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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. III.—NO. 28.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 132.

The Holland City News.

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.
G. S. DOESBURG & Co., Publishers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.
JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Sunday, May 24, 1874.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	Mail.	Eve. Ex.	GOING SOUTH.		Mail.	Eve. Ex.
P. M.	A. M.				P. M.	A. M.		
9 10	9 00	Chicago.	4 55	8 30	4 55	8 30	4 55	8 30
12 15	11 30	New Buffalo.	4 55	8 30	4 55	8 30	4 55	8 30
3 37	3 15	Gr. Junction.	1 45	11 40	1 45	11 40	1 45	11 40
4 21	3 58	Pennsville.	12 51	10 55	12 51	10 55	12 51	10 55
4 35	4 07	Manlius.	12 43	10 47	12 43	10 47	12 43	10 47
4 45	4 10	Richmond.	12 40	10 41	12 40	10 41	12 40	10 41
4 55	4 25	E. Saugatuck.	12 35	10 35	12 35	10 35	12 35	10 35
5 35	4 55	Holland.	12 05	10 05	12 05	10 05	12 05	10 05
5 50	5 10	New Holland.	11 30	9 30	11 30	9 30	11 30	9 30
6 07	5 31	Olive.	11 16	9 22	11 16	9 22	11 16	9 22
6 25	5 47	Ottawa.	11 02	9 08	11 02	9 08	11 02	9 08
6 35	5 57	Robinson.	10 57	9 05	10 57	9 05	10 57	9 05
6 45	6 05	Spoonville.	11 42	9 48	11 42	9 48	11 42	9 48
7 10	6 15	Nunda.	10 35	8 45	10 35	8 45	10 35	8 45
7 28	6 32	Fruitport.	10 15	8 20	10 15	8 20	10 15	8 20
8 00	7 30	Muskegon.	9 40	7 50	9 40	7 50	9 40	7 50
8 15	7 45	Montague.	8 15	7 15	8 15	7 15	8 15	7 15
10 00	9 30	Pentwater.	6 45	6 45	6 45	6 45	6 45	6 45

Grand Rapids Branch.

Taken Effect, Sunday, May 24, 1874.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	GOING SOUTH.		Mail.	Express.
P. M.	A. M.				P. M.	A. M.		
5 30	4 50	Holland.	12 00	10 00	12 00	10 00	12 00	10 00
5 44	5 04	Zeeland.	11 46	9 46	11 46	9 46	11 46	9 46
5 47	5 17	Vriesland.	11 39	9 39	11 39	9 39	11 39	9 39
6 00	5 30	Hudson.	11 20	9 20	11 20	9 20	11 20	9 20
6 13	5 43	Jennison's.	11 07	9 07	11 07	9 07	11 07	9 07
6 19	5 49	Grandville.	11 01	9 01	11 01	9 01	11 01	9 01
6 40	6 10	Gr. Rapids.	11 40	9 40	11 40	9 40	11 40	9 40

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, June 22, 1874.

Going North.		STATIONS.	Going South.	No. 1.
No. 4.	No. 2.			
9 00	12 45	Muskegon	2 15	7 00
8 05	12 45	Ferryburg	2 53	8 00
7 50	12 00	Grand Haven	2 56	8 10
7 05	11 27	Pigeon	3 30	9 05
6 30	11 00	Holland	3 58	11 00
5 10	10 40	Fillmore	4 18	11 30
4 00	9 50	Allegan	5 10	1 00

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, June 21, 1874.

FROM GR'ND RAPIDS		STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.	TO GR'ND RAPIDS.		Express.	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.				P. M.	A. M.		
4 50	8 00	Grand Rapids.	10 00	8 55	4 50	8 00	10 00	8 55
5 05	8 15	Grandville.	9 47	8 40	5 05	8 15	9 47	8 40
5 18	8 28	Byron Centre.	9 32	8 24	5 18	8 28	9 32	8 24
5 33	8 43	Dorr.	9 17	8 08	5 33	8 43	9 17	8 08
5 43	8 52	Hilliards.	9 08	7 58	5 43	8 52	9 08	7 58
5 50	9 00	Hopkins.	9 00	7 50	5 50	9 00	9 00	7 50
6 10	9 20	Allegan.	8 38	7 30	6 10	9 20	8 38	7 30
6 34	9 44	Otsego.	8 13	7 03	6 34	9 44	8 13	7 03
6 41	9 52	Plainwell.	8 05	6 55	6 41	9 52	8 05	6 55
6 55	10 05	Cooper.	7 46	6 40	6 55	10 05	7 46	6 40
7 10	10 20	Kalamazoo.	7 35	6 25	7 10	10 20	7 35	6 25
7 32	10 41	Portage.	7 14	6 03	7 32	10 41	7 14	6 03
7 48	10 58	Schoolcraft.	6 58	5 47	7 48	10 58	6 58	5 47
7 57	11 08	Flowerfield.	6 48	5 38	7 57	11 08	6 48	5 38
8 07	11 18	Moorepark.	6 38	5 28	8 07	11 18	6 38	5 28
8 17	11 28	Three Rivers.	6 28	5 18	8 17	11 28	6 28	5 18
8 28	11 39	Florence.	6 17	5 07	8 28	11 39	6 17	5 07
8 36	11 45	Constantine.	6 10	5 00	8 36	11 45	6 10	5 00
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.
9 45	11 55	White Pigeon.	6 00	4 50	9 45	11 55	6 00	4 50
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
8 30	8 30	Chicago.	10 40	9 20	8 30	8 30	10 40	9 20
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
2 30	5 35	Toledo.	11 25	11 00	2 30	5 35	11 25	11 00
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
7 05	10 10	Cleveland.	7 30	7 05	7 05	10 10	7 30	7 05
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.
1 10	4 05	Buffalo.	12 25	1 00	1 10	4 05	12 25	1 00

Lodges.

F. & A. M.

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

W. H. JOSLIN, W. M.
J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
OTTO BREYMAN, N. G.

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

R. E. WOOD, has resigned his position
as director of the City National Bank of
Grand Rapids. Mayor Houseman succeeds
him.—G. R. Post.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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."

Bakeries.

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

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Books and Stationery.

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

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

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

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

SPRITSMA, L. & SON, Dealers in and Manu-
facturers of all kinds of Boots and Shoes; 8th
street.

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physi-
cian's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

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

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

Dry Goods.

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

Flour and Feed.

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

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

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

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

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

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

Hardware.

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

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

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

Hotels.

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

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

DOESBURG, H., Notary Public and Conveyan-
cer; office at residence, Ninth street.

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

VAN SCHELVEN, G., Notary Public, Justice
of the Peace and Conveyancer; Office, Hol-
land City News.

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

Photographs.

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

LEDEBOER, F. S., Physician and Surgeon;
Office corner Eleventh and River street oppo-
site public square.

POWERS, T. D., Homeopathic Physician and
Surgeon; office on M. D. Howard's lot, cor-
ner of 8th and River st.; residence on 10th st.

SCHOUTEN, R. A., Surgeon, Physician Obstetri-
cian, Regular graduated and Licensed. Of-
fice at residence, corner 9th and Fish street.

Sewing Machines.

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

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

LEXINGTON'S four-mile time has been beaten by half a second. At Saratoga, Aug. 20th, Follower made the distance in 7:19, the fastest time on record.

WHAT purports to be an abstract of the *Yonkers* "Church Investigating Committee" was given to the public through the columns of the New York papers of the 23d of August. The report says that, after close examination of Rev. Mr. Beecher, which developed no important additional facts, the evidence in the case closed. The report then briefly and tersely gives the conclusions of the committee. It states that, on one hand, they find the accused person a man of well-known character, against whom, during a ministry of 25 years and a life of over 60, not a single charge of a lack of duty, much less of immorality, had ever been made—a man of great Christian goodness and high principle; on the other hand is the accuser, a man of bad reputation, and whose testimony had shown to be a perjurer and an adulterer. His charges are unsupported by any distinct evidence or corroborative proof. Many of his main statements are flatly contradicted by other persons of better character than the accuser, besides the accused himself. The proof seems almost all on one side. Mr. Tilton fails to prove anything, except that wrong had been practiced toward him. Mr. Beecher manfully confesses his wrong, and shows by his letters that he bitterly regretted it. The committee, therefore, comes to the conclusion that Beecher throughout this painful inquiry has acted in an open, unevading manner, while his accuser's course has been subtle and underhanded; and the finding is that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is entirely guiltless of the accusations brought against him. A New York special says that Mr. Beecher's statement was cut in large part and in important particulars. It is not all the statement he wrote, nor all the explanation he gave, and it is now asserted that the rest will be made part of a second statement, to be prepared by his lawyers. It is claimed that much manipulation of Beecher's statement has been done by his lawyers, who are afraid of saying too much. Before leaving for the White Mountains, Mr. Beecher expressed his determination to bring suits for libel against Moulton and Tilton, because of the publication by the former of his statement. Four libel suits are preparing by Mr. Tilton's counsel against the New York *Tribune*, *World*, and *Sun*, and the Brooklyn *Eagle*. The damages in each case will probably be placed at between \$50,000 and \$100,000. The Rev. Warick Martin, who became conspicuous in New York in the revenue service immediately after the flight to South America of Joshua F. Bailey, the defaulting Collector of Internal Revenue, is which, he says, is one him from the Government for informers' moieties in many costly and fruitless prosecutions begun by him in New York against distillers.

SPECIALS from the White Mountains of New Hampshire state that Mr. Beecher preached at the Twin-Mountain House on Sunday, August 23, to an immense throng, people flocking to the hotel from a radius of twenty-five miles. The reverend gentleman is reported as appearing to feel his usual hearty cheerfulness, but some note in him that which suggests the thought that his cheerfulness is now assumed, and that the brooding which has been long and deep, over his troubles, has worn him much.

REV. MR. BEECHER has signed sworn to a paper drawn up by his counsel, Mr. Sheerman, which is an explicit denial of all charges made in the complaint against him by Mr. Tilton. Mr. Beecher is still at the Twin-Mountain House.

THERE is a temporary lull in the operations of the principals in the Brooklyn scandal. It is probable that the report of the Investigating Committee, which is to be published in a short time, will renew the excitement. A man giving the name of Gustave Meyer has been arrested in New York, having been recognized by one Lewis Moses as Theophile George Kierstein, who is alleged to have robbed the Kuhn Credit Bank of Western Prussia, last December, of \$180,000 in bonds and money. Kierstein was a director in the bank, and had not been seen since the defalcation, until his arrest. It is said he committed many forgeries besides the embezzlement, and that one man in Kuhn lost \$75,000 by him, and several banking houses in Berlin were victimized to the amount of \$30,000.

The West.

A rumor comes from the West to the effect that Gen. Custer's expedition has come to an engagement with the Indians, and that forty or fifty white men have been killed. The loss is much heavier than might have been expected, though the dispatches state that the Indians were 4,000 strong. Further advice will be awaited with some anxiety.

ON Friday, Aug. 20, Joel Moritz was shot at Indianapolis by Rev. George C. Harding, editor of the Indianapolis *Sunday Herald*, under the following circumstances: Harding had an interesting daughter, aged eighteen years, to whom he was much attached. On the morning of the 20th she confessed that she had been seduced by Moritz; also that she had taken laudanum to cover her shame. Upon receiving this statement Harding rushed down town, and an hour later came upon the seducer of his daughter. Without saying a word he drew a revolver and began firing upon Moritz, who fled, crying murder. Two shots were fired, one passing through an arm, and the other through the body near the heart; the other three missing. Moritz fell. Friends conveyed him to his residence, where he now lies in a critical condition. His assailant walked rapidly home to the bedside of his dying daughter, who expired within a few minutes after the father's return. Moritz is a prominent Jew, and the husband of one of the handsomest ladies in Indianapolis. The wife of Mr. Harding, and stepmother of the daughter, has confessed since the shooting that Moritz had also made improper proposals to her within a short time. Harding denies the charges made by Miss Harding on her death-bed, and says as soon as he is able he will prove his innocence. His statement, however, is not generally believed. A wonderful hen men have occurred in Pulaski county, Ill. An acre of the earth's surface, covered with forest trees and undergrowth, near Cache river, has sunk ten feet below the surrounding surface. It is not yet known whether there were any visible signs of collision with any foreign body. The sides of the break are clean cut and not ragged.

WILLIAM BARLOW, a saloon-keeper, of Naples, Ill., was killed by G. B. Osborn last week, in a quarrel about pay for liquor ordered by the latter. The murderer escaped. The Osborns of Indiana have declared war on Kaskasias, and depredations by them have already been committed on the southern border. Owing to the absence of the United States troops in the latter territory, the

frontier settlements are exposed to great danger. Gov. Osborn has applied for 2,000 carbines and 100,000 cartridges. The great Osage ceded-land case has been decided by the Circuit Court of the United States at Davenport, Iowa. The land in controversy was claimed by certain railroad companies under grants from Congress. The amount in dispute was about 1,000,000 acres, and the disputed tract is 50 by 30 miles in extent, embracing the counties of Neosho and Labette, and part of the counties of Bourbon, Crawford, Allen, Wilson, and Montgomery, in Kansas, and upon which, claiming adverse to the railroad companies, are over 30,000 people. The court decided against the railroad companies, holding that they have no title, and setting aside their patents issued by the Interior Department. The court decides that when a patent for lands has been issued contrary to law, the United States may file a bill in equity to cancel it. It also decides that the lands in question, having been reserved in a treaty with the Osage Indians for their use, and being occupied by them at the date of the railroad grant of public lands, were not public lands of the United States within the meaning of the granting clause of the act; and also, that if such lands were within the granting clause, they were excepted out of this grant by the words that the grant should not extend to the lands previously reserved by the United States for any other use or purpose.

A PART of the large manufacturing establishment of the Sudebaker Brothers, at South Bend, Ind., was destroyed by fire last week. The damage is estimated at \$300,000. Near Fort Brown, Wyoming Territory, a soldier named Green ran amuck last week, and commenced an indiscriminate fire on five comrades, killing one named Mahoney, and severely wounding Ryan and another, name unknown.

A LARGE meeting of old miners and others interested in the development of the mineral resources of the Black Hills was held at Des Moines, recently. Two hundred and fifty names were enrolled under Capt. Russell, who intends to leave there about the 10th of September for the hills. It is understood that this organization will move in conjunction with several others, forming in different places on the frontier.

The South.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch states that the reported duel in St. James Parish, La., between Dr. Charles Gray and Deputy Sheriff Richards is confirmed. They fought with revolvers at a distance of fifteen paces. Both fell at the third fire and died in a few minutes.

GREAT excitement prevails at the South, owing to fear of trouble between whites and blacks. In Chicot county, Ark., a white boy was killed by a negro, who was shot while endeavoring to conceal himself in the woods. His body was found some days afterward by negroes who threatened to kill six whites in revenge. Both parties were arming, and women and children were leaving for safety. Georgetown, S. C., is still crowded with colored militia, who are guarding the jail. A company had been summoned by Gov. Moses, from Charleston, but only twelve men responded. At Augusta the negroes are pleading for peace, and giving up their arms. The whites are still organizing, but do not intend to provoke a conflict, acting only on the defensive.

A GANG of tobacco-stamp counterfeiters are entrenched in the mountains of South Carolina, and the Government is taking steps to make a raid on their stronghold.

THREE negroes who entered the house of Mrs. Burnley and outraged her person, at Brookhaven, Miss., were taken from the jail and hung by the citizens, about one thousand of whom were present. They confessed their guilt. Anderson Perry, John Ross, Antoine Maurice, James Williams and James Robertson, associates in the murder of Elsie Eastwood, an old flat-boatman, on the 24th of April last, were hung on the 21st of August, at Napoleon, Assumption Parish, La.

A COMMITTEE of the Shreveport (La.) Board of Trade have arrived at New Orleans, to confer with Maj. Howells, U. S. Engineer Corps, upon the improvement of the Red river.

THE disturbance in Owen county, Ky., is assuming large proportions. The Federal troops are now attempting to quell it, and Gov. Leslie has ordered the State militia to co-operate with the Federal officers. The outlaws are making a desperate resistance, and there is every prospect that much bloodshed will ensue.

Washington.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that the Attorney-General is in daily receipt of letters complaining of the unsettled condition of affairs in Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina. The negroes, on one side, complain of their treatment by the whites. The whites, on the other hand, are dissatisfied with the conduct of the negroes, and say that they are completely organized throughout the South, and are able to break out in armed opposition to the whites at any hour. Both whites and blacks appeal to the President in the most earnest terms for protection from each other.

SECRETARY FISH declares that the story of the proposed cession of Porto Rico to Germany is without foundation, and that the alleged dispatches are forgeries. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has directed that regulations respecting the final proof of homestead settlement in the grasshopper region of Iowa and Minnesota will be modified so as to permit settlers to go before their County Court to make their depositions, instead of before the local land office. This order is made on the representations of reliable parties that many settlers can ill afford the expense of a long journey, especially in their present impoverished condition. As the best means of settling the difficulty presented in the matter of the recent bids for furnishing stamped envelopes and newspaper-wrappers, the Postmaster-General *pro tem*, has, after careful consideration, decided to reject all bids, and advertise for new proposals.

It is stated that when the Long Branch season is over President Grant will return to Washington, remain a couple of weeks, and then go to St. Louis to attend the Missouri State Fair.

It has been ascertained from a reliable source that Spain, instead of carrying into effect the understanding of the Fish-Polo protocol, namely, to investigate the conduct of those of its authorities who have infringed on Spanish laws or treaty obligations, and to punish those who may have offended, has made a demand of indemnity in the affair of the Virginians, and for other alleged wrongs suffered by Spain, owing to the filibustering expeditions fitted out in this country, and landing, or attempting to land, men and munitions of war on the Spanish-American coast. The Redemption Bureau of the Treasury is now in good working order, and all money forwarded is assorted and turned over to the Comptroller in the most expeditious manner. There will hereafter be no delays in the transaction of this particular class of business at the Department.

General.

THE bark *Mermaid*, from New London, Conn., for New Orleans, was sunk at sea by a

collision, and the captain and five of the crew were lost.

THE sailing time of Her Majesty's steamship *Colima*, from San Francisco to Yokohama, Japan, was seventeen days and thirteen hours—the quickest passage ever made between those two ports. A new international bridge across the Niagara river, near Tonawanda, N. Y., is proposed, to be finished in August, 1875.

THE Rev. C. D. Boynton, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Cincinnati and ex-Chaplain of Congress, has created a great sensation in Ohio by preaching a sermon in favor of the liquor license, and taking the ground that Christians must re-argue the whole question.

Political.

THE new Constitution of Ohio has been defeated by a majority estimated all the way from 20,000 to 50,000. The Republicans of Pennsylvania met in convention at Harrisburg on the 19th of August and nominated E. M. Paxton for Judge of the Supreme Court, A. G. Olmstead for Lieutenant-Governor, Harrison Allen for Auditor-General, and W. R. Beath for Secretary of Internal Affairs. The convention expressed itself in favor of Gov. Hartranft for President. A resolution indorsing Gen. Grant in the event of his candidacy for a third term was voted down with loud shouts of disapproval. The Democrats of Tennessee have nominated James D. Porter for Governor.

Foreign.

THERE is a good prospect of war between China and Japan. China has given Japan ninety days in which to withdraw her forces from Formosa, and at the end of that time, if the demand is not acceded to, will try to compel obedience. Japan, however, will not be bluffed, and intends to retain her hold on the island. We may, therefore, expect stirring news from the far East. It is rumored that Spain has ceded the island of Porto Rico to Germany.

PERE HYACINTHE has resigned the curacy of Geneva. In his letter of resignation he assigned the act to his attachment to the Roman Catholic Church, whose reform, not overthrow, he desires, and to a conviction that "the liberal Catholicism of Geneva is neither liberal in politics nor catholic in religion." Marshal Bazaine declares that none of the prisoners held in custody are responsible for his escape from prison. He maintains that he had no accomplices whatever save his devoted wife and nephew. The Marshal describes how he eluded the surveillance of the jailer, and in conclusion says: "Resenting the humiliating prison regulations, I felt justified in an attempt to recover my liberty. As I was not tried by my peers, my imprisonment was illegal."

THE report that Russia had recognized the Spanish Republic is contradicted. A destructive typhoon at Nagasaki, Japan, recently, caused great damage to property on shore and shipping in the harbor, and loss of life among the natives. The shore-end of the United States direct cable has been laid on the Irish coast near Valentia. The town of Alvear, in the province of Corrientes, South America, was bombarded by a Brazilian iron-clad, on account of alleged ill treatment of its officers. It was feared the affair would lead to a war between Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

THE latest estimates in regard to the extent and effects of the famine show that 8,000,000 of natives are still dependent on charitable relief. Further distress is threatened in Tihoot, where the weather has been excessively dry. Unless rain falls soon, the harvest will prove a failure. In consequence of confiscation of property of Carlists by the Spanish Government, Prince Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, has ordered retaliatory measures by his command. Spanish advisers by way of Paris report that a Ministerial crisis exists at Madrid, and Sagasta and Otoner are expected to quit the Cabinet; also that the inhabitants of Madrid refuse to submit to a fresh conscription, and disturbances are imminent. The formal recognition of Spain by Sweden is announced.

FRANCE is making a sincere effort to maintain a strict neutrality between the contending factions in Spain. The prefects of the departments in the south are using every effort to stop the sale of arms to the Carlists, and to prevent the use of their frontier for belligerent purposes.

Seasons and the Death-Rate.

TWO eminent Scotch scientific authorities, Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Buchan, have been investigating the relation of the death-rate in London to the different seasons of the year. They have gone through with the task of averaging the weekly mortality of the city for thirty years, and of deducing the mortality rate for thirty-one diseases, so as to eliminate the effect of the season of the year upon each malady. Taking all diseases at all ages, there is a large excess above the average in the mortality from the middle of November to the middle of April, when the rate falls to the lowest figures by the end of May, but in the middle of July suddenly mounts up to alarming proportions, and so continues to the second week of August. The summer excess of mortality is ascribable to the decimating infantile diseases during the period of maximum heat. Thus the British death-rate, it appears very clearly from these statistical showings, has an inverse ratio to the temperature, rising when the temperature falls, and falling when the temperature rises.—*Boston Journal*.

Newspaper By-Laws.

1. Be brief. This is the age of telegraphs and stenography.
2. Be pointed. Don't write all around a subject without hitting it.
3. State facts, but don't stop to moralize. It's a drowsy subject. Let the reader do his own dreaming.
4. Eschew prefaces. Plung at once into your subject, like a swimmer into cold water.
5. If you have written a sentence that you think particularly fine, draw your pen through it. A pet child is always the worst in the family.
6. Condense. Make sure that you really have an idea, and then record it in the shortest possible terms. We want thoughts in their quintessence.

AN Idaho schoolmarm has introduced a new feature in her school. When one of the girls misses a word the boy who spells it gets permission to kiss her. As a result, the girls are fast becoming poor spellers, while the boys are improving.

A MASS of finger puffs covers the head of the fashionable girl of the period, coming from the forehead to the nape of the neck.

The Great Diamond Swindler in Jail at Last.

Philip Arnold, of Elizabethtown, Ky., was arrested in Louisville a short time ago. The *Courier-Journal* of that city contains the following account of Arnold's offense and the arrest: "The famous diamond swindler in San Francisco in 1871, with which Philip Arnold was conspicuously connected, is still fresh in the memory of the reader. The affair was the occasion of numerous newspaper publications for twelve months afterward, and the story of the great 'sell' went the complete rounds of the American press. The story was in substance to the effect that Arnold, who moved to the West several years ago, was employed by a number of unknown capitalists and adventurers to 'salt' a certain piece of ground in the northern part of New Mexico with rough diamonds, and then offer the land for sale as a genuine diamond mine. As it was related, Arnold went to London, bought forty thousand dollars' worth of diamonds in the rough, natural state, returned with them to New Mexico, and then, according to the programme, 'salted' them over the ground. Next he went to San Francisco, and after representing his diamond field with glowing and extravagant accounts of its immense wealth, soon effected a sale of his interest therein, receiving a sum of money amounting to nearly \$700,000. A company was formed in San Francisco and New York to work the mine, and, soon after operations were commenced, it was discovered that the mine was a sham and the sale an immense swindle. Arnold, after selling out, returned to Hardin county, his old home, and a few months later suit was brought against him in the Hardin County Circuit Court by W. M. Lent, of San Francisco, for the recovery of \$300,000, alleged to have been paid Arnold for shares in the diamond mine. In the fall of 1873 the suit was removed to the United States Court in this city; but before trial was had the plaintiffs agreed to a compromise, Arnold paying Lent \$150,000.

After this event the affair quieted down and so remained until Saturday last, when it came to light that the matter was still in an unsettled condition in California.

About a year ago a man named L. L. Treadwell caused an indictment to be found in San Francisco against Arnold for obtaining \$75,000 under false pretences from him in a transaction similar to that which involved him with W. M. Lent.

Absinthe.

A Paris correspondent says: "The other day I saw a sad sight on the Champs Elysees, and which, with all my experiences of Parisian life, I never saw in this city before. It was a party of three persons, two men and a woman, all well-nay, even handsomely-dressed, and all three in a reeling, beastly state of intoxication. The men went staggering along, disputing and gesticulating after the manner of drunk men generally, now and then stopping to hail the passing unoccupied carriages, not one of which would consent to stop for them, while the woman reeled along in company, sometimes clutching wildly at the arm of one of her companions, and at other times stopping to address them in words of tipsy remonstrance. She was handsomely dressed in a costume of black silk and cashmere, trimmed with jet, while her companions wore high hats, broadcloth suits, and kid gloves. Finally the party made up their minds to cross the street, a difficult feat for anybody to attempt to execute in the full possession of their senses, so dense is the throng of passing carriages, and so rapidly are they driven, but the drunken trio got across somehow, and disappeared among the crowd of promenaders. Such is a specimen of the changes wrought by the lapse of a few years in the manners and customs of this people. Before the introduction of absinthe, who ever saw a drunken person in the streets of Paris? Now who is it that does not see them? Not drunkenness in rags alone, but drunkenness with goodly apparel and mien of ought-to-be respectability.

The "Life-Dress."

MR. C. S. MERRIMAN, of New York, the patentee of the life-dress, has offered \$500 to Mr. Paul Boynton, the diver, to make a sea voyage in his suit, in order to demonstrate to the public its merits as a life-preserver. He has accepted the proposal, and on or about the 25th of September he will be carried from New York by an outward-bound steamer to a distance not less than 200 miles from land, when he will be dropped and left to the mercy of the waves until he shall meet a passing vessel. He will carry with him in a rubber bag sufficient rations, consisting of dried meats, etc., for one week as well as a good quantity of fresh water. He will also carry signal lights and flags, with a sectional flag twelve feet long for raising them, all of which are to be stowed away in the unlimited portals of the rubber bag, which is about two feet square, and is of little or no inconvenience, strapped to and floated at the side of the swimmer. The feat may be considered by many as challenging death, but Mr. Boynton is very sanguine of success, and says that he would willingly allow himself to be left a thousand miles out without the slightest fears regarding his safe recovery. In order to accomplish this object he has chosen the mentioned date as the one when he will be most likely to encounter the severe equinoctial gales.

A Scotch minister, when asked whether he was dying, answered: "Really, friend, I care not whether I am or not; for if I die I shall be with God, and if I live I shall be with me."

New Surgical Inventions.

TWO valuable surgical devices have lately been introduced into European hospital practice. One of these is the aspirator, which has been extensively employed by Dr. Dicuiafoy of Paris, and by means of which fluids can be extracted from formations at some distance from the surface, with safety and certainty. Another novelty in this line of mechanism is the introduction of a bloodless method of amputation and other operations on the limbs, by means of a compressing bandage, by which the limb is blanched with a circular elastic cord, which compresses both the arteries and the veins of the limb. This plan, proposed by Prof. Esmarch, has been adopted by many hospital surgeons. It is considered, however, a point yet to be determined, whether there are any drawbacks to this system, and especially whether, in certain cases, embolism is likely to result from displacement of clot, which may have already formed in the veins of a damaged limb.—*Boston Traveller*.

A Singular Character.

AN old man, Wm. Craig, died suddenly last Monday. He had gone to a neighbor's house and eaten breakfast, and was standing in the door when he dropped dead. He was a singular genius. For nearly twelve years he has refused to live in a house, and for a number of years he has made his in a large tree, doing his own cooking and washing. This tree was finally blown or burned down, and he dug a hole in the ground, where he lived up to the day of his death. During the war he was robbed of some four or five hundred dollars, the accumulation of years of toil and industry, and this loss probably unbalanced his mind and caused him to lead this singular, hermit-like life. At the time of his death he was believed to be the possessor of some money, but it is thought he has buried it where it will never be found. He appears to have lived a quiet, peaceable, blameless life, shut out from the rude world in undisturbed seclusion and solitude.—*Madisonville (Ky.) Times*.

Causes of Insomnia.

RESEARCHES lately made by Dr. Duckworth, an English physician, appear to show clearly that the brain is comparatively anemic during sleep, and that the blood thus removed from the head is more freely supplied to the viscera and integuments. The most constant cause, and certainly the most frequent accompaniment of sleeplessness, says Dr. Duckworth, is an opposite condition—one of active and increased cerebral circulation. There may, he says, sometimes be a species of nocturnal dyspepsia, mild in its character, and producing actual suffering, but giving rise to persistent insomnia. There may be symptoms beyond dryness of the mouth, burning of the soles of the feet, and heat and throbbing in the head, these being probably due to a too acid condition of the contents of the stomach and upper part of the small intestines.

THE New York *Herald* remarks: "Many people think that since the abolition of the slave trade, as directly connected with the equipment of slave ships in New York and the hanging of Gordon in the harbor, that the traffic in human flesh had come to an end. Those who think so are laboring under a grievous error, for at No. 148 West Twenty-sixth street there is always a stock of babies on hand, who can be purchased for a consideration, varying from \$15 to \$25. They are advertised for 'adoption.'"

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES—Dressed.....	8 @	13 1/2
HOGS—Dressed.....	8 @	9
COTTON.....	16 1/2 @	17 1/2
WHEAT—Superfine Western.....	5 35 @	6 45
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 12 1/2 @	1 14 1/2
No. 1 Spring.....	1 21 1/2 @	1 24
CORN.....	79 1/2 @	81 1/2
PORK—New Mess.....	23 @	24
LARD—Steam.....	14 1/2 @	15

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	6 30 @	6 65
Choice Native.....	6 00 @	6 15
Good to Prime Steers.....	5 60 @	5 85
Cows and Heifers.....	3 25 @	4 00
Medium to Fair.....	4 20 @	5 00
Inferior to Common.....	2 40 @	3 50
HOGS—Live.....	5 00 @	6 30
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	7 00 @	7 75
Red Winter.....	6 25 @	6 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	98 1/2 @	99 1/2
No. 2 Spring.....	93 @	95 1/2
No. 3 Spring.....	88 1/2 @	90
CORN—No. 2.....	61 1/2 @	65 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	42 @	44
RYE—No. 2.....	73 @	75
BARLEY—No. 2.....	90 @	92
BUTTER—Choice Yellow.....	28 @	32
EGGS—Fresh.....	11 @	12
PORK—Mess.....	22 1/2 @	23 00
LARD.....	14 1/2 @	15

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	1 13 @	1 15 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	67 @	68
OATS—No. 2.....	44 @	45 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	84 @	90
PORK—Mess.....	24 @	26
LARD.....	14 @	15
HOGS.....	7 @	8
CATTLE.....	1 @	1

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1.....	96 @	98
No. 2.....	92 @	93
CORN—No. 2.....	66 @	67
OATS—No. 2.....	40 1/2 @	41 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	91 1/2 @	92 1/2
RYE.....	85 @	84
WHEAT—White.....	1 10 @	1 16
CORN.....	67 1/2 @	70
OATS.....	44 @	45
RYE.....	83 @	84
PORK—Mess.....	25 @	26
LARD.....	14 @	14 1/2

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	1 08 1/2 @	1 09 1/2
Amber Michigan.....	43 1/2 @	46
CORN.....	68 1/2 @	70
OATS.....	41 @	42

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra.....	1 17 1/2 @	1 20
Amber.....	1 08 1/2 @	1 09 1/2
CORN.....	72 1/2 @	73
OATS.....	41 1/2 @	45 1/2

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	1 07 1/2 @	1 08 1/2
No. 2 Red.....	1 05 1/2 @	1 06 1/2
CORN.....	67 @	68
OATS.....	41 @	47

BEECHER-TILTON.

Production of Documents by Moulton.

A Mass of Explanations, Con- fessions, etc.

Francis D. Moulton, the "mutual friend" and go-between of Beecher and Tilton, has at last unsealed his lips and given to the world all that he knows about the famous or infamous scandal, together with all the correspondence bearing upon the ugly matter which was intrusted to him. The statement is precisely the same document that was prepared for the Plymouth Investigation Committee, but which, upon second thought, he concluded to withhold for a time. It was published in the New York papers of the 22d of August.

Moulton states that Tilton was first induced to make charges against Beecher by Bowen, who promised Tilton to sustain charges and to adduce additional evidence to prove them whenever required. It was on Bowen's demand that Tilton addressed the following open letter to Beecher:

"BROOKLYN, Dec. 26, 1870.
"HENRY WARD BEECHER:
"SIR: I demand that, for reasons which you explicitly understand, you immediately cease from the ministry of Plymouth Church, and that you quit the city of Brooklyn as a residence."

(Signed) "THEODORE TILTON."
Tilton explained that the words, "for reasons which you explicitly understand," were interlined at the request of Bowen. But Bowen afterward changed his mind and demanded silence on the part of Tilton, threatening that if he should say to Beecher what he (Bowen) had told him concerning his (Beecher's) adultery, he would dismiss him from the Independent and the Union. Tilton told him he had never been influenced by threats, and he would not be in the present case, and subsequently received Bowen's letter of dismissal.

In July, 1869, Mrs. Tilton confessed to her intimacy with Beecher, which confession her husband destroyed. Subsequently Mrs. Tilton, fearing that, if Bowen's accusations against Beecher were made public, the whole matter would be known and her own conduct with Beecher become exposed, had renewed her confession in her own handwriting. This later confession Beecher obtained from Mrs. Tilton, and also a recantation and denial of any improper conduct by Mr. Beecher toward her. At an interview between Moulton and Beecher, in which the former demanded this paper, Beecher admitted, with grief and sorrow, the fact of his sexual relations with Mrs. Tilton, expressed some indignation that she had not told him that she had told her husband, and that in consequence of being in ignorance of that fact, he had been walking upon a volcano.

Here follows a letter addressed by Mrs. Hooker to her brother, Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of which the following is an extract:

[Please return this letter to me when you have done with it.]

"HARTFORD, Sunday, Nov. 3, 1872.
"DEAR BROTHER TOM: The blow has fallen, and I hope you are better prepared for it than you might have been but for our interview. I wrote a single line last week, thus: 'Can I help you?' and here is his reply: 'If you still believe in that woman, you cannot help me.'

She incloses to him letters from the Woodhull and from Henry Ward Beecher. In the latter's letter the following sentences occur: "Probably you and I are nearer together than any of our family. I cannot give the reason now. I am clear, still you will follow your own judgment. I thank you for your letter of some things. I neither talk nor will be talked with. For love and sympathy I am deeply thankful. The only help that can be grateful to me, or useful, is silence, and silencing influence on all others. A day may come for converse. It is not now. Living or dead, my dear sister Belle, love me, and do not talk about me or suffer others to in your presence."

"The underecoring," says Mrs. Hooker, "is his own, and when I read in that horrible story that he begged a few hours' notice that he might kill himself, my mind flew back to this sentence, which suggested suicide to me. The moment I read it—'Living or dead, dear sister Belle, love me,' and I believed even that. Now, Tom, can't you go to Brother Edward at once, and give him these letters of mine, and tell him what I told you, and, when you have counselled together as brothers, you should counsel me also, and come to me if you can. It looks as if he hoped to buy my silence with my love. At present, of course, I shall keep silence, but the truth is dearer than all things else, and if he will not speak it in the same way, I cannot always stand as consenting to a lie. God help us all."

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher replies to this letter of his sister under date of November, 1872, in which he says, among other things, that the Woodhull is only carrying out Henry's philosophy, against which he had recorded his protest twenty years ago, when he parted lovingly from him, saying they could not work together. He continues: "In my judgment, Henry is following his slippery doctrines of expediency, and, in his cry of progress and the nobleness of human nature, has sacrificed the clear, exact, ideal integrity. 'Hands off' until he is down, and then my pulpit, my home, my church, and my purse and heart are at his service. Of the two, Woodhull is my hero and Henry my coward, as at present advised; but I protest against the whole batch and all its belongings."

Mr. Moulton quotes from a letter from Mr. Hooker to his wife to show that all this matter had been discussed between the two long before the Woodhull publication.

"After Beecher had seen these letters of his sister," says Mr. Moulton, "he came to me in trouble and alarm, and handed me all the letters, together with one under date of Nov. 27, with an inclosure cut from the Hartford Times, to which he alluded." The clipping alluded to referred to a conversation between Eli Perkins and Thomas Nass, regarding the latter's offensive caricatures of Horace Greeley, and in which he remarked that the people were fooled with Beecher, and predicted his downfall. Mr. Moulton continues:

Beecher was exceedingly anxious that Tilton should repudiate the statement published by Woodhull, and denounce her for its publication, and he drew up upon my memorandum-book the form of a card to be published by Tilton over his signature, and asked me to submit it to him for that purpose. It is as follows:

"In an unguarded enthusiasm, I hoped well and much of one who has proved utterly unprincipled. I shall never again notice her stories, and now utterly repudiate her statements concerning me and mine."

In February, 1871, F. B. Perkins, a nephew

of H. W. Beecher, addressed a letter to his uncle, charging that Tilton had been justifying or excusing his recent intrigues with women by alleging that Beecher had been detected in the like adulteries, the same having been inhaled up out of consideration for the parties. Beecher replies by saying that "whatever Mr. Tilton formerly said against me, and I know the substance of it, he has withdrawn, and frankly confessed that he had been misled by the statements of one who, when confronted, backed down from his charges. If the papers do not meddle, this slander will fall still-born, dead as Julius Caesar. If a sensation should be got up, of course there are enough bitter enemies to fan the matter and create annoyance, though no final damage."

H. W. Beecher agreed to hold this letter over for consideration, but sent it before seeing me again. Moulton at first approved of the letter, but finally concluded to consult with T. T., who offered a substitute, the substance of which is in pencil on a copy of H. W. B.'s reply to P. The following is a copy of the substitute referred to:

"An enemy of mine, as I now learn, poisoned the mind of Theodore Tilton by telling him stories concerning me, T. T. being angered against me because I had told similar stories against him which I had heard from the same party, realitied. Theodore and I, through a 'mutual friend,' were brought together, and found upon mutual explanations that both were the victims of the same slander."

In regard to the servant-girl in the Tilton household who was sent West to a boarding-school, Moulton says her expenses were paid by Beecher, through him, the latter offering to pay the money for her schooling. Before going away she wrote the following letters to Mrs. Tilton:

"MY DEAR MRS. TILTON: I want to tell you something. Your mother has repeatedly attempted to hire me by offering me money and presents, to go to certain persons and tell them stories injurious to the character of your husband. I have been persuaded that the kind attentions shown by Mr. Tilton for years were dishonorable demonstrations. I never at the time thought that Mr. Tilton's caresses were for any such purposes. I do not want to be made use of by Mrs. Morse, or any one else, to bring trouble on my two best friends, you and your husband. Bye-bye."
"MY DEAR MRS. TILTON: The story that Mr. Tilton once told me from my bed and carried me screaming to his own, and attempted to violate my person, is a wicked lie. Yours truly."

The following is a letter from Mrs. Tilton to one Mrs. P., dated Brooklyn, Nov. 8, 1872. It refers to certain stories told by the school-girl mentioned above:

"MY DEAR MRS. P.: I come to you in this fearful extremity, burdened by my misfortunes, to claim your sympathy and love. * * * I have mistakenly felt obliged to deceive * * * these two years, that my husband had made false accusations against me, which he never has to her or any one, in order that he may not appear on his defense, thus adding the terrible exposure of a lawsuit. Will you implore silence on her part against any indignation which she may feel against him for the only ray of light and hope in this midnight gloom is his entire sympathy and co-operation in my behalf. A word from you to Mr. D. will change any unfriendly spirit which dear mother may have given him against my husband. You know I have no mother's heart that will look charitably upon all save you. Affectionately, your child, (Signed) "ELIZABETH R. TILTON."

"Of course you will destroy this letter."

Mr. Moulton continues: "I had seen and known Mrs. Tilton well and kindly on my part, and I believed wholly so on her's, and I had never known or suspected, or seen, any exhibition of inharmoniousness between her and her husband, and of course I had no suspicion of infidelity upon the part of either towards the other. The first intimation of it which came to me was the exhibition of her original confession, the first communication had from Mrs. Tilton after I had read her confession, on the next morning, 31st December, 1870, as follows:

"MY DEAR FRIEND FRANK: I want you to do me the greatest possible favor. My letter, which you have, and the one I gave Mr. Beecher at his dictation last evening, ought both to be destroyed. Please bring both to me, and I will burn them. Show this note to Theodore and Mr. Beecher. They will see the propriety of this request. Yours, truly, (Signed) "E. R. TILTON."

"I could not accede to this request, because I had pledged myself to Beecher that her retraction on the one side and her confession to Tilton on the other (which are the papers she refers to as 'my letter which you have, and the one I gave Mr. Beecher') should not be given up, but should be held for the protection of either as against the other. I learned in my interview with Beecher, on the 1st of January, 1871, he had been told by his wife and others that Mrs. Tilton desired a separation from her husband on the ground of his supposed infidelities to her, and that Mrs. Tilton had applied to Mrs. Beecher for advice upon the subject."

On Jan. 4, 1871, Mrs. Tilton addressed the following letter to Moulton:

"MY DEAR FRIEND: In regard to your question whether I have ever sought a separation from my husband, I indignantly deny that such was ever the fact, as I have denied it a hundred times before. The story that I wanted a separation was a deliberate falsehood, carried by my poor mother, who said she would bear the responsibility of this and other statements she might make, and communicated to my husband's enemy, Mrs. H. W. Beecher, and by her communicated to Mr. Bowen. I feel outraged by the whole proceeding, and am now suffering in consequence more than I am able to bear. I am yours very truly, (Signed) "ELIZABETH R. TILTON."

The following statement of Mrs. Tilton was made and placed in the hands of Moulton:

"DECEMBER 16, 1872.

"In July, 1870, prompted by my duty, I informed my husband that Mr. H. W. Beecher, my friend and pastor, had solicited me to be a wife to him, together with all that this implied. Six months afterward my husband felt impelled by the circumstances of a conspiracy against him, in which Mrs. Beecher had taken part, to have an interview with Mr. Beecher, in order that Mr. B. might know exactly what I had said to my husband. I wrote a brief statement, I have forgotten in what words, which my husband showed to Mr. Beecher. Late the same evening, Mr. B. came to me, lying very sick at the time, and filled me with distress, saying I had ruined him and wanting to know if I meant to appear against him. This I certainly did not mean to do, and the thought was agonizing to me. I then signed a paper which he wrote to clear him in case of a trial. In this instance, as in most others, when absorbed by one great interest or feeling, the harmony of my mind is entirely disturbed, and I found on reflection that this paper was so drawn as to place me most unjustly against my husband, and on the side of Mr. Beecher; so, in order to repair so cruel a blow to my long-suffering husband, I wrote an explanation of the first paper over my signature. Mr. Moulton procured from Mr. Beecher the statements which I gave to him in my agitation and excitement, and now holds it. This ends my connection with the case. (Signed) "ELIZABETH R. TILTON."

"P. S.—This statement is made at the request of Mr. Carpenter, that it may be shown confidentially to Dr. Storrs and other friends with whom my husband and I are consulting."

Concerning the charge of blackmail made

by Mr. Beecher against Theodore Tilton, Mr. Moulton says:

"So far as Beecher is concerned, Tilton never made a demand on him for money, or pecuniary aid in any way or form. He asked only that Beecher should interpose his influence and power to protect him from the slanders of those who claimed to be Beecher's friends, while Beecher himself, with that generosity and kindness toward Tilton which had characterized his acts during the whole of this unhappy controversy, of his own motion, insisted, through me, in aiding Tilton in establishing his enterprise of the *Golden Age*, for which purpose he gave me the sum of \$5,000, which I was to expend in such manner as I deemed best to help the enterprise along, and if Tilton was at any time in need personally to aid him."

I think proper to add, says Mr. Moulton, that Tilton more than once said to me he could and would receive nothing from Beecher in the way of pecuniary assistance. I remember one special instance in which the subject was discussed between us. Beecher had told me that he was willing to furnish money to pay the expenses of Tilton and his family in traveling abroad, in order that Tilton might be saved from the constant state of irritation which arose from the rumors he was daily hearing. I rather hinted at than informed Tilton of this fact, and he repelled even the intimation of such a thing with the utmost indignation and anger. Therefore I only undertook the disbursement of this sum at the most earnest and voluntary request of Beecher. Prior to Sunday, March 29, 1874, a publication was made of a statement by a reporter of the Brooklyn Union, purporting to be the result of an interview with Thomas G. Shearman, Clerk of Plymouth Church, to the effect (I quote from memory) that Tilton was insane, and that he stated that Mrs. Tilton had medicumistic fits (whatever that disease may be), in which she had stated matters affecting the character of Beecher, and to the statement of neither of them, for that reason, was any credit to be given. Beecher was very much annoyed at this publication, and addressed the following letter to me:

"SUNDAY NIGHT, March 9, 1874.

"MY DEAR FRANK: Is there to be no end of trouble? Is wave to follow wave in endless succession? I was cut to the heart when C. showed me that shameful paragraph from the Union. Its cruelty is beyond description. I felt like lying down and saying, 'I am tired, tired, tired of living or of trying to resist the devil of mischief.' I would rather have had a javeline launched against me a hundred times than those who have suffered so much. The shameful indecency of bringing the most sacred relations into such publicity fills me with horror. But there are some slight alleviations. The paragraph came when the public mind was engaged with the Council and with Theodore's letters. I hope it will pass without further notice. If it is not taken up by other papers, it will sink out of sight and be forgotten; whereas, if it be assailed, it may give it a conspicuity that it never would have had. But I shall write Shearman's letter and give him my full feelings about it. I must again be, as I have heretofore been, indebted to you for judicious counsel in this new flagrant element. My inmost soul longs for peace, and, if that cannot be, for death. That will bring peace. My fervent hope is that this depth of gall may sink through outright, and not prove a mortal poison. Yours ever, H. W. BEECHER."

"I have written strongly to Shearman, and hope that he will send a letter to T. unsolicited. I am sick, head, heart and body, but must move on. I feel this morning like letting things go by the run."

The letter of retraction proposed by Tilton not being forthcoming, I felt it my duty in this contest to take such measures as should result in an apology from Shearman to Tilton. I accordingly carried to him a copy of the paper having the article, and laid it upon his desk in his office, and said to him that if the statements in this article were not actually made by him he ought to retract them. Although it lay on his desk, he said to me that he had not seen the article, and did not mean to see it. I told him that he must see it, and if it was not true he must say so. He said he did not want to read it, and would not read it. I then left him. Afterwards I saw Tilton and told him what I had done, and said, "We will go up together," which we did, and met Mr. Shearman. Mr. Tilton called his attention to the statement in the Brooklyn Union as having come from him (Shearman) concerning himself and his wife, that one was crazy and the other subject to medicumistic fits. Said he, "Mr. Shearman, this is untrue, and if you are not correctly reported, your simple duty is to say so; and if you have made such a statement, I demand that you retract and apologize. If you do not, I shall hold you responsible in any way I can for such an injurious statement." This confession brought about an explanation from Shearman which Tilton refused to accept, and Shearman two days afterward sent him another letter of explanation, in which he says, "I am now satisfied that what I did say was erroneous."

On Friday evening, the 30th of December, being the night of the Plymouth Church prayer-meeting, Tilton came to me and said in substance that by his wife's request he had determined to see Beecher in order to show to Beecher the confession of his wife of intercourse between them, which he (Tilton) had never up to that time mentioned to him (Beecher), and the fact of the confession, of which his wife had told him that she had never told Beecher; that though her confession had been made in July previous in writing, (Tilton) had afterward destroyed it; but that his wife, fearing that if Bowen's accusations against Beecher were made public the whole matter would be known, and her own conduct with Beecher become exposed, had renewed her confession in her own handwriting, which he handed to me to read, which was the first knowledge I had of his existence. Tilton did not tell me how his wife came to make the confession in July, nor did I at that time, or ever after, ask. Indeed, I may state here, once for all, that I refrained from asking confessions of acts of all parties further than they chose to make them voluntarily for the purpose for which I was acting. Tilton wanted me to go down and ask Beecher to come up and see him at my house, which I did. I said to Beecher: "Mr. Tilton wants you to come and see him at my house immediately." He asked what for. I replied that "he wants to make some statement to you in reference to your relations with his family." He then called to some one in the back room to go down and say he should not be at the prayer meeting, and we went out together. It was storming at the time, when he remarked: "There is an appropriateness in this storm," and asked me: "What can I do? What can I do?" I said: "Mr. Beecher, I am not a Christian, but if you wish I will show you how well a heathen can serve you." We then went to my house, and I showed him into the chamber over the parlor, where Mr. Tilton was, and left them together. I about an hour Mr. Beecher came down and asked me if I had seen the confession of Elizabeth. I said I had. Said he, "That will kill me," and asked me to walk out with him. In did so and we walked to Mr. Tilton's house together, and he went in. On the way he said: "This is a terrible catastrophe. It comes upon me, as if struck by lightning." He went into Mr. Tilton's house, and I returned home. Within an hour he returned with me, and we left my house again together, and I walked with him to his house. Tilton remained with me while Beecher was absent at Tilton's house, and when he returned there was no conversation between them. When we arrived at Beecher's house he wanted me to stand by him in this emergency, and procure a reconciliation if possible. I told him I would, because the interests of women,

children and families were involved, if for no other reason.

That ended the interview that night. During this evening nothing was said by Beecher as to the truth or falsity of Mrs. Tilton's confession, nor did he inform me that he had obtained from her any recantation of the confession, which I afterward learned he had done. I returned to my house and had some conversation with Tilton, in which he told me that he had recited to Beecher the details of the confession of his wife's adulteries, and the remark which Beecher made was, "This is all a dream, Theodore," and that was all the answer Beecher made to him. I then advised Tilton that for the sake of his wife and family, and for the sake of Beecher's family, the matter should be kept quiet and hushed up. The next morning, as I was leaving home for business, Tilton came to my house, and with great anger said that Beecher had done a mean act, that he had gone from that interview of last night to his house, and procured from Elizabeth a recantation of her confession. He said for that act he would smite him; that there could be no peace. He said, you see that what I have told you of the meanness of that man is now evident. Tilton said that Beecher at the interview of last night had asked his permission to go and see Elizabeth, and he told him he might go, which statement was confirmed by Beecher himself, and Beecher left him for that purpose. I said to Tilton: "Now don't get angry. Let us see if even this cannot be arranged: I will go down and get that retraction from him." I was then going to my business, so that I was unable to go that morning, but went that evening, saw Beecher, and told him that I thought he had been doing a very mean and treacherous act, treacherous first towards me, from whom he wanted help, in that he did not tell me on our way to his house last night what he had procured from Mrs. Tilton; and that he could not expect my friendship in this matter unless he acted truthfully and honorably toward me. I further said: "Mr. Beecher, you have had criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton. You have done great injury to Tilton otherwise; now when you are confronted with it you ask permission of the man to again visit his house, and you get from that woman who has confessed you have ruined her a recantation and retraction of the truth for your mere personal safety—that won't save you."

At that interview he admitted with grief and sorrow the fact of his sexual relations with Mrs. Tilton, expressed some indignation that she had not told him that she had told her husband, and that in consequence of being in ignorance of that fact he had been walking upon a volcano.

I said: "Mr. Beecher, I want that recantation; I have come for it." "Well," said he, "what shall I do without it?" I replied: "I don't know. I can tell you what will happen with it." He asked: "What will you do if I give it to you?" I answered: "I will keep it as I keep her confession. If you act honorably, I will protect it with my life, as I would protect the other with my life. Mr. Tilton asked for that confession this morning, and I said: 'I will never give it to you; you shall not have it from my hands until I have exhausted every effort for peace.'"

Mr. Beecher gave me back the paper.

Having now placed before the committee my statements of facts concerning Mrs. Tilton and documentary evidence that I have to support them, and as they are diametrically opposed to nearly all that Mrs. Tilton appears to declare in her published statement, I deem it my duty to myself and my position in this terrible business, to say that during this affair Mrs. Tilton has more than once admitted to me, and to another person to my knowledge, whom I do not care to bring into this controversy, the fact of her sexual relations with Beecher, and she has never once denied them other than in the written papers prepared for a purpose which I have already exhibited; but, on the contrary, the fact of such criminal intercourse being well understood by Beecher, Tilton, and Mrs. Tilton to have taken place, my whole action in the matter was based upon the existence of that fact, and was an endeavor faithfully carried out by me in every way possible to protect the families of both the parties from the consequences of public disclosure of Mrs. Tilton's admitted infidelities to her husband.

If any evidence was needed that I was endeavoring to the latest hour to prevent the publication of all these documents and that I retained the confidence of at least one of the parties in that endeavor, I produce a letter of July 13, 1874, being a note arranging a meeting between myself and Beecher in regard to this controversy:

"July 13, 1874.
"MY DEAR FRANK: I will be with you at 7, or a little before. I am ashamed to put a straw more upon you, and have but a single conclusion—that the matter cannot distress you long, as it must soon end. That is, there will be no more anxiety about the future, whatever regrets there may be in the past. Truly yours, and ever, H. W. BEECHER."

A Terrible Tragedy at Sea.

The *Journal Officiel* of Paris has received an account of a terrible occurrence at sea, the particulars of which are as follows:

On the 8th of June the Italian vessel Napoleon Camarero sailed from Macao with a crew of 40 men, 663 coolies for Calao, and 8,000 packets of fireworks. After a lapse of two days, the interpreter discovered a plot among the emigrants to seize on the ship. The Captain immediately ordered one-half of them to be confined in the hold, but the next day those who remained on deck armed themselves with knives, belaying-pins, pieces of wood, in short, anything they could lay their hands on, and attacked the crew, who defended themselves with muskets and revolvers. The coolies then massed themselves on the fore-castle and set fire to the vessel, hoping that the crew would set to work at the pumps to extinguish the flames. During that time they had also freed their comrades, and murdered the few sailors they could get hold of. The Captain, seeing what they were doing, ordered the boat to be lowered, and left the ship with the remainder of his men. Some sailors who remained on board with the doctor, the magazine man and interpreter, were unable to prevent the flames from reaching the fireworks, and the ship blew up, scattering the fragments of the mutineers in every direction, under the very eyes of the escaped crew.

The Duke of Sutherland.

The Duke of Sutherland would make a first-class Granger. In Sutherlandshire alone the Duke owns 1,200,000 acres, of which, until recently, only 20,000 were under cultivation. For the last few weeks he has reclaimed a great deal of waste land, and he proposes reclaiming a thousand acres annually. This will necessitate an outlay of £25,000 a year, or a total of £1,275,000, in order to bring into an arable condition the 50,000 acres which can be converted into fruitful corn-fields.

RULES FOR CONDUCT.

Put on the airs of an eight-keyed flute,
If you're only a penny whistle;
Pass where you can for a garden rose,
If you're only a wayside thistle.
Blow, whenever you blow your horn,
So people can understand
That you may be sharp, but you won't be flat.
In society's great brass band.
Pass the plate or the hat in church
With the usual Sabbath air,
But move with a mild religious squeak,
That people may know you're there.
If you carry a nose six inches long
(And a beak can scarce be longer),
Believe it a sign of conception strong,
And the longer it is the stronger.
But if in the order of nasal tubes
Your organ is brief in measure,
Then, briefly being the soul of wit,
Consider your pug a treasure.
Love your neighbor, but mark the force
Of the gospel rule of grace;
The more you admire yourself, my friend,
The higher your neighbor's place.
Think your dime in the Deacon's pan,
As if you were throwing gold,
And give with an eye to the business hope
Of reaping a hundred fold.
Whether your reading is little or great,
Quote right or never quote;
Polish your uppers though down in the heel,
And never indorse a note.
Always advance best hand, best foot
(Best hand, best foot your own),
And thus you may feast on the fat of the land,
While others enjoy the bone.

Humor.

THE best band to accompany a lady vocalist—A husband.

SAY what you will, the whole world is governed by cheek.

WHAT kind of sweetmeats were in the ark? Preserved sweets?

If a man is a worm, is a Government official a red-tape worm?

It does not follow that a loaf of bread is inhabited because there is a little Indian in it.

AWKWARD!—"O, Edith, won't you kiss Dr. McCluskie?" "I'm so shy, mamma! You kiss him first!"

AN Iowa editor recently announced that a certain patron of his was "thieving as usual." It was written thriving.

THE cheek of a Chicago man now visiting Danbury is said to be so hard that he is shaved with a file.—*Exchange*.

A DELAWARE man thrashed his wife almost to death because their baby didn't get a prize at a baby show, and then he offered to trade the baby for a pig.

A MILWAUKEE woman, far gone with consumption, begged the doctor to give her something that would keep her up until the verdict of the Beecher Committee was published.

WHEN Adam met Eve he was smit, and when Eve met Adam she was smit. Then they were both smit, which is German for Smith. Now we know why it is that, when a man is not named anything else, his name is as above.

THE Danbury *News* man states that the panic has so far abated as to permit an Essex street man to return to ten-cent cigars, and he hopes in another month, if the brightness continues to increase, to get his boy's boots half-soled.

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

"THE melancholy days are come" when defunct porkers with "the ends of their nose and the tips of their toes turned up to the roots of the daisies" (where they will never more root hog, nor die) are carried through our streets, cob in mouth, to be tucked away with buckwheat cakes.

THERE is nothing like dressing your local items in rhetorical finery, even if you have to come to plain English at the end. See an example: An Oswego paper describes a fire by saying that "the red flames danced in the heavens and flung their fiery arms about like a black funeral pall, until Sam Jones got upon the roof and dashed them out with a pail of water."

A COLLEGE professor encouraged his geology class to collect specimens, and one day they deposited a piece of brick streaked and stained, with their collections, thinking to impose on the doctor. Taking up the specimens the professor remarked, "This is a piece of baryta from the Cheshire mines." Holding up another, "This is a piece of feldspar from the Portland quarries," and this, coming to the brick, "is a piece of impudence from some member of the class."

THIS is how it happened down in Southwest Missouri:

He found a rope, and picked it up,
And with it walked away.
It happened that to fether end
A horse was hitched, they say,
They found a tree, and tied the rope
Unto a swinging limb.
It happened that the other end
Was somehow hitched to him.

GETTING IT DOWN TO A POINT.—Dr. H. was preaching on the crucifixion, and in the course of his discourse had so worked upon the sympathies of his auditors that many were in tears. After dwelling on the cruelty of that mode of punishment, the doctor spoke of the malefactor crucified at the Savior's right hand, who was so blessed as to receive pardon. "Brothers and sisters," said he, "who among us would not give all he possesses to-day to be thus favored? I would give 10,000 worlds if I could have been there with that thief. Yes," continued he, after a moment's pause, as if to reflect, "I would give 11,000!" The effect upon the audience of this additional bid may be imagined.—*Advance*.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 1 50
Beans, bushel	1 75
Butter, lb.	20
Clover seed, bushel	13
Eggs, dozen	12
Honey, gallon	18
Hay, ton	12 00
Hides, green, lb.	6
Maple sugar, lb.	1 00
Onions, bushel	1 00
Potatoes, bushel	1 00
Timothy seed, bushel	6

Meats, Etc.

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

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 4 50
" " green	3 00
" beech, dry	3 00
" " green	3 00
Hemlock bark	4 50
Staves, white oak	13 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	3 00
Heading bolts, hard wood	4 50
Stave bolts, soft wood	3 00
Stave bolts, hard wood	4 00
Railroad ties	4 00

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected by the "Pluggers Mills.")

Wheat, white, bushel	\$ 1 05
Corn, shelled, bushel	70
Oats, bushel	40
Buckwheat, bushel	80
Rye, bushel	85
Brass, ton	16 00
Feed, ton	30 00
" 100 lb.	1 70
Barley, 100 lb.	2 75
Middling, 100 lb.	1 50
Flour, 100 lb.	3 25
Pearl barley, 100 lb.	6 00
Buckwheat flour, 100 lb.	4 50
Fine meal, 100 lb.	2 00

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF HOLLAND.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 21	sch Arrow 69 t—light.
" 22	sch Hope 14 t—30 m lath.
" 24	sch Banner 75 t—100 kegs beer.
" 25	sch Jones 24 t—light.
" 25	sch Spray 48 t—light.
" 26	sch A. Pluggers 87 t—150 bbl salt 18 bx mds.
" 26	sch Hope 51 t—light.
" 27	sch Wollin 49 t—light.
" 27	sch Tri Color 36—250 hides 124 pkgs mds.
" 27	sch Three Bells 60 t—light.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 21	sch Arrow—70 cords Hemlock bark 50 bbls potatoes.
" 22	sch Hope—900 lbs butter 400 doz eggs 40 bbls potatoes and sundries.
" 21	sch Banner—50 cords wood 100 bbl heading 7 m fb staves.
" 25	sch Jones—110 cbs bark.
" 25	sch A. Pluggers—9 cbs bark.
" 26	sch Hope—30 m fb lumber.
" 27	sch Wollin—130 m fb staves 250 bbls heading and sundries.
" 27	sch Tri Color—30 m fb lumber.
" 27	sch Three Bells—48 cbs wood.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, - - Editor.

Saturday, August 29.

"DE WATCHER" has again an article in favor of sectarian schools, and on this occasion we have nothing to say on the merits of these institutions. The article—naturally, comes from "C. V.," who is trying to work up an "ALLIANCE not at New York, but according to the election of C. V., to consist of himself, Rev. R. Pieters and Rev. H. Uiterwijk, two clergymen in a denomination which has been deserted by C. V., on account of theological errors and differences. What a harmonious trio these would make! We imagine a discussion on the merits of the "Alliance at New York," and the introduction of Wust's commentary as one of the text-books, followed by "Muddy Creek" tableau, concluding with a dissolution of the "Alliance" at Holland, with C. V. in the same position in which his friends at Chicago left him—voted out. We suggest to C. V., to commence a small denominational ward-school on his own hook; and by the time he has got it on a paying basis, his friends will meet in secret conclave, and again solemnly relieve him of all future responsibility and revenue—all for the good of the cause and the faith as taught by C. V.

In some parts of Vermont they are as bad off as we are here, only more so. The recent frequency of murders and outrages, together with the inability of the officers to discover the offenders, has created a panic in some parts of that State. Every stranger excites suspicion, and is in danger of arrest as somebody's murderer or ravisher. They appear to have a night police there—so have we. At Enosburg, the other day, two women rushed into town in great fright, declaring some what confusedly that they had been pursued in the woods by a bareheaded man on his knees. A hundred hardy yeoman immediately turned out with guns and pitchforks to capture a villain whose singular tactics clearly indicated unusual desperation. The courage and promptness of the pursuit was rewarded by the speedy capture of colporteur with a bag of Bibles and tracts. The colporteur affirmed that he was simply praying when the women saw him.—This is equal to a night parade with gun in hand, shooting at a cow, to prevent the repetition of which, we understand the Mayor has appointed a special committee on cows, to whom all such matters will be hereafter referred.

In giving the proceedings of the Kent County Republican Convention, the G. R. Times says: "The convention was quiet and orderly until the contest for Senator began, when there was considerable pulling and button-holing. It is understood that Mr. Crosby, the present Senator, was thrown over-board for these reasons, viz: first he was obnoxious to the liquor dealers, and to the post-master of Grand Rapids; second, that he would not pledge himself to support Chandler for re-election to the United States Senate."—The Allegan County Republican Convention passed the following resolution: "That we point with unalloyed pride and pleasure to the long and patriotic services of that ever faithful public sentinel on the watch tower of liberty, Hon. Zachariah Chandler, and we earnestly desire to see him made his own successor in the U. S. Senate."—The Republican Convention held at Grand Haven, last week, had no opinion to express. True, they were placed in a very delicate position. To sing a song of political praise to Senator Chandler, within view of the Ferry mansion, would have been rather personal, unless the stanza on finances was omitted.

WHATEVER there is left of the Democratic party to-day, is as badly divided on the financial question, as the Republicans are. In Maine and in Illinois the Democrats are in favor of hard money and the redemption of the United States bonds in gold; the party in Ohio and Indiana is in favor of more paper money and the redemption of the United States bonds in greenbacks, and the Democratic State Convention of Tennessee, declares as follows: "that we deplore the existence of all indebtedness, Federal, State, County, and municipal, and demand that no more tax shall be levied upon the people than shall be found to be essentially necessary for the support of the State Government, administered on principles of the most rigid economy, and for the payment of its just debts and obligations, and the preservation of its credit and honor untarnished, and are therefore opposed to an increase of taxation." This ignores entirely the National debt or any allusion to the payment thereof.

THE Republican State Convention at Lansing has met, and nominated their ticket. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor have been re-nominated. Secretary of State, E. G. D. Holden. Treasurer, W. B. McCreary. Auditor-General, Ralph Ely. Superintendent of Public Instruction, Daniel B. Briggs. Commissioner of Land Office, Leverett A. Clapp. Attorney-General, Andrew J. Smith. Member of State Board of Education, Edgar J. Rexford. Stephen D. Bingham was appointed chairman of the State Republican Committee. On the financial question, the platform is all that can be desired for the sake of peace in the family: "We fully appreciate the extraordinary character of the financial difficulties through which the country has recently passed, and regard it as inevitable that able and patriotic representatives should have differed."

THE Conservatives among us, not satisfied that Democracy should again take the field under the old name, are in open revolt, and now earnestly canvassing for an Independent or People's Convention, to be held in this city on the 16th inst., one day before the Democratic Convention is called to meet at Kalamazoo. At the head of the new movement are Messrs. C. C. Comstock and Henry Fralick, wherefrom it will be seen that the Old Liners are not to have it all their own way this year any more than last.—G. R. Times.

THE following is hardly to be equalled for a "display of cheek." Nearly two years ago, T. A. Bunbury, Treasurer of the city of Niles, in this State, absconded with about \$1,200 of the city funds, and had not until lately been seen. At that time great excitement prevailed. Search was made, but he eluded all pursuit. Owing to some deficiency in the bond, the signers could not be held, and at last a reward of \$500 was offered for his apprehension. He has appeared, and his father demands the reward, while the son is confident that no legal process can be brought against him. Many of the citizens are highly indignant because of this "display of cheek."

THE New York Sun says: "One man, at least, comes out of the Beecher-Tilton scandal, with an unsullied reputation. His name is Horace Greeley. When Tilton urged him to call at his house during his absence, Mr. Greeley declined. He said he did not think it a good habit to visit a wife while her husband was away. These were creditable words."

THE Republican party has always laid claim to being the party of progress and reform. It will therefore surprise many, to be informed that the legislature of Wyoming, which first extended the elective franchise to women, was unanimously Democratic.—G. R. Post.

Question:—Is woman-suffrage a reform, and progressive movement, or has the Republican party abandoned its claims to progress and reform?

THE Holland Literary Library Association, of Chicago, will hold their first annual meeting Thursday evening, at eight o'clock, in the office of Justice Van't Woud. The object of the meeting is to receive a report of the standing, financially and otherwise, of the Association, and also for the purpose of electing their officers for the ensuing year. The Society is in an excellent condition, and have now in their library upwards of 12,000 volumes, comprising the writings of the most celebrated authors and poets of Holland. Justice Van't Woud is President of the Society; Mr. G. Birkhoff, Secretary; J. Vandepool, Treasurer, and Rev. Dr. Jacob Post, Librarian.—Chicago Tribune.

THE work of translating the Bible into the language of Japan is now going forward in that country under the direction of a committee, of whom the Rev. S. R. Brown is chairman, and the Rev. D. C. Greene secretary. The former is a missionary of the Dutch Reformed church, and the latter of the Congregational church.

THE Superintendent of the New York Insurance Department has examined the following companies, and finding them to be in an unsound condition, has revoked their certificate of authority to do business in the State of New York: Atlantic & Pacific, of Chicago; Allman, of Cleveland; Clay, of Newport, Ky.; Hibernia, of Cleveland; German, of Erie; and Franklin, of Wheeling.

NOVEL Reading.—Use fiction as you would spices in your diet. No man takes a quart of cloves, nor exhausts the gruel, at a single meal. These things may be used with moderation to season one's food with, but they are not to be used alone; and so fictions, while they are not to be resorted to exclusively, may be used with discretion to season life with.

THE following is one method of condensing news. It is the "brief" of the Brooklyn scandal:

"Tilton to Moulton.—Six months ago, I learned from my wife, that H. W. Beecher had dishonored my home. I can bear it no longer. Bring him to me, that I may mention it to him. TILTON.

Moulton to Beecher.—Tilton thinks you have ruined his business. Prove yourself, his friend and it will be all right. You can stand on the truth. MOULTON.

Beecher to Moulton.—Pay to F. D. Moulton, for the benefit of Theodore Tilton, five thousand dollars. BEECHER.

Tilton to Beecher.—Grace, mercy, and peace. TILTON.

—N. Y. World.

"ANOTHER hole in them pants!" said a fond mother to her young hopeful. "What a dreadful onkeensy fellow you are!"

Examination of Teachers.

Office of Sup't of Schools, Ottawa Co., Grand Haven, Aug. 4, 1874.

The series of examinations of teachers of Ottawa County for the fall of 1874, will be held as follows:

Blenden, October 30, at the Sherburn School House.

Grand Haven, August 22, September 12, and 26; October 10 and 24, at the Court House.

Holland, September 4 and 26, at Holland City.

Jamestown, October 6 at Jamestown Center.

Olive, October 9, at Pigeon Station.

Polkton, October 15, at Coopersville.

Zeeland, October 8, at Zeeland Village.

Robinson, October 22, at Robinson Station.

The examination at each place will commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

Special Notices.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.



LENTAPTE

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

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

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

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

J. DUURSEMA,
G. GRINGHUIS,
T. B. KOFFERS.

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 10, 1874.

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

J. DUURSEMA,
T. B. KOFFERS.

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 10, 1874.

For the Holland City News.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I wish to say that I have read the letter of Dr. Wey, published in the "Holland City News" of last week, on the subject of Physicians receiving a percentage or pay from druggists for their prescriptions, and that I heartily endorse the sentiments therein expressed. Also I would say to all interested, that I have never received a percentage, or any sum of money from any druggist for my prescriptions; but I have declined all such offers.

T. E. ANNIS, M. D.

HOLLAND, August 27, 1874.

NOTICE!

The "Public Schools of the City of Holland," will be opened on Tuesday morning, September 1, 1874.

By order of the Board of Education,
HENRY D. POST, Secretary.

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

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

In Sections 4 and 5, Fillmore, Allegan Co., 2 1/2 miles from Holland, the farm, known as "Den Bleyker's farm," 88 acres, divided as follows: 33 acres woodland, and 65 acres improved; orchard with young fruit bearing trees; good frame building and barn with an extra building for help. For further information address: Mrs. J. DEN BLEYKER, Kalamazoo, Mich.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 25, 1874. 132-2m.

PUBLIC LETTING.

Notice is hereby given that the Committee on Ways and Means, will let to the lowest bidder on Wednesday, September 3, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the basement of R. Kanters, the job of building eleven Fire Wells—4 different points in the city and six or more reservoirs along the Creek, and other low places. Terms of payment will be made known at the time of letting. For further information, as to dimensions and locations apply to the undersigned.

R. KANTERS, Committee on
J. DYKEMA, Ways and
L. D. VISSERS, Means.

Dated: HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 25, A. D. 1874.

FOR SALE.

Two lots and Dwelling House, No. 76, East Ninth Street. For price and terms of payment apply on the premises. T. R. MEYER BECK.

HOLLAND, Aug. 21, 1874. 131-1f

H. MEENGES,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS.

Crockery,

Glassware,

Stoneware,

Lamps.

Vegetables in their Seasons.

Sole Agent in this City for the "Non-Explosive Lamps."

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND.

PEACH BASKETS & BERRY BOXES.

WHO WANTS ANY?

600,000,000 qt. Berry.
100,000 Berry crates,
600,000,000 R. R. Peach Baskets.
For sale by H. D. POST.

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.

105 tf N. KENYON.

FARM FOR SALE.

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

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

55 to 800 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. SMITH & Co., Portland, Maine. 50-1y

PHENIX Planing Mill.

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

Of the Most Approved Patterns;
And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching, Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN, AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

46 3/4 x 1y

TEA AGENTS WANTED.

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

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

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

The Spectator, of Sept. 30, says: "Robt. Wells is thoroughly reliable." 115-135

BENSON & WADSWORTH.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies and Champagnes,

No. 30 BRO DWAY, NEW YORK.

Sole Agents in the United States for the Wine Houses of C. C. BENSON & CO., OF RHEIMS, COGNAC AND LONDON.

Benson's Fine Old Golden Grape Cognac is the finest Brandy ever exported from a French vineyard, and can be procured only from us. Champagnes, Sherries and Ports of the finest flavors, all from the houses of C. C. Benson & Co. Our goods are sold and delivered in their original packages as they left the vineyard in France, and guaranteed perfectly pure. Price List sent free on application. 115-1y

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.

46-1f

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 Lunde-gend's) a FLOUR & FEED and GROCERY Store. We shall keep on hand everything that pertains to a complete Family Supply store.

Flour, Feed,

Hay, Grain,

and Mill Stuff,

At Lowest Cash Prices.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS.

HOLLAND, Aug. 13, 1874. 108-1y

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 Skins always on hand.

Warranted Seat-Springs of any shape or style.

I USE NOTHING BUT

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.

My Spokes and Hubs are manufactured from

Second Growth Eastern Timber.

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality.

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

47-xcl-1y J. FLIEMAN

VAN PUTTEN & DE VRIES,

Have just opened a Large and well Selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

The Firemen's Tournament at Kalamazoo.

The State Firemen's Tournament at Kalamazoo, on Wednesday and Thursday passed off in accordance with the announced programme.

At a meeting of the Fire Department of this city on Monday evening, it was resolved not to take the *Eagle* Engine with them, owing to a defect in the suction-hose, discovered that evening while working her. The boys had been practising for several nights and were loth to come to this conclusion. Arrangements had been made with the M. L. S. R. R. for excursion rates, and a special train. On Wednesday morning the Muskegon boys came down on an extra train, accompanied by Mr. J. Cavanaugh, Chief Engineer of the Muskegon Fire Department. Our "Chief" and "Assistant," with the Holland Cornet Band and about twenty-five of our firemen "jumped aboard" and were taken to Allegan, in time to connect with the "Southern" train for Kalamazoo, arriving there at 10.20.

The weather was fine, and the streets of the "village" thronged with spectators. The Grand Rapids Knight Templar Band and the Constantine Silver Cornet Band escorted the different Companies from the stations to head-quarters, at the Court House Square, where they were welcomed, at one o'clock by Gen. Dwight May, President of the Village, as follows:

"It is my duty as well as pleasure to extend to you a cordial welcome to our big village. No class of our fellow citizens could be more welcome to our hospitalities. It is not, however, my purpose to detain you with any extended remarks upon your duties and responsibilities or the progress made in your department. You are here to perfect yourselves in your noble calling and to engage in friendly contest with your brothers. We thank you from the bottom of our heart for your visit, and I but express the wish of every inhabitant of our lovely village when I hope each and all may enjoy a glorious and good time. The Kalamazoo fire brigade must, and I know they will, see to it that no attention is wanting to make your stay with us pleasant and agreeable. We will bid you a generous welcome. We welcome you to the biggest and prettiest village on the Continent. We welcome you to our hearts and to our homes and sincerely hope that no one of you may ever regret your visit to our borders."

The procession then formed in the following manner:

Grand Rapids Cornet Band.
Eureka Hose, No. 1, of Kalamazoo.
Hook and Ladder, of Kalamazoo.
Chief Engineers of all the departments present.
Hose Cart, Liberty hand engine, No. 1, Marshall.
Liberty Hose Company, No. 3, of Marshall.
Eagle Hose Company, No. 1, Port Huron.
Tempest hand engine, Battle Creek.
Union hose company, Battle Creek.
Constantine Silver Cornet Band.
Medium hand engine, Coldwater.
City of Coldwater hose company.
Steamer W. T. Sherman, Jackson.
Halcyon hose company, Plainwell.
Muskegon hose company, No. 1, Muskegon.
Star Hook & Ladder Comp., No. 1, Holland City.
Eagle Engine Comp., No. 1, Holland City.
Protection Hose, No. 1, Big Rapids.
Charlotte hose company, No. 1, Charlotte.

An hour was taken up in the march, when the contest for the premiums took place, resulting as follows:

Steamers.—"Gen. Sherman," of Jackson, 217 ft, 3 in. No competition.
Hand Engines.—"Tempest," No. 2, of Battle Creek, 220 ft, 7 in. First premium, \$125.
"Torrent," of Port Huron, 210 ft, 3 in. Second premium, \$75.
"Liberty," of Marshall, 200 ft. Third premium, \$50.
"Vigilant," of Kalamazoo, 198 ft.
"Undine," of Coldwater, 177 ft, 7 in.

The prizes was distributed in the evening, and this ended the first day's proceedings.

On Thursday morning we managed to break out and take a run down to witness the feats to be performed on the second day.

The contest for hose laying was begun at 12 o'clock, and the following is a list of the Hose Companies that competed for the prizes, with the time made by each:

Liberty No. 3, of Marshall, 54½ seconds.
Pioneer, No. 1, of Muskegon, 59½ seconds.
City of Coldwater, No. 1, 54½ seconds.
Vigilant, No. 3, of Kalamazoo, 47 seconds.
Protection, of Big Rapids, 52½ seconds.
Eureka, of Kalamazoo, 37½ seconds.
Union, of Battle Creek, 42½ seconds.
Halcyon, of Plainwell, 47½ seconds.
Hope, of Niles, 45 seconds.
City of Charlotte, 1 min., 1½ seconds.

The judges were J. Cavanaugh, Muskegon, J. Mallon, Marshall, W. R. Foster, Coldwater, H. Gale, Kalamazoo and C. W. Strait, Battle Creek. Dr. Foster Pratt was stationed at the starting point, giving the signal.

The contest consisted in running 40 rods, lay two lines of hose of 100 feet each, with pipe attached. The premiums were the same as of the day previous, including a Champion Belt. These had not yet been awarded at the time we left Kalamazoo, on account of an irregularity in the run of the "Eureka," on which the judges had not decided.

There was a large crowd assembled to witness the contest, and quite some excitement amongst the contestants.

Among the many deficiencies of the occasion was a want of accommodation

for ladies and visitors; not a seat or stand being erected. The details for carrying out the programme were poorly perfected, causing considerable delay and dissatisfaction.

The Holland delegation left Kalamazoo at 6:15, via Allegan and Grand Rapids, arriving home at 10 o'clock. We have no doubt but the visit will have done our boys some good, one of the greatest deficiencies in our Fire Department *today* being inexperience and sufficient acquaintance with the routine of a Fireman's duties and labors. The "Tournament" on the whole can hardly be claimed as a success, only one steamer and five hand engines reporting. We don't hold Kalamazoo to be the right kind of a village in that respect, although the welcome of its President was all that could be asked for.

Hottings.

THE number of arrests in Muskegon for July numbered 70.

GOLDSMITH MAID is 17 years old, and \$100,000 would not buy her.

THE Vice-President is at Long Branch and Speaker Blaine at Saratoga.

THE Mason Lumber Co., found salt at Muskegon. They bored 2,100 feet for it.

THE classis of Holland, of the Reformed Church, meets on the 9th of next month.

Rev. H. UTERWIJK, who has been sick for three or four weeks, preached again last Sunday.

A DEMOCRATIC caucus for the Township of Holland will be held at the store of B. Lasman, on next Monday.

FREIGHTS fell to the extraordinary low price of \$1.25 per M on lumber from Menominee to Chicago, the past week.

WILKES' New York Spirit of the Times believes that President Grant will make a strong effort to secure a third term.

THE next annual meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Detroit, October 13 and 14.

THE authorities in the township of Holland, have commenced to institute proceedings against negligent dog-owners.

Mrs. NELLIE Grant Sartoris and her husband return to Washington in October to attend the wedding of Miss Sherman.

THE old North pier at Pentwater caught fire Wednesday, but the flames were extinguished before much damage had been done.

A DEMOCRATIC City Caucus will be held to elect delegates to the County Convention, at the office of Joslyn & Breyman, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

A YOUTHFUL Pennsylvania Granger, about to be chastised by his father, the other day, called to his grandfather to protect him from the middleman.

TOMATOES were first used in this country as an edible in the year 1819, but they did not come into general use until more than twenty years subsequent to that date.

THE new state capitol, at Lansing, is growing rapidly. The walls are now 25 feet from the ground, and 50,000 brick are laid daily. Upwards of 200 men are employed.

LADIES don't know whether they like smoking or not. With special favorites they like it; with general favorites they don't dislike it, and with no favorites they detest it.

GOING and coming:—The Secretary of War left last night. The Secretary of the Treasury returns to-night. The Attorney General returned this morning. But not a word about Grant.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton is the mother of four children; Florence, aged 16, Alice, aged fourteen. Carroll, aged eleven, Frankie, aged five. They are very handsome and intelligent.

A NEW game called "grangers seven-up" is announced. Three persons play for a cap of oysters. The first man out gets the oysters, the last man gets the can, and the "middle" gets nothing.

We have received from Mr. Buhrman, of Grand Rapids, editor of the *Vrijheids Banner*, a copy of the new Constitution of this State translated and published in the Holland language. Price 25 cents.

A "Big Indian" strayed away from his camp and got lost; inquiring the way back, was asked, "Indian lost?" "No," said he, disdainfully, "Indian no lost; wigwam lost;" striking his breast he exclaimed, "Indian here!"

THE decision of Judge Williams, Chicago, in the celebrated Whitehouse-Cheney case has been rendered. The effect of the decision is to put the complainant's bill out of court, and to declare that the Rev. Mr. Cheney was not lawfully deposed from the Episcopal ministry.

REAL estate in Hersey is sold with the restriction in the deed that no liquor is ever to be sold upon the premises.—This same thing was done in the early days of Holland, and that is all the good it has done.

In the following paragraph, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* represents the general southern sentiment: "A third term is revolution. The civil rights bill is revolution. Between the two we prefer the third term."

WILD blackberries are found in abundance in nearly every direction of the city, but mostly East and North. Hundreds of quarts are picked daily, netting many a dime to many a youngster, during vacation.

THE Hon. Alvin W. Hart died Aug. 21, at his residence in Lansing. Judge Hart was one of the pioneers of Michigan, being the first white inhabitant and building the first log-cabin in the City of Lapeer, in 1831.

A NEW schooner, the *George M. Case*, was launched at Saugatuck, on Wednesday, of last week. Her dimensions are as follows: length of keel, 138 feet; over all, 144 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; depth of hole 12½ feet.—*Commercial*.

FROM the proceedings of the Common Council, of last week, it will be seen that 16th Street will be opened the whole length. This improvement is rendered necessary in order to accommodate the inhabitants of the township in sending their children to their own school.

Mr. K. VAN DEN BERG, residing a few miles north of the city, was arrested last week and plead guilty of "assault" in resisting Mr. Miedema, one of the Highway Commissioners of the township, while laying out a new road near his premises. Fined five dollars and costs.

THE N. Y. *Evening Post*, has the following communication addressed to it: "Will you please inform me whether or not a child born of foreign parents soon after their arrival in this country, and before its father has declared an intention of becoming a citizen, is eligible to the office of President of the United States?"

DURING the night between Saturday and Sunday, the windows of the new Third Church were thrown in, at two places, damaging even the lead frame. A green peach was found inside, entirely smashed. The design and wickedness of the deed betray the degree of bitter enmity which can be reached in one individual.—*Hope*.

It has been observed that the month of July is the most fatal in the year, more especially to very young children. The death-rate in this country during that month is higher than at any other time, mainly on account of infant mortality; but it is known that the extreme heat of our summers exercises a morbid influence over adults too.

THE Holland correspondent of the G. R. *Democrat*, speaking about our Republican County ticket, says: "The County ticket will doubtless cause much dissatisfaction, for candidates are as numerous as reporters around H. W. Some dissatisfaction is expressed by a few leaders of the Republicans here, and unless their wounded hearts receive a soothing balm, they threaten to cross the line."

A FRUIT TRAIN on the C. & M. L. S. R. R. Depot, leaves Holland at 3.15 every afternoon, except Saturday, getting fruit into Chicago, ready for market, at 6 o'clock in the morning. It has cars furnished with springs and fitted up with shelves especially for carrying fruit. Michigan peaches are in good demand in Chicago, bringing from 40 to 85 cents per basket at the present time. Next week we publish the time table.

THE new flour mill of Messrs. Geerlings, Becker & Co., will hereafter be known as the "City Mills." We congratulate these men, especially Mr. G. upon his courage and perseverance, amidst all sorts of disappointments and discouragements, in having finally succeeded in getting his mill in running order not only, but also in their success of manufacturing at once a good and A. No. 1 article of flour. Of this we can speak of our own knowledge, having been placed in the opportunity to judge for ourselves.

THE following lines were left out in our last week's article on "Holland."

In traveling through the Netherlands, the tourist cannot help being impressed with the luxuriance of the vegetation, and the enormous number of cattle and sheep grazing in the long narrow fields, bounded by water-filled ditches. The cattle are all black-and-white color, with short horns, and in shape closely resemble the British Durhams; but the Dutch farmers consider them a superior breed to any of the English cattle. The statements of the quantity of milk given by these cows, and the amount of butter and cheese produced therefrom, are something incredible,—the amount being twice or thrice as much as that produced from an equal number of American cows.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

NEW DRESS SILKS!

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

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

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

MILLINERY AND TRIMMINGS, OF THE LATEST STYLES.

A Beautiful Selection of

PARASOLS, FANS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, And a complete stock of

KID GLOVES.

All First Class Goods. At the Lowest Cash Prices.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERG,

EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH 118-1y

Boots and Shoes,

At the Store of

L. SPRIETSMA & SON.

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

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

Of the Latest Styles.

CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING Done at short notice.

Cash Paid for Hides.

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

HOLLAND, April 1, 1874.

46-¾cl-1y

LAKE EXCURSIONS.

"FANNY SHRIVER."

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

Black Lake & Lake Michigan.

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

Parties chartering, have the exclusive control for that day.

Holland, June 1st, 1874.

F. R. BROWER Captain. 130 tf

WERKMAN & SONS.

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

Spring and Summer Trade,

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

Choice Groceries, Crockery and Glassware.

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

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

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

HOLLAND, Mich., April 10, 1874.

47-3s-1y

J. DUURSEMA.

T. KOFFERS.

ARRIVAL

Of the

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

At

DUURSEMA & 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. 118-4



FANCY TOYS,

AND

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & NOTIONS.

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

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

CORNER OF 8th AND MARKET STREETS. 46-¾cl-1y

P. & A. Steketee,

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

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

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.

THE BAREFOOT BOY.

BY WHITTIER.

Blessings on thee, little man,
Barefoot boy, with cheek of tan!
With thy turned-up pantaloons,
And thy merry whistled tunes;
With thy red lip, redder still,
Kissed by strawberries on the hill;
With the sunshine on thy face,
Through thy torn brim's jaunty grace;
From my heart I give thee joy;
I was once a barefoot boy.
Prize thou art—the grown-up man
Only is republican,
Let the million-dollar ride!
Barefoot, trudging at his side,
Thou hast more than he can buy,
In the reach of ear or eye;
Outward sunshine, inward joy,
Blessings on thee, barefoot boy!

O for boyhood's painless play,
Sleep that wakes in laughing day,
Health that mocks the doctor's rules;
Knowledge never learned at school;
Of the wild bee's morning chase,
Of the wild flower's time and place,
Flight of fowl and habitude
Of the tenants of the wood;
How the ground mole sinks his well,
How the tortoise bears his shell;
How the woodchuck digs his cell;
How the robin feeds her young;
How the oriole's nest is hung;
Where the whitest lilies blow;
Where the freshest berries grow;
Where the ground-nut trails its vine;
Where the wood-grape's clusters shine;

Of the black wasp's cunning way,
Mason of his wall of clay,
And the architectural plans
Of gray hornet artisans;
For, eschewing books and tasks,
Nature answers all he asks,
Hand in hand with her he walks;
Face to face with her he talks,
Part and parcel of her joy,
Blessings on the barefoot boy!

O, for festal dainties spread,
Like my bowl of milk and bread,
Pewter spoon and bowl of wood,
On the door stone, gray and rude,
Over me like a velvet tent,
Cloudy-ribbed, the sunset bent;
Purple curtains, fringed with gold,
Looped in many a wide-swing fold
While for music, came the play
Of the pied frog's orchestra;
And, to light the noisy choir,
Lit the fly his lamp of fire.
I was monarch: pomp and joy
Waited on the barefoot boy!

Cheerily, then, my little man!
Live and laugh as boyhood can;
Though the flinty slopes be hard,
Stubble-spear the new-mown sward,
Every morn shall lead thee through
Fresh baptisms of the dew;
Every evening from thy feet
Shall the cool wind kiss the heat;
All too soon these feet must hide
In the prison-cells of pride,
Lose the freedom of the sod,
Like a colt's for work be shod,
Made to tread the mill of toil,
Up and down in ceaseless toil;
Happy if thou canst be found
Never on forbidden ground;
Happy if they sink not in
Quick and treacherous sands of sin,
Ah! that thou couldst know thy joy,
Ere it passes, barefoot boy!

THE THREE BEAUTIFUL PRINCESSES.

Early in his reign, Mohammed, of Granada, had found among the captives in one of his forays into the territories of the Christians, a damsel of transcendent beauty. The fair captive, and the old dnuenna who had been taken with her, were consigned to the royal harem, and in due time the former made the Moorish sovereign (called the left-handed king) the proud and happy father of three lovely daughters, all born at a birth. Mohammed could have wished they had been sons, but consoled himself with the idea that three daughters at a birth were pretty well for a man somewhat stricken in years, and left-handed. As usual with all Moslem monarchs, he summoned his astrologers on this happy event. They cast the nativities of the three princesses, and shook their heads.

"Daughters, O king! said the sages, "are always precarious property; but those will need your watchfulness when they arrive at a marriageable age; at that time gather them under your wings, and trust them to no other guardianship."

The threefold birth was the last matrimonial trophy of the monarch; his queen died soon after, bequeathing his infant daughters to his love, and to the fidelity of the discreet Kadiga—for such was the name of the dnuenna.

Acting upon the advice of his astrologers, the cautious monarch sent his daughters under the care of the Kadiga to be reared in the castle of Salobrena. This was a sumptuous palace surrounded by strong fortifications and situated on the summit of a hill which overlooks the blue waters of the Mediterranean sea. Here the princesses remained, surrounded by all kinds of luxuries and amusements. Years rolled on smoothly and serenely, the discreet Kadiga watching her precious charge with unremitting care. At a corner of the garden which clothed the side of the hill on which the royal castle of Salobrena was built, was a small watchtower, fitted up as a pavilion, with latticed windows to admit the sea-breeze. Here the princesses—whose names were Zayda, Zorayda, Zorahayda—used to pass the sultry hours of mid-day, taking their siesta, or noontide slumber. Here, as the sisters were one day inhaling the healthful breezes wafted over the azure bosom of the Mediterranean, their attention was attracted by a galley which came coasting along with measured strokes of the oar. As it drew near they observed that it was filled with armed men. The galley anchored at the foot of the tower in which they sat, and a number of Moorish soldiers landed on the narrow beach, conducting several Christian prisoners. The fair occupants of the tower peeped cautiously through the close jealousies of the lattice, which screened them from sight, and perceived among the prisoners three Spanish cavaliers, richly dressed. They were in the flower of youth, and of noble presence; and the lofty manner in which they carried themselves, though loaded with chains, and surrounded with enemies, bespoke the grandeur of their souls. The princesses breathed with intense and breathless interest. Cooped up as they had been in this castle among female attendants, seeing nothing of the male sex but black slaves, or the rude fishermen of the sea-coast, it is not to be wondered at that the appearance of

three gallant cavaliers, in the pride of youth and manly beauty, should produce in their unsophisticated bosoms sensations closely bordering upon the agreeable.

"Did ever nobler being tread the earth than that cavalier in crimson?" cried Zayda, the eldest of the sisters. "See how proudly he bears himself, as though all around him were his slaves!" "But notice that one in green!" exclaimed Zorayda. "What grace! what elegance! what spirit!"

The gentle Zorahayda said nothing; but she secretly gave preference to the cavalier in green.

Weeks and months glided on, the fair sisters thinking only of the captive cavaliers, and becoming daily more and more under the influence of the fatal passion which the memory of them strengthened and confirmed. The progress of this dangerous and subtle disease was not unperceived by the sharp-sighted Kadiga. The discreet old woman became alarmed at the mischief which she had not the power to counteract or remove, and resolved to rid herself of her responsible charge by intimating to Mohammed that his daughters had arrived at the marriageable age—the critical period at which the astrologers had warningly pointed.

As he sat one day on a divan in one of the cool halls of the Alhambra, a slave arrived from the fortress of Salobrena, with a message from the wise Kadiga, congratulating him on the anniversary of his daughters' birthday. The slave at the same time presented a delicate little basket, decorated with flowers, within which, on a couch of vine and fig leaves, lay a peach, an apricot, and a nectarine, with their bloom and down and dewy sweetness upon them, and all in the early stage of tempting ripeness. The monarch was versed in the oriental language of fruit and flowers, and readily divined the meaning of the emblematic offering.

"The critical period has arrived," said he; "I must gather them under my wing, and trust no other guardianship."

So saying, he ordered that a tower of the Alhambra should be prepared for their reception, and departed at the head of his guards for the fortress of Salobrena, to conduct them home in person. About three years had elapsed since Mohammed had beheld his daughters, and he could scarcely credit his eyes at the wonderful change which that small space of time had made in their appearance. During the interval they had passed that wondrous boundary line in female life which separates the crude, unformed, and thoughtless girl from the blooming, blushing, meditative woman.

He prepared for his return by sending heralds before him, commanding everyone to keep out of the road by which he was to pass; and that all doors and windows should be closed at the approach of the princesses. He then set out, accompanied by his precious charge on three beautiful white palfreys, and escorted by a strong guard.

The cavalcade was drawing near to Granada, when it overtook, on the banks of Xenil, a small body of Moorish soldiers, with a convoy of prisoners. It was too late for the soldiers to get out of the way, so they threw themselves on their faces on the earth, ordering their captives to do the same. Among the prisoners were the three identical cavaliers whom the princesses had seen from the pavilion. They either did not understand, or were too haughty to obey the order, and remained standing and gazing upon the cavalcade as it approached.

The ire of the monarch was kindled at this flagrant defiance of his orders. Drawing his scimitar and pressing forward, he was about to deal a left-handed blow that would have been fatal to at least one of the gazers, when the princesses crowded round him, and implored mercy for the offenders. Mohammed paused with uplifted scimitar, when the captain of the guard threw himself at his feet and exclaimed: "Let not your majesty do a deed that may cause great scandal throughout the kingdom. These are three brave and noble Spanish knights, who have been taken in battle, fighting like lions." "Enough!" said the King, "I will spare their lives, but punish their audacity; let them be taken to the Vermilion towers, and put to hard labor." While Mohammed had been making this harangue, the veils of the three princesses had been thrown back, and the radiance of their beauty revealed. Its effect upon the three cavaliers was instantaneous and complete. Quick as was this victory, not less singular was the fact that each of the love-vanquished cavaliers was enraptured with a special beauty. The cavalcade resumed its march and reached the Alhambra; the Spanish captives were conducted to their allotted prison in the Vermilion towers in the same fortress.

The memory of the noble cavaliers filled the fair charges of Kadiga with pensive and melancholy thoughts. In spite of all the luxury with which they were surrounded, they pined and faded. In vain did the anxious Mohammed ransack the Zacatin of Granada for the richest silks and most precious jewels. He gave it up as a hopeless affair, and gave carte blanche to the discreet Kadiga, in whom his confidence was unbounded. The wise dnuenna was skilled in diseases of the heart, and knew the best medicine for her pining charge. The day before she had discovered the locale of the Christian captives, and going privately to Hussien Baba, the big-whiskered, broad-shouldered renegade, in whose charge they were, and slipping a broad piece of gold into his itching palm, thus signified her wishes: "My mistresses have heard of the musical talents of the three Spanish cavaliers, and are desirous of hearing a specimen of their skill. I am sure you are too kind-hearted to refuse them so innocent a gratification."

The cautious Hussien was about to suggest obstacles and dangers, but they were removed by the golden logic of Kadiga, and it was arranged that the cavaliers should be placed to work in the ravine at the bottom of the princesses' tower. The various scenes in the interesting drama which followed need not be detailed. By the generous connivance of Hussien Baba, the lovers held converse by song and flowers. Days and weeks flew by like so many hours, the mutual passion of the captives and their royal mistresses becoming strengthened by the very difficulties by which it was attended. At length there was an interruption in their telegraphic correspondence; for several days the cavaliers ceased to make their appearance in the glen. The three beautiful princesses looked out from the tower in vain. In vain they stretched out their swan-like necks from the balcony; in vain they sang like captive nightingales in their cage; nothing was to be seen of their Christian lovers; not a note responded from the groves. The discreet Kadiga was sent forth for intelligence, and soon returned with a face full of trouble. "Ah, my children!" cried the sorrowing dnuenna, "you may now hang up your lutes on the willows. The Spanish cavaliers are now ransomed by their families; they are down in Granada and are preparing to return to their native country."

The three beautiful princesses were in despair at the tidings. As soon as the first burst of sorrow had subsided, the faithful governess ventured to finish her communication. "Yes, my children, well may you grieve at the loss of such worthy cavaliers. Granada, alas! has not their equals. Would they had embraced the faith of Islam, and taken service under your father! There might have been hope. As it is, they are in despair, and could think of only one plan that would remedy your common misfortune."

"What was it, good Kadiga?" exclaimed the anxious princesses in a breath. "What was it? that we may lose none of their parting words."

"In the excess of their affection, they endeavored to persuade me to urge you to fly with them to Cordova, and become their wives!"

The three princesses turned alternately pale and red, and trembled, and looked down, and cast a shy look at each other; but doubts and fears were all silenced and removed by the potent arguments of love. The following night was the one appointed for their escape. Toward midnight, when the Alhambra was buried in sleep, the discreet Kadiga listened from the balcony of a window that looked into the garden. Hussien Baba, who was to accompany the cavaliers in their flight, was already below, and gave the appointed signal. The dnuenna fastened the end of a ladder of ropes to the balcony, lowered it into the garden, and descended. The two eldest princesses followed her with beating hearts; but when it came to the turn of the youngest princess, Zorahayda, she hesitated and trembled. Every moment increased the danger of discovery. A distant tramp was heard.

"The patrols are walking the rounds," cried the renegade; "if we linger we perish. Princess, descend instantly, or we leave you."

Zorahayda was for a moment in fearful agitation; then, loosening the ladder of ropes, with desperate resolution, she flung it from the balcony.

"It is decided!" she cried; "flight is now out of my power. Allah guide and bless you, my sisters! Farewell!"

The two eldest princesses would have lingered, but the furious renegade hurried them away. A dark subterranean passage soon brought them to the outside of the fortress, where the cavaliers awaited them with fleet steeds. The lovers were disguised as Moorish soldiers of the guard, commanded by the renegade. The lover of Zorahayda was frantic when he heard that she had refused to leave the tower; but there was no time to lose in lamentations. The two princesses were placed behind their lovers, the Kadiga mounted behind the renegade, and all set off at a discreet round pace in the direction of the pass of Lope, which leads through the mountains to Cordova.

They had not proceeded far when they heard the noise of drums and trumpets from the battlements of the Alhambra. "Our flight is discovered!" said the renegade.

"We have fleet steeds, the night is dark, and we may distance all pursuit," replied the cavaliers.

They put spurs to their horses and scoured across the Vega. They had attained the mountain of Elvira, and were entering a pass when a bale-fire sprang up into a blaze on the top of the watchtower.

"Confusion!" shouted the renegade; "that fire will put all the guards of the passes on the alert. Away! away! Spur for your lives, or they are lost."

Away they dashed, the clattering of their horses' hoofs echoing from rock to rock, as they swept along the road that skirts the rocky mountain of Elvira.

"Forward! forward!" cried the renegade, as the watch-towers of the mountains answered the light from the Alhambra. "To the bridge—to the bridge, before the alarm has reached there!"

They doubled the promontory of the mountains, and arrived in sight of the famous Puente del Pinos that crossed a rushing stream, often dyed with Moorish and Christian blood. To their confusion the tower on the bridge blazed with lights, and glittered with armed men. Followed by the cavaliers, the renegade struck off from the road, skirted the river for some distance, and dashed into its waters. They were borne for some distance down the rapid current; the surges roared around them, but the beautiful princesses clung to their Christian knights, and never uttered a complaint. The party soon

gained the opposite bank in safety, and were led by the renegade, by rude and unfrequented paths, through the heart of the mountains, so as to avoid all the regular passes. They succeeded in reaching the ancient city of Cordova, where the restoration of the cavaliers to their country and friends was celebrated with great rejoicings. The princesses were forthwith received into the bosom of the church, and, after being in all due form made regular Christians, were rendered happy wives.

After the flight of her sisters, the unhappy Zorahayda was confined still more closely, though she had no known inclination to elope. It was thought, indeed, that she secretly repented having remained behind, for now and then she would be seen leaning on the battlements of the tower, and looking mournfully toward the mountains of Cordova; and sometimes the notes of the lute were heard accompanying mournful ditties, in which she lamented the loss of her sisters and her lover, and bewailed her own solitary life. She died young, and, according to popular rumor, was buried in a vault, and her untimely fate has given rise to more than one traditional fable.

The Dangers of Ear-Rings.

An inquest held at Liverpool the other day on the body of a little girl about eight years, the daughter of a sailor, conveys a lesson with regard to ear-rings, which is, at all events, worth the attention of woman. The unfortunate child, whose death formed the subject of inquiry, about three weeks ago underwent the operation of having her ears pierced with a stocking-needle. After the ears were pierced, two earrings belonging to her mother were put in them. A few days later a blister came behind one ear; then the jaws began to swell; worse symptoms ensued, and on Saturday last the child died. The medical evidence was to the effect that death had resulted from exhaustion consequent upon the intense inflammation caused by the piercing of the ears, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly. Of course, if women choose to have their ears pierced, it would be impertinence on the part of man to remonstrate against the self-inflicted torture; but there can be no harm in suggesting that children might be allowed to reach years of discretion before they are called upon to follow the example of their elders and betters in this respect. It is, however, only fair on woman to admit that she did not invent the practice of ear-piercing. According to the Mohammedans, Abraham began it. In one of Sarah's jealous fits respecting Hagar, she said that she would not rest until she had dipped her hands in Hagar's blood. In order to quiet Sarah and enable her to redeem her promise without further upsetting her household, Abraham pierced Hagar's ears and drew rings through them. From that time ear-rings became the fashion.

Poor Women.

There is probably nothing, says the *Nation*, not even the sack of a stormed city, which brings out the devilish and animal parts of some men's nature as the unchecked control of another human being's person and feelings does. There are thousands of poor women in this city, without friends or hope in this world, who have to listen every night to the ravings and bear the blows and tortures of tyrannical beasts, compared to whom Walworth was harmless, and decent, and merciful; and yet the world knows nothing of their sorrows, unless when, now and then, some unlucky blow terminates their misery and their life together, and thousands of others pass their lives in higher stages of the same hell. What is the remedy for this state of things, except the general elevation of human nature, it would be hard to say. Legal remedies few people will care to discuss who seriously consider the condition of a woman whose youth and health have been passed in bearing children, and who has to face life without heart or hope, or training for any calling by which money may be made, and whose nearest friend has turned into one of those fiendish enemies by whom no male human being is ever pursued in civilized society.



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Briefly Tragical.

A dramatic scene occurred in an Atlanta court-room recently worthy the pen of a McCloskey. A lad named Patsy O'Heran, charged with larceny from his employer, took poison while the trial was in progress. When the fact was discovered, the boy's counsel rose and exclaimed: "I appealed for the poor boy from the jurisdiction of this court, and I was overruled. He has made the appeal now for himself, and gone before the highest court conceived of by mortals. From this justice's room he has swept his case to the judgment of the great God who governs the universe, but is merciful to all his creatures." To use a mixed figure, the case was swept back again through the medium of a stomach-pump.

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A Spirit's Visit.

Some of our readers, says the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, may remember a statement by Dr. Ditson, of Albany, copied into these columns some time since, to the effect that Charles Wise and wife, an aged couple living in Schenectady, driving home from Glenville early one evening, twelve years ago, were struck by an engine on the Central road and killed, and that a lady living in Schenectady was told of the occurrence about three-quarters of an hour before it occurred. The editor of the Schenectady Union has investigated the statement, and he believes it true in all its details. "The lady alluded to," he says, "is now a resident of this city, one of the most intelligent and respectable ladies in the place, whose word would be just as good as her bond. She is known by most of our citizens, and no one would think of questioning her word on any subject when she spoke knowingly." The Union repeats the story, as follows:

"At ten minutes past five, just forty minutes before the accident happened, and while the train that killed Mr. and Mrs. W. must have been twenty miles from said crossing, the lady in this city, already alluded to, heard her door-bell ring, which she answered. She found at the door an aged lady, or what appeared to her as such whose dress indicated that she belonged to a previous generation, and whom she did not know. She informed the stranger that she did not know her, the stranger making a similar observation with regard to her. The strange woman then told her to send down to the 6 o'clock train, as the dead bodies of her friends and neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Wise, were upon it. The old lady then left. The lady of the house told her husband, who was in the back yard at the time, who heard the bell ring, what had happened, but he did not believe it, and made the matter the subject of ridicule. But being urged a second or third time, he went to the depot. The train not having arrived he returned home, still more a disbeliever than ever. Concluding, however, to satisfy himself that the whole thing was a mere fancy, he went again to the depot, this time to find the train in considerable late, but, true enough, bearing the dead bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Wise, who were killed as above stated. As was previously stated, there is no telegraphic communication with the scene of the accident, and if there had been how could it have given notice here of an accident forty minutes before it happened? As was stated, the lady who received this information was not a Spiritualist. She subsequently described the appearance of the person who rang the bell to a sister of Mrs. Wise, who declared it to be a true description of her mother, who had been dead many years. We have repeated part that was stated in the article in the New York paper, in order to give the facts just as we learned them, and also to show that said report was essentially true."

The editor speculates considerably as to the mystery, and although he is not a Spiritualist, he intimates his profound belief first in the story, and next in the supposition that the mysterious visitor of the Schenectady lady was an embodied spirit. Now, then, will some scientist, or perhaps some one well versed in human nature and the prevalent desire to believe in the marvelous, take up this case and investigate it?

Mistaken Philanthropy.

On circus day evening a well-known, well-to-do citizen of this city, whose kindness of heart and deeds toward "God's poor" are in every man's mouth, though he himself is proverbial for his modesty, went up to the circus. Like the ancient Emperor Aurelian, he counts that day lost which records no good deed—something done which has made some one happy. On his way up he revolved in his own mind the deeds of the day, but could think of nothing he had done which had made any one glad, and his heart was full of regrets that he had accomplished nothing. Just as he approached the entrance to the tent he heard the man who collected the tickets order a little girl, perhaps 10 or 12 years of age, and evidently one of the poorest of the poor, away from the tent because she had no ticket. The child showed her grief in a glistening tear-drop, and turned regretfully away. Here was the chance, and our philanthropist grasped quickly at the opportunity. He approached the girl, and told her to follow him and he would take her in to see the circus. She expressed her gratitude in the best manner she knew, and followed him in. He took great pains in showing her all the animals, explaining their peculiarities to her, the country they came from, etc., regardless of the wonder it created among his friends. He then entered the circus tent, seating his protegee by his side, and congratulating himself that he had made that girl's heart purer and happier for that day, at least. When the performance was about half through the girl got up and started to go out. "Why do you leave so soon, my dear?" asked our philanthropist. "Oh!" said she, "this is the d—dest poorest circus I ever saw. Get off my dress and let me go." Love's labor was lost, and the philanthropist was at last left with the conviction that his day was lost also.—Dubuque Times.

The following table gives the average number of deaths for a long term of years, per 10,000 of population, in the countries named:

United States	157	Prussia	226
Norway	171	France	223
England	210	Austria	215
Sweden	210	Spain	278
Denmark	214	Saxony	278
Belgium	226	Bavaria	281

The Swiss Government directs that telegraphic messages shall be measured by the time consumed in their transmission instead of the number of words.

How Children are "Raised."

What ought, what can a mother do, when a good, pleasant, careless husband constantly thwarts all her efforts to teach or govern the children, and yet cannot be made to see or feel what he is doing?

Let us illustrate and sketch from memory, not imagination:

"Mamma, please give me a piece of pie?"

"No, darling, one piece is enough."

"Half a piece, please, mamma?"

"No, Freddie, no more."

"A very little piece, mamma, dear?"

"No, Freddie, no."

"Do give the child a little piece; I'll risk it's hurting him."

And the mother gave it.

"Mamma, may I go out and play?"

"It's very chilly, and you have a cold. I don't think it is best."

"Bundle me up warm, mamma, and I won't take cold."

"I fear you will; you must play indoors to-day."

"Just a little while, please, mamma?"

"No, Freddie, you must not go out to-day."

"Do let the child go out. What a girl you are making of him! Women never were fitted to bring up boys. Dress him up warm, and let him run; it will do him good."

And Freddie went out.

"May I have my blocks in the parlor, mamma?"

"No, Willie; make your block-house in the dining-room. Miss L. is an invalid and I want the parlor very quiet."

"I'll be very quiet."

"You will intend to be, but you cannot help making some noise, and as Miss L. very rarely goes anywhere, I feel she will be very tired at best; so be a very good little boy and play in the dining-room this afternoon."

"I won't make a bit of noise, nor tire her one speck."

"You must play in the dining-room, Willie, and not say any more about it."

"Nonsense! it will do her good to see a happy little face; it will give her something besides her own pains and aches to think of. Let him bring his blocks in the parlor."

And he brought them in.

"What a torment that boy has got to be! It's tease, tease, tease from morning till night. It's enough to wear the patience out of Job! If you don't whip him I will."

And he whipped him.

Query—Who ought to be whipped?—"Mother at Home."

A Girl Dresses in Male Attire and Works in a Harvest-Field.

Col. J. C. Myers, owning an extensive farm about seven or eight miles west of Omaha, employed several harvest hands two or three weeks ago, at \$2.50 per day each. Among the number thus engaged was a young, rather good-looking and smooth-faced chap, who attracted some attention on account of his very symmetrical build. He worked faithfully from morning till night in the harvest-field beneath the hot sun, and fairly earned his money. On Saturday last Col. Myers was considerably surprised upon accidentally discovering that the supposed young man was a girl dressed in male attire. He at once accused her of being a female and demanded her reason for thus unsexing herself. She acknowledged the fact, and explained that, owing to adverse circumstances, and her inability to obtain work at any reasonable compensation while attired as a girl, she had donned the garments of a man and had then no difficulty in securing employment at a remunerative price. This was not her first appearance in a harvest-field, nor was it the first time she had done the work of a man. Further than this she would not explain, refusing to give her right name, her home, or any other facts concerning herself.

Of course, under the circumstances, Col. Myers could not longer continue her in his employment, as the discovery had become known among the farm hands. He accordingly discharged her in the kindest manner, paying her in full for the labor she had done. She then bid her employer good-by and took her departure to seek work elsewhere.

Had she attended Trinity Church last Sunday evening, she might have been benefited by that portion of Dr. Garrett's sermon which strongly condemned the practice of young people donning the costume of the opposite sex, either for amusement or other objects. That habit was one that originated among the earliest heathen, who practiced it in their idolatrous orgies.—Omaha Bee.

Russian Railways.

It appears from a statement in Russian papers that the Russian railway system covered, at New Year last, a total length of 15,842 versts, of which 5,262 versts were state-owned lines; 651 versts are in Finland. The figures refer only to lines already fully completed and worked; 1,740 versts more are in progress of construction, and 2,345 versts are projected. Of the fifty railway companies existing in the empire, only ten have constructed their lines altogether without Government assistance; the remaining forty are guaranteed—twenty to the full amount of their capital, the other twenty only to a partial extent. The entire sum annually guaranteed by the state in the shape of interest and repayment of capital amounts to 51,177,627 roubles. In 1873, 14,592,172 roubles, being 78.52 per cent. of the sum total, were actually paid out of the exchequer. The charters granted to railway companies are for the most part terminable after between seventy-five and eighty-five years. Some small companies have charters only for thirty-seven years.

A story is told, and it may be averred, says the Rock, that it is "founded on the fact," that in a certain cathedral city there once dwelt two ministers of the gospel—one, we will call him John Brown, and member of the Cathedral body; and another of the same name, a poor independent minister. The similarity of address led to some unfortunate contumelies; letters and parcels intended for one J. B. went to the other J. B. On one occasion the Cathedral J. B. became angry on opening a parcel not intended for him and he consequently addressed the following note to Mr. J. Brown:

"Sir—If you had not assumed a title to which you had no right, this mistake could not have occurred. Your obedient servant, etc."

The nonconformist bided his time in silence. Not long after this, however, he too opened a parcel intended for his High Church brother. It contained a considerable supply of manuscript sermons. Upon this the dissenting brother addressed the following courteous retort to the minor canon:

"Rev. Sir—If you had not undertaken an office for which you are wholly unfit, this accident could not have occurred. Yours obedient servant, J. B."

WINNING GOLDEN OPINIONS.—Perhaps no man living has won more golden opinions than Dr. Walker, as the enormous and widely increasing sale of his CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS attests. We never look into one of our exchanges but there is a paucity of the Bitters staring us in the face. Our readers will say that there must be a reason for all this praise. They are right. The efficacy of this celebrated medicine is established by evidence which it is impossible to doubt. Among the thousands who have borne testimony to its excellence, there is not one dissentient voice. In very many phases of organic disease it seems to be unfailing. All diseases arising from a vitiated state of the blood are surely eradicated by it. It is an effectual remedy for pulmonary complaints, bilious, remittent and intermittent fevers, rheumatism and dyspepsia. It purges the body of all unhealthy humors, gives tone to the system, and where the vital powers are enfeebled, restores their functions to vigorous and healthy action. All this it does the more effectually because its operation is not interfered with by the presence of alcohol. The VINEGAR BITTERS is perfectly free from any such hurtful ingredient. We have always believed that plants contain the true remedies for disease, and all the remedies necessary. Dr. Walker is on the line of real progress, and we hope that he will not rest on his present discoveries.

WHOEVER makes the most promises is apt to carry the election.

Treating the Wrong Disease. Many times women call upon their family physician, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss LORINDA E. ST. CLAIR, Shade, Athens, O., Oct. 14th, 1872:

"Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years."

From ELZA A. SCHAFER, Zanesville, Ind., Aug. 3, 1872:

"Dr. PIERCE—I received the medicine you sent me and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years."

From Mrs. JOHN K. HAMLIN, Odell, Ill., Mar. 19, 1872:

"Dr. PIERCE—The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for."

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

The Rice Divorce Suit for fraud in age, is causing great excitement in Boston. It should warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 22; his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using Magnolia Balm upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth! He probably found her elbows weren't quite so soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This Balm gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the picture, they should use Lyon's Kathairon upon the hair. They should have shiny, rosy cheeks, and soft, luxurious tresses, they become irresistible.

Fell from a Railroad Car, and nearly broke his neck. Pat picked him up, rubbed him with Mexican Mustang Liniment, and sent him on by the next train. Falls, bruises, cuts, contusions, lameness and such accidents are constantly occurring. There is nothing so sure, safe, cheap and convenient as the celebrated Mustang Liniment. It costs but 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle, and no family or owner of horses should be without it. There is no flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or animal, like Rheumatism, Bruises, Spavin and Lameness, which it will not alleviate or cure. Why will you suffer? Beware of counterfeits. It is wrapped in a steel plate engraving, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

On Everybody's Tongue.—Eulogiums of the great National Regenerator of Health, PLANTATION BITTERS, are on everybody's tongue. This gratuitous puffing is better than all paid-for puffing to which the owners of bogus bitters are obliged to resort. It has a spontaneous heartiness about it which carries conviction to the mind of the auditor.

ONE of the busiest places in the country is the factory of the Narragansett Collar Company. From eighty to one hundred young ladies are constantly employed folding and boxing Elmwood Collars. It looks like a bee-hive and all "queens."

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

Go to RIVERSIDE WATER CURE, Hamilton, Ill.

Money-Making Employment. Best ever offered. Address, M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

\$5-\$20 per day at home. Terms free. Address Geo. STANSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or Women. \$34 a week for \$100 per month. The secret free. Write at once to COWLEY & CO., 8th St., New York.

\$25 PER DAY Commission or \$30 a week Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webber & Co., Marion, O.

TELEGRAPHING! The best way to learn TELEGRAPHING. The best teacher in the world. Address WESTERN TELEGRAPH CO., Decatur, Ill.

ADVERTISERS! Send 25 cents to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York, for their **Complete** paper, containing lists of 200 newspapers and estimates showing cost of advertising.

PAPER PAIDS. JENNINGS BROS., manufacturers of the Japanese Paper Water, 32 Pearl St., N. Y. City. Trade supplied with Spillings, Bowls, Basins, Soap Jars, Trays, &c.

TEAS. The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—largest company in America—stable article—pleases everybody—Trade increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducement—don't delay—send for Circular to ROBERT WALLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P.O. Box 1257.

ADVERTISERS! Am. Newspaper Union represents over 1,500 papers, divided into 7 subdivisions. Send 3-cent stamp for Map showing location of papers, with combined and separate lists, giving estimates for cost of advertising. Address S. P. SANBORN, 114 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

WHY NOT. Send 25 cents and the address of five persons and receive by mail a Beautiful Chromo, size 7 by 9—worth \$1.50—and full instructions to clear \$50 a day. Address PLUM & CO., 108 South 8th St., Phila., Pa.

ADVERTISERS Who desire to reach country readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one of our sections of THE GREAT NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING LIST. Apply to E. E. PRATT, 79 Jackson St., Chicago.

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From facts dictated by himself. The only True and Authentic Life of America's greatest HUNTER, SCOUT and GUIDE ever published. Full descriptions of the Indian tribes of the FAR WEST, including the MODOC WAR, thrilling adventures and hair-raising escapes. Agents are taking from 10 to 20 orders every day. 40,000 already illustrated circulars free. Address M. A. PARKER & CO., 163 and 165 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT. For instance, if you had the complete works of all the poets, which would itself make a large library, costing from \$500 to \$1,000, you would not gain in a lifetime, perhaps, so comprehensive a knowledge of the poets themselves, their best productions, the period during which they wrote, the places honored by their birth, as you would from Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song"—500 VOLUMES IN ONE—Price \$5. Sold by subscription. If there is not an agent in your town, and you want to make money, write for full particulars and terms of agency to J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers, 114 Monroe Street, Chicago.

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1,500,000 Acres R.R. Lands, better and cheaper than can be had elsewhere. The best Corn, Wheat and Cattle-raising belt in all the West. Price \$5 and 60 per acre. C. m. and oil unsurpassed. Pure water, noague, no grasshoppers, no Indians. SEND FOR A HAND-BOOK. It costs nothing, and gives maps, full descriptions, prices, terms, and how to reach the lands free. Address IOWA R. R. LAND CO., Chicago, Ill., or Cedar Rapids, Iowa. JOHN B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner.

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\$2.50 PER DAY! 200 ROOMS!

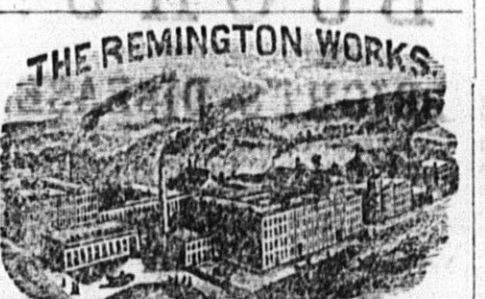
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WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

NOTICE TO SETTLERS AND LUMBERMEN.

This Company offers for sale a large amount of very desirable Farming Land, situated along the line of its road north of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, at low prices to actual settlers. The land is covered with a dense forest of various kinds of hard wood interspersed with the finest pine. Extraordinary facilities granted to parties locating units on the line. For further information apply to F. W. WEBSTER, Land Agent, or E. B. PHILLIPS, Gen. Manager, Office of Wisconsin Central Railroad, Milwaukee, June 4, 1874.

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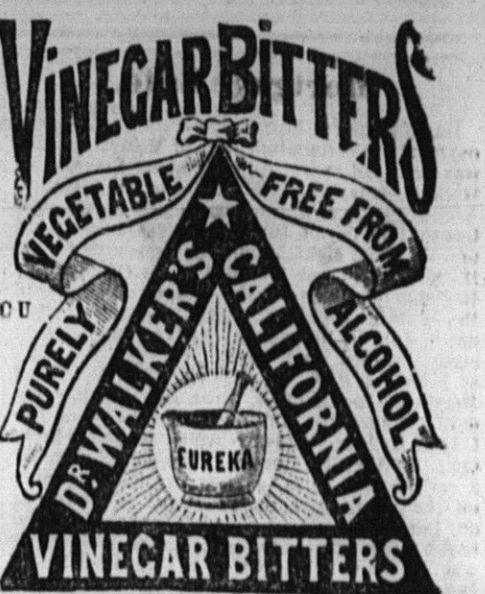
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- 8.—CONSTRUCTION most careful and FINISHED. It is manufactured by the most skillful and experienced mechanics, at the celebrated Remington Armory, Ilion, N. Y. New York Office, No. 6 Madison Square (Kurtz's Building). BRANCH OFFICES: 285 State St., Chicago, Ill.; 270 Superior St., Cleveland, O.; 181 Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.; 400 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.; 332 Washington St., Boston, Mass.; 610 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 10 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUY J. & P. COATS' BLACK THREAD for your MACHINE.



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charleston Sts., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

YOUNG MEN Wanted at once to learn telegraphing and take offices on new lines which were being finished. Salary from \$50 to \$100 per month. Circulars mailed free.

N. W. TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, Janesville, Wis.



What is this Great Remedy, and what are its effects? These are questions which the great American public has a right to ask, and it has also a right to expect a candid and satisfactory reply. The preparation is a mild and gentle saline cathartic, a teratative tonic, and is most carefully prepared in the form of a snow-white powder, containing all the wonderful medicinal properties of the far-famed

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Of its effects, those who have tested the preparation are the best judges, and they declare, over their own signatures, that the preparation will promptly relieve indigestion, regulate the flow of the bile, cure every species of headache, tranquilize the nervous system, refresh and invigorate the weak, mitigate the pangs of rheumatism, neutralize acid in the stomach, cleanse and tone the bowels, assist the faltering appetite, cure the heartburn. If you are a sufferer, give this remedy one trial, and it will convince you of the above facts. Sold by all druggists.

Rev. Milton Runkley, of Marietta, Ill., says: "I have no scruples about recommending **Kress' Fever Tonic**. I rather regard it as a means of grace in this locality, because many of my best parishioners, who are afflicted with dyspepsia, indigestion, and other ailments, which will cure such ills, should have the benefit of it. I know of many who have been cured by it, and I myself have seen it tried, and I gladly do what I can to introduce so reliable a medicine to my friends." A box of liver pills free with every bottle of medicine. KRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cincinnati.

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continues to treat all cases of obstacles to marriage, blood impurities, every ailment or sickness which results from indiscretion or imprudence, with unparalleled success. Dr. W.'s establishment is chartered by the State of Missouri, was founded and has been established to secure safe, certain and reliable relief. Being a graduate of several medical colleges, and having the experience of a long and successful life in his profession, he has perfected remedies that are effective in all these cases. His patients are being treated by mail or express everywhere. No matter who failed, call or write. From the great number of applications he is enabled to keep his charges low. 36 pages, giving full symptoms, for two stamps.

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200 pages, a popular book which should be read by every body. No married pair, or persons contemplating marriage, can afford to do without it. It contains the cream of medical literature on this subject, the result of Dr. W.'s long experience, and the best thoughts from late works in Europe and America. Sent singly, post-paid, for 50 cts.

BOOK of Medical Wonders. Should be read by all. Sent free for 5 stamps. Address DR. BONAPARTE, Cincinnati, O.

C. N. U. No. 35

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage, which was made and executed by Abraham Elferink of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, to Arend Geerlings, of the same place, on the eighteenth (18th) day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, (A. D. 1872), which was recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa in the State of Michigan, on the twenty-first (21st) day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, (A. D. 1872), at 1 o'clock P. M., on page 418, of Liber "X" of Mortgages, in said office, which said mortgage was duly assigned by said Arend Geerlings, of the City of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, to Abel T. Stewart of the same place by a certain deed of assignment, executed and dated on the twentieth (20th) day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, (A. D. 1872), which said deed of assignment was recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa in the State of Michigan, on the twenty-eighth (28th) day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, (A. D. 1872), at 1 o'clock P. M., on page 432 of Liber "R" of Mortgages, in said office, by which default the power of sale contained in the said Mortgage has become operative, and on which Mortgage there is at this date claimed to be due the sum of Five hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty-one cents (\$542.51) of principal and interest, together with an Attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25) as in said Mortgage stipulated and agreed for foreclosure said Mortgage, and the costs and charges of said foreclosure and sale, as also provided in said Mortgage; and no suit or proceedings, either in law or in equity, having been commenced for the foreclosure of said Mortgage, or the collection of the debt secured thereby, or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said Mortgage contained, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said Mortgage on the twenty-sixth (26th) day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (A. D. 1874), at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the said County of Ottawa is holden, which said lands, and premises are described as follows, viz: "All of that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the City of Holland, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit:—The West half of the West half of Lot numbered one (1) in Block numbered Thirty-six (36), according to the plat of said City, of record as of the village of Holland, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan being the same premises this day conveyed by the said Arend Geerlings and Bonje his wife to the said party of the first part, and these premises are given to secure a part of the consideration price of said premises."

Dated the 30th day of July, A. D. 1874.
ABEL T. STEWART, Assignee of Mortgage.
H. D. Post, Attorney for Assignee.

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Cole G. Salter and Betsey Salter his wife, of the Township of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Hendrick Oosterwijk of the same place, on the third (3rd) day of July, A. D. 1869, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the seventh (7th) day of July, A. D. 1869, in Liber "U" of Mortgages, on page seventy-six (76), which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Hendrick Oosterwijk, of the town of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Gilles Wabeke, of the Town of Zeeland, Ottawa County, Michigan, by a certain deed of assignment executed and dated the thirty-first (31st) day of August, A. D. 1869, which said deed of assignment was recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, on the twenty-second (22nd) day of August, A. D. 1873, in Liber No. 1, of Mortgages on page fifty-four (54), by which default the power of sale contained in said Mortgage has become operative, and no proceedings in Law or in chancery have been had to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage, or any part thereof, and whereas the sum of One Hundred and Eight dollars and one cent (\$98.01) is now claimed to be due on said Mortgage on the date hereof: Notice is hereby given that for the amount due as aforesaid together with an Attorney's fee of Twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) stipulated in said Mortgage, and the costs of these proceedings, the said Mortgage will be foreclosed by sale to the highest bidder, at public vendue, of the premises described in said Mortgage, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, which is further described as that part of the South-West Quarter of the North-East Quarter of Section Twenty (20) in Township Five (5) North of range Fifteen (15) West, which is bounded on the North side by the public highway running from the Allegan Muskegon and Traverse Bay State Road as it now runs North-Easterly through Section Sixteen (16) in said Township, to the South-East corner of Section four (4) in said Township as said highway is now travelled; and bounded on the East, South and West side by the East, South and West lines of said South-West Quarter of the North-East Quarter of Section Twenty (20), excepting four acres on the East side thereof and leaving six acres more or less; which sale will take place at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, State of Michigan [that being the place where the Circuit Court for the said County of Ottawa is held.] on Monday, the second (2nd) day of November, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
Dated, Holland, Mich., Aug. 6, A. D. 1874.
GILLES WABEKE, Assignee of Mortgage.
GRISWOLD & ORT, Attys for Assignee.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Mortgage dated the twenty-fourth day of July, A. D. 1872, made and executed by Leonard L. Witbeck, of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Joshua Myrick of the same place, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1872, at one o'clock, P. M., in Liber "X" of Mortgages, on page 444, and afterwards assigned by assignment from the said Joshua Myrick to Geo. Metz and Geo. W. McBride, on the 3rd day of August, A. D. 1874, for a valuable consideration, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 3rd day of August, A. D. 1874, in Liber No. 4, of Mortgages, on page 44, and whereas there is now due and unpaid on said Mortgage the sum of eighty-three dollars and eighteen cents, and no proceedings either in law or in equity having been commenced to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the tenth day of November, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County, there will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction or vendue, the premises described in said Mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and payable on said Mortgage, with interest at ten per cent and all legal costs and charges of such sale and also an attorney fee of fifty dollars as provided for in said Mortgage in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same, which said lands and premises are described as follows, to-wit: "All the following described land situated and being in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The North-West quarter of the North-West quarter of Section (10) ten, in town (5) five, North of range (16) sixteen West, containing forty acres of land more or less, as per United States survey."

Dated, HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 13th, A. D. 1874.
GEO. METZ and GEO. W. MCBRIDE,
Assignees of Mortgage.
G. W. MCBRIDE, Att'y for Assignees of Mortgage.

HOLLAND CITY BREWERY.

CARL ZEEB,

PROPRIETOR.

A good article of LAGER BEER and ALE on hand at all times.

All orders promptly attended to, and no cartage charged for

DELIVERY.

The proprietor would announce that he pays the highest

CASH FOR BARLEY AND HOPS.

Holland, January 28, 1874. 50-3s-1y

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO

HEBER WALSH,

Proprietor of "CITY DRUG STORE,"

Established in New York from 1845-1857. In Michigan since 1857.

A Change of Programme Each Week.

USE WALSH'S 35 CENT AGUE CURE.

It is the Best. It is the Cheapest.

IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE EVERY TIME.

For Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Chill Fever, Bilious Headache, &c., &c., &c.

Hear what one of our best Physicians says:—"I was called to see a patient sick with fever. He had a bottle of Walsh's 35 Cent Ague Cure and had taken one dose. I told him to continue the medicine, as there was nothing better. He did so, and is now well. Over one thousand bottles sold in the last two months; and every bottle effected a cure.

Only 35 cents a bottle. If any man has the ague and is too poor to purchase a bottle, we will give him one. For sale by all dealers.

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

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

Eighth Street, Holland City.

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 HARDWARE.

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

We have on hand a Full Assortment of the Best

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

Stove-Pipe, Stove Furniture, Etc.,

Horse Nails,

Horse Shoes,

Wagon Springs,

Horse Trimmings,

Glass, Putty,

Paints, Oils,

Nails, etc.

Farmers' Implements,

Carpenters' Tools,

And many other things too numerous to mention.

REPAIRING & JOBBING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.

E. VAN DER VEEN.

S. E. cor. 8th & River Sts. 46-47-1y

KEARNEY'S

Fluid Extract

BUCHU!

The only known remedy for

BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

And a positive remedy for

GOUT, GRAVEL, STRICTURES, DIABETES, DISPEPSIA, NERVOUS

DEBILITY, DROPSY,

Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation,

Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER & KIDNEYS,

SPERMATORRHEA,

Lencorrhoe or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate

Gland, Stone in the Bladder,

Coliculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit and Mucus

or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Permanently Cures all Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, AND DROPSICAL

SWELLINGS.

Existing in Men, Women and Children,

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE!

Prof. Steel says: "One bottle of Kearney's

Fluid Extract Buchu is worth more than all other

Buchus combined."

Price, One Dollar per bottle, or Six bottles for

Five Dollars.

Depot, 104 Duane St., New York.

A Physician in attendance to answer correspondence and give advice gratis.

Send stamp for Pamphlets, free. 121-172

TO THE

Nervous & Debilitated

OF BOTH SEXES.

No Charge for Advice and Consultation.

Dr. J. B. DRYER, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs, (which he has made an especial study) either in mail or female, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. A practice of 30 years enables him to treat diseases with success. Cures guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letter describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to prepay postage.

Send for the Guide to Health. Price 10c. J. B. DRYER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, 104 Duane St., N. Y.

Sidewalk Plank.

A choice lot of dry pine 3-inch cull plank for sale cheap, by H. D. Post. Also, No. 1 Shingles, cheap.

JOB PRINTING neatly done here.

[Official.]
Common Council.

WEDNESDAY, August 26, 1874.

The Common Council met in special session, for the purpose of taking measures for the constructing additional Fire-wells.

The meeting was called to order by the Mayor.

The roll was called by the Clerk. Present: Ald. Kanters, Van Landegend, Kamperman, Fileman, Dykema, Duursma, and Visser.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported as follows:

To the Hon. Mayor and Common Council, City of Holland. Gents:—Your committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the communication of K. Schadelee, Esq., relative to an additional water supply, and the means on hand for this necessity, would state that they have conferred with Mr. Schadelee, in whose hands are certain mortgages belonging to the credit of the city. Mr. Schadelee kindly gave us all the information in his possession, stating that there are on hand mortgages amounting to \$1,900, including interest. Your committee recommend that this amount be used for making eleven brick fire-wells, from six to ten reservoirs to be constructed of pine lumber, and for the purchase of an additional Fire Engine with from 300 to 400 feet of new linen hose; also a new engine house. The expenditures will not exceed \$1,900. Your committee recommend that the fire wells be placed as follows:

Corner of Eighth and Land street.

" " Fish and Ninth street.

" " Market and Ninth street.

" " Pine and Tenth street.

" " Market and Tenth street.

" " Cedar and Tenth street.

" " River and Twelfth street.

" " Pine and Twelfth street.

" " Market and Twelfth street.

" " River and Thirteenth street.

" " River and Seventh street.

The reservoirs to be placed in the creek, and in different low places in the city. All of which is respectfully submitted.

HOLLAND, Aug. 26, 1874.

R. KANTERS, } Committee on

J. DYKEMA, } Ways and

L. D. VISSERS, } Means.

The report was adopted, and the Committee on Ways and Means instructed to carry into effect that part of the report relative to fire wells and reservoirs.

The Council adjourned.

THE *Congregationalist* tells this story:—

"When the Rev. Mr. Hallock was settled in Plainfield it was his custom to collect his own salary, for which every voter in the town was assessed. Calling upon Mr. D., the blacksmith, one day, he said: 'I have a small bill against you.' 'And for what?' 'For preaching.' 'For preaching?' said Mr. D. 'I have heard none of your preaching.' 'The fault is your own,' said Mr. H. 'The doors have been open, and you might have come in.' Not long after, as Mr. H. was one day passing the blacksmith shop, Mr. D. hailing him, said, 'I have a small bill against you.' 'And for what?' said Mr. H. 'For shoeing my horse!' I have had no horse shod here," said Mr. H. 'The fault is your own,' replied Mr. D. 'The doors have been open, and you might have come in.' Mr. H. paid the bill, and passed on."

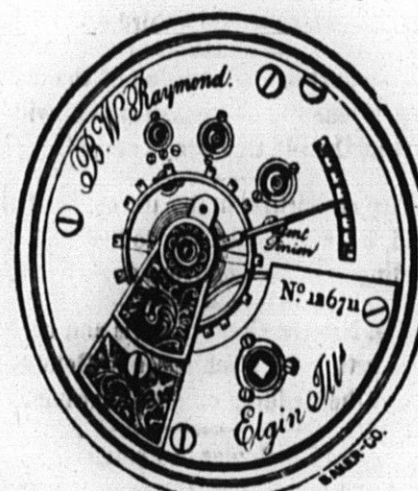
BRETHREN, the common fault of our American life is that we are the slaves of public opinion. We do not dare to do what the majority condemn. In smaller or in larger spheres, the popular tone, the current view, the general average that sensible people accept, nay, sometimes the mere hue and cry of the day—these are what we follow.—Dr. DeKoven, in his sermon on the late Bishop Whitehouse.

A CALL has been issued for a National Convention, for the removal of the Capital, to be held at Louisville, Ky.

NEW FIRM!

ALBERS & WYNNE.

JEWELERS.



Have Constantly on hand a select Assortment of Fine Watches and Clocks, of the best Manufacture, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Jewelry, Spectacles, Notions, etc.

REPAIRING of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry done in the best manner and warranted.

GIVE US A CALL!

Our Store is at the Old Albers' Stand, West of Van Landegend & Melis.

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

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

The oldest Furniture House in the City.

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

Wall Paper,

Window Shades,

Carpets,

Oil Cloths,

Feathers,

Feather Beds,

Mattresses.

COFFINS!

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

46-2-1y

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.

JACOB KUIITE. 46-2s-1f

CHANGE OF FRONT,

M. P. VISSER.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

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

M. P. VISSER.

A Full Line of Dry-Goods!

FLOUR AND FEED.

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

No Credit. Cash or Ready Pay.

CASH FOR BUTTER AND EGGS.

Holland, June 1st, 1874. 120-132

BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN:

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS, ETC.

A Very large stock on hand.

8th Street, HOLLAND, MICH.

J. E. HIGGINS,

DRALER IN

All Kinds of Grain & Produce,

MILL FEED, CORN, &c.

All orders promptly attended to.

AGENT FOR

U.S. Ex. Co. & M. L. S. R. R.

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

HOLLAND, MICH.

45-2s-1y

R. KANTERS,

DEALER IN

STAVES, WOOD AND BARK.

I hereby give notice to all interested that during this season, I will pay the Highest Cash Price for White Oak Staves.

CASH ON DELIVERY!

I will also contract for future delivery, and am prepared to receive staves on any Dock on the Banks of Black Lake, and River or at any of the Railroad Stations. All correspondence by Mail will receive prompt attention.

R. KANTERS.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 1, 1874. 115-1f

The Old and Reliable House

OF E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Misses Wear.

Also a full line of

FINDINGS!

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

Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Feb. 20th, 1874. 1-3½s-1y

BOOKBINDERY

OF A. CLOETINGH,

River St., Holland.

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

Stationary and School Books.

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

Paper,

Envelopes,

Writing Books,

Pens,

Pencils,

Albums,

Diaries, Etc., Etc.

Also a full line of

Confectionary and Toys.

49-3s 1f A. CLOETINGH.

WINTERS Bro's & BROWER,

(SUCCESSORS TO DUTTON & THOMPSON)

PRACTICAL

Engineers and Machinists.

Messrs P. WINTERS, E. WINTERS and J. BROWER, have formed a co-partnership under the above firm name, and will devote themselves with all due attention and diligence to anything and everything pertaining to the line of Engineers and Machinists. The Shop and Foundry are located at the old stand, west of Heald's.