

Hope College

## Hope College Digital Commons

---

Holland City News: 1874

Holland City News: 1872-1879

---

10-17-1874

### Holland City News, Volume 3, Number 35: October 17, 1874

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1874](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1874)



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

---

#### Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 3, Number 35: October 17, 1874" (1874). *Holland City News: 1874*. 41.

[https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1874/41](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1874/41)

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







# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### The East.

Much excitement prevails in Buffalo, N. Y., over the arrest of forty students of a medical college who were found in the act of dissecting four corpses which had been missed from a cemetery. The students were released on parole to appear when required.

Thirty buildings, comprising nearly the entire business part of the village of Ovid, N. Y., have been burned. The loss is \$50,000. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is lecturing in New England on "Compulsory Education" and other subjects. Reports says his audiences are slim and lacking in enthusiasm. Dr. A. C. Murdoch, a prominent citizen of Pittsburgh, was found dead last week, under circumstances indicating suicide.

### The West.

O'LEARY, the Chicago pedestrian, has just accomplished, in St. Louis, one of the most extraordinary undertakings on record—namely, a walk of 200 miles in 36 hours and 29 minutes. The last 50 miles was accomplished in 8 hours and 39 minutes.

The Chicago papers of the 9th inst. (the anniversary of the great fire) contain a review of the building operations in that city for the past year, from which it appears that 1,339 brick and stone structures were erected at an aggregate cost of \$12,691,200.

Died at Woodstock, Ill., Oct. 9, Mrs. Ellen Quinlin, aged 102 years. The insurance question still agitates Chicago. The Western railroads are about to abolish the custom of making excursion rates. According to reports in the State Auditor's office, there are 2,040,569 cattle and 3,460,166 hogs in Illinois.

A GRAND JURY in Salt Lake has indicted one of its own number for lascivious cohabitation. The man under indictment has five wives. One of his daughters is the principal witness for the prosecution.

GEN. MACKENZIE, during a recent raid against the Indians in Northern Texas, surprised five camps of Cheyennes on Jute creek, near Red river. The troops destroyed over 100 lodges and their entire outfit, and captured 1,424 horses and mules, of which 1,048 were at once killed. The bodies of four Indians were brought in. One soldier was killed and one wounded. Gen. Mackenzie, at last account, was in hot pursuit of the retreating savages. Near Colburn, Tippecanoe county, Ind., recently, a man named Clawson was instantly killed by the bursting of a boiler attached to a steam threshing machine. A number of other persons were more or less injured.

A DISPATCH from Milwaukee says: "A man named J. L. Robinson, news agent on the Wisconsin Central railroad, is lost in the woods near Stevens Point. He went out hunting with a revolver, Friday, and cannot be found. Parties are in pursuit of him, and have found notes from him offering a large reward to anybody who will discover him and take him out of the woods. The people have heard his revolver, but can't find him."

### The South.

ANOTHER stage robbery is reported from Texas. The brigands claimed to be the same party that robbed the Hot Springs stages and the Gad's Hill train. Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge of the United States District Court for the district of Kentucky, delivered a remarkable charge to the grand jury at the opening of the court in Louisville, last week, instructing them that the United States Court has no jurisdiction in Kentucky to punish Ku-Klux outrages under the Enforcement act.

SIXTEEN Petersburg (Va.) election judges have been indicted for violating the Enforcement act. A dispatch from Brownsville, Texas, says: "The organization of bandits to invade Texas has been partially suspended on account of high water on this side and the almost impassable condition of the country. Information received from undoubted sources states that the plan of operations is to strike the detachment of troops stationed to prevent the crossing of stolen cattle, and then murder and rob generally. Gen. Cortina heads the movement. The people on this side are organizing to defend themselves. The military are in possession of the facts, and are on the alert. Mounted men are held ready to move at short notice."

### Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times is authority for the statement that the postal telegraph project advocated by Postmaster-General Creswell will not be recommended by Mr. Jewell in his next report, nor by the President in his message to Congress. A dispatch from San Francisco announces the suicide of James T. Eckfeldt, Appraiser of the Mint, and superintendent of the construction of the machinery for the mint in that city. Temporary insanity is assigned as the cause of this act.

The receipts and expenditures of the Post-office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, were \$25,471,071.82, and the expenditures \$32,264,414.58.

A LETTER addressed to the President by a prominent Conservative politician in Mississippi, argues that the only true way to restore peace and prosperity to the South is for Congress to pass an act to pay for the quartermasters' and commissary stores taken by the Union army in the South during the war, and to refund the cotton tax. The letter has been referred to the Attorney General. It is rumored that the agency for the negotiation of the new funding bonds has been ordered by the President to be given to ex-Senator Cattell. Forney's Sunday Chronicle states that Gen. Butler intends introducing a bill at the next session of Congress making Washington the permanent headquarters of the army.

It is stated that a strong effort, in which the President will co-operate, will be made at

the forthcoming session of Congress to secure an appropriation for the purpose of building a new Executive Mansion in the western section of the city. Postmaster-General Jewell has decided to reorganize the Special Agency branch of the Postal Service. Special Agents will be charged, among other duties, with ascertaining how it happens that there is so little uniformity in receipts and disbursements at different offices of the free-delivery grade. Some of these offices disburse 60 per cent. of their receipts for running expenses, and others not more than 25 per cent. Attorney-General Williams has replied to Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, on the subject matter of his protest against further arrests by United States Marshals under the Enforcement act and his request that the persons already arrested be turned over to the State courts for trial. He contends that the President is as much bound to enforce the act in question as any other law of the United States, and declines to accede to Gov. Brown's request.

The organization of the Bureau of Internal Revenue is working so well that no recommendation will be made by Congress for its amendment. Ex-Senator Cattell, who has been appointed Special Treasury Agent to negotiate the new loan, will be assigned to duty in London. The resignation of Richard W. Busted, United States Judge for Alabama, has been received and accepted by the President. The internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year promise to exceed those of last year by about two million dollars.

### Political.

The Massachusetts Republicans, in convention at Worcester on the 7th inst., nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, Thos. Talbot; Lieutenant-Governor, Horatio G. Knight; Secretary of State, Oliver Warner; Attorney-General, Chas. R. Train; Auditor, Chas. Endicott; Treasurer, Chas. Adams, Jr. The platform opposes inflation of the national currency; favors the speedy payment of the national debt; the amplest protection of the individual in his civil rights and privileges, denounces all laws and practices that tend to corrupt the public service, and favors such legislation as will elevate, morally and intellectually, the industrial classes. The election for members of the Legislature in Georgia, on the 7th inst., resulted in the success of the Democracy. Scarcely any opposition was made to the Democratic candidates, who will have a majority of over 200 in the next Legislature.

JOHN W. CARTER, an alleged counterfeiter, was recently arrested at Brooklyn, on the charge of altering bonds from \$1,000 to \$10,000, in order to start a bogus insurance company. Under a bed in his bed-room were found several forged bonds, a small printing-press, bond-paper, and dies, containing the names of officials of prominent railroad companies. The names of all the companies whose bonds were forged could not be ascertained, but it is certain that the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, and Reading and Philadelphia Railroad Companies, and Western Union Telegraph Company, are among them. Senator Thurman, of Ohio, delivered an address before the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association last week. About 5,000 persons were present. Hon. Schuyler Colfax is making political speeches to his fellow-citizens in Indiana. Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour is visiting friends in Milwaukee.

The Conservative party in South Carolina have decided to support the Independent Republican candidates for office.

In a speech at Paterson, N. J., the other day, Secretary Robeson said that President Grant had no idea of a third term, and only avoided giving official expression to his opinion on the matter lest he should seem to attach to it too much importance. A New Orleans telegram states that the supporters of Gov. McEnery accept the proposition made by Gov. Kellogg in his address, viz.: To test the question of the Louisiana State Government by a canvass of the actual returns, and all parties to abide by the result. These returns are in the custody of the McEnery party, and can be produced and authenticated at any time.

BEN BUTLER has been renominated for Congress in the Essex (Mass.) District.

The convention of Southern Republicans assembled at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 13th of October. About 200 delegates were present, one quarter of whom were colored. Lewis E. Parsons, of Alabama, was elected President of the Convention. Hon. George F. Hoar has been renominated for Congress in Massachusetts.

### General.

Hon. S. A. INVIN, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Chicago District, died of paralysis last week, aged 47 years. Louis, son of Fred Douglass, has been appointed by Postmaster-General Jewell, a special agent at large for the Postoffice Department.

The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church has ratified the formation of a new diocese in Ohio and a new diocese in Michigan. The story of the cession of Porto Rico by Spain to Germany has received its quietus as a falsehood from Admiral Pilo, who pronounces it "an absurd and contemptible calumny." The President of the United States, in company with ex-Secretary Borie, Gen. Harney and others, arrived at Vinita, Cherokee Nation, on the 11th inst. Hundreds of Cherokee Indians turned out to see the "Great Father." Col. E. C. Boudinot delivered the welcoming address. Three hearty cheers were given to the President, who responded as follows: "It affords me great pleasure to visit your beautiful country—a country which I have never seen before, though I have been far on all sides of it. It is rich in soil and of surpassing beauty. Without saying anything at this time of the policy which I think should be adopted with regard to this Territory, I will say that I am pleased with such evidences of advancement among you, and hope you will be encouraged in cultivating the soil of so rich and magnificent a country."

The first show of the season fell at Lindsay, Ont., on the 13th inst., and an early

close of navigation on the back lakes and rivers is expected.

### Foreign.

THE military arrest of Count Von Arnim by Bismarck is exciting a good deal of interest in Europe. A Berlin telegram states that the Emperor William has ordered that no stone be left unturned in the efforts to recover the missing documents.

The Archbishop of Cologne has been released after an imprisonment of six months and nine days. The revolution in the Argentine Republic increases in importance. A circular has been sent to the shareholders of the Direct Cable Company informing them that the management have decided to abandon about thirty miles of the cable which is now lying on a rocky bottom, and effect a splice at a more suitable point. The circular says that in all about 1,100 miles of the cable have been laid, and satisfactory tests are obtained daily by electricians.

A VIENNA telegram says that the idea of referring the Schleswig-Holstein question to the arbitration of the Queen of England is gaining hold of the diplomatic mind. It is stated that the Danish Government is favorable to such a course, which, it is thought, offers a feasible method of solution.

THE Bismarck-Von Arnim case is being gradually unraveled to the German public and the world. Von Arnim still remains in prison, the reason for his confinement being that he refuses to give up letters which he received, while Ambassador at Paris, from Bismarck. It seems that after Von Arnim's removal from the position of Ambassador to Paris, an office which he lost on account of a pro-Catholic correspondence with Dr. Dollinger, he retired to his estate at Naaseneid as determined to prepare his statement as an American would be under similar circumstances. Bismarck, suspecting that his confidential correspondence to Von Arnim might figure unpleasantly for him in the retired Ambassador's statement, immediately seized upon the person of the offending subject in order to secure the tell-tale letters. They were not yielded then, neither have they been since. Bismarck still holds his victim by virtue of his superior power only, and as Von Arnim is doubtless a strong-willed man, the result of the contest cannot be easily determined. Full returns of the elections in France for Councils-General have been published, and foot up as follows: The Republicans elected 672, Monarchists 604, Bonapartists 155. The Republicans have a majority in thirty-eight Councils, the Monarchists in forty-four, and in three Departments Councils are equally divided. The Mark Lane Express (London) of Oct. 12 says the downward course of the price of wheat has not yet ended.

It is evident that the cause of Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, is growing desperate. Desertions by the wholesale are occurring constantly. Gen. Dorregary, with 800 Carlists, recently went over to the Republicans. At Agorta two Carlist battalions surrendered, and others, it is stated, are ready to follow. The Carlist provincial authorities in Durango have given public notice that those wishing to lay down their arms may do so. The trial of Kullman, for the attempted assassination of Prince Bismarck, is set down for the 29th inst.

### THE INDIANS.

Gallant Fight of Six Soldiers with 125 Kiowas and Comanches.

In the report of his recent operations against the Indians, Gen. Miles gives the following thrilling account of a fight between six soldiers and 125 savages:

I deem it but a duty to brave men and faithful soldiers to bring to the notice of the highest military authority an instance of indomitable courage, skill, and true heroism on the part of a detachment from this command, with the request that the actors be rewarded, and their faithfulness and bravery recognized.

On the night of the 10th inst. a party consisting of Sergt. Woodhall, Company I; Privates Peter Rath, Company A; John Harrington, Company H; and George W. Smith, Company M, 6th cavalry; Scouts Amos Chapman and William Dixon, were sent as bearers of dispatches from the camp of this command on McClellan creek, Texas, to Camp Supply, I. T. At 6 a. m. on the 12th, when approaching the Washita river, they were met and surrounded by a band of 125 Indians, Kiowas and Comanches, who had recently left their agency, and at the first attack all were struck. Private Smith mortally and three others severely wounded. Although inclosed on all sides, and by overwhelming numbers, one of them succeeded, while they were under a severe fire at short range, and while the others with their rifles were keeping the Indians at bay, in digging with his knife and hands a slight cover. After this had been secured they placed themselves within it, the wounded walking with brave and painful efforts, and Private Smith, though he had received a mortal wound, sitting upright within the trench to conceal the crippled condition of their party from the Indians.

From early morning until dark, outnumbered twenty to one, under an almost constant fire, and at such short range that they sometimes used their pistols, retaining the last charge to prevent capture and torture, this little party of five defended their lives and the person of their dying comrade, without food, and their only drink the rain-water that collected in a pool mingled with their own blood. There is no doubt but that they killed more than double their number, besides those that were wounded. The Indians abandoned the attack on the 12th.

The exposure and distance from the command which were necessary incidents of their duty, were such that for thirty-six hours from their first attack, their condition could not be known, and not till midnight of the 3th could they receive medical attendance or food, exposed during this time to an incessant cold rain.

Sergt. Woodhall, Private Harrington and Scout Chapman were seriously wounded. Private Smith died of his wounds on the morning of the 13th. Private Rath and Scout Dixon were struck but not disabled.

The simple recital of their deeds, and the mention of the odds against which they fought; how the wounded defended the dying, and the dying aided the wounded by exposure to fresh wounds after the power of action was gone—these alone present a scene of cool courage, heroism and self-sacrifice which duty, as well as inclination, prompts us to recognize, but which we cannot fully honor.

A boy has just died from a dose of ink out West. An ink-west determined the fact.

### Driven to Death by a Curse.

Miss Cross, a school teacher in Stark, New Hampshire, lately committed suicide by drowning, under the following circumstances, as related by a local paper: She had had charge of the school for several weeks. The scholars thought much of her, and till within a short time before her death she kept an orderly and excellent school. But during the last week all seemed to be disorder and confusion in the school. The committee, Dr. A. Thompson and M. T. Pike, Esq., having heard of the fact, visited the school on Friday, and found it much as above described, on which after the school was dismissed, they kindly talked with her privately relatively to the school, told her how it seemed to them, and advised her, as she appeared pale and sick, quietly to go to the agent and resign her position; or if she felt strong enough to go on with the school, and thought she could improve in the particulars they mentioned, she could do so. She said she would determine what was best between that time and the hour of school the next morning. They left for their homes. She did not return to her boarding-house that night, and her friends became alarmed. The school house was locked. On looking in at the window the key was seen on the floor. On entering, they discovered on her desk some little articles of value she had taken from her person, and the following note, addressed to her sister:

DEAR MARY—All I have to say is that the curse is fulfilled. The daughters shall die in sorrow if not in shame before they are twenty. Ask Albert Thompson and Thomas Pike why. Good-bye all. LAURIANA.

Search was made for her body. The school house was situated on the bank of the river, where the water was deep and still, and the body was found near by. Before the coroner's jury her sister explained the note, by relating that they were the children of Amos K. Cross, of Waterford, Maine, and that in consequence of some difficulty between them, her father separated from his first wife, and was again married, on which his mother, taking sides against him, pronounced with dreadful emphasis this curse upon her son's children: "His daughters shall die in sorrow if not in shame, before they are twenty, and the sons shall be cut off in infancy." She said that for some time Lauriana had constantly dwelt upon the subject of the curse, and the more so, recently, as she was nearing the age of twenty, and she had done and said things which had caused her to think her sister meditated suicide. And her room-mate testified that only a week before she had spoken of it to her, and alluded to the fact that she was over nineteen years of age, and if the curse was fulfilled she had but a short time longer to live. The fact that some of her brothers died in infancy tended to strengthen the superstition, so that insanity and death were the consequence.

### The Drama in Japan.

In Japan they say the theaters are very much patronized; the play commences at 6 in the morning and terminates at 8 or 9 in the evening; often the same piece occupies two and three days in the representation. Gentlemen are not particular about the question of full dress, but the ladies are; the latter, to cover their swarthy looks, have the face and shoulders white-washed with almond milk; a black lead-pencil marks the eye-brows, and the lips are coated thinly with gold, which, after a while, takes a red hue; the head-dress is a veritable piece of engineering; it is a scaffolding that has to be commenced the evening previously; but the beauty reclines dressed till the theater opens, and once there, she forgets all fatigue. The robe appears to be swathed in ribbon-sashes, forming an immense knot at the back. The scene-changing on the stage is simply on the plan of the turn-table for locomotives. At a given signal the table whirls for the space of a half-circle, taking away actors in the midst of their dialogue, and bringing others on the scene in the act of continuing the conversation, or representing something new. Every actor has his "shadow,"—an individual dressed in black, who never quits him, handing everything he may stand in need of. And when the shades of evening fall, he holds a candle on the end of a stick under the actor's nose to allow the spectators to judge of the actor's gestures and expression of passions.

### The Pacific Roads.

Late agreements entered into between the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific railways are of deep interest to all branches of business in the country. All the former rivalries and jealousies existing between the roads have been done away with, and henceforth they will run in harmony, avoiding former delays in transportation, and adopting a more reasonable system of freightage. The transmission of California fruits, especially, will be affected for good. The Central Pacific officers have also united in the general harmony, thus placing these great thoroughfares upon a more perfect and sensible footing than has existed since their construction.

"TIME IS MONEY."—Many people take no care of money; spendthrifts we have always with us—prodigal sons who are generally bitterly punished for their prodigality, since "poetical justice" still rules the earth. And what with the spendthrifts of time? Their best days they throw away—let them run like sand through the fingers as long as they think they still have an almost countless number of them to spend; but, unluckily, they have by that time no notion how to do it.

THE Providence Press seems offended because Budd Dobles said that Goldsmith Maid could trot across Rhode Island in two minutes.

### European Navies.

According to the last official reports given in the *Borsenzeitung*, of Berlin, the total number of iron-clads owned by the naval powers of Europe is 244. The total number of screw-ships, exclusive of coast-steamers and gunboats, is 431. Belgium, Switzerland and Serbia have no navy; and Roumania has only a few gunboats on the Danube. Holland, Sweden, Norway and Portugal have no iron-clads. Greece has 2; Germany, 3; Denmark, 3; Spain, 7; Austria, 11; Russia, 15; Turkey, 15; France, 28; and England, 28. Austria, Italy, Greece and Portugal have no iron-clads for coast service. Holland, which has no iron-clads for coast-service, has 18 iron-clads for coast-service; England has 23, and France 30. Germany has 2 turreted-ships; Spain, Norway and Denmark, each 3; Turkey, 5; Sweden, 9; and Russia, 13. Of screw-ships, England has 132; France, 52; Russia, 48; Turkey, 44; Spain, 37; Holland, 25; Italy, 24; Germany and Denmark, each 16; Austria, 14; Portugal 8; Sweden and Norway, 5 each; and Greece, 2. In 1875, Germany will have six new iron-clads for war-service, which will rank among the most powerful ships on the seas, and, in points of thickness of their armor, strength of their engines, and number and quality of their guns, will far surpass those of Austria, Italy and France. The number of sailors, engineers, stokers, etc., employed in the English navy, is 68,264; in the Russian, 36,000; the French, 35,570; the Turkish, 21,000; Spanish, 14,000; German, 12,450; Austrian, 11,350; Italian, 11,200; Dutch, 6,206; Danish, 4,800; Norwegian, 3,500; Portuguese, 3,300.

### A Remarkable Parallel.

A remarkable parallelism has been shown to exist between Melbourne, Australia, and San Francisco, California. They are nearly in corresponding latitudes, San Francisco being in thirty-seven degrees and forty-eight minutes north, while Melbourne is in thirty-seven degrees and forty-seven minutes south, thus making one only one mile nearer the equator than the other. Both had their beginnings as towns in 1835; both remained insignificant places until the discovery of gold in the countries surrounding them; both suddenly arose to great wealth; both suffered from a decline of the gold yield, five years after mining began; and both have risen to new and abiding prosperity, as the agricultural resources of the tributary country were developed. Here this remarkable parallelism ceases. The British colonies in Australia, of which Melbourne is the metropolis, contain a population nearly three times as great as the Pacific slope, but Melbourne itself does not greatly exceed San Francisco in size. A California paper contrasts the two cities, claims greater natural advantages, such as climate, geographical position, etc., for San Francisco, but reluctantly admits that in public buildings, parks, etc., Melbourne is to be envied, even by the most loyal Californians.

AN OREGON WOMAN.—There is a smart young widow in Lane county, Oregon, who last winter plowed between seventy and eighty acres of ground for her father, and harrowed the most of it in. She then turned out her team and went and got a certificate as a teacher, took up a school and taught until haying and harvest commenced, when she dropped the "birch" and again took up the reins and cut her father's and uncle's grain, and is now cutting for the neighbors.

### The Markets.

#### NEW YORK.

BEEVES	8 @ 13
HOGS—Dressed	84 @ 81
COTTON	15 1/2 @
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 35 @ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 07 @ 1 08
No. 1 Spring	@
CORN	95 1/2 @ 96 1/2
OATS	64 @ 66
RYE	97 @ 1 02
PORK—New Mess	22 50 @
LARD—Steam	13 1/2 @

#### CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 50 @ 7 00
Choice Native	5 75 @ 6 00
Good to Prime Steers	5 00 @ 5 40
Cows and Heifers	2 50 @ 3 00
Medium to Fair	4 00 @ 4 50
Inferior to Common	2 25 @ 3 00
HOGS—Live	6 25 @ 6 90
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00 @ 7 25
Red Winter	5 50 @ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	95 @ 96 1/2
No. 2 Spring	90 @ 91 1/2
No. 3 Spring	85 @ 86
CORN—No. 2	76 @ 78
OATS—No. 2	48 1/2 @ 49
RYE—No. 2	84 @ 84 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2	1 08 @ 1 10 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Yellow	23 @ 35
EGGS—Fresh	19 @ 20
PORK—Mess	21 00 @ 21 50
LARD	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2

#### ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 13 @ 1 13 1/2
CORN—No. 2	82 1/2 @ 83
OATS—No. 2	51 @ 51 1/2
RYE—No. 2	@
PORK—Mess	22 00 @
LARD	13 @ 13 1/2
HOGS	5 50 @ 6 50
CATTLE	3 50 @ 4 00

#### MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	93 @ 99
No. 2	92 @ 92 1/2
CORN—No. 2	@
OATS—No. 2	44 @ 45
RYE	87 @ 88
BARLEY No. 2	1 09 @ 1 10

#### CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—White	1 10 @ 1 15
CORN	78 @ 80
OATS	53 @ 56
RYE	91 @ 95
PORK—Mess	@
LARD	13 @ 13 1/2

#### TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 10 @ 1 11
Amber Michigan	1 07 @ 1 08
CORN	84 @ 87
OATS	52 @ 53

#### DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra	1 17 @ 1 18
Amber	1 04 @ 1 07
CORN	87 @ 88
OATS	48 @ 51

#### CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 09 @ 1 10
No. 2 Red	1 04 @ 1 05
CORN	83 @ 84
OATS	52 @ 55



MICHIGAN.
Developments and Resources of the State-Taxation, etc.
(From the Republic Magazine.)
THE FISHING GROUNDS AND ANNUAL PRODUCT OF FISH.

With nearly 2,000 miles of lake and river coast, nearly every portion of which, at the fishing seasons, is teeming with fish, the people of Michigan may always have an abundant supply of food fishes of the choicest kinds, while this industry may be made one of useful employment to a very large number of the citizens of the State. The State fisheries have not yet been pursued much beyond procuring supplies for home consumption, but they may be rendered exceedingly profitable, and will ere long be classed among the more important industries and become one of the most profitable branches of commerce in the State.

The fishing stations, operation and product for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, are officially reported as follows:
No. of fisheries..... 243
Persons employed..... 951
Capital invested..... \$378,490
Cost of materials and labor..... \$398,428
Barrels of fish..... 58,854
Value of the product..... \$569,623

In this report no note is made of the thousands of fine trout taken from a hundred streams, constituting an important addition to the supplies for the table in a vast number of families throughout the State.

RAILROADS OF THE STATE.
In these days of enlarged commercial development and rapid transit, a State, with all the other advantages, is nothing without railroads. Of this Michigan seems to have been early aware, and has made ample provisions to meet the necessities of its growing communities. The efficient State Commissioner of Railroads informs us, July 31, 1874, that "the table now in preparation in this office for the forthcoming report shows 3,254.38 miles of main line and branches of railroads in Michigan, excluding sidings, which amount to 431.46 miles of track more, besides 55.75 miles of double or second track on the Michigan Central, aggregating, all told, 3,741.59 miles of track in the State."

In his previous report (1872) the Commissioner says the total amount of gross earnings returned for the year were \$31,998,253.61; of which \$8,908,471.11, or 28 per cent., was derived from passengers, and \$21,587,354.43, or 67 per cent., from freight; the remaining 5 per cent. arises from mail and express service and from miscellaneous sources. Average earnings to each mile of road, \$8,253.25. Railroad tariff rates in the State have been largely reduced. The last annual report of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company to its stockholders contains these words: "It is a fact worthy of note that rates of late years tend downward so steadily and so rapidly that the average rate per ton per mile in 1872 is but little more than half the rate of 1868." So, also, the annual report of the Michigan Central Company says: "It will be noticed how gradually, but certainly, rates have been sinking from 3.06 per ton per mile in 1865 to 1.56 in 1872, with slight increase (1-100th of a cent) in 1873."

Some of the roads are paying well and returning handsome dividends, while others are not paying expenses; but the people of Michigan are aware that the importance of railroads must not be measured by dividends, but by their instrumentalities in opening up the interior of the State, developing its latent resources, and extending its commerce. Two railroads pay large direct dividends, but all return immense indirect profits. The management of the Michigan railways is good, as we gather from the annual reports to the State Superintendent of Railroads, who is himself admirably adapted to his position, and largely instrumental in introducing efficient and important improvements in the police regulation of the State railways for greater safety to the lives of passengers.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS. The Superintendent of Public Instruction presents a full and complete report, in a volume of 400 pages, of the condition of the educational institutions of the State for 1873. The University of Michigan, with its forty professors and 1,176 students, is an honor to the State and a credit to the Union. The Regents in their last annual report call special attention to that portion of the President's annual report relating to the admission of women to the university, and heartily endorse the statements there made. They say: "The successful education of the two sexes in the same schools can no longer be considered as an experiment." They add: "The relation between the university and the high schools of the State, now fairly established, completes our splendid system of education, and makes it possible for every child of Michigan to enjoy the benefits of a full collegiate course at the expense of the State." That is an achievement for which the public will accord all honor to the people of Michigan for their successful educational efforts.

Then there are the State Normal School, State Agricultural College, State Public School and State Reform School, each supplying an important part in the general educational system. Among other prominent educational institutions are the Adrian, Albion, Hope, Kalamazoo and Olivet colleges; the German-American, Michigan Female and Monroe Female seminaries; together with the Detroit Industrial School, and the City Union schools of Adrian, Battle Creek, Coldwater, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Marshall, Lansing, Owosso, Pontiac, Port Huron and St. Joseph.

In the graded schools introduced all over the State there are 417 male and 1,708 female teachers, with an attendance of 156,540 pupils, in school-houses (including lots) valued at \$5,151,115. The aggregate of salaries paid annually to male teachers amounts to \$293,392.20, and to female teachers \$526,785.92.

In 1873 there were planted over the State 88 stone, 641 brick, 4,246 frame and 605 log school-houses containing seats for 399,067 pupils, the buildings being valued at \$3,106,391. The rapid settlement of the new counties has increased the number of log school-houses, and this is quite as much an indication of growth as is the building of costly structures. In the older counties the log houses are disappearing. In the thirteen counties south of the base line, containing about one-third of the population of the State, but thirty-six log school-houses remain, and nine of these are in one county.

Thus is Michigan contributing directly to her future greatness by dispensing the blessings of education to the thousands and hundreds of thousands of her youth through successive generations.

INSANE, BLIND AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. In the same liberal spirit has the State provided for her unfortunate citizens. The Insane Asylum and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind are objects of special care by the State authorities, as are also the pauper and reformatory institutions.

STATE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES. The gross receipts to the treasury during the year were \$2,192,431.52, which, added to balance (\$977,221.03) on hand at the commencement of the year, gives for total gross amount charged to the State Treasurer during the year \$3,169,652.55. From these receipts deduct on account of transactions with swamp land warrants \$346,863.69, and there remains as net cash receipts on account of revenue proper \$1,516,459.03.

The gross expenditures during the year amount to \$2,311,912.11; deduct on account of transactions with swamp land warrants \$246,863.69, and there remains as net cash expenditures \$2,065,048.42. Of these cash expenditures there were from receipts in rust \$381,121.84, leaving the cash disbursements from revenue proper \$1,683,926.58.

The balance in treasury at close of the year was \$854,713.44. The State indebtedness, in excess of present means of payment, is only \$1,115,978.35. On Jan. 1, 1867, there was outstanding of un-matured bonds \$3,790,500. At the close of the last fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1873, there was outstanding of these bonds \$1,626,000 showing a reduction in the amount thereof of \$2,164,500.

A very massive and commodious building for the State Capitol is now in course of erection, on which \$129,143.76 have been expended since the foundation stone was laid last year.

LANDS SOLD AND UNSOLD. The total number of acres of public lands surveyed in the State of Michigan is stated at 36,129,610.

There have been patented to the State—Swamp lands—acres..... \$388,616.69 Internal improvement lands..... 498,638.54 For the St. Mary's ship canal..... 750,000.00 For Portage Lake and Lake Superior..... 400,000.00 Lac La Belle canal..... 100,000.00 Railroad purposes..... 2,805,608.15 Wagon road from Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich. to Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wis..... 162,292.24 Primary school fund..... 1,067,396.00 University..... 46,080.00 Agricultural College..... 240,000.00 Salt spring lands..... 46,800.00 State building lands..... 13,200.00

Aggregate of Congressional grants to State—acres..... 11,968,611.62 Given for amount of lands in excess of grants to State..... 24,160,028.38 Of which amount there remains undisposed of about..... 1,000,000.00

Lerving for amount disposed of by general government otherwise than by grants to the State, and which have gone into the hands of private owners..... 23,160,028.38 Of the lands granted to the State by the general government the State yet holds title to but..... 2,741,705.64 Giving for amount disposed of by the State and which has passed into the possession of corporations and individuals..... 9,226,905.98

Giving for the total amount of land, the title to which has passed from the United States to individuals and corporations..... 32,386,934.36

Leaving for number acres of land yet in the hands of the general government and of the State undisposed of..... 3,741,705.64 The attractions for immigration are peculiarly strong. The abundance of superior soil yet under timber on the middle and upper portions of the lower peninsula and on the southwest section of the upper peninsula affords unusual facilities for settlement, with every prospect of success and ultimate independence.

TAXES—APPORTIONMENT OF TAXATION TO THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

The following is a statement of the aggregate of the State taxes of Michigan, as apportioned to the several counties by the Auditor-General. The first column of figures shows the aggregate of real and personal estate as equalized by the State Board of Equalization for 1874, and the second column the aggregate of apportionment to counties:

Counties.	Equalization.	Apportionment.
Alcona.....	2,100,900	3,011.45
Allegan.....	13,120,000	35,530.91
Alpena.....	910,000	1,304.96
Antrim.....	810,000	1,161.65
Barry.....	9,450,000	13,551.52
Bay.....	7,350,000	10,540.07
Benzie.....	440,000	630.97
Berrien.....	16,430,000	23,500.99
Branch.....	15,220,000	21,825.83
Calhoun.....	21,000,000	30,114.49
Cass.....	16,430,000	23,500.99
Charlevoix.....	160,000	229.44
Cheboygan.....	450,000	645.38
Chippewa.....	450,000	645.32
Clare.....	830,000	1,276.27
Chton.....	9,450,000	13,536.38
Crawford (attached to Kalamazoo).....	450,000	645.32
Delta.....	11,230,000	17,218.68
Emmet.....	100,000	143.41
Genesee.....	17,850,000	35,135.01
Gladwin (attached to Midland).....	1,360,000	1,950.28
Grand Traverse.....	2,620,000	3,757.14
Gratiot.....	20,160,000	29,116.53
Hillsdale.....	2,100,000	2,911.23
Houghton.....	3,320,000	4,775.31
Huron.....	13,550,000	21,177.15
Ingham.....	14,170,000	20,984.66
Ionia.....	3,150,000	4,517.17
Iosco.....	1,490,000	2,136.69
Isabella.....	20,250,000	37,643.11
Kalamazoo.....	25,200,000	36,137.38
Kalamazoo.....	310,000	444.54
Kent.....	31,000,000	47,767.15
Keweenaw.....	1,570,000	2,251.41
Lake.....	820,000	745.69
Leapeer.....	6,300,000	18,694.69
Leelanaw.....	26,250,000	41,453.67
Lenawee.....	11,590,000	22,422.34
Livingston.....	450,000	645.32
Mackinac.....	16,900,000	24,406.91
Macomb.....	2,460,000	3,527.70
Manistee.....	100,000	143.41
Manitou.....	3,990,000	5,721.76
Marquette.....	1,050,000	1,565.72
Mason.....	2,820,000	3,613.74
Meconata.....	1,570,000	2,251.41
Menominee.....	3,150,000	4,517.17
Midland.....	450,000	645.32
Missaukee.....	9,450,000	27,901.10
Monroe.....	4,950,000	7,098.41
Montcalm.....	5,250,000	7,604.40
Montmorency (attached to Alpena).....	2,100,000	3,011.45
Muskegon.....	2,100,000	3,011.45
Newaygo.....	26,250,000	38,450.78
Oakland.....	3,150,000	4,517.17
Ogemaw (in part of Iosco).....	1,310,000	1,876.57
Ontonagon.....	890,000	1,276.27
Oscoda (attached to Alcona).....	450,000	645.32
Osego (attached to Antrim).....	8,400,000	12,784.86
Pemscowet (attached to Midland).....	450,000	645.32
Rosecommon (attached to Midland).....	16,870,000	24,191.96
Saginaw.....	3,520,000	5,047.76
Sauk.....	520,000	745.69
Schoolcraft.....	9,240,000	13,551.52
Shiawassee.....	7,350,000	10,540.07
St. Clair.....	24,300,000	36,137.38
St. Joseph.....	4,040,000	5,793.02
Tucon.....	11,550,000	24,088.87
Van Buren.....	31,500,000	45,674.48
Washtenaw.....	90,000,000	138,292.89
Wayne.....	540,000	774.37
Wexford.....	540,000	774.37
Total.....	\$630,000,000	\$1,075,110.30

Hazing.

"Hazing" has been practically suppressed at Harvard College during the last two years by the voluntary action of the present senior and junior classes. In order to continue this wholesome abstention from a foolish and sometimes cruel practice, the dean of the faculty has sent a circular letter to the parents of the present sophomores and freshmen, requesting them to use their influence to prevent its renewal. The letter urges that it be abandoned entirely and forever by the voluntary action of the students. If the desired end can be reached in this way, the result will certainly best strengthen Harvard's hold upon the respect of the friends of liberal education everywhere.

AMERICA OWES Europe three hundred millions of dollars for defaulted interest on American securities.

All Sorts.

PARIS has 68,000 dogs, which last year were taxed \$127,000.

Iowa put up 1,200 school-houses within the past year.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA produced 7,250,000 gallons of wine last year.

FORTY-SEVEN thousand Germans have gone back to Paris to live.

BROOKLYN has twenty beer breweries, making 60,000 kegs a week.

NINE million horses in the United States; value, \$860,000,000.

OLD PROB. hit it eight-eight times out of every hundred last month.

A NEBRASKA paper tells of a flock of pigeons numbering 4,328,764. Close figures.

CONNECTICUT has twenty-five silk factories, whose aggregate capital is \$3,450,000.

A DEALER in figures says that the reaping machines of the country net a leg a day.

An Atlanta, Ga., policeman has been discharged for eating a box of sardines while on his beat.

THE "ordinary stock" of the railway companies of the United Kingdom amounts to nearly £250,000,000 sterling.

MR. KILKUFF, chief engineer of the Pacific Mail Company, has sailed 1,786,000 miles in twenty-three years' service.

THE London Metropolitan railway, since its opening in 1863, has carried 205,000,000 persons without killing or injuring a single one of them.

THERE are 10,500 miles of railway in Russia, of which 3,488 miles are owned by the state. There are beside 1,153 miles in progress of construction and 1,153 projected.

CAMEL'S hair brushes have been found to be capital substitutes for hospital sponges. Now, let science discover some equally satisfactory way of doing away with newspaper sponges, and its triumphs will be complete.

THE city of Rome is said to be honey-combed with about 900 miles of subterranean passage ways cut through the solid rock, and that these contain the bodies of from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 of human beings entombed there since the city was built.

DON CARLOS has black hair, brown eyes, slightly aquiline nose, and black beard, covering the whole face. He is very handsome. He has an active, powerful frame, and stands six feet three in his boots. He is every inch the old-fashioned hero-king.

THE San Francisco Bulletin, in a late issue, says: Small dealers are complaining that enough of five cent pieces cannot be obtained for the transaction of business. So great is the demand for these coins that premiums varying from 2 1/2 to 5 per cent. in gold are paid for them.

THE annual supply of copper from the whole of the civilized world is estimated at between 127,000 and 130,000 tons. The annual tin supply is stated at from 25,000 to 28,000 tons. These estimates are made by a leading English house engaged in the tin and copper trades.

THE total area of the 37 United States, without the Territories, is 1,950,170 square miles; the area of coal-producing sections is 191,000 square miles, which is about one square mile in ten. The area of the ten Territories is 995,032 square miles, making an aggregate of 2,945,203 square miles.

THERE are some merchants who think they can "dispense with advertising," because they are so well known. Let such ask why it is that A. T. Stewart & Co. spend half a million every year for advertising. That firm is tolerably well known. We never heard it accused, either, of making bad investments.

Rachel's Avarice.

Mlle. Rachel, the late great French tragic actress, who, nineteen years ago, visited this country on an artistic tour, had a well-deserved reputation for shocking avarice; in fact, she would have cut a cent into four pieces. As she was at supper one night, in a reunion of artists and authors at Alexandre Dumas' father's (whose prodigalities and superb disdain for money afforded a striking contrast with the celebrated Jewess' covetousness), the company indulged in playing cards, and Rachel, taking out of her pocketbook some money for the game, let a silver piece of 50 centimes (10 cents) fall on the floor. Much troubled by the incident, she immediately called for Dumas' servant to bring a candle and fetch the important trifle. "Let me do it," maliciously exclaimed Dumas, sending back his servant. "I'll find it for you, my love." And, taking out of his pocket a bank note of 100 francs (\$20), he lighted it at the luster, picked up under the table the half-franc piece, and most graciously tendered it to Rachel, who carefully put it in her portmanteau as she would have done with a relic coming from her ancestor Moses.

LOVE IN NEVADA.

Some person at Franktown, Washoe Valley, has sent us a poetical effusion, of which we give below twelve lines, just to show to what a condition love may reduce a man when green corn is in season:

There is a girl in Washoe Valley,  
Her giving name is Salie,  
I would I was the thin grumbob  
Incide of corn, what they call kob,  
And I could come streamin' hot  
Rite out of the old iron pot,  
So her rubby lips mite correll me  
And her ivory teeth mite shuck me,  
During which her pritty nose could smell me,  
While her tung, so fair and yung,  
Was around about me clung,  
And she was a-calling of me sweet,  
—Virginia (New) Enterprise.

The Empress Josephine's Handkerchief.

A correspondent of the Paris American Register writes: "I have so often heard French persons criticise the unwillingness of English and American ladies to name certain articles of the the feminine toilet that I was quite delighted a few days ago, in perusing some old chronicles, to find out that it was possible for the French to be quite as prudish as we. Until the reign of the Empress Josephine a handkerchief was thought in France so shocking an object that a lady would never have dared to use it before any one. The word even was carefully avoided in refined conversation. An actor who would have used a handkerchief on the stage, even in the most tearful moments of the play, would have been unmercifully hissed; and it was only in the beginning of the present century that a celebrated actress, Mlle. Duchesnois, dared to appear with a handkerchief in her hand. Having to speak of this handkerchief in the course of the piece she never could summon enough courage to call it by its true name, but referred to it as a light tissue. A few years later a translation of one of Shakespeare's plays by Alfred de Vigny having been acted, the word handkerchief was used for the first time on the stage amid cries of indignation from a great part of the house. I doubt if even to-day the French elegantes would carry handkerchiefs if the wife of Napoleon I. had not given the signal to adopt them. The Empress Josephine, although really lovely, had very ugly teeth. To conceal them she was in the habit of carrying small handkerchiefs adorned with costly laces, which she continually raised gracefully to her lips. Of course all the ladies of the court followed her example, and handkerchiefs have rapidly become an important and costly part of the feminine toilet; so much so that the price of a single handkerchief of the trousseau of the Duchess of Edinburgh would make the fortune of a necessitous family."

John Smith in Luck.

A long article of great social interest might be written upon wholesale additions to the family; but we promise to be short. First—it was at Terre Haute. The father, John Smith. Number of little Smiths, all in one day, born to John, four. Never was a family less needing increase than the Smith family, but this is the way that the odd old dame, Nature, freaks it. All boys, and each weighed 7 1/2 pounds. Thirty pounds of little strangers! The circumstance was beautifully noticed the next morning in the Terre Haute Gazette under the sensational heading of "Four Bouncing Baby Boys!" "Hereafter," says the Gazette, "let us cease to curl the contemptuous lip when the name of John Smith falls upon the ear. For one, we promise. Not a curl!" Then at Bethlehem, Pa., we observe additional phenomena. Mrs. Carol and Mrs. Ford are twin sisters. They were married on the same day. Their first children were born in the same month; their second in the same week; their third at the same hour—or rather, we should say their third and fourth each, for on this interesting occasion there were twin Carols and twin Fords. All these darlings are alive and well. We have spent more than an hour in rubbing our head, and in thus trying to deduce some heretofore undiscovered law of nature from these facts. It has been a failure. Ne'er a law!—New York Tribune.

Twenty Impolite Things.

1. Loud and boisterous laughing.
2. Reading when others are talking.
3. Reading aloud in company without being asked.
4. Talking when others are reading.
5. Spitting about the house, smoking or chewing.
6. Cutting finger-nails in company.
7. Leaving church before worship is closed.
8. Whispering or laughing in the house of God.
9. Gazing rudely at strangers.
10. Leaving a stranger without a seat.
11. A want of respect and reverence for seniors.
12. Correcting older persons than yourself, especially parents.
13. Receiving a present without an expression of gratitude.
14. Making yourself hero of your own story.
15. Laughing at the mistakes of others.
16. Joking others in company.
17. Commencing talking before others have finished speaking.
18. Answering questions that have been put to others.
19. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table; and
20. Not listening to what one is saying in company.

An Industrious People.

Every Swiss city and large town has its special industry. Some excel in one branch of manufactures and some in another; but, taken in their entirety, they aggregate a very respectable production for so small a nation. While the Swiss raise more than enough meat, butter and cheese for their own consumption, they are obliged to import about 1,500,000 barrels of flour per annum from France and Germany. Nor do they grow nearly enough wool to clothe themselves; but, from the proceeds of their sales of silk and cotton fabrics, of embroidery, watches, jewelry, chemicals and wood carvings, they are abundantly enabled to supply all their wants in the shape of imported goods and food. The Swiss are certainly the most industrious people in the world, as well as the most frugal. Everybody works—men, women and children. There is no leisure, idle, or loafer class, and few drones, in this busy hive.—Joseph Medill's Letter to Chicago Tribune.

AFTER AND OVER.

After the shower,  
The tranquil sun  
Silver stars when  
The day is done  
  
After the snow,  
The emerald leaves,  
After the harvest,  
Golden sheaves.  
  
After the clouds,  
The violet sky;  
Quiet woods when  
The wind goes by  
  
After the tempest,  
The lull of waves;  
After the battle,  
Peaceful graves.  
  
After the knell,  
The wedding bells;  
Joyful greetings  
From sad farewells;  
  
After the bud,  
The radiant rose;  
After our weeping,  
Sweet repose.  
  
After the burden,  
The blissful meed  
After the furrow,  
The waking seed;  
  
After the flight,  
The downy nest;  
Over the shadowy  
River—rest.

Humor.

HOME STRETCH—The stretch across the maternal knee.

A HOTEL out West says, generously, of a competing establishment, that it stands without arrival.

THERE is hope for the young man who chews caraway. No matter to what position he aspires, he will suck seed.

A MILWAUKEE man stated that he really needed some active, regular exercise. A friend suggested that he mix his own cocktails.

An honest old farmer, on being informed, the other day, that one of his neighbors owed him a grudge, growled out, "No matter; he never pays anything."

It is announced that "the faculty of Bowdoin have sent a circular letter to the parents of the suspended students." They sent a circular letter because it was the most likely to go round.

A NEW game, called "Granger seven-up," is announced. Three persons play for a can of oysters. The first man out gets the oysters, the last man out gets the can, and the "middle man" don't get anything.

An interesting little boy, timid when left alone in a dark room, was overhauled recently by his mother to say in his loneliness, "O Lord, don't let any one hurt me, and I'll go to church next Sunday and give you some money."

A LITTLE boy who was nearly starved by a stingy uncle (his guardian), with whom he lived, meeting a lank greyhound one day in the street, was asked by his guardian what made the dog so thin. After reflecting the little fellow replied, "I suppose he lives with his uncle."

Said that Detroit Justice: "It is my solemn duty to warn you, Jane Welch, that you are on the high road to degradation. This court is going to send you to the House of Correction for sixty days, but only with a feeling of kindness. You will have time to reflect; your nose will lose its rosy hue; you'll have a chance to comb your hair and make yourself a bustle, and I haven't a doubt that, before you come out, you will have such high aims that a policeman can't get within ten rods of you."

WIDOW JONES' husband died far away from home, and it took so long to reach her that the relief had quite recovered from her grief, and was giving a large lunch party, when the body finally arrived. A wagon drove up to the door, and a large box was handed out. Curiosity ran high among the ladies at the window, and with one accord they exclaimed, "Why, Mrs. Jones, what can that be?" Up went Mrs. Jones' eye-glasses, and after a glance she coolly said, "Well, it must be old Jones come home. Charley, run down and open the door for your father."

THE FATTED CALF.

Said Jack to Tom, one summer day,  
"You're getting in a baddish way.  
Your breath is short, your breast is flat;  
You used to weigh a dozen stone,  
And now you're only skin and bone—  
Why, you're as lean as I am fat."

"Come out with me, my farm is near.  
I know you'll like our country cheer:  
My fruit is ripe, my eggs are new;  
I've claret, too, your favorite brand:  
Come out, now, come, say 'Yes,' off-hand;  
I'll kill the fatted calf for you."

"That last remark of yours, dear Jack,  
Though meant in kindness, holds me back.  
I don't see why, though," Tom replied.  
"The fatted calf—to take its life—  
Think of your children and your wife,  
And you committing suicide!"

Wisdom of the Egyptians.

Philologists, astronomers, chemists, painters, architects and physicians must return to Egypt to learn the origin of writing—a knowledge of the calendar and solar motion—of the art of cutting granite with a copper chisel, and of giving elasticity to a copper sword—of making glass of the variegated hues of the rainbow—of moving single blocks of polished syenite nine hundred tons in weight, for any distance by land or water—of building arches round and pointed, with Masonic precision unsurpassed at the present day, and antedated by two thousand years to the Cloaca Maxima of Rome—of sculpturing a Doric column one thousand years before the Dorians are known in history—of fresco painting in imperishable colors—and of practical knowledge in masonry. And it is no less clear that every craftsman can behold on Egyptian monuments the progress of his art four thousand years ago, whether it be a wheelwright building his chariot, a shoemaker drawing his twine, a leather-cutter using that selfsame form of knife which is considered the best form now, or a weaver throwing the same hand-shuttle.



## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	1 25	40
Butter, lb	18	25
Clover seed, bushel	18	25
Eggs, dozen	18	25
Honey, lb	18	25
Hay, ton	11	00
Hides, green, lb	6	00
Maple sugar, lb	6	00
Onions, bushel	0 75	1 00
Potatoes, bushel	30	55
Timothy Seed, bushel	6	00
Wool, lb	6	00

### Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed, lb	6	00
Chickens, dressed, lb	8	00
Lard, lb	18	25
Pork, dressed, lb	7	00
Smoked meat, lb	11	00
Smoked ham, lb	8	00
Smoked shoulders, lb	8	00
Turkeys, lb	6	00
Tallow, lb	6	00

### Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	4 50	5 00
Staves, white oak	13 00	14 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	3 00	3 50
Heading bolts, hardwood	4 50	5 00
Stave bolts, softwood	3 50	4 00
Stave bolts, hardwood	4 00	4 50
Railroad ties	4 00	4 50

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected by the "Plunger Mills.")

Wheat, white, bushel	95	1 00
Corn, shelled, bushel	75	80
Oats, bushel	35	40
Buckwheat, bushel	80	85
Rye, bushel	80	85
Barley, ton	16	00
Feed, ton	30	00
Barley, 100 lb	1 80	2 00
Middling, 100 lb	1 50	1 80
Flour, 100 lb	2 88	3 00
Pearl Barley, 100 lb	6 00	7 00
Buckwheat Flour, 100 lb	4 50	5 00
Fine meal, 100 lb	2 00	2 50

## Marine Intelligence.

### PORT OF HOLLAND.

#### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 9	sch A. Plunger 87—light.
"	sch Spray 48—light.
"	sch Jones 130—light.
"	sch Four Brothers 95—light.
"	sch Alice 71—light.
"	sch Arrow 69—light.
"	sch Tri Color—100 pkgs mdse.
"	sch Mary 81—light.
"	sch Wollin 49—200 hides.
"	sch Banner 74 1—30 cords staves bolts.

#### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 9	sch A. Plunger—75 cords wood.
"	sch Spray—75 m f b staves 250 bbls heading.
"	sch Jones—100 cords wood.
"	sch Four Brothers—100 cds bark.
"	sch Alice—fruit.
"	sch Arrow—55 cds wood.
"	sch Tri Color—32 m f b staves.
"	sch Mary—70 cds wood.
"	sch Wollin—50 cds wood.
"	sch Banner—250 beer bbls, 60 cds wood.

## HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, — EDITOR.

Saturday, October 17.

HAVING just passed the third anniversary of the great calamity of October 9, 1871, we intended to publish and have partly prepared a statement of the progress we have since made in replacing and rebuilding what was then so suddenly swept away. We thought of giving a few statistics in the line of buildings and public improvements which have been made by the people of Holland City during these three years. The reason for this delay and the excuse we have to offer for want of this statement is, that at one of the County Conventions held last week, they have seen fit to place the editor of this paper in nomination for the office of Register of Deeds. This little incident and its connecting circumstances have called and will call for many a "spare moment" between now and the 3rd of November next, as any one who has been or is similarly situated, "knowing how it is himself," will readily see. Notwithstanding this fact the News will remain as heretofore a non-partisan paper, unless it should be deemed necessary to correct untrue or exaggerated statements, such as were made by the Herald in its last issue, in regard to a few remarks made by us in the convention at the time the nomination was made, which we shall not do at present however, knowing that such mistakes are likely to occur, especially when the reporter was either "absent or not there."

We would remind all parties interested that next week the Circuit Court will be in session and that it will be their last opportunity before the next election to become legal voters. Some time ago we published an article on this subject, showing how many young men in this locality heretofore had exercised the right of suffrage under the delusion that because their fathers were voters at the time they became twenty-one years old, it made them voters also. This is not sufficient. A very large portion of our people upon their arrival here have not gone beyond a declaration of their intention to become citizens, or to use the popular term, beyond taking out their first papers. This does not make them citizens, and unless they are citizens, the inherent right to vote does not pass upon their sons when they reach the age of majority, and the latter are then compelled to go into court personally, and take the oath of allegiance before they are entitled to vote.

HAVE you paid for your paper?

THE General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, meets in New York and will be of great interest. It is called only once in three years, and the session extends generally over three weeks. The House of Deputies consists of four clerical and four lay deputies from each diocese. The House of Bishops meets always with closed doors.

The Executive Committee of the Michigan License Association have addressed a communication to the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor requesting them to define their respective positions on the liquor question. Messrs. Bagley and Holt rather evade the issue, while Chamberlain and Hall declare themselves in favor of license as against prohibition. We are inclined to think that if in this State a square issue was presented on the above propositions, independent and separate of all other questions and influences, a majority would be found in favor of the former.

THE joint discussion for this County, between the Congressional candidates of this District, took place at Grand Haven, on Tuesday evening. It was well attended and the audience nearly filled Music Hall. The meeting was organized by the Chairmen of the County Committees, and Messrs E. P. Ferry and H. Pennoyer chosen chairmen. Mr. Williams opened the debate speaking one hour, Mr. Wilbur following for the same length of time and Mr. Williams closing with fifteen minutes. A joint discussion to a certain extent is entertaining and profitable, but the greatest objection against it, and which we don't see can be evaded is the limited "one hour," for a speaker to introduce and argue his position.

OF the 34,000 infants born in New York city, only 29,000 are properly accounted for as taken care of in conformity with the requirements of the Board of Health. How the balance are dealt with, the case of an infant, 21 days old, who died at a house on West Twenty-seventh street last week, pretty plainly indicates. The keeper of the house, states that an unknown man called and left her this child, giving her \$15, its first month's board, and left. When the doctor was called to it he found it starved beyond the reach of medical aid, the little thing having been fed with a spoonful of condensed milk to half a pint of water. This keeper is said to be only one of a large class of persons who advertise to take care of infants in the newspapers, and who receive, as in this case \$15 or so with the child from some person who gives a fictitious name and address, and whom they never see or expect to see again.

THE New York papers give the following particulars of the Prussian purchase in New Jersey: Two weeks ago an agent of the Prussian Government visited Connecticut Farms, in Union county, New Jersey, and perfected arrangements for the purchase of Lake Weeewanee from the owners, for the purpose of raising leeches, trout and salmon, the latter to be sent to Prussia to stock the waters of the rivers, and the former for medical purposes. The lake covers two hundred acres, and what is remarkable, its waters are as cold as ice during the summer, and comparatively warm during the winter. The price agreed upon is \$300,000, and at the next meeting of the proprietors the property will be turned over to the Prussian Government. The leeches to be found in this lake are of a quality far superior to the Swedish, and it is expected that under a proper system of propagation they will increase tenfold. The lake will be divided off into compartments, some for the raising of leeches and the remainder for trout and salmon. This is the first instance of a purchase by a foreign government of territory in New Jersey or perhaps, the Union, and the venture is looked upon with interest.

ON Monday afternoon the village of Zeeland was visited by two strangers, said to have lately been living in a direction east of the marsh. They were counterfeiters of coin money, and came there with the intention to palm off a part of their stock. They called at the store of M. Van den Bosch, purchased some tobacco and other notions, and presented payment in coin, demanding at the same time that the return change should also be in specie. After the two strangers had left the store their article of coin was again brought forward, we presume with a view to show to the juveniles of the neighborhood, as a relic of the past, and the kind of currency their fathers used to have. Its bogusness being evident, the matter was placed in the hands of Justice Bolks and Constable De Pree, and without much parley and with a promptness, which is commendable indeed, the parties were arrested that same evening, taken to this city, and conveyed to Grand Haven the next morning to await further action on the part of the U. S. authorities. Upon searching them they found \$16, in silver coins and nickels. Their names are said to be Robert McCall and M. E. Gazin, and at Grand Haven they were recognized as being connected with a team of oxen that is missing, the particulars of which we did not learn.

## Special Notices.

### REGISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Registration for the City of Holland, will meet at the following places, on Saturday, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1874, between the hours of eight o'clock, A. M. and eight o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of completing the lists of qualified voters of the several Wards of the city of Holland:

In the 1st Ward at the Harness-shop of Mr. H. Vaupell.

In the 2d Ward at the Store of Werkman & Sons.

In the 3rd Ward at the Common Council Room.

In the 4th Ward at the Residence of Mr. L. D. Viessers.

R. KANTERS,  
J. VANLANDEGEND,  
D. J. KAMPERMAN,  
J. FLEEMAN,  
J. DUURSEMA,  
J. DYKEMA,  
G. H. SIPP,  
L. D. VISSERS,  
HOLLAND, Mich., October 14, 1874.

### SINGING-CLASS.

MR. JOHN B. GILMORE, will on Tuesday next, Oct. 20, 1874, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the hall of Messrs. Bakker & Van Raalte organize a singing class. All those wishing to take a course in vocal music during the winter, will please then and there attend.

### Special Notice.

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

HEBER WALSH,  
Proprietor.

HOLLAND, Sept. 18, 1874.

### Just Received.

A large and choice stock of Fashionable Fall Dress Goods, Flannels, Furnishing Goods and Notions, which I offer *Cash*. Give me a call, and examine the stock. No trouble to show the goods.

DANIEL BERTSCH,  
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 18, 1874.  
N. B.—Come and examine those 50 cent Corsets.

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

### Every Person.

Man, woman, boy or girl should send at once for one of the Excelsior Stationery Packets, containing Note Paper, Envelopes, Pen Holder, Pencils, Pens, Blank Book, Blotter, Photographs, Tooth Picks, Perfume Sachet, Chinese Puzzle, and a fine piece of Ladies' or Gents' Jewelry. Try a Package. Price, post paid, 50 cents, or 3 for \$1. Agents Wanted. Address: J. CARTY BURROWS, 319 HARMONY ST., Philadelphia, Pa.

### CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

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

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

## New Advertisements.

### GUN-SMITH.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public of Holland and vicinity that he has opened a shop for the repairing of

Guns, Sewing Machines, Etc., and all other repairs in that line, either of wood or metal.

For the present I have located my shop in the Blacksmithshop of Mr. G. T. VAARWERK, opposite the new Flour-mill, Eighth street. I also deal in second hand Sewing Machines, and parties wishing to make purchases, will do well to call and examine my stock.

F. VELKERS,  
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 10, 1874.

### CASH FOR WOOD.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION of the City of Holland wish to contract for wood for the Public Schools, during the coming winter.

Those having good wood to sell, cheap, will please apply to the Secretary of the Board of Education.

By Order of the Board of Education,  
H. D. POST, Secretary.

HOLLAND, Sept. 16, 1874.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. The New Physiological Self-cure mailed under seal. Price 25 cents. Address M. & S. Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

## Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, which was made and executed by Arent Cloetingh, and Tryntje Cloetingh, his wife, of the City of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, to Arthur W. Currier and Theodore C. Putnam of the City of Grand Rapids, Kent County, State of Michigan, parties of the second part, on the twenty-second (22d) day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three (A. D. 1873), which was recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa in the State of Michigan, on the seventh (7th) day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three (A. D. 1873), at 8 o'clock A. M., on pages 624, 625, and 626, of Liber 'S' of Mortgages, in said office, by which default the power of sale contained in the said mortgage has become operative, and on which mortgage there is now claimed to be due the sum of Three hundred twenty-two dollars and ninety cents (\$322.90) of principal and interest, together with an attorney's fee of thirty dollars (\$30) as in said Mortgage stipulated and agreed for foreclosure said Mortgage, and the costs and charges of said foreclosure and sale, as also provided in said Mortgage; and no suit or proceedings, either in law or in equity, having been commenced for the foreclosure of said Mortgage, or the collection of the debt secured thereby, or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said Mortgage contained, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said Mortgage on the eleventh (11) day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (A. D. 1875), at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the said County of Ottawa is holden, which said lands, and premises are described as follows, viz:—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the City of Holland, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, more particularly known and described as follows, to-wit:—The South half (½) of lot number Two (2) in Block numbered sixty-six (66) in the City of Holland formerly known as the village of Holland, according to the recorded map of said city.

Dated the 17th day of October, A. D. 1874.  
ARTHUR W. CURRIER and THEODORE C. PUTNAM, Mortgagees.  
H. D. POST, Attorney for Mortgagees.

## CLOSING OUT !!

I intend to remove and will close out my entire stock of

JEWELRY AND PICTURE,  
Stationary and School Books.

Paper,  
Envelopes,  
Writing Books,  
Pens,  
Pencils,  
Albums,  
Diaries,  
Confectionary,  
Toys Etc.

### For Cash—At Cost.

All those owing me are requested to come and settle. Parties having binding to do will please come soon.

I also offer a good Lot and Dwelling on South River Street.  
A. CLOETINGH.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 30, 1874.

## H. MEENGES,

DEALER IN  
GROCERIES  
AND  
PROVISIONS.

Crockery,  
Glassware,  
Stoneware,  
Lamps.

Vegetables in their Seasons.

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

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND.

## R. KANTERS,

DEALER IN  
STAVES, WOOD AND BARK.

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

### CASH ON DELIVERY!

I will also contract for future delivery, and am prepared to receive staves on any Dock on the Banks of Black Lake, and River or at any of the Railroad Stations. All correspondence by Mail will receive prompt attention. R. KANTERS.  
HOLLAND, Mich., May 1, 1874. 115-1f

Challenge Washer. Best and cheapest, 50.000 sold. In use, 10 years. Sent on trial anywhere. Return at our expense, if it fails to give entire satisfaction. Agents wanted. They average \$10 per day. Send for circular. S. W. Palmer & Co. Auburn, N. Y.

\$10, to \$1,000 — Invested in Stocks and gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tumbidge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall St., N. Y.

WANTED. Lady Agents in every City and Town in New England States. Exclusive territory given, sell at sight, \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed on commission or salary. Address: Ellis Manufacturing Co., Waltham, Mass.

## NOTICE!

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, of the "Holland Iron Company," held at the City of Holland on Thursday afternoon, September 10, 1874, it was unanimously resolved to make an assessment of two per cent on the capital stock of said company, and that the same be paid within thirty days at the office of the Treasurer, Mr. N. Kenyon.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
H. WALSH, Secretary.

HOLLAND CITY, Mich., Sept. 10, 1874.

### Nathan Kenyon, Banker.

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

105 1f  
N. KENYON.

\$5 to \$300 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of old, make more money at work for us, young or old, make more money at work for us, in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINTON & Co., Portland, Maine. 50-1y

## PHENIX Planing Mill.

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

Planing, Matching,  
Or Re-Sawing Done.

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

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,  
Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.  
46 3/4 1y

## BENSON & WADSWORTH.

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

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

## I WANT

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

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

HEBER WALSH  
Druggist & Pharmacist.

46-1f

## SLOOTER & HIGGINS,

DEALERS IN

## GROCERIES

AND

## FLOUR & FEED.

8th Street, Holland, Michigan.  
We beg leave to call the attention of the Public to the fact that we have opened, in LABARBE'S OLD FURNITURE STORE (west of Van Landegend's) a FLOUR & FEED and GROCERY Store. We shall keep on hand everything that pertains to a complete Family Supply store.

Flour, Feed,  
Hay, Grain,  
and Mill Stuff,  
At Lowest Cash Prices.  
SLOOTER & HIGGINS.  
HOLLAND, Aug. 13, 1874. 108-1y

For a good bargain go to the Store of

JOHN ROOST & SON,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Crockery, Boots & Shoes,

Groceries, Dry Goods, Hats & Caps,

Yankee Notions, and

FLOR AND FEED.

The highest price paid for

BUTTER AND EGGS,

in Trade or in Cash.

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 Skin,

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., Sept. 10, 1874. 134 1f



## Notings.

THE French call gray hairs a little dust from the road of life.

WENDELL Phillips is expected to lecture at Grand Rapids, this winter.

THE October term of the U. S. Court, at Grand Rapids, opens Tuesday next.

GEN. Frank P. Blair is slowly recovering from his recent almost fatal illness.

AN advance in marine insurance from \$1.50 to \$1.80 went into effect Thursday.

HIRSH Dianon is the name of an Israelitish rabbi in London who is said to rival Spurgeon in eloquence.

SEVERAL hundred acres of woodland near Long Branch, belonging to Miss Maggie Mitchell, were burned recently.

HON. George W. Julian, of Indiana, is to deliver a series of lectures in Michigan this month in advocacy of Woman Suffrage.

THE Pope has written a conciliatory and friendly letter to President MacMahon, acknowledging the efforts of France in his favor.

SAYS a granger: Farmers are really almost everybody, but have been heretofore politically nobody, and have now wisely made up their minds to become somebody.

THE English Postmaster-general refuses to allow extracts of Moulton's statement to be telegraphed to the London papers, upon the ground that it is "obscene literature unfit for circulation."

ROBERT Small the colored pilot who during the war escaped from Charleston harbor with his vessel and surrendered it to the Union forces, is a candidate for Congress in the Charleston district.

THE following should be credited to the N. Y. Evening Post: "The Reform Convention for the Second Ohio district, held at Battle Creek on Thursday, nominated Fidas Livermore for Congress."

ONE of the old settlers of the Isle of Shoals seeing the name Psyche on the hull of a yacht, the other day, spelled it out slowly, and then exclaimed: "Well, if that ain't the hardest way to spell fish!"

At a confirmation lately held by Bishop Walsh, in Canada, he caused all the boys confirmed to take a pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks during twenty-one years, and the girls that they would abstain from excess in dress.

THE result of the elections of last Tuesday may be summed up as follows: Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota have gone Republican, and Ohio and Indiana Democratic. The difference in Ohio, between Grant's majority in 1872, and the Democratic majority on Tuesday is 85,000 votes.

Messrs. Squiers & White's men while dredging at the mouth of the river, at Grand Haven, on Thursday, brought up an anchor and about 30 feet of chain. It must have been there many years as it was covered over with six feet of sand. The anchor weighed about 1,500 pounds.—Herald.

We find in the Grand Haven Herald that the Goodrich Transportation Company has hauled off one of their boats, the Menominee, on the line between that place and Chicago, and that the Muskegon, will make tri-weekly trips the balance of the season. It leaves Chicago, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and returning will leave Grand Haven Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, immediately after the train arrives in the evening. We publish this for the information of the traveling public.

THE following exhibit shows the purchases of one of the leading hotels at Saratoga, for the season just closed:

Beef, lbs.	61.619
Mutton, lbs.	22.070
Lamb, lbs.	12.796
Corned Beef, lbs.	2.916
Veal, lbs.	4.761
Salt Pork, lbs.	1.829
Hams, lbs.	8.719
Bacon, lbs.	1.910
Tongues, lbs.	3.772
Venison, lbs.	2.207
Chickens, lbs.	30.720
Fowl, lbs.	11.801
Butter, lbs.	16.065
Eggs, doz.	17.538
Milk, qts.	39.640
Cream, qts.	6.387
Flour, bbls.	219
Fish, various kinds, fresh, lbs.	16.579
Salmon, fresh, lbs.	3.376

THERE are now sixty Chinese students supported by their government, in Connecticut and Massachusetts. Thirty came two years ago, and thirty arrived a year since, and thirty more are expected, in about a fortnight. So far their deportment has been excellent and their progress quite remarkable. The students are placed at first in cultured families, two in a place, where their first aim is the mastery of our language. They are all under strict supervision, and spend each from two to four weeks a year at the "Headquarters" of the Chinese Educational Commission, in Hartford, where they are carefully examined as to their habits and progress.

Mr. Roost is about ready to sink his first crib at the harbor.

THE assessed value of the real estate in New York, is \$812,709,047.

How to pronounce a Polish name, sneeze three times and say ski.

THE escape of Marshal Bazaine has been worked into an operatic drama.

THE Board of Registration have published the time and place of their sessions.

A. T. STEWART's taxes on his two stores and residence in New York City are \$72,800.

THE sidewalk on tenth street, over one mile in length, is about all laid, and a decided improvement.

FRANCIS D. Van Der Sluis, of Big Rapids was married to Miss Mary L. Warner of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 5th.

THE appointment of Mr. Henry Ford as General Manager, of the Bangor Furnace Co., gives universal satisfaction.—Reflector.

A MAN in Cincinnati advertising for a situation, says: "Work is not so much an object as good wages."

A RETIRED physician says that in a long practice among his patients, three have died of gluttony to one who has been the victim of intoxicating liquor.

PENNSYLVANIA claims to have given the United States the first turnpike road, railroad, water-works, locomotive, hospital, law school, public museum, music hall and free library.

AN editorial notice of a woman's grocery store reads as follows: "Her tomatoes are as red as her own cheeks; her indigo is as blue as her own eyes, and her pepper as hot as her own temper."

THEY report a bear hovering around north of here, in the vicinity of Ventura, taking his lodgings during the day in the "huckle-berry swamp," and visiting the corn-shocks of the grangers during the night.

THE Republicans had Col. I. E. Messmore, of Grand Rapids, to speak for them on Wednesday evening. The audience was fair, and our Republican friends went home satisfied. According to the handbills it must have been a Rep. Re-Union.

OUR neighbor of the Grandview feels happy. He is now so situated that he can't be ignored much longer. His political friends have seen fit to give him a position on the City, County and Senatorial committees. HOGIE will make himself felt now.

AMONG our new advertisements will be found one of Mr. F. Velkers, who has opened a Gun-shop in Mr. Vaarwerk's blacksmithshop. There is no doubt but what it is a movement in the right direction, and one which will suit the demands of the public.

THE campaign at Holland, was opened on Friday evening, of last week, by Judge Littlejohn and Hon. M. D. Wilbur. Both gentlemen being well and favorably known to our people, a good audience had assembled at the shoohouse, to hear the political and financial views of one of our candidates for Congress, explained by himself from the "stump."

SOME very harsh criticisms are made in regard to the Fitch-Sherman wedding, and there is a disposition in some quarters to condemn General Sherman for permitting such a display. One of the General's warmest friends asserted on Friday that hereafter General Sherman could not be regarded as a strong candidate for the Presidency, and that this wedding effectually killed any and all chances that he may have had.

THE Grand Jury of Webster County, Georgia, publishes the following as one of its presentments; "That while we do not complain at the decrees of an allwise Providence, we can but deplore the sad failure of the cotton crop in our county and adjacent community, and the unremunerative price likely to be obtained for the same, yet we are consoled by the flattering prospects of an abundant corn crop, which, if properly husbanded, will be amply sufficient for all reasonable purposes of subsistence for the county."

A NUMBER of Texas steers, while being driven through the streets of New York the other day, en route to one of the depots, became maddened by the lights and people moving along the street, broke loose, and coursing through different streets, injured a number of persons more or less seriously. Police officers with revolvers pursued, but in two instances at least the bullets took effect in the crowd. Emanuel Prager, aged 40, a native of Holland, a real estate agent, was knocked down by a bull in Canal street, and had several teeth broken and his face contused, with probably fatal internal injuries. Two of the beasts ran into the East River at the foot of Houston street. The others were killed by the police.

QUEEN Victoria is said to "lean towards broadness in religion."

REV. C. VON DER MEULEN, of Grand Rapids, is seriously ill.

THE new Freshman Class at Harvard numbers 158 members.

ONE corn-canning establishment in Maine, puts up ten thousand cans daily.

THE Roman Catholics have just organized their first church at Plymouth, Mass.

THE steamer rates from Hamburg, Antwerp and Rotterdam on the White Star Line, have been fixed at \$24.

THE once famed United States steam revenue cutter Harriet Lane, is transformed into a trim sailing vessel.

Gov. BROWN, of Tennessee, has replied to ex-President Johnson, and "defiantly hurls the slander in his teeth."

Mr. C. H. DuBois, late of Ann Arbor, has become the proprietor of the Grand Haven Herald. So says the Grand Rapids Post.

THERE is a big gold bar on the counter of the City National Bank at Denver, Col., weighing 1,346 ounces, and valued, in coin, at \$22,604.04.

THE Mennonites who recently came to this country have bought one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land in Kansas, where they will live.

AMONG the promotions in the corps of Engineers, U. S. A., just promulgated by Gen. Orders of the War Department we find that of Captain S. M. Mansfield, to be Major.

PARSON Brownlow does not propose to be driven from public life. Having no hope of a re-election to the United States Senate he announces himself a candidate for the house of Representatives.

A PENNSYLVANIA 9-year old was re-proved lately for playing out-door with boys; she was too big for that now. But with all imaginable innocence she replied: "Why, gramma, the bigger we grow, the better we like 'em."

THE Knutson boys, Isaac and Insliif, who have long suffered with cataract above the eye have gone to Ann Arbor to obtain relief. From a letter received from there we learn that a successful operation has been made by Prof. Frothingham.

THE editor of the Troy Whig has seen some good rifle shooting. He says: "We have seen a man hold his rifle in his left hand and toss a chip with his right hand into the air, and then bringing his rifle to his shoulder, put a bullet through the chip."

THE first religious newspaper in New York was the New York Observer, established in 1823 by the late Sidney and Richard Morse, brothers of Professor Morse. For the latter period of its existence—some twenty-five years—it has been edited by Dr. S. Irenaeus Prime.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, being confined to her house in Chicago, by nervous exhaustion, was unable to be in attendance at the ceremonies at Springfield, on Thursday, in honor of the memory of her distinguished husband. She has been confined to her room for the past five months by a severe illness, from which she is just now slowly recovering.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in Birmingham, England, on the 13th inst., at which resolutions were adopted protesting against the illegal use of public moneys to defray the expense of illuminating the city on the occasion of the anticipated visit of the Prince of Wales. Opprobrious epithets were applied to the Prince of Wales, and other violent language used which called out strong expressions of dissent.

THE following statement of the financial condition of the Ottawa, Muskegon and West Kent Agricultural Society shows that it is improving every year:

Indebtedness of society Sept. 1st, 1873.	\$ 4,150.84.
As it now stands:	
Mortgages.	3,000.00
Int to March 1875.	300.00
Outstanding scrip, 73.	858.09
Bal. premiums 1874.	259.75
Total.	4,457.84
Life memberships and donations.	\$1,100.00
Cash.	900.00
	\$2,000.00
Indebtedness Oct. 6, 1874.	2,457.84

THE material development and growth of Zealand is beginning to show its beneficial results in more than one direction. This time it has taken a musical turn and Zealand is going to have a cornet band. The necessary funds have nearly been gathered and on Wednesday a band of thirteen instruments was organized. The band of this place went down there on Saturday, and spent the evening among the burghers of our neighboring village, as we are told to the great satisfaction of all the parties concerned. The members of the new organization are as follows:—P. v. d. Bosch, Mz., J. W. Goozen, G. Bolks, A. Heyma, J. Fox, F. Hendrikse, Ch. v. d. Berg, H. Langheers, J. de Jong, F. Fifer, T. Eenenaam, L. de Groot and B. Notting.

## MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

### NEW DRESS SILKS!

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

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

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

MILLINERY AND TRIMMINGS, OF THE LATEST STYLES.

A Beautiful Selection of

PARASOLS, FANS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

And a complete stock of

KID GLOVES.

All First Class Goods. At the Lowest Cash Prices.

## L. & S. VAN DEN BERG,

EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH 115-1y

## Boots and Shoes,

At the Store of

## L. SPRIETSMA & SON.

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

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

CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING Done at short notice.

### Cash Paid for Hides.

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

HOLLAND, April 1, 1874.

46-4cl-1y

## LAKE EXCURSIONS.

### "FANNY SHRIVER."

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

## Black Lake & Lake Michigan.

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

Parties chartering, have the exclusive control for that day. F. R. BROWER, Captain. 130 ft

Holland, June 1st, 1874.

## The Old and Reliable House

OF

## E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Misses Wear.

Also a full line of

## FINDINGS!

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

Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Feb. 20th, 1874. 1-81/2s-1y

J. DUURSEMA.

T. KOFFERS.

## NEW STOCK

At the

## GENERAL RETAIL STORE

Of

## DUURSEMA & KOFFERS.

Immense Supplies of

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

## Flour, Feed and Grains.

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

### WE SELL CHEAP.

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

RIVER STREET,

HOLLAND, MICH. 116-4y



## FANCY TOYS,

AND

### MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & NOTIONS.

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

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

CORNER OF 8th AND MARKET STREETS.

46-4cl-1y

## P. & A. Steketee,

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

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

## Brick Store,

E. J. HARRINGTON, Where may be found at all times, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Goods of the Best Quality and at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

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



## GOODY GRUNSELL'S HOUSE.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

A weary old face, beneath a black mutch;  
Like a flame in a cavern her eye,  
Betwixt craggy forehead and cheek-bone high;  
Her long, lean fingers hurried to clutch  
A something concealed in her rusty oak,  
As a step on the turf the stillness broke;  
While a sound—was it curse or sigh?—  
Smote the ear of the passer-by.

A dreary old house on a headland slope,  
Against the gray of the sea,  
Where garden and orchard used to be,  
Witch-grass and nettle and rag-weed grope—  
Paupers that eat the earth's riches out—  
Nightshade and hemlock are lurking about,  
Like demons that enter in  
When a soul has run waste to sin.

The house looked wretched and woe-begone;  
In desolate windows wept  
With a dew that forever dripped and crept  
From the moss-grown eaves; and ever anon  
Some idle wind with a passing slap,  
Made rickety shutter of shingle flap  
As who with a jeer should say,  
"Why does the old crone stay?"

Goody Grunsell's house—it was all her own;  
There was no one living to chide,  
Though she tore every rib from its skeleton side  
To kindle a fire when she sat alone  
With the ghosts that had leave to go out and in,  
Through crevice and rent, to the endless din  
Of waves that wild ditties droned—  
Of winds that muttered and moaned.

And this was the only booty she hid  
Under her threadbare cloak—  
A strip of worn and weather-stained oar;  
Then into her lonesome hearth she slid  
And, inch by inch, as the cold years sped,  
She was burning the house over her head;  
Why not—when each separate room  
Held more than a lifetime's gloom?

Goody Grunsell's house—not a memory glad  
Blurred bare ceiling or wall;  
But cruel shadows would sometimes fall  
On the floor; and faces eerie and sad  
At dusk would peep in at the broken pane,  
While ghostly steps pattered through the rain,  
Sending the blood with a start  
To her empty, shivered heart.

For she had not been a forbearing wife,  
Nor a loyal husband's mate;  
The twin had been one but in fear and hate,  
And the horror of that inverted life  
Had not spent itself on their souls alone;  
From the bitter root evil buds had blown;  
There were births that blighted grew,  
And died—ad no gladness knew.

The house unto nobody home had been,  
But a lair of pain and shame;  
Could any its withered mistress blame,  
Who sought from its embers a spark to win,  
A warmth for the body, to soul refused?  
Such questioning ran through her thoughts con-  
fused.  
As she slipped with her spoil from sight,  
Could the dead assert their right?

The splintered board, like a dagger's blade,  
Goody Grunsell's coming laid,  
As if the house had a voice that said,  
When wound after wound in its side she made;  
As if the wraiths of her children cried  
From their graves, to denounce her a homicide;  
While the sea, up the weedy path,  
Groomed, spuming in wordless wrath.

The house, with its pitiful, haunted look—  
Old Goody, more piteous still—  
Angry and sad, as the night fell chill—  
They are pictures of a long-lost book.  
But the windows of many a human face  
Show tenants that burn their own dwelling-place;  
And specter and fiend will roam  
Through the heart which is not love's home.  
—Atlantic Monthly.

## THE BLACK DOLL.

Dot was a little girl five years old, the only child left to her parents, whose other children all lay sleeping a still sounder sleep under four tiny mounds of green turf. The parents were poor, and lived in one poor room "over the water," that is on the Surrey side of the Thames. The mother did what she could with her needle and her scissors and her iron to increase the means of subsistence earned by her husband, who plied some mysterious vocation on the river-side, and when he was not engaged in that vocation, performed "odd jobs" in all parts of London. And some of them were very fine odd jobs. He was one of those men who are so very useful when you have something to get rid of, and are at your wits' end to know what to do; when, for instance, your little dog has died, and you don't know what to do with the body; or when there is a contagious disease abroad, and it seems advisable to have certain things disinfected or destroyed. On all such occasions Potten was your man. He would do anything for next to nothing, or at any rate for a mere trifle; anything, at least, that was not dishonest, for a more honest man than Potten did not exist. Nor had the repulsive nature of the work on which he was frequently employed resulted in any corresponding repulsiveness in the man himself. He had a sallow, gaunt face, it is true, for the lines had not fallen unto him in pleasant places; but he smiled when he did smile, very brightly, and his manner, especially toward children, was very winning. No doubt his heart was under the softening influence of a double memory—of Dot and of the tiny graves. But Potten had certainly one unpleasant peculiarity; there were times when he looked the very incarnation of skepticism; disbelief stood confessed in the wrinkle of his eye, in the wrinkle around his nose, in the lines about his mouth, in the sound of his snigger. Sternly admonish him, tearfully beg of him, solemnly abjure him to be very careful, and so take the greatest precautions on his own account, and his wife's, and his children's, if he had any; and he would answer impatiently: "All right, sir; to be sure I will, ma'am; don't you go for to be afraid;" but all the while his manner and his laugh were as much as to say: "Tut, tut! It's all a pack of rubbish; no harm shall happen unto me." Thus does familiarity breed contempt. Who is it that lights his pipe over the powder magazine? Who is it that burns a naked candle in the deadly atmosphere of the mine? And yet Potten was most scrupulously careful in all that concerned his employers; he may have laughed at them in his sleeve, but, whether it were from a conscientious sense of duty, or from fear of consequences in case of detected neglect, he performed their order, as regarded themselves, to the very letter.

Such was the man who sat contentedly smoking his pipe in the room where Dot lay sleeping, and hugging in her arms a large black doll, with merry black eyes, laughing mouth and grinning teeth, but without arms—not a doll that most girls would fancy, but Dot loved it and fondled it as if it had

been a paragon of beauty. In Mr. Potten's section of society no special smoking-room is provided, and infants sleep peacefully amidst the fumes of tobacco. Perhaps that may be a reason why fever, though rampant enough, is not more rampant in certain districts.

Well, Mr. Potten sat smoking, Mrs. Potten sat sewing, and Dot lay sleeping. Mr. and Mrs. Potten had a deal table between them; and on the table stood a common sort of lamp, which gave a very good light by means, if smell can be depended on, of paraffine oil. Dot lay sleeping; but anybody who supposes that she occupied her own little cot with its snow-white coverlet, and other accessories which make such pretty pictures of slumbering childhood, would be very much mistaken. Mr. Potten's humble establishment did not admit of so much luxury and independence. Mr. and Mrs. Potten and Dot all shared the same bed, which, though by no means large, took up a considerable portion of the apartment. The bed had a coverlet of patchwork, old and faded. And yet it was anything but an ugly spectacle that presented itself to the husband and wife whenever they looked in Dot's direction. The bed linen was clean, though coarse; and there, with her head between two pillows, lay Dot. Her fair hair, very long for her age, streamed out in all directions; the long lashes of her closed eyes drooped on her cheeks; her smiling mouth, half open, showed a few white teeth; her chubby little arms were folded around the neck and body, and her little chin rested, as has been said, upon the woolly head of the black doll. And the black doll, with a ring through its nose, a necklace of beads round its throat, and a glaring yellow frock upon its body, was gorgeous to behold.

Mr. Potten arose from his seat, and went softly up to the bed; and there was a moisture in his eyes when he returned. He resumed his seat, and said chuckling: "Lord love her! How happy she does look!"

"She never had a doll afore, you know, Potten," rejoined his wife, a care-worn but cheerful, nice-looking woman, "bar them little halfpenny ones."

"But she's bin a-cryin'," remarked Potten, with a look of inquiry. "I see two little stains on her little nose."

"Yes," assented Mrs. Potten with a light laugh. "We had a few words about the doll; she'd had it playing with all the blessed day, and I thought she'd do better without it abed. But she would have dear Blackie, as she calls it; and wouldn't even have it undressed. So I let her have her own way, and that stopped her cryin' and made her happy again."

"What's the harm?" growled Potten.

"Bless her little heart," said Mrs. Potten. "It must have cost a lot o' money, that doll," said Mrs. Potten, "what with the size on it, and the ornaments, and what not."

"Ah! I dare say," observed Potten with indifference.

"You'd never have bin able to buy one like it," continued Mrs. Potten with much emphasis.

"Not I," assented Potten with a short laugh. "Ah! it's an ill wind as blows nobody any good."

"But you never told me where you got it from," remarked Mrs. Potten. "You only said it was given to you."

"What's the odds?" said Potten, yawning. "Here, I'm tired; I'm a goin' to bed. Come, make haste."

And Mr. and Mrs. Potten were soon asleep, with Dot and the black doll between them.

Let us change the time and scene. It shall be the same day, but earlier in the evening; and the place shall be a comfortable house on the Middlesex side of the River Thames, and on the borders of Tyburnia. It is early spring, about an hour after sunset, and a little girl some seven years of age is being put to bed. She is evidently an invalid. Her pretty little face is thin and pale; her hands are almost transparent; she totters if she attempts to walk alone. A lady and maid-servant are present in the room, and render the necessary assistance. The little girl has just had a bath, to judge from plain indications; and she is now being arrayed in the most dainty little night dress, and gently laid in the most dainty little cot, with the most dainty appliances. Otherwise the room and indeed the whole house, presents an unfurnished appearance; all the furniture seems to be huddled together in out-of-way places, and there is a notable absence of carpets from the floors. Wherever you turn you see basins or other utensils filled with a red liquid, as if there had been a general nose-bleeding throughout the house. Moreover, there is a pervading smell as of soot, from which the experienced would infer disinfected. In the little girl's own room stands a table on which are arranged, to please the eye and smell and taste, wall-flowers, violets, primroses, daffodils, jonquils, grapes and blood-oranges. Cheap photographs and cheap picture-books, which may serve to amuse for the moment, and may be afterwards destroyed without compunction on the score of extravagance, are scattered in all directions. When the little girl has been made quite comfortable, the lady sits down by the side of the cot, and prepares to coax the invalid to sleep.

"Am I well now, dear mum?" asks the invalid.

"Nearly well, dear," replies mamma. "We are going to the sea-side to-morrow, and then you will get quite strong and well again."

"But if I'm not well, why can't I go on having Candace to sleep with me?" asked the invalid.

"Candace has gone away, darling."

"Where to, mum?"

"I don't know, darling. She was taken away by the man when he took the other things."

"What will he do to her, mum? Cure her?"

"I hope so, dear."

"Then why can't I have her back when she's cured, dear mum?"

"Because, though she might not do you any harm, dear, it's safer, on account of other people, that we should get rid of her altogether."

"Poor Candace! I hope she'll soon get well," murmured the invalid sleepily. "And I hope," she added, "that she'll not make any other little girls as ill as I have been."

Candace, queen of the Ethiopians, was the name which the little invalid had given to her plaything, a black doll. It had been included amongst a number of articles which "the man" had carried off to be destroyed, or "cured," as the little invalid would have said. The lady knew nothing of "the man," but that he had been authoritatively recommended as a regular practitioner in such matters. She had paid him well, and had strongly advised him to destroy everything, or, at any rate, to bake, smoke, steam, boil, and disinfect everything thoroughly. Unless he faithfully promised to do at least the latter, she would see if she could not find some other means of riddance. And "the man" had replied: "All right, ma'am; don't you go for to be afraid; I know all about it." But somehow his manner was a little contemptuous; his eye twinkled, and his mouth sniggered in a by no means reassuring fashion. And so he had gone his way; and she did not even know his name, which was Potten.

And so the lady and the little invalid went to the sea-side; and the latter grew strong and plump and rosy again.

And Candace and "the man" were clean forgotten.

Meanwhile, Dot had been getting on famously with "dear Blackie." No doubt Candace, queen of the Ethiopians, had fallen considerably in the social scale; but it is a question whether she had ever before been treated with so much deference. Dot never did anything without consulting "dear Blackie." She obtained that sable personage's permission before she even dared to put into her mouth a single piece of bread and butter or a sip of milk and water. Nay, the maternal authority itself had to be backed up by the influence of the late Queen Candace. On the third evening of Dot's possession of her treasure—"Now, Dot, it's time to go to bed; that's a good gal," Mrs. Potten said. "S'all we do to bed, dear Blackie?" Dot asked; and then she cried exultantly: "No, mother; dear Blackie says we musn't do to bed yet, but wait for da."

"You'd better ask dear Blackie again," Mrs. Potten replied, for she was a kind, patient, and judicious, but firm mother.

There was a short pause; and then Dot said, with a knowing laugh: "Dear Blackie says we'd better do to bed to-night, and sit up for da some other night."

"Ah! dear Blackie's a good sort," Mrs. Potten admitted, as she proceeded to undress her obedient little Dot.

And Dot, ere she closed her eyes in sleep, kissed her black doll, and said, "Dood night, dear Blackie. Dood b'ess 'ou."

That same evening Mr. Potten, whose avocations nearly always took him away from home all day, and who, consequently, seldom had an opportunity of observing Dot and her ways, was treated by her to a little comedy, which he, as a father, found more laugh-moving than anything ever performed by Liston, Wright or Toole. Dot was restless, and woke up while her father was taking his pipe and drop of beer.

And Dot insisted upon sharing his pipe and beer with "dear Blackie," who, she asserted, had always been accustomed to tobacco in "Blackie's land," and liked beer "froffed up," or, as Mr. Potten himself expressed it, "with a head on." So "dear Blackie" was placed in a sitting posture upon the table, was propped up against a candlestick, and in a silent language, interpreted by Dot, contributed greatly to the hilarity of the evening.

"Lord love her little heart!" exclaimed Potten, as he wiped tears of amusement from his eyes when Dot had sunk exhausted to sleep; "she's as good as any play; that 'ere doll's a fortune to us."

But the next evening Potten was not so well entertained. Dot, it appeared, had been seized with a shivering fit, and was now sleeping heavily, breathing stertorously, and tossing uneasily, with a skin as hot and dry as a burning coal. But poor people shrink from the expense of a doctor; and the Pottens resolved to see what a night would bring forth. The night brought forth a sore throat, so sore that it seemed as if Dot would be choked. There was no help for it; a doctor must be called, and Potten, on his way to work, engaged one to "look in." The doctor looked in, and looked serious. He sent medicine, and word that he would look in again in the evening. In the evening he came, and Potten was there.

Dot was one bright red flush, to the very whites of her eyes.

"What is it, sir, please?" asked Potten, with white and trembling lips.

"Well," said the doctor, "it is best to tell you, in order that you may take precautions. It is a very bad case of scarlet fever."

Potten groaned heavily, dropped down by the bedside, and hid his face in the clothes.

"Come, be a man," said the doctor, touching him on the shoulder; "don't give way like that. I've known worse cases recover."

Potten got up and stared about him like one distraught.

The doctor gave his directions to Mrs. Potten; and with a kind "good night," departed.

The eighth day was approaching, and Dot was in a high state of delirium.

There were no sweet flowers, no violets, no primroses, no daffodils for poor little Dot, to catch her eye and soothe her senses; no grapes and no blood oranges to moisten her parched lips. And whenever her father drew near her pillow, she, when the delicious fit was upon her, would turn away her face and mutter: "Do away, back man; do away, back man!"

The eighth day came and passed; and Dot passed away in the twilight.

Potten had scarcely spoken a word as long as the fever lasted; but now, as he stood looking with a ghastly face, and dry, fierce eyes at the tiny corpse before him, he said, in slow, distinct, deliberate tones: "Susan I've killed my child."

Mrs. Potten, for a moment, hushed her sobs, and stared at him in blank amazement.

"Look here," continued Potten, in low, husky tones: "I knowed there'd bin fever in the house where this come from; the lady that gave it to me begged and prayed o' me to burn it, or, leastways, to burn the clo'es and the hair, and bake and scour and reg'lar disinfect the rest on it; but I was afraid o' sp'ilin' it, and—and—as they was always disinfectin' everything in that house, I never give it a second thought, and—and—I give it—her;" and, with a sob that shook his whole body, he threw down upon the patchwork counterpane the black doll.

Mrs. Potten had listened to him with a face that grew paler and graver, and more horror-stricken at every word he uttered; but all she said was, in a voice full of awe and agony: "Oh, John!"

It was the only reproach she made him; but it may be that there is more in a tone than in words.

Potten walked slowly to the door, and left the room. He looked like a man in a dream. He did not return that night, and Mrs. Potten was alarmed. He did not return the next day or night, and the neighbors were alarmed. They thought, too true'y, that the poor man had gone distracted, was mad with grief and the sense of having been the cause of the death of his child. In this belief, they naturally expected to find him on the river side. And there, on the third day, they found him—at low water—drowned.

## Two Rich Men.

A New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes: "The chief holder of personal estate in this city is Commodore Vanderbilt, who is estimated at \$40,000,000, the largest part of which is in railway property. He owns enough in the Connecticut river and New Haven roads to be a director in each, and he also owns the controlling interest in the Central, Hudson and Lake Shore, besides his stock in Ohio and Mississippi and other important roads. It was said of George Peabody that he made almost the entire bulk of his enormous wealth after his fiftieth year. I think a stronger statement can be made of the Commodore, for he has made the largest part of his money since he was sixty—that is, within the last score of years. I suppose that when the war broke out he was not worth five millions. The incessant and enormous increase of railroad values, and the colossal extent of his operations, have brought an increase so stupendous as to remind us of the old stories of Oriental magic. The only instance in which real and personal estate is combined almost equally in the vast possessions of one individual is found in A. T. Stewart. He owns enough in each of these shapes of wealth to make a dozen men rich. In point of real estate he has two great dry goods establishments on Broadway, also the Metropolitan Hotel, and the former Unitarian Church. Add to these the Baptist Church in Amity street, now used as the stables of his business teams, the Depeau row, in Bleeker street, and above all his Fifth avenue palace, which cost \$1,000,000. In personal estate is his stock in trade, capital and bills receivable, which must be \$10,000,000, and a large quantity of bank stock. In this manner Stewart wields both classes of property. He has differed entirely from Vanderbilt in this point. The latter has invested almost solely in railway stocks, while the former has eschewed this form of property in a very peculiar manner. He has a strong affinity for those things which pertain to trade and to this alone. It is said that his estates cannot be less than \$30,000,000."

## Mysteries of Vegetation.

The Opelousas (La.) Journal gives an account of a white-oak tree, in the parish of Calcasieu, which has, in the course of its growth, accomplished a curious feat. The trunk of the tree is 2½ feet in diameter, and rises to the height of about 25 or 30 feet without throwing out a single branch. About 12 or 16 feet above the base of the oak, the limb or stem of a pine tree, 6 or 8 inches in diameter and 12 to 16 feet long, passes directly through the center of its shaft, projecting several feet beyond each side. The oak incloses the pine tightly, and is as perfectly solid at this point as at every other. The question is, How did the pine and the oak get into so strange a position toward each other? The pine is dead, but the turpentine in its cells preserves it from decay, and conjecture helplessly wonders how it ever got through the oak, or the oak ever got around it.

In Mallet woods there is another white-oak that presents a curious feature. The trunk is of considerable size, and divides into two prongs about 1½ feet above the ground, which run up separately perhaps 15 feet, and then unite again into a single, solid stem. The two prongs are each, say, 1½ feet in diameter; but, when they become one again, the single stem is smaller in circumference than the two stems measure taken separately.

Cows need extra feed, or they will fall off in milk. Corn, or the green fodder, should be given them daily in addition to their pasture. Carbolic soap suds left to dry upon their legs will keep flies at a distance. Three hours at noon in a cool, clean stable will be a grateful change for them from a hot, unshaded pasture.

## Prince & Co.'s Organs.

Five octaves, two full sets of reeds. Solid walnut cases, elegant bronze finish. Price, with six stops, \$125; eight stops, \$180. Address Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago.

OLD HUMBUGS DISCARDED.—Thank heaven, the old-school practice is passing away. Ipecac, aloes, calomel, blistering, the lancet, and (worse than all), medicated rum, have given place to a new remedy, which bids fair to become the universal medicine of mankind. VIN-CIGAR BITTERS is that remedy. It is destined to take precedence of all other curatives now before the world. The pharmacopoeia and conspectus of the regular faculty contain nothing that will compare with it. Every day hundreds of the sick are emancipating themselves from systems of treatment which entail great expense and do no good, and are flying to this cheap and absolutely certain means of relief. Dyspepsia, rheumatism, liver complaint, periodic fevers, sick headache, kidney diseases, constipation, nervous affections, and in short all maladies, acute or chronic, which do not involve the irreparable injury of some vital organ, are cured by this pure inebriate vegetable restorative.

To HAVE good health the liver must be kept in order. Sanford's Liver Invigorator has become a staple family medicine. Purely vegetable—Cathartic and Tonic—for all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels; clears the complexion, cures sick-headache, Shm imitations. Try Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

Do you ever think that a neglected cough or cold may lead to serious consequences? In the early stages of lung disease take Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. It can always be relied upon.

The fact that five million of pairs of SILVER-TIPPED Shoes are made a year shows how those who use them feel about it. They knew that they last three times as long.

## Gained Fifteen Pounds of Flesh.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.  
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:  
Dear Sir—I have had Dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In Sept. mber last I commenced taking the VEGETINE, a sac which time my health has at last improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There is a several others in this place taking the VEGETINE, and all have obtained relief. Yours truly,  
THOMAS E. MOORE,  
Overseer of the Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

## DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPTOMS—Want of appetite, rising of food and wind on the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whitiness of the tongue in the morning, sense of distension in the stomach and bowels, sometimes rumbling and pain; constiveness, which is occasionally interrupted by diarrhoea; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy, or has a sour or bitter taste. Other frequent symptoms are waterbrash, palpitation of the heart, headache, and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, &c. There is general debility, languor, and aversion to motion; defection of the spirits, disturbed sleep, and frightful dreams.

## FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

NATICK, Mass., June 1, 1872.  
MR. H. R. STEVENS:  
Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years. I have used only two bottles, and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,  
DR. J. W. CARTER.

## A Source of Great Anxiety.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of us friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, strength, and appetite.  
N. H. TILDEN,  
Ins. and Real Estate Agt., 49 Sears' Building.  
Boston, Mass., June 5, 1872.

## What I Know About Vegetine.

SOUTH DOSTON, May 9, 1870  
H. R. STEVENS:  
Dear Sir—I have had considerable experience with the VEGETINE. For Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Impure Blood, the VEGETINE is superior to anything which I have ever used. I commenced taking VEGETINE about the middle of last winter, and after using a few bottles it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood never was in so good condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to anyone who will call or address me at my residence, 386 Athens street. Very respectfully,  
MONR. B. PARKER,  
386 Athens street.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

## Wishart's

## Pine Tree Tar

## Cordial!

## Nature's Great

## Remedy

FOR ALL

## Throat & Lung

## Diseases.

For Sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers.







Saturday, October 17.

THE religious press of this country is an American institution, the parallel of which does not exist elsewhere. In England there are religious journals, but they are something between a tract and a magazine, and have but little influence on public affairs. An American religious journal, on the contrary, is strictly a newspaper, giving a weekly record of current events, which it makes the subject of its comments. It is not so occupied with the affairs of another world as to have slight concern with this one. It is rather an interested and close observer of the living, active world, which we "secular" journalists regard—only looking at it from a different point of view, as it affects those moral and religious interests of society which it regards as supreme. It looks on public affairs not with the eye of a politician, to whom events are important or otherwise as they affect his party; nor of a man of business, who weighs everything in his financial scales; but as believing in human interests that are far more important; and which therefore tries to balance the engrossing excitements of politics and business by continually throwing into the public mind sobering religious reflections. Such kind of journalism is a natural outgrowth of our national character.—N. Y. Evening Post.

At half-past 9 o'clock, in the evening of the 29th ult., Fort Sumter was discovered to be on fire by the vigilant watch on board the revenue cutter Moccasin, lying in the harbor. A boat's crew, equipped with axes and buckets, was immediately despatched to the relief of the time-honored fortress, leaving the cutter to follow as soon as steam could be raised. Every officer and man was at his post. The engineers were active in their department, and in less than half an hour the Moccasin was gliding down the bay at full speed. The cutter was anchored abreast of the fort, and the crew called away with buckets and axes. Upon gaining an entrance inside the works the fire was found to have originated from a mass of lime and cement. The gale had caused the water to overflow interior of the port, full six feet above the usual mark, overflowing the lime and causing it to catch fire. The lighthouse keeper and his family, together with the building, were at one time in imminent danger, but the timely aid of the cutter's crew arrested the progress of the flames and saved a considerable loss of public property.

EX-MAYOR Joseph Medill, of Chicago, during his European trip, spent some time in Austria, where he made an extended examination of the merits of the cause which the Hungarian patriot Kossuth led, and which he pleaded so eloquently in the United States in 1851-52. Mr. Medill's conclusion is not complimentary to the brilliant leader and orator. He says: "The whole thing was about the same as if the Irish landlords should revolt against Queen Victoria and undertake to set up another dynasty in the name of liberty, while not a word was uttered or act done to better the condition of the miserable rackrent tenants who tilled the soil and lived in destitution, while the landlords enjoyed the fruit of their toil and self-denial. The whole thing was the greatest imposition and fraud ever perpetrated upon the American people in the name of liberty."

It is related of George Clark, the celebrated negro minstrel, that, being examined as a witness, he was severely interrogated by the attorney, who wished to break down his evidence. "You are in the negro minstrel business, I believe," inquired the lawyer. "Yes, sir," was the prompt reply. "Isn't that rather a low calling?" demanded the lawyer. "I don't know but what it is, sir," replied the minstrel, "but it is so much better than my father's that I am rather proud of it." "What was your father's calling?" "He was a lawyer," replied Clark, in a tone of regret that put the audience in a roar.

THE wet weather last week had a depressing effect on the elephants in Barnum's Hippodrome, at Baltimore; but when it cleared on Friday, they indulged in a lively frolic. The American says: They frisked their ponderous bodies about, butted each other, and when the three smaller ones got tired of pushing and tumbling about in a good-humored play, each seized with his trunk one of the legs of old Betsey, and after the hardest kind of wrestling they upset the great, good-humored old beast, who seemed to enjoy the fun as much as any one of them.

A MEMBER of the Cabinet is credited with saying that he is satisfied, after talking with the President, that the latter has no intention of being a candidate for a third term, and that at the proper time he will indicate his purpose to decline further political honors. It is not improbable that the southern convention of advocates of a third term, which is to meet in Chattanooga during the present month, will be greeted with an authoritative declaration of the President's views.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO  
**HEBER WALSH,**  
Proprietor of "CITY DRUG STORE,"  
Established in New York from 1845-1857. In Michigan since 1857.  
A Change of Programme Each Week.

**THE GREAT RUSH AT WALSH'S**  
Still continues, and he has concluded to keep his offer open to the public for a few days longer.  
Now is your time to purchase goods at retail, at Chicago Wholesale figures.

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

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

**Eighth Street, . . . . . Holland City.**

## Hardware Store!

**E. VAN DER VEEN,**

Gratefully acknowledging the liberal patronage of his many friends and customers in the past, respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his

**LARGE STOCK  
—OF—  
GENERAL  
Hard-ware.**

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

We have on hand a Full Assortment of the Best

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

Stove-Pipe, Stove Furniture, Etc.,

Horse Nails,

Horse Shoes,

Wagon Springs,

Horse Trimmings,

Glass, Putty,

Paints, Oils,

Nails, etc.

**Farmers' Implements,**

**Carpenters' Tools,**

And many other things too numerous to mention.

REPAIRING & JOBBING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.

**E. VAN DER VEEN.**

S. E. cor. 8th & River Sts. 46-3-1y

**KEARNEY'S**

**Fluid Extract**

**BUCHU!**

The only known remedy for

**BRIGHT'S DISEASE,**

And a positive remedy for

GOUT, GRAVEL, STRICTURES, DIABETES, DISPEPSIA, NERVOUS

DEBILITY, DROPSY,

Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation,

Inflammation or Ulceration of the

**BLADDER & KIDNEYS,**

SPERMATORRHEA,

Leucorrhoea or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate

Gland, Stone in the Bladder,

Coliculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit and Mucus

or Milky Discharges.

**KEARNEY'S**

**EXTRACT BUCHU**

Permanently Cures all Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, AND DROPSICAL

SWELLINGS.

Existing in Men, Women and Children,

**NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE!**

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

Fluid Extract Buchu is worth more than all other

Buchus combined."

Price, One Dollar per bottle, or Six bottles for

Five Dollars.

**Depot, 104 Duane St., New York.**

A Physician in attendance to answer correspondence

and give advice gratis.

Send stamp for Pamphlets, free. 121-172

**TO THE**

**Nervous & Debilitated**

OF BOTH SEXES.

No Charge for Advice and Consultation.

Dr. J. B. DYOTT, graduate of Jefferson Medical

College, Philadelphia, author of several valuable

works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual

or Urinary Organs, (which he has made an especial

study) either in mail or female, no matter

from what cause originating or of how long standing.

A practice of 30 years enables him to treat

diseases with success. Cures guaranteed. Charges

reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letter

describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to pre-

pay postage.

Send for the Guide to Health. Price 10c.

J. B. DYOTT, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon, 104 Duane St., N. Y.

**Sidewalk Plank.**

A choice lot of dry pine 2-inch cull plank for

sale cheap, by H. D. Post. Also, No. 1 Shingles,

cheap.

## BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

**BOOTS, SHOES,**

**RUBBERS, ETC.**

A Very large stock on hand.

8th Street, . . . . . HOLLAND, MICH.

1874. FALL! 1874.

**WERKMAN & SONS,**

**General Dealers.**

RIVER STREET, . . . . . HOLLAND.

Announce to the Public that they have received a

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. 47-3a-1y

**WINTERS Bro's & BROWER,**

(SUCCESSORS TO DUTTON & THOMPSON)

**PRACTICAL**

**Engineers and Machinists.**

Messrs P. WINTERS, E. WINTERS and J. BROWER,

have formed a co-partnership under the above firm

name, and will devote themselves with all due at-

tention and diligence to anything and everything

pertaining to the line of Engineers and Machinists.

THE SHOP AND FOUNDRY are located at the old

stand, west of HEARD'S.

THE BLACKSMITHSHOP formerly run by P. & E.

WINTERS, will be continued as before.

THE PLOW BUSINESS heretofore conducted and

managed by R. E. Heald has been transferred to

us, and will be run in connection with the above.

MILL REPAIRING, will receive our special atten-

tion.

SHIP BLACKSMITHING, done in all its branches

with promptness and dispatch.

Mill owners and manufacturers are requested to

give us a call.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1874. 108-1y

**J. E. HIGGINS,**

DEALER IN

All Kinds of Grain & Produce,

**MILL FEED, CORN, &c.**

All orders promptly attended to.

AGENT FOR

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

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

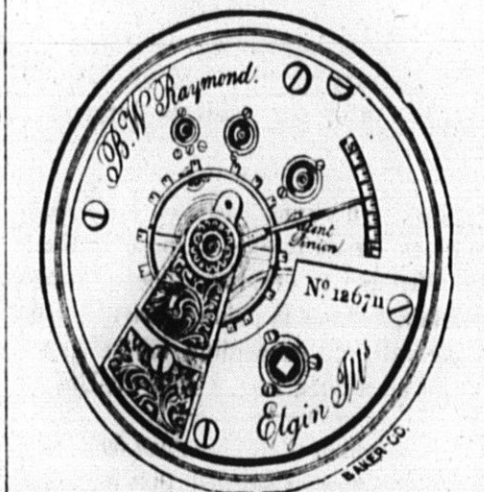
HOLLAND, MICH.

45-2a-1y

## NEW FIRM!

**ALBERS & WYNNE,**

**JEWELERS.**



Have Constantly on hand a select Assortment of

Fine Watches and Clocks, of the best Manufacture,

Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Jewelry, Spectacles,

Notions, etc.

REPAIRING of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

done in the best manner and warranted.

**GIVE US A CALL!**

Our Store is at the Old Albers' Stand, West of

Van Landegend & Mells. J. ALBERS,

Holland, Mich., June 1, 1874. C. B. WYNNE.

**J. M. Reidsema & Son.**

The oldest Furniture House in

the City.

Always keep a full and well selected stock of Fur-

niture, at prices corresponding with the times.

**Wall Paper,**

**Window Shades,**

**Carpets,**

**Oil Cloths,**

**Feathers,**

**Feather Beds,**

**Mattresses,**

**COFFINS.**

Wall paper bought of us, will be trimmed

free of charge. 46-2-1y

**Meat Market,**

—OF—

**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. 46-2a-1f

**FOR SALE.**

In Sections 4 and 5, Fillmore, Allegan Co., 2½

miles from Holland, the farm, known as "Den

Bleyker's Farm," 98 acres, divided as follows: 33

acres woodland, and 65 acres improved; orchard

with young fruit bearing trees; good frame building

and barn with an extra building for help. For fur-

ther information address: Mrs. J. DEN BLEYKER,

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

**\$25**

**A DAY GUARANTEED**

**using our WELL AUGER AND**

**DRILL in good territory. HIGHEST**

**TESTIMONIALS FROM GOVERNORS**

**OF IOWA, ARKANSAS AND DAKOTA.**

Catalogues free. W. GILES, St. Louis, Mo.

**RHEUMATISM**

**NEURALGIA**

**FACTS SWORN TO**

Dr. J. P. Fritter.—Being sworn, says, I graduated at the

University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and after 39 years' experi-

ence, I guarantee it as an infallible cure for Rheumatism,

Syphilis, and Rheumatic diseases. Sworn to, this 26th April, 1874.

F. A. OSBORN, Notary Public, Phila.

We guarantee every bottle of it, and will satisfy anyone

ing. Rev. Thos. Murphy, D.D., Frankford, Phila., Rev. J. J.

Ewing, Media, Pa., Rev. J. S. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa, J.

G. G. Smith, Pittsford, N. Y., Rev. Jos. Rogers, Falls Church,

Phila., &c. Afflicted should write Dr. J. P. Fritter, Phila., Great

Testimony Pamphlet & guarantee, gratis, \$100 Reward for

curable case. No cure no charge, a reality. Sold by

P. S. Dr. Fritter's Pills, 20 cts., should be used

with Syrup. 106-1y

## JACOB FLIEMAN,

Has re-opened his carriage and wagon man-

ufacture at his old stand on River street, where he

may be found, ready at all times to make any

thing in the line of

**Top or Open Buggies,**

**Light & Heavy Wagons,**

**Sleighs, Trucks, Etc., Etc.**

A good assortment of Thimble Skins always