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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. IV.—NO. 27.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 183.

The Holland City News.

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

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil), 75 cents
first insertion, and 25 cents for each subse-
quent 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 & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, June 27, 1875.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	
Night Ex.	Day Ex.		Mail	Eve. Ex.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
9.00	9.00	Chicago.	7.35	6.30
11.50	11.20	New Buffalo.	4.40	3.50
3.40	2.15	Gr. Junction.	2.00	11.40
4.25	2.50	Richmond.	1.18	10.40
5.15	3.15	Holland.	12.50	10.05
5.30	3.30	Zeeland.	12.15	9.35
6.25	4.00	Grandville.	11.35	9.00
6.50	4.20	Gr. Rapids.	11.15	8.40

NORTHERN DIVISION.

GOING NORTH.			GOING SOUTH.		
Express.	Mail.		Mail.	Express.	
A. m.	P. m.		A. m.	P. m.	
5.30	3.25	Holland.	12.20	9.50	.....
.....	3.10	New Holland	12.03	.....	.....
6.00	3.52	Olive.	11.50	9.30	.....
6.30	4.12	Robinson.	11.30	9.00	.....
6.45	4.35	Nunica.	11.00	8.35	.....
7.05	4.55	Fruitport.	10.40	8.15	.....
7.45	5.10	Muskegon.	10.00	7.45	.....
.....	8.35	Montague.	8.50	.....	.....
.....	10.30	Pentwater.	7.00	.....	.....

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, June 27, 1875.

FROM GR'ND RAPIDS		TO GR'ND RAPIDS	
Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.	Express. Mail.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.
4 15	8 00	Grand Rapids.	10 00
4 29	8 14	Grandville.	9 40
5 33	9 15	Allegan.	8 35
6 00	9 40	Otsego.	8 08
6 14	9 50	Plainwell.	8 00
6 30	10 08	Cooper.	7 40
6 45	10 15	Kalamazoo.	7 15
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.
8 30	11 50	White Pigeon.	5 50
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
6 50	6 30	Chicago.	10 40
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
9 30	5 35	Toledo.	11 25
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
7 05	10 10	Cleveland.	7 30
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.
1 10	4 05	Buffalo.	12 20

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, July 19, 1875.

Going North.		Going South.	
No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
8 15	12 15	2 00	7 00
7 35	11 45	2 35	7 50
7 25	11 40	2 58	8 00
6 45	11 15	3 03	9 00
6 00	10 50	3 25	10 50
5 07	10 30	3 56	11 20
3 40	9 40	4 50	12 55

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 1 25
Beans, bushel	1 50
Butter, lb.	18
Clover seed, bushel	8 50
Eggs, dozen	18
Honey, lb.	25
Hay, ton	18
Onions, bushel	1 40
Potatoes, bushel	40
Timothy Seed, bushel	4 00
Wool, lb.	40

Meats, Etc.

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

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 3 00
" " green	2 00
beech, dry	2 00
" " green	2 00
Hemlock Bark	500 @ 5 50
Staves, white oak	50 @ 9
Staves, Tierce	12 @ 12
Heading bolts, soft wood	3 @ 3 50
Heading bolts, hardwood	4 @ 3 50
Stave bolts, softwood	3 @ 3 50
Stave bolts, hardwood	4 @ 3 50
Railroad ties	12

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white, bushel	\$ 1 20
Corn, shelled, bushel	75
Oats, bushel	50
Barley, bushel	50
Feed, ton	16 00
Feed, 100 lb.	32 00
Barley, 100 lb.	1 75
Barley, 100 lb.	2 00
Middling, 100 lb.	1 50
Flour, 100 lb.	3 25
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	6 00 @ 7 00

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

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

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

Barbers.

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

Bakeries.

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

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Books and Stationery.

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

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

Dry Goods.

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

Flour and Feed.

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

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hardware.

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

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

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

Hotels.

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

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

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

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

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

Painters.

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

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.

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

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

Saddlers.

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

Sewing Machines.

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

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

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

[Official.]

Common Council.

WEDNESDAY, August 18, 1875.

The Common Council met in regular session.

Present: Mayor Van Landegend, Ald. Kanters, Fleiman, Dykema, Breyman and Sipp.

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

Ald. Viissers appeared and took his seat.

PETITIONS.

Of N. Kenyon, H. Walsh, D. Bertsch and 46 others, remonstrating against the purchase by the City of certain grounds in the vicinity of the present Cemetery.—Laid upon the table.

Of O. Breyman and A. J. Clark, for the construction of a side-walk in front of Block 49, on the east side of Market street.—Granted.

ACCOUNTS.

H. Vaupell, room rent for election and reg'n's 5.00
Williams, Arnold & Padgham, legal serv'ces, 25.00
H. Wiersema, labor as street com'ar, 34.75

—Referred to Com. on Claims and Accounts.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Com. on Streets Roads and Bridges, presented report of J. C. Brayton, Esq., with profiles, plans and estimates for the grading and improvement of River street.

On motion of Ald. Dykema,
Resolved, That the grades of River street and of Fish street, in the City of Holland, be and the same are hereby established according to the survey and profiles made by J. C. Brayton, Esq., and now under consideration by the Council; and that all grades heretofore established on said streets be and the same are hereby repealed.—Carried.

The Com. of the Whole through their chairman, Ald. Breyman, presented the following report:

HOLLAND, Mich., August 17, 1875.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland.

GENTS:—Your Committee to whom was referred the matter of enlarging the pres-

ent Cemetery have instructed me to report that in accordance with your resolution they visited the grounds and premises adjoining the present Cemetery and are satisfied that the project submitted by the Committee of the "Holland Cemetery Corporation" presents itself in every respect as feasible and as they think under the given circumstances likely to be the most acceptable to the public. Your Committee would therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, as embodying their views upon the subject:

Resolved, That the further execution of the Cemetery project be referred to a Committee of three, with instructions to continue the negotiations already commenced by the old "Holland Cemetery Corporation" and that on as early a date as practicable they lay before the Council a statement, setting forth:

1st. The exact quantity of land embraced in the so-called "Broek" tract;

2nd. The price and terms on which the same can be purchased;

3rd. The number of acres of low lands on the north end of this tract, which as we are informed can be exchanged with Dr. Van Raalte, for a like quantity of more suitable ground north of and adjoining the present Cemetery;

4th. The difference in value between the lands thus proposed to be exchanged and the terms of payment therefor;

5th. A correct and legal description of the old Cemetery; also of the lands comprised in the new purchase, after the exchange;

6th. The amount of aid that could be relied upon after the purchase of the grounds, for clearing, fencing and other improvements, from funds now in the hands of the old Corporation.

Resolved, That said statement be accompanied with such recommendation as it may be deemed proper by the Committee to make.

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets, Roads and Bridges be hereby instructed to consult with the authorities of the Township of Holland, in regard to the further opening of the street or road on the east line of the City limits, and to discontinue the present road leading to the old Cemetery.

—Adopted.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Kanters,
Resolved, That the Marshal be instructed to post up notices wherever he may deem it necessary, forbidding the taking of sand from any of the streets, for plastering or other purposes.—Carried.

By Ald. Dykema,
Resolved, That the plats and diagrams and the estimates of the expenses for the grading and improvement of River street, as drawn by J. C. Brayton, Esq., and now before the Council, be and are hereby deposited with the City Clerk for public examination; and that the City Clerk be instructed to give notice thereof and of the proposed improvement and the district to be assessed, as determined by the resolution of the Common Council, August 4, 1875; by publishing the same two weeks in one of the newspapers of the City, and that Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1875, at 7 o'clock, p. m., is hereby designated as the time when the Council will meet at their rooms to consider any objections thereto.—Carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Mayor appointed as select Committee on Cemetery, Ald. Dykema, Breyman and Kanters.

On motion the City Clerk was added to the Committee.

On motion of Ald. Dykema,
Resolved, That the remonstrance of N. Kenyon and others relative to the Cemetery extension be taken from the table and referred to the select Committee on Cemetery.—Carried.

ADJOURNED.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, City Clerk.

[Official.]

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

The Annual Report of the Board of Education of the City of Holland, for the year ending September 7th, 1875.

RECEIPTS.

School Taxes, Dec. 1874.....\$7,771.95
" Jan. 1875.....306.28
" Feb. ".....890.36
" March ".....561.35
School moneys for Library Fund

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

SERIOUS forest fires are reported in Western New York. The village of Walcott, Jefferson county, has been burned, and other towns are threatened. A furious tornado passed over the northwestern part of Philadelphia on Wednesday last, causing great destruction of property.

NOTICE of trial of the \$100,000 libel suit of Theodore Tilton against the Brooklyn Eagle and Thomas Kinsella has been entered in the Brooklyn City Court, for the September term. Archibald Baxter & Co., commission merchants, New York, have failed. Their liabilities are stated at \$300,000. The villages of Western Massachusetts which so severely suffered by the fearful flood occasioned by the breaking of the Williamburg reservoir, May 18, 1874, have again been similarly visited, though this time there has been no loss of life and the damage is inconsiderable compared with last year's. A few nights since the dam of the Searsville reservoir on the western Goshen branch of Mill river was swept away, causing a wild panic in the village below, the inhabitants fleeing pell-mell to the hills. Several bridges were swept away, and the damage to property will amount to many thousand dollars. Horace Binney, the oldest and most prominent member of the Philadelphia bar, died a few days ago, at the age of 97 years. A Boston dispatch says: "The excitement about the sea serpent and his alleged appearance hereabouts increases. Capt. Howes, of the steamer William Lawrence, from Norfolk, for this port, says that he saw this afternoon off Cape Cod light, some sort of a gigantic marine animal. It projected its head and neck and part of its back out of the water, and seemed to be black on the back and white on the breast, and as the portion visible was at least twelve feet, the animal must have been some near relation to the sea serpent."

THE Northern Pacific Railroad, with all its franchises, including the franchise to be a Company, and all the property except the lands which have been patented, was sold at New York the other day, under a decree of court, for the nominal sum of \$100,000. It was bought by the Committee representing the bondholders, who have assented to the plan of reorganization. A statement of the affairs of Duncan, Sherman & Co. show their liabilities to be \$4,872,128, while their assets are considerably less than half that amount, namely, \$2,112,740.

ON the closing day of the Rochester races the little mare Lulu, in the free-for-all race, made the three fastest consecutive heats on record, viz., 2:16 1/2, 2:15 1/2 and 2:17, winning the race against Goldsmith Maid and American Girl. Three boys were drowned at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 14th, inst., while bathing. Three men, named James Grogan, William Horton and Henry Martin, were drowned at Passaic Falls, N. J., last Sunday, by the upsetting of a boat.

A GRAND international pedestrian tournament is to be held in New York in October. Edwin Booth, the tragedian, was recently thrown from his carriage, by the team taking fright and running away, and received serious injuries. The accident occurred at his country residence in Connecticut.

FORTUNATELY the accident to Edwin Booth, the tragedian, which was at first thought to be fatal, turns out to be but slight. He sustained a fracture of one rib and the left elbow bone, and in a few weeks will probably be able to resume his place upon the stage.

THE WEST.

THE crop of oats, rye, barley and wheat in Northern Wisconsin is simply immense. Farmers are now in the midst of the harvest, and the yield, it is said, will exceed that of any previous year in the history of the State. Advice from the regions of the recent floods in Southern Illinois, Indiana and Ohio indicate that the aggregate loss and damage to crops will not be nearly as great as was at first reported. The serious losses are confined to the rivers and streams, along which much destruction was caused by overflow. A good deal of trouble is apprehended in the Black Hills country on account of the incursions of miners into the reservation of the Sioux. The military is powerless to prevent the entrance of gold-seekers into the coveted country, and cannot even drive out those who are already there. The Sioux are becoming restless, and manifest a warlike disposition, but are held in check by the hope that the coming conference will result in an agreement for the sale of the territory.

LATER advices from Corinne, Utah, state that the Indians that threatened the town have gone back to their reservations, and no further trouble is anticipated. A Fort Sully telegram says the Indian Commission which have been holding councils with different tribes of Sioux in that vicinity for the past two weeks regard their efforts as very successful. All the northern tribes will be represented at Red Cloud, where a grand council is to be held September 1.

DURING the recent high water in the Ohio river the levee at Shawneetown, Ill., gave way and the whole town was flooded with eight feet of water, causing immense damage to property. Fortunately the people received timely warning of the impending disaster, and by fleeing to the hills back of town saved themselves from drowning. The editor of the Lawrence (Kansas) Spirit of Kansas has sued the editor of the Lawrence Standard for libel, laying damages at \$50,000. Jeff Davis will deliver the annual address at the Bartholomew (Ind.) fair, in September. The Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company are selling round-trip tickets from Peoria to New York for \$20.

JEFF DAVIS will not, after all, deliver the address before the Winnebago County (Ill.) Agricultural Society, he having declined to appear on account of the opposition manifested at

Rockford. A frightful accident occurred last week on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, at Logansport, Ind. The express train going east at the rate of forty miles an hour ran into an open switch and collided with the mail train. Five persons—the mail agent and baggage-master of the express train, and two brakemen and another employee of the mail train—were killed outright, and six or seven passengers injured. On the same day a passenger train on the same road was thrown from the track near Huron, Ind., and the engine and tender plunged into Beaver Creek. No one was killed. The cause of the accident was the removal of a rail, the design of the perpetrators evidently being robbery. A nurse in the St. Louis Insane Asylum, the other day, gave three troublesome patients an overdose of opium in order to make them sleep soundly. He succeeded beyond his calculations. The poor lunatics never awoke from their sleep. Mr. James H. McVicker, the popular and enterprising Chicago manager, has leased the Grand Opera House in that city, and will run it, with a first-class comedy company, under the name of the "New Chicago Theater." McVicker thus becomes the owner of the two best theaters in the city. The miners in the Black Hills recently held a meeting and resolved to peaceably abandon the region for the present. Late reports from there say the men are nearly all leaving. A few on the upper and remote creeks, it is said, will remain.

THE painful mystery surrounding the fate of Prof. Donaldson, the aeronaut, and Newton S. Grimwood, a Journal reporter, who ascended from Chicago in a balloon on the 15th of July, and sailed away over Lake Michigan, has at last been partially solved by finding the body of the unfortunate reporter on the east shore of the lake, between Whitehall and Pentwater, Mich. It was discovered by a stage driver while driving along the beach, was turned over to a Justice of the Peace, who, after the customary inquest, consigned the remains to mother earth in the regular burying-ground in Claybanks township, Oceana county. When found, the body was flat on its face on a small pile of old flood-wood. The hair was nearly all gone, and the face badly disfigured. The nose was entirely gone, and the hat and boots were missing. An India rubber life-preserver was found on the body. The preserver had a hole in it about two inches long. That the aeronauts were lost in Lake Michigan during the gale that swept over it on the evening of their departure does not now admit of a doubt. A passenger train on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern railroad went through a rotten bridge near Plattsburg, Mo., a few days since. Three passengers were killed, eight or ten had either their arms or legs broken, and some twenty others were more or less injured. The accounts of Shafterburg, late United States Marshal of Colorado Territory, show a deficit of about \$100,000. Shafterburg has sloped, but the officers are after him. A terrible affray occurred at Eberhardt City, Nev., recently, between two men named Jackson and Beck. The former plunged a bowie knife to the hilt five times into the body of Beck, when a bystander struck Jackson down. Then Beck, though dying of his wounds, crawled to the prostrate form of Jackson, took the knife which had been used with fatal effect upon himself, and buried it in the heart of Jackson.

WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES war vessels have been ordered to Panama and Aspinwall, owing to the political disturbances in the United States of Colombia. The Postmaster-General has arranged with the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company for a monthly mail between San Francisco, Japan and China, at the sea postage rates as full compensation for the service, which will amount to not over \$500 per month. Gen. Babcock, Superintendent of Public Buildings, asks \$773,600 as his estimated expenses for next year.

WASHINGTON is almost deserted, and all business of importance is at a standstill. During several days of last week there was not a Cabinet officer in the city. The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued the twenty-fourth call for bonds. The amount called for is \$10,000,000, of the issue of 5-20s of 1864. The Postmaster-General has removed a large number of Postmasters for seeking to increase their salaries by a forced sale of stamps. Secretary Bristow and Treasurer New are on the best of terms, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE following is an official statement from the Treasury Department of the government receipts and expenditures, by warrants, for the year ending June 30, 1875:

RECEIPTS.	
Customs.....	\$157,167,722
Internal revenue.....	110,067,493
Sales of public lands.....	1,413,640
Miscellaneous sources.....	19,411,195
Total.....	\$288,000,051
EXPENDITURES.	
Civil and miscellaneous.....	\$71,070,702
War Department.....	41,120,645
Navy Department.....	21,497,626
Indians and pensions.....	37,840,873
Interest on public debt.....	103,093,544
Total ordinary expenditures.....	\$274,623,392

THE Postoffice Department will ask the next Congress to devise a law fixing some other standard for Postmasters' salaries.

POSTAL cards to the number of 14,298,000 were issued during the month of July. The bursted Freedman's Bank will pay 20 per cent. in a few months. The Treasury Department is hurrying forward the preparations necessary to the resumption of specie payment. It is estimated that the amount needed will increase the bonded debt to \$350,000,000.

THE SOUTH.

YELLOW FEVER of a malignant type has broken out at Pascagoula, Miss.

FRIDAY, Aug. 13, was a busy day for hangmen in the South. In East Tennessee alone here were three executions, viz.: John C. Webb, at Knoxville, for murder, robbery, and rape; W. H. Berry, at Rogersville, for the murder of his wife; and Annies Honeycutt, at Tazewell, for the murder of his foster-father. All three of the hangings were conducted in the old-fashioned way of mounting the criminal on a wagon and then driving the vehicle from under him. At least 30,000 people witnessed the three executions. All of the culprits protested their innocence. Thomas Withers, a negro boy, was hung at Lynchburg for the

murder of a white girl. The criminal died hard. He succeeded three times in raising his feet to the edge of the trap, and drew himself up, but as often did the Sheriff push them off.

THE railroads running between Nashville and Louisville are carrying passengers at fifty cents a head, the result of lively competition.

THE steamer Hugh-Martin, plying between London and Knoxville, on the Tennessee river, recently exploded her boiler, completely wrecking the boat. Four persons were killed and ten wounded.

L. T. COPELAND, who a short time since published some statements in the Chicago Times, defamatory of ex-President Johnson's good name and religious belief, was tarred and feathered at Knoxville by indignant friends of the deceased.

POLITICAL.

THE New York Republicans will hold their State Convention at Saratoga on the 8th of September. The Independents of San Francisco, Cal., have nominated Sam Brannon for Congress. Alexander H. Stephens looms up as a possible candidate for Governor of Georgia.

COMPLETE returns of the election for governor in Kentucky give McCreery, Democrat, a majority of 36,139 over Harlan, Republican. The vote for McCreery is about 1,000 less than the majority of Leslie in 1871. The House will stand 90 Democrats to 10 Republicans.

GENERAL.

A MARYLAND Judge has decided that the first holder of a railroad ticket alone can use it. Ex-Gov. William A. Graham, of North Carolina, died at Saratoga Springs last week. Mr. Graham was the Whig candidate for Vice-President in 1852. Gen. Scott being the nominee for President.

SERIOUS fears are entertained of a general Indian outbreak. News received at Washington indicates a very unsettled condition of affairs among the Sioux, occasioned by the depredations of the miners in the Black Hills, and it is doubtful if these restless savages will wait until the meeting of the council proposed by the commission sent out by the Interior Department. Even if they do, this council is bound to break up inharmoniously on account of the demands that will be made by the Sioux for damages to be paid them for the wrongful invasion of the Black Hills by the miners. As the Interior Department has no fund to pay claims, and Congress is not in session to appropriate money, it is believed the council will certainly break up in a row. It is reported that the Sioux have already made out a bill for damages to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. The Black Hills question promises now to have a bloody solution.

FOREIGN.

MR. GLADSTONE has published another pamphlet, in which he discusses anew the questions relative to the papacy, which formed the subject of his former pamphlets on "Vaticanism." The present publication takes the same strong grounds against the papacy, and predicts trouble in future, both in Britain and on the continent, from that source. The obsequies of Hans Christian Andersen were held at Copenhagen on the 11th of August. The ceremonies were touching and impressive. The day was made one of national mourning throughout Denmark. Business was suspended, and flags placed at half-mast. The government has prohibited the sale in France of Mr. Gladstone's writings against the papacy. London has had another bad financial failure—that of a heavy iron firm, with about \$600,000 in liabilities, and only about half that amount in assets.

HANS HARMON, of Fort Wayne, Ind., was recently slain in a duel at the University of Breslau, Germany. A fresh reinforcement of 10,000 men is to be sent from Spain to Cuba. The British Parliament has been prorogued till Oct. 29. An Englishman named Webb recently undertook the daring feat of swimming across the English channel without a life-saving apparatus. He accomplished half the distance in seven hours, when, owing to the increasing roughness of the waves, it was thought prudent to take him on board the attending sloop. He was apparently not fatigued.

COL. BAKER, who was recently convicted of an indecent assault upon a young lady in a railway car, has been dismissed from the British army in disgrace. Drexel, Hayes & Co., the American bankers in Paris, are redeeming Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s letters of credit. The Carlists claim to have won an important victory over the Alfonsists at Arduana, Spain. The insurrection in Herzegovina threatens to become a religious war.

CORONA, the Rio Grande bandit, is in jail in the City of Mexico, and will shortly be tried by a military court. Prince Charles Theodore, great-uncle of the King of Bavaria, was recently thrown from his horse and instantly killed. Another rebellion has broken out in Turkish Croatia. Intelligence has been received at Vienna that the inhabitants of the Bosnian Provinces have risen in insurrection along the whole length of the river Save. The telegraph wires have been cut, thirty Turks massacred, and all official buildings burned. Numbers of refugees are fleeing into Austria. A treaty of commerce between China and Peru has been concluded. More than 30,000 persons attended mass in St. Augustine Church, London, on the 15th inst., to celebrate the fete of Napoleon.

A BODY of 6,000 Carlists attempted unsuccessfully to raise the siege of Seo de Urgel. The besiegers are expecting reinforcements. The fire upon the city is continued, and the citadel has suffered serious damage. The sum of \$350,000 has been raised by subscription in Germany to indemnify Prussian priests for the withdrawal of the state grant. This is less than half the amount withdrawn.

MARK TWAIN will not lecture the coming season. He prefers, he says, to stay at home and sulk. In reply to a letter from a lecture agent of Boston, Mr. Clemens writes: "I really cannot go upon the platform the coming season. All last winter I sat at home drunk with joy over every storm that howled around, because I knew that some dog of a lecturer was out in it. I am expecting to have just as good a time next winter, and do not think it noble in you to want deprive me of it."

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

The money market remains in the same condition as noted for some time past. The outlook for the fall trade is very good. Money in ample supply and interest rates easy at 7 1/2 to 10 per cent., according to time and the character of the securities offered. Government bonds firm and a moderate demand was reported.

BREADSTUFFS.

The past week has witnessed a decided weakness in the grain markets, and a rapid and quite severe decline in values. The markets have really been "weather markets," and the weakness and the subsequent decline were due mainly to the more settled and finer weather. The reports received from different sections of the country indicated more favorable harvests than had been expected, and the country speculative element were on the selling side, while but few buying orders were received. The Eastern markets were of a less favorable tenor, and shippers were not disposed to trade with any freedom, while the stocks in store are large and rather heavier than usual at this season of the year. The receipts were moderately large. Values have steadily declined from the opening until the close. The most severe decline has been on cash oats, which closed about 17c per bu lower. Wheat and corn were considerably lower.

PRODUCE.

The business transacted in butter during the week was light. The principal reason for the quietness that prevailed was the scarcity of such lots as were desired by shippers. The arrivals during the week have been light, and the supply under a continued good local demand was largely reduced. Dealers being fortunate enough to have lots of butter on hand were able to obtain a shade better prices, though only a slight improvement was noticeable. There were several parties on the market seeking lots of the lower qualities for shipment, but the few lots offered were held above what they were willing to pay, and only a limited number of transactions were made. For grain bags and bagging there has been a good demand, and prices ruled firm as follows: Stark "A" seamless cotton bags, \$32.00; Lindlow "AA," Montauk "A," Lewiston "A," and Otter Creek seamless cotton, \$30.00; American "A," and Amoskeag, \$28.00; wool sacks, 55¢@60¢ each. There was a good demand for broom corn at the following prices: 11 1/2¢@14¢ for fair to extra hulk, 11¢@13¢ for good to choice stalk braid, and 6¢@8¢ for crooked. Beans were quiet and unchanged, quotable at \$1.80 for round lots of Eastern mediums and \$1.00@1.75 for Western according to quality. Deeswax remains quiet at 26¢@28¢ for prime yellow. Cheese was not as active as during the previous week, but former prices were maintained; quotable at 6¢@8¢ for poor to common, 8¢@11¢ for fair to good, 10¢@10 1/2¢ for prime in lots, and 11¢ in a retail way. Currants were quiet at \$2.50@3.00 per bu. Dried fruits were firm, and for some descriptions prices were higher. Eastern apples sold mainly at 9¢ per bu. Halves peaches were firm at 9¢@10¢, and blackberries closed firm at 9¢@10¢. Dried peas were dull at \$2.00@2.10 for choice green, and \$1.65@1.75 for marrowfat. The usual dullness again prevailed in eggs, and prices were irregular; sales ranged at 10¢@14¢, according to quality, the outside being for warranted fresh laid. There was no change from last week noticeable in feathers; quotable at 48¢@52¢ for prime live geese, 20¢@25¢ for turkey tail, and 3¢@5¢ for chicken. Green fruits were in large supply during the latter part of the week, and prices were easier. Apples sold at 50¢@53.50 per bu, and 20¢@40¢ per box, according to quality. Peaches were in large supply, and some arrived in a worthless condition; sales ranged at 20¢@50¢ per box for Southern, and from 10¢@25¢ for Delaware in one bushel boxes. Plums were slow sale, and pears were also very dull. Grapes sold slowly at 9¢@10¢ per bu. Hides were quiet but firm, as follows: 8¢@8 1/2¢ for green salted all round, and 12¢@13¢ for calf. There was a slight improvement in potatoes, but hardly sufficient to be worth mentioning; sales ranged at \$1.00@1.25 per bu. Salt was in fair demand and steady at \$1.50 for Onondaga and Saginaw fine, and \$1.70 for ordinary coarse. Vegetables were dull, but toward the latter part of the week a slight improvement was noticeable in tomatoes; sales ranged at 25¢@65¢ per box for tomatoes, \$2.75@3.25 per bu for onions, and 8¢@10¢ per doz for corn. Veal was in fair demand and steady at 5¢@8¢ for common to choice carcasses. The wool market remains dull and unchanged; quotable at 38¢@43¢ for fine to prime coarse unwashed, 28¢@33¢ for do washed, and 40¢@53¢ for poor to choice tub washed.

PROVISIONS.

There was a fair active business transacted in this market during the week just passed, but prices at the same time ruled somewhat easier. The outside orders received were somewhat lighter than usual, and the principal trading was done by the local speculative element. During the week the option for October changed from a premium to a discount, compared with seller September. Lard was dull and sales dragged slowly, and a decline of 30¢@40¢ was sustained in values. Market closed at \$20.80@20.90 for cash mess pork, according to brand; \$20.75@20.80 seller August, and seller September at \$20.75@20.80. Cash lard quiet at \$13.30@13.35, seller September \$13.40, and seller October was nominal.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINE.

There was a moderately active business reported in timothy seed, and prices were firm though without immediate alterations. The first arrival of new seed was offered on the market on Saturday, and it being prime in quality, sold at \$2.70, old closed at about \$2.80 for prime. Clover was a shade firmer; sold at \$3.00@3.10 for prime medium. Flax was nominal at about \$1.60 for good crushing. The other kinds were entirely nominal. The offerings of highwines were light and the market in consequence ruled quiet. Prices were steady at \$1.19.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

The quietness of former weeks was again developed in cooperage during the past week, and there was no change to note in prices. Quotable at \$1.12 1/2¢@1.15 for pork barrels, and \$1.35@1.45 for lard barrels; \$1.90@2.10 for whisky barrels, and 45¢@55¢ for flour barrels. It should be understood that the outside prices for lard barrels is only paid for "standard" packages—the new size adopted recently by the Packers' Association. Trade was also rather light in the lumber market, but at the same time prices remain steady and firm. Quotable at \$8.50@8.75 for joist and scantling, \$8.50@16.00 for boards and strips, \$2.10@2.75 for shingles, and \$1.50 for lath. There was but little of consequence doing in wood, and values were without change. Hickory, \$8.00; maple, \$7.00, beech, \$6.00, and slabs \$4.00 per cord at the yards.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES.....	8 50 @ 13 50
Hogs—Dressed.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
COTTON.....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Flour—Superfine Western.....	4 70 @ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 26 @ 1 29
No. 1 Spring.....	1 31 @ 1 31
CORN.....	79 @ 81
OATS.....	62 @ 72
RYE.....	67 @ 1 08
PORK—New Mess.....	21 25 @ 21 50
LARD—Steam.....	13 @ 13 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 47 1/2 @ 1 48
CORN—No. 2.....	67 @ 67 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	41 @ 42
RYE—No. 2.....	78 1/2 @ 80
PORK—Mess.....	21 75 @ 22 00
LARD.....	13 @ 14

MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 30 @ 1 30
CORN—No. 2.....	1 23 @ 1 23
OATS—No. 2.....	66 @ 66
RYE.....	43 @ 50
BARLEY—No. 2.....	50 @ 50
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—Red.....	1 40 @ 1 51
CORN.....	78 @ 80
OATS.....	63 @ 72
RYE.....	90 @ 95
PORK—Mess.....	21 25 @ 21 75
LARD.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
CLEVELAND.	
WHEAT—Extra.....	1 43 @ 1 45
Amber.....	1 40 @ 1 40
CORN.....	77 @ 77 1/2
OATS.....	44 1/2 @ 46 1/2
DETROIT.	
WHEAT—Extra.....	1 43 @ 1 45
Amber.....	1 40 @ 1 40
CORN.....	77 @ 77 1/2
OATS.....	44 1/2 @ 46 1/2
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Red.....	1 54 @ 1 54
No. 2 Red.....	1 49 @ 1 49
CORN.....	81 @ 82
OATS.....	47 @ 50

A Mystery of Twenty-five Years Cleared Up.

Some weeks since an article from a New Orleans paper was extensively published throughout the country, to the effect that the crew of the schooner Florida, which sailed for California from New Orleans, in 1849, was supposed to have been lost, with all on board, had been discovered on an island in the Southern Pacific, by an English vessel which had been driven thither by continued storms. The crew stated that the Florida had been wrecked on this uninhabited island twenty-six years ago, and that in the interval they had not seen a human face. They declined, however, to leave the island, having established themselves in comparative comfort. The narrative was said to have created great sensation among the surviving relatives of the crew, and an effort was stated to be on foot to fit out a vessel which should visit the island.

The Louisville Courier-Journal of a recent date publishes the report of a recent interview with a gentleman who was living in Valparaiso, Chili, in 1849. He states that the Florida put into Port Famine, at that time the Chilean penal settlement; that the convicts boarded her, massacred all of the crew except a young man named Marcum, and made sail for the main land. On her way she was recaptured by a Chilean war vessel and brought into Valparaiso, where the Courier-Journal's informant got the above details from Marcum's own lips. Marcum, whose parents are still living in Versailles, Ky., proceeded to California, where he soon after died of smallpox, at Placerville, in that State. The British steamer Thetis had first seen the Florida after her capture by the convicts, and gave the information to the Chilean authorities, which led them to send out the vessel which brought her back into port. A revolution was in progress in Chili at the time, and the records of the event may be lost, but the full details were on the log-book of the Thetis, which may be examined in the office of the British Admiralty.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The Reports of Damage by the Floods Greatly Exaggerated.

(From the Chicago Times, 14th.)

We print this morning dispatches from all parts of the district covered by the recent heavy rains and disastrous floods in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. Especial attention is given to the Wabash and Ohio valleys, where the damage done was supposed to be the greatest. It will be observed that in but few localities is the injury done to the harvested and growing crops as great as was at first reported. The subsidence of the rivers and the week of fine weather that has ensued, have revived the growing grain and dried the shocks already harvested in such a manner as to leave it in very fair condition. In Southwestern Ohio there will probably be two-thirds of an average yield; in Southern Indiana there will be nearly three-fourths of the usual crop of grain; along the Wabash there will be a little more than half a crop, while in Southern Illinois the damage done is little more than nominal. In Kentucky everything indicates a full crop of all the principal products.

It is shown that the Times was right in predicting that the first reports of almost complete ruin to the crops were very much exaggerated. The farmers, although they will not realize their expectations earlier in the season, are far from the verge of bankruptcy, for they will not only have plenty of grain for home consumption, but will be able to export nearly the usual amount to the East and Europe. This is gratifying—unexpectedly so in view of the unprecedentedly rainy season we have experienced.

The English Sparrow.

We see by some of our exchanges that at last the eyes of the people are beginning to open to the true character of this pestiferous imported little pilferer. One correspondent states that he noticed from the windows of his house several sparrows in the top of a pear tree in his next door neighbor's garden, very busy, and apparently picking off the buds which were just then forming. To be sure about it, he watched them carefully through a good opera-glass, and was convinced that they were destroying almost every bud upon the tree. These sparrows are not insect destroyers, but are the greatest nuisance of the bird species ever imported into America. They drive other birds away, and are very destructive to fruit, berry and grain crops. They have been known to destroy entire wheat and oat fields in England and Ireland, and if not killed and exterminated, when they get more numerous our farmers will find that they have to deal with the most pestiferous little pilferer that has ever cursed the country.—Kentucky Stock Grower.

GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

ROBERT COLLYER's new lecture will not be given to the public before next winter. He has no fear of keeping the article as fresh as ever through the summer, because it is nothing but "Salt."

How our public men fade away! Of the eight who ran for President and Vice-President in 1860 but two—Hannibal Hamlin and Herschel V. Johnson—are living. Lincoln, Douglas, Bell, Breckinridge, Everett and Lane have passed away. "What shadows we are."

THERE have been under our government 18 Presidents, 27 Vice-Presidents, 33 Secretaries of State, 37 Secretaries of the Treasury, 42 Secretaries of War, 35 Secretaries of the Navy, 12 Secretaries of the Interior, 33 Postmasters General, 45 Attorneys General, and 53 Speakers of the House of Representatives.

A FEW days since the schooner Rosabelle, lumber-laden became water-logged and went on the beach at Grand Haven, Mich., during a terrible storm. Capt. Frazier, with five brave citizens of Grand Haven, launched a life-boat, and in the presence of a large crowd who witnessed the exciting scene, succeeded in rescuing all with the exception of the cook, who had been previously washed overboard.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND is probably the most prolific writer of all the grand army of Bohemians. It is stated that thirty columns a week has been his average amount of matter for fourteen years, and often he has been known to grind out that quantity in a single day. He rises at daylight and his work is mainly done at 11 o'clock. Townsend is still a young man, having been born in 1841.

A POSTOFFICE clerk in Nebraska, in a fit of recklessness, purloined two five dollar bills from a letter. Afterward repenting, and being convinced of the truth of the adage, "Honesty is the best policy," he slipped a \$10 bill into the same letter and forwarded it to its destination. The reception of an X, instead of two V's, lead to his detection and arrest, and he now languishes in jail, while struggling vainly with the problem why two 5's are not 10, and fully convinced that there must be something wrong with that old adage.

A WISCONSIN farmer had a hen addicted to picking and eating her own eggs. The cunning Granger cured this abnormal appetite by placing an egg-shell filled with cayenne pepper in the nest—the hen innocently plunging her beak into it, with a result so effectual and permanent that she is the only hen now known that will lay an egg without cackling over it. She performs her daily duty in this respect patiently and noiselessly, and instantly after accomplishing her task, retires to the opposite side of the farm-yard with astonishing celerity. The elated Granger forwarded an application to Washington to have the new "Pepper" trick secured by patent, which proceeding will soon doubtless convince him that, like his disconsolate hen, he had better have left the "bogus" egg as it was.

THE people of Rochester, New York, have kindly interested themselves in behalf of the orphan children of Donaldson, the lost aeronaut of Barnum's show. A benefit is to be given them, and a guardian appointed that the proceeds may be judiciously applied. Though Donaldson owed nothing for their maintenance at the time of his supposed death, a few hundred dollars procured in this manner, let it be managed ever so economically, will serve his orphans but a brief period, and we would suggest that Barnum's Hippodrome, which is indirectly responsible for the sad fate of the luckless aeronaut, should supplement the charitable measures of the less interested citizens of Rochester, by devoting at least one day's receipts of the great show for the benefit of the helpless children of their late friend and companion. How is it circusmen, will you "tumble" to this suggestion?

WHILE Steiner's balloon was floating at a great height over Oak Creek, Wis., a fresh arrival from the "wild west" followed the family from the residence out of doors to ascertain the cause of the excitement which had induced the neighbors to unceremoniously summon them. Now Bridget had heard nothing but the balloon talked of in the family circle for days, and her curiosity was strongly roused when she heard the cry in all directions, "The balloon! The balloon!" and she stared hard at the sky in the direction the others were looking. "Do you see it, Bridget?" questioned her mistress, excitedly. "Indade an' I

don't, mum," she replied. "Look! look, Bridget! That little round ball away up there as far as you can see." Bridget's eyes distended like an owl's as she caught sight of the object, and immediately she exclaimed, tremulously, "Glory be to God, mum, an' is that thing full o' people!"

THE announcement that the trial of John D. Lee for complicity in the Mountain Meadow massacre has resulted in a hung jury will excite little surprise when the composition of the jury is taken into consideration. The jury, according to a San Francisco paper, was composed as follows:

Joseph Wade, Gentile, native, two years a resident of the Territory; J. C. Heister, Gentile, native, two years a resident; David Rogers, Mormon, fourteen years a resident; Isaac Duffen, Mormon, naturalized, ten years a resident; John P. Chetester, Mormon, native, resident twelve years; James C. Robinson, Mormon, native resident, eighteen years; D. J. Arthur, Mormon, native, resident twenty years, and son-in-law to Haight, who gave the order to fire on the emigrants, but has no opinion; Joseph Knight, Mormon, native, resident twenty years; Paul Price, Mormon, native, resident six years; George F. Jarvis, Mormon, naturalized, resident fifteen years; Robert Heyborne, Mormon, naturalized, (a Californian), resident seventeen years, and step-son of Urie, who was engaged in the massacre—has been on the ground, but knows nothing of it; John Beaver, Gentile, native, ten years resident of California.

Nine Mormons and three Gentiles, and two of these Mormons relatives of men who participated in the butchery! Is it any wonder that they stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction? What chance was there for justice with such a jury?

A WRITER in the St. Louis Republican of a statistical turn of mind has kept a careful record of suicides in the United States for two months, embracing the period between June 1 and Aug. 1. His record shows a sum total of 110 self-murders. Of these 85 were males and 25 females. Four of the former were under 18 years of age, and 1 a boy of 13. All the females except 6 were married. The manner of death was as follows: Forty by shooting, 26 by poison, 16 by drowning, 15 by hanging, 9 by throat-cutting, 2 by jumping out of a window, 1 by burning and 1 by starvation. The reasons, as far as can be ascertained, were as follows: Thirty-one died and left no sign, 28 were "tired of life," 16 were insane, 12 alleged domestic troubles, 8 whisky, 7 disappointed affection, 4 to escape the penalty of murder, 1 because of a son's disgrace, 1 because of bad treatment from his children, 1 from religious excitement, 1 to avoid the punishment due to theft. The localities were divided as follows: New York, 27; Illinois, 13; Ohio, 12; Missouri, 10; Iowa, 6; Louisiana, 5; New Jersey, 5; Massachusetts, 5; California, 4; Indiana, 4; Pennsylvania, 3; Michigan, 2; Connecticut, Wisconsin and Virginia, each 2; Nevada, Rhode Island, District of Columbia, Kansas, Alabama, Maryland and Nebraska, each 1; and 1 at sea.

A THEORY is current that Donaldson's balloon was struck by lightning. This theory, though barely possible, is very improbable, no instance of the kind having occurred in the history of aerostation. As a suggestion not before offered, we think it more probable that when the schooner Guide saw them dipping in the lake and started in the endeavor to rescue them, Donaldson and Grimwood, finding the balloon traveling faster than the vessel, concluded to trust to their life-preservers, and desert the balloon, in the hope that the schooner would continue in the same course, and approach within hailing distance. This they probably did, the schooner being but about a mile distant and bearing directly down for them. At this juncture, the balloon, relieved of its burden, shot up perpendicularly into the air and soon vanished from sight, which, according to the statement of Capt. Anderson and mate, was actually the case. This sudden change of tactics on the part of the balloon not being understood by the willing mariners, and having no conception of the precious ballast in the lake necessary to effect it, they headed the schooner again for Chicago, leaving the unfortunate aeronauts to perish in the violent storm which struck the lake soon afterward. Accepting this hypothesis, we may readily account for the balloon seen at various times and places floating at a high altitude for days after the lamentable catastrophe.

A TOOTH was recently extracted from the tongue of a Mr. Brunson, of Perry, Ga. About a year ago he received a pistol shot in the mouth by which the tooth was torn from the gum and firmly imbedded in the muscles of the tongue.

WHEN a Rochester woman was caught with her arms around the neck of her landlord she told her husband that she was trying to reduce the rent. There's presence of mind!

MICHIGAN NEWS.

THE scarlet fever is prevailing at St. Joseph.

In obedience to the new liquor law, all the liquor saloons of Detroit were closed on Sunday last.

BRUNNEN Bro.'s grocery store, at Salzburg, twelve miles from East Saginaw, was recently destroyed by fire—the supposed work of an incendiary.

THE sawmill of Thomas Saylor & Co., at Carrollton, was totally destroyed by fire last week, involving a loss of about \$35,000, on which there was an insurance of \$25,000.

Four arrests have been made at Kalamazoo of parties who were endeavoring to steal a ride on the Michigan Central road. These are the first arrests made under the new State law.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Postmasters at the offices named: Cambridge, Lenawee county, George H. Dewey; St. Louis, Gratiot county, George W. McHenry.

JOHN FAIRBANKS, of Fentonville, has been sent to the County Jail at Flint for nine months, for using harsh language toward his stepmother, in which he threatened frequently to kill her.

THE Board of Trustees of Kalamazoo estimate the expenses of the village for the coming year at \$49,200, of which \$10,000 is for the interest on water bonds, and \$8,500 for arrearages on last year's bonds.

AMOS PICKETT and his son Truman, aged respectively 63 and 18 years, cut, bound up and shocked ten and one-half acres of heavy oats in two days of eleven hours in each day. This was done on the farm of C. C. DeLamaffer, in the township of Columbia, last week.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred on the morning of the 16th, on the Flint and Pere Marquette railway, about a mile north of Flint. A special ran into a train, wrecking both locomotives, killing two men—Conductor Hurd and a brakeman named Randall—and seriously injuring a number of others.

THE failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York city, has tied up the funds of H. H. Spaulding, of Williamston, so that he will probably discontinue his banking business, but he will go on with a general store as usual. Mr. Spaulding was also a loser by the failure of Henry Clews & Co., in 1873.

CAPT. NAPIER, of the steamer Corona, becoming aggrieved at something that appeared in the columns of the Benton Harbor Times, went to the office of the paper and assaulted the junior publisher, for which he was arrested and fined \$1 and costs. There was some indignation in the town at the lightness of the sentence.

A BALLOONIST named Pedanto made an ascension from Bay View on Sunday of last week, and narrowly escaped drowning in the lake. The ascension was made without a basket, the daring aeronaut going up on a trapeze. Before the descent could be made, which was assisted by tearing holes in the balloon, the aeronaut was twelve or fifteen miles in the lake. He was picked up by a steamer sent to his assistance.

WHILE the schooner Fayette Brown was lying at the dock at Marquette, last Sunday morning, a quarrel arose between two sailors named Thomas Hanlon, an Irishman, and William Astrup, a Dane, who were working at the capstan, which terminated by Astrup drawing a sheath-knife and stabbing Hanlon through the heart. After receiving the wound Hanlon picked up a capstan-bar and struck Astrup a furious blow on the head, laying the scalp open. Hanlon lived only two or three minutes after striking Astrup. He was a single man, aged about 30. Astrup was arrested and lodged in jail.

FOLLOWING is a statement of the condition of the national banks of Michigan at the close of business on June 30:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$19,238,648.43
Overdrafts	180,802.39
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	7,683,150.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	300,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	5,450.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	352,129.31
Due from redeeming and reserve agts.	1,490,308.15
Due from other national banks	765,518.61
Due from State banks and bankers	212,291.74
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	1,007,008.38
Current expenses	98,059.81
Premiums paid	250,538.13
Checks and other cash items	191,926.78
Exchanges for clearing-house	105,969.61
Bills of other national banks	374,107.00
Fractional currency	54,746.08
Specie	22,545.34
Legal-tender notes	1,583,375.00
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer	835,208.90
Due from Treasurer other than 5 per cent. fund	54,486.74
	\$34,266,170.43
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$10,422,300.00
Surplus fund	2,686,584.02
Undivided profits	1,296,841.00
National bank notes outstanding	6,774,496.00
Dividends unpaid	178,789.00
Individual deposits	10,388,644.76
U. S. deposits	118,030.94
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	234,123.62
Due to national banks	354,777.97
Due to State banks and bankers	334,889.51
Notes and bills re-discounted	908,784.11
Bills payable	208,000.34
	\$34,266,170.00

Number of banks, 81.

AN ANCIENT BURG.

A City One Hundred and Eighty Thousand Years Old in California.

[From the Scientific American.]

In the current number of the *Overland* a California geologist reviews the geological evidence of the antiquity of a human settlement near the present town of Cherokee, in that State, and estimates the age of that most ancient of discovered towns to be not less than 180,000 years! The data for all such calculations are necessarily uncertain, as they are derived from the present motions of the continents and present rates of erosion; still, from the changes that have taken place since the pioneers of prehistoric California left their traces on its ancient sea-shore, there can be no doubt that thousands of centuries must have come and gone.

The traces in question are numerous stone mortars, found in undisturbed white and yellow gravel of a subaqueous formation, not fluvial, underlying the vast sheets of volcanic rock of which Table Mountain is a part. In one instance a mortar was found standing upright, with the pestle in it, apparently just as it had been left by its owner. In some cases the mortars have been found at the depth of forty feet from the surface of the gravel underlying the Table mountain. The distribution of the mortars is such as to indicate with great positiveness the former existence of a human settlement on that ancient beach when the water stood near the level at which they occur; a time anterior to the volcanic outpouring which Table mountain records, and anterior to the glacial epoch.

The recent geological history of that region may be briefly summed up as follows: Previous to the placing of the mortars in the position in which they have been found, the early and middle tertiary sea level had receded to the position of the coal beds underlying Table mountain, fully 1,000 feet below the level of Cherokee. Subsequently, in the pliocene period, there was a further subsidence of about 1,000 feet, something like 600 feet occurring after the mortars had been abandoned. All this, as has been noticed, took place before the volcanic outflows which covered up all the ancient *detritus* of the region, including that of the ancient rivers (whose gravels have furnished so much of the gold of California). The geological age of the river period was determined by Lesquereux from specimens of vegetation, now extinct, collected in the survey of the ancient rivers; specimens indicating a flora of the pliocene age, retaining some characteristic miocene forms.

After the volcanic period, the land rose again, the time of emergence embracing the glacial period and the new eroding period in the Sierra, during which the slates, and the hard metamorphic greenstones, and the granites were slashed with canons 3,000 feet deep by the action of ice and running water. Taking the rates of continental movement determined by Lyell, our geologist calculates that the time required for the changes thus outlined could not have been less than eighteen hundred centuries. For a period so long preceding the glacial epoch as the time when ancient Cherokee was buried by the waters of the advancing sea, his estimate is certainly not extravagant, though it does transcend so enormously the time men have been accustomed to allow for a man's residence on earth.

How the Germans Are Training Their Armies.

[Paris Cor. London Standard.]

A very interesting letter from Metz, in a French military paper, gives details of of the kind of drill Prussian troops are subjected to. If the account be correct, actual campaigning must appear like a holiday to them in comparison with their peace training:

"Military marches take place daily, no matter what the weather or temperature may be. The men are invariably in marching order. They start at 5 a. m., after having taken coffee, and return to quarters about 11 or 12. The forces are divided in two corps—one of them, in forage caps, are supposed to represent the enemy. The cavalry is especially trained in reconnoitering duties, and a couple of troops invariably accompany the infantry. The troops are never allowed to enter a village; each man takes some bread and meat with him, and when the halt is called, if near any town or hamlet, each squad of twenty men detaches two, who are sent to purchase wine or brandy. The men who have no money are generally allowed to have a pull at the flask of their comrades better off than themselves. This is an understood thing. The officers mostly do without eating; the few who require refreshment are content with a sandwich. Each halt lasts three-quarters of an hour. At the signal given by the bugle the sentries and outposts, which are stationed all round to a distance of 800 metres instantly fall in. The return homeward is widely different from the marching out. There is no more maneuvering; the body of the men march in two lines right and left of the road, with a group of singers in the middle. Patriotic song are the rule, where the words 'Konig' and 'Vaterland' are of frequent occurrence. The Bavarians are partial to warlike ditties, in which the Erbfeind seems severely handled. Ever since last Thursday all the non-commissioned officers have been engaged in making facines and throwing up earthworks. They start at 6 p. m., and remain out all night. On dark nights a powerful lamp, like that of a light-house, is used."

This seems hard work. In South Germany the training seems equally practical and severe. M. Victor Tissot's book, "Voyage au Pays des Millions," of

which more presently, shows how recruits are trained at Ulm: "They are specially practised in marksmanship and gymnastics. For two hours every day they are kept firing at targets which bear a strong resemblance to the distant outline of zouaves and Turcos. The instructors in musketry are all Prussian, and come from the school of musketry at Spandau. Moreover, they are frequently practiced in the operations of real warfare. Quite recently the railway station at Ulm was 'captured by surprise' by a body of Bavarian recruits, the employees were all made prisoners, while the special 'railway battalion' took possession of the railway stock, and organized railway *etappen*."

The Population of New York City.

Complete returns from the census enumeration of New York are in. The *Times*, in giving the result, furnishes some curious figures regarding the growth of the city, as follows:

Under the Dutch rule, which extended from the earliest settlement to 1664, about forty years, New Amsterdam had, at most, only about 1,000 inhabitants, and of these a considerable number were slaves. Soon after the transfer to England our rapid growth began, though it took a century to quadruple the population. From the formation of the Federal government the growth was much more rapid, though the transfer of the national capital to Philadelphia, after barely two years' trial of New York, was thought to be a serious blow to our prosperity, but we soon outstripped Philadelphia, and suffered no real loss from the loss of the capital. Of the twenty-three enumerations in the following table, only one shows a decline—that of 1814—and that decline, caused by the war with Great Britain, was less than one per cent. in four years. We except the census of 1865, which was manifestly imperfect and untrustworthy. Instead of a falling off from 1860 to 1865 of more than two per cent. a year, there was doubtless an increase by about the same per cent.:

Years.	Population.	Gain.	Gain, per cent.
1656	1,000	1,000	100.00
1673	2,500	1,500	150.00
1696	4,302	1,802	72.08
1731	8,628	4,326	100.66
1756	10,381	1,753	20.32
1773	21,876	11,495	110.73
1786	23,614	1,738	7.94
1790	33,131	9,517	40.30
1800	60,499	27,368	82.57
1810	95,373	35,884	59.32
1814	95,579	794	.82
1820	123,706	28,127	29.43
1830	166,089	42,383	34.25
1840	202,530	36,500	21.98
1850	270,068	67,539	33.33
1860	312,832	42,764	15.34
1865	371,223	58,391	18.66
1870	515,547	144,324	36.88
1880	629,810	114,263	22.16
1890	814,254	184,444	22.28
1900	728,386	87,868	10.79
1910	814,254	215,906	29.50
1920	1,035,904	221,648	27.19

*We include the annexed towns of Westchester in this total; without them the city population is 938,623.

A Bold Leap by a Girl.

A rash leap was made by a young girl last night, as the excursion train conveying the Bible Christian congregation from Port Stanley to London was dashing past the Ross farm, about 2½ miles from from the city. It appears that while at the spot mentioned a girl named Millie George, about 12 years of age, daughter of Mr. William George, corner of Clarence and Nelson streets, was standing on the platform of the second last carriage, several of the other scholars being with her. A gust of wind blew off her hat. Apparently thinking it too good to lose, she jumped off the carriage unobserved, strange to relate, by any of her companions. She was seen to fall on her hands and knees, and to rise up, hat in hand, and run after the train. Those in the last carriage pulled the bell-rope, but it was apparently unworkable, or at least was unobserved by the conductors, as the train arrived in the city before they were fully apprised of the affair. No time was lost in dispatching an engine along the line to look for the courageous little girl. Fortunately, to the great relief of the girl's mother and her friends, who were in a sad plight at the station, she suddenly put in appearance at home, with but a few scratches as a remembrancer of her rash act.—*London (Can.) Free Press*.

How to Break off Bad Habits.

Understand the reasons why the habit is injurious. Study the subject until there is no lingering doubt in your mind. Avoid the persons, the places and the thoughts that lead to the temptation. Frequent the places, associate with the persons, indulge in the thoughts, that lead away from temptation. Keep busy; idleness is the strength of bad habits. Do not give up the struggle once—twice—a thousand times. That only shows how much need there is for you to strive. When you have broken your resolution, just think the matter over, and endeavor to understand why it is you failed, so that you may be on your guard against a recurrence of the same circumstances. Do not think it is an easy thing you have undertaken. It is a folly to expect to break off a bad habit in a day which may have been gathering long years.

A THE necklace which the Khedive sent to Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch, last winter, (now valued at less than \$100,000) was originally designed as a family present to Gen. Sherman, but his daughter's wedding occurring about the time it was finished, it was concluded to present it nominally to her. The diamonds are to be divided between her and her two sisters.

IN Jacksonville, Ill., last week, only one marriage license was issued, and when the young lady heard that she was the only candidate for matrimony she reversed her decision on the ground that she couldn't think of being married if it wasn't any more fashionable than that.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, - - Editor.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1875.

OUR MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

II.

The Metz Tannery.

As stated in a previous paper, our sketches of the manufacturing establishments in and about the city, we will give attention first to the manufacture of leather. This week, therefore, we shall present the result of a short call at Mr. Metz's tannery.

In the summer of 1870 the above mentioned gentleman visited our city with a view to the erection of a tannery here, if the prospect were such as to warrant an investment of the kind. Before deciding the question Mr. Metz compared the advantages and disadvantages of several other lake shore towns, with this place; and we owe his selection of Holland as the location for his tannery to our railroads, communication by water, with markets and the larger quantities of hemlock bark reached by rail.

Work began upon the buildings in 1870 and they were completed during the year 1871. The history of this important branch of our local industries is, therefore, of a comparatively recent date; and we shall now turn to its description.

A stranger sailing up our beautiful lake or walking about its shores, has his attention attracted to the tall brick chimney rising above a cluster of buildings on the north side of the lake. The volumes of smoke pouring forth give assurance that the monster steam, that it represents, is working steadily on in spite of the "solid" times. We will now satisfy his curiosity and that of three-fourths of our citizens, whose knowledge of the affair consists in the general statement—a tannery.

Twenty thousand unfortunate bovines annually surrender their clothing (emphatically metaphorical you see) to be transformed into soles, (not *soles* gentle reader, although the latter are sometimes suspiciously like sole leather) by this tannery.—These hides are brought here from Chicago, the greater part coming from markets south, Texas especially, but a small portion of the supply being purchased in this State. And the leather goes back in the same direction. The process of changing 20,000 hides into sole leather requires 3,000 cords of hemlock bark. The above, therefore, gives the supply of the two principal materials necessary for a year's work.

The buildings will now receive attention. The yard and beam house, where the tanning proper is done, is 202x50 feet in size. There are 102 double vats in the yard and 24 double vats in the beam house. In the lime vats the hides are first placed and, to use a word which suggests itself without the authority of a tanner, they are "pickled." This is for the purpose of taking off the hair. Then follows the beaming and other processes to which they are subjected here.

A few feet north of this building is a brick engine house above which towers the chimney, 100 feet high. This is 30x50 feet in size. The engine that supplies the power for the several buildings, has a sixteen inch cylinder, about sixty horse power. A fire steam pump, with hose etc., is prepared to pour a deluge of water upon any part of the yard in case of fire. The bark mill is in connection with this building.

The leaches and cooler are west of the machinery department; a building 150x30 protecting them from the weather. The bark after being ground up in the mill is placed in these leaches, of which there are seven, looking like huge tanks, 14 feet in diameter. The liquid must be very strong for tanning sole leather and is passed through the leaches in succession, into the cooler. From the latter pipes distribute it in the yard house and wherever it is wanted.

The drying house north of the other buildings, is four stories high and is, as the name suggests used mainly for drying purposes. The lower story is devoted to the rolling of the leather and preparing it for shipment. The three stories above are for drying. Nothing but sole leather is made and for this reason a less number of men are employed than where upper and harness leather is made and finished.

The office is also situated in this building and ensconced therein we found Mr. Metz to whom we owe our thanks for showing us about the premises and giving the necessary information. With him we walked about the yard and inspected the various improvements that he is making. The huge piles of bark, here as at Cappon, Bertsch & Co's tannery built up like barracks, are especially noticeable. The annual supply is now nearly all obtained and this product of northwoods covers a portion of the yard. After having the extract, in which its chief value consists, taken from it, the bark is being used to fill up the marsh and thereby enlarge the premises.

Twenty-five men are employed about the tannery and as it is a business that

pays workmen better than saw-mills, the weekly pay-roll distributes quite a large sum of money among the laborers. In fact, the neat cottages that have been erected near the tannery since it was built prove that the employed are prospering. The proprietor, Mr. George Metz, Jr., informs us that the demand for sole leather remains good; and that he contemplates an enlargement of his establishment at an early day. This had a very encouraging sound for "hard times" and as Mr. Metz is an enterprising man we can confidently look for "more tannery" and corresponding benefit to our city.

RE-UNION.

Re-Union of the Twenty-Fifth Regiment Michigan Infantry—At a meeting of members of the Twenty-Fifth Michigan Infantry, held at Grand Rapids, during the general re-union of Michigan Soldiers, April 14, 1875, it was resolved that a re-union of the above organization should be held at the City of Holland, on the 22nd of September, 1875.

This matter was then left in charge of a Committee, consisting of Adj't Cha's H. Brown, Cap't. E. Childs, Serg't J. P. Mc Key, Ass't Surgeon P. D. Miller, Com. Sergeant A. W. Snyder, Lieut. J. Kramer and J. D. Everhard.

The resident members of this Committee at once consulted the Executive Committee of the "Holland Soldiers' Association," of this place. At a late meeting of the Association, they volunteered their services to perfect the necessary arrangements for the occasion, which offer was accepted by the Committee.

The undersigned were thereupon appointed as a "Committee of Arrangements," and as such this circular is presented

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Twenty-Fifth Regiment of Michigan Infantry Volunteers:

The following has been agreed upon as an outline of our programme:

1st. Wednesday and Thursday, September 22nd and 23rd, have been designated as the days for this occasion.

2d. It is expected that all who wish to attend, will be here upon the arrival of the noon trains, on Wednesday.

3rd. The hall of Messrs. Bakker & Van Raalte, will be our "Head-quarters, where all the members will report at 2 o'clock, p. m., and be welcomed by the Mayor of the City, or some of his behalf.

4th. The "Holland Soldiers' Association," will then take charge of its "guests," and see that they are well provided for during their stay in Holland.

5th. The Public Square of the City will be the camping grounds, and the necessary tents, bedding, utensils and provisions will be on the grounds.

6th. At 7 o'clock, p. m., a business-meeting of the organization will be held in the hall.

7th. Banquet and Oration in the evening.

8th. On Thursday forenoon a steamboat excursion will be given on Black Lake and Lake Michigan, returning in time for those who wish to take the afternoon trains home.

Col. O. H. Moore has been written to, and it is confidently expected that he will be present.

The "Holland City Cornet Band" have volunteered their services for the occasion. At some appropriate hour and place a historical review of the Regiment will be given.

It is impossible for the Committee to make any special railroad arrangements here, and this matter must necessarily be left with the parties coming from the several localities.

Dated: Holland, Mich., August 19, 1875.

Respectfully Yours,
J. O. BAKKER, } Committee
J. KRAMER, } of
J. D. EVERHARD, } Arrangements.
W. WAKKER, }
G. VAN SCHELVEN, }

The body of Newton S. Grimwood, the reporter of the Chicago Evening Journal who accompanied Prof. Donaldson in his last balloon ascension, was found Monday on the beach between Montague and Stony Creek, north of Muskegon, by Mr. Beckwith, a mail carrier and was taken in charge by a justice of the peace. On his person were found a watch, papers, minutes of the ascension and several letters fully identifying the body. An inquest was held, and the body was buried as soon as possible after being found. It was dreadfully decomposed, and the hair was almost quite worn off the head. The feet and hands were bare, and the clothing was tattered and in places torn by the constant abrasion against the shore and the bottom of the lake. Attached to the body was a life preserver which was burst, but whether owing to the concussion produced by the fall from the clouds, or by reason of contact with the shore, it was impossible to determine. Nothing has been heard of Donaldson, nor have any remnants of the balloon been discovered. The finding of Grimwood's body, however has induced the prosecution of a thorough search of the beach in order, if possible, to find them.

The following is probably the last of poor Grimwood's writings, evidently written after his departure from Chicago:

"From the earliest dawn of childhood I have always had a presentiment that at some time, sooner or later, I was bound to rise. There are some people who make sport of presentiments; but, after all, presentiments are a handy thing to have around. Where would I be to-day if I had not had a presentiment? In accordance with this I have risen, as it were, to a point of order. Like a great many politicians, I rose by means of gass. I regret the fact that there are only two of us.—Prof. Donaldson and myself—as I would like to belong to the upper ten. Prof. Donaldson seems to be a very pleasant gentleman, although a philosopher and aeronaut. Although it is scarcely an hour I struggled into eminence, the restraints of my position are already becoming to be irksome to me and wear upon my spirits. I cannot help regretting if we fall, we fall like Lucifer, out of the heavens; and upon our arrival on earth, or rather upon water, for we are over the middle of Lake Michigan, we would be literally dead."

On Tuesday Mr. E. E. Wood, of the Chicago Evening Journal had the body disinterred and conveyed to Muskegon, and thence by steamer to Chicago.

Another of the old landmarks in the city of New York whereby the palmy days of the Dutch were retained to memory is about to be removed. The new government building will soon be finished, and the post office removed from its present quarters, known as the "Middle Dutch Church." In view of this removal the Chamber of Commerce of New York have proposed to purchase the property and erect an imposing building in its stead. The history of this building will no doubt be very interesting to many of our readers, and we make the following extract from an article which we found in the Christian Intelligencer of the 12th inst.

"In 1696, the old Dutch Church in Garden street, now Exchange place, was commenced, and completed the next year.—This church not being able to accommodate the congregation, a portion of them determined to colonize. Accordingly, in 1725, they purchased a lot of ground on the corner of Nassau and Crown (now Liberty) streets, and began the erection of the Middle Dutch Church. The undertaking lagged for want of funds, and unable to complete the edifice themselves, the congregation were compelled three years afterward to apply to Governor John Montgomery for permission to make a collection in its aid. This was immediately given, the necessary amount raised, and the church finished and opened before the expiration of that year (1729). For more than thirty years the services were exclusively performed in the Dutch tongue, and then, to the great displeasure of the old founders of the church, the services were half the time in English. In 1784 it was decided to employ this language entirely. At the same time the pulpit was transferred to the northern end of the church, and galleries put on the south, west, and east sides.

The patriot prisoners captured at the battles of Long Island and Fort Washington (1776), three thousand in number, were carried to New York, and the church was selected as their place of confinement, having been prepared for their reception by tearing out the pulpit and pews. Thousands of these wretched prisoners died by disease, and some were poisoned for the purpose of plunder. Having served this end, the building was converted into a riding academy to train the British dragoons. The glass was taken from the windows, the shutters unhung, the floor torn up and scattered with tan-bark to make good footing for the horses. In 1790 it was restored to its original condition, and remained unchanged till 1844, when it was leased by the United States for a Post Office.

In 1728 Colonel Abraham De Peyster died, and left testamentary directions that a bell for the new church should be procured from his mother country at his expense. This bell was made in Amsterdam in 1831. While the metal was fusing, preparatory to casting, great numbers of citizens threw in quantities of silver coin, to enter into the composition of the sweet-toned "gold reminder" which was to assemble their brothers across the sea.—When the church was converted into a British riding school, one of the De Peyster family, fearing further destruction, secretly removed the bell, and kept it hidden until after the evacuation of the city by the English, when the church was restored and opened, and the bell was replaced in its position. Upon the occupation of the building as a Post-Office the bell was taken to the Ninth street church, where it remained till 1855, when it was taken to the one in Lafayette place. The bell is fantastically ornamented with gilt, and is inscribed with a few sentences showing its age, place of manufacture, and the name of the donor.

On the Sunday preceding its final surrender to the Government, in 1848, the old structure was crowded to its fullest extent by those wishing to bid a last goodbye to this historic relic of the olden time. Drs. Knox and De Witt led the farewell services, which were in both Dutch and English, and, after the benediction, the last

prayer ever uttered in the ancient church was spoken in the language of our Knickerbocker fore-fathers—the same which had aroused its echoes more than a century before."

Special Notices.

Proposals for Gravel.

NOTICE is hereby given that proposals will be received by the City of Holland, at the office of the City Clerk, until the 1st of September next, for the delivery of from 100 to 200 yards of gravel, to be distributed along Eighth street, as the Committee on Streets, Roads and Bridges may direct.

By Order of the Common Council,
G. VAN SCHELVEN, City Clerk.
Dated: HOLLAND, August 12, 1875.

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

To the Editor of the Holland City News:

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

Lot 1, Block 29.
" 2, " 81.
" 5, " 15.
" 1, " C, West Addition.
" 14, " 45.

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

Also 300 Lots in my addition to the City of Holland, on long time, at 7 per cent interest and no payment down on the latter.

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

MY OFFER.

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

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

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, September 15, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

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

I. O. of O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
R. K. HEALD, N. G.

N. W. BACON, R. S.

New Advertisements.

GIVE AWAY!!

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

A BOX OF CIGARS,

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

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

TEAMING.

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

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

FOR SALE!

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

M. D. HOWARD.
HOLLAND, July 19th, 1875. 23-26

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—
FIRST WARD.

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

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

FOR SALE!

HOUSE, STORE and LOT.

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

Cha's G. Wurz,

Formerly of St. Joseph, has opened a

First-Class Merchant Tailor

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

CALL AND SEE HIS

NEW STOCK OF



CHOICE CLOTHS.

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

PRICES VERY LOW.

FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

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

DR. SCHOUTEN'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS.

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

—SOLD AT—
Wholesale and Retail

—BY—
H. WALSH, Druggist.

Holland, Mich.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 25, 1875. 2-1f

PUMPS! PUMPS!

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

P. H. WILMS,

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

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

Improved Farm FOR SALE.

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

CLAY SOIL.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Location—6 miles south-east of the City of Holland.
M. D. HOWARD,
Cor. 8th and River Streets,
Holland City, Mich.

May 9th, 1875.

PHOENIX HOTEL

AND
DINING HALL.

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

"**PHICENIX.**"

Our table at all times is supplied with the delicacies of the season, and such fruits and vegetables as the market offers.
J. MCVICAR, Proprietor.
HOLLAND, June 25, 1875.

CRAMPTON'S IMPERIAL SOAP.

IS THE "BEST."

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

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

CANCER

CURED by DR. BOND'S
DISCOVERY.

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

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

JUST ISSUED.

The National Protestant,

EDITED BY

WILLIAM H. VAN NORTWICK,

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

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

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

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Address: THE NATIONAL PROTESTANT,
P. O. Box 4,961. 67 Liberty Street, New York.

Hottings.

THE steamer *Huron*, left on an excursion trip to Chicago, yesterday.

MESSRS. G. VAN PUTTEN & Co., are improving their store premises.

ON Monday Messrs. Boone & Alberti added sixteen horses to their livery.

THE U. S. revenue cutter *Andrew Johnson* arrived in Chicago, Monday.

HON. F. STOCKBRIDGE will start on his journey to Holland, about October 1st.

THE steamer *Minneapolis*, which is being repaired at Detroit, will be out in a few days.

ABSENCE from the city and official matter accounts for the want of locals this week.

A BEAR was killed last week on the G. R. & I. railroad, the train running right over him.

WHY is a solar eclipse like a woman whipping her boy? Because it's a hiding of the sun.

A SON of Mr. S. De Boer, of this city, in falling off a horse on Saturday, broke his right shoulder-blade.

BRICK POMEROY, of New York, will deliver the oration at the Allegan County Fair, September 29th.

GARIBALDI is said to be in improving health. His country can ill spare him.—His work is not done.

THE north pier at St. Joseph is being extended 300 feet further out and the work is progressing favorably.

THE amount of Library-money on hand by the City will soon warrant another addition to our City Library.

REV. C. VAN DER MEULEN, has sold his old homestead in the village of Zeeland to parties of Grand Rapids.

THE Michigan State Sabbath School Association meets at Grand Rapids, August 31st, and September 1st and 2nd.

THE Hon. J. Russell Jones, late United States Minister at Brussels, and family, arrived at their home, Chicago, last week.

MAJ. C. F. TROWBRIDGE, U. S. A., and family have been visiting our city for several days, stopping with Hon. M. D. Howard.

THE house of John C. Cottrell on the Lake Shore, was burned on Tuesday night. The property was insured in the "American" of Chicago.

MESSRS. G. LAUDER, J. O. Doesburg and D. Bertsch have returned from a visit to Grand Traverse, where they attended a Masonic convention.

THE 11th. Mich. Inf'y and 4th Mich. Battery, will hold their eighth annual reunion at Centerville, St. Joseph County, Mich., on the 24th inst.

IN the suit between Squiers & White vs. John Roost, the jury brought in a verdict on Thursday against the defendant for \$535. The plaintiff's demand was \$1,024.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., August 19, 1875: Mrs. M. Brown, Dewite McNutt. Wm. VERBEEK, P. M.

MR. J. TEN EYCK and family, of Fairview, Ill., arrived on Wednesday, and hereafter will make Holland their home. Mr. Ten Eyck will open a law office in Kenyon's block.

REV. JOHN RUSSELL, of Detroit, the State Temperance Lecturer, addressed the people of this city on his favorite subject, temperance, on Wednesday evening, at the Methodist Church.

HENRY EDINK, of Zeeland, an old state-prison bird, has again been arrested for forgery. When first arrested he gave his name as Charles Edwards. On the preliminary examination he plead guilty.

H. RINGELBERG, a Hollander, of Grand Rapids, while on a visit to the old country this summer, was arrested for an embezzlement of moneys, committed about twenty years ago, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

WHILE the Legislative excursion party and Gov. Bagley went one way, Senator Ferry and Christianity got up a little pleasure trip and started in another direction, the latter going to Grand Traverse and Mackinaw.

THE estimate for school expenses for the next fiscal year as published by the Board of Education is \$6,172.07. The annual statement of their receipts and expenditures, published on our first page, makes a satisfactory showing.

THE Government lighthouse steamer *Warrington* is making her rounds along this shore, furnishing the several lighthouses with the necessary supplies. At Grand Haven she left machinery for the new fog horn and material for the construction of the life-saving station.

SERVICES will be held at the Episcopal Church to-morrow morning and evening, by the Rector.

THE City Librarian, Mr. L. T. Kanters, informs us that the new books, lately purchased are now in "stock," and open to the public.

THE population of New York City has increased nearly 100,000 since the census of 1870, and now reaches the comfortable figure of 1,064,272. This is the first time a census has shown an American city with over a million inhabitants.

THE agitation of the cemetery question still continues. The Council at their last meeting received a remonstrance against the proposed extension of the present cemetery and referred the entire matter to a select committee with instructions to report. See Common Council proceedings.

LAST week Mr. Douwe Wiersma, was taken suddenly with a severe attack of delirium tremens, requiring three men to hold him. He did not recover and died on Monday, leaving a wife and five children. Mr. W. lived in Vriesland, ten miles east of this city; he was a farmer and store-keeper, and of late years had been a very excessive drinker.

A GREAT many strange things and things worthy of note occur at Holland City, but you never see anything about them in the Holland City papers.—*Allegan Journal*.

If it should become the rule for each local papers to note all "strange things and things worthy of note" occurring in the place where it is edited and published it would inevitably include more or less *personnel* scandal.

THE defendants in the Bergman case appear to be unable to find the whereabouts of the "hero" of this affair. Bergman does not wish to have this known, at least so it is reported in a letter written by himself to his father in the old country.—Since this is the first reliable news which we have heard relative to this man Bergman being alive or dead, we shall watch the extent of the exertions which will now be made by our "detectives," and whether the search for the live Bergman will be as rigid as the efforts made last winter to find his corpse.

It is a heinous sin for a Catholic gentleman to love a Protestant woman, if Archbishop Purcell may be accepted as authority. At the funeral of a young man in Eaton, O., recently, the Archbishop said substantially that the deceased fell in love with a Protestant lady, in violation of the rules of the Church, and then added, "and now where is his soul?" And it is with a view to inculcate such and similar ideas into the minds of the young that ultra-ecclesiastics advocate the establishment of sectarian or parochial schools.

IN the middle of the winter of 1838 a fire broke out in the female seminary at Limoges, France, and spread with such rapidity that it was feared all the inmates would perish. The firemen, however, brought out all, as they supposed, and then, as is usual, the crowd watched the destruction of the building. Suddenly there was a cry that one little girl had been left in her room. There was an immediate rush for the doors and windows; but the flames drove every one back. As the excited spectators were beginning to pray for the unfortunate child, a tall girl, with disheveled blonde hair and flowing nightgown, cut through the crowd, and, with a shriek of, "I'll save her!" that rose above the sound of cracking timbers and falling masonry, dashed into the doorway. Many of those apparently never-ending moments elapsed. The populace prayed for two souls with closed eyes. A loud hurrah, that was prolonged to the echo only to be repeated again, attracted the attention of the devotees, and the pale-faced girl was seen skipping through the flames with the terrified child. A few days thereafter, King Louis Philippe sent the heroine a gold medal for her bravery, and a captain of the French army, who had witnessed the girl's pluck, begged an introduction.—The captain is now President of France, and the brave girl Madame MacMahon.

Married.

OTTO-VAN STENIS.—On Thursday, August 19, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents in the township of Holland, by G. VAN SCHULLEN, Esq. PIETER OTTO, of Chicago, Ill., and Mrs. ANNA VAN STENIS, nee BAAS, of Holland, Mich.

Special Notices.

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

Wanted.

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

Special Notice.

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

HEBER WALSH,
Proprietor.

HOLLAND, Sept. 18, 1874.

EXCURSIONS !!

I am prepared at all times, on short notice, to serve the Public with Excursions on

BLACK LAKE

And

Lake Michigan,

And have made arrangements by which I can accommodate large

Sabbath School Pic-nics

AND

Excursion Parties.

Persons wishing to charter will address

Capt. F. R. Brower,
HOLLAND, MICH.

July 15, 1875.

14-1f.

The Side-wheel Steamer.

HURON,

ALEX. ELTON, Master,

Will make Tri-Weekly trips between

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO,

Via SOUTH HAVEN.

Leaving HOLLAND,

Monday, Wednesday & Friday;

Leaving CHICAGO,

Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday.

For further particulars apply to P. PFANSTIEHL, Holland and

DEPUY & LAWLER, 22-26 River Street, Chicago, and ON BOARD.
15-1f. E. S. DUNN, Clerk.

CITY HOTEL,

Holland, Mich., May, 1875.

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

FIRST-CLASS.

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

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

Office on First Floor.

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

J. W. MINDERHOUT, Prop'r.

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

WERKMAN & SONS,

General Dealers.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND.

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

Fall and Winter Goods,

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

Flannels,
Repellents,
Cottonades,
Shawls,
Young Ladies' Goods

Skirts,
Ladies and
Gentlemen's
Underwear,

Prints,
Notions,
Hats & Caps.

Groceries, Flour and Feed.

Give them a call before buying elsewhere.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 15, 1874. 47-3s-1y

\$50 To \$10,000

Has been invested in Stock Privileges and paid

900 PER CENT. PROFIT.

"How to Do It," on Wall street, sent free.

Tunbridge & Co., Bankers & Brokers 2 Wall St. N. Y. 22-34

Jack Fifield's Railroad Store!

J. J. FIFIELD

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

FRESH SUPPLY OF

Dry Goods,
Crockery,
Glassware,
Groceries,
Liquors and
Produce.

A CARD!

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

LIQUORS & CIGARS,

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

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

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

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

J. J. FIFIELD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 12, 1875.

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints and Oils

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

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

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 30, 1875.

Goods Sold Cheap,

AT

John Roost & Son,

COR. OF RIVER & NINTH STREET.

Dealers in

Choice Groceries

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

TEAS AND SYRUPS

A SPECIALITY.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., June 25, 1875.

BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS, ETC.

A Very large stock on hand.

8th Street, HOLLAND, MICH.

46-3s-1y

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

The oldest Furniture House in the City.

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

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

COFFINS.

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

46-2s-1y



Watches, Silver Ware,

Clocks, Spectacles, &

Jewelry, Pocket-Knives.

These goods will be sold at the lowest possible Price. Every Article Warranted to be just as Represented.
Watches, clocks and Jewelry Repaired in the best manner.
HOLLAND, Mich., December 1, 1874.

PHENIX

Planing Mill.

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

Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A 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.

46-3s-1y

REMOVED!

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

Cures: Felons,

Burns, and

Scrofulous Swellings.

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

And recommends herself to the citizens of Holland and vicinity.

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

2-1y

I WANT

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

Holland City White Lead

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

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

HEBER WALSH

46-1f Druggist's Pharmacist.

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Misses Wear

Also a full line of

FINDINGS,

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

Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Feb. 20th, 1874. 1-3½s-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.

JACOB KUIITE.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874. 46-2s-1f

BURRALL'S

IRON CORN SHELLERS

FOR SALE BY

G. J. HAVERKATE

AND

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS

for \$8.00; until further notice.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

INTRA, MINTRA, CUTRA, CORN.

Ten small hands upon the spread;
Five forms kneeling beside the bed—
Blue-eyes, Black-eyes, Curly-head.

Blonde, Brunette—in a glee and glow,
Waiting the magic word. Such a row—
Seven years, six years, five, four, two!

Fifty fingers, all in a line—
Yours are thirty, and twenty are mine;
Ten sweet eyes that sparkle and shine!

Motherly Mary, age of ten—
Even the finger-tips again—
Glances along the line, and then:

"Intra, mintra, cutra, corn.
Apple seed and brier thorn;
Wire, brier, limber lock,
Three geese in a flock—
Ruble, robe, rabble, and roft,
Y. O. V. R.
Out!"

Sentence falls on Curly-head—
One wee digit is "gone and dead;"
Nine-and-forty left on the spread.

"Intra, mintra, the flat goes—
Who'll be taken, nobody knows;
Only God may the lot dispose

Is it more than a childish play?
Still you sigh and turn away,
Why? What pain in the sight, I pray?

All too true: "As the fivers fall
One by one at the magic call,
Till, at the last, chance reaches all,

So, in the fateful days to come,
The lot shall fall in many a row—
That breaks a heart and fills a tomb—

Shall fall, and fall, and fall again,
Like a law that counts our love but vain—
Like a fate unheeding our woe and pain—

One by one. And who shall say
Whether the lot may fall this day
That calleth one of these dear babes away?"

"True! too true! Yet hold, dear friend,
Evermore doth the lot depend
On Him who loved, and loved to the end.

Blind, to our eyes, the flat goes—
Who'll be taken no mortal knows;
But only Love will the lot dispose—

Only Love, with His wisest sight:
Love alone, in His infinite might;
Love, who dwells in eternal light."

THE MURDERED DROVER.

My years ago, when I lived in Maryland, a neighbor of mine—one Albert Odyne—waking in the night, heard something which sounded like the hoofs of a horse as the animal wanders, listlessly, over the frozen ground. He was an honest old farmer, and had several horses of his own. He believed that all his animals were securely stabled; but when the noise of hoofs pounding the hard soil approached his window, he thought it was time to get up and reconnoitre. Therefore, although his good lady heaved a heavy sigh and muttered, "O, Jerusalem! Why upon earth can't the man lay still? I've got a hard day's work before me to-morrow morning," yet the farmer carefully got out of bed and raised his window.

On looking out, Farmer Odyne saw a horse near the house moving to and fro, with his nose to the earth, as if seeking for grass, while on his back was a saddle with low-hanging stirrups. As the horse raised his head and looked toward the open window, the farmer discovered a bridle on the head of the beast, though the bridle had slipped over his ears and was dangling below.

This was a case that required looking into, for it was a cold, wintry night; and some traveler might have become benumbed and fallen from his horse.

The farmer now hastily dressed himself, and his wife, being informed of what her husband had seen, no longer thought of the hard day's work on the morrow, but, springing out of bed, rushed the logs and kindling wood on the andirons, and soon had "the fire fair blazing and the vestment warm."

In a few minutes the good woman had everything prepared for receiving the luckless stranger whom the frost had touched.

On first going out of the front door Mr. Odyne observed an ox looking over into his garden; the neck of the animal resting on the top of the fence. He ran out into the road, and soon met two more oxen, and immediately afterward he became sensible that there was a whole herd scattered hither and thither, and enjoying "the largest liberty."

He now felt certain that some unlucky drover had fallen by the wayside; and then, for the first time, a sinister thought plowed its way sharply through his brain, and his heart beat more quickly as the question arose, "Am I myself altogether safe on this road at this time of night?"

He tried to quiet his suspicions, and went briskly forward. He had long passed the hindmost of the oxen, when coming near a farmhouse whose gable looked out on the road, he saw something dark lying on the ground, which might be the object which he sought. He went up to it and found that it was the body of a man lying in a heap on the frozen ground. He reached out his hand to feel whether the heart of the fallen man was still beating, when it came in contact with something hard. He soon discovered that this was the handle of a dagger which had been thrust to the hilt into the breast of the deceased.

Odyne now ran to the nearest tavern and aroused the landlord. Half the village was on the spot in a few minutes, for there was a tremendous excitement, the murdered man having been quickly recognized as one Jacob Beaman, a wealthy drover living on the southern border of Pennsylvania.

On examining the body the Coroner found that deceased had been shot as well as stabbed. A rifle ball had entered the temporal bone, and was doubtless in his brain. A couple of swaggering young men belonging to the village soon came up, and, having examined the dagger, swore that it belonged to Mr. Silas Doane, the farmer near whose house the corpse was found. Doane was present, and confessed that the dagger was his; but he added that it was an old rusty affair that had been long kicking about in his chaise-house, and that any one might have taken it from thence.

"O, yes," cried one of the bullies, "that is very likely; yet it is the Cor-

ner's duty to search your house, for it's no trifling thing to find this dagger of yours in a dead man's breast."

The Coroner confessed that he could do no less than search the premises, while he said rather roughly to the man who proposed this measure, "I supposed that you would like to put Mr. Doane to inconvenience, as he complained of you and your friend here last summer, and had you put in jail for a misdemeanor. You have owed him a spite ever since."

"Spite or no spite," cried the other, "you find old Doane's weapon in the dead man's heart."

"I shall do my duty," returned the Coroner, pushing the young man aside and entering the farmhouse, followed by the tavern-keeper, constables, and others. During the search the two young men were particularly busy, opening this door and that, and peeping into every cranny. The Coroner could find nothing in the shape of a rifle, and had already begun to apologize to Mr. Doane for giving him so much trouble, when one of the graceless scamps pushed open the door of the milk-room and cried:

"We have not looked in here yet!"

The Coroner, with a listless air, entered the apartment, followed by a village lawyer, and just turning over a tin pan which stood on a shelf near a window, something fell to the floor. The Coroner picked it up; it was a large pocket-book.

Surely, under a pan in the milk-room was a strange place for a pocket-book; still the Coroner held it doubtfully in his hand, when the lawyer observed, "Better open it, Mr. Butterworth."

The pocketbook was accordingly opened. It contained seven dollars in bank notes, a receipt for five hundred dollars, and an old letter much worn. The Coroner examined the name on the back, one of the young roisterers being very officious in holding the candle near the letter. The Coroner held the missive under the eyes of the lawyer, and both of them at once looked very grave, exchanging meaning glances. The letter was directed to "Mr. Jacob Beaman," the murdered man.

The Coroner immediately ordered the Constable to arrest Mr. Doane. Soon after a loud shriek was heard proceeding from a distant department, the shriek was uttered by the wife of the prisoner.

The letter was opened. It came from a nephew of the murdered man, living at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. In that letter that young man earnestly besought his uncle to consent to his marriage with a girl in humble life, to whom he was madly attached. It contained a great deal of romantic rhetoric about marrying for money, and highly extolled the virtues of the poor girl with whom the writer was smitten. It was afterward known that the wealthy drover had fixed his eye upon a young lady highly connected, and had assured his nephew that unless he married her, he would not leave him a cent at his death, but would alter his will in favor of a more distant relative, living in Pennsylvania.

Silas Doane was imprisoned, tried, convicted, and sentenced, to death, several other circumstances appearing to confirm his guilt on the trial.

But the Governor of Maryland was not satisfied with the verdict of the jury, and the friends of Doane soon produced testimony which, in the view of the executive, warranted him in granting a reprieve of three months.

One Relief Swazey—a poor, half-witted girl in the service of the Doanes—stated, in a roundabout way, that, on the night of the murder, she heard a noise as of some one opening the window which led from the rear garden into the milk-room, and that, in looking from her window soon after, she saw two men running through the garden.

A few weeks afterward a traveler called on the Governor and stated that, riding through that part of the township on the night of the murder, he saw two men carrying a heavy burden, resembling the body of a man, along the public road. Supposing they were carrying home one of their companions who had taken too much whisky, he thought no more of the matter, till accidentally seeing an old paper, while he was staying in Richmond, Va., which gave an account of Doane's trial, he was struck with the coincidental circumstances.

He described one of the men who carried the body as tall and slender, the other as short and stout. Such, indeed, were the two rogues who had been so earnest to procure the conviction of the prisoner. Both of them were arrested and put in the county prison. They were very much frightened, and pretended to make a confession. They said they were out late on the night of the murder, when, finding the dead body of the drover at some distance from the house of Mr. Doane, they determined to fasten suspicion upon him, as they owed him a deep grudge, and were sworn to be revenged. Accordingly, they picked up the body, carried it and deposited it near the house of Doane, went to the chaise-house, and got the old, rusty dagger, which they thrust into the body; then they took the drover's pocket-book from the breast of his coat, went behind the house, raised the window which led into the milk-room, deposited it under a tin-pan, and cut for dear life.

Many believed this story; others mocked. The two young men were generally believed to be guilty of the murder. The Governor pardoned Silas Doane, and he was set at liberty, but the mark of Cain was on his brow, as a considerable number of the community believed in his guilt. They said the poor simpleton, Relief Swazey, had been suborned, and that the two prisoners had founded their confession on her story, as the readiest means of getting out of prison.

Finally, the two rogues broke out of prison, and made good their escape. Satisfied that they would never come back, the villagers very generally re-

joined that they had left that part of the country, for they had been regular nuisances.

Several years had passed away, and the murder of the rich drover had become an old story. Then it was that, lying late one morning, I had a dream—if dream it could be called—in which old Jacob Beaman, the murdered drover stood at my bedside in his long Guernsey frock, and, with uplifted hand, said: "Bring my murderer to justice. Avenge my blood, which cries from the ground against the ungrateful one."

"How can I do that?" demanded I; I know him not, and even if I did, how could I prove that he did the deed?"

Thereupon the face of the drover became distorted with an expression of the most violent anger, and muttering "Mary Brown," he disappeared as suddenly as he came.

"A very foolish dream," said I, as I woke, though the cold sweat seced in huge drops upon my forehead. Who was Mary Brown, and how could she have shot the drover?

A week passed, and I had almost forgotten my dream, when, taking up a newspaper, the first thing that met my eye was the advertisement of a clairvoyant Spiritualist, who pretended to do several things which are generally supposed to be beyond the power of mortal man. The advertisement was signed "Mary Brown!"

The coincidence was remarkable, and for a moment it seemed again to hear the sepulchral tones of the drover as he pronounced the name of "Mary Brown!"

One likes to believe in wonders, if he can, especially when he is individually associated with them, and for a moment I felt flattered in having been chosen by the departed drover as his medium of communication with this lower world.

Then came intrusive reason, which has demolished so many an air-built fabric rich with rainbow glories. It suggested: "You have seen this name, 'Mary Brown,' at some other time, when carelessly glancing over the advertisements, and it came back to you in your dream. A very common occurrence."

Very well, thought I. Nothing is easier than to test this over-skeptical reason by attending one of the seances of Miss Mary Brown. Hamlet tested his ghost and found it to be a genuine article. "It was a true ghost," said he to his friend Horatio after the play. That very night I called at the house of Mary Brown, and found her seated at a large table, with a dozen persons around it of both sexes. A tall slender young man in black sat near the register, and now and then rubbed his hands over it. I took my place at the table.

"I can settle with you as well now as at any other time," said Miss Brown to her visitor at the register.

"O! no, no, madam," returned he, politely; "I am in no hurry for my rent—none at all—besides, I like to witness the performance. Continue on, and don't mind me."

So this was Mary Brown's landlord. In a moment one lady suggested that "perhaps Br. Beaman would like to get some communications himself."

I started at the name of Beaman, and while the young gentleman was declining with thanks, saying: "Really, madam, it would be no use, as I have no faith," I asked a gentleman at my side if the speaker was a nephew and heir to the rich drover who was murdered several years ago.

"Yes," was the reply, "a very fine young man, I believe; has improved the property, been very successful in speculations, married a fine girl, very beautiful but very poor. Lucky for him that the old man dropped off just as he did. It was his turning point."

My informant paused, for three loud raps, that made the mahogany quiver, were given, apparently, on the other side of the table.

Even the medium started with surprise.

At length, recovering herself, she smiled serenely, and remarked: "We are getting more company than we bargained for; the earnest spirit is a new comer."

One of the ladies turned to a gentleman near her, and said: "I am frightened; hadn't we better go?"

The gentleman laughed her out of the notion, and said: "Perhaps that spirit is calling for Mr. Beaman, and is angry at his skepticism."

Beaman laughed, and said he had never before imagined himself to be a person of so much importance.

"But," said I, "as you are a skeptic, sir, you are the man who ought to come to the table and get converted. You know that the physician is not for the whole, but for the sick."

Here most of the company—especially the ladies—joined with me in persuading Mr. Beaman to take a seat at the table.

He could no longer refuse without appearing perverse, and, therefore, in a laughing, jaunty manner, he placed himself at the table.

"Have you no deceased friend or relative from whom you would like to receive a communication?" inquired the medium, gently.

There was a pause. I looked at the countenance of Beaman; it was pale as death.

"Yes," cried a little girl at the end of the table. "I'm sure Mr. Beaman would like to hear from his good old uncle."

"I have more respect, more veneration for my deceased relative," answered Beaman in a hoarse voice, "than to associate his name with what to me—begging pardon of the company—are naught but juggling tricks."

As the speaker finished his last words, those three terrible knocks on the bottom side of the table made the latter jump under our hands, and drew forth a low shriek from more than one lady present.

"That's he," cried the medium; "now I'm sure you can't refuse, Mr. Beaman."

And, at the moment, the medium's hand and arm shook violently. She seized a pencil, as this was the spirit influence requiring her to write.

She wrote, however, but a few words, when the influence passed, and her hand became stationary. The medium seemed to expect a renewal of the influence, and waited two minutes, when a lady said: "Pray, Miss Brown, read what you have written."

The medium took up the paper, held it to the light, and read: "Secure my murderer; he is present." The believers looked around on every side, scanning every face at the table, while one or two skeptics smiled; but it was a somewhat ghastly smile, nevertheless.

As I was a stranger, many keen glances were shot at my countenance; but I was looking at young Beaman.

He sat motionless, like an image of white marble. He said not a word; but in a few moments he rose and staggered toward the door. Before he had reached it he fell senseless to the floor.

We picked him up, and means were used to restore him to consciousness. He only partially recovered, and then complained of a terrible pain about the heart. He was conveyed home in his own coach, which had been sent for. The physician told him that he could not recover. Then he sent for a clergyman, to whom he confessed that, being determined to marry the young girl, who was absolutely necessary to his happiness, and being assured that if he married her his uncle would disinherit him, he had followed his uncle one night, when the latter was driving his cattle to Baltimore, until, coming to a solitary place, where there were no houses, he shot him dead with a rifle.

What else passed between Beaman and his religious counsellor, is known only to the latter. In two days Beaman breathed his last. His amiable and lovely young wife, struck to the heart on learning her husband's guilt, survived him only five months.

Lost in a Coal Mine.

The widow Gallagher's son James, 14 years old, worked in a coal mine near Dunmore, Pennsylvania, as a mule-boy. He was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., and was a hard-working little fellow. He had an enemy among the miners, one James Barrett, a brute. Barrett was in the habit of kicking and cuffing and otherwise abusing the boy shamefully, and young Gallagher became mortally afraid of his task-master and tyrant. One day, in the mine, Barrett raised his pick-axe, and running toward Gallagher threatened to split his head wide open. The boy ran from his tormentor in mortal terror, and entered the mouth of an abandoned coal mine without knowing it. At length after assuring himself that he was not pursued he stopped, and first found he was in a strange place. He had heard the miners' stories of horrible sufferings in abandoned mines, and became greatly frightened. He ran along the corridors to find his way out, and could not. He was lost. The mine lamp on his cap grew dim, and finally went out, leaving him in thick darkness. The echoes which his calls for help sent ringing through the subterranean world reached no mortal ear. He was followed by droves of aggressive rats, too, but he went on and on as long as he could hold out. The rats were ready to take possession of him as soon as he gave up, and when he sat down to rest they scampered over him, apparently in a high glee of expectancy. So he kept moving on through this terrible solitude. At length his memory failed him. A party of miners went into the abandoned mine to search for the boy. They found him after a short search, and brought him up into the light of day amid the joy of the villagers. He was still alive, and after a time revived sufficiently to tell so much of his experience in the mine as above related. He had been lost two days and one night. The rats had gnawed one of his hands so much that it was necessary to have it amputated, and two or three of his toes were eaten off. The rats had also taken various other bites out of him. His mind wandered, and now and then he would shriek, "The rats are eating me up," "Drive them away," and then he would cower in terror. These shrieking fits became more frequent, and finally the doctors pronounced the boy insane, and he was taken to the lunatic asylum in Danville. The miners routed James Barrett out of town, and collected all his clothes and other effects and publicly burned them, as an expression of their opinion of the brute.

A School-Boy's Death.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of a recent date says: It is impossible to read the evidence given at an inquest held in St. Wilfrid's Catholic School, Preston, on the remains of a little child named Richard Lancaster, aged seven years, who died that morning in consequence of injuries received from leaping through the window of an upper room in the school one day last week, without a feeling of sadness. The little culprit had been confined in the room with two others by Miss Bamber, a pupil teacher, for the fault of "talking in school." At half-past four, when the pupils were dismissed, they were taken through the room where the prisoners were confined, and these latter, it was stated, had been told they might follow when the school was discharged. Owing, however, to some mistake or misunderstanding, the deceased child did not follow, and was unwittingly locked in the school. He did not long remain there, for about 5 o'clock he leaped from one of the windows into an adjacent court, and afterward walked to a house, whence he was carried home in great pain by a schoolfellow and died. The jury returned a verdict of "Died by a fall through misadventure."

THE VIPER AND THE LEECH.

A Castilian Fable.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

"Strange!" said a Viper to a Leech,
"How differently by men we're rated;
Tell me, my neighbor, I beseech,
Why you are sought and I am hated?"

"You," said the Leech, in prompt reply;
"If Fame be not a false detractor,
Men deem their enemy while I
Am cherished as their benefactor."

"What mighty difference they see,
That you should be the more inviting,"
The Viper answered, "puzzles me;
Since both alike are fond of biting!"

"We both are lovers, to be sure,"
The Leech replied; "but let me mention
You bite to kill, and I to cure;
The difference lies in the intention."

MORAL.

To those who pain us with intent
To do us good, we should be grateful;
While those on spite and mischief bent,
We well may shun as base and hateful.

Pith and Point.

VESTED interest—Money in the waistcoat pocket.

THREE may keep a secret—if two of them are dead.

THE first thing the magnet ever attracted—Attention.

THE man who couldn't find his match went to bed in the dark.

WHEN is a soldier not half a soldier? When he's in quarters.

WHY have chickens no hereafter? Because they have their necks twirled in this.

WHY is a solar eclipse like a woman whipping her boy? Because it's a hiding of the sun.

THE way for a desolate old bachelor to secure better quarters is to take a "better-half."

"I saw him kiss your cheek."

"Is true."

"Oh, modesty!" 'Twas strictly kept;

He thought me asleep; at least I knew

He thought I thought he thought I slept."

THE hair from a lady's braid should never be worn on the lapel of a gentleman's coat unless the parties are engaged.

PROFESSOR (kindly)—"What is the matter, Mr. Gray? You look unwell." Sophomore (with a volume of "Christian Martyrs" in his hand)—"My breakfast was burned at the steak; that's what's the martyr with me."

"WHICH had you rather do, go to Wheeling in Virginia or Corning in Nebraska?"—*Exchange*. "Well, we don't want to Berne Switzerland, so we'll go to Reading Massachusetts over Andover." *Boston Advertiser*.

AN Indiana school boy has written his name high up on the scroll of fame this time. His teacher wanted to know the number of zones. "Four," was the reply; "the horrid, the frigid, the temperate and—the intemperate." He will enter the lecture field this fall.

"SIR," said a little blustering man to a religious opponent, "to what sect do you suppose I belong?" "Well, I don't exactly know," replied his opponent, "but to judge from your size, appearance and constant buzzing, I should think you belonged to the class generally called insect."

"MARIA," observed Mr. Holcomb, as he was putting on his clothes this morning, "there ain't no patch on them breeches yet." "I can't fix it now no way; I'm too busy." "Well, give me the patch then, an' I'll carry it around with me," added Holcomb. "I don't want people to think I can't afford the cloth."—*Danbury News*.

A DETROIT boy who scraped two or three dollars together last week, and started for the Black Hills, was yesterday found on the front door-steps by the family. There was dust on his clothes, straw in his hair, and a sad look in his eye, and as the old man reached out and hauled him in he remarked: "Father, you may talk about quartz-mining, shaft-sinking and lodes and veins all your days, but I tell you there's no place like home, even if your mother is homely and lame!"—*Detroit Free Press*.

A MEMBER of the colored church was the other evening conversing earnestly with an acquaintance, and seeking to have him change into better paths, but the friend said that he was too often tempted to permit him to become a Christian. "What's yer backbone, dat ye can't rose up and stand temptation?" exclaimed the good man. "I was dat way myself once." Right in dis yer town I had a chance to steal a pa'r o' boots—mighty nice ones, too. Nobody was dar to see me, and I reached out my hand, and the debbil said take 'em. Den a good spirit whispered fur me to let dem boots alone." "And you didn't take 'em?" "No, sah—not much; I took a pa'r o' cheap shoes off de shelf an' left dem boots alone!"—*Vicksburg Herald*.

A Novel Method of Smuggling.

As the steamer Columbus was nearing the Quarantine landing Tuesday, Inspector Kane noticed several large bags thrown overboard. Suspecting they contained smuggled cigars, he had the vessel stopped, and, in company with Inspectors McCost and Hagau, jumped into a boat and rowed after the mysterious packages. Another row-boat had similar intentions, and the occupant succeeded in fishing up the bags, and immediately rowed for dear life toward the Staten Island shore. The officers at once gave chase, and after much difficulty overhauled the boat and seized its contents. The prize consisted of six bags of cigars, in India rubber air-tight bags, as large as mail-bags. The man was allowed to go, but he gave some important information to the officers. There were many thousands of cigars in the bags, and the seizure is looked upon as one of the most important made during the last few years.—*New York Express*.

Density of the Population of the United Kingdom.

The wonderful fact shown by these figures is, that this little cluster of islands on the western shore of Europe should produce such enormous numbers of human beings. England and Wales, in which the land is owned by comparatively few persons, are more densely populated than any other country in Europe except Belgium, which is a land of manufactures and farm patches. Yet the density increases every year, despite the hundreds of thousands who leave the teeming shores of Old England and ancient Erin for the New World.—*Chicago Tribune*.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR FROM THE UNITED STATES.			
Yearly average for ten years ending	Flour.	Wheat.	Total.
1830.	\$ 4,904,368	\$ 18,173	\$ 4,922,481
1840.	5,657,960	255,443	5,913,403
1850.	10,043,189	1,564,187	11,607,376
1860.	18,014,866	7,502,982	25,517,244
1870.	22,571,364	29,593,869	52,165,233
The year 1871.	24,093,184	45,143,424	69,236,608
1872.	17,955,484	38,915,000	56,870,744
1873.	19,381,664	51,452,254	70,833,918
1874.	29,258,094	101,421,459	130,679,553

This clearly shows what is the natural

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