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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. IV.—NO. 36.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 192.

The Holland City News.

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

G. VAN SCHULVEN, Editor and Publisher.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square of ten lines, (nonpareil) 75 cents
first insertion, and 25 cents for each subse-
quent insertion for any period under three
months.

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Sept. 12, 1875.

Trains.	Leave Holland.	Arrive at Holland.
Grand Rapids.	6.20 a. m.	7.20 a. m.
" "	10.40 " "	8.30 " "
" "	3.15 p. m.	12.30 p. m.
" "	5.10 " "	6.20 " "
" "	6.05 " "	7.05 " "
" "	9.42 " "	9.33 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	7.25 a. m.	10.28 a. m.
" "	8.40 " "	3.00 p. m.
" "	3.25 p. m.	6.03 " "
" "	6.30 " "	9.40 " "
New Buffalo & Chicago.	9.15 a. m.	6.10 a. m.
" "	12.50 p. m.	3.15 p. m.
" "	9.45 " "	1.45 " "
Grand Haven.	7.25 a. m.	10.25 a. m.
" "	6.25 p. m.	9.40 " "

* Runs Sundays only.

† Daily except Saturdays.

‡ Daily except Saturdays and Sundays.

§ Mixed trains.

All other trains daily except Sundays.

All trains on this road, including the Grand Haven trains, will be run by Chicago time, which is 20 minutes later than Columbus time.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, June 22, 1875.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS.	TO GRAND RAPIDS.
Express. Mail. STATIONS.	Express. Mail. STATIONS.
4.15 A. M.	10.00 P. M.
4.25 8.14 Grand Rapids.	10.00 7.50
5.33 9.15 Allegan.	8.35 6.25
6.00 9.40 Otsego.	8.08 6.00
6.14 9.50 Plainwell.	8.00 5.51
6.30 10.08 Cooper.	7.40 5.35
6.45 10.15 Kalamazoo.	7.15 5.30
7.00 10.30 White Pigeon.	6.50 5.30
7.15 10.45 Chicago.	6.30 5.15
7.30 10.55 Toledo.	6.15 5.00
7.45 11.10 Cleveland.	5.55 4.45
7.55 11.20 Buffalo.	5.35 4.25

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, July 19, 1875.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 41 A. M.		No. 3 P. M.
7.40 12.15 Muskegon		2.00 7.30
7.00 11.45 Ferrysburg		2.35 8.20
6.40 11.40 Grand Haven		2.38 8.35
6.05 11.15 Pigeon		3.03 9.30
5.35 10.50 Holland		3.35 11.00
4.42 10.30 Fillmore		3.52 11.30
3.40 9.40 Allegan		4.45 1.05

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel.....	\$ 60
Beans, bushel.....	1 50 @ 3 00
Butter, lb.....	25
Clover seed, bushel.....	8 50
Eggs, dozen.....	25
Honey, lb.....	15 @ 25
Hay, ton.....	13 00
Onions, bushel.....	40
Potatoes, bushel.....	30
Timothy Seed, bushel.....	4 00
Wool, lb.....	40

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry.....	\$ 3 00
" " green.....	2 00
" " beach, dry.....	2 00
" " green.....	2 00
Hemlock Bark.....	5 00 @ 5 50
Staves, pork, white oak.....	10 00
Staves, Tierce.....	12 00
Heading bolts, soft wood.....	3 00 @ 3 50
Heading bolts, hardwood.....	4 50
Stave bolts, softwood.....	3 50
Stave bolts, hardwood.....	4 00
Railroad ties.....	12

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected by the "Plugging Mills.")	
Wheat, white bushel.....	\$ 1 10
Corn, shelled bushel.....	75
Oats, bushel.....	35 @ 40
Buckwheat, bushel.....	75
Brass, ton.....	16 00
Feed, ton.....	23 00
Barley, 100 lb.....	1 75
Midling, 100 lb.....	2 00
Flour, 100 lb.....	1 50
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.....	6 50 @ 7 00

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

ORT, F. J., Counselor at Law and Solicitor at Chancery. Office in Nibbelink's building. West of Post office.

TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent. Office in Kenyon's block, 2nd floor, River street.

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

Bakers.

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

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Barbers.

DE GROOT L., Fashionable Barber and Hair-cutter. Rooms one door east of City Hotel.

Books and Stationery.

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

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. W. Van Den Berg's Family Medicines; River St.

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

Dry Goods.

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

Flour and Feed.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS, Dealers in Flour and Feed, Grains and Hay, Mill-stuff, &c., &c. in Vennema's Brick Building.—See Advertisement.

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hardware.

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

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

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

Hotels.

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

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

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

Painters.

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

Photographs.

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

Physicians.

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

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

MORRIS, S. L., Physician and Surgeon. Office, over E. HENOLD'S Boot and Shoe Store, Eighth street.

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

Saddlery.

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

Sewing Machines.

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

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

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

Special Notices.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, November 10, at 7 o'clock.

GEO. LAUDER, W. M. 47-132

I. O. of O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

N. W. BACON, R. S.

Special Notice.

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

HEBER WALSH, Proprietor.

HOLLAND, Sept. 18, 1874.

Tyre Shrinker.

Attention, Blacksmiths!—Right about face! Forward, march! To R. B. Ferris' Machine shop and see the best Tyre Shrinker in use, which has taken the first premium at four different State Fairs.

TESTIMONIALS.

I have used Ferris' Tyre Shrinker in my shop and think it the best in use.

CORNELIS DYKEMA.

HOLLAND, Oct. 9, 1875.

This is to certify that I have bought one of Ferris' Tyre Shrinkers and think it as good as any in use.

JACOB FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, Oct. 19th, 1875.

A BIT OF FOREIGN CRITICISM.

A Parisian newspaper recently contained some biting flings at "the gross materialism of the Americans." So long as they are accumulating capital, it said, "clearing wastes, building houses, constructing canals and railroads, promoting manufactures, and extending commerce—in a word, so long as they are making money, they are satisfied. God's glorious universe, with all its suns and stars, its beauties of form and splendors of color, its dramas of joy and sorrow that history reveals, is to them no more than a workshop, where, grimy Toil heaps together the nutriment which fills its stomach and the rude fabrics which cover its back. No poetry, no science, no art, no literature lightens the gloomy pent-house or sheds its halos of glory round their heads."

If this description were true it might still be replied that such a state of things is no more than natural. Physical well-being must precede moral and intellectual attainment. Before you can live in a handsome house you must lay the foundations of it, dig your cellar in the earth, bring together the stones, mix the mortar, raise the frame, and scatter about a hideous pile of chips, blocks, dirt, dust, and broken fragments of all sorts. So, before a vast and savage wilderness can be made ready for human habitation a terrible deal of clearing and cleaning is to be done; much ploughing, much carting, much hammering, much rearing of rude structures—all of it hard work, which taxes the energies and leaves very little time for ornamental gardening, and still less for the blowing of soap-bubbles. Man must create the conditions of fine living before he can live finely. His agricultures, his industries, his trades must prepare the way of his pictures and libraries. A Raphael can scarcely be expected to flourish in a settlement of trappers, whose first care is to catch a beaver and their second to shoot an Indian. Each human advance comes in its own time and place, and the fruits of one or two hundred years of nascent civilization are not precisely the same as those of one or two thousand years of matured culture.

All this might be urged as a rejoinder to the French critics who "desolate themselves" over the materialism of the aspects here; but it might also be averred that the point of view from which they look at things and the point of view from which we look at them are different.—France is the most centralized of nations. She has built up one great city at the expense of the rest of the country, where every refinement of social life, of art, science, literature, has been carefully cultivated, as fine flowers and luscious fruits are cultivated in a hot-house. Her academies, museums, conservatories at Paris gather out of the whole population whatever is apt and superior in the intellectual sphere, and whatever is elegant, curious and instructive among the mechanical crafts. These exceptional men and things, which are procured by this forcing process, are then taken as a criterion for others, and because others do not come up to it they are disparaged, if not derided and disdained. In the glare of the triple gaslights of Paris these critics do not see the thirty millions of people who grope in the outer darkness, and whose whole existence from five o'clock in the morning until after dark is an absorbing and painful struggle. Materialism, forsooth! They are like a man who, having spent his life in perfecting a bunch of grapes in a carefully-heated chamber, should shake them, as proof of superiority, in the face of the poor vine-dressers of the hillside, who can only trust to the earth and the sun. It is not our way to rear the exquisite cluster, which a few only may taste, but to plant the sturdy stalk in the open air, which shall be enured to the storms, which shall spread far and wide, and give of its fullness to all men and through long generations.

The true method of judging a civilization is not by its altitudes, which few ever reach, but by its diffusion, in which the many participate. What are its elements? Wealth, physical well-being, assured subsistence, education, or the taste and habit of intellectual enjoyment, and moral worth of integrity and elevation of character. But is it not better that these should be spread broadcast through a community than confined to a chosen circle? Is it not better that wealth should be dispensed in moderate amounts than concentrated into a congestive and dizzying whirl; that education should be universal and not partial; that moral worth should pervade all classes in an humble degree rather than

shoot up and bloom in a half-dozen heroes, surrounded by a million helots?

Our material progress, absorbing as it may have been, has not arrested the march of the intellect, nor suppressed the action of moral sentiment. If we have not built up a court like that of Louis XIV, whence a galaxy of genius and superfine marquises shone down upon a mass of people in ignorance and misery, or a magnificent metropolis where the highest achievements of mind and manners fail to conceal the abysses of luxuriance, debauchery and festering vices; none the less the statistics show that we surpass France in moderate fortunes everywhere, in common schools everywhere, in good colleges everywhere, in the steady rise of the greater number to better conditions of existence, and in the wider spreading in the arts which ameliorate and embellish life.—N. Y. Evening Post.

The Homestead of Daniel Webster.

The secluded country home and ocean-bordered farm of Webster at Marshfield presents to the wayfarer along the South shore not the least among the attractions of the Old Colony. The beauty and quietude of the place and its natural features are elements in its character, apart from its associations with the great statesman, that may well tempt the pilgrim to turn his steps and wander through the grounds. The estate, as is generally known, under its former possession extended to the ocean and comprised about 1,500 acres of land. But it is now reduced to about its original limits of three or four hundred acres, as at the time of purchase by Mr. Webster. The house is situated about two miles from the sea, and not in sight of it.

The mansion house is a typical American homestead, very extensive, with an air of comfort and convenience, and in some way impresses one as the abode of past greatness. Sufficiently ornate to satisfy good taste, it has an unpretentious grandeur that accords well with the spot. Though occupied as a private residence and not open for public inspection, still the writer was most politely received and shown the principal rooms by the excellent lady of the house. The first room visited was the library, which is the finest and naturally the most interesting apartment. It is situated in one of the wings of the house, and was designed by Julia, the daughter of Webster, especially for her father's use, and in its plan and arrangements does great credit to her taste and skill. It is left as nearly as possible as it was at Mr. Webster's death—the great massive writing table, the favorite chair, the pictures and ornaments remain in the places of other days, and vividly recall the great life with which they were so intimately associated. Most of the books have been removed from the cases for sale, but their places are supplied with articles of vertu and ornaments of great variety and value, the collection of a lifetime. The high vaulted walls are adorned with pictures and busts, many of the former being family portraits, the most conspicuous being one of Mr. Webster, by Healy, painted at the time of signing the Ashburton Treaty, and another of Major Edward Webster in the uniform of the Massachusetts Mexican Volunteers. The staff and white felt hat are suspended in their accustomed place over the picture of their former possessor.

Other rooms—the music room, the dining and morning rooms, the star chamber, and Mr. Webster's room in which he died, were shown us, and the particular features and souvenirs pointed out. They are all preserved in appearance as when the household lost its master and the nation its greatest intellect. In the dining-room many pictures of favorite cattle drawn from life hang on the walls, while in others miniatures of grandchildren and sketches of Webster in rude home gar

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE New York Evening Post, in a review of the business and trade of that city, says the sales of this season are ahead of those of any season since 1873. The unfinished Agricultural Hall, on the Philadelphia Centennial grounds, was blown down by a gust of wind last week. Five laborers were seriously and one fatally injured. A wrestling match for the championship of the world took place in New York last week between Antonio Cristal, champion of France, and Prof. Miller, of Australia. The latter being victorious. The members of the Beecher-Tilton jury are clamoring for back pay.

A FRENCHMAN named La Page has been arrested at Suncook, N. H., on suspicion of being the murderer of Miss Josie Longmaid. Strauss, Lehman & Co., heavy dry goods dealers of New York, have failed. Liabilities, \$500,000.

JOHN H. CONTOIT, the millionaire confectioner, who died recently in New York, bequeathed to his sole heir and child, Charles H. Contoit, the nice little fortune of \$3,000,000.

WHILE a number of colored men were returning from a picnic near Brooklyn, a few days ago, they were attacked by a party of white men. One negro was killed, and one mortally wounded. Seven of those engaged in the assault were arrested. Several commercial suspensions have occurred in New York during the past week. Another horrible murder is reported from New England. An old man of 70, named Rufus Streeter, was found dead in a ditch near Barre, Vt., his head beaten to a jelly, his abdomen ripped open, and the body otherwise mutilated. The crime was evidently committed for the purpose of robbery.

A SHOCKING domestic tragedy was enacted last week at Hackettstown, N. J. Jas. Ricker shot and killed his two sons, aged 6 and 10, and shot at his wife, but missed her. He then shot himself in the head. The wound is not serious. Domestic trouble led to the crime. Thomas M. Judd, member of the Massachusetts Legislature from Berkshire county, has been arrested for forging a note for \$1,000, on which he secured the money.

THE WEST.

In a prize-fight at Cincinnati, the other day, between Frank Farrell and Jack Leonard, two young roughs, Leonard received injuries which will probably prove fatal. Three Italians have been convicted at St. Louis of the murder of one of their countrymen, and sentenced to death. Two men were killed and several injured at St. Louis, last week, by the falling of the brewery of Fritz & Wainwright.

JUDGE FOREMAN, of the Third District Court of Utah, has taken the Mormon bull right by the horns. In his charge to the Grand Jury at Salt Lake City, the other day, he admonished them to indict a number of individuals implicated in swindling the Territory out of lands and for illegal voting. He particularly urged them to indict every leader, proclaimer or instigator of polygamy, which he denounced as a walking ulcer and degrading crime, fit only for the darkest days of anterior civilization. He said it had existed only by the generosity of the government, but that the government was now in earnest, and the Mormons would soon be made to realize it. There was a bloody row at a mining camp 120 miles from Denver, Col., last week, 50 or 100 miners, with guns and pistols, playing a lively part. The notorious Maj. Graham, lately released from the penitentiary, shot and wounded a miner, at which the friends of the latter became so incensed that they started out to lynch Graham, whom they completely riddled with bullets. A number of Graham's friends were then ordered to leave the country on pain of being treated in a similar way. John Bullner and Allen Baker, two of the Williamson county (Ill.) Ku-Klux, have been found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to twenty-five years each in the penitentiary.

At the county fair grounds near Greenfield, O., one day last week, the seats around the race track fell, precipitating fully 1,000 people to the ground, severely injuring a large number of men, women and children. A letter has been received in St. Paul from a well-informed gentleman at Bismarck, predicting a red-hot Indian war next year, unless Congress takes heroic measures to suppress it, before fairly inaugurated. He says frontiersmen insist that the Black Hills will be occupied without a treaty, or that the Indians will be stirred up to such an extent that trouble and a treaty must follow. Except a few timid ones, the people on the frontier do not fear the result in that case, believing that it will require more troops to be thrown into the country, giving them employment and adding to the population of the border. San Francisco and other portions of California, have just experienced another sharp earthquake shock.

The grand jury of Winnebago county, Ill., has indicted the two St. Louis editors, Foster and Edwards, who some time ago fought a duel near Rockford. The seconds and surgeons, and Postgate, the *Inter-Ocean* reporter, were also indicted. The same grand jury also found indictments against Patrick Flynn, ex-Sheriff of the county, and Franc B. Wilkie, one of the editors of the *Chicago Times* for conspiracy and subornation of perjury in obtaining affidavits to damage the character of Miss Early, the young lady who some time ago recovered a verdict for \$25,000 damages for libel against Storey, of the *Times*. John T. Huss, Cashier of the First National Bank of Tiffin, Ohio, having involved the institution by embezzlement, ended his life the other day by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. The village of Park Ridge, a suburb of Chicago, has narrowly escaped having a second Charley Ross affair. Willie Bronghton, aged 10, son of a prominent citizen, was enticed into a secluded spot by a couple of strangers, bound and gagged, and thrown into a carriage in

waiting. The men then drove rapidly away. At the neighboring town of Jefferson they stopped to get a drink, leaving the boy under the seat out of sight. While they were drinking he managed to slip the cords from his wrists and make his escape, and reached home safely. The affair created the wildest excitement in the village.

PROF. WALTER P. JENNEY, chief geologist of the Black Hills exploring expedition, returned to Cheyenne last week, having spent five months in the Hills. The Professor reports gold fields extending forty miles north from Harney's Peak, and twenty miles wide, that contain gold in quantities that will pay from \$3 to \$5 per day to the man. There are bars on numbers of streams that will pay much more than that. Prof. Jenney corroborates Gen. Custer's report of the Hills, and says that they will support thousands of miners. When the government opens them to settlement. The valleys are adapted to agriculture, and the hills and canons to stock-raising. The rainfall is plentiful, and timber abundant.

JUDGE FOREMAN, of Salt Lake, has decided that Brigham Young must immediately pay over to Ann Eliza, his divorced wife, the alimony due her, now amounting to some \$10,000.

THE SOUTH.

A FRIGHTFUL suicide occurred at Baltimore a few days ago. An unknown young man threw himself from the top of the Washington monument to the ground below, a distance of 150 feet. Of course he was instantly killed, being crushed to a shapeless mass of flesh and bones. A dispatch from Washington says: "The Attorney-General is in daily receipt of advices from Mississippi. Gov. Ames is averse to arming the citizens of the State for their own protection, for the reason that it would produce a great excitement. Everything is reported quiet."

THREE colored men were attacked in the streets of New Orleans by unknown white assassins, a few nights ago, one killed outright, another mortally wounded, and the third slightly injured. The affair caused great excitement. Citizens assembled on the streets to denounce the great wrong, and in the afternoon an immense mass meeting was held at the Court House, when the stores were closed, that all might participate. Resolutions were adopted disclaiming all responsibility for the deed, and loudly calling for the prosecution and punishment of the assassins.

JOHN GALT and his sister-in-law, Catherine Matthews, both colored, were hung by a mob in East Feliciana parish, La., last week. They were at the time under arrest for murder and had confessed the crime. Reports of the condition of the Southern cotton crops are very discouraging. Rain and rust are playing havoc with the great staple.

The epizootic prevails among the horses in many parts of the South, though in a mild form.

WASHINGTON.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "Although this government has repeatedly and emphatically expressed its desire to the Spanish government for the termination of the insurrection in Cuba, and tendered its good offices to produce an accommodation between the contending parties, it has never gone to the extent of the late transatlantic story, by diplomatically threatening to acknowledge the rights of the Cubans in case hostilities be not closed before the 1st of January next."

The President returned to Washington on the morning of the 15th inst., and the first regular Cabinet session for several weeks was held at noon of that day.

A SINGULAR episode happened at the White House one day last week. An insane colored man visited the Executive Mansion and stated that he had been discharged from the Maryland Penitentiary, where he was unjustly incarcerated. He claimed that President Grant was his father, and asserted this claim by reason of signs which were given him while in prison. He was arrested and on his person was found a five-barreled revolver, loaded in every barrel. The President has made the following appointments: Charles M. Lynch, Collector of Internal Revenue, Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania; George B. Chamberland, Supervisor of Internal Revenue; Thomas J. Mitchell, Illinois, Agent for Indians of Milk River Agency, Montana; James S. Hastings, Michigan, Agent for Indians of Red Cloud Agency, Dakota, vice John J. S. ville, resigned; Col. Ben. R. Bonner, Marshall of the United States for the East District of Missouri. Workmen on the Nevada and Northern telegraph extension have been driven off by the Indians of the Umatilla tribe, who threatened to kill them if they continued.

The report of the Commission appointed to investigate the affairs of the Red Cloud Agency has been made public. It sustains Prof. Marsh's charges of incompetency against Agent Saville, but exonerates him from imputations of dishonesty. The Commissioners report that they find no evidence to sustain the charges against the late Secretary Delano and Indian Commissioner Smith. They recommend that Agent Saville be removed; that J. W. A. Slavens, J. H. Martin, and D. J. McCann be excluded from future contracts with the government; that E. R. Threlkeld be excluded from all future employment as Inspector; that bids for flour, clothing, and wagon transportation be received at some suitable point in the West; that the office of Superintendent of Indian agencies be abolished, and the duties connected therewith be transferred to inspectors; that the feasibility of dispensing with railroad freight contractors from New York to the West be considered; that army officers be detailed to inspect Indian supplies; that the system of keeping accounts be improved; that Indian agencies be graded, with reference to salaries of agents; that Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies be removed nearer the Missouri river; that a commission of army officers be appointed to consider the propriety of organizing an Indian soldiery for police and similar duties; that a Territorial government be established over the Indian Territory; that suitable persons be appointed to prosecute for all wrongs against Indians, to defend their rights as far as they may become subject of adjudication before the courts, and that future legislation be shaped with a view to bringing

the Indians under the same laws which govern all other inhabitants of the republic.

POLITICAL.

THE name of John Quincy Adams, Jr., has been placed upon the Democratic ticket for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, in place of Gen. Bartlett, who declined. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has been tendered the office of United States Judge for the Second Judicial District, but declines on account of the insufficiency of the salary.

OHIO, at the recent election, decided against taxing dogs. Attorney-General Pierpont stated at a Cabinet meeting, the other day, that he was in receipt of information, which he deems authentic, to the effect that both parties in Mississippi have agreed to terms which will prevent further troubles in that State, and a peaceable election is confidently anticipated.

GENERAL.

A SECTION of one of the big trees of California arrived at St. Louis the other day, en route to Philadelphia. It is 16 feet long, with a diameter of 20 feet. It was taken from a tree 276 feet high, with a diameter at the base of 26 feet, and as indicated by yearly rings, is 2,220 years old. The section is hollowed out, leaving a cylinder about two feet thick, including the bark, which will be converted into a circular house and elegantly fitted up.

THE steamer Pandora has arrived safely in England after a year's cruise in the Arctic regions. The adventurous mariners revisited the mournful neighborhood where the gallant Franklin and his companions are buried, and found the monuments of the last explorers unimpaired. They found the storehouses built for the benefit of sailors, or castaways of ice-bound vessels, broken into. On entering the building the visitors found the clothing and provisions left there to be in a state of terrible confusion. Everything of a movable nature was scattered about in the most singular manner. At first this seemed to be an act of a human being, but on further investigation the Pandora people were satisfied that the destruction of the stores had been accomplished by polar bears, as traces of these animals were visible in every direction, both inside and outside the building.

THE Pacific coast has had a marine tidal wave, the water of the ocean rising from one to three hundred feet above the ordinary high-water mark. One of the incidents of this commotion of nature was an earthquake shock on the coast. It is believed there has been some great upheaving in some locality yet to be heard from. Two notorious abortionists, a Dr. Davis and his wife, have been sentenced to death at Toronto, Canada.

FOREIGN.

TWO YOUNG Americans, Riggs and Paine, fought a duel near Paris the other day. The weapons used were swords. Paine was slightly wounded in the arm. Gen. Saballs is to be tried by a Carlist court-martial for his recent failure.

A BERLIN dispatch states that under the pressure of the great powers, Turkey is diminishing her concentration of troops on the Serbian frontier, and Serbia is demobilizing her forces. The British foreign office has received a telegram from Minister Wade, stating that he has obtained from the Chinese government the guarantees which he considered necessary. Russia is preparing an expedition against Bokhara, out of revenge for the assistance rendered by the latter to the Khokand insurgents.

THE coast of England has been visited by another destructive storm, attended by considerable loss of life and property. A frightful accident recently occurred in an iron mill near London, fifteen workmen being fatally burned by an overflow of molten metal. A Constantinople dispatch says the following news is official: "A force of 2,000 insurgents has been defeated by the Turks. One hundred and sixty were killed. The rest took refuge in Montenegro. Seventeen villages hitherto strongly insurgent, have submitted to Turkish authority."

RUSSIA has commanded the Polish proprietors in the Provinces of Milna, Grodno, Koon, Minsk, and Vitepsk to sell their farms to Russian tenants, the government fixing the price. This completes the impoverishment of the Polish nobility. A serious revolt against Spanish rule in Porto Rico is threatened. The well-known English poet and lecturer, Gerald Massey, has become insane. Spiritualism did it. Don Carlos has dismissed from his service Gens. Dorregaray, Mendiri, Velasco and Mogrovejo. It is stated that in consequence of the Pope's intercession, the Emperor of Germany has remitted one year of Cardinal Ledochowski's term of imprisonment, for resisting the Prussian ecclesiastical laws, and that a full pardon will probably follow.

TWENTY-ONE persons were recently lost by the wreck of a French schooner on the coast of France. M. Thiers, in a recent speech at a banquet given in his honor, said that the French republic must be maintained. He did not think that the Radicals are as bad as they are painted, and believed that if they gained power, they would pursue a different course from what their opponents suppose. The policy of the future, he said, would be peace and non-intervention. An edict has been published in the official journal of the Chinese, the *Pekin Gazette*, declaring the right of foreigners to travel the interior of China, and requiring officials to take cognizance of the treaties.

Canals in Belgium.

Light locomotives, weighing but four tons each, have lately come into use in Belgium for towing canal boats. A single iron rail is laid along the tow-path, on which run two of the wheels of the locomotive, placed directly under it, one in front of the other. The engine is kept upright by additional wheels at the sides, which run upon the ground. Each locomotive draws one hundred and fifty tons; it will tow at the rate of three miles an hour. The engines change boats when they meet, each returning over the course it has just come.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE didn't raise any oranges to sell this year. The boys raised them a week in advance of her.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Market.

FINANCIAL.

Money continues abundant and borrowers are readily accommodated on the street at 8 per cent., while the banks continue to obtain 10 per cent. The demand for favors is not at all urgent. Government bonds remain steady and quite firm.

BREADSTUFFS.

There has been considerable interest shown in wheat and corn, but for the other grains a comparatively quiet feeling prevailed, the amount of business transacted being considerably below the average. For spring wheat the demand from the opening until the close has been quite active and a steady improvement in values was noticed, the closing quotations showing an advance of from 4c to 4½c per bu., being mainly on the short futures, the demand from speculators who had not covered their maturing contracts being quite active. At the same time there was a good shipping and export demand, and Eastern advices were of a favorable tenor. Corn opened firm and higher, but closes lower under increased receipts, while oats sympathized with the changes in corn. Rye was firm and a trifle higher, but barley was weak and lower under increased receipts. The movement was principally on speculative account.

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

	Opening.	Closing.
No. 2 spg wheat, cash	\$1.09½	\$1.13
No. 2, seller October	\$1.08½	\$1.13
No. 2, seller Nov.	\$1.07	\$1.10½
No. 2 corn, cash	58	55½
No. 2 corn, seller October	58	55½
No. 2, seller Nov.	54½	53½
No. 2 oats, cash	34½	33½
No. 2 oats, seller October	34	33½
No. 2 oats, seller Nov.	32½	32½
No. 2 rye, cash	72	73
No. 2 rye, seller Nov.	72	73
No. 2 barley, cash	39	39
No. 2 barley, seller Nov.	37½	36½
No. 2 barley, seller Nov.	39½	39½
No. 3 barley, cash	36	35

PRODUCE.

Butter quotable at 26½c for extras, 19c for firsts, 17c for seconds, and 14½c for thirds. Light sales of prime old medium beans for New York were made at \$1.80, and \$1.65 was paid for new in bags. Western remain dull at \$1.25 to \$1.75, according to quality. Broom corn dull and prices weak. Several good lots of new were sold at 6c to 7c. Beeswax was quiet at 26½c. There was a fair local and shipping demand for cheese. Quotable at 5c for inferior, 9c to 10c for common to good, and 11c to 12c for prime. Choice sweet cider was in fair demand and steady at \$6.50 to \$7.00 per bbl, and \$3.00 to \$3.75 in kegs. Cranberries in light demand at \$7.50 to \$8.50 per bbl for good Wisconsin, and \$10.50 to \$11.50 for choice large cultivated; one bu boxes sold at \$3.00 to \$3.50. There was no demand for dried peas, and sales were slow at \$1.50 to \$1.60 for choice green, and 95c per bu for yellow dried. Eggs closed at 21c in carriers and about 20c in loose packages. Prime live geese feathers were in fair demand and steady at 55c to 60c; the other kinds ruled dull. Game was in better supply and easier. Prairie chickens sold at \$4.00 per doz; mallard ducks at \$2.75 to \$3.00; small at \$1.50 to \$1.75, and snipe and plover at \$1.00. The hop market remains very dull, but prices were without change; quotable at 4c to 10c per bbl for poor to good and 11c to 13c for prime. Hops were in fair request when in the comb at 23c to 24c but strained was dull at 10c to 12c per lb. There was a fair demand for hides; and sales were made at 8c for green salted, 6c for damaged, and 13c for calf. Potatoes were in better demand and prices were a shade firmer, quotable at 30c to 40c per bu for peaches. Sweet potatoes, however, remain dull and slow of sale; yellow Illinois \$2.00 to \$2.25 per bbl, and Jersey \$3.00 to \$3.25. There was a fair demand for salt, and a fair business was reported at \$1.50 for Onondaga and Saginaw fine, and \$1.70 for ordinary coarse. Wool was in fair demand, and steady at 38c to 40c for washed, and 28c to 32c for unwashed.

SEEDS AND HIGHWINES.

There was a fair demand for prime timothy, and prices, under light offerings, were steady at \$2.20 to \$2.25. There was a good deal of common offered, however, and this was slow at \$1.85 to \$2.10. There was a fair demand for highwines and the market closed steady at a slight decline. The market closed at \$1.13½.

PROVISIONS.

In this market there was a slight increase in the amount of business transacted, but prices were rather irregular. The stocks were larger than was generally anticipated and this had a tendency to increase the offerings. Mess pork was about 40c to 45c lower, but was rather steady toward the close. Lard was quiet but firm.

COOPERAGE, LUMBER AND WOOD.

Quotations for cooperage range at \$1.10 to \$1.15 for pork barrels and \$1.30 to \$1.40 for lard barrels; \$1.90 to \$2.10 for whisky barrels, and 45c to 55c for flour barrels. Lumber, owing to light offerings, was quiet but firm. Values were nominally firm at \$8.25 for joist and scantling, and \$8.50 to \$14.50 for strips and boards. Shingles, \$2.10 to \$2.60. Lath steady at \$1.50; closing firm. For wood the demand continues moderate, and prices were steady and unchanged.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	9	@	13
HOGS—Dressed	10	@	11
COTTON	14	@	16
WHEAT—No. 2	5	@	10
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1	@	26
CORN	72	@	74
OATS	72	@	74
RYE	88	@	89
PORK—New Mess	22	@	60
LARD—Steam	13	@	14

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1	@	13
WHEAT—No. 2	55	@	57
OATS—No. 2	32	@	34
RYE—No. 2	72	@	74
PORK—Mess	23	@	60
LARD	13	@	14
HOGS	7	@	8
CATTLE	5	@	6

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1	@	12
WHEAT—No. 2	1	@	12
CORN—No. 2	56	@	57
OATS—No. 2	35	@	37
RYE	73	@	75
BARLEY	1	@	13

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—No. 1	1	@	13
CORN	62	@	63
OATS	40	@	47
RYE	83	@	85
PORK—Mess	23	@	60
LARD	13	@	14

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1	@	13
WHEAT—No. 1	1	@	13
CORN	59	@	61
OATS	35	@	37

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra	1	@	13
No. 1 White	1	@	13
No. 2 White	1	@	12
CORN	1	@	12
OATS	64	@	66
RYE	88	@	89
PORK—Mess	1	@	12
LARD	24	@	25

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1	@	13
No. 2 Red	1	@	12
CORN	65	@	66
OATS	38	@	40

"Did you ever see a door step or a corn stalk?" asked one boy of another. "Yes; and did you see that maid servant?" Well, I have seen a feather-duster, and my aunt-eat-her."

How Jackson Green Deceived His Grandfather.

Jackson Green is 14 years old, and he lives on Sixth street. The other day, while reading a dime novel, his grandfather came in with the paper, and asked him to read the President's message. It irritated Jackson to break off his story just where the trapper was going to be scalped, so he made up his mind to have revenge on his grandfather. He took up the paper and started off as follows:

The business of the Patent Office shows a steady increase. Since 1836 over 155,000 patents have been issued. Officer Deck, of the station-house, wants it distinctly understood that he is not the Deck confined there a few days since as a lunatic.

"What!" exclaimed the old man, "is that in the message?"

"Right here, every word of it," replied Jackson; and he continued:

The business of the Agricultural Bureau is rapidly growing, and the Department grounds are being enlarged, and the highest prize in a Chinese lottery is twenty-nine cents, and the man who draws it has his name in the paper, and is looked upon as a heap of a man.

"What! What is that?" roared the old man. "I never heard of such a message as that!"

"I can't help it," replied Jackson. "You asked me to read the message, and I am reading it." And he went on:

During the year, 5,758 new applications for army invalid pensions were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of \$89,332; and kerosene oil is the best furniture oil; it cleanses, adds a polish, and preserves from the ravages of insects.

"Lor' save me! but I never heard of the likes before!" exclaimed the old man. "I've read every President's message since Jackson's time, but I never saw anything like this!"

During the year 3,164,314 acres of public domain were certified to railroads, against 6,000,000 acres the preceding year, and you will save money by buying your Christmas presents in the brick block; fine toys of every description at reduced prices.

"Jackson Green, does that message read that way?" asked the old man.

"You don't suppose I'd lie to you?" inquired Jackson, putting on an injured look.

"Well, it seems singular," mused the old man. "I shouldn't wonder if Grant was tired when he wrote that."

There are 17,620 survivors of the war of 1812 on the pension rolls, at a total annual rate of \$1,691,520, and still another lot of those \$1 felt skirts; they go like hot cakes on a cold morning.

"Hold on, Jackson—stop right there!" said the old man, as he rose up. "You needn't read another word of that message. If Gen. Grant thinks he can insult the American people with impunity, he will find himself mistaken. You may throw that paper in the stove, Jackson, and let this be an awful example to you never to taste intoxicating drinks."

Jackson tossed the paper and resumed his dime novel, while the old gen leaned back and pondered upon the degradation of men in high places.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A Prehistoric Road.

Several years ago portions of an old macadamized road were discovered on the bank of the Monongahela river, near Fairmount, in West Virginia, and a recent examination of the place by a government surveying party, has resulted in tracing the road for nearly eleven miles along the bottom land between the hills and the river, though in some places it has been washed away. The stone with which it was constructed appears to have been burnt, and the material employed was composed of boulders of red sandstone, which must have been brought from a distance, there being few if any boulders in the river or adjacent country. It is supposed that they were broken into pieces by first heating and then throwing cold water upon them. The width of the road is about fifteen feet; in depth the broken stone varies from six to eighteen inches, while it is generally covered by from two to five feet of alluvial soil. At the crossings of streams there are no traces of bridge abutments, or piers, which leads to the conclusion that the streams were crossed on wooden bridges. At many points the road is covered with trees over 150 years old, which shows that it must have been made previous to the advent of the white men in this country. Probably the road was the work of the prehistoric race known as the mound-builders.

Reunited.

In 1873 one Bourbaki lived in this city, and here his daughter, a bright, blooming lass of 17, was led astray by a dry goods clerk. She was deserted by her heartless deceiver, and on the truth becoming known her father, too, turned his back upon her and cast her out to die or live. He repented of his act soon after, but the girl had disappeared and could not be found. Time passed on, and Bourbaki removed to Vermont, where, a few days since, he read a story of the "Wild Woman of Watervliet." His heart told him that it was his daughter, and obeying his impulse, he came on to reclaim and take her home. He applied at Kearns' Hotel, and a party was speedily organized. The wild woman was traced to her lair, a deep cavern in the dense woods. When discovered she acted like a maniac, but on her father uttering the magic word "Emma," the floodgates of memory were opened, the rays of reason stole again to her brain, and throwing herself into the arms of her father she wept. The reunited father and daughter are now at the former's home on the green hills of Vermont.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Express.*

MAINE has 14,000 Good Templars.

**Full Text of the Decision of
the Court.**

Barney Youngblood et al., vs. Jared A. Sexton, Sheriff. Opinion by Cooley, J.:
The bill in this cause was filed to restrain the collection from the several complainants of a tax assessed against them separately in respect to the business in which each is engaged. It is a personal tax purely. It was decided at an early day in this State, in *Williams vs. Detroit*, 24 Mich., 560, that the collection of a personal tax, even conceding it to be illegal, the ordinary legal remedies being ample for the party's protection. *Williams vs. Detroit*, 24 Mich., 560. The principle has ever since been regarded as not open to controversy in this State, and it was applied without its soundness being contested in *Henry vs. Gregory*, 29th Mich., 46, de-

The question then presents itself, how this bill came to be filed, and on what ground the Superior Court was asked to, and did, proceed to render a decision on the merits. The jurisdictional question was never argued in this court, but we are not inclined to say that the mere failure to raise the questionance to the idea that the mere acquiescence of parties a jurisdiction may be made for a court of chancery, by means of which the extraordinary remedy of injunction can be made use of to restrain parties from doing those things which the constitution of the State nor the general principles which control the action of courts have ever given this remedy. The writ of injunction is peculiarly liable to abuse; and the practice of resorting to it in cases where it is not allowed by law, relying on the acquiescence of parties as a ground for its illegality, is not one that can safely be encouraged or sanctioned. The jurisdiction of the courts is never subject to be enlarged or diminished at the discretion of parties, and it would be peculiarly mischievous to permit jurisdiction to rest upon consent in cases where the rights of the public interests are to be affected by the litigation.

The ground suggested, but not argued, as giving equitable jurisdiction in the case are, first, that thereby a multiplicity of suits may be avoided; second, that otherwise the proceedings may ripen into a cloud upon the title to complainants' lands; and third, that irreparable injury is threatened to complainants in their business. As the tax is only general, and the second effects no estate, and may never be levied, the second and third are considerations. The force of the third must rest in the fact that enforcing the tax may in some cases compel the suspension of business because it is more than the person taxed can afford to pay. But if this consideration is sufficient to justify the transfer of a controversy from a court of law to a court of equity, then every controversy where money is demanded may be made the subject of equitable cognizance. To enforce against a dealer a promissory note may be made the subject of equitable cognizance, as the business is to collect from him a tax of equal amount. This is not what is known to the law as irreparable injury. The courts have never recognized the consequences of the mere enforcement of a money demand as falling within the category. It is true, the Federal courts have treated the unlawful taxation of a franchise as a case of irreparable injury. *Osborn v. U. S. Bank, 9 Wheat, 738*. But this was on the ground that the tax conferred, might destroy the franchise, and, in effect, the corporation was an artificial person which was taxed, and the case has little analogy to that of the taxation of a particular business carried on by individuals.

If complainants rely upon the jurisdiction of equity to take cognizance of a controversy when thereby a multiplicity of suits may be prevented, the reliance fails because the principles that govern that jurisdiction have no application to this case. It is sometimes admissible when many parties are alike affected or threatened by one illegal act, that they shall unite in a suit to restrain it; and this has been done in this State in the case of an illegal assessment of lands. *Scoville V. Lansing*, 17 Mich., 227. But in the case of a tax, the law is settled where this can be permitted unless each of the complainants has an equitable action on his own behalf. Now, the nature of this case is such that each of these complainants, if the tax is invalid, has a remedy at law which is as complete and ample as the law gives in other cases. He may resist the sheriff's process as he might any other trespass, or he may pay the money under protest, and at once sue for and recover it back. But no other complainant has any joint interest with him in resisting this tax. The sum demanded of each is distinct and separate, and it does not concern the interest of any one party whether he pays or not. All the joint interest the parties have is a joint interest in the question of law—just such an interest as might exist in any case where separate demands are made of several persons. Such a common interest there might be if several persons should give several promissory notes on distinct purchases of a worthless article; and such there might have been under the former prohibitory liquor law, had demands been made against several persons for liquors illegally sold to them. We venture to say that it would not be seriously suggested that a common interest in any such question of law, where the legal interests of the parties were wholly distinct, could constitute any ground of equitable jurisdiction when the several controversies affected by the question were purely legal controversies. Suits do not become of equitable cognizance because of their number merely. This was affirmed in *Lapeer County vs. Hart*, Har. ch., 157, and in the two cases of *Sheldon vs. School District*, 25 Conn., 224, and *Dodd vs. School District*, *ibid.*, 232, which in their facts, so far as this question is concerned, were like the present case, with a single exception, which is not the one that advances the equity of the suits. In cases the single assessment of a school tax was involved, and the parties concerned, if permitted to unite, might have had the whole controversy determined in the one suit. In this case the controversy is either separate, as the tax is several against each individual, or it is general, as it affects all the persons taxed under the law. Considered as a controversy which affects all persons taxed, this suit would wholly fail in the purpose of preventing a multiplicity of suits, because the suit in which it was brought has only a local and limited effect. It is a suit brought by persons brought outside of Detroit in every county of the State; and at best this suit would only reduce the number of suits, while it could not prevent a multiplicity of them. On this general principle we content ourselves with referring further to *Jones vs. Garcia*, 1 Adams & Russ, 297; *Yeaton vs. Lenox*, 8 Pct., 123; *Turner's Eq.*, 168-202.

Other considerations on this branch of the case we abstain from presenting, because an argument has been withheld; and under such circumstances we deem it advisable to present none but those which are not only conclusive, but are unquestionable. We present these for the purpose of showing that it is the duty of this court, in the case of the complainants of this controversy, never to interfere, unless the parties have standing in a court of equity. They cannot make remedies for themselves which the law has not given them. We do not know whether there was any express assent on the part of the defendant to this jurisdiction; if there was, it could be of no avail, for reasons already stated. He would be powerless in any case. But—should not in a case like the present where he is acting in a public capacity, and the consent if given, should not be for his own behalf, but on behalf of the public whom for any such purpose he has no authority to represent.

The question then arises whether, the case being one of which the court below had no jurisdiction, this court on appeal shall proceed to express an opinion upon the merits. The considerations which bear upon that question are conflicting. As a general rule an opinion on the merits of a controversy ought to be declined when the Court is powerless to give the relief demanded. But this case is in many particulars exceptional. It has been argued on the merits. The same intention, for the purpose, and for the reason, of a suggestion or suspicion, that in this Court, at least, it is not a bona-fide controversy. The legal points involved in the merits have been presented in good faith, and we have no reason to suppose that, should the controversy be presented again in a more regular form, the case would assume any different phase in the argument. There is beside abundant reason apparent on this record for believing that the public interest demands an early determination of the question involved. The pendency of this suit has to some extent delayed for a considerable period the enforcement of a State law, which is supposed to be of high importance; and if this should go off on the jurisdiction question, there is no prospect that the litigation would be able to constitute a ground, on at least a pretense, for further delay. Under all the circumstances we are agreed that an examination of the case on the merits, and an opinion thereon, are not only justifiable but are demanded by considerations of public importance.

The question which lies at the foundation of the litigation relates to the validity of the act for the taxation of the liquor traffic, passed May 3, 1875.

General Laws of 1875, p. 274. The complainants, it appears, have severally been assessed a tax as dealers in liquors, and they contest the payment on the ground that the Legislature had no constitutional authority to impose it. A number of reasons are assigned for the invalidity of the tax, and these we shall consider separately.

It is objected that the tax is a State specific tax, and that the law imposing it is unconstitutional because it devotes the money raised to the use of the towns, villages and cities in which the business taxed is carried on, in violation of Article 1, Section 14 of the Constitution, which prohibits the levying of taxes for the benefit of any one town or village from the mining companies of the Upper Peninsula, shall be applied in paying the interest upon the Primary School, University, and other educational funds, and the interest and principal of the State debt, in the order herein recited, until the extinguishment of the State debt, other than the amounts due the educational funds, when such specific taxes shall be added to, and constitute a part of the primary school taxes. The only question raised upon this objection is whether this tax is a State tax or not. It was settled in *People vs. Wolcott*, 17 Mich., 68, that the State might pass laws for the levy of new specific taxes, and in *Kiton vs. Ann Arbor*, 26 Mich., 325, that local specific taxes might be authorized. The principal difference between this case and the one last cited consists in the fact that there the tax was levied under a city ordinance, and here it is levied by general law. In the present case, the tax is put to local use. It is raised undoubtedly by a general law, but if the moneys are to be put to local uses, only the substantial difference between that and one levied by local action consists in this—that in one case the State levies the tax, and in the other it authorizes the levy. A taxation must be authorized by the State; and we know of no reason why all taxation for the ordinary purposes of government may not be levied under a general law. No express provision of the Constitution forbids it. Such taxes are levied in this State or elsewhere. Highway and school taxes are very commonly levied in that way, the local authorities, as to some of them, having no option, but being put under legal compulsion to assess and collect them. The school mill tax may be taken as an illustration. Collected under a general law, it was nevertheless put to the uses of the community which paid it; and it was in no proper sense any more than a local tax. Neither is the tax now in question.

2. It is said the tax is invalid because it is not levied on any principle of equality or uniformity, and consequently lacks one of the essential elements of lawful taxation. If the precise point here is that the tax is unequal and unjust because it is not levied in proportion to the business done, the objection is without force. It may possibly be true that an apportionment according to the business done would have been more just; but a question of that kind is not for the Legislature and not for the Courts cannot annul a tax law because they are operating unequally and unjustly; if they could they might defeat all taxation whatsoever; for there never yet was a tax law that was not more or less unequal and unjust in its practical workings. *Kirby vs. Shaw*, 19 Penn. St. 258; *Commonwealth vs. Savings Bank*, 5, Allen, 423; *Allen vs. Drew*, 44 Vt. 174; *Grim vs. School District* 57 Penn. St., 433; *People vs. Worthington*, 21 Ill., 171; *Coburn vs. Commonwealth*, Mass., 213, 215; *Cote vs. Savings Bank*, 32 Conn., 173, 184, but the objection to a want of uniformity is wholly misplaced here. Uniformity is the very basis of this tax; it is levied entirely without discrimination; and the real objection made to it is, not that it lacks uniformity, but that the Legislature were unjust in making it uniform instead of levying it by some standard of discrimination. The objection presents a case of misapplication of terms. It is also presented to the wrong legal point. The question whether a tax is just and equal or not is a question of its effect, and it will meet any objection to the law based upon the fact that other kinds of business are not similarly taxed. Apportionment of taxation is purely a legislative function.

3. It is urged that the tax is void as a local tax because the municipalities have no voice in its levy and collection. In support of this objection decisions are cited in which this Court affirmed the right of the municipalities to choose their own local officers, and to decide for themselves whether they would burden their property with taxes for the use of the city. Such decisions are cited in *State v. At Large* had no interest. The decisions made in cases in which the municipality was objecting to unusual legislation which proposed to subject it to extraordinary burdens. There is nothing of the like nature here. The municipality is not complaining, and the legislation proposes to make its burdens lighter instead of heavier. The complaint, if any local rights are invaded, comes from the fact that the city is not to be here showing cause why she should be compelled to receive the tax instead of these complainants showing cause why they should not pay it over to the city. When the city of Detroit shall object to have the money thrust upon her, it will be time enough to inquire whether any of her privileges are taken away by the law; at present it is sufficient to say that parties whose interests are directly affected by the law, the city in regard to the particular matter in controversy, should be heard objecting on her behalf that the rights of a city are violated by the collection of a tax for her use. But it cannot escape even the most casual observation that the purpose of this legislation, so far as it involves local rights, is directly the opposite to that which was held inadmissible in *People vs. Huribut*, 24 Mich., 44, and *Park Commissioners vs. City of Detroit*, 24 Mich., 228. The legislation which came under consideration in these cases was designed to eventuate in taxation of the people of Detroit against their opposition. This only provides for a general tax, which, so far as it is collected within any particular locality, is handed over to the local authorities and credited to the local contingent fund. As a part of that fund it will be put to such purposes as the local authorities may see fit upon, and presumptively these will be the general purposes of the government of the law, therefore, favors the localities instead of forcing unusual burdens upon them.

4. It is objected that the Sheriff is made the collector of township, village and city taxes under this law, when by right that duty and the fees given for its performance belong to the Township, Village or City Collector, or Treasurer. This objection, like the last, comes from the wrong source. Those on whose behalf it is made are not here as parties, and they are not entitled to complain. The parties taxed are the persons who manifest their disinterestedness in the constitutional emoluments of the office of Collector, and not those who are said to be entitled to the fees. If the objection were a valid one it is not clear that it could invalidate the tax; it might only raise the question of the right of a particular officer to collect it. It is certain that it could constitute no objection to the tax in equity; for as between the town or city and the party taxed the equity of the tax is not in the least affected by the circumstances that the wrong officer is detained from doing it, if that constitutes the only valid objection, but that it constitutes the only valid objection, but that we think the objection is without force either at law or in equity. Admitting what these complainants insist upon, that the Township and City Collectors have a constitutional right to perform all the duties that belong to their offices when the Constitution was adopted, it does not follow that they are entitled to collect this tax. A constitutional right to perform the old duties cannot be extended to cover new duties merely because they happen to be performed by the same officers. The duties of the officers nothing. The complaint is from the local officers for a new duty it confers upon another officer, instead of upon the township and city officers. In this there is nothing unusual. Sheriffs in many States are collectors of taxes, and in this State they have always in some contingencies been collectors. It is true, that in collecting this tax, the Sheriff acts on behalf of the municipalities, but so he does in any case where the tax warrant is delivered to him, and so the County Treasurer and Auditor-General in collecting taxes, for they collect the local taxes as well as those of the State and towns. The whole tax system is something in which the State at large is concerned, and the rules by which it may be made to operate harmoniously cannot be ruled inflexible as not to yield to circumstances when the Legislature deems it essential.

But there is another consideration that is conclusive on this point. This objection, like the last, is supposed to find its support in the reasoning of the *People v. Hulbert*, 24 Mich., 481. But in that case we took the case to be one in which some purposes the township, villages and cities of the State could not be permitted to act independently, but were and must be subject to compulsion of the State. The case of taxes for general purposes was especially instanced, and it was said the municipalities could not be left to collect these or to determine the rates, but that they must collect them, and they must sustain local government whether willing or not. To that extent every part of the State was concerned in the action of every other part, because disorder in one locality would derange more or less the whole system. In the previous case of *People v. Mahoney*, 13 Mich., 487, it was decided that the State has power to control the police of the municipalities, and that with approval in *People v. Hulbert*, on that express ground that the police of the State and the preservation of order in every locality was a matter of State concern and not of mere local interest. It requires no argument to demonstrate this. The effect upon the whole State of abrogating the police of any city or township, and leaving everything to disorder and to the unbridled passions of bad men, would inevitably be pernicious beyond estimate.

Now the law under consideration, though having

revenue for one object, has the police of the State for another. It was deemed important to adopt it as a matter of public regulation. The Legislature saw fit to refer it to the locality to enforce it or not at their option, and, in the exercise of that discretion, to inference that they refrain from doing so, because the refusal of a locality to enforce it would introduce disorder into the system. Whether that was the reason or not, they had, as we think, an unquestionable right to make all such provisions as they deemed essential to preclude the possibility of the law being nullified in any quarter. If to accomplish this it was deemed essential to recommit the execution of the law to county, instead of municipal, officers, we know of nothing to preclude it. There is certainly nothing in the previous decision of this court that is inconsistent with this feature of the law.

5. The objection which appears to be principally relied upon is that a tax on the traffic in liquors under this law is equivalent to a license of the traffic, and therefore comes directly in conflict with that provision of the Constitution which declares that "the Legislature shall not pass any act authorizing the grant of license for the sale of ardent spirits, or other intoxicating liquors." Const., art. 4, sec. 7. In order to arrive at the exact meaning of this provision, and to show what the people and the convention had in view and intended to accomplish in adopting it, no little industry has been expended in sifting the proceedings of the convention and in bringing before us the expression of views by the different members of that body upon the subject of the liquor traffic. But one needs to give very little attention to the proceedings in order to be convinced—what in fact is a part of public history of the time—that members of the convention who expressed views leading to the same result in abolishing the traffic, were not in any way

to the people who object to it, which were not different, and expected, or at least hoped, to accomplish wholly different ends by means of the provision finally agreed upon. The provision itself is experimental, and no one could safely predict the results of its operation. It is not intended to effect the total destruction of the traffic in ardent spirits to accomplish that object by means of a prohibition of license, others, not willing to destroy the trade, regarded the inhibition of license as a removal of embarrassing restrictions and impediments. The provision was intended to effect a partial restriction of the traffic, and upon this the most diverse results might be concentrated; but beyond this there was no harmony of purpose whatever. With license prohibited, a broad field was still left for legislation, and each side might hope to obtain the advantage in the competition. The provision was intended to impose any serious obstacle. For these reasons the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention are, as nearly as possible, worthless for giving aid in the construction of this provision, and we can only take it as it stands, and seek the meaning in the words

Does then a tax upon the traffic in liquors come within the condemnation of this provision of the Constitution as being equivalent to a license of the traffic? Is it the same in legal effect, or is it the same according to the popular understanding of the term license? This is the question that presents itself for decision on this branch of the case.

The popular understanding of the word license undoubtedly is a permission to do something which without the license would not be allowable. This we are to suppose was the sense in which it was made use of in the Constitution; but this is also the sense in which the object of a license, says Mr. Justice Manning, is to confer rights which one might exist without a license. Chivers v. People, 11 Mich., 43, 49. Within this definition a mere tax upon the traffic cannot be a license of the traffic unless the tax confers some right to carry on the traffic which otherwise would not have existed. We do not understand that such is the case here. The very act which imposed this tax repealed the previous law which forbade the traffic and declared it illegal. The trade then became lawful whether taxed or not; and this law in imposing the tax did not declare the trade illegal in case the tax was not paid. So far as the law is concerned, a failure to pay the tax does no more render the trade illegal than would a like failure of a farmer to pay the tax on his farm render his cultivation illegal. The State has imposed the tax in each case, and made such provision as has been deemed needful to insure its payment; but it has not seen fit to make the failure to pay a forfeiture of the right to pursue the calling. If the tax is paid the traffic is lawful, but if not paid the traffic is equally lawful. There is consequently nothing in the case which appears to be in the nature of a license. The State has provided a means by which the business which was found in existence, and the carrying on of which it no longer prohibits; and that is all.

But it is urged that by taxing the business the State recognizes its lawful character, sanctions its existence, and participates in its profits, all of which is within the real intent of the prohibition of license. The lawfulness of the business, if by that we understand it is no longer punishable and is something on the basis of contract, was undoubtedly recognized in the prohibitory law was repealed; but as the illegality of the traffic is repeated; and on the law so its lawfulness now depends upon its repeal, the tax has nothing to do with it whatever. Now it is not claimed, so far as we are aware, that the repeal of the prohibitory law was incompetent; and if not, mere recognition of the lawfulness of the traffic cannot make the tax law or any other law invalid. It is only the recognition of an existing and a conceded fact, and the courts could not refuse to recognize the fact.

The idea that the State lends its countenance to any particular traffic by taxing it seems to us to rest upon a very transparent fallacy. It certainly overlooks or disregards some ideas that must always underlie taxation: Taxes are not favors, they are burdens. They are necessary, it is true, to the existence of government; but they are not the less burdens, and are only submitted to because of the necessity. It is deemed advisable to make careful use of the tax, so that the burdens becoming needful, may be made as light as possible, and all the less oppressively, but it is certainly not the duty of the authorities that under some circumstances, the tax may be carried to an extent that will be ruinous to individuals. It would be a remarkable proposition, under such circumstances, that a thing is sanctioned and countenanced by the government, when this burden, which may prove disastrous, is imposed upon it, while on the other hand it is frowned upon and condemned when the burden is withheld. It is not true that such a thing is the legal doctrine, any citizen would be liable to be visited with the untaxed frowns of government, rather than with testimonials of approval which are represented by the demands of the tax-rather.

It may be supposed that some idea of special protection is involved when a business is taxed, taxation and protection being reciprocal. If the tax upon any particular thing was the consideration for the thing given to the owner in respect to it, this would be a case of reciprocity in taxation, and the tax has no such meaning. If a government undertakes to tax all its subjects, if a government were to levy only poll taxes, it would not be on the idea that it was to protect only the persons of its citizens, leaving their property open to rapine and plunder. In this State our taxes are derived mainly from real estate; but it has never been suggested that real estate was entitled to special consideration in consequence of its being real estate. A man pays a relatively insignificant portion of the taxes, and is though in the social and political state, is more important than all other property. As a general fact the United States has not taxed real property, and, though during the recent rebellion it taxed most kinds of business for war purposes, the number of subjects taxed have been several times reduced by legislation since, and it is not probable that they will be further reduced hereafter. But the business of the State is more protected than the business not taxed; and the fisheries which are favored by bounties are as much protected as either. All this is only an apportionment of taxation by the selection of subjects which, under all the circumstances, it is deemed wise and politic to subject to the burden. Whether the property of a man, or his property, or his occupation falls within the category of subjects, or not, is immaterial as affecting his claim to protection from the government. It is enough for him that the government has selected for itself its own subjects for taxation and prescribed its own rules. It is his liability to taxation at the will of the government that entitles him to protection, and not the circumstance of his being actually taxed, and the taxation of a thing may be a means of protection, when police purposes are had in view, as a means of preventing the approval instead of approbation of what is taxed.

There has undoubtedly been felt and expressed a strong sentimental objection to the doing of anything by the State that even seemed to be a lending of its countenance to a business which the objectors regarded as evil in itself, especially to the trade of a gambling establishment. But this objection never found expression in laws forbidding the doing of anything of the kind, business of dealing in them. Indeed, in this State, liquors have always been taxable as property; and so have been the implements by means of which forbidden games of chance have been carried on. Yet when the keeper of billiard tables is compelled to pay a tax it can be no defense to him to say that he is in morals that he is compelled to do so from the profits of an illegal business. To refuse to tax him on these circumstances would tend to encourage the business instead of restraining it; and would not only be unwise because of exempting one man from his fair share of taxation, but also because it would tend to defeat the State policy which forbids games of chance or hazard. The idea that if a thing is favored because it is legal may be examined in the light of the practice of the courts in some other particulars. It has always been the rule in appraising property for taxation to take into account its value for its highest valuation to make out the proper valuation based

on reasons of public policy. As an illustration we

may mention the case of property devoted to educational or charitable purposes, and which as a rule has been exempt from general taxation. The general belief has been that the interests and welfare of the whole community would be best subserved by abstaining from any imposition of the burdens of government upon such property, and the Legislature, in apportioning the taxes, has accepted this general belief and acted accordingly. It has been deemed as a matter of favor and by way of encouragement, and yet if the argument against the tax in this case is sound we do not see why this State should not have evidenced its approbation of educational and charitable institutions by taking special care that they should feel its burdens, while at the same time it stigmatized other things which were regarded as more pernicious by refusing to exempt them to appear equal to the tax. A tax roll might undoubtedly be made in this manner of reputable names, or even a roll of honor, but heavy sound public policy would be subverted by it. It must require considerable ingenuity to point out. It would assuredly not be such policy as States have usually acted upon. While in the selection of objects for taxation, revenue is to be considered and kept in view, it is impossible to exclude other considerations. In proposing a tax it might always be a question whether it should be imposed upon the whole community, or upon a value, or upon what property; or upon business, and if so, what kinds of business; or whether it should be a combination of all these. One method might be the easiest for the collection of the necessary revenue, but most injurious or unequal in its results; one might discourage industry and another encourage it; one might collect the tax from luxuries and therefore fall mainly upon the rich, while another would collect it from necessities and be oppressive to the poor. The whole question would be quite as much involved as in the case of a tax. A legislator would be unfaithful to his duty if he did not look beyond the proposed tax to its probable results. This is especially true in every case where the tax has reference to police as well as revenue. A particular business may then be taxed while others are spared, not only because for any reason it can best bear the burthen, but also because such surroundings attach themselves to the business taxed as to render the discouragement and discipline of heavy taxation wise and politic. In the few cases in which it has been done this has been denied upon the ground of inequality. It has been affirmed it as being beyond question. See *Durand v. Appeal*, 62 Penn. St. 491, 494; *Fletcher v. Oliver*, 25 Ark. 289; *State v. Parker*, 38 N. J., 426, 431. The Federal government has gone to a great extent in the same direction; levying the duties in some cases which in their results are prohibitory; and in the case of the State banks purposing taxing them out of existence. *Vessli vs. Fenno*, 8, Wall. 533. This case does not call for any expression of opinion upon the ground that this extreme character, for we have nothing in this kind of tax, is not the ordinary legislation when it is enacted for the double purpose of revenue and regulation.

This State has never shown any inclination to make things morally and legally wrong contribute to the public revenue when justice and good morals seemed to require it. If it were to act upon the idea of refusing to derive a revenue from such sources, it ought to decline to receive fines for criminal offenses, and such a sumptuary law it would refuse to collect a tax from obnoxious business. If the taxes are laid by way of discouragement or regulation, it has the same general object in view with the fine; not only as it affects the person taxed and the community, but also in the use to which the money is devoted. Yet the Constitution expressly provides for a library fund, to be derived from the "violations of the public law" (Const., art. 13, sec. 12.) "provisions of law" legitimately said to be a license of crime as a tax on a traffic may be said to be a license of the traffic.

Taxes upon business are usually collected in the form of license fees; and this may possibly have led to the idea that taxes had been prevailed in some quarters, that a tax implied a license. But there is no necessary connection whatever between them. A business may be licensed and yet not taxed, or it may be taxed and yet not licensed. And so far as the question of the propriety of a license that provision is frequently made by law for the taxation of a business that is carried on under a license existing independent of the tax.

Such is the case where cities under proper legislative authority tax occupations that are carried on under licenses from the State. *Ould vs. Richmond*, 23 *Grat.*, 464; *Napier vs. Hodges*, 31 *Texas*, 287; *Cuthbert vs. Conley*, 32 *Geo.*, 211; *Wendover vs. Lexington*, 15 *Bellou*, 258. The license confers the privilege, but it is not perceived why a privilege should confer a tax, as such as an exception to the rule. The Federal law gives us illustration of the taxation of illegal traffic. A case in point was that of the taxation of the liquor traffic in the State previous to the repeal of the prohibitory law; the Federal law found a business in existence, and it taxed it without undertaking to give it any protection whatever. *McGuire vs. Com.*, 3 *Wall*, 387; *Purver vs. Com.*, 5 *Wall*, 475. What would have prevented the State from taxing the same traffic at the same time? Is it any more restricted in the selection of its taxes than the Federal government? Is the government to protect, may not the other do the same? The only reason suggested for a negative reply to these questions is that it was the State itself, not the United States, that made the business illegal, and it would be inconsistent and absurd to declare it illegal and at the same time tax it. But how the inconsistency would appear in one case rather than the other, is not apparent.

The illegality declared by competent authority, at the instance of the Federal government, and the fact, at the same time refusing or being able to protect it. If protection because of the tax was due to the very thing upon which the tax was imposed there would be an inconsistency in taxing a prohibited trade; but treating taxation, however and wherever it may fall, as the return for the general benefits of government—for the protection to life, liberty, the social and family relations, as well as to business and property—which is the only legal and proper basis of taxation, there is no inconsistency whatever in making a tax which is not protected by any measures or standards by which to determine how much the party owning or supporting it ought to pay to the government. If one puts the government to special inconvenience and cost by keeping up a prohibited traffic or maintaining a nuisance, the fact is a reason for discriminating in taxation against him; and if the tax is imposed on the thing which is prohibited or which constitutes the nuisance, the tax law, instead of being inconsistent with the law forbidding the illegality is in entire conformity with its reason and purpose, and may be even more effectual. Certainly, whatever discriminations are made in taxation ought to be in the direction of making the heaviest burthens fall upon those things which are obnoxious to the public interests, whenever that is practicable.

For these reasons we think the objections which have been made to the law have no validity. The decree of the Superior Court dismissing the bill will be affirmed with costs.

T. M. COOLEY,
ISAAC MARSON,
B. F. GRAVES,
J. V. CAMPBELL.

Fly-Catching Rats

Mr. C. B. Odell, at his hotel on Front street, is the happy owner of a fly-exterminator, which for thorough work is unsurpassed by anything we have ever seen. In one of the windows fronting on Front street, where samples of his wares are occasionally shown, a rat began several weeks since to make fly visits, and secure a good meal as often as he came, by catching the many flies which are on the panes of glass. He grew very expert at it, and though at first quite shy, soon became emboldened when he found he was not disturbed in his foraging expeditions, and would pursue his business not in the least intimidated by spectators, who were only separated from him by a pane of glass. He obtained entrance to this window by gnawing hole through the wooden base, coming from below. For weeks he has pursued his fly-hunting business undisturbed. One Sunday one of the waiters discovered him in the act of introducing a friend or member of his family to his foraging ground. The new-comer was very shy, and only put his head through while the old habitue tried to coax him in the window. He would catch a fly, gravely hand it to his friend, who would as gravely eat it, and look for more. By degrees he lost a little of his fear, walked out, and soon became an expert in the new business. Either one or both may be seen almost any day by any one who may be patient enough to wait for their appearance a short time.—*Newbury (N. Y.) Telegraph.*

We do not hesitate to say that the average woman, educated in the better class of schools in this country, is a better scholar, and a more capable and accomplished person, than the average college graduate of the other sex. What we want is cheaper schools of equal excellence. The farmer's boy goes to college, finds cheap tuition, wins a scholarship perhaps, boards in commons, earns money during vacation, and gets through, while his sister stays at home, because the only places where she can get an equal education are expensive beyond her means. There is no college that needs to be so richly endowed as a woman's college. Women are not men, quarrel with that fact as we may, and they cannot get along so cheaply and with such helpfulness as men while going through the processes of their education. If we are to have women's colleges, we must have well-paid professors, philosophical apparatus, cabinets, collections, art-galleries, laboratories, and they must be provided for by private munificence. Provision should be made for the poor, so that high education shall come within the reach of all. There is not a woman's college, or an advanced public institution for the education of women that is not to-day in need of large endowments for the purpose of bringing its advantages within the reach of those whose means are small.

Now we commend this matter particularly to rich women. There are many, scattered up and down the country, who are wondering what they shall do with their money when, and even before, they die. To all these we beg the privilege of commending this great object. Let the boys alone. They have been pretty well taken care of already, and the men will look after them. It is for you, as women wishing well to your sex, and anxious for its elevation in all possible ways, to endow these institutions that are springing up about the country in its interest, so that the poor shall have an equal chance with the rich. You can greatly help to give the young women of all classes as good a chance as their brothers enjoy, and you can hardly claim a great deal of womanly feeling if you do not do it.—*Dr. J. G. Holland, in Scribner for October.*

M. Gambetta has been again interviewed at Vienna by the *Presse*. Congratulated on the peaceable progress of French politics, he eulogized the good sense and tact of his countrymen, who, in spite of the strange procedure of the Assembly and the useless annoyances of inacepable Prefects and obnoxious Mayors, have displayed admirable composure and moderation, patiently awaiting the amelioration of their position at the next election. He is not uneasy at party divisions and the intrigues of Legitimists, Orleanists, or Bonapartists, for all these shades do not penetrate to the heart of the nation, which only desires and needs a liberal government, carrying on conscientiously public affairs and watching over the good administration of justice. With six or eight years' internal and external peace France will astonish the world even more than now, by its inexhaustible material and moral resources. The Bonapartists may at most double their numbers in the next Chamber, but in spite of their fuss and activity they cannot seize on the government, nor tamper with the spirit of discipline which prevails in the army. The army and navy are the best elements of France, and no idea can be formed of the moral enthusiasm produced by the war; they are a pattern of honor and duty, and submission to the public interests. Speaking favorably of Marshal MacMahon, M. Gambetta says it is well that he is not a politician properly so called, whom party interests might perhaps draw into grievous acts. His loyalty he has never for an instant doubted.

On the 3d of September last Samuel McMurray was confined in the Tombs on charge of murdering Thomas Doyle, and twenty days later his wife Anna Jane was locked up in the Tombs as his accomplice. She took to the prison her little child, a puny, 2-year-old boy, so small and delicate that he seemed hardly a year old. The father was confined in the prison for men, and the mother and child in what is known as the "Magdalen," a place set apart for mothers and their children and young girls. The little family living underneath the same roof saw no more of each other than through an ocean divided them. Day by day the little one grew weaker, and a few days ago it was plain that it must die. Then the father was taken to see his boy, and the little family were for a few minutes united. On Wednesday the father saw the boy again. He was alive, but very weak. After the father was again locked up in his cell the little one died in his mother's arms. "He's better off now," she said, but she wept, and when her husband was brought to her cell, both sobbed over their dead child. They said they could not bury it—they were too poor—but asked the Warden to send word to a friend. The friend declined to bury their dead baby, and so the body was sent to the morgue. The mother, still weeping, made the little corpse as decent as she could, and then kissed the cold lips, and strangers buried her boy in the potter's field.—*New York Sun.*

BISHOP HARE, of Nebraska, is about to marry a Miss Wolfe, said to be one of the wealthiest young ladies in America. Of course it was proper that he should get an heiress; but is it not unusual and unlawful to furnish a Wolfe with a Hare? Of course this Wolfe did not take this Hare without being asked.

A GERMAN girl recently arrived in Portland, Ore., stayed thirty hours, got homesick, and started right back to Fatherland.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1875.

Ex-Senator Chandler had a long interview with the President on Tuesday and accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Interior. As soon as Mr. Chandler had signified his acceptance, his commission was made out and a note sent to Chief Justice Carter of the District Supreme Court to appear at the White House at noon. The Chief Justice accordingly proceeded to the Executive Mansion and administered the oath of office to the new Secretary. The cabinet then met and Mr. Chandler took his seat at the table. The appointment is generally conceded to be a good one, Mr. Chandler having the reputation of being honest, a qualification which is very necessary for a Secretary of the Interior. It is in his department that the Indian and Pension business is located.

We have always looked upon our County Poor "Farm" as just the thing for an average Board of Supervisors of Ottawa County to own and to "run." We admit that we know but very little if anything about it and still we have an impression that our "Farm" is a most interesting and promising institution to the tax-payers. Being centrally located, it is of easy access to all parts of the county, and large enough (220 acres), to give constant employment to the aged, crippled and idiotic paupers of the county. The nature of the soil, we are told is admirably adapted to the class of "hands" which the "Farm" is annually called upon to support, it being mostly of a heavy clay. As an institution it is an improvement even upon an Agricultural College; for our Poor "Farm" must evidently demonstrate that farming by proxy is a profitable pursuit. From a report in the *Spring Lake Independent*, of the visit of the Board of Supervisors, last week, we take the following description of the "Farm":

The Farm is in Polkton township, on the north bank of Grand river, 17 miles east of Grand Haven, and is divided into two unequal portions by the River road, about 50 acres being between the river and the road, and the remainder, about 180 acres, north of the road. The buildings consist of the poor house and smaller out-buildings, situated on the north side of the road, and two barns, situated on the south side of the road. The soil of the farm is mostly heavy clay, but at the rear portion it runs into a wet sandy loam, with clay sub-soil. The surface of the farm is decidedly uneven. The fences are in a fair condition. There are about 50 acres of good wood-land and between 20 and 30 more partially cut over. We are sorry to say that the general appearance of the farm does not evince the greatest amount of good taste and good order.

The Poormaster, Mr. James Fosgate, informs us that the live stock of the farm consists of one span of horses, one yoke of oxen, ten cows, seven yearlings, six calves, twenty-two hogs and twenty-eight sheep. He reports that this year he has twelve acres of wheat, which yielded 276 bushels; eight acres of oats, which yielded 266 bushels; ten of corn, which yielded 300 bushels; three acres of potatoes which yielded 450 bushels and a considerable amount of vegetables."

At the last meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Church, a committee was appointed to provide for a series of sermons on topics of religious and denominational interest in connection with the Centennial year of American Independence. Among the topics reported by them we find the following: The relation of religion to civil liberty; The points of similarity between the struggle for independence here and that of our Holland ancestors; The character and development of the church in the colonial period; The posture of its ministers and people during the revolution; The Huguenot element among the Dutch; The adaptation of the church to the American character; and many others.

Our attention was especially called to the subject calling for a historical review of the attitude of the Dutch during the war for independence, by the fact that in a late number of the "Galaxy," in an article on "Bunker Hill" we find the following statement: "The weight of the fighting done in the Revolution was done by men of English race, whether in New England or Virginia, and the only place where the hold of Great Britain remained strong till the close of the war was in the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam." This last subject has been assigned to Rev. J. A. Todd, D. D., Tarrytown, N. Y.

The report of the committee, published in the *Christian Intelligencer* says, that "the plan is that each minister will deliver his discourse in his own pulpit or neighborhood on some Sunday during the first four months of the centennial year, and that he afterwards repeat it whenever the way may be open. The committee respectfully suggest to pastors and consistory the propriety of securing by exchange of pulpit or otherwise the delivery of one or more of these discourses before their congregations. This was the original intention of the Synod in instituting the series, and the topics are so weighty and pertinent that their presentation can hardly fail to be edifying and useful."

We hope that such arrangements will be made by "exchange of pulpits or otherwise," that the Hollanders in this part of

the west may have the benefit of this peculiar feature of the great centennial. It will no doubt be of deep interest to us to listen to a discourse on the subjects given above, especially to the one assigned to the Rev. J. A. Todd. And in order to add still greater attractions to the project "east," a liberal "exchange of pulpits" might be established and be made to include language, hymns, music and all—all for the glory of the centennial.

The Fuller trial has finally begun. The case was called on Wednesday and the court assigned to the defendants as their counsel, Messrs. G. W. McBride, of Holland and G. C. Stewart, of Grand Haven, the same attorneys who have conducted the defense during the examination. Upon the application of the respondents they were each granted a separate trial. Melvin C. Fuller, was arraigned first, the reason for this being evidently that the testimony is not so overwhelming against him as against his father. "Mel" is a shrewd young man, and although he has undoubtedly done his part of the planning and engineering, he knew enough to keep still.

The "People" were prepared for the trial and all the necessary arrangements made. Prosecuting Attorney Adsit is assisted by Mr. Stephen L. Lowing. Fifty-one witnesses were subpoenaed in behalf of the "People" and twenty-three for the defense, all by the "People" however. It took some time to empanel a jury; fifteen regular and fifty-one special jurors were challenged and excused.

In this as well as in all prominent criminal cases, ignorance is "trump"—we mean ignorance of the alleged crime. It was rather fortunate that the News has but few—very few subscribers, in the northern part of the county, inasmuch as the fact that reading that paper was sufficient "cause" for challenge. For that matter we can state that the following gentlemen who compose the jury in this case, have never been guilty of having their names appear on our books: Joseph Chapel, Robinson; John McNitt, Chester; Levi S. Jackson, Allendale; Wm. Malloy, Wright; John A. Hamilton, Polkton; John Thurston and Benton Thurston, Chester; Chas. G. Bishop, Wright; Wm. H. Wood and Alexander Sweet, Polkton; Alfred Robinson, Robinson; and John P. Pruinn, Spring Lake. The impression this jury creates, as they appear in their seats, is very favorable and there is no reason to doubt that the respondent will be justly dealt with by them.

Judge Arnold has associated with him Judge Hawes of the Kalamazoo circuit.

The examination of witnesses began on Thursday morning in the following order: B. K. Flagg, G. W. Jenkins, J. Bennett, D. Kordux, J. Kordux, W. Kordux, J. Ratering, A. Van Vuren and John C. Watson who was still on the stand when the court adjourned on Thursday evening.—Among the witnesses for the "People" we noticed Mr. Walter Trowbridge and wife, the parents of the late Mrs. J. H. Fuller; they reside at Ottawa Station and appear to place a very proper estimate upon the character of their son-in-law and grandson—and a brazen grandson it is.

The blood-stained ax and pointed croch, the spear and other articles constituting this museum of criminative trophies, help to familiarize one with the incidents connected with this foul murder. The fractured skull of the victim will help to swell the collection already in court, and show how and where he was struck.

It was announced that the jury would soon be placed in charge of an officer, and continue to remain so, until after their verdict is rendered. It is not likely that the trial will be finished within less than two weeks.

ABOUT the smallest specimen of a religious controversy is that which for seven years has been dragging along in Philadelphia, in the case of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod against George H. Stuart. Mr. Stuart, who is a wealthy and influential citizen, and a Christian and philanthropist of high repute, had the misfortune to belong to that narrow-gauge denomination called the Reformed Presbyterians.—During the war, when he was active in laboring for the soldiers in the Sanitary Commission, and afterwards, while he was a prominent officer of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Stuart had the awful audacity and wickedness to sing hymns not included in the book of his sect, and to commune with other churches. This fearful heresy shook the hide-bound little sect to its center, and in spite of Mr. Stuart's wealth and influence and value to them, the General Synod, in 1868, solemnly suspended him from the church for these terrible heresies. If Mr. Stuart had consulted his private feelings alone he would doubtless have shaken off the dust of the narrow-minded Synod from his feet, with disgust, and quietly joined some more liberal body. But there was a question of religious freedom and toleration involved which he and his sympathizers determined to have settled. Three of the churches of the denomination in Philadelphia stood up for Stuart, and abetted his awful sin, and the great Synod proceeded to pronounce upon them the

judgment of expulsion and to seize their church property. The civil courts were invited to stop this monstrous proceeding, and finally, after dragging along through all the intermediate grades, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has just decided against the right of the Synod to eject the churches from their property. The victory of the Stuart party is complete, and the result is a victory for religious freedom and for common sense.—*Post and Mail*.

A Card of Thanks.

I wish to express to the citizens of Holland and community the sincere thanks of myself and children, and of the church which I represent, for the great kindness we have received from many friends, and for the liberal contribution made us. I have seldom sang to a pleasanter audience. Our thanks are also tendered for the use of the church; also for the entertainment of the children. I hope we shall be united more closely in the bonds of christian fellowship.

J. D. McCord.

Special Notices.

REMEMBER that Messrs. Roost & Son, have on hand a fine stock of Boys' Clothing Suits from \$7.00 to \$10.00. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

Sewing Machines.

Mr. A. J. Clark of this city has secured the agency of the Weed Sewing Machine. The machines will be kept on hand at his residence on Market Street. Every machine purchased is warranted and buyers are instructed in the use of them. Call and examine.

New Advertisements.

W. H. JOSLIN,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,

Bankbuilding, Cor. Eighth and River St.



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

Jewelry and Variety Store.

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

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

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

All Repairing will be Neatly and Promptly executed.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 23, 1875.

2-ly W. H. JOSLIN.

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Nails, Glass,
Agricultural Implements

AND
All kinds of Building Material.



Sash and Doors at Grand Rapids Prices. Orders for Drive Wells promptly filled.

Eighth Street, - - - Holland, Mich.

PURE
Golden Machine Oil.

BY THE GALLON, AT

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, July 7, 1875.

NEW STOCK

At the

GENERAL RETAIL STORE

Of

DUURSDMA & KOFFERS.

Immense Supplies of

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

Flour Feed, and Grains.

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

WE SELL CHEAP.

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

RIVER STREET,

HOLLAND, MICH.

P. & A. Steketee,

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.

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Misses Wear

Also a full line of

FINDINGS,

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

Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Feb. 20th, 1874. 1-3 1/2-ly

De Feyter Bro's,

DEALERS IN

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1875. 4-1f

1875. FALL AND WINTER. 1876.

We have received and opened a complete line of goods for the season. Our Fall and Winter Millinery includes the latest styles. We intend to make Shawls a specialty, and have also in stock a heavy assortment of

Ladies & Children Cloaks & Cloaking,

Ready made and cut and made to order, with a full line of Trimmings, also Velvetines, Double Wove Paisley Shawls, Balmorals, Ladies and Children's Hosiery and Underwear.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH.

Dress Silks, Ladies Scarfs and Gloves, and a full line of Kid Gloves, Perfume and Soaps. In the line of Millinery notions we cannot be surpassed. Ribbons, Velvets, Satins, in large quantities.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

For Boys and Girls. Work Boxes, Building Blocks, Writing Desks, Albums, Maps, Smoking Sets, Dolls, Excursion Trains, Etc., Etc.,

We are the only agent for the sale of the "Brilliantine," a new preparation for giving a splendid lustre to all kinds of Starched Linen Wear. We also keep Butterick's Patterns.

THE
Phoenix Hotel.

(Opposite C. & M. L. S. R. R. Depot.)

This Hotel is situated where it will most accommodate the traveling public.

In its management it cannot be beaten, and for a tip top meal it cannot be excelled in the State.

Mr. J. McVicar, the proprietor, is a very courteous gentleman and will do all in his power to make it pleasant for his guests.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

Boots and Shoes.

A new stock of Goods has just been opened, and we can state to the Public that it has been bought expressly for this season of the year.

It is of the Latest Styles of

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

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

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY,
AND

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE

Cash Paid for Hides.

L. SPRIETSMAN & SON.

HOLLAND, February 26, 1874.

46-14cl-1y

The Estey Organ

NOW ON HAND BY

L. T. KANTERS & CO.

Our advice to the Public is not to purchase any instrument, without investigating first the PRICE and QUALITY of these Organs. They are constantly kept on hand and open for inspection at

THE "CITY BOOK-STORE,"
NO. 72, EIGHTH STREET.

We also take orders for

STECK'S & HAYNE BROS' PIANOS.

We keep in stock the two kinds of "HOWE" and of the "GROVER & BAKER" Sewing Machines. These four different kinds of machines, are the simplest and strongest in the country.

The depository of the American Bible Society has been removed by the committee, to the "CITY BOOK-STORE" of

L. T. KANTERS & CO.,

No. 72, Eighth Street, - - - HOLLAND, MICH.

Hottings.

GENERAL KILPATRICK is lecturing in the State again this year.

THE stage-line between Grand Haven and Spring Lake has been re-established.

MR. J. H. NIBBELINK is still driving the Saugatuck stage, and his card will be changed next week.

THE libel-suit growing out of the arrest of Mr. Abbott last summer, has been postponed until next summer.

LAST Monday the house of Mr. J. Raterink, near the Lake Shore was destroyed by fire. Loss, about \$1,000. Insured for \$800.

THE concert on Friday evening of last week, under direction of Rev. McCord of Allegan was a very fine affair, and attended by a full house.

THE Alabama Constitutional Convention has discreetly disposed of the question of the co-education of the races by deciding to provide separate schools for "children of citizens of African descent."

IN New York the question is, "How much are you worth?" In Philadelphia, "Who was your grandfather?" and in Washington, "Can you dance?" and "Who's your influence?"

IT is said that the Empress Eugenie recently asked Marshal MacMahon for permission to pass twenty-four hours at Paris in the strictest incognito, and that a direct refusal was given to the request.

THE new temperance organization is still discussing the leading article in their constitution, whether it shall be *temperance* or *prohibition*. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday evening at the Methodist church.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Whitelaw Reid, and George William Curtis, will again be the judges at the Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest, which takes place at the New York Academy of Music, Jan. 4.

YESTERDAY morning the body of a man was found along the shore of Lake Michigan, between the north pier and De Feyter's pier. A piece of cabin lumber floating near him, he is supposed to be one of the victims of the steamer *Mendota* which was wrecked last month.

AN Englishman was boasting to a Yankee that they had a book in the British Museum which was once owned by Cicero. "Oh, that ain't nothin'," retorted the Yankee; "in the museum in Boston they've got the lead-pencil that Noah used to check off the animals that went into the ark."

THE Catholic ladies of Washington with Mrs. General Sherman at their head, are organizing a permanent "Indian Catholic Missionary Association." Other cities are to be visited to enlist assistance in the enterprise, which is to be a national one, and missionaries are to be sent to every Indian tribe.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* states that the "unbroken Catholic vote," which the Catholic *Telegraph* pledged the Ohio Democracy in return for the Gage bill, wasn't delivered according to contract. A number of Catholic Germans in Cincinnati could not be persuaded, even by the Pope's big toe, to vote for Allen and inflation.

STILL ONWARD.—Notwithstanding the hard times the sale of D. B. DeLand & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus* is still on the increase. It is as good or better for all kinds of cooking purposes than baking powder and much cheaper; hence people will use it. Every successful housewife passes the word down the line, and thus its fame is spread until it is hard to tell where it will stop.

PERSONAL.—HON. A. D. Griswold has moved his family to Muskegon.

Ex-Mayor Geo. E. Hubbard, of Grand Haven was in the city on Monday.

Mr. J. Duursema left for Chicago on Tuesday evening after a new stock of goods.

Billy Decker was again in jail on Tuesday evening.

Mr. F. O. Nye has occupied the new residence built by Dr. Schouten.

Mr. W. J. Scott will probably remove to Muskegon, as an interested party in the commission business carried on by Messrs. Sooter & Higgins, between that place and here.

IF immigration is a measure of prosperity, this country has not been very prosperous in recent years. In 1875 there arrived 227,496 immigrants—not so many by 180,149 as came in 1874, and less than half as many as in 1873. The value of each immigrant is estimated at \$900, so that the loss this year as compared with the last year is \$144,119,300, and as compared with the year before last is \$165,944,000. [If this estimated value of immigrants is correct, the City of Holland ought not to complain about the equalization of our tax-roll at the late meeting of the Board of Supervisors.—ED.]

TRAVEL is brisk. Forty arrivals at the City Hotel on Wednesday.

THE new grain elevator at Grand Haven will begin operations, Nov. 5.

REMEMBER the letting of the River street grading job on next Monday evening.

THE Committee on Streets, Roads and Bridges have several jobs to let. See Special Notices.

WHY is the letter q the handiest in the alphabet? Because when it's in use you always find it before u.

AN anti-masonic convention will assemble at Ypsilanti on the 27th inst., and continue in session three days. As to the delegates from here, we haven't heard.

A YOUNG lady asked a book-store clerk the other day, if he had "Festus." "No," replied the clerk, "but I'm afraid a boil is coming on the back of my neck."

THE indications are that logging on the Muskegon river the coming year will be equal to last year. Some 2,000 men have already left for the camps. Wages run from \$18 to \$26 per month.

AT P. & A. Steketee's they are as busy as ever, and a brisk fall trade adds greatly to the general thrift of that establishment. A full line of clothing for the wants of this season has just been received.

A BALTIMORE servant girl the other morning tried that good old time-honored plan of lighting the kitchen fire with kerosene. Nothing has benzine of her since.

THE Hon. Julius C. Burrows, of Kalamazoo will lecture, after Jan. 1, on "William the Silent" and "The Press." Col. Edwin G. Dunbar, of Kalamazoo, will make engagements for him.

MESSRS. WERKMAN & SONS, River street are in receipt of a heavy fall and winter stock. Our attention has been called in that direction and we simply give notice in order to be enabled to say more in our next issue.

THE postal card factory is now making cards of the new pattern at the rate of about 600,000 a day, but, as there are still 2,270,000 in the vault, the public will not do any corresponding on the new cards until next month.

COLONEL Moseby, of Virginia, had a narrow escape recently while riding on the Virginia Midland Railroad. Some one fired a rifle at the train while it was in motion, and the ball passed close by the seat occupied by Moseby.

THE completeness of the assortment of millinery and fancy goods at the store of Misses Van Den Berg is worthy of the attention of the trading public. Their new advertisement in another column is an attempt to give an idea of what they have on hand, but fails to do so, as will be seen by giving them a call.

THE Muskegon *News and Reporter* says: "On account of the small amount of business done on the line between Muskegon and Pentwater, the C. & M. L. S. R. R. have made that line the branch and the Muskegon & Big Rapids Branch the main line, with one train per day on the former."

THE opening lecture for the season will be given on next Thursday evening, at Kenyon's hall, by Mrs. Louise W. Foss. Although the announcement is quite late, we cannot but congratulate our citizens upon the success of the committee in securing this lady to open our course this season, and hope that every one will aid in giving it publicity. Mrs. Foss is a finished elocutionist, excellent reader and charming actress, and those who have heard her, express themselves in the strongest terms of praise.

DURING the time when Clayton was ruler of Arkansas, all justices of the peace had to be appointed by His Excellency. One old negro, who thought he knew enough to discharge the duties of the office, called on the Governor to be examined and receive his appointment. Several questions were given him, all of which he managed very well. But when he was asked: "What would you do in a case where a man had committed suicide?" "What would I do?" said the negro. "Well, sah, in a case like dat, de very least I could do, sah, would be to make him s'port de child." He was appointed.

GRAND HAVEN has organized a "Citizens' Club," having for its object "the social and literary enjoyment among its members." The constitution prohibits the use of intoxicating liquors in the rooms of the club, and also prohibits all games of chance upon which money is staked, and also games of all kinds on Sunday; it provides among other things for the supplying of suitable rooms with furniture, reading matter, card tables, etc.; for the opening of the rooms from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. on week days, and from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. on Sunday; and other details. The following are its first officers: President, E. D. Blair; Vice President, S. C. Mower; Secretary and Treasurer, T. S. White.

New Advertisements.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND Flour and Feed.

Eighth Street, Holland, Michigan.

We have removed our store in the Brick Building of

MR. A. VENNEMA,
Opposite BAKKER & VAN RAALTE'S shoe store.

Flour, Feed,
Hay, Grain,
and Mill Stuff,

At Lowest Cash Prices.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS.

HOLLAND, Oct. 15, 1875.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
591 Broadway, New York.
(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.)

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in
CHROMOS & FRAMES,

Stereoscopes & Views,
Albums, Graphoscopes and Suitable Views,

Photographic Materials.

We are the Headquarters for every thing in the way of

Stereopticons and Magic
Lanterns,
Being Manufacturers of the

Micro-Scientific Lantern,
Stereoscopic Panopticon,
University Stereopticon,
Artopticon,
Advertiser's Stereopticon,

SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN,
PEOPLE'S LANTERN.

Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides with directions for using sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

Cut out this advertisement for reference.

GIVE AWAY!!

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

A BOX OF CIGARS,

Of whatever brand he may prefer, costing from \$.200 to \$4.00. I make Cigars a specialty.

H. D. WERKMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich.

MEAT MARKET —IN THE— FIRST WARD.

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

The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store.

HOLLAND, April 2, 1875. W. BUTKAU.

Nathan Kenyon, Banker.
HOLLAND, MICH.,

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

105 tf

N. KENYON.

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.

46-tf

HEBER WALSH
Druggist's Pharmacist.

CANCER CURED by DR. BOND'S DISCOVERY.

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

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

\$50 To \$10,000

Has been invested in Stock Privileges and paid

900 PER CENT. PROFIT.

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

Cambridge & Co., Bankers & Brokers 2 Wall St. N. Y.

J. FLIEMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Top or Open Buggies,
Light & Heavy Wagons.
SLEIGHS, TRUCKS, etc.

Also sole Agent for the

Studebaker Bro's M'g Co.,

SOUTH BEND, IND.

This wagon is the best wagon in use in this State, and the only slope-spoked wagon manufactured. It is a better wagon than the Jackson Wagon, and I will sell them just as cheap, and give a written warranty for one year. Wagons of my own manufacture I will sell for

SIXTY DOLLARS CASH.

All Work Warranted.

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality.

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, September 1, 1875.

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints and Oils

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

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

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 30, 1875.

BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS, ETC.

A Very large stock on hand.

8th Street, HOLLAND, MICH.

46-8 x 17

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

The oldest Furniture House in the City.

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

Wall Paper,
Window Shades,
Carpets,

Oil Cloths,
Feathers,
Feather Beds,

Mattresses,
COFFINS.

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

46-2 x 17

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING

AT

John Roost & Son,

COR. OF RIVER & NINTH STREET.

Dealers in

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Choice Groceries

AND

TEAS AND SYRUPS.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 6, 1875.

B. P. HIGGINS,
PHOTOGRAPHER,

Eighth St. Holland, Mich.

All work furnished and finished in the latest style. Old and Faded Pictures Copied, Enlarged and worked up in India Ink, Oil or Water Color



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

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

HOLLAND, Mich., December 1, 1874.

PHENIX Planing Mill.

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

Planing, Matching,
Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

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

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

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

46 34-4

REMOVED!

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

Cures: Felons,
Burns, and
Scrofulous Swellings.

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

And recommends herself to the citizens of Holland and vicinity.

Mrs. Wykhuzen's Queen of Ointment can be bought at the Store of J. H. Kiekintveld, Eighth Street. Price, 25 Cents.

HOLLAND, Mich., February 25, 1875.

2-17

WERKMAN & SONS,
General Dealers.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND.

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

Fall and Winter Goods,

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

Flannels,
Repellents,
Cottons, des
Shawls,
Young Ladies' Goods

Skirts,
Ladies and
Gentlemen's
Underware,

Prints,
Notions,
Hats & Caps.

Groceries, Flour and Feed.

Give them a call before buying elsewhere.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 15, 1874.

47-28-17

Meat Market,

Jacob Kuite.

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

I will sell cheaper than any one in this City

JACOB KUIITE.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874.

46-28-17

BURRALL'S
IRON CORN SHELLERS
FOR SALE BY

G. J. HAVERKATE

AND

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS
for \$8.00; until further notice.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

THE OLD CLOCK.

Memento of the gone-by hours,
Dost thou recall the past?
Why stand'st thou silent midst these towers,
When time still flies so fast?

Where are the hands in moments fled,
That marked those moments as they flew,
To generations of the dead,
Who turned on these their view?

To watch and greet the appointed time
Of every empty dream of joy,
Or wait in agony the chime
Which might such dreams destroy?

To thee the eager eye was turned,
Of pride, of policy, and power,
And love's own longing heart has burned
To hear thee mark his hour.

Pleasure and pastime, grief and care,
Have heard thee chime some change of lot;
While the dull ear of cold despair
Has heard, but marked thee not.

And thou art silent now, and still,
While round thy mystic dial runs
The legend of man's hours—though ill,
As thou, he marks the sun—

Those rolling suns—those rolling suns,
Unchained by both, go on;
Though still each counts as it runs,
Yet man's brief day is done.

Man's heart, too, like thy face! on it
Records of passing hours may stand,
But stands unmarked by movement fit,
By chimes or pointing hand.

O, dial! art thou raised on high
To speak reproach for life's abuse?
Or give to eager hope the lie?
Or tell Time's future use?

The future! Thou hast power to do
With it! The solemn past alone
Is that whereon thy counsels go,
Fit grave-stones of hours gone!

The future! Yes! at least to me
Thus plainly, thus, thy moral stands—
"Good deeds mark hours! Let not life be
A fit of idle hands."

AMONG WILD BEASTS.

"I have been scalped by a leopard, hugged by bears, knocked 'galley west' by elephants, had my whiskers pulled out by a vicious monkey, been clawed by a tiger, had my shoulder smashed by a lion, and a score of times been kicked half way across the street by an ugly camel, and yet I am alive to tell of it."

Such were the words of the great lion tamer and wild beast king, Charley White, to the writer, who applied to him for certain information regarding the manner of training ferocious animals for public performances.

"Well, haven't you got some notable instances of interference between you and death or harm which you can chalk up to the credit of some of your animals?"

"Certainly I have. My pet lioness 'Rose' has saved my life many times by her good teeth and claws. Several times when I have felt that my time had come has the noble girl sprung to the rescue and given me another chance."

"Is she the only one to whom you owe a debt of gratitude in that way?"

"No; but I once had a lion that I called 'Jimmy,' who made a savage attack on me when I was performing before the audience. He seized me by the shoulder, ribs and arm of my right side, and threw me to the bottom of the cage instantaneously, and began to gobble up my muscles as fast as he could. Although his claws had been clipped, and his teeth had some difficulty in entering my thick clothing, he yet was breaking my bones in fine style. I made as good a fight as I could with my left hand, in which I had a whip, and the men outside hurried with iron bars and spikes as soon as they could, but they would all have been too late had it not been for 'Rose.' She had been lying on her belly apparently asleep, though the sequel showed that she had been watching everything pretty closely. When she thought things had gone about far enough she gave one sharp, vicious growl, and leaped from her shelf like a thunderbolt. She seized Jimmy by the neck, and shook him as a terrier would a rat till he yelled for mercy. I was badly mauled, but I took my whip in my left hand and went through the rest of the performance. I made Jimmy go through all his tricks—mounting on my back, standing on his hind legs, and all the rest of it. Rose stood by and watched him. She noted every motion, and stood ready to take hold of him again in case of necessity."

"How did Jimmy welcome you?"

"O, he was glad enough to see me—that sort of animals have little power to remember spite or injuries."

"But don't they remember their keepers after long absences?"

"Sometimes, and that is what bothers me. I have had my animals recognize me after an absence of several months. They would hear my voice and footstep and come rubbing up against the side of the cage and put their paws out between the bars. Strange to say, they do not know a man by his features, but by his dress and more particularly his voice. If I should go into my cages with a strange suit of clothes, and should not speak, they wouldn't know me, and ten to one the beasts would try to do me a mischief. But let me put on the spangled dress again, or let them hear my voice, and all would be right."

This conversation led to some talk about how these fierce brutes are brought under the subjection of man. Mr. White was willing to impart information, and some of the results of his many years of experience are given below:

Animals taken full grown from the woods and jungles are generally much more easily tamed than those that have been born in captivity and brought up by the human hand or by the mothers in the cage. These latter, or "pet" animals, nearly always acquire many tricks and manners which they have to unlearn before they can be properly taught. Then, too, their constant familiarity from early subjection with mankind tends greatly to mislead them of that fear of the human animal which is the first essential in their education to proper subjection. On the other hand, those beasts that are brought up so as to know no sentiment but fear, soon learn that their ill-temper will not be tolerated for a moment, and that a fit of sulks only brings heavy punishment.

The first great agent in taming wild beasts just taken from their native forests is partial starvation. They are kept without food until they are both weakened in strength and subdued in temper and fierceness. Food is then given them by degrees, always by the same person until they learn to recognize man. As soon as expedient, their claws are cut so closely that their power of mischief is nearly destroyed from these weapons; they are then muzzled, and having been sufficiently accustomed to the presence of the keeper, they are then exercised in a cage one at a time. The slightest sign of viciousness is instantly punished by a sharp blow, until the animal learns to know the whip and to understand the word of command.

The same routine is pursued in the case of lions, tigers, panthers, leopards, and all other animals of the cat kind, which must ever be controlled by fear, and must be constantly watched lest their treacherous natures break out.

To teach an animal to jump through a hoop, a piece of meat is suspended in such a manner as to be only accessible by a leap through the ring—after a few repetitions the animal soon learns to connect the ideas of food and the ring and the act of leaping, and will soon make the leap and be content to wait for the reward. It will be noticed that a cage of performing animals is always fed during or immediately after their exhibition.

The nose is the most vulnerable spot. A sharp blow on the nose with a whip will give a lion or tiger exquisite pain, when a hit with a sledge-hammer between the eyes he wouldn't mind at all. Next to the nose, the paws are the most sensitive portions of the frame.

It is often asserted that red-hot irons are used in training animals for public performances. This is all a mistake. Hot irons are only resorted to when a keeper has been seized and is in imminent danger, and hot irons chance to be near. Sometimes they are used to separate two large lions or tigers which are fighting and cannot be driven apart in any other way. Long bars of iron or steel, heated to red heat in a forge, are pressed against the jaws and teeth of two fighting brutes. For a time each imagines that the unwanted pain comes from his adversary, but a few minutes serve to convince both that some power more potent is at work, and they quickly return to milder duties. A lesson of hot irons seldom has to be repeated more than once a year.

Of those animals seen in an ordinary performing cage, the hardest to train is the black leopard. This animal is treacherous, and always liable to break out in open insubordination.

Thus it will be seen that both in the training and the performing of caged animals, and in the keeping them in subjection at all times, the one element of fear is all that is mainly relied on. Only thus can they be managed with even tolerable safety, and no matter how carefully managed, they will, in some sudden, inexplicable fit of ill-temper, attack a keeper whose daily companion they have been for years.

Despite a commonly-received opinion to the contrary, beasts—the larger felines at all events—do not seem to possess the means of communicating to each other any acquired knowledge. Each one has to be taught separately. The others tell him nothing. Among certain of the smaller animals this fact does not hold, as may appear in the sequel.

A full-grown, lion, not less than six or ten years old, if properly trained for the public, is worth \$10,000. A lioness perhaps a little more, on account of the possibility of her bringing into the world a family of cubs.

A tiger trained is worth about.....	\$ 7,000
A tigress trained is worth about.....	7,000
A leopard trained is worth about.....	500
A panther, not trained, will bring, according to age and size.....	100 to 200
Training adds to the value about.....	400
A black leopard, very rare, the one now at Barnum's being the only trained one in the business at present, is worth.....	1,000

The last few years have dissipated certain ideas formerly universally prevalent about certain animals which were notably the hyena, zebra, rhinoceros, gun, or horned horse, and one or two of the minor animals not usually considered worthy the trouble of training. The first, and indeed we believe the only rhinoceros tamed, was broken by Dan Rice, when he was a circus proprietor. He broke the unwieldy brute to run around the ring backwards and forwards, being always controlled by a long ring-rein fastened to an iron ring in his nose. This was all the sulky beast could be compelled to do. He would learn no trick, and was always dangerous.

The first hyena ever trained, or whose supposed fierce nature was overcome so as to submit to being handled by man, was one which was experimented on in 1854 by Charles White in Brooklyn. He was five or six years old, full-grown, and as full of vice as all of his grave-robbing fraternity are reported to be. The first time the daring trainer ventured into the cage, Mr. Hyena came at him, mouth wide open, fangs protruding, screaming like an angry hawk. It was evidently to be a sharp fight between the man and the brute. Mr. White, with a huge club in his hands, awaited the coming of the amiable Mr. H. As soon as Mr. H. got near enough, Mr. White prostrated him with the club. This was repeated again and again, till at length he needed no more club, and from this time was as docile as any untrained animal, and needed no more and no severer correction than does a young lion or leopard.

One large show in London had several hyenas trained to do tricks—they were performed by a stalwart negro, who, among other feats, fastened an iron belt around his waist, upon which were a number of hooks arranged like those we see in butcher's shop. On these steel hooks were stuck pieces of raw and bloody meat, which the animals were permitted to take off with their teeth when they had done their tricks. Their performances were similar to those of

other animals, consisting of various leaps over the keeper's back, over bars, through rings, and over banners, together with taking part in sundry posturing and grouping, of which the man is always the central figure.

Zebras have been so often broken to harness within the past ten or a dozen years, that the old notion of their untamable nature has about faded out of recollection. It is by no means uncommon to see zebras driven about the ring in harness by circus managers.

The gun, or horned horse, formerly thought to be the unicorn of the Bible, is another of the so-called untamable. He has, however, been subdued to about the same extent as Dan Rice's rhinoceros—that is, simply to leading, and that, too, with the greatest precaution.

Bears, those which are so tame as to walk the street comparatively unguarded, with the organ grinders, are easily taught. Bruin is simply a great, good-natured pig, rather disinclined to active exertion of all sorts. Having a particularly sensitive spot in the instance of his nose, he is comparatively easy to manage. His intelligence is nearly equal to that of the dog, and were it not for his unwieldy shape and his great weight and tendency to corpulence could easily be brought to do all the jumps and rollings-over and other feats of agility in which the dog so much excels. The most that is required of him, however, is to climb poles and posts, to pass around a tin cup for pennies, to go through various semi-military maneuvers with a stick in imitation of a gun, and occasionally to take part in a simulated sparring match, in which, slow as he is, he is certain to win. Sometimes poor bruin will perform a peculiar slow series of steps, which is called a dance, and a well trained bear will even waltz with his master.

Beyond the rough training elephants receive in the countries where they are caught, which teaches them to mind the words of the keeper, and to submit to its necessary bonds, it has to undergo a special education to enable it to go through its many tricks in the broad arena of the circus. Being more intelligent than a dog, as tractable as a horse, and quite as willing to learn as his master is to have him, his teaching is a matter of but short time. He learns by imitation, and will adopt a new trick from seeing another animal perform it far more readily than a dog will.—*New York Mercury.*

WAR ON THE BANKS.

The Democratic Programme, as Mapped Out by One of Those Wise Washington Correspondents.

Among the important questions bound to occupy a considerable share of the attention of the Democratic House of Representatives, says the Washington correspondent of the *Chicago Times*, is the status of the national banks. An examination of the official record of Congress, since the war, shows that, in the last ten years, a remarkably small proportion of Democratic votes have been cast on any question affecting the currency which could, by implication even, be considered as favoring the national bank system in any respect. There is scarcely a leading Democratic politician, in or out of Congress, who has not taken the occasion, whenever offered, to denounce the national banks as a monopoly. Such men as Senator Bayard have never remitted in the effort to remove the restrictions placed upon State banks. This opposition to the national bank system does not involve at all the question of inflation, for upon it both hard and soft-money Democrats are very generally united. It is expected that before many weeks of the next session have passed an onslaught on the national banks will be actively inaugurated in the House, and the best informed politicians here expect to see opposition to the national banks make a leading feature of the National Democratic Congress. Whatever adverse action to the banks may be taken would, as a matter of course, be entirely inoperative while a Republican President and a Republican Senate remain in power. In addition to this, it is not certain, even if the Democrats had entire possession of the government, whether they would agree on the details of legislation concerning the finances which would have to follow, necessarily a wiping out of the present system. The soft-money Democrats have always pressed for the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes. The hard-money Democrats are willing to compel the banks to withdraw their notes, but they are inflexibly opposed to any further issues of greenbacks. So far as taking away the privilege of issuing notes is concerned, it is a question whether the banks will care very much about it; but the rag-money people will certainly hold on to the bank notes if they can't get greenbacks for them. The great probability is, therefore, that the national banks will, even in the event of entire Democratic success, not be materially interfered with, at least for a long time to come. They don't appear to be satisfied with this, but show evident alarm by the decided manner in which their influence and their money is always arrayed against Democratic candidates, as much in the East as in the West. If the bank circulation was entirely withdrawn, the whole labor of resumption would fall upon the government.

Old Aunty Stewart turned her hundred and eleven birthday a few days since at Liberty, Ind., and toddled around among her neighbors smoking her pipe as though nothing had happened. She recollects seeing G. W. when he crossed the Delaware, and happened to be in Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered. She is as spry as a grasshopper, and will go to the Centennial next year if nothing happens and the weather is pleasant; but no one can bet on a woman at 111.

Large Brains and Intellect.

The relation between weight of brain and extent of intellectual capacity is as yet in obscurity, and this obscurity is by no means cleared up by a report of Dr. Lawson, pathologist to the Lunatic Asylum of the West Riding of Middlesex. Six distinguished men are instances as having exceeded the male average of forty-nine ounces, and opposite their brain weights are placed those of six lunatics, the aggregate of the latter exceeding that of the former by more than ten ounces. The following are the figures: Dr. Chalmers, 53 oz., lunatic, 58 oz.; David Webster, 53.5, lunatic, 58; Sir J. Y. Simpson, 54, lunatic, 58.5; Goodsir, 57.5, lunatic, 59.5; Abercrombie, 63, lunatic, 60.5; Cuyler, 64, lunatic, 61. It must, of course, be remembered that lunacy is no indication of a want of intellectual capacity, and also that the size of the body should be taken into consideration in all comparisons instituted between brains. This last circumstance is not alluded to by Dr. Lawson, although the advocates of woman's rights forced attention to it by their efforts to account for forty-four ounces being the average for the female brain. This is a subject of great scientific interest; but in all investigations great care should be taken to carefully discriminate between mental weakness and the destruction of mental equilibrium.

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

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HEAVY oats are good for horses; none will deny that; but oats can't make a horse's coat look smooth and glossy when he is out of condition. Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders will do this when all else fails.

CRAMPS and pains in the stomach are the result of imperfect indigestion, and may be immediately relieved by a dose of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. A teaspoonful in a little sweetened water is a dose.

VEGETINE is now acknowledged by our best physicians to be the only sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from impure blood, such as scrofula and scrofulous humors.—*Com.*

HOW TO GET A HOME. See advertisement.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEA WEEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind. These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are constive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by
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A protruding toe is not a slightly thing, say nothing about health and comfort.

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Shoes never wear out at the toe. Also try Wire Quilted Soles.

Unrivaled and alone.

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F. J. NASH, 781 Broadway, New York. JEWELRY of every description. The stock large, very choice, and is offered at retail at trade prices to keep our workmen going. Bids under \$15. P.O. order in advance. Over \$15, C.O.D. privilege to examine. Catalogue free.

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The Illustrated Catalogue of The Excelsior Portable Printing Press. \$3.00. Excelsior portable and own printer. A few dollars buys a press and type for printing cards, labels, envelopes, etc., at quarter printers' prices. Save money and increase business by the advertising stamp. Send two stamps for extra Catalogue, and Golden Returns. Get on the course at once and you will WIN. OUTFIT COSTS NOTHING, EVERYTHING FURNISHED. Send in your names, towns you want, and for circulars at once. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn., or 118 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

A NEW BOOK BY MARK TWAIN.

Just ready for Agents. SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED. 20,000 EDITION IN PRESS TO START WITH. Now is the time to get Territory. Don't stop to experiment on other books. Take one you know will SELL. Prompt action will give you choice of field, and Golden Returns. Get on the course at once and you will WIN. OUTFIT COSTS NOTHING, EVERYTHING FURNISHED. Send in your names, towns you want, and for circulars at once. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn., or 118 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

OPIMUM Morphine Habit

AND Intemperance

Speedily cured by DR. BECK'S only known and sure Remedy. Write for FREE literature for treatment until cured. Call on or address
Dr. J. C. BECK, 112 John St., Cincinnati, O.

ELECTRICITY

IS LIFE.

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAMILY NEWS-PAPER.

Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL.

Forty-five years established; able, witty, spicy, literary, agricultural, wide-awake and progressive. Splendid Books, Magazines, etc., virtually given away to new subscribers. Usual inducements to AGENTS. FREE sample copies and Golden Returns by circulars sent on application. Only \$5 a year—single, and \$1.00 a club.

CUSHING'S MANUAL

Of Parliamentary Practice

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1875.

[Official.]

Common Council.

WEDNESDAY, October 20, 1875.

The Council met in regular session. Present: Mayor Van Landeghem, Ald. Flieman, Dykema, Breyman, Vissers and Sipp and the Clerk.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Of B. Grootenhuis and 11 others of the Township of Holland, asking for the construction of a water course from Sixteenth street north and east.—Referred to the Com. on Streets, Roads and Bridges.

ACCOUNTS.

J. C. Brayton, survey of River street..... \$39.00
—Referred to Com. on Claims and Accounts.

[Ald. Matrau appeared and took his seat.]

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Of Com. on Streets, Roads and Bridges: On the petition for the opening of Fifteenth street, from River to Maple street, recommending that the same be granted;

On the petition for the opening of Maple street, from Eighth to Twelfth street and the building of sidewalks on both sides of said street, recommending that the same be granted;

On the petition for a sidewalk on the south side of Twelfth street from Maple street to Hope College Addition, recommending that the same be granted and that the bridge and dam across the creek on said street be extended;

And that the Com. on Streets, Roads and Bridges be empowered to let said jobs.—Adopted.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

Justice Van Schelven presented his report for the month of September.—Filed.

City Treasurer made his report for the month of September, showing the following balances on hand:

Eighth Street Fund.....	\$ 147.76
Dog License	65.60
Market Square	3.58
Poor	170.35
Library	47.50
Ninth street	45.60
Fire Dept	450.00
General	297.99
	\$1,237.38

Clerk presented bond of J. Stevens as liquor seller with E. Cole and J. Myrick as sureties.—Approved.

Board of Assessors presented Special Assessment roll for River street special assessment district.—Confirmed and ordered to be reported to the Supervisor to be levied in the next annual assessment roll.

Council adjourned until next Monday
G. VAN SCHELVEN, City Clerk.

The equalization of the several cities and townships in Ottawa County is as follows:

Allendale.....	\$ 174,019
Blendon.....	102,303
Crookery.....	248,231
Georgetown.....	350,739
Chester.....	429,207
Grand Haven City.....	1,016,112
Grand Haven Town.....	108,952
Holland City.....	455,909
Holland Town.....	410,114
Jamestown.....	311,814
Olive.....	163,734
Polkton.....	506,534
Robinson.....	99,688
Spring Lake.....	374,010
Talmage.....	485,394
Wright.....	596,546
Zeeland.....	550,307
Total.....	\$6,403,094

Allegan County:

Allagan.....	\$1,160,000
Casco.....	240,000
Cheshire.....	252,000
Clyde.....	75,000
Dorr.....	270,666
Filmore.....	280,000
Ganges.....	200,000
Gaspain.....	748,800
Hopkins.....	270,667
Heath.....	74,000
Laketon.....	92,000
Lee.....	80,000
Leighton.....	270,667
Manlius.....	92,000
Monterey.....	404,800
Marlin.....	404,800
Oswego.....	630,400
Overspel.....	280,000
Pineplains.....	76,000
Salem.....	248,000
Saugatuck.....	384,000
Trowbridge.....	332,000
Watson.....	332,000
Wayland.....	264,000
Total.....	\$7,460,800

PUBLIC LETTING OF THREE STREET JOBS.

Notice is hereby given that the Com. on Streets, Roads and Bridges, on Monday afternoon, November 1, 1875, at the several places herein designated will let to the lowest bidders the following street jobs:

Twelfth street Job.

The widening of the bridge and dam across the creek. For further information apply to the Committee. Job to be let on the grounds, at 2:30 o'clock, p. m.

Maple street Job.

The opening of Maple street between Eighth and Twelfth street; and the building of a bridge across Tannery creek. For further particulars apply to the Committee. Job to be let on the grounds, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Fifteenth street Job.

The opening and clearing of Fifteenth street, between River and Maple streets. For further particulars apply to the committee. Job to be let on the grounds, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Payment will be made Dec. 15, 1875. All bids to be subject to the approval of the Common Council.

By Order of the Common Council.

J. DYKEMA,) Committee on
R. KANTERS,) Streets, Roads
H. C. MATRAU,) and Bridges.

DATED: Holland, Mich., Oct. 21, 1875.

A MAN who had been working for a farmer, putting in sixteen hours a day, quit on Saturday. "What's the matter? don't you like the place?" asked the farmer. "O, yes, I like the place well enough," explained the "hand," "but the nights are getting so long I'm afraid I can't do a full day's work."

River Street Improvement.

CITY OF HOLLAND, CLERK'S OFFICE.
October 14, 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Holland, will meet at their rooms, on Monday, October 25, 1875, at 7½ o'clock, p. m., to let the job of grading River Street, in accordance with the following

Plans and Specifications for the Grading of River Street, in the City of Holland.

1st. The grading is to be done according to the profile and grade adopted by the Common Council, August 18, 1875, and the plans and diagrams drawn by J. C. Brayton, adopted September 8, 1875.

2nd. Bids shall state the price of excavating and filling, per cubic yard. All other work is to be included in one sum.

3rd. The bridge across the creek, near Fifteenth street, is not to be included in the work.

4th. No iron stake or survey stake shall be removed or touched, or dirt removed therefrom within a space of 3 feet, except it be under the direction of the engineer in charge of the work.

5th. The sidewalks are to be raised or lowered by the contractor as the case may be, to one foot above grade, and to be re-laid in a good and workmanlike manner, subject to the approval of the Common Council.

6th. All cross-walks, ties and planks in the street, are to be taken up by the contractor, unless otherwise ordered by the Council, and to be piled up by the contractor near the work, as the Council may direct, and to remain there subject to the order of the Council and are not to be used by the contractor.

7th. The Common Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids; also to alter or amend the profile; and the difference, if any there should be, shall be computed at the contract price, whether the same be in favor of the city or the contractor, as the case may be.

8th. The work of grading is to be finished and completed and ready for acceptance by the Common Council, on or before December 1, 1875; and when not so completed by that time, the Common Council reserves the right to finish the work at the expense of the contractor.

9th. The contracting party will be required to give bond to the amount of One Thousand Dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance and completion of the work, within the time specified in the contract. Each bid must be accompanied with the names of the proposed sureties. The insufficiency of any surety or bondsmen, will be sufficient cause for the Council to reject such bid.

10th. Payment is to be made upon the completion and acceptance of the work, in cash or city bonds; except that the sum of \$800, being the amount raised by tax this year, shall not be due until January 1, 1876. The bonds will be issued and become due in accordance with the dates fixed for the payment of the several installments of the special assessment levied for this purpose, and bear interest at the rate of eight per cent, payable annually.

Profiles and estimates are on file and can be examined at the Clerk's Office.

By order of the Common Council,

G. VAN SCHELVEN, City Clerk.

New Advertisements.

Improved Farm FOR SALE.

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

CLAY SOIL.

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

May 9th, 1875.

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

FREWSBURGH, Nov. 12, 1874.

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

JACOB MESERVEE.

Tipton, Dec. 3, 1874.

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

Mrs. HARRIET STURGISS.

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

Wholesale Agents.

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

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia.

SETH S. HANCE, Baltimore, Md.

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

For Sale by Druggists generally everywhere.

Dr. Lothrop may be consulted professionally by mail, free of charge. Address

G. EDGAR LOTHROP, M. D.,

23-1y 143 Court street, Boston, Mass.

J. J. FIFIELD'S FIRST WARD STORE.

I have just received a new and

FRESH SUPPLY OF

Dry Goods,
Hats & Caps,
Crockery,
Glassware,
Groceries, and
Liquors.

And keep constantly on hand a full line of

FLOUR & FEED.

I have increased my room in order to accommodate this large stock and invite the public of the city and vicinity to come and examine my goods and prices.

I continue to carry on a WHOLESALE trade in

LIQUORS & CIGARS,

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

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

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

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

J. J. FIFIELD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 15, 1875.

FOF SALE or TO RENT.

Owing to ill-health I offer for sale or to rent the Elma House, in the City of Holland. Proposals to exchange for other property will also be entertained.

For further information apply to

P. ZALSMAN,

Holland, Mich.

Oct. 15, 1875.

The Great Cause of Human Misery.

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

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

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

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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

Address the Publishers,

CHA'S J. C. KLEIN & Co.

127 BOWERY, NEW YORK; Post Office Box, 5486
9-1yr.

Mortgage Sale of Vessel.

WHEREAS FRANK R. BROWER and Thomas Sullivan of the City of Holland in the State of Michigan did on the thirtieth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine (A. D. 1869.) make and execute to Fanny Shriver, of the City of Buffalo in the State of New York a certain mortgage for purchase money on all of the undivided two-thirds parts of the steam tug called the Fanny Shriver of Saugatuck, of the burthen of twenty and seventy-seven hundredths tons, with the undivided two-thirds parts of all her appurtenances, to secure the payment of three thousand six hundred and sixty-six and sixty seven hundredths dollars (\$3,666.67) which mortgage was duly recorded in the United States Custom House at the port of Grand Haven, Michigan on the twenty second day of September A. D. 1869 at 3 o'clock p. m. in Liber 2 of Mortgages on folio 152 &c., and whereas by default in payment of the sums of money secured to be paid by the terms of said mortgage, in the manner therein provided, the power of sale in said mortgage, contained has become operative, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given that on the twenty-third day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (A. D. 1875) at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at Central Wharf so called in the City of Holland, Michigan, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, and on such sale I will convey the equal undivided two-thirds parts of "the Steam Tug or Vessel called the Fanny Shriver of Saugatuck of the burthen of twenty and seventy-seven hundredths tons together with two-thirds of all her apparel, furniture and all other necessaries thereto appertaining and belonging," or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said debt, now claimed to amount to eleven hundred and sixty-four dollars and thirty-five cents (\$1,164.35) with the interest and reasonable expenses.

Dated: October 22nd A. D. 1875.

FANNY SHRIVER, Mortgagee.

HENRY D. POST, Att'y for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, whereby the power therein contained to sell has become operative, executed by Antonio A. Van der Kolk and Jantje Van der Kolk his wife of Holland, Ottawa County State of Michigan, parties of the first part to Eveline Bender of the City of Holland, Ottawa County State of Michigan party of the second part bearing date, the fifteenth day of April A. D. 1874, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, A. D. 1871, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Ottawa in said State of Michigan, on the 6th day of August A. D. 1874, and on the 22nd day of August A. D. 1874, on page 222 which said Mortgage was duly assigned on the twenty-third day of August A. D. 1874, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Ottawa in said State of Michigan, on the 6th day of August A. D. 1874, and on the 22nd day of August A. 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