1 @ 1.50
CORN	75 @ 76
OATS	60 @ 61 1/2
DETROIT.	
WHEAT—Extra	1 @ 1.47
Amber	1 @ 1.40
CORN	75 @ 75
OATS	57 @ 57
CLEVELAND.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 @ 1.50
No. 2 Red	1 @ 1.45
CORN	74 @ 75
OATS	59 @ 61

Two to One.

David Johnson, clerk in the country store of William Christy, in Leesville, on the corner of Butler avenue and the Gratiot road, which is distant about five miles from the City Hall, woke up at an early hour yesterday morning to the consciousness that some one was moving about in the store, directly under the room; and arming himself with his revolver, crept softly down the backstairs. The stairs open into a long, narrow room back of the store, and before he had taken three steps from the door, some one stepped up behind him and struck him a heavy blow upon the back of the head, which laid him on the floor in an insensible condition. When he came to he found the robber engaged in tearing up his shirt and stuffing it into his mouth as a gag to prevent his crying out. He at once renewed the struggle, and exasperated the ruffian, who dealt him a number of severe stabs in the arm. Before he could inflict a fatal wound Mr. Johnson caught hold of the blade with his left hand, while with his right he raised his revolver and fired a shot upward into the body of the ruffian, who was holding him down. The latter leaped up with a cry of pain, and, after kicking his prostrated antagonist in the head, started for the door, as did another burglar who about this time made his appearance. Johnson, raising upon his elbow, fired a shot at the second burglar, after which he fell back weak and exhausted from loss of blood. The two men, however, did not stop, and disappeared from view in the darkness outside.

In the morning it was evident that both bullets had told, and one of them perhaps fatally. There were blood-marks in the yard and on the stairs, and in the road, while the dust in the road was marked in a peculiar manner, indicating that the body of a man had been pulled outside of the gate and lifted into a buggy, the wheel-marks of which were plainly visible in the dust. Mr. Johnson is unable to identify any of his assailants. The burglars had lifted the money-drawer out upon the counter and had tied up about \$200 worth of dry goods, ready to carry off, but nothing was stolen, owing to Johnson's prompt and courageous action.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX persons who never drank or smoked or chewed or swore, died in Chicago last week. They were under 1 year of age.

A BALTIMOREAN named Schroeder, nothing daunted by the mysterious fate of Donaldson, proposes to sail in a balloon from New York for London, which he expects to reach in fifty hours.

HENRY WARD BEECHER announces that he will not lecture the coming season, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Per contra, Theodore Tilton is preparing for an extensive lecture tour in the East and West.

The Chicago Tribune states that a few days ago a cargo of wheat was purchased in that city and forwarded via Antwerp on account of parties in Europe, who preferred dealing direct with the Chicago market to purchasing through New York.

The Cincinnati papers tenderly record the death of their famous little jackass, who some time since whipped the lioness of the Zoological Garden in single combat. The lioness died several weeks ago, and now the jackass, her conquerer, has followed her to that bourne where all the good jackasses and bad lionesses go.

RETURNS from the New York census indicate that the total increase of population in the State in five years is over half a million. The chief growth of population has been at and around the centers of manufacture. The agricultural regions have generally declined, while nearly all the cities and towns show an increase.

BOSS TWEED is slowly but surely unriveting the chains that bind him, and will soon step boldly out of prison. His present operations are directed toward defeating the city of New York in its \$6,000,000 suit, and the preliminary movements, based purely on legal technicalities and pettifogging quirks, are, of course, favorable to him; for quibbles never are in favor of the wronged party.

When they get up a family feud in Alabama they carry it out with a liveliness unknown in any other locality. An encounter recently took place in Escambia county, in that State, between two families, in which there was a father and two sons on each side. When the row was over there were five dead and one living man. The latter had enough buckshot in him to make sinkers for a dozen cod-fishing lines.

A FELLOW who evidently wanted to commit suicide in a novel manner "choked himself to death, in Ohio, recently, with a hoop-skirt." How or why he did it is not mentioned; but we suspect that the vivacious contents of the hoop-skirt first fascinated and then crazed him. It probably jilted him, afterward, as is the wont of some hoop-skirts, and then despair deprived him of utterance—literally choked him off and let him drop into eternity.

A PARTY of gentlemen in Dallas, Texas, the other day sat down around a fine, ripe watermelon to enjoy themselves. The carver cut the melon through, and in the heart of it, very nicely imbedded, was a spotted lizard about four inches long. It is hardly necessary to add that the party lost their appetite for the melon, and the question as to how his lizardship came there occupied their attention the balance of the evening, without reaching a satisfactory solution.

The postal rates with Europe, as fixed by the late general treaty, which went into effect, July 1, 1875, are five cents for letters weighing one-half ounce or less, two cents for postal cards, and two cents for newspapers weighing not over four ounces, to all countries except France, to which the rates are nine cents for letters and three cents for newspapers. To Egypt and Asiatic Turkey the postage has also been reduced to five cents on letters and two cents on papers.

The latest reports of the European breadstuffs market indicate better prospects for the crops, owing to an improvement in the weather in England, whereby harvest hopes have been revived somewhat. In Russia the official crop reports represent the wheat yield a good average. Discussing the situation, the Mark Lane Express thinks that, with stocks so near exhaustion, even though the weather should help the crops, a return to former low prices seems to be impossible.

An editor of a Boston paper recently employed a graduate of the Yale school

of journalism, as a reporter, and sent him off immediately to a neighboring town to work up a murder case. After waiting two days, the editor was horrified to receive a telegram from his ambitious protégé, reading, "Have got all the facts and am just going out fishing. Will be down in a day or two." He was true to his word, but after looking at the editor through an opening in the door of the sanctum, he seemed to understand that journalism was not his forte and stole silently away.

Mr. ROWELL, in his forth-coming Newspaper Directory, will show the failure of one thousand newspapers in this country during the past year, the loss to publishers, subscribers and advertisers amounting to over eight million dollars, the Republic, of New York alone losing half a million. Among those who went into the newspaper business and lost heavily thereby were 275 merchants and adventurers, 315 school-teachers, 57 lawyers, 4 blacksmiths, 33 plasterers, 10 farmers, 200 fanatics of various classes afflicted with literary leanings, 100 visionary young men, who drew upon their fathers, and thus suddenly exhausted large margins of the paternal capital, and 6 lottery men.

THERE is considerable evenness in the honesty of municipal administration in Chicago and St. Louis, for the annual expenses of the two cities do not vary \$100,000 from each other, and are about \$4,500,000. St. Louis spent \$941,000 for new streets, street-cleaning and repairs, against \$339,000 in Chicago, the former finding its small blocks and frequent streets a great burden to it. Chicago pays for lighting, sewerage, fire department and legal expenses \$2,031,000, while St. Louis pays for the same luxuries only \$971,000. The great contrast is in the litigation of the two cities, which was \$157,000 to \$7,500. On the other hand, the St. Louis health department cost \$193,000 to \$98,000 in Chicago.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

St JOSEPH has fourteen saloons, which pay an aggregate license of \$1,530.

THE hemlock-extract factory of A. P. Newton, at Cheboygan, was recently destroyed by fire. Loss, \$27,000.

THE President has appointed Luther S. Trowbridge Collector of Internal Revenue in the First District of Michigan.

THE annual meeting of the State Sunday School Association will be held at Grand Rapids, commencing August 31, and continuing to September 2.

THE steam mills of John Copeland, near Lapeer, were burned last week, together with a large quantity of lumber. Loss, \$45,000, and no insurance.

MALCOLM CAMPBELL, of Ludington, recently killed in the lumber woods, left his property, about \$10,000, to his mother-in-law. The will is to be contested.

JUDGE COCHRANE, of Detroit, has decided that the new State law imposing a tax on the liquor traffic is constitutional. The question will go to the Supreme Court before it is finally settled.

THE fire-fund has been unusually busy in this State recently. Fires are reported at Manistee, Grand Rapids, Ludington, Kalamazoo, and other places, the losses ranging from \$1,000 to \$30,000.

A CHICAGO drummer, named E. A. Lincoln, while attempting to force an entrance into the house of Mrs. Helen Clark, at Flint, a few nights ago, was shot in the back by that lady and seriously wounded.

THE banking house of Conger Brothers, at Benton Harbor, was entered by burglars one night last week, but the scoundrels became frightened and fled before getting into the safe, leaving a portion of their tools.

Six prisoners effected an escape from the Kent county jail, at Grand Rapids, one night last week, by cutting through the wall and letting themselves to the ground by means of a rope made from sheets taken from the bed.

MOSES A. LUCE, a graduate of Hillsdale College, has received the Republican nomination for County Judge of San Diego, California. The term of office is four years, and the salary \$2,000 per year, payable in gold.

WILLIAM WILSON, a raftsmen, was drowned in Rifle river, near Sterling, a few days ago. He was riding a log and accidentally fell off. He was unable to swim. His comrades would have saved him had not the branch they extended him broke.

WM. KILMER, the old jail-bird of Augusta, who was arrested at Battle Creek a few days ago for committing burglaries in broad daylight, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Jackson. Kilmer is an old offender, and was discharged from State Prison

not long since, where he had served a term of two years.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Grand Rapids, horsewhipped a butcher named Waldron the other day, for garnishing a third party to secure the payment of a meat bill owed by Thompson. Waldron was badly beaten. A large crowd assembled and cheered the woman.

A FATAL shooting affair occurred at Hillsdale last week. Two men were discovered breaking into the jewelry store of T. Bryna. While attempting to escape, Charles Moore was fired at by the Sheriff and fatally wounded. The other was an unknown person. Both were captured.

THE State Board of Auditors has awarded the following contracts for 1876-7: Printing, W. S. George & Co., Lansing; binding, Butterfield & Burr, Detroit; news, print and book paper, Peninsula Company, Ypsilanti. The bids are thirty-three per cent. lower than the present contract prices.

HILLSDALE had a game of base-ball between its fat and lean men, last week, which was the occasion of more merriment than anything else which has occurred there this season. The old-fashioned game was played, which used to be in the days of "town meetin's" and "raisin's." Five innings were played, and the score stood 32 to 32.

At a hotel in Grand Rapids, when Barnum was in town, and the table was set for 110 dinners, there was a strike among the waiting-girls for extra pay for the extra occasion. The landlord paid down without any words, and all passed off smoothly. But two weeks after he called for the striking waiters, paid them up, and blandly informed them that he had struck for extra help and their services were not needed.

THE Commissioners for the Supervision of the Penal, Pauper, and Reformatory Institutions of this State, visited the Reform School, at Lansing, a few days since, and express themselves well pleased with the recent improvements in the premises, care of the inmates, and general appearance of harmony that prevails in the present management of the institution.

At East Saginaw, one evening last week, a young man named John McGuire was assaulted by a party of five desperadoes, knocked down and horribly mutilated. His left ear was literally torn from his head, his right ear bitten into, and his eyes and face gorged, disfiguring him for life. Two of the gang, Robert Graham and F. Hollister, were arrested and locked up in default of bail in the sum of \$800 for appearance for examination.

THE State Temperance Association organized at Jackson on Tuesday last, with the Rev. Joseph Estabrook, of Ypsilanti, President. Committees were appointed, and addresses and a discussion of the temperance question were in order. The discussion was quite animated, especially when the relation of temperance to the political parties was brought up. The passage of the State license law they consider a defeat of temperance, and the Legislature and all who favor license were censured.

THERE are eleven savings banks doing business in this State, whose condition is reported as follows:

LIABILITIES.	
Amount of capital.....	\$45,600.00
Surplus.....	105,475.32
Due banks and depositors.....	5,017,540.32
Profit and loss.....	91,143.74
Total.....	\$6,058,859.78
RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$3,908,461.17
Bonds.....	842,603.70
Cash.....	590,083.79
Real estate.....	106,065.92
Due from banks.....	617,804.34
Expenses.....	29,260.34
Overdrafts.....	6,583.92
Total.....	\$6,058,859.78

THE Managers of the State Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and the Blind at Flint (says the Lansing Republican) have issued a notice that it is free to all the deaf and dumb and the blind in the State, between the ages of 10 and 20 years, who possess a good natural intellect, a good moral character, and who have no contagious disease. All such are entitled to the privileges of the institution for the period of eight years, without charge for board or tuition. Where parents or guardians are unable to furnish clothing for their children, it can be provided at the institution, to an amount not exceeding \$40 per annum, and charged to the county in which the pupil resides. All children to be entered for the next session must promptly reach the institution by Sept. 9.

THE other evening a Vicksburg toper got full and started for home, but took a wrong direction, wandered into the outskirts of the city and fell down and lay beside the fence all night. He was aroused in the morning by a hog rooting him over, and leaping up and hanging to the fence, took a look at the porker and exclaimed: "P-perhaps you th-think I'm a-a common d-drunkard, but you've made a bad m-mistake, old fellow!"

TERRIFIC STORM.

The City of Geneva, Switzerland, Devastated by a Tornado.

A correspondent at Geneva gives an account in one of the papers, this morning, of a terrible storm which broke over the city at midnight, Wednesday, the 7th of July. About 8 o'clock a few heavy drops of rain began to fall, and at the same time the whole temperature of the horizon began to be fitfully illuminated by flashes of sheet-lightning, but there was no thunder. Once only, during the entire night, was there one terrific clap of thunder, and that was when the storm was just over. The lightning gradually increased in intensity, and became, indeed, actually, and without exaggeration, continuous. The entire atmosphere seemed to be an element of flames, and all this time there was not the slightest movement of air in the streets. At about 11 o'clock, small objects lying on the roofs of houses were caught up and whirled around as by a cyclone. Still there was no movement of the air in the streets below. At midnight the tempest came, mainly from the Jura range, and from the southwest, traveling in that direction toward the basin of Lake Leman; as it neared the lake, it seemed to spread out into a fan-like form, with a front sufficiently wide to embrace the entire city. It did not last much longer than ten minutes, but at the end of it Geneva was wrecked as no army of besiegers could have wrecked it in the same space of time. The storm came in the shape of an almost compact mass, a sheet of ice driven horizontally before the tempest blast. In the first instant every gas lamp in the streets, save here and there one spared by reason of some protecting roof, was smashed to atoms and extinguished, but the city was not in darkness, for the masses of coagulated hail reflected the blue light of the lightning in a ghastly and ominous manner. The windows of manufactories and residences were forced from their fastenings, besides having all their glass shivered, and bedrooms and staircases and saloons were thrown open to the storm, and in a minute or two they were half filled with masses of ice, far beyond the immediate power of the inhabitants to remove, for the storm was marked by this peculiarity, that hailstones, or ice-fragments rather, compacted themselves into a solid mass as soon as they fell. In the slope of the left bank of the river Arve, in the suburbs of the city, the tiles of many houses were absolutely beaten to powder. Stout partitions of wooden plank were pierced by holes, such as might have been made by a musket-ball. Three persons were killed by the fall of a farm-house, in the immediate vicinity of the city. Vast quantities of small birds have been picked up, killed by the storm, and the bodies of several foxes have been found. Geneva is surrounded by pleasure-gardens, and vine-yards and market-gardens, and these have been destroyed, as if a charge of cavalry had passed over them, involving the ruin and despair of the poor and industrious peasants, whose all is now taken from them as effectually as if it had been sunk to the bottom of the sea.

Archaeological Researches.

A recent London letter says that the discovery of the true method of deciphering the Sanscrit works in Chinese translations is beginning to bear valuable fruit. This discovery is, in fact, the key which has unlocked the store-houses of a vast literature which had previously remained almost wholly unknown. The whole number of believers in the Christian religion now upon earth is much less than that of the aggregate of the various sects of Buddhists; but it is only within the last fifty years that we have begun to learn who and what Buddha was. Long ago, Jesuit priests, penetrating into Tibet, found there Buddhist monks with tonsures, rosaries and censers; with sacred books in which a code of morals exceedingly like that of Christianity was taught, and with legends which seemed to be either parodies or the originals of the events related in the Gospels. These legends told of the pre-existence of the Buddha, of the song of the angels at his birth, of the marvels of his youthful life, of his temptations in the wilderness, of his life of purity, and of his mission on earth. In the most important particulars, however, the legends concerning Buddha differ from the Gospel story. Buddha died peacefully, an old man of eighty, in the year 543 before Christ.

Adventure with a Shark.

Capt. Paul Boyton relates an adventure he had with a shark while engaged in diving for coral in the Gulf of Mexico: I was down on a nasty rock bottom. A man never feels comfortable on them; he can't tell what big creature may be hiding under the huge quarter-deck sea leaves which grow there. The first part of the time I was visited by a porcupine fish, which kept sticking its quills up and bobbing in front of my helmet. Soon after I saw a big shadow fall across me, and looking up there was an infernal shark playing about my tubing. It makes you feel chilly in the back when they're about you. He came down to me slick as I looked up. I made at him and he sheared off. For an hour he worked at it, till I could stand it no longer. If you can keep your head level, its all right, and you're pretty safe if they're not on you sharp. This ugly brute was twenty feet long. I should think, for when I lay down all my length on the bottom he stretched a considerable way ahead of me, and I could see him beyond my feet. Then I waited. They must turn over to bite, and my lying down bothered him. He swam over three or four times, and then skulked off to a big thicket of seaweed to consider. I knew he'd come back when he'd settled his mind. It seemed a long time waiting for him. At last he came viciously over me, but, like the time before, too

far from my arms. The next time I had my chance, and ripped him with my knife as neatly as I could. A shark always remembers he's got business somewhere else when he's cut, so off this fellow goes. It is a curious thing, too, that all the sharks about will follow, in the trail he leaves. I got on my hands and knees, and as he swam off I noticed four dark shadows slip after him. I saw no more that time. They did not like my company.

Extraordinary Murder Trial.

Extraordinary murder cases are common enough—for the reason, of course, that crimes of this description are committed by persons laboring under intense mental excitement, who are not controlled by ordinary motives, nor restrained by mere consideration of fitness. A case very far out of the usual run—if it be a murder case at all, and not a sad accident—has been brought before public notice in New York by the release on bail of Mrs. Sarah Merrigan. This woman has been in jail two years, has suffered two trials, and endured all the misery and disgrace of an accusation of murder. Her present release is supposed to be final, the bail being fixed at a nominal figure, and her counsel having assurance that the prosecution will drop. Mrs. Merrigan was charged with the murder of her dearest friend, a companion at the convent where she was educated, and an intimate acquaintance in after-life. Miss Hamill, the woman supposed to have been murdered, inherited a fortune soon after leaving school, and by this means was enabled to occupy a station in life superior to her friend. The theory of the prosecution was that Mrs. Merrigan envied the good fortune of her friend, hated her for it, and, compassed her death merely to satisfy low feelings of jealousy and revenge. Miss Hamill frequently visited Mrs. Merrigan, and it was on one of these occasions that the death took place. Both women were superstitious. They consulted fortune-tellers together; and the theory of the defense is, that the rehearsal of one of these fortune-telling experiences caused the death of Miss Hamill. The story is, that Mrs. Merrigan had placed Miss Hamill on a chair for the purpose of measuring her neck, waist, and feet. While the operation was in progress, Mrs. Merrigan was called away. She had previously placed a clothes-line about Miss Hamill's neck, and thrown the end over the door of the bed-chamber, to get it out of the way. As Mrs. Merrigan passed from the room, she closed the door after her. She returned soon afterwards, only to find that Miss Hamill had been strangled in her absence, having stepped from the chair on which she was standing, without reflecting that the rope about her neck was fastened at the other end. The defense appears to be lame in many respects, but it must be remembered that it has been sufficient to secure the disagreement of two juries; and it is said Mrs. Merrigan's counsel are fully convinced of her innocence.—Chicago Tribune.

An Ungallant Joke.

She came from Detroit, Mich., and her great pride was being an invalid. She lost no opportunity in stating that she came to Minnesota to recuperate. She did not hesitate to enter into conversation with any person she came in contact with, giving advice, climatological or physiological, to invalids, and seeking the same from those of robust constitution. Her conversation was always prefaced with the introductory so common to visitors, "Did you come here for your health?" She thus addressed a stalwart, ruddy-visaged young man at the dinner-table of the Metropolitan a few days since, and the following dialogue ensued:

"Yes, madam, I came here probably the weakest person you ever saw. I had no use of my limbs, in fact my bones were but little tougher than cartilages. I had no intelligent control of a single muscle, nor the use of a single faculty."

"Great Heavens," exclaimed the astonished auditor, "and you lived?"

"I did, Miss, although I was devoid of sight, was absolutely toothless, unable to articulate a single word, and dependent on others for everything, being completely deprived of all power to help myself. I commenced to gain immediately upon my arrival, and have scarcely experienced a sick day since, hence I can conscientiously recommend the climate."

"A wonderful case!" said the lady, but do you think your lungs were affected?"

"They were probably sound, but possessed of so little vitality that but for the most careful nursing they must have ceased their functions."

"I hope you found kind friends, sir?"

"Indeed I did, madam; it is to them and the pure air of Minnesota that I owe my life. My father's family were with me, but unfortunately my mother was prostrated by severe illness during the time of my greatest prostration."

"How sad. Pray, what was your diet and treatment?"

"My diet was the simplest possible, consisting only of milk, that being the only food my system would bear. As for treatment, I depended entirely upon the life-giving properties of Minnesota air, and took no medicine except an occasional light narcotic when very restless. My improvement dated from my arrival. My limbs soon became strong, my sight and voice came to me slowly, and a full set of teeth, regular and firm, appeared."

"Remarkable, miraculous! Surely, sir, you must have been greatly reduced in flesh?"

"Madam, I weighed but nine pounds. I was born in Minnesota. Good day."

—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

CANADA follows in our wake, and publishers will have to prepay postage on newspapers.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.
Taken Effect, Sunday, June 27, 1875.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	
Express.	Mail.		Mail.	Express.
8.00	8.30	Chicago.	7.35	8.30
11.50	12.30	New Buffalo.	4.40	8.30
4.35	5.15	Gr. Junction.	3.00	11.40
5.15	5.55	Richmond.	1.15	10.40
6.25	7.05	Holland.	12.50	10.05
6.50	7.30	Zeland.	12.15	9.35
7.45	8.25	Grandville.	11.35	9.00
8.35	9.15	Gr. Rapids.	11.15	8.40

NORTHERN DIVISION.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	
Express.	Mail.		Mail.	Express.
5.30	5.45	Holland.	12.30	9.50
6.00	6.15	New Holland.	12.05	9.25
6.30	6.45	Oliver.	11.50	9.25
6.45	6.55	Robinson.	11.30	9.00
7.05	7.15	Nunda.	11.00	8.35
7.45	7.55	Fruitport.	10.40	8.15
8.35	8.45	Muskegon.	10.00	7.45
9.15	9.25	Montague.	8.50	7.00
10.00	10.10	Pentwater.	7.00	

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, June 27, 1875.

FROM GRND RAPIDS.		STATIONS.	TO GRND RAPIDS.	
Express.	Mail.		Express.	Mail.
4.15	8.00	Grand Rapids.	10.00	7.50
4.30	8.14	Grandville.	9.40	7.32
5.33	9.15	Allegan.	8.35	6.25
6.00	9.40	Otsego.	8.05	6.00
6.14	9.50	Plainwell.	8.00	5.51
6.30	10.08	Cooper.	7.40	5.35
6.45	10.15	Kalamazoo.	7.15	5.30
8.30	11.50	White Pigeon.	5.50	3.45
8.30	11.50	Chicago.	5.30	3.45
8.50	12.00	Chicago.	5.10	3.20
9.30	12.30	Toledo.	11.25	10.55
10.05	1.00	Cleveland.	7.30	7.00
1.10	4.05	Buffalo.	12.30	12.55

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, July 19, 1875.

Going North.		STATIONS.	Going South.	
No. 1	No. 2		No. 3	No. 1
8.15	13.15	Muskegon	2.00	7.00
7.35	11.45	Ferrysburg	2.35	7.50
7.25	11.40	Grand Haven	2.35	7.50
6.45	11.15	Pigeon	3.05	9.00
6.00	10.50	Holland	3.25	10.50
5.07	10.30	Pillmore	3.56	11.30
3.40	9.40	Allegan	4.50	12.55

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 1.25
Beans, bushel	50 @ 3.00
Butter, lb.	18 @ 18
Clover seed, bushel	8 @ 8.50
Eggs, dozen	14 @ 14
Honey, lb.	18 @ 25
Hay, ton	13 @ 13.00
Onions, bushel	1 @ 1.40
Potatoes, bushel	2 @ 40
Timothy Seed, bushel	4 @ 4.00
Wool, lb.	

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed lb.	5 1/2 @ 6
Chickens, dressed per lb.	6 @ 6
Lard, lb.	10 @ 12
Pork, dressed lb.	7 @ 8
Smoked meat, lb.	12 @ 12
Smoked ham, lb.	15 @ 15
Tallow, lb.	@

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 3.00
" " green	
" " beach, dry	2.00
" " green	
Hemlock Bark	5.00 @ 5.50
Staves, white oak	12 @ 12.00
Staves, tierce	12 @ 12.00
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	12

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	@ \$ 1.20
Corn, shelled bushel	75
Oats, bushel	50 @ 55
Buckwheat, bushel	75
Bran, ton	@ 16.00
Feed, ton	32.00
Barley, 100 lb.	1.75
Middling, 100 lb.	2.00
Flour, 100 lb.	1.50
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	2.25
	6.00 @ 7.00

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF HOLLAND.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Huron, 176 pkgs mds.
St by Standard Rock, 75 m shingles 13 cts bolt.
Schr. Tri Color, 400 bush corn 1 pkg iron 10 pkgs mds.
" Caledonia 1 thrashing machine.
Stmr Huron, 140 pkgs mds.
Schr. Mary, 7 ton iron.
" Hope, 10 m lath.

DEPARTURES.

Stmr Huron, 500 bl heading.
St by Standard Rock.
Schr. Tri Color, 36 cords bark.
" Caledonia 31 cords wood.
Stmr Huron, 300 bl heading.
Schr. A. Plugger, 60 m ft oak lumber.
" Hope, country produce.

Births.

VAN DER HAAR—To Mr. and Mrs. H. VAN DER HAAR, of this city, on Saturday, July 31st, 1875—a son.

To the Editor of the Holland City News:

I had occasion to stop a short time on Saturday afternoon at your city, and noticed an article in reference to the charcoal kilns at East Saugatuck. Mr. F. G. Wyant, the gentleman mentioned as Superintending there, is also a practical iron man, being former Superintendent of the Bangor Furnace Company, at Bangor. There is a talk among our business men here that Weyant has not been stationed at Holland for nothing, nor have charcoal kilns been built so near your city without some motive. The above gentleman has worked your ore with good success. If iron advances, look out for a Blast Furnace at your place. BANGOR OBSERVER.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. VAN SCHOLVEN, Editor.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1875.

JUDGE COCHRANE, in the Superior Court, at Detroit, on Saturday, rendered an opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the new liquor tax law and dismissing the application for the injunction against its enforcement, with costs to the liquor dealers making it. The matter will be taken to the Supreme Court at Lansing, for final decision, at the October term.

The Christian Union well says: "If each of the great denominations would set one or two of its ablest men to take charge of the Indians assigned to its care, and back them with whatever men and money they asked for, it would do more to show that this is a Christian nation than putting the name of God in the constitution, a million times over."

CARL SCHURZ, who will return to this country in October, is said to contemplate writing a political history of the United States from the earliest times. Much of his time in Europe, has been spent in the examination of diplomatic correspondence affecting the infancy of the United States, and of other original sources of information. Mr. Schurz's retirement from public life may thus be of permanent advantage to our political-historical literature.

The following interesting item is from the Scientific American: "A curious fact connected with the grasshopper raid in Western Missouri is that, wherever pastures have been destroyed by the insects, new varieties of grass, which never before have been seen in the localities, have sprung up. The principal species is a green bunch grass of luxuriant growth, covering ground formerly yielding nothing but blue grass. Cattle eat the new species with avidity. It is conjectured that the seed was brought to the region and deposited by the grasshopper swarm which laid their eggs there last fall. Some definite explanation of the phenomenon would be very interesting, since it is not known where the grass originally grew or what may be expected of it, if its growth continues, in the future. Possibly the grasshoppers may prove a blessing yet."

The Circuit Court meets next Tuesday, and we learn that the "People" are ready for the trial of the Fullers. Whether the defense also will be prepared, is very doubtful; time and delay are a great help to criminals, and especially in default of a plausible defense. The prosecution have been unceasing and energetic in obtaining such evidence as goes to substantiate the main facts thus far developed. Shortly after the burial of the body of Pound, it was again dug up and a part of it subjected to a more thorough examination than the condition of the body and lateness of the hour admitted of on the evening it was found. We have heard several names mentioned as counsel retained for the "People," among which are S. L. Lowing and Mr. Fitzgerald, of Grand Rapids. We find in the papers that a man by the name of P. O. Baldwin, a mind reader, has been working up this case, and is said to have developed important facts.

The River Street Improvement problem has finally been solved, as will be seen from the proceedings of the Common Council. The meeting of the property-owners on said street, Tuesday evening, was fairly represented, but not sufficiently to carry out the intent with which it was called, namely to obtain a majority on any one of the two petitions. A majority of those present seemed to favor the idea of a part payment out of the general fund; still in order to be fair, we must state that the prevailing sentiment was that River street must be improved, and that the manner of paying therefor should be of secondary importance. This feeling also prevailed with the members of the Council, and in default of a majority-petition for any one mode of payment, the Council decided by a two-thirds vote to grant the petition having the most signatures and asking that the whole be paid by special assessment. Considering the time and trouble it took to get Eighth street started up to this point, River street may congratulate itself.

Our Postmaster as everybody knows, is a very obliging sort of a man, and we had always considered him an exception to the saying, "riding a free horse to death." Whether or not it is to be expected that he will hold out in this line, will depend to a great extent upon his complying with the many requests of which the following is a sample: "Dear Sir:—Accept our many thanks for your kindness in forwarding to us the 'HOLLAND CITY NEWS,' containing an account of the death of Uncle Wilson Pound. Facts relating to the examination and trial will be of interest to us and if you will send us the News containing items of interest will, we be glad to favor you some future day." Instead of enclosing even as little as a postage stamp, the writer rather reciprocates on "some future day." Truly this is Pound-like.

Special Notices.

To the Editor of the Holland City News:

I am the owner and agent for the following City Lots, which I will sell at such prices as the "Board of Review," now in session shall appraise them at:

Lot 1, Block 29.
" 2, " 81.
" 5, " 15.
" 1, " C. West Addition.
" 14, " 45.
Lots 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 in Blocks E and H. West Addition.
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Block 25, old plat.
Lot 9, Block 2. Lot 4, Block 3. S. W. Add.
" 9, " 6, " 4, " 7, " " "
" 9, " 12, " 4, " 13, " " "
" 13, " 8, " 6, " 11, " " "
" 9, " F. " 6, " G. W. Add.
" 10, " 15, Old plat.

Also 800 Lots in my addition to the City of Holland, on long time, at 7 per cent interest and no payment down on the latter.

No reflection upon the "Board."
14-1f M. D. HOWARD.

MY OFFER.

To any one who wishes to keep a Livery, Stable, and run a Buss from and to the Railroad Depots and a Hotel, I offer the use of the barn of the AETNA HOUSE, free of charge, with an additional bonus for running it in connection with my Hotel. This is a splendid opportunity and any one wishing to invest will address:

P. ZALSMAN,
Aetna House,
Holland, Mich.
HOLLAND, April 28, 1875. 11-18

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 11, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y. GEO. LAUDER, W. M. 47-1y

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.
R. K. HEALD, N. G.
N. W. BACON, R. S.

New Advertisements.

GIVE AWAY!!

To the one that buys the most Cigars of me, between now and January 1st, 1876, I shall make a present of

A BOX OF CIGARS.

Of whatever brand he may prefer, costing from \$4.00 to \$7.00. I make Cigars a specialty.

H. D. WERKMAN.
HOLLAND, Mich. 12-m5

TEAMING.

I want to contract the hauling of 150 cords of bark, from Section One to my dock on the river; to be hauled within the next thirty days.

M. D. HOWARD.
HOLLAND, July 22, 1875. 23-25

FOR SALE!

A Pair of Horses;
One Lumber Wagon;
One Double Harness;
Two Cows.

M. D. HOWARD.

HOLLAND, July 19th, 1875. 23-26

MEAT MARKET —IN THE— FIRST WARD.

The undersigned announces to the Public that he has finished his new Meat-Market, and is now ready to supply his customers with all kinds of Meats and Sausages. By promptness and fair dealing he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all those who wish to favor him with part of their trade.

The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store.
HOLLAND, April 2, 1875. W. BUTKAU.

FOR SALE!

HOUSE, STORE and LOT.

I offer for sale Lot 8, Block 41, being on the South-East corner of Ninth and Market Streets, City of Holland. The buildings are all new. It is a desirable location for any kind of business. Terms easy.
D. TE ROLLER.
HOLLAND, Mich., March 3, 1875. 3-1f

SENT FREE and postpaid—THE BEVERLY BUDGET

\$40 to \$15 CASH per week to all, at home or traveling. Something new. Address, The Beverly Co., Chicago.

CHEAP for CASH!

I offer my own manufacture

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

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

If desired I furnish the sash all glazed.
Lumber and Country Produce taken in exchange for anything in my line.
S. DE BOER.
RIVER STREET,
HOLLAND, July 14, 1875. —Jan 1

Cha's G. Wurz, EXCURSIONS!!

Formerly of St. Joseph, has opened a

First-Class Merchant Tailor

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

CALL AND SEE HIS

NEW STOCK OF

CHOICE CLOTHS.

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

PRICES VERY LOW.

FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 20, 1875. 10-1f

DR. SCHOUTEN'S

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS.

Have a specific influence upon the Liver and Bowels, and stimulate these organs into such vigorous action that the impediments are removed. Favorably known by operating mildly. They prevent all irregularities originating from impurities of the Blood.

—SOLD AT—

Wholesale and Retail

—BY—

H. WALSH, Druggist.

Holland, Mich.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 23, 1875. 2-1f

PUMPS! PUMPS!

If you want pumps, don't be deceived by slop shop work, that is being brought in from other quarters which is made for to sell and not for to work, nor to last; it will get out of order and you will get out of patience with it and pull the trash out of your well. Then you go to

F. H. WILMS,

Cor. 10th and River Streets and buy you a good substantial and easy working pump, which has been put down to wholesale prices, so low that a person can buy one for almost half what they used to cost. Wilms will sell his horses and quit peddling Pumps, and therefore sell them lower at the Factory.

HOLLAND, Mich. May 11, 1875. 13-1f

Improved Farm

FOR SALE.

I want to dispose of an 80 acre farm, worth \$2,000 at a great sacrifice. 25 acres of this land is improved, and contains 4 acres of bearing orchard.

CLAY SOIL.

Location—6 miles south-east of the City of Holland.

M. D. HOWARD.
Cor. 9th and River Streets,
Holland City, Mich.
May 9th, 1875.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Location—6 miles south-east of the City of Holland.

M. D. HOWARD.
Cor. 9th and River Streets,
Holland City, Mich.
May 9th, 1875.

PHOENIX HOTEL

DINING HALL.

The traveling Public and all others who want a good dinner can get it at the

"PHENIX."

Our table at all times is supplied with the delicacies of the season, and such fruits and vegetables as the market offers.

J. MCVICAR, Proprietor.
HOLLAND, June 25, 1875.

CRAMPTON'S IMPERIAL SOAP.

IS THE "BEST."

This Soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry Soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen, and Bath-room, and for general household purposes; also for Printers, Painters, Engineers, and Machinists, as it will remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands. Manufactured only by

CRAMPTON BROTHERS,
2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Rutgers Place, and 33 and 35 Jefferson Street, New York. 18-34.

CANCER

CURED by DR. BOND'S

DISCOVERY.

Remedies, with full directions, sent to any part of the world. Send for pamphlet and particulars.

Address:

H. T. BOND, M. D., Penna. Cancer Institute,
No. 1319, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JUST ISSUED.

The National Protestant,

EDITED BY

WILLIAM H. VAN NORTWICK,

Late Editor of the "American Daily Standard," Jersey City, N. J.

The most interesting and attractive Journal of the day, creating a profound and widespread interest wherever it has been introduced.

The National Protestant is a sixteen-page Monthly Journal of the size of Harper's Weekly, handsomely printed on good paper, ably edited. Will be mailed to subscribers at

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Notings.

MR. N. KENTON has placed a set of new doors in his bank-building.

It is rumored that Mr. Sprick, of Grand Haven, intends to locate his livery stable here.

GRAND HAVEN lawyers and hemlock bark are brought in by the car-load and shipped.

CHARLES E. HALL, from Saugatuck, has opened a new livery stable, in the barn of the Phoenix Hotel.

SOCIALISM is on the decline in Germany, the number of its adherents having dwindled in a few years from 340,000 to about 25,000.

AFTER a pleasant trip, and the happy meeting of many friends, Mr. L. Spietsma, on Saturday, returned from his trip to the old country.

VICTOR Hugo is the wealthiest of French writers. He is worth nearly \$1,000,000; yet his fear of dying in poverty amounts to almost a monomania.

"WHAT did you hang that cat for Isaac?" asked the school mam. The boy looked up, and, with a grave look, answered: "For mew-ty, marm!"

No Norwegian girl is allowed to have a beau until she can bake bread and knit stockings; and, as a consequence, every girl can bake and knit long before she can read or write.

HON. Wm. Gorham, whom Mr. Stockbridge will succeed as Minister at the Hague has left Holland, and is on his way home. The duties in the mean time will be performed by the Consulate at Rotterdam.

THE steamer *Gen. Dix* ran against the pier at Whitehall, Mich., on Wednesday afternoon of last week, and suffered considerable damages. Her starboard guard and a large portion of the starboard wheel were demolished. The damage is estimated at \$2,500.

DURING a clerical conference, the following conversation was heard between two newsboys: "I say, Jim, what's the meaning of so many ministers being here together?" "Why," answered Jim, scornfully, "they always meet once a year to swap sermons."

THE Methodist Sunday-School have chartered the steamer *Sky Lark* for next Tuesday, and will give an excursion to Grand Haven and Spring Lake to attend the first day of the Regatta. Will leave Holland at 8 o'clock in the morning. Fare, fifty cents for the round trip.

THE "big drive" of logs, on the Muskegon River, has not yet reached Big Rapids, and unless a large quantity of water falls it will be impossible to remove the logs which lodged on the banks during the high water last spring, and over 50,000,000 feet will be "hung up" until next season.

THE telegrams giving the particulars relative the late rain storms in Ohio contain the following item of interest: Parties from Homer, Paulding County, Ohio, on the Miami Canal, report that during the heavy rain storm there last Wednesday, a farmer was struck speechless for his bitter profanity against the weather. Hundreds have been to see him. There are no prospects visible of his regaining the sense. His name could not be learned.

WE call the attention of the members of the Holland Cemetery Association to the call for an adjourned meeting on next Monday evening, at the Consistory of the First Church. The committee to whom was referred the subject matter of the enlargement of the present cemetery will report. We should like to see a full attendance. As we understand, the committee has a very feasible and commendable project to submit, and every stockholder (owner of a burial lot) should be present.

THE following recipe against the craving after intoxicating liquors is sent by a subscriber with an earnest desire for its publication:

"Sulphate of Iron, 5 grains; magnesia, 10 grains; pepper mint water, 11 drachms; spirits of nutmeg, 1 drachm. The amount is to be taken twice a day, and continued regularly for from five to nine months."

The above is the celebrated recipe of the father of Rev. Newman Hall, which that excellent man believed saved him from confirmed habits of intemperance. —N. Y. Witness.

THE stmr. *Huron* will leave Holland, for Grand Haven, Tuesday morning, August 10, at 7 o'clock, remaining at Grand Haven both days of the races. Returning she will leave Grand Haven at the close of the races, on Wednesday. For the accommodation of those who want to return to Holland on Tuesday night the Boat will leave Grand Haven in the evening and return to Grand Haven at 5 o'clock, on Wednesday morning. Tickets for round trip from Holland, \$1.00. The *Huron* will not make her regular trip to Chicago on Monday, but will resume the same on Wednesday evening.

MR. H. BOONE has commenced on his new residence. *Wm. J. D.*

THE attention is called to the Regatta notice in another column.

M. P. VISSER has sold out his stock of merchandise to Mr. Allen Welton.

AT the Grand Haven Regatta, the Paul Boyton life-saving apparatus will be exhibited.

WHAT is the difference between the North and South Pole? All the difference in the world.

THERE are now in the country fifteen universities in which colored students are receiving instruction.

A WAS lent a clergyman a horse that ran away and threw him, and then claimed credit for spreading the gospel.

WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary contains a hundred and fourteen thousand words, and three thousand pictures.

FROM Long Branch comes a rumor that Gov. Tilden is engaged to marry a widow. There goes his reputation as a ring-smasher.

THE new Pomona House at Fruitport is to have 804 feet frontage on the lake, 500 feet of verandah, and is to cost about \$100,000.

THE fast mail train is to come through from New York to Chicago in twenty-six hours. Passenger trains are to be put through in the same time.

It is rumored that Treasurer New, the successor of Gen. Spinner will also send in his resignation unless Secretary Bristow ceases to interfere with those affairs of his office over which the Treasurer claims exclusive control.

CONTRARY to all expectations, Rev. R. Pieters has so far recovered that in a letter dated Amsterdam, July 19, he wrote it was more than possible he would leave Holland on the Saturday following (July 24th), by the steamer *Schotten*.

THE Chicago University-difficulty, being the question of supremacy between Dr. Burroughs and Dr. Moss has been fought to a final issue, by the Trustees of the Institution. The former gentleman came out ahead by a vote of 18 to 7.

THE storm on Saturday prevented the *Lake Breeze* from making her excursion trip from Chicago to Holland. We notice that she is advertised to leave to-night and a large number of excursionists are expected by the landlord of the City Hotel.

THE change in the advertisement of the Phoenix Hotel, denotes the constant life and activity of landlord McVicar.—There is no hotel kept in this part of the country that surpasses it, and Mac is quite successful in creating this impression with the traveling public.

THE examination in the case of the People vs. Tom Akely, on the charge of secreting goods to defraud his creditors, was waived and the defendant bound over to the Circuit Court, giving bail for his appearance to the amount of \$200, with M. D. Howard and Jan Trimpe as sureties.

It is said that the trasurer of a base ball club has absconded with a large sum of money. If that be so, it must be considered a base action, which doubtless will cause a loud howl among the members. Perhaps the absconder will attempt to make a home run. If his victims endeavor to catch him on the fly, will it be considered foul?

A CASE of suicidal or accidental drowning took place on Friday last. Mr. Jan Schreur and boy in riding over the bridge on Friday, had noticed a bag standing near the edge of Mr. Howard's dock. Toward evening they concluded to look and see. Picking it up a pocket book, containing about \$12, fell out of the mouth of the bag. Inside were a few articles of clothing. The bag was taken to the office of Justice Post. In the course of the next day, Saturday, suspicions were entertained and inquiries made. The clothing was somewhat identified and it was surmised that the party to whom it belonged was Joseph Midmann, a German, about forty years of age, unmarried, and living north of Port Sheldon, on a small tract of land purchased some five years ago from Mr. Ten Hagen. On Sunday the body was found afloat alongside the dock, confirming the ideas entertained on the preceding day. A coroner's inquest was held, and several witnesses were sworn and examined. Dr. B. Ledebor examined the corpse and testified that he found no bruises or wounds of any kind, and that there were no indications of blows before death; also that he knew of instances when bodies would float within twenty-four hours after drowning, in cases where strong drink had been used. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning. The deceased had a brother living at Saugatuck, who was duly notified of the event. The jury consisted of G. Lauder, P. Koning, C. Dok, L. T. Kanters, U. De Vries and J. D. Everhard.

DR. R. A. SCHOUTEN is building a new house in the First Ward.

THE Street Commissioner is putting in culverts along Eighth street.

A SCHOOL of Mines will be opened in connection with the Michigan University next fall.

SOME sixty-five miles of rail for the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan railroad have arrived.

COLONEL FORNEY has gone to St. Petersburg to induce Russia to participate in the Philadelphia exhibition.

MR. H. BOONE of the firm of Boone & Alberti has again gone into the interior of Illinois after a car-load of horses.

SEAMEN'S wages are stiff and tending upward. The ruling rate is \$1.75 per diem, and several vessels have paid \$2.

"Do you like codfish balls, Mr. Wiggins?" Mr. Wiggins, hesitatingly—"I really don't know; I don't recollect attending one."

MR. CHARLES Brandt, has sold the old Converse Point near the harbor to parties from Saugatuck, who intend to start fisheries.

THERE are forty-one American firms who are getting rich by making better "imported" liquors and wines than can be made in Europe.

THE Sultan has 800 wives, and devotes to his own and their use £2,000,000 out of the £7,000,000 that constitutes the whole income of the Turkish Empire.

THERE is a hole at Warwick, Mass., four inches in diameter, and running so deep in the ground that it has never been fathomed. Hot air constantly comes out of it.

MOST of the twenty-cent pieces coined by the San Francisco mint have gone into the hands of the brokers who retail them to the public at the very low rate of twenty-five cents each.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., August 5, 1875: William Darling, Syrus B. Fox, Mrs. Polly Hoag, Mrs. Annie Robinson, Fred Sears—2, Chas. Frather, Christ Weier. Wm. VERBEEK, P. M.

By the long drought the wood-fires in several localities, had again their full sway and filled the atmosphere with smoke. On Tuesday, Cole's mill was in great danger, the fire coming within a few rods of the building, and was only saved by extraordinary exertions.

"HENRY WARD BEECHER has decided to give up his usual course of winter lectures, and will devote most of his spare time to the building up of the *Christian Union*, writing for it every week a series of articles. When not occupied on the paper, and free from church duties, he will spend his time in completing the 'Life of Christ.'"

ACCIDENTS, one after the other without intermission, appear to be in store for Holland this season. Having hardly taken down the details connected with the suicide of Joe Midmann, on Monday morning, but what we heard of another sad accident, just happened on the ship-yard of Messrs. Baas & Schols. Four boys of Mr. E. Van Der Veen had went there to play that day. In the course of the forenoon three of them climbed on Ferris' stump-machine, which is a concern at least twelve feet high with lever and chains attached. They fastened one of the chains, in such a manner that the lever projected horizontally from the top of the machine. While seated on there the chain slipped and one of them, Willie, eleven years old, fell and was struck by this lever or chain in the right side causing internal injuries. He was carried in the house and died within an hour. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, from the Third Reformed Church, Revs. A. C. Van Raalte, D. D., and H. Uiterwijk, officiating.

Special Notices.

Wanted.

To exchange property in Kalamazoo, for a stock of Lumber.
Address: C. FORBES, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Special Notice.

THE CITY DRUG STORE will be kept open on Sundays, until further notice is given.

HEBER WALSH, Proprietor.

For a good five-cent cigar, go to L. T. Kanters & Co.

A Choice Lot

Of writing paper and envelopes at
WALSH'S City Drug Store.
HOLLAND, Mich., June 24, 1875. 19-21

CANCER cured by Dr. Bond's Discovery. Remedies, with full directions, sent to any part of the world. Send for pamphlets and particulars. Address, H. T. Bond, M. D., Penna. Cancer Institute, 1319 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Jack Fifield's Railroad Store!

J. J. FIFIELD

Has opened up a new Store in the FIRST WARD of the City of Holland. The new building lately occupied by Mr. Bos, as a Bakery, has been fitted up to receive a

FRESH SUPPLY OF
Dry Goods,
Crockery,
Glassware,
Groceries,
Liquors and
Produce.

A CARD!

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

LIQUORS & CIGARS,
and give notice of this for the special benefit of all dealers in said articles.

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

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

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

J. J. FIFIELD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 12, 1875.

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints and Oils

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

Trusses,
Chamois Skins,
Counter, Cloth,
Hair and
Paint Brushes.

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 30, 1875.

Goods Sold Cheap,

AT

John Roost & Son,

COR. OF RIVER & NINTH STREET.

Dealers in

Choice Groceries

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

TEAS AND SYRUPS A SPECIALITY.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., June 25, 1875.

BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS, ETC.

A Very large stock on hand.

8th Street, HOLLAND, MICH.

46-3-1y

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

The oldest Furniture House in the City.

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

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

COFFINS.

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

46-2-1y



**Watches, Silver Ware,
Clocks, Spectacles, &
Jewelry, Pocket-Knives.**

These goods will be sold at the lowest possible Price. Every Article Warranted to be just as Represented.
Watches, clocks and Jewelry Repaired in the best manner.

HOLLAND, Mich., December 1, 1874.

PHENIX Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery,
Of the Most Approved Patterns;
And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

**Planing, Matching,
Or Re-Sawing Done.**

WE HAVE A STREAM

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 34A

REMOVED!

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

Cures: Felons,
Burns, and
Scrofulous Swellings.

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

And recommends herself to the citizens of Holland and vicinity.

Mrs. Wykhuisen's Queen of Ointment can be bought at the Store of J. H. Klek-inveld, Eighth Street. Price, 25 Cents.
HOLLAND, Mich., February 25, 1875.

2-1y

I WANT

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

Holland City White Lead is not surpassed. It is warranted superior to any White Lead in this market, and is sold at much less price. My stock is purchased in large quantities of first hands, saving all jobbers' profits, and I can therefore afford to sell below my neighbors.
Remember—I am not to be undersold by any House in the State of Michigan. Call and see.

HEBER WALSH
Druggist & Pharmacist.

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Misses Wear

Also a full line of

FINDINGS,

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

Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Feb. 20th, 1874. 1-3/4-1y

Meat Market,

Jacob Kuite.

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

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874.

**BURRA'S
IRON CORN SHELLERS,
FOR SALE BY
G. J. HAVERKATE**

AND
VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS

for \$8.00; until further notice.
HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

BY JOHN HILL LUTHER.

Dear wife, I'm getting lonesome, and growing old they say;
No wonder, for the house is still—I'm forty-nine, to-day;
Just forty-nine, the record counts—as made by honored hands—
And what the Bible says, you know, of course for ever stands.

But what care I for passing years and locks just turning gray,
While you and both the little ones are with me on the way;
On the way to rest and glory, with heart and hope as young;
As when the old folks blessed us and the bride hymn was sung.

I've been in every room to-day, and peered in every nook,
And tried to bring the absent back with each familiar look—
The two that heaven has spared us, the three who've gone to rest;
And then the sweetest of them all—the mother of the best.

Ah! well, what if I dropped a tear on some forgotten toy,
And sighed when I recalled the face of one—our only boy?
And what if all alone I sang a well-remembered lay—
"Well gather at the river," and smiled my tears away?

And then I thought of all the years we've walked the earth together—
Each year God's gift of love and hope, of fair and cloudy weather;
And many more, yet brighter far, may be our lot below,
For in the path of righteous men rich fruits forever grow.

So please, come back and bring the bairns—I want once more to hear
The music of their voices, and feel that very near
The angels of the little ones are listening to tell o'er
The story of our happiness to those gone on before.

Dear wife, I'm getting lonesome, and getting old, they say;
No wonder, for the house is still—I'm forty-nine to-day;
But never mind, for I've seen visions just at night;
As ever I used to see in the morning—God bless thee—wife, good-night.
—St. Louis Republic.

VOYAGE OF THE BALLOON ZENITH.

[The following account of the most remarkable balloon voyage ever attempted is translated from *La Nature*, of which journal M. Tissandier, the writer of the article is chief editor.]

On Thursday, the 15th of April, 1875, at thirty-five minutes past 11 o'clock in the morning, the Zenith rose from the earth at the gas works of Villeite. Croce-Spinelli, Sivel and myself had taken our places in the boat. Three bags filled with a mixture of air and oxygen, in the proportion of 70 to 100, were attached to the circle, and from the lower side of each of them a tube of caoutchouc passed through a bottle filled with aromatic liquid. This apparatus was designed to furnish in the high regions of the atmosphere the oxygen necessary to the maintenance of life. An aspirator filled with the essence of petroleum, which a low temperature does not solidify, was suspended outside the boat. It was designed to be arranged vertically at an altitude of 3,000 meters for the purpose of passing air into potassium tubes designed to test the quantity of carbonic acid present in the atmosphere. Sivel had attached within reach, some bags of ballast which could be emptied by cutting the little cord which confined them. He had fixed under the boat a thick straw mattress to moderate the shock on descending. Croce-Spinelli carried his fine spectroscope, so frequently used in the preceding voyage of the Zenith. On the ropes of the boat were suspended two aneroid barometers, verified the same morning under the pneumatic machine, and giving, the first, the pressures corresponding to altitudes of 0 to 4,000 meters, the second, those from 4,000 to 9,000 meters. Near these instruments hung a thermometer of reddened alcohol giving the measure of the temperatures down to thirty degrees below zero; a thermometer minimum and maximum, which, fixed by an endless cord to the valve in the vertical axis of the balloon, could rise and fall in the mass of gas. Above in a sealed box were enclosed the eight tubes, barometric witnesses, well packed in sawdust, and designed to furnish on the return to earth the precise information of the maximum of height attained by the voyagers. The instrument to test the point of M. A. Penand, some maps, some compasses, some printed questions to be thrown from the boat, some dividers, etc., completed the scientific material of the expedition.

The balloon starts; it rises in the midst of a wave of light, emblem of joy, of hope! Three hours after the departure Sivel and Croce-Spinelli were found lifeless in the boat! At about 8,000 meters of altitude asphyxia has struck with death these disciples of science and truth!

It falls to the lot of their companion, miraculously escaped from death, to shut out for a moment grief from his heart, to drive away sad memories and gloomy visions, in order to relate the facts gathered during the exploration, and to tell what he knows of the death of his unfortunate and honored friends.

From the first moments of the ascension, beginning with a velocity of about two meters per second and slightly diminishing for a distance of 3,500 meters, and then increasing under the constant fall of ballast and the action of a blazing sun to a height of 5,000 meters, Sivel took the prudent care of letting down the anchor and getting every thing ready for approaching the earth. Hardly were we 300 meters above the ground when he said with pleasure, "We have started, my friends! I am well satisfied!" And a little later, looking at the balloon as it swelled to a round form above the boat, "Look at the 'Zenith'! How splendidly it fills! Is it not beautiful?"

Croce-Spinelli said to me, "Come, Tissandier, courage! To the aspirator, to the carbonic acid!" and I passed seventy liters of air into the potassium tubes at the height of from 4,000 to 6,000 meters. But these tubes which I could not at the last moment press into their wadded box would have broken into a thousand fragments on the descent. These misfortunes will be useful hereafter.

At the altitude of 3,300 meters the gas escaped freely from the large opening above our heads.

At 4,000 meters the sun is glowing, the sky is resplendent, numerous cirrus-clouds stretch along the horizon, resembling an opal vapor which forms an immense circle around the boat of the balloon.

At 4,300 meters we begin to breathe oxygen, not because we feel yet the need of having recourse to the gaseous mixture, but simply to satisfy ourselves that our apparatus, so well arranged by M. Lamouin after the models indicated by M. P. Bert, is properly performing its work.

At an altitude of 7,000 meters, 1 h. 20 m. in the afternoon, I breathed the mixture of air and oxygen, and felt myself aroused to renewed life by its action; at 7,000 meters I wrote on the margin of my note-book the following words: "I breathe oxygen. Excellent effect."

At this height Sivel, who was a man of unusual physical power and of a sanguine temperament, began to close his eyes at short intervals, to grow drowsy, and to become a little pale. But that brave soul did not long succumb to the encroachments of weakness. He straightened himself up with an expression of determination; he made me empty the liquid contained in my aspirator after my experiment, and threw the ballast overboard in order to reach regions more elevated. Sivel last year had been at a height of 7,300 meters with Croce-Spinelli. He wished this year to reach 8,000 meters, and when Sivel wished vast obstacles had to intervene between him and his designs.

Croce-Spinelli kept his eyes fastened for a long time on his spectroscope. He was radiant with pleasure and cried out, "There is complete absence of the lines of the vapor of water." Then, after having made these words understood, he continued his observations with so much earnestness that he begged me to place on my note-book the result of the reading of the thermometer and the barometer.

During the course of this rapid ascension it was very difficult for us to give that attention to our physiological condition which was necessary. We reserved our resources in this respect for the moment when we should plunge into the air of the higher regions, without a suspicion of the fatal denouement that paralyzed our efforts. Still it was possible to obtain the following results, which were registered in our note-books:

12 h. 48 m., 4,602 meters. Tissandier, 110 pulsations to the minute;	
12 h. 55 m., 5,210 meters. Croce, temperature of mouth 37.5 deg.;	
1 h. 3 m., 5,300 meters. Croce, 120 pulsations to the minute;	
1 h. 5 m., 5,300 meters. Tissandier, number of inspirations determined by Croce, 26;	
1 h. 5 m., 5,300 meters. Sivel, 155 pulsations to the minute;	
1 h. 5 m., 5,300 meters. Sivel, temperature of the mouth 37.9 deg.;	

The following is a mean of the observations collected during several consecutive days previous to the ascension:

	Pressure in the mouth	Inspirations to the minute	Temp. of mouth
Croce-Spinelli.....	75 to 85	24	37.30
Sivel.....	76 to 86	unkn.	37.50
Tissandier.....	70 to 80	19 to 23	37.49

During the progress of the ascension to the height of 7,000 meters thermometric observations were regularly made. They indicate a progressive diminution of temperature up to 3,200 meters; and increase from 3,200 to 3,700, and finally a gradual diminution from 4,000 to 7,000 and above. We give the table of the readings:

TIME	Altitude in meters	Temperature
11 h. 30 m.....	on earth	14
".....	"	8.64
".....	"	7.77
11 h. 40 m.....	1,267	8.8
".....	2,000	7
".....	3,200	1
".....	3,500	1.5
".....	3,698	2
".....	4,100	0
".....	4,387	0
".....	4,602	0
12 h. 51 m.....	4,700	0
".....	5,210	-3
".....	5,210	-5
".....	5,300	-5
".....	5,300	-5
".....	5,300	-5
1 h. 20 m.....	5,700	-10
".....	7,400	-11
".....	8,000	und'd.

For the first time we determined in an exact manner the interior temperature of the balloon, and the results obtained seem to be of great interest. Sivel had perfectly organized the cord designed for raising a self-recording thermometer into the balloon, and Croce-Spinelli made the experiment in two different ways by the aid of an apparatus I had procured. The thermometer with bent tube contained alcohol and mercury which rose in one of the branches of the tube, moving an iron index; the index was brought to the surface of the liquid by the aid of a loadstone. The thermometer indicated that the temperature of the gas of the balloon was 19 deg. at the center, 22 deg. near the valve; while we were floating at the altitude of 4,600 to 5,000 meters the temperature of the surrounding air was 0 deg.

At 5,300 meters the interior temperature of the balloon at the center attained 23 deg., while the exterior air was 5 deg. below zero. Finally the thermometer remained in the balloon at the moment of our prostration. We found it intact after the descent; it indicated a temperature of 23 deg. These new facts explain by this great difference of temperature of the gas of the balloon and of the air in which it is immersed, the rapid ascent of the aerial ship into high regions and its precipitous descent to lower levels.

I come now to the fatal moment when we were seized by the terrible influence of atmospheric depression. At 7,000 meters we are all upright in the boat. Sivel, for a moment, laughed, revolved. Croce-Spinelli remained immovable in

front of me. "See," said he, "how beautiful those clouds are!" It was beautiful indeed, that sublime spectacle presented to our eyes. Cirrus-clouds of various forms—some elongated, others lightly mottled—formed around us a circle of milky whiteness. On leaning over the side of the boat one saw as if down at the bottom of a well, of which the cirrus-clouds and the vapor below formed the wall, the surface of the earth, which appeared in the abyss of the atmosphere. The sky, far from being black and deep, was of a clear and limpid blue; the ardent sun burned our faces, notwithstanding the cold began to make its influence felt, and we had already placed our shawls over our shoulders. Numbness had seized me; my hands were cold, frozen. I wished to put on my gloves; but, without being conscious of it, the action of taking them from my pocket required on my part an effort that I was unable to perform.

At this elevation of 7,000 meters I wrote, however, almost mechanically in my note-book. I copy the following lines, which were written without any positive remembrance on my part of the act. They were traced in a manner hardly legible, by a hand that was trembling with cold:

"My hands are frozen. I am well. We are going well. Fog on the horizon, with small round cirrus-clouds. We are going up. Croce is breathing. We respire oxygen. Sivel closes his eyes. I empty aspirator. 1 h. 25 m., temperature—11 deg. Sivel throws out ballast, Sivel throws out ballast" (the last words hardly readable). Sivel, in fact, who remained some moments pensive and motionless, closing at times his eyes, recalled without doubt, his wish to pass the limit in which the Zenith was now floating. He raised up; his energetic form suddenly lighted up with an unusual magnificence; he turned toward me and said, "What is the pressure?" "We have much ballast; must it be thrown out?" I replied, "Do as you please." He turned to Croce and put the same question. Croce lowers his head in token of very energetic affirmation.

There were in the boat at least five bags of ballast. There was almost as much suspended on the outside by ropes. These, we should add, were no longer full; Sivel had certainly estimated their weight; but it is impossible for us to be precise in this particular. Sivel seized his knife and cut successively three ropes; the three bags are emptied and we go rapidly up. The last clear recollection which remains of the ascension goes back to a moment a little anterior. Croce-Spinelli was seated holding in his hand the dragon of oxygen gas; his head was slightly inclined and he seemed oppressed. I had still power to strike with my finger the aneroid barometer to facilitate the movement of the needle. Sivel raised his hand toward the sky as if to show with his finger the upper regions of the atmosphere. The illustration represents the position at this time as accurately as possible.

But I had not ceased to preserve absolute immobility without doubting that I had already perhaps lost the power of motion. At about 7,500 meters of elevation the condition of depression in which one is found is extraordinary. The body and mind become feeble by degrees, gradually, insensibly, without any consciousness of loss of power. There is no suffering whatever. On the contrary there is an inward pleasure, like the effect of a radiant light coming suddenly upon you. We become indifferent; we think no more of the perilous situation or of danger; we go up and are happy in doing so. The dizziness of high regions is not a vain word; but, so far as I can judge by my own experience, this dizziness appears as the last moment; it immediately precedes prostration—sudden, unexpected, irresistible.

When Sivel had cut the three bags of ballast at the altitude of about 7,450 meters—that is, under a pressure of 300 (this is the last figure written at the time in my note-book)—I think I recollect that he seated himself on the bottom of the boat and soon took the position before taken by Croce-Spinelli. As for myself I was supported in the corner of the boat, where I kept my position, thanks to this protection. I was not slow in becoming so feeble that I could not turn to look at my companions. Soon I wish to seize the oxygen tube, but it is impossible to lift my arms. My mind, notwithstanding, is still very lucid. I look constantly at the barometer. I have my eyes fixed on the needle, which comes soon to the figure denoting a pressure of 290, then 280, which it passes.

I desire to shout, "We are 8,000 meters high!" but my tongue is like one paralyzed. Suddenly I close my eyes and fall lifeless, losing absolutely all memory. This was about 1 h. 30 m. At eight minutes past 2 I wake up a moment. The balloon was rapidly descending. I was able to cut a bag of ballast to stop the velocity and to write on my note-book the following lines: "We are descending; temperature, 8 deg. I throw out ballast. We descend. Sivel and Croce still in a swoon at the bottom of the car. We descend very rapidly."

Hardly have I written these lines when a kind of trembling seizes me and I become enfeebled a second time. The wind was violent and denoted a rapid descent. Some moments after I feel myself shaken by the arm, and recognize Croce, who has recovered. "Throw out some ballast," said he; "we are going down." But I could hardly open my eyes, and did not ascertain if Sivel were awake.

I recall that Croce detached the aspirator, which he threw overboard, and that he threw out ballast, some blankets, etc. All this is a remembrance extremely confused, which quickly dies out; for I fall again into a condition more com-

pletely unconscious than before, and it seems to me that I enter upon an eternal sleep.

What passed? It is certain that the balloon, impermeable as it was, discharged its ballast and again went into the upper regions of the atmosphere.

At about half-past 3 I open my eyes; I feel stunned, weighed down, but my mind is recovered. The balloon is descending with a frightful velocity. The car is firmly balanced, and describes great oscillations. I drag myself along on my knees and pull Sivel by the arm as well as Croce. "Sivel!" "Croce!" I shouted, "wake up!" My two companions were crouched in the car, their heads concealed under their cloaks. I summon my powers and try to rouse them. Sivel had a dark appearance, his eyes were dull, his mouth gaping and full of blood. Croce had his eyes half closed and a bloody mouth.

To relate in detail what then passed is impossible. I felt a frightful wind coming upward from the earth. We were yet at a height of 6,000 meters. There was in the car two bags of ballast that I threw out. Soon the earth approaches. I wish to seize my knife to cut the rope of the anchor; impossible to find it. I was like one mad, and kept calling out, "Sivel! Sivel!"

By good fortune I was able to place my hand on a knife and to detach the anchor at the right moment. The contact with the earth was extremely violent. The balloon seem to flatten, and I believe would have remained stationary but for the violence of the wind before which it dragged. The anchor did not bite, and the car glided along the surface of the fields; the bodies of my unhappy friends were jolted hither and thither, and I thought that at any moment they would fall from the boat. However, I was able to seize the cord of the valve, and the balloon was quickly emptied and lodged against a tree.

On putting foot to the earth I was taken with a violent fever and sunk in a swoon. I believed myself about to join my companions in the other world. Notwithstanding, I recovered gradually. I looked about for my unhappy companions, who were already cold and shriveled. I had their bodies taken to the shelter of a neighboring barn.

The descent of the Zenith took place in the plains that border Ciron, two hundred and fifty kilometers from Paris as the bird flies. According to the questions thrown from the car and sent to the sitting of the Society of Aerial Navigation by parties who had picked them up, I am assured that the Zenith did not deviate from its route; that the wind blew in a straight line; and that the direction was constant, even to the elevation of 8,000 meters. Its velocity was certainly greater in the upper regions of the air than at the surface of the earth. The papers were occupied not less than thirty minutes in descending from a height of 7,000 meters to the earth. A paper thrown down by me at half-past 3 o'clock, at the moment of my second waking, and soiled with blood by a slight cut that I made on my hand before my first prostration, was found still flying in the air thirty-five minutes after the balloon came to the earth.

After having given the history of the ascent of the Zenith I come to the two important points which have so thoroughly taken the attention of the scientific world and the public. What is the maximum height attained by the Zenith? What is the cause of the death of Croce-Spinelli and of Sivel?

The first question is answered to-day by the opening of the tubes, barometric witnesses, invented by M. Janssen, and already employed by Sivel and Croce-Spinelli during their ascension to 7,300 meters, March 23, 1874. The examination of the tubes goes to establish the fact that the feeblest pressure was from 264 to 262 millimeters, which carries the maximum elevation from 8,540 to 8,601 meters.

It seems to me not to be doubted that the death of these unfortunate men is the consequence of atmospheric depression. It is possible to support during a time of short duration the action of this depression; it is difficult to sustain the continuous effect during almost two consecutive hours. Our sojourn in the upper regions was in fact much longer than that of any preceding ascension to a great height. I will add that the air, being particularly dry, had perhaps a fatal effect.

It will now be asked what is the cause of my safety. I owe my life probably to my peculiar temperament, essentially lymphatic, perhaps to my complete prostration and the consequent total arrest of the respiratory functions. I was hungry at the moment of departure, and thought at first that this circumstance was peculiar to me; but I have since had proof that if Sivel had eaten, Croce had, like myself, almost no food at all in his stomach.

Painlessness of Death from Lightning.

Here let me observe that death from lightning must be painless. The nerves of the human body do not convey a sensation of pain instantly to the nerve-centers. There is an appreciable interval before we are cognizant of what has happened. The time of an electric flash is a small fraction of this interval. While the velocity of a nervous sensation of pain is less than a hundred feet a second, that of electricity, varying under different circumstances, is many thousands and times greater. We are killed before we know it. Yet there is probably a greater dread of death from this cause than from almost any other. —*Atlantic Monthly*.

A rox recently found in the Maine woods, caught and entangled in a trap set last fall, had within reach of him thirty-four full-grown field mice, which must have been caught and furnished him for food by other foxes.

OLD GRIMES' HEN.

BY J. M. BARROW.

At last that speckled hen has gone,
That hen of hens the best,
She died without a sigh or groan
While in her downy nest.

Through summers' heat and winters' snow,
For ten long years she lay,
At morn and eve, old Grimes an egg,
But none the Sabbath day.

She had a nest behind the door,
All neatly lined with hay,
Her back was brown and speckled o'er
With spots inclined to gray.

When e'er the rain came pelting down,
Or thunders dreadful roar,
She hid herself in Grimes's hat
Until the storm was o'er.

Tho' fourteen years of age, almost
She still looked young and hale,
And, like Job's turkey, she could boast
One feather in her tail.

She never deigned the barn-yard beau,
His face to look upon—
But loved that one whose long shrill crow
Was heard at early dawn.

An aged cock, who oft had told
His descent with a sigh—
From one that cried when he was old,
His master did deny.
When poor old, speckled closed her eye,
He jumped the fence and cried,
He bid the poultry all good-by,
And then laid down and died.

Pith and Point.

A waist of time—the middle of the day.

Improving one's time—Mending the clock.

Who was the old Frenchman who seldom drank water because it has so tasted of sinners since the flood?

"Pitch a lucky man into the Nile," says an Arabian proverb, "and he will come up with a fish in his mouth."

Why is one of the rank and file who has failed to obtain promotion like an illicit machine? Because he is a private still!

ANCIENT Grangers—The Mower-bites and Scythe-ians. Ancient prize-fighters—The Hit-tites. Old sailors—The Tartars.

A New York wag says the railroads of the State are now built of three gauges: "Broad gauge, narrow gauge, and mortgage."

JOHN SINNER, of Rhode Island, wanted his name changed, and it was changed to John Saint. He says he'd as soon be a Sinner as a Saint.

HAVE no intercourse with an envious person, with one who has no regard for you, with a fool, an ungrateful man, with a vulgar man, or a calumniator.

ROCKVILLE, Ind., has a base-ball club the "Fleetfoot." The name was derived from the resemblance of the average boat in that club to a frigate; hence "fleet."

"DOCTOR," asked a convalescent, "can I eat a bit of pork-chop or bacon this morning?" "Hardly," replied Medicus; "to eat the chop would be rash, and the bacon rasher."

THE Western Rochefoucauld says the average gorilla of Central Africa now points to Stanley and his band of explorers, and pathetically reminds its grandchildren that it is what they may one day expect to come to.

A FRENCHMAN, incensed at a writer who is not particularly brilliant, spoke of him as an ass, and then corrected himself: "No; I am wrong. He is a mule, who has ears equally long and produces nothing."

WHEN Arthur was a very small boy his mother reprimanded him one day for some misdemeanor. Not knowing it, his father began to talk to him on the same subject. Looking up in his face, Arthur said, solemnly, "Mother has 'tended to me."

"I DON'T take much interest in anything now," said a boy to a playfellow, who was invited to go to a ball match. "Why, what's the matter? You look melancholy!" "Do I? Well, I don't wonder at it, for I'm sitting here waiting for father to come and lick me, and it isn't a cheerful business."

An old lady, observing a sailor go by her door, and supposing it to be her son Billy, cried out to him, "Billy, where has my cow gone?" The sailor replied, in a contemptuous manner, "Gone to the d—! I suppose." "Well, as you are going that way," said the old lady, "I wish you would just let down the bars."

ONE of the best double puns we have ever heard was perpetrated by a clergyman. He had just united in marriage a couple whose Christian names were respectively Benjamin and Ann. "How did they appear during the ceremony?" inquired a friend. "They appeared both Annie-mated and Bennie-fitted," was the reply.

ON being asked by one of his fair daughters why the bulldog's nose is placed so far behind his mouth, the reverend gentleman discovers another instance of the merciful consideration ever shown by—shall we say "Nature?"—to the humblest of her creatures, and replies: "My love it is to enable him to breathe more comfortably while he is hanging on to the nose of the bull."

AS ONE of the dozen old women who drive milk carts around Detroit was rattling across the Campus Martius yesterday a chap wearing lavender pants and a bright blue necktie motioned for her to stop, and then approached and inquired: "Do you put water in your milk?" "Yes, sir," was her prompt reply. "Ah, ha! So you own right up do you?" "Yes, sir." Her prompt replies, rather staggered him, but after some hesitation he asked: "And what makes you do it?" "Because it's much healthier for calves when mixed half and half!" she retorted. She waited for him to ask another question, but he couldn't think of any. —*Detroit Free Press*.

AMERICA VS. ENGLAND.

A Statistical Tale of Two Countries, Showing Some Curious Facts—America Leads in Agriculture and England in Professions and Manufactures.

A painstaking contributor to the *American Exchange and Review* presents some interesting statistics compiled from the censuses of the United States (1870) and England and Wales (1871), showing the comparative intellectual, social and industrial condition of the people of the two countries. Though it is more than four years since the date of the British census, it is only within a few months that the official returns relating to occupations have been accessible on this side of the water. The schedules of occupations have been differently framed by the Census Supervisors of the two countries, and comparisons in some instances are impossible, but in others they are and may be taken advantage of by the statistician. It may be remarked generally that the British schedule is more systematically and minutely digested than the American, and that the census returns have been more closely collected. From the article referred to, which is somewhat elaborate, the following summary of the salient points is prefaced.

All occupations in England and Wales are reduced to six grand divisions, as follows:

1. Professional (government officials, army and navy, learned professions)...
2. Domestic (wives and others engaged in household duties, servants)...
3. Commercial (persons who buy and sell; persons engaged in conveyance of men and goods)...
4. Agricultural...
5. Industrial (persons engaged in mining, manufacturing, etc.)...
6. Indefinite and non-productive (school teachers, persons of rank and property, general laborers, and all others)...

The labor of comparing these occupations with those of the population of the United States is difficult on account of the differences in classification, but the compiler has been able, after sifting and rearranging, to present the following, which may be relied upon as correct:

CLASS.	UNITED STATES		Per cent. in England and Wales
	Number.	Per cent.	
Professional, except students	450,533	1.17	2.41
Domestic, indefinite and non-productive	28,191,549	73.11	63.48
Commercial (trade and transportation)	1,090,668	2.83	3.50
Agricultural	5,922,471	15.36	7.30
Industrial (manufactures mechanical and mining)	2,903,150	7.53	22.43
Totals	38,558,371	100.00	100.00

It will be observed that the number of professional people in England is twice that of the United States; that this is the greater agricultural country by 100 per cent., and that England is the greater mechanical, mining and manufacturing country by 200 per cent. In the proportion of persons supported by agriculture France is much more like the United States than like England and Wales. The proportion of the population engaged in agriculture in the several European States is said to be as follows: Russia, 86 per cent.; Italy, 77; Sweden, 71; Belgium, 51; France, 50; Prussia, 45; Austria, 25; Spain, 25; Holland, 16. If the domestic and indefinite population of England and Wales is distributed among those engaged in agriculture in the same proportion as in other occupations, it will give about 20 per cent. of their population as dependent upon agriculture.

A noteworthy feature of the British census of 1871 is that the proportion of persons employed in agriculture in England and Wales, as to the general population, has gradually declined since 1851, the ratios being: 1851, 10.71; 1861, 9.27; 1871, 7.30.

Some figures comparing the social condition of several countries are extremely interesting and curious. For example, the proportion of lawyers and their assistants to the whole population in these countries is as follows:

England and Wales, one to each	633
United States, one to each	946
France, one to each	1,970
Belgium, one to each	2,700
Prussia, one to each	12,000

Litigation is, therefore, comparatively unknown among the Germans, while among the English-speaking people it is a great (and expensive) institution. It may be remarked that our German population readily fall into American customs in this respect as soon as they settle down among us.

The returns show the following proportion of clergymen to population:

United States, one to each	879
England and Wales, one to each	718
Russia, one to each	323
France, one to each	235
Italy, one to each	143
Spain, one to each	54

The vast disproportion of persons in religious orders between the Catholic and Protestant countries in the active list is immediately noticeable. An interesting fact is, that the Dissenters are increasing very much more rapidly in England than members of the Established Church. The per cent. of increase of Dissenters from 1851 to 1871 was 44.6, and of communicants in the State Church 19.5.

The proportion of physicians (including chemists and druggists) in England and Wales is one in each 661 of the inhabitants, and in the United States (exclusive of druggists) one in each 612. The comparison is imperfect for obvious reasons. There are more physicians in both countries than members of any other one of the learned professions.

Of dentists England and Wales have one in 9,210 people, and the United States one in 4,919 people, which is melancholy evidence of superior adaptability of Americans to toothache and false "sets."

In England and Wales there are 29 pupils to each teacher, on the average, and in the United States 33.

Of persons engaged in administering

the general Government, there are 53,874 in England and Wales, and 67,882 in the United States. As the population of this country is nearly twice that of England and Wales, it will be seen that in spite of English criticism of American place-hunting, our cousins fare as badly afflicted. The difference in their favor is that their officials hold office during good behavior, while ours depend upon the uncertain tenure of a political party.

In the United States there 2,050 members of the theatrical profession, of whom one-third are women, and in England and Wales there are 3,592, of whom one-half are women, showing the greater prosperity of the business in the old country than this, owing, undoubtedly, to the greater density of the population.

The following figures are taken from the censuses of the two countries. In observing the differences it should be remembered that the population of England and Wales is 22,717,266, and of the United States, 38,558,371, according to the respective censuses of 1871 and 1870:

Occupations.	England and Wales.	United States.
Funerary	82,505	61,579
Commercial travelers	17,922	7,262
Peddlers	44,617	16,975
Cashmen and carters	114,253	120,756
Merchant seamen	175,128	56,063
Farmers	249,907	294,229
Printers	24,814	39,860
Watch and clock-makers	21,273	8,595
Architects	5,697	2,017
Carpenters	208,883	344,696
Bricklayers and masons	195,147	89,710
Milliners and dressmakers	301,109	92,084
Boot and shoemakers	223,367	177,127
Butchers	75,847	44,364
Bakers	89,086	27,680
Grocers	111,094	74,410
Blacksmiths	112,471	144,774

The large number of dressmakers, milliners and bakers, in the small population of England and Wales may be accounted for by the proposition that in this country much of the work of these trades is done by housewives.

The World of London.
Here are some curious statistics about London, extracted from one of the papers issued by the London City Mission.

It covers within the fifteen miles radius of Charing Cross nearly 700 square miles.

It numbers within these boundaries 4,000,000 inhabitants.

It comprises 100,000 foreigners from every quarter of the globe.

It contains more Roman Catholics than Rome itself, more Jews than the whole of Palestine, more Irish than Dublin, more Scotchmen than Edinburgh, more Welshmen than Cardiff, and more country-born persons than the counties of Devon, Warwickshire, and Durham combined.

It has a birth in every five minutes, a death in every eight minutes, and seven accidents every day in its 7,000 miles of streets.

It has an average of 28 miles of new streets opened, and 9,000 new houses built in it every year.

It has 1,000 ships and 9,000 sailors in its ports every day.

It has 117,000 habitual criminals on its police register, increasing at an average of 30,000 per annum.

It has as many beer shops and gin-palaces as would, if placed side by side, stretch from Charing Cross to Portsmouth, a distance of 73 miles.

It has as many paupers as would more than occupy every house in Brighton.

It has an influence with all parts of the world, represented by the yearly delivery in the postal districts of 288,000,000 letters.

Killed Himself to Please his Brother.
(From the New York Graphic.)

George Fredericks, aged forty-eight years, committed suicide at No. 388 Bowery last night by taking morphine. The unfortunate man was lately employed as clerk in the American Fire Detector Company. He left the following letter:

DEAR SIR: I do this thing with my eyes wide open and all my senses about me. I do it simply to avoid starvation, which I believe is inevitable if I stay in the world. Since Monday noon I have eaten but one meal. I have taken nearly—grains of morphine, in the form of pills, make by myself some years ago. Let no one persuade me that I am insane. On the contrary, I never had my senses more perfectly in life. I do this act for the purpose of pleasing my brother, who, as President and Treasurer of this company, owes me a large amount of money, which he does not wish to pay. There need be no post-mortem, as I have fully explained the cause of my death. Very respectfully,
GEORGE FREDERICKS.

Fat Meat for Consumptives.

A taste for fat meat is, unfortunately, not universal among children, and when it does show itself it is often—almost universally—repressed by parents. This taste is an expression of the wants of the living system which we cannot disregard with impunity. Without fats, the organism cannot be built up in perfection. Fats counteract the tendency to consumption. Observation has established the interesting fact that persons who in early life show a taste for fat meats seldom fall victims to that disease; and vice versa, that consumptives have generally shown an early repugnance to such food. There can be no question as to the lesson taught by the fact—that when the appetite exists it ought to be indulged, and that, if possible, it ought, when wanting, to be created by tonics and abundant exercise in the open air.

Reconciliation.

Brooklyn people who know all the parties, are confident that Tilton will endeavor to bring about a reconciliation with his wife, and will be successful in doing so. He undoubtedly wants her to come home, and she has time and again stated in print that his influence over her was irresistible when she was fairly brought under it. It is generally supposed that the Plymouth Church people will make Mrs. Tilton financially comfortable during the remainder of her life, assuming that she remains separate from her husband. Of course, if she returns to him, it will be against the wishes of the Beecherites.—*New York Letter.*

MOUNTAIN MEADOW.

A Brief and Authentic Account of the Cruel Slaughter.

In September, 1857, an emigrant train from Arkansas, consisting of about 150 people, men, women, and children, with 40 wagons, 800 head of cattle, and 60 horses and mules, passed through the Salt Lake region, bound to California. Their property was valuable, the proceeds of it being afterward declared to exceed \$30,000. The numbers and strength of the party afforded protection to a train of disaffected Mormons, who took this occasion to flee from the horrors of Salt Lake valley, Sept. 10, while camped in Mountain Meadow, about 320 miles west of Salt Lake City, the emigrants were attacked by a band of white people painted and dressed like Indians. The emigrants defended themselves with spirit after the first dash, in which they lost ten or twelve men, was made by their assailants. Behind their barricade of wagons they kept up such a vigorous fusillade that after a siege of five days the enemy withdrew. The camp was next visited by a wagon bearing a white flag and containing Jacob Haight, then one of the Presidents of the Mormon Church, and John D. Lee, a Mormon Bishop, and also adopted son of Brigham Young.

These men professed to be on good terms with the "Indians," and offered to act as mediators in the interests of peace. It was proposed that the emigrants should march out from camp, leaving everything behind, including their guns. The Mormon emissaries agreed to furnish a guard thence to the settlements. These conditions were accepted. The little procession began to move, when it was fired upon by the guard, the so-called "Indians" joining. The men were first killed; the women and children ran on a few hundred yards and then fell. The plunder was taken to Salt Lake City and the adjoining settlements, and divided. Mr. J. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, testified that the church dignitaries alone received property estimated to be worth \$30,000. The skeletons of 120 persons were subsequently collected on that fatal field and buried in one mound. A pile of rocks marked the spot, and on a huge cross, erected as a monument, was placed the inscription, "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord."

The Mormons were in a high state of excitement at that time, as one of their Bishops, Pratt by name, had just been killed in Arkansas for attempting to get a woman away from her husband. They believed that the earth and all its fullness was the Lord's, and that they were the Lord's saints and chosen people. Accordingly they had authorized a band of robbers, called Danites, to make the scheme look religious. On this same ground of communism the Bedouin Arabs follow robbery as a religious profession. These facts, and numerous other details of events connected with the Mountain Meadow Massacre, fix the responsibility of that crime upon the Mormon leaders. Indians living south of Salt Lake related all the particulars of the affair, implicating President Haight and Bishops Higbee and Lee. Some, also, of the Mormons engaged in the massacre subsequently confessed their guilt.

Cummings, then Governor of the Territory, was a weak, vain man, and failed to give the United States court any support in the attempt to ferret out and punish the murderers. Judge Cradlebaugh, then one of the associate justices for that circuit, opened court and endeavored to bring to justice the guilty men, who were notoriously conspicuous in Salt Lake City. The grand jury refused to indict their own brethren; and when the indomitable judge, dismissing the jury, issued bench warrants for the arrest of the accused persons, they fled to the mountains until the trouble had "blown over."

A Brave Woman.

A plucky lady named Miss Mollie Gilbert, in Keokuk, Iowa, discovered a burglar in her room about 2 o'clock in the morning. His entrance awakened the young lady, who called out, supposing it was another lady boarder at the house who was in the room, but upon receiving no answer, and observing the man in a crouching position on the floor, she, instead of screaming or covering her head up with the bed-clothes, as the average woman would have done, sprang to the door, which was open, and thus cut off the burglar's retreat. The villain becoming alarmed, sprang at, and caught Miss Gilbert by the throat and commenced choking her. The lady showed her bravery and grit, by hanging on to the man until in the struggle which ensued they approached the top of the stairs, down which both woman and burglar fell, a chair which was standing near, and at which Miss Gilbert had clutched, at as she fell, going down with them. They landed at the foot of the stairs, the burglar first, then Miss Gilbert, and then the chair, the latter being broken by the fall. After the tumble, the rascal succeeded in slipping from Miss Gilbert's grasp, and got away through a back window. In the struggle the scoundrel used a knife, with which he inflicted a wound upon Miss Gilbert, but it was fortunately very slight.

WILHOFF'S TONIC!—UNFAILING AND INFALLIBLE!—This Great Chill Tonic cures Chills without the intervention of doctors and their bills. No consulting visits—no prescriptions to be filled—no huge bills, entailing pecuniary embarrassments, added to loss of health. It is the friend of the poor man, because it enables him to earn a living, and of the rich, because it prepares him to enjoy his wealth. This great boon to mankind is cheap, safe and prompt. WHEELLOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

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A WANT has been felt and expressed by physicians for a safe and reliable purgative. Such a want is now supplied in *Parsons' Purgative Pills*.

GLEN FLORA SPRING WATER, at Waukegan, Ill., cures all kidney diseases.

HENRY K. BOND, of Jefferson, Maine, was cured of spitting blood, soreness and weakness of the stomach, by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* internally.

How to Get a Home. See advertisement.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.
A CONSUMPTIVE CURE.—When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of *Quinine India*. His now gives recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of Consumption that it does not dissipate—Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration, sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address CHAS. DICK & CO., 1022 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of this paper.

SILVER TIPPED SHOES.
From Maine to California's mill—Hosier of children and adults—**SILVER TIPPED SHOES.** Why not? They are the cheapest and never wear through at the toe. Try them. For Sale by all Shoe Dealers.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific the reputation of the **CABLE SCREW WIRE** Boots and Shoes is spreading. They never rip, leak, or fall to pieces. Look out for the Patent stamp; all others are imitations.

WANTED AGENTS. *Send no money. Offer from Better than Gold.* A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

EVERY FAMILY WANTS IT. Money in it. 10¢ to 1¢ Agents. Address M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

NEW BOOK. *Clarendon's Key Ready.* Agents address LOUIS LLOYD & CO., Chicago.

per day. Send for Chromo Catalogue.

\$10 to \$25. H. BERTON'S SONS, Boston, Mass.

\$250. A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

CLARK'S BOOK-KEEPING. Self-instructive. Price \$1.00, postpaid. Send for Circular. W. S. CLARK & CO., 143 Race Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

\$400. A MONTH AND EXPENSES to all. Articles for sale, as follows: Samples free. C. LINCOLN, INDIANAPOLIS, NEW YORK OR CHICAGO.

SOMETHING for you. Sells at sight. Our Agents sell money. We have work and money for all men or women, boys or girls, whole or spare time. Send stamp for Catalogue. Address FRANK GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass.

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FOR SALE. Chicago Suburban Lots at \$10 each—\$10 down and \$5 monthly for balance—within a short distance of city limits, with hourly trains and cheap fares. Send for circular. IRA BROWN, 124 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Military Academy, Chester, Pa. Opens Sept. 1st. Civil Engineering, the Classics, English and Military Art thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

CINCINNATI DOLLAR WEEKLY STAR. Independent Family Newspaper. 8 PAGES. 48 Columns of Reading. \$1 PER YEAR. Specimen Copy FREE. Free of postage. Address The "STAR" CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LOOK. Your Name Elegantly Printed on 25 CARDS, for 25 CENTS. Each card contains a scene which is not visible until held towards the light. Nothing like them ever before offered in America. Big discounts to Agents. NOVELTY PRINTING CO., Ashland, Mass.

50. Of the prettiest CARDS you ever saw, with your name handsomely printed thereon, sent postpaid, upon receipt of 50 cents. Your friends will all wish them when they see you. Address W. C. CANNON, 46 Kneeland St., Boston, Mass.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade Company—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't wait, time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, 48 Vesey-st., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

Wanted. Young men to know that the best place to obtain a business education and an elegant handwriting is at the **WORTHINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE**, Toledo, Ohio. Address, for Circulars, B. M. WORTHINGTON, Principal, Toledo, O.

HOW TO GET A HOME. IOWA LANDS, 800,000 ACRES. Rich Soil, good Climate, excellent Water, growing Settlements. Good Schools. We offer the Lands of the Sioux City and St. Paul R. R. and the McGregor and Missouri River R. R. at \$4 to \$8 per acre, on easy payments. Two years rent will buy a farm. Apply to **DAVIDSON & CALKINS, R. R. Land Office, Sibley, Osceola Co., Iowa.**

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WANTED. Agents for the best-selling Price Package in the world. It contains 15 Envelopes, Golden Pen, Pen Holder, Pencil, Paper, Yard Measure, and a Piece of Jewelry. Single Package, with elegant Price, post-paid, 50 cents. Circular free. BRIDE & CO., 759 Broadway, New York.

WILL HAVE OUR GOODS. Send 25 cents and we will send by mail, prepaid, our LAMP FILLER, with which you can fill any Kerosene Lamp without removing chimney or getting grease outside of Lamp. At same time we mail you all our circulars and terms to agents on twenty useful household articles with which any person can make from \$5 to \$10 daily. We want Agents everywhere. Address **NATIONAL AGENTS' EMPORIUM, BOSTON, MASS.**

CAUTION—NOTICE.—The GENUINE EDITION. **LIFE AND LABORS OF LIVINGSTONE.** (Including the "LAST JOURNALS," which unfold vividly his 30 years' strange adventures, also the earlier, untold, and death of that marvelous man, and is absolutely only a new complete work. Hence it sells; just printed, 12,500 first 7 weeks. Agents' success would astonish you, were it not so. Send for terms and positive proof of genuineness. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 14 W. 4th St., Cinn., O.

Keeler, Holmbeck & Co., Grocers, Newark, N. J., say: "We have the assurance of our customers that our *Best Baking Powder* is the best of its kind. Our sales will tell for us. Geo. L. Griffin & Co., Dry Goods, Providence, R. I., say: "Your Sea Biscuits are steadily gaining in favor. All speak well of it. It is the best. Farmers' wives everywhere. New York: Hotel Cooks by using Sea Foam. Try it and be happy. Send for circular to GEO. F. GASTY & CO., 176 Duane St., New York."

Cannot BE BEAT. The new **BUFFALO BILL REVOLVER**—sent prepaid by mail of the United States on receipt of \$4.00. 200 already sold. Beats anything of the kind ever made. For accuracy and distance it has no equal. Address all orders to **WESTERN GUN WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL.** N. B.—We have every revolver examined by an experienced gunsmith before it leaves our works, and warrant them perfect in every way. Liberal discount to the trade.

PORTABLE GRINDING MILLS. Best French Burr stills—slip under-runners, cock head upper-runners, for Farm or Merchant Work. Superior Mill stones of all sizes. Genuine Dutch Mill Bolting Cloth, Mill Picks, Corn Shellers and Separators, Shelling Machines, etc., all kinds of Mill Machinery and Millers' supplies. Send for Pamphlet. Straub Mill Company, Box 1430, Cincinnati, O.

This new Truss is worn with perfect comfort night and day. Adapts itself to every motion of the body, maintaining rupture under the hardest exercise or severe strain until permanently cured. Sold cheap by the **Elastic Truss Co.,**

NO. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Sent by mail. Call or send for Circular and be cured.

Chicago Business Directory.

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C. H. HANSON, 38 South Clark.

ENGRAVERS.

R. D. CHILDS, JR., & CO., 115 Franklin.

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L. BOCHER, 171 E. Randolph.

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DALY, HENROTIN & CO., 144 and 146 Wabash-av.

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A. L. HALE & BRO., 200, 202, 204 and 206 Randolph.

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GUNS—CUTLERY MANUFACTURERS.

W. R. SPENCER & CO., 54 State. Send for price-list.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—WHOLESALE.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 20 and 22 Lake.

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HOTELS.

NEVADA HOTEL, Wash-st., bet. Madison and Monroe, Central, convenient. \$2.00 per day.

BREVORT HOUSE, 143 and 145 E. Madison. On the European plan. H. M. Thompson, proprietor.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL—\$2.00 per day. Cor. State and Wash-st., site of old St. James, opp. Field, Leiter & Co.

ODDEN HOUSE—First-class in every particular. Barber & Forney, prop's. Cor. Washington and Franklin.

WOOD'S HOTEL, 24 & 26 Washington. O. Sands, prop. Price \$2 per day. G. S. Palmer (late City Hotel), clerk.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1875.

[Official.]
Common Council.

WEDNESDAY, August 4, 1875.

The Council met in regular session.
Present:—Mayor Van Landegend, Ald. Matrau, Kanter, Flieman, Dykema, Breyman, and Visser.
The minutes of the previous meeting were read and stood approved.

PETITIONS.

Of H. Walsh and 19 others requesting the Common Council to purchase from 50 to 100 copies of Morse's Birds-eye view of the City of Holland, for outside distribution.—Referred to Com. on Printing.

ACCOUNTS.

J. Quartel, special police.....\$4.00
B. Ledeboer, medical services to city poor.....2.50
T. E. Annis.....4.50
D. de Roller, board of review.....8.00
—Referred to Com. on Claims and Account.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

Of City Treasurer, for month of July; balances on hand:

General Fund.....	\$401.74
School Fund.....	371.00
Poor Fund.....	250.00
Fire Dept Fund.....	642.76
Eighth Street Fund.....	45.60
Ninth Street Fund.....	3.58
Market Square Fund.....	47.00
Library Fund.....	65.50
Dog License Fund.....	\$1,833.38

Of Justice Van Schelven, no prosecutions during the month of July.—Filed.
Of Director of the Poor, disbursements for July, \$114.25.—Referred to Com. on City Poor.

(Ald. Pfanstiehl appeared and took his seat.)

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Kanter,
Resolved, That the City Attorney be instructed to report the Ordinance relative railroads obstructing the streets, as required by resolution of the council, passed April 21, 1875.—Lost by the following vote:

Yea—Ald. Kanter, Flieman, Visser—3.
Nay—Ald. Matrau, Pfanstiehl, Dykema and Breyman—4.

By Ald. Dykema,
Resolved, That the Marshal be instructed to cause the removal of the sand and dirt piled in the streets of the city and placed there in violation of law.—Carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The River Street Improvement matter was taken out of the hands of the Committee and discussed. It was moved that the petition of E. Van Der Veen, H. D. Post, H. Baum and others be granted; which motion was lost by the following vote:

Yea—Ald. Flieman, Dykema—2.
Nay—Ald. Matrau, Kanter, Pfanstiehl Breyman and Visser—5.

The other petition was thereupon granted and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That the petition of M. D. Howard, Nathan Kenyon, G. Van Putten and thirty-three others, asking for the improvement of River Street, in the City of Holland, be and the same is hereby granted; and it is hereby determined by the Common Council of the City of Holland, that said River Street from First Street to the centre of Sixteenth Street be improved in accordance with said petition and in the manner following, to wit:

That said street be graded pursuant to a grade and profile to be established upon the basis of the location of said street as one of the main thoroughfares and business-streets of the city, and with a view of promoting and facilitating suitable connections by Railroad to the shipping interests along and at the head of Black Lake;

That the side-walks along said street be taken up wherever this may be necessary and laid on the grade to be established as above set forth, after the grading work is completed;

That a suitable bridge be constructed across the creek near the end of said street, with water-courses wherever deemed necessary, and that said bridge and water-courses be included and designated in the profiles, plans and estimates of the work;

That after such grading is completed, a road be constructed along the centre of said street, twenty-four feet wide, with six inches of good sound clay at the bottom, and from four to eight inches of good and substantial gravel on the top;

That the expense of said work and improvement be defrayed by a special assessment upon the lots and lands abutting upon said River Street, (except that the costs for improving the several street intersections and the frontage of Market Square on said River street, and the expense incurred in the construction of said bridge and water-courses, be assessed against the City and paid from the General Fund);

That the lots and lands upon which said special assessment shall be levied shall include lots one and eight in block four, lots one and six in block seven, lots one and four in block ten, lots one and two in block sixteen, lots one and four in block nineteen, lots one and seven in block twenty-eight, lots one and eleven in block twenty-nine, lots one and eighteen in block thirty-eight, lots one and eighteen in block thirty-nine, lots one and eighteen in block forty-seven, lots one and eighteen in block forty-eight, lots one and six in block fifty-six, lots one and six in block fifty-seven, lots three and eight in block sixty-five, lots three and eight in block sixty-six, lots four and five in block five, lots four and five in block six, lots four and five in block eleven, lots five and six in block fifteen, lots five and six in block twenty, lots five and six in block twenty-seven, lots five and six in block thirty, lots five and six in block thirty-seven, lots five and six in block forty, lots five and six in block fifty-five, lots four and five in block fifty-eight, lots two and nine in block sixty-five, lots two and nine in block sixty-six, and Market Square in said city, or such sub-divisions of said lots or lands, as may be abutting upon said River Street, and also the street intersections where said River street crosses first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth streets; and the said lands and premises shall be

designated and are hereby declared to constitute a Special Street District for the purposes of special assessments, to defray the expense of grading, clay and graveling and otherwise improving said street; said district to be known as "River Street Special Assessment District."

Further, that the Committee on Streets, Roads and Bridges be and is hereby instructed to forthwith cause to be made a profile of the grade to be established for the said improvement and suitable plans and diagrams of the work, as far as this shall be practicable, with estimates of the expense thereof, and with the least possible delay lay the same before the Common Council, in accordance with the provisions of Title XIX, of the revised charter of the City of Holland.

Yea—Ald. Matrau, Kanter, Pfanstiehl, Dykema, Breyman, Visser—6.
Nay—Ald. Flieman—1.
Adjourned for one week.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, City Clerk.

New Advertisements.

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

FARWATER, Nov. 12, 1874.

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

JACOB MESERVE.

TIPTON, Dec. 3, 1874.

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

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

Wholesale Agents.

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

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia.

SETH S. HANCE, Baltimore, Md.

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

For Sale by Druggists generally everywhere.
Dr. Lothrop may be consulted professionally by mail, free of charge. Address

G. EDGAR LOTHROP, M. D.,
23-ly 143 Court street, Boston, Mass.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

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

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

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

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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

Address the Publishers,
CHA'S J. C. KLEIN & CO.
127 BOWERY, NEW YORK; Post Office Box, 5486
9-ly.

The Metropolitan TEA COMPANY,

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

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

IMPORT DIRECT

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

THE METROPOLITAN TEA CO.,
32 and 34 VESEY ST., NEW YORK.
18-30.

HOUSE MOVING.

J. Quartel,

Would respectfully inform the Public of this City and vicinity that he is fully prepared at any time to move and raise houses, barns, or other buildings. All my work will be done satisfactorily and on short notice.
J. QUARTEL.
HOLLAND, June 10, 1875. 17-ly

PURE GOLDEN MACHINE OIL

BY THE GALLON, AT
J. O. DOESBURG.
HOLLAND, July 7, 1875.

Nathan Kenyon, Banker.

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

W. H. JOSLIN, Watchmaker & Jeweler,

Bankbuilding, Cor. Eighth and River St.



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

Jewelry and Variety Store.

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

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

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

All Repairing will be Neatly and Promptly executed.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 23, 1875.
2-ly W. H. JOSLIN.

J. E. HIGGINS, DEALER IN

All Kinds of Grain & Produce,
MILL FEED, CORN, &c.

All orders promptly attended to.

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

Office at M. L. S. R. R. Depot,
HOLLAND, MICH.
45-22-ly

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PURE AND SILVER GLOSS STARCH, FOR THE LAUNDRY.

MANUFACTURED BY
T. KINGSFORD & SON.

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

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH,

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

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

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

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

For sale by all First-class Grocers.

AMERICAN WASH BLUE.

For Laundry and Household Use.

MANUFACTURED AT THE
American Ultramarine Works, Newark, N. J.

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

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

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,
Office, 72 William Street, New York.

Hardware Store

E. VAN DER VEEN,
Gratefully acknowledging the liberal patronage of his many friends and customers, in the past, respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his

LARGE STOCK OF GENERAL Hard-ware.

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

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

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

Farmers' Implements, Carpenters' Tools,

And many other things too numerous to mention.

REPAIRING & JOBBING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.
E. VAN DER VEEN.
S. E. cor. 8th & River Sts. 46-14-ly

NEW STOCK

At the

GENERAL RETAIL STORE Of DUURSMA & KOFFERS.

Immense Supplies of

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

Flour Feed, and Grains.

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

WE SELL CHEAP.

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

RIVER STREET, - - - HOLLAND, MICH.

P. & A. Steketee, Boots and Shoes.

Desire to inform their many friends and customers that they have on hand and for sale
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
GLASS-WARE,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
ETC., ETC.

—In the—
Brick Store,
—of—
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.

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. 109-ly

De Feyter Bro's, DEALERS IN

Wood, Lumber, Bark, Ties,
Timber, and all kinds
of Wood Produce.

We have put up in our woods, (on the Lake Shore Road, two miles west of the white school-house on the Grand Haven road) a first-class portable saw-mill which is now in good running order, and can serve the public at any time with all kinds of building material and fencing at low prices, and deliver the same wherever wanted.

We can lengthen out so as to saw 40 feet, and will make long lumber and timber a specialty.

Our facilities for getting out deck planks and any kind of ship timber are unequalled.

All bills will be filled promptly and with despatch, and a fair dealing can be relied upon. Custom sawing done at bottom figures.

All kinds of Farm Products, taken in pay for lumber and sawing. Also Wood, Bark and Railroad Ties, when delivered at our Pier on Lake Michigan, or on any of the docks along Black Lake.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1875. 4-ly

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

1875.
Spring and Summer!

In addition to our Department of MILLINERY AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, we keep our Stock well assorted with a full line of

SILK AND LACE SACQUES,
BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS,
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
KID GLOVES IN ALL COLORS,
SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

FANS. FANS. FANS.

The new styles of Shawls are very attractive, and we have no doubt will please our friends. In the line of STRAW GOODS we cannot be excelled for assortment; our price list includes Bonnets from 50 cents to \$12.

We keep Butterick's Patterns.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH

It is of the Latest Styles of

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

Our intention is to offer these goods at low price, and we request the trading public to call and examine.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY,
AND
REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE

HOLLAND, February 26, 1874.
L. SPRIETSMAN & SON.
46-14-ly

Cash Paid for Hides.

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.
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