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Holland City News, Volume 3, Number 41: November 28, 1874

Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. III.—NO. 41.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 145.

The Holland City News.

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

G. S. DOESBURG & Co., PUBLISHERS.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 " "	2 00	3 00	5 00
3 " "	1 50	2 00	3 00
4 " "	1 00	1 50	2 00
5 " "	75	1 00	1 50
6 " "	50	75	1 00
7 " "	25	50	75

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Sunday, May 24, 1874.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.
Express.	Mail.		
5.21	5.30	Chicago.	8.00
9.10	9.00	New Buffalo.	4.55
12.15	11.30		
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
3.37	3.15	Gr. Junction.	1.45
4.21	3.56	Pennsville.	12.51
4.45	4.07	Manlius.	12.43
4.55	4.12	Richmond.	12.40
4.55	4.25	St. Ignace.	12.25
5.35	4.55	Holland.	12.05
			A. M.
		New Holland.	11.30
6.07	5.21	Olive.	11.16
	5.27	Ottawa.	11.09
6.25	5.35	Robinson.	10.57
	5.48	Spoonville.	11.42
7.10	6.15	Nauvau.	10.35
7.28	6.32	Fruitport.	10.15
8.03	7.20	Muskegon.	9.40
	7.25	Montague.	8.15
	10.40	Pentwater.	6.45

The Grand Rapids Freight and Fruit Train will be consolidated on Monday, September 7th, 1874, leaving Grand Rapids at 12:00 M.; Holland 3 o'clock P. M.; arriving in Chicago at 4:30 A. M. Extra men will be placed on this train that fruit may be handled carefully.

Grand Rapids Branch.

Taken Effect, Sunday, May 24, 1874.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.
Express.	Mail.		
5.21	5.30	Holland.	12.00
5.31	5.04	Zeeland.	11.46
5.47	5.17	Vriesland.	11.38
6.00	5.39	Hudson.	11.30
6.13	5.43	Jennison's.	11.07
6.19	5.49	Grandville.	11.01
6.41	6.10	Gr. Rapids.	10.40

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, June 22, 1874.

Going North.		STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4	No. 2		No. 3
9.00	12.45	Muskegon	2.15
8.05	12.04	Ferrysburg	2.33
7.50	12.01	Grand Haven	2.36
7.05	11.47	Pigeon	2.30
6.20	11.01	Holland	3.58
5.30	10.40	Fillmore	4.18
4.00	9.50	Allegan	5.10

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, August 23, 1874.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS.		STATIONS.	TO GRAND RAPIDS.
Express.	Mail.		
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.
4.30	7.30	Grand Rapids.	10.30
4.45	7.47	Grandville.	10.15
5.00	8.03	Byron Centre.	9.50
5.16	8.18	Dorr.	9.35
5.33	8.35	Hilliards.	9.25
5.50	8.52	Hopkins.	9.15
6.07	9.09	Allegan.	8.50
6.24	9.26	Otsego.	8.22
6.41	9.43	Plainwell.	8.13
6.58	9.59	Cooper.	7.56
7.15	10.16	Kalamazoo.	7.40
7.32	10.33	Portage.	7.14
7.49	10.50	Schoolcraft.	7.00
8.06	11.07	Flowerfield.	6.48
8.23	11.24	Morepark.	6.38
8.40	11.41	Three Rivers.	6.28
8.57	11.58	Florence.	6.17
9.14	12.15	Constantine.	6.10
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.
8.45	11.40	White Pigeon.	6.00
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
6.50	9.20	Chicago.	10.40
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
2.30	5.10	Toledo.	11.55
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
7.05	9.35	Cleveland.	7.40
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.
1.10	4.05	Buffalo.	12.25

Lodges.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 23, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

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

I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

OTTO BREYMAN, N. G.

R. K. HEALD, Rec. Sec'y.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, Per. Sec'y.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

GRISWOLD & ORT, Attorneys at Law, Collecting and Pension Claim Agent. Office, East of "City Hotel."

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

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

Bakeries.

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

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Books and Stationery.

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

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

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

SPRIETSMAN, L. & SON, Dealers in and Manufacturers of all kinds of Boots and Shoes; 5th street.

Drugs and Medicines.

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

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. W. VAN DEN 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 Market streets.

Flour and Feed.

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

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

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

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

WERKMAN, H. D., Dealer in Dry Goods, 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. & SON, 1st 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, E. KELLOGG & SON, Proprietors. Built in 1873; Furnished in elegant style, and a first-class hotel throughout.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

PAUELS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of *Flagger 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.

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

Notary Publics.

DOESBURG, H., Notary Public and Conveyancer; office at residence, Ninth street.

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

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

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

Photographs.

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

EDEBOER, F. S., Physician and Surgeon; Office corner Eleventh and River street opposite public square.

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

Sewing Machines.

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

Saddlery.

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

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

DIJCKEMA & 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 & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers, and dealers in Fancy Goods; cor. Eighth and Market streets.

If you make human nature the study of your life you will find out, at last, one thing certain: how little you know.

The great art of conversation is to know when to listen and when to talk.

If you have got good common sense, young man, don't waste time in asking advice; if you haven't got it, advice won't do you any good.

Everybody wants to swap places with somebody else, but if they should make the trade most all of them would swear they had been cheated and want to swap back next day.

The world judges of men just as they do of frogs, according to the distance they can jump.

There is no person who acts so wild and silly as an old fellow who wants a wife; but after he has got her there is no one who acts more tame.

There is nothing so striking as good nonsense for those who understand it, but the trouble is it takes a wise man to understand it.

It is a great deal easier to tell what you don't know than it is to hide what you do know.

I find that those people who know the most are the least positive of it and the most anxious to know more.

There is one subject upon which almost every one can talk well, and namely get eloquent upon it, and that subject is themselves.—*Josh. Billings.*

It is understood in Washington, that Gen. Banks will not be a candidate for Speaker of the next House. Fernando Wood's salary-grabbing record is being used against him, as a candidate for the same position, with apparently great effect.

The *Chicago Times*, is worth in the estimation of its proprietor, one million of dollars. This was the price asked by Mr. Storey, and refused by a Democratic club the other day, who wished to purchase it.

The Ultramontane Struggle.

The proposed meeting of the Ultramontane Congress in London to assert the temporal powers of the Pope has brought about a controversy between Mr. Gladstone, the late Premier of England, and Archbishop Manning, which is but a repetition of the controversy now going on in every part of Europe where Ultramontanism exists. The controversy in this instance assumes more general interest because it is between two representative men, the one a staunch adherent of Protestantism, the other the recognized mouthpiece of the Vatican, and the fact that two such men have arrayed themselves against each other shows that this vexed question goes deeper into politics than has been generally supposed, and may yet jeopardize the peace of Europe. This being the case, it is worth while to look over the ground, to see what the merits of the controversy are, and the prospects of the success of Ultramontanism.

What is involved in the temporal or political powers of the Pope? The universal politics of Europe now turn upon this question, as against Republicanism, Liberalism, free thought, and intelligence, Protestantism and Old Catholicism, led by such men as Mr. Gladstone and Dr. Dollinger. The Ultramontanes on the other hand, are those who assert not only the spiritual dogma of infallibility, but the secular assertion of political power. They would restore to the Pope his Kingship of the States of Rome, and overthrow the Kingdom of Italy, which was established by the almost unanimous and enthusiastic action of the very brain and heart of the Italian people, eager to rescue their country from her downtrodden and deplorable position, and restore somewhat of her ancient power and splendor. They would crush out the unity and freedom of twenty-eight millions of people, and dismember their country into petty fragments, to be ruled over by Bourbon misrule, rather than strip the Pope of his political prerogatives. There are other elements in Ultramontanism besides the compulsory and absolute submission of civil loyalty and duty. In addition to this prerogative, Ultramontanism claims the right of the hierarchy to regulate and control marriages without regard to the civil power or civil law, and that no marriage contracted by civil law is valid or binding. So with burials. So with education. Ultramontanism claims that the Church has the right to step in between the parent and the State and dictate the education of the child. It is opposed to the free-school system as it exists in the United States, in Germany, Great Britain, Switzerland, and other countries, under the control of the civil power which only makes secular education obligatory, and it demands that the child shall be educated in the spiritual dogmas of the Church, and that its education shall be under priestly surveillance. It wishes to control the liberty of the press, of conscience and worship, and of speech. Ultramontanism claims all the political powers summed up in the one assertion that the first and highest allegiance of all men is to the hierarchy of Rome, and that after they have rendered to the Papal Caesar the things which are Caesar's, then they may obey the civil power in all things not claimed by the hierarchy,—a system of allegiance which reduces responsibility to the State to the minimum of civil loyalty.

Against such an assumption of absolute power, a power which would dominate not only individuals in body, mind, and soul, but States themselves, and strip the civil power of all authority except under the revision and subject to the whims, caprices, and prejudices of a Papal throne, responsible to no authority but itself,—all Christendom will rise in revolt. There will be found in the army of opposition not only Kings, Potentates, and Princes; not only Protestantism and Republicanism, but also an element of Catholicism itself, which in years gone by has opposed these claims when they have been asserted. The question was raised in 1820, and at that time the collective body of the Vicars Apostolic, who then governed the Roman Catholics of Great Britain, utterly repudiated these claims, declaring that the Church had no right, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the affairs of civil government. Since those days the world has advanced still further, and the Pope and Archbishop Manning may as well try to stop the revolutions of the world as to attempt to enforce these rusty dogmas of a past age when the world was in darkness and ignorance.

What are the prospects for the success of Ultramontanism in establishing these claims? They cannot be secured without war. If submitted to the arbitrament of war, the whole of Protestantism will be arrayed against them, both morally and physically. The ignorance and imperialism of France would join hands in their defence, and be in favor of war to establish the Pope's political power in Italy and elsewhere, while the intelligence and Republicanism of France would join hands in opposing them. In Italy, the majority would fight them down as they have voted them down whenever they have had the opportunity. The Republicanism of Spain would be arrayed against Ultramontanism. In Belgium, the opposing forces would be about equal. All liberal parliamentary Governments, like that of Britain, Germany, and Scandinavia, would be found upon the side of free thought and intelligence. Every Ultramontane in Germany favors the restoration of the Pope's political powers, but one-half of the German Catholics are not Ultramontanes, and, if they would not take up arms against Ultramontanism, would at least remain passive, while the Republicans, Protestants, and Freethinkers would be active and invincible opponents. The most significant feature of this contest is the fact that Ultramontanism cannot appeal to Catholicism with any certainty of arousing general fervor or enthusiasm. Intelligent Catholics everywhere quietly ignore the dogma of infallibility, as well as the question of the Pope's temporal power, and remain in the Church. The unintelligent believe them and obey them as far as they can, because they know no better. The "Old Catholics" reject both and secede from the Church, but where one secedes ninety-nine disbelieve and remain in the Church. Should this struggle of words be transferred to the arena of war, it must of necessity be a brief one; and the issue must be upon the side of intelligence, free thought, liberal progress, and civilization. Any other issue of the struggle would result in setting the world back, an operation in which the present occupant of the Vatican will have as much success as did one of his predecessors in attempting to stay the progress of a comet.

For the *Holland City News*:
WHY IS IT THUS?
Mr. Editor:—During the last few days I have met with frequent inquiries as to why the Lectures under the auspices of the Fraternal Society, an organization belonging to a Reformed institution, were to be held in the Methodist and not in Hope Church (Reformed), and would ask the columns of your paper through which to ventilate the subject. Although not a member, I am a regular attendant of said Hope Church, and I, as also do many others, feel indignant at the recent refusal of the church by the consistory for the F. S. course of Lectures. Not only did they refuse it for the course, but a second request was made for the first Lecture, the ground of this second

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

The steam-tug Lily exploded her boilers near the government works, New York city, last week, killing five of the crew, and fatally injuring the Captain, David A. Havens. ... New York originates fifty-five to sixty tons of mail-matter daily. The efficiency of the postal service of the country is increasing. In 1873 one letter went wrong in each 770; in 1874 only one in 1,500.

The Erie railway has contracted to pay its new President \$40,000 a year for ten years' services, but if he should be ousted before the end of his term, he can collect the whole amount of his salary for the full term of ten years. ... The suit of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher has been set down for Dec. 8.

In the matter of the appeal of Mr. Beecher, asking for a bill of particulars, one Judge (McNe) thinks he ought to have the particulars, while the other Judge (Nelson) takes opposite ground. Who is to decide the thing the dispatches do not state.

A fire broke out in a livery stable at Brookville, Pa., last week, and very soon spread over the entire block bounded by Pickering and Will streets, destroying every building on Main street, including the Opera-House, the Oak Hall Hotel, the Franklin House, the Masonic Hall, the Odd Fellows' Hall, the Republican printing office, and a large number of stores and dwellings. The total loss amounts to \$250,000, and the insurance to \$100,000.

Eight prisoners were flogged and three pilloried at New Castle, Delaware, last week. ... D. D. Williams, found guilty of embezzling the funds of the Conneautville (Pa.) National Bank, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. ... The public schools of Rochester have been closed owing to the want of funds.

The West.

The Pacific railroads have been pronounced complete, and the part of the land-grant held in reserve by the government has been released.

There is a good deal of interest among the churches of Iowa on the question of the succession to the late Bishop Lee, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The names of a large number of prominent churchmen in all parts of the country are proposed, among them Drs. Sullivan and Powers, of Chicago. The convention that is to elect a bishop meets at Davenport on the 9th of December. ... The Iowa Penitentiary has been discontinued as a military prison. ... The Grand Lodge Hall of I. O. O. F. was dedicated at Indianapolis last week. Hon. Schuyler Colfax delivered the address.

C. T. QUENBERRY the Treasurer of the State Grange of Missouri, has stolen \$20,000. He speculated with the money and lost it. On the 19th, a daughter of William Sharon, the San Francisco banker, was married by Archbishop Alemany, to T. G. Newlands, an attorney. A brilliant assemblage was present. The wedding present from the father of the bride was \$1,000,000.

In the case of Coroner Rice, of San Francisco, Cal., the Twelfth District Court rendered a decision ousting him from office for malfeasance.

At St. Louis, last week, a destructive fire burned two large stores on Fourth street, occupied by the Empire Hair Works, and Hiram Probasco's candy factory. William H. Keys, formerly of Boston, a member of the salvage corps, was killed while spreading tarpanlins in Probasco's store, by the falling of the upper floors. The total loss of property is about \$100,000. ... It is reported that Robert Thiem, a boot and shoe dealer of Chicago, and a member elect of the Legislature from the Sixth district of Illinois, has absconded with \$20,000 belonging to the business firm of which he was a member. ... In rebuilding the Studebaker wagon factory at South Bend, Ind., a terrible accident occurred last week. The foundation walls became weakened and fell, when two men were killed, and seven were severely injured. ... A stage near Redding, Cal., was robbed last week. Wells & Fargo lost \$2,300.

The Atchison (Kan.) Champion computes the number of destitute in the State from 20,000 to 25,000, but of these many are located in the older counties, where the crops, with the exception of corn, were fair to average. In eight counties the destitution is general. Almost the whole population will need more or less assistance. At least 15,000 people must be assisted during the winter and until another crop is grown. ... The schooner La Petite and the scow Felicitous were wrecked in Lake Michigan during the gale of the 21st and 22d of November. Five of the crew of the La Petite, and four of the crew of the Felicitous perished.

The South.

CARELESSNESS and avarice on the part of transportation companies have cost some lives already, and seem destined to take many more before managers learn better. Last week an overloaded steamer, lying at the New Orleans levee, parted in the middle and went to the bottom of the river. Thirty-five lives were lost. ... Judge Poland has been summoned from Little Rock to consult with the authorities at Washington in regard to the pretensions of Smith, who aspires to the government of Arkansas.

JUDGE POLAND, of Vermont, member of the Arkansas Investigating Committee, in relation to the Garland-Smith complication says Smith is a "firebrand" and no more governor than Baxter. If the Garland government is disturbed, Smith ought not, in Judge Poland's opinion, to be recognized; but the government should revert to Brooks. Judge Poland is not prepared to give an opinion as to the validity of the new constitution; and this after all, is the main question at issue.

A HURRICANE at Tusculum, Ala., Nov. 22, made terrible havoc, killing some twelve persons, and injuring many others, besides destroying one-half of the residences. Among the killed are: Mrs. William Winston, the wife and two children of the Hon. J. B. Moore, State Senator, and F. D. Hodgkin, Esq., editor of the Chronicle, his wife, and four children. Appeals for assistance have been made to Huntsville, Louisville, Nashville and Memphis. The storm also visited the town of Montevallo, north of Selma, killing two persons, and seriously injuring fifteen or twenty others, besides destroying twelve houses.

Washington.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JEWELL has issued an order discontinuing the pay and service of John T. Callaghan, special agent of the department, for loaning to his brother an annual pass from the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, which had been granted to him solely on the ground that he was an accredited special agent of the Post-office Department. ... Gen. Myers, Chief Signal Officer of the Army ("Old Probabilities") has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of War. Sixteen new signal-stations have been established in different portions of the country. Fifteen daily observations are sent to Canada, in return for a like number received from the Dominion. Arrangements are being completed with all the nations of the northern hemisphere whereby the atmosphere of half the earth may be studied as a unit, and the whole history of passing storms be secured. A great many storms were formerly in the habit of going off into the British possessions, leaving the whole corps of weather-guessers in the United States totally ignorant of the place of their dissipation. The General congratulates his superior that this state of things is at an end. Stations in the West Indies will also henceforth herald the advance of unwelcome "pressures" from the middle Atlantic. The General's report betrays a scientific enthusiasm which gives assurance that this most difficult of practicable problems is in the right man's hands.

It is stated that President Grant has written to Minister Washburne offering him the portfolio of Secretary of State.

The belief that Miss Winnie Ream, the sculptress, will be selected to make the statue of Admiral Farragut creates much dissatisfaction in art circles. ... The Commission for the examination of the subject of an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama met at Washington on the 20th inst., to examine the different reports presented, and to determine the practicability of the work. ... The production of spirits last year was 69,572,062 taxable gallons. The government received \$49,444,096 from this source. The government also collected tax on nearly two billions of cigars, nearly a hundred millions more than paid taxes last year.

FROM a dispatch to a Western paper we learn that the views which the President will probably submit to Congress on the Civil Rights bill are foreshadowed by the opinions which he has expressed within a day or two, in conversation, to some of his friends. He says that he has always looked upon some of the measures advocated in that direction as exceedingly unwise. He does not think that legislation designed to regulate the social relations of any class of people is judicious, as it generally gives rise to a state of feeling calculated to do more mischief than good.

THE Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill for the next fiscal year is being framed on the basis of a reduction from last year's estimates of 5 to 10 per cent. ... Mullet, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, has tendered his resignation to the Secretary of the Treasury, on account of certain disagreements between the two officials.

SECRETARY DELANO has requested the War Department to remove the gold-seekers from the Sioux reservation in the Black Hills, to the end that all provocation to war on the part of the Indians may be avoided. ... There is much interest manifested among printers in the type-setting contest which is to take place in Washington on the 5th December. Two composing sticks, one gold and the other silver, are the prizes. ... The Senate Committee on Transportation, in their report, just published, devote considerable space to the subject of sleeping cars in relation to the expenses of railroad companies. Their conclusions are that the sleeping car companies are a questionable advantage to the railroads, and that the charges for the berths are excessive. Mr. Pullman, President of the Palace Car Company, in a letter to the committee, contends that the railroad companies cannot manage the system of sleeping and drawing-room coaches so satisfactorily as a company that makes a specialty, and that by the adoption of his system constant annoyance is saved to invalids, ladies and traveling parties.

Political.

THE President declines to interfere in the Arkansas gubernatorial imbroglio.

SENATOR CHANDLER sends word to a friend in Washington that his re-election is assured. The Republican majority on joint ballot in the Michigan Legislature is estimated at 22.

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says: "Some of the Republican Congressmen who have arrived have started a new political rumor. They state that the ticket which is now favored by the President for the succession in 1876 is: For President, Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois; for Vice-President, Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut; subject, of course, to such modification as future exigencies may demand."

General.

EX-GOV. RANDOLPH seems to have the inside track for the New Jersey United States Senatorship.

THE law, which goes into effect on the 1st of January next, requiring the prepayment of postage on newspapers, will, it is thought, largely increase the revenue from that source. At present the postage is collected in amounts of but a few cents, and frequently is not collected at all. The new regulation will insure

the collection of all postage in bulk, thus saving expense and trouble. The subscribers to newspapers, not the publishers, will be the gainers by the new system, as publishers cannot afford to increase their subscription rates on account of it. ... The pension service of the United States will cost \$30,500,000 next year. Four hundred and ten widows of soldiers of the Revolution draw pensions. ... Fred Myers and Wm. Murray are in custody at Pittsburgh, charged with the murder and robbery of a farmer named Gottard Wahl, in the suburbs of that city, last week. Myers has made a full confession of the crime.

CINCINNATI police officers have recovered about \$21,000 from the late express robbery.

THERE has lately been enough lawlessness in Williamson county, Ill. (in the third tier of counties from the southern border), to engage the attention of Gov. Beveridge. A band of fifty or sixty men is ordering citizens to leave the county on pain of death. The Governor promises to put a stop to it. ... The strikes of the New York longshoremen has been partially successful.

JUDGE BLATCHFORD, in the United States Court, at New York, last week, directed a verdict for the government for \$50,000 against ex-Gov. Caleb Lyon, of Idaho, in a suit on his official bond. Lyon's accounts were \$46,535 short, of which amount he claims to have been robbed.

Foreign.

DISRAELI has written a letter to Sir Henry Rawlinson, announcing that the British government in consequence of the representation of the Royal Geographical Society and other learned bodies, has determined to organize a Polar exploring expedition without delay. ... Five Yarmouth fishing crafts have been missing since a recent gale on the coast of England and are believed to be lost, with all on board, upward of thirty persons. ... The Russian government has addressed a note to the European governments asking for a statement of their objections to the protocol which was the result of the deliberations of the Brussels Conference last summer. The conference was thinly attended, and Russia would like to get up another.

IN the German Reichstag, President Forckenbeck resigned his position recently, because action was taken contrary to his views. On the same day the Bank bill was referred to a committee, which is considered equivalent to a defeat of the government. ... At a large meeting of Roman Catholics in London resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring that the civil loyalty of Catholics was in no wise affected by the decree of Papal infallibility. ... Lersundi, formerly Captain-General of Cuba, died in Spain recently. ... A bill has been introduced in the lower house of the Danish Reichstag to abolish the rights of primogeniture and all titles of nobility. ... The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes that a bitter feeling appears to be springing up between the governments of France and Germany. ... The new British polar expedition will start next May. ... A special from Calcutta to the Morning Post announces that Yakub Khan, Ameer of Cabul, has been treacherously arrested in his own capital and imprisoned. The worst results are feared.

M. ROCHER, a leading Bonapartist, has gone to Chislehurst, Eng., where the ex-Empress lives to attend the council of Imperialists summoned in view of the approaching session of the French Assembly. ... Prince Alfonso, after a short sojourn in France, has returned to the Carlist headquarters in Spain. ... A letter from Havana, Cuba, says a rumor is in circulation that Capt.-Gen. Concha is about to resign or be superseded. ... The infant son of the Duke of Edinburgh has been christened Albert Alexander. ... The object of the journey of English Bishops to Rome is to obtain permission to pursue an independent course in case the British government should seek to restrict the liberty of action of the Catholic clergy. They will represent to the Pope that they wish to respect the laws of England, and cannot blindly accept such regulations as are imposed on continental bishops. ... Sixteen vessels were driven ashore in the West Indies, and wrecked or damaged by the recent hurricane. From all the islands there is news of the great destruction of property, including crops. ... An alarming explosion occurred in a chemical factory in St. Denis, near Paris, France, last week. The building was destroyed and the railway station near it badly damaged. Three persons were killed and fifteen injured. Half the windows in the town were broken. ... A boat belonging to her Britannic Majesty's ship Aurora was run down on the Clyde, recently, and seventeen men drowned.

EXPLOSIONS continue in England. The latest occurred in a colliery at Warrensvalle, Yorkshire, where 24 men were killed. A number were recovered more or less injured. ... Roche & Co., lumber dealers, of Quebec, have failed, with liabilities \$300,000. ... The Carlists have shot thirty-seven prisoners captured at Cavell. ... Tom Hood, editor of Fun, died in London recently.

THE Chinese government has ordered a large quantity of breech-loading rifles from Berlin. ... It is rumored that Morocco will soon cede a port to Germany. ... A dispatch from Rome states that a heavy gale has prevailed on the Mediterranean, and several large vessels are ashore. One American vessel is a total wreck, and all but three on board have been lost.

The annual municipal elections were held in France on Sunday, the 22d of November. The Republicans were well organized and generally victorious throughout the country. ... The revolution in the Argentine Republic of South America is ended.

DEXTER is fed low according to prevailing ideas of horse diet. He has not, in Mr. Bonner's hands, been treated to more than nine quarts of oats a day, a quart or two of bran and a few wisps of hay, given carefully and with great regularity.

THE grave of Thomas Paine, near New Rochelle, N. Y., is said to be almost entirely obliterated.

MICHIGAN.

The Marr Fortune.

A late letter from Battle Creek, Mich., contains the following information relative to the efforts of an American family to secure a Scotch estate said to be worth \$250,000,000:

Probably no one thing has occasioned more curious comment or wondering speculation in this State than the announcement, during the summer, that the Marr family were making vigorous, though quiet, efforts to obtain possession of one of the most colossal fortunes that has been accumulated in modern times. The family has kept the matter very quiet; but, by means known only to themselves, certain correspondents of metropolitan journals had become cognizant of the facts, and, of course, the whole world was made acquainted therewith immediately.

In September last, a meeting of the family was held at Lansing, and an organization formed for the purpose of making a systematic effort to secure the fortune which awaited its rightful owners in Scotland.

At this meeting, members of the family were present from Saginaw, Gratiot, Wayne, Tuscola, Genesee, Livingston, Calhoun, and Berrien counties, in this State, and also from Maine, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Canada. Daniel B. Marr, of Dowagiac, was chosen President, and Charles S. Marr, of Battle Creek, Corresponding Secretary. From the latter gentleman your correspondent obtained the facts contained in this communication.

In the possession of Mr. Daniel R. Marr, of Dowagiac, are copies of the records which fully substantiate the claims of the family. It appears from these records that the earliest known ancestor was Thomas Marr, of Ballyshannon, Province of Ulster, Ireland, who was born about 1600. His son, Patrick Marr, immigrated to Scotland, and settled in the county Argyll, where he became quite wealthy. He had but one child, a daughter named Mary, who married John Erskine, who assumed the name of Marr—changing it, however, to Marr. For some valuable service to the King, he was created Duke of Argyll, and afterward Earl of Marr. A daughter, Helen Marr, married a distant relative, Henry Erskine, who assumed the name of Marr, as the Earl had no sons, and succeeded to the title and estate. He had four sons—Henry, Richard, James and John—of whom the eldest, Henry, of course, succeeded to the estate. Henry had two sons—Henry and Lawrence. The eldest again took the property and title, while Lawrence came to America and settled in New Jersey. Henry died some sixty years ago at Linlithgow, Scotland, without heirs. Since that period numerous claimants to the estate have appeared.

In 1870, the family of Erskine endeavored to establish their right, but failed; and, in 1872, the Duke of Hamilton, who married a Marr, also vainly tried to make out a case. A missing link in the chain of evidence has been recently discovered by Mr. Charles S. Marr, of this city, who is a direct descendant of the Duke of Argyll and Earl of Marr, from whom comes the estate in question.

A correspondent, writing from London recently, has sought to throw ridicule on this laudable movement of the Marr family to obtain their just rights. Mr. Marr informs your correspondent that this London writer was wholly in error in his assertions, and, in fact, knew nothing whatever of the matter he was writing about. The necessary proofs to sustain their case are nearly completed, and the presentation of the claim will be made to the proper tribunal without delay.

Michigan Copper Mining Notes.

The Portage Lake Mining Gazette says:

Application has been made to one of our mines for the privilege of allowing eight students from an Eastern technical school to work underground for a year or so. Mining engineering is the bent of the young men.

There is some chance of the Schoolcraft property passing into the hands of capitalists abroad, who, if they obtain it, will develop the same on a large scale. The mine's non-success, we think, can be attributed to the fact that its present owners were cramped for money, which was wanted to defray the expense of extended and liberal mining. Besides thoroughly opening out the conglomerate by means of deep shafts and extended levels, the chances for a valuable return for an expenditure in exploring the other mineral belts known to exist on the property are not the least in estimating the prospective value of the mine.

Operations at the Houghton are about closing down for the winter.

The presumed course of the Calumet conglomerate has been staked out on the Pittsburgh lands, lying on the south of the Osceola, and a few pits are to be put down for the purpose of finding the lode.

A careful examination of the salient points of the copper markets of New York and London seems to indicate that the price of the metal, for at least six months, will be in advance of twenty-two and a half cents per pound.

The Island Mining Company, Isle Royale, is now preparing to get out timber and other material necessary to use in the erection of a stamp-mill, which will be commenced next spring. The line for the railway from the mine—length about two and three-fourths miles—to the site of the proposed dressing works as surveyed and cleared, and the iron is on hand to be laid. The openings underground will be pushed forward for the next few months, and when the mill is finished

it is expected that a large amount of available ground will be ready for stopping.

Michigan Matters.

MICHIGAN apples are being shipped to France and England.

The Michigan dentists will carry the dental vulcanite patent case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

An old man named James Lee, living near Bedford, who was much addicted to strong drink, was recently burned to ashes by accidentally setting fire to his house.

WM. T. UNDERWOOD, who murdered Charlotte Pridgen at Detroit about a year ago, but was acquitted on the ground of insanity, has been committed to the insane department of the State Prison at Jackson.

The next annual meeting of the Michigan State Teachers' Association will be held at Kalamazoo, commencing Monday evening, Dec. 28, 1874, and continuing through Tuesday and Wednesday following.

HENRY WALLING, of Lapeer, husked fifty-eight bushels of corn in one day, and for that exploit has been made the hero of a poem, which concludes with these lines:

He did the work
For John S. Peck, and he should pay
Him extra, and not skir.

The locomotives of the Michigan Central railroad are hereafter to be designated by numbers alone, and to that end as fast as they shall come to the repair shops at Jackson they are to be deprived of their names and the letters "M. C. R. R." painted on the panel in place thereof.

It was at the Trenton fair that S. Y. Denton, known throughout the State as a successful cattle breeder, exhibited a portion of his herd. A young man of little judgment scoffed at the animals, and, pointing at a certain calf, said: "My father raised a great deal likelier one than that." "That's so!" said Saunders, with a suggestive nod by all bystanders appreciated; "that's so; and he ain't done bleating yet."

A SINGULAR accident befel Riel Johnson, of Whitewater, Antrim county. He was endeavoring to remove a sliver from an auger hole, and Johnson's finger projecting through was thought by a fellow workman at a hasty glance to be the sliver itself. Without more ado the fellow workman let fly with his keen ax, and aiming at the supposititious sliver cut off as cleanly as if it were so much dough Mr. Johnson's finger.

A LARGE APPLE TREE.—Mr. John D. Lindsley of Alameda tells us that recently, while on a visit at his brother-in-law's in the town of Tecumseh, Le-nawee county, he noticed a very large apple tree standing near the house, and out of curiosity he measured its body and was surprised to find it 69½ inches in circumference or about two feet in diameter, which is remarkably large for an apple tree.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The earnings of the Michigan Central railroad for three weeks in October this year were \$435,693; for a like time in October, 1873, the earnings were \$424,492; increase, \$11,201.

The gross earnings of the Michigan Central from January 1st to the end of the third week in October of the present year were \$6,004,289; for the corresponding period in 1873, \$6,017,982, showing a decrease of \$13,693.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	8 1/2 @	13 1/2
HOGS—Dressed	14 @	
COTTON	14 1/2 @	15
FLOUR—Superfine Western	4 00 @	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 09 @	1 10
No. 1 Spring	1 17 @	1 27
CORN	85 @	92
OATS	67 @	69
RYE	94 @	95
PORK—New Mess	20 75 @	21 00
LARD—Steam	13 1/2 @	14 1/2

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	6 25 @	6 75
Choice Native	5 50 @	6 10
Good to Prime Steers	4 75 @	5 25
Cows and Heifers	2 50 @	4 00
Medium to Fair	4 00 @	4 50
Inferior to Common	1 75 @	2 00
HOGS—Live	6 50 @	6 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	6 00 @	7 00
Red Winter	5 00 @	5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring	90 @	90 1/2
No. 2 Spring	84 1/2 @	85
No. 3 Spring	81 @	85
CORN—No. 2	68 @	69
OATS—No. 2	55 @	57
RYE—No. 2	91 @	93
BARLEY—No. 2	1 28 @	1 30
BUTTER—Fancy	31 @	37
EGGS—Fresh	24 @	26
PORK—Mess	19 60 @	19 30
LARD	13 @	13 1/2

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 05 @	1 07
CORN—No. 2 New	70 @	72
OATS—No. 2	58 @	58 1/2
RYE—No. 2	90 @	95
PORK—Mess	19 50 @	19 75
LARD	13 1/2 @	14
HOGS	6 75 @	7 50
CATTLE	4 50 @	5 50

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 01 @	1 02
No. 2	93 @	93 1/2
CORN—No. 2	73 @	75
OATS—No. 2	47 @	49
RYE	89 @	91
BARLEY—No. 2	1 25 @	1 32

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	1 06 @	1 08
CORN—New	65 @	70
OATS	57 @	60
RYE	1 00 @	1 08
PORK—Mess	20 50 @	21 00
LARD	13 @	13 1/2

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 10 @	1 11
Amber Michigan	1 09 @	1 10
CORN—New	70 @	72 1/2
OATS	55 @	56

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Extra	1 18 @	1 19
Amber	1 07 @	1 08
CORN	77 @	78
OATS	53 @	54

CLEVELAND.

WHEAT—No. 1 Red	1 10 @	1 11
No. 2 Red	1 04 @	1 05
CORN	69 @	72
OATS	56 @	59

BUREAU REPORTS.

Pensions.

Gen. J. H. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, under date of Oct. 15, 1874, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. During the year 5,758 new applications for army invalid pensions were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of \$39,332.50; the pensions of 8,063 pensioners of this class were increased at an aggregate annual rate of \$416,257.50; the losses to this roll from death and other causes were 3,105, whose pensions, with the amount of reduction of the rates of other invalid pensions, aggregated \$377,452.55 annually.

On the 30th of June, 1874, there were 102,457 army invalid pensioners on the roll. The aggregate annual pay of this class was \$10,658,377.54. The increase in the number of this class was \$2,653, and the aggregate increase of pensions was \$431,137.45. During the year, 3,000 new pensions for army widows and dependent relatives were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of \$416,433, and the pensions of 12,922 pensioners of this class were increased at an aggregate annual rate of \$408,111.23. There were stricken from the roll of this class of pensioners 7,628 names, whose pensions aggregated \$1,250,113.05. On the 30th of June, 1874, there were on the roll of army widows and dependent relatives 107,516 names, at an aggregate annual rate of \$13,357,195.56, the decrease for the year being 4,572 names, and the decrease of pensions of this class being \$424,568.03.

On the 30th of June there were 1,551 navy invalid pensioners, at an aggregate annual rate of \$169,492, an increase in the year of 121 in the number of pensioners, and \$13,954.25 in the annual rate of pensions of this class. On the 30th of June there were 1,785 pensioners on the navy roll of widows and dependent relatives, at a total rate of \$287,534, an increase for the year of 15 in the number of names, and \$6,984 in the rate of pensions.

The names of 571 new pensioners were added to the roll of survivors of the war of 1812, and 1,217 of this class were lost by death, leaving on the 30th of June 17,920 pensioners of this class, at a total annual rate of \$1,691,520—a decrease for the year of \$46 in the number of pensioners, and \$62,016 in the rate of pensions of this class. The names of 813 widows of soldiers of 1812 were added to the roll, and 554 were lost by death during that period, leaving on the 30th of June 5,312 pensioners of this class—an increase for the year of 259 in the number of pensioners and \$24,846 in the rate of pensions.

The total number of pensioners of all classes on the 30th of June, 1874, was 236,241, a decrease of 2,170 during the year; the aggregate annual rate of pensions of all classes on June 30, was \$26,254,071.10, a decrease from the preceding year of \$5,645.13. The roll contains the names of 410 widows and soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

Certain specific increases allowed to invalid pensioners, by laws passed at the last session of Congress, and the steady increase in the number on the invalid roll, will probably bring the disbursements to invalids for the present fiscal year up to those of last year; but in the payments to widows, minors, etc., a reduction may reasonably be expected.

During the year 234 claims for bounty land warrants were allowed, the warrants calling for 3,640 acres of land. The number of applications for bounty lands received during the year was 529. There are now upon the suspended files of the office nearly 100,000 applications for bounty lands. Of this number 359 cases were prosecuted during the year. The existence of suspended claims is a temptation to unscrupulous agents to fabricate testimony with a view to obtaining the all-wanted of claims not admissible upon existing known evidence. The last act of Congress granting bounty lands has been in force for twenty years, a sufficient time for all those who are entitled to its benefits to avail themselves of its provisions. It would therefore, in the opinion of the Commissioner, be consistent with justice, and for the interest of the government, that a limit should be put by Congress to the period during which the various acts granting bounty lands shall remain in force.

During the last fiscal year the special service division has performed important service in the detection and prevention of fraud in the prosecution of claims for pensions. Claims were investigated by this division numbering 1,263, and during the year 13 persons were convicted of violation of the law relative to the prosecution of claims, and five awaited trial at the close of the year.

An account is given in the report of the service of the medical division of the office, and the Commissioner says there can be no doubt that if higher fees were paid to Examining Surgeons, better talent would be at the command of this branch of the service, and, while more exact justice would be done to individual pensioners, a saving to the government would be effected. He therefore recommends that by proper legislation the fee for ordinary examinations, and certificates therefor, be fixed at \$3, and that in all cases requiring special skill and the use of instruments, the fee be fixed at \$5.

The amount of appropriations that will be required for the pension service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, will be \$30,500,000.

The Commissioner would again respectfully call the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to the danger of destruction by fire to which the records of this office are liable in consequence of the exposure of the Seaton House to such an accident. Congress should be reminded of the great risk to which these valuable records are exposed, to the end that a more suitable building be provided for the use of this office.

Patents.

The Commissioner of Patents, Gen. M. D. Leggett, submitted his report to the Secretary of the Interior only a few days prior to resigning the office. He says that the number of applications and of patents granted is a slight increase upon those of the preceding year. The prompt publication of abstracts of patents issued—the publications being made at the same time that the patents are mailed to the inventors—has probably very considerably diminished the number of applications for patents, and has improved the character of such applications, thereby warranting the issue of patents for much larger proportion than could otherwise be granted. Before the establishment of the *Patent Office Gazette* it was from two and a half to three years after the issue of a patent before the public had any means of knowing of its contents. Consequently there would be in existence from 25,000 to 30,000 patents, the substance of which was sealed to all except their owners; hence applications were constantly being made to patent devices which had been previously patented by others.

Since 1836 there have been issued over 155,000 patents. Each annual report of the Commissioner has contained a list of the patents granted during the year, but no general index was prepared. The labor of searching patents was greatly increased, and there was a large liability to mistakes on this account. During the last two years a general index has been prepared of all the patents issued to the present time. This index will be published in two sets of three volumes. One set will be a subject-matter index, and the other an index of names. The subject-matter index is in press, and nearly ready to issue. The index has been stereotyped, and will be sold at \$20 per set, ultimately reimbursing the office for the cost of their preparation.

In carrying on the work for the reproduction of the drawings of old patents, the Commissioner has caused entire classes to be taken up, and all the old patents have been reproduced chronologically from July, 1, 1871; be-

sides, thirty-five entire classes have been completed. The importance of multiplying these drawings is illustrated and explained. It expedites the work of the office, and renders the publication of patents less likely. The duplication of patents of certain classes is a matter that brings great injury upon the inventors and manufacturing interest of the country. Since the reproduction of the class "Harvesters," enough copies have been sold to inventors and manufacturers in this class, and to attorneys practicing in the courts and before the Patent Office, to more than pay the entire expenses of reproducing the class, and yet copies enough are retained in the office to meet all orders for months to come. A much larger appropriation to carry forward the reproduction of old drawings is asked, and the Commissioner thinks the amount should be at least \$100,000. When once completed, the sales of these reproductions would soon reimburse the government for their cost, and be a source of revenue for some time to come. It was also put aside the necessity of an increase in the force of examiners, as, by the aid of these reproductions, the present force will be for a long time sufficient, unless there is a great increase in the business of the office.

The Commissioner also urges the necessity of preparing a digest of all the applications on file in the office. In making an examination of a new application the examiner has to know all that is contained in all previous applications for inventions of the same class. In the class of sewing-machines, for instance, 3,000 applications have to be examined. Twenty-five per cent. of the time of the examiner would be saved by the existence of a digest of all the applications on file in the office, which now number nearly 300,000.

Additional room is required for the use of the patent office. It is utterly impossible to properly transact the work of the office in the narrow quarters granted to it. Eight additional rooms are needed immediately. The report pays a just tribute to the character of the persons employed in the patent office, and regrets that the salaries paid are not sufficiently large to retain the best men in the service, who are constantly leaving for more lucrative employments.

Accompanying the report are the following tables showing the receipts and expenditures, and the business of the office during the last year:

STATEMENT OF MONIES RECEIVED.	
Amounts received for applications for patents, extensions, caveats, disclaimers, appeals, and trade-marks.....	\$645,480 00
For caveats.....	47,923 30
For recording assignments of patents.....	18,152 40
For subscriptions to <i>Official Gazette</i>	8,913 50
For registration of labels (since August, 1874).....	642 00
Total.....	\$721,111 30

STATEMENT OF MONIES EXPENDED.	
Amount paid for salaries.....	\$484,494 94
Amount paid for photographing back issues.....	36,223 60
Amount paid for illustrations for <i>Gazette</i>	35,292 23
Amount paid for contingent expenses.....	83,082 61
Amount paid for tracings.....	8,668 42
Total.....	\$647,675 72

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE.	
Number of applications for patents from Oct. 1, 1873, to Sept. 30, 1874.....	21,077
Number of patents issued, including reissues and designs.....	13,541
Application for extension of patents.....	229
Patents extended.....	204
Caveats filed.....	8,121
Patents expired.....	5,281
Patents allowed but not issued for want of the final fee.....	2,680
Applications for registration of trade-marks.....	584
Trade-marks registered.....	524
Applications for registration of labels.....	184
Labels registered (since August, 1874).....	100

Internal Revenue.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglas reports that the receipts of the fiscal year were \$102,644,747, \$9,644,747 in excess of the estimate. The estimate of the current fiscal year is 107,000,000. The total drawback on spirits, tobacco, and general merchandise, for the past fiscal year, was \$52,346—and for 1874, \$35,495. No spirits were exported for drawback during the last year, and the quantity of tobacco was very slight compared with the amount exported in bond. The amounts refunded for taxes illegally collected were \$618,667 in 1873, and \$239,749 in 1874. The receipts from distilled spirits, for the fiscal year 1874, were \$49,444,030, a net decrease of \$2,655,281. The receipts from special taxes on rectifiers and dealers, show an increase of \$799,413. The production of spirits during the year was 69,572,062 taxable gallons. The seizures amounted in value to \$476,332. The amount of distilled spirits remaining in warehouse, Sept. 30, for payment of tax, was \$12,577,096, making a decrease of \$3,240,613 from June 30. The amount remaining for export was reduced in the same time from 2,135,010 gallons to 1,049,714 gallons.

The annual receipts from all sources relating to fermented liquors, for the year, were \$9,304,679. Receipts from tobacco, in all forms, \$33,242,875, a decrease of \$1,143,427, due to the closing out of bonded warehouses in the early part of the year, and the effect of the panic. From last November to the present time, there has been a steady increase of collections over any previous corresponding period. The largest amount collected in any quarter was the first quarter of the present fiscal year, \$10,162,754. The receipts of the fiscal year from this source are expected to aggregate \$36,000,000.

The production of tobacco for the first fiscal year was 118,549,619 pounds, an increase over the preceding year of 2,107,684 pounds. The number of cigars, cheroots, etc., on which taxes were collected, was 1,886,697,498, or 79,662,852 in excess of the previous year. The quantity of tobacco removed without payment of tax for exportation, for the fiscal year, was 10,300,927 pounds, an excess of nearly three-quarters of a million pounds over the preceding year. The Commissioner considers it indispensably necessary to control the movement of raw or leaf tobacco, by continuance of the leaf clauses of the act of June 6, 1872.

The receipts from other sources were: Bank deposits, savings banks capital, and bank circulation, \$3,387,100; adhesive stamps, \$6,136,814; penalties, \$364,216; articles and occupations formerly taxed but now exempt, \$764,880.

The Commissioner extols the system of abolishing assessments, and leaving the whole matter with the Collector, as securing more prompt payment and a larger amount of tax.

The tax against banks and bankers realized \$3,000,734, an increase of \$403,013 over the previous year, notwithstanding the financial disasters of the fall of 1873. The increase is largely due the new system of assessment, the results of which are still more apparent in the increase of collections from special taxes. For the last quarter of the fiscal year 1872 they amounted to \$1,303,533, while this year they foot up \$5,855,581 in the last quarter of the fiscal year 1874.

The Commissioner suggests that the bureau of engraving and printing thereafter, upon his requisition, furnish all stamps necessary under the law, except proprietary and documentary stamps; and asks positive provision from Congress upon the subject.

Should Congress wish to abolish stamps on bank checks, etc., perfumery, cosmetics, patent medicines, matches, etc., which yielded last year \$6,136,814, but still be of opinion the revenue cannot be diminished with safety, the Commissioner says an equivalent could be had by increasing the tax on spirits 10 or 15 cents per gallon, which would yield \$6,937,000, or 4 or 5 per cent on tobacco would yield \$4,620,000.

Educational.

The United States Commissioner of Educa-

tion has published his annual report for 1873. Notwithstanding the disasters which have fallen upon the industries of the country, he states that on the whole the past year was one of substantial progress in educational matters.

Ohio having changed the legal school age from 6-21 to 6-21, exhibits, probably from this cause, an apparent falling off in school population of 81,556. She raised in 1873, for school purposes, \$7,705,603, against \$7,420,338 in 1872.

Michigan raised for school purposes, in 1873, \$3,939,528, against \$3,563,479 in 1872. The condition of the public schools is reported to have much improved under county supervision.

Indiana, without giving full statistics for 1873, claims a net increase of school revenue amounting to \$165,581 over 1872, with 465 new school houses, built at a cost of \$872,900. The permanent school fund has been augmented and more than the usual amount raised by taxation.

Illinois shows a school population larger by 27,155 than in 1872, a smaller enrollment in schools, but an average attendance about the same. Her school revenue, \$9,253,441, has been \$1,759,319 beyond that of the preceding year.

Wisconsin, for a comparatively new State, without the aid of large and wealthy cities, has raised for school purposes \$2,628,027, and expended for repairs of school-houses \$307,934.

Minnesota, out of 196,075 children scattered over her great surface, shows the fair proportion of 12,583 enrolled in her free schools, with about 3,358 more in pay schools. During the past year 228 new school-houses have been erected, at a cost of \$203,311.

Iowa reports \$4,519,688 raised to instruct a school population number 491,644, of whom 347,572 are enrolled in public schools, and 12,135 in private ones. The sum of \$1,169,954 has been expended in this State in the erection of new school-houses and supply of libraries and apparatus.

In Missouri the enrollment in public schools is 389,956 out of 673,493 children of school age, and the amount raised for the support of schools is \$1,790,314.

Kansas has 121,619 in her schools, out of a school population reaching only 184,957, and has devoted to the education of this number \$1,863,093, with \$515,071 for school buildings and repairs, the increase of school-houses for 1873 being 696, and that of enrollment 15,027.

Nebraska, with a school population of 63,108, has on her school rolls 37,372, and has raised for school purposes \$798,660.

California justifies the general sense of her importance by reporting a school population of 141,610 and a school enrollment of 107,503, her school revenue reaching \$2,551,799, or about \$23.70 for each enrolled child. Clear evidence of popular favor toward her public schools comes in the fact that within eight years 15,291 children have been transferred from private schools to them.

Hopeful progress is manifest in the growth of public schools for the training of teachers for our special schools. Statistics are given of 113 normal schools and normal departments, having 877 instructors and 16,620 students. Eleven of these were established or organized in 1873, the most notable being the Massachusetts State Normal Art School.

The Commissioner estimates the population between the ages of 6 and 16 in the thirty-seven States and seven Territories at about 10,228,000.

Allowing forty pupils to each teacher, the number required to teach the youths between 6 and 16 years of age is estimated at 260,000. It is estimated that the public school teachers in Massachusetts teach on an average three years. Perhaps this period of service would be a high average for the whole country. Hence, confining the estimate to the school population between 6 and 16 years of age, the number of new teachers which should be prepared each year to take up the work would be 86,666.

The report presents a summary of the statistics of 1,039 schools for secondary instruction, commonly denominated academies, seminaries, institutes, etc., including college preparatory schools. The number of instructors in these schools was 5,748; number of students, 131,057; total number of volumes in library, 559,188.

The number of institutions for the superior instruction of women reporting in 1873, not including the five colleges for women in the State of New York, was 205, with 2,120 instructors and 24,613 students; 107 of the number are designed as colleges, 6,321 of the students were in the preparatory departments, 17,267 were reported to be in regular or advanced courses of study, and 1,025 in special and post-graduate courses. The number of volumes reported in the libraries was 213,675.

The number of schools of science (including special scientific departments of universities) embraced in the Commissioner's tables in 68, reporting 650 professors and instructors, 6,396 students in regular courses, 533 in special courses, 68 in post-graduate courses, 1,426 in preparatory courses; 163,000 volumes in libraries, about 44,000 volumes having been added to them during the year.

The number of schools of theology in the country, in 1873, was 110, having 573 professors and 3,833 students; volumes in libraries, 562,481; increase in libraries during the year, 36,303 volumes. The aggregate corporate property of the schools, as far as reported, was \$7,768,498; endowments, \$5,455,097. Of the 110 theological schools and theological departments of colleges in the United States, 20 are Presbyterian, 16 Roman Catholic, 16 Baptist, 18 Lutheran and Reformed, 10 Protestant Episcopal, 10 Methodist, 8 Congregational, 2 unsectarian, and 1 each Unitarian, Moravian, New Jerusalem and Union Evangelical.

There are in the United States 40 institutions for the instruction of deaf mutes. The number of instructors employed in them is 289. The number of inmates under instruction in 1873 was 4,534.

The number of asylums for the blind is 28, having 545 teachers. The number of inmates under instruction during the year was 1,916.

There are probably more than 400 institutions for orphans and homeless youths in this country, sheltering not less than 45,000 poor and unfortunate children. Information concerning 178 of these asylums is given in the report. They were under the supervision and care of 1,484 persons and contained over 22,000 inmates, most of whom were probably under instruction.

The number of institutions distinctively known as reform schools which furnished information for the bureau was 34. The number of commitments during the year was 6,858. The number who received instruction in reading in the year was 1,675; number taught to write, 1,908. Number of volumes reported in the libraries of these schools was 27,747.

The number of instructors in all classes of educational institutions in 1870, according to the census, was 221,042; number of pupils 7,209,935. According to the Commissioner's report there were in 1873, in all classes of institutions about which information was obtained, 246,992 teachers and 8,723,945 pupils.

Indians.

The Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has made his report to the Secretary of the Interior. He discerns unmistakable evidences of advancing civilization among almost all of the aborigines. At twenty-one agencies, Indians who, three years ago, made no effort and showed no inclination toward labor or education seem now to have settled into an earnest purpose to learn to provide for themselves, and adopt a civilized mode of life.

The Commissioner classifies the Indians under three heads, for easier reference:

1. Wild; tractable only to the extent of be-

ing willing to take rations and blankets from the government.

2. Indians actually undertaking labor, and accepting more or less the assistance and direction of government agents to this end.

3. Indians with landed estates.

The first class numbers, 83,819; the second, 51,429; the third class about 100,000. There is also a fourth class of vagrants, numbering about 14,000. This would make a total of 255,248 Indians in the United States.

The Indians of the first class are as yet unreached by missionary influence, and the superstitions of their native Paganism frequently forbid their being counted for enrollment. It is from these Indians that any such hostilities are to be apprehended as would require the presence or use of the military. Possibly only from 7,000 to 10,000 of these could be properly designated as hostile, and they are so scattered and divided into bands that it is not probable that over 600 warriors will ever again be mustered for a fight. The Commissioner thinks a general Indian war can never recur in this country. Even the highly disturbed feeling of the Sioux lately has not led to an attempt at war, and military posts have been successfully established at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies in the face of violent declarations that no soldiers should ever cross the Platte river. The Sioux hate to lose their coffee, sugar and beef by fighting. It has also been proven to be cheaper to feed than to fight wild Indians. The Commissioner deprecates any leniency in treating with Indian outrages. They should be punished at all hazards. The necessity of making war on the Comanches and Cheyennes in the Indian Territory originated largely in a failure to observe this rule. The military force stationed around and among these wild Indians is deemed sufficient for their restraint, and it is confidently believed that this class will diminish in number year by year.

The Commissioner treats of the Indians in class 2 as novitiates in civilization. They have generally abandoned the medicine dance, and have come directly under the influence and control of religious teaching. The agents are very hopeful for the future of these people. The implements and adjuncts of advanced civilization are needed for them, but all bounty and aid from the government should, in the opinion of the Commissioner, come to this kind of Indian ward in the form of payment for labor performed. Here the Commissioner puts in a short plea for additional appropriations.

The third class embraces the majority of the Indians of the United States. They may be called civilized, and have been greatly assisted in attaining to this condition by the long-continued religious teachings of missionaries. They need to become American citizens. Yet most of them hesitate to take any steps which would lead them out of the tribal condition.

Pride of nationality, dread of competition with the enterprise of white men, and fear of loss of property by taxation or suit for debt, cause this hesitation among the mass of the less educated, while the more forward and better educated among them, being generally the government *de facto* and trusts intrusted with funds and power, are in no haste for a change. Both classes appear most strenuously to the letter of their treaty, which requires the United States to treat them as sovereigns forever; and the question will sooner or later arise at this point, as in the case of cash annuities, whether the government will hold itself bound forever by the liberal terms of its bargain with its wards to the palpable damage of both contracting parties.

Of the 14,000 vagrants little can be said. They are as harmless as vagrants can be in a civilized country. The Commissioner justly remarks that "they seem to serve by their continued existence but a single useful purpose—that of affording a living illustration of the tendency and effect of barbarism allowed to expend itself uncurbed."

The Commissioner regrets the Black Hills excitement, but believes that the undesirableness of the country to white people and the total absence of mineral wealth in that region will preserve it for the Sioux. Scarcely greater evil, he thinks, could come to the Sioux people than the disturbance and demoralization incident to an attempt to dispossess them of their country.

The Commissioner deprecates the course of the government in relation to Satanta and Big Tree, believing that they should have been summarily punished when they were first captured. Expeditions for plunder and murder have grown rankly out of the belief on the part of the Kiowas and Comanches that there was little to fear from the government. These tribes have, however, been chastised lately, and will have more respect for authority hereafter. He thinks they have forfeited all their treaty rights, and that they should be removed to a reservation, cattle given them for their ponies and arms, and labor required in return for their rations and clothing.

He states that the Indian Territory is without law, and that white thieves and buffalo-hunters have things their own way. The United States District Court of Arkansas administers what scarcely deserves the name of law, on account of the impossibility of two or three United States Marshals being of much account in an area of 30,000 square miles.

The Indian Territory has a population at present averaging a little over one inhabitant to the square mile. The unoccupied portions of this country are sufficient in extent to furnish a homestead to every Indian family in the United States.

He believes the need of the following Congressional action to be immediate:

1. A suitable government of Indians—by providing that the criminal laws of the United States shall be in force upon Indian reservations, and shall apply to all offenses, including offenses of Indians against Indians, and extending the jurisdiction of the United States courts to enforce the same; by declaring Indians amenable to the police laws of the State or Territory for any act committed outside a reservation; by conferring upon the President authority, at his discretion, to extend the jurisdiction of the State courts, or any portion of them, to any reservation whenever in his judgment any tribe is prepared for such control; by providing a sufficient force of Deputy Marshals to enforce law and order, both among and in behalf of Indians; by giving authority to the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe for all tribes prepared, in his judgment, to adopt the same, an elective government through which shall be administered all necessary police regulations of a reservation; and by providing a district territorial government or United States court, wherever Indians are in sufficient numbers to justify it.

2. Legislation for the encouragement of individual improvement: by providing a way into citizenship for such as desire it; by providing for holding lands in severalty by allotment for occupation, and for patents with an ultimate fee, but inalienable for a term of years; by providing that whenever *per capita* distribution provided by treaty has proved injurious, or without benefit to its recipients, a distribution of the same may, in the discretion of the President, be made only in return for labor of some sort.

The Commissioner takes occasion frequently in the report to remark upon the value of religious influence among the tribes, concluding as follows:

"The main difficulty, so far as the government is concerned, lies in the fact that Indian's deepest need is that which the government, through its political organization and operations, cannot well bestow: the first help which a man in barbarism requires is not that which can be afforded through a political party, but that which is offered by a fellow-man, wiser than himself, coming personally and extending a hand of sympathy and

truth. No amount of appropriations and no government machinery can do much toward lifting an ignorant and degraded people, except as it works through the willing hands of men made strong and constant by their love for their fellow-men. If, therefore, it should be possible to continue the sympathy and aid of the religious people of the land in this work, and to rally for its prosecution the enthusiasm and zeal which belong to religion, and also if it should be possible to procure the enactment of such laws as will recognize the essential manhood and consequent capabilities and necessities of the Indian, and provide reasonably adequate appropriations, which shall be expended both honestly and wisely for their benefit, and hold steadily to a well-defined and carefully prepared method of treatment, every year will witness a steady decrease of barbarism, and its consequent danger and annoyance, and a constant accession to the number of peaceful and intelligent Indians who shall take their place and part as subjects of the United States. Surely this cannot be too much to ask and expect of the people of the great republic. The record of the past is not pleasant to recall, and it cannot be rewritten. Much of administrative mistake, neglect and injustice is beyond repair. But for those now living, much of protection and elevation and salvation is still not only possible, but feasible and highly promising; and well will it be if we are wise enough to make the most of the opportunity left to deal justly and humanely with these remnants of the first American people."

Humorous.

A NOD FELLOW—Morpheus.

THE devil likes to sign himself "soul proprietor."

THE Prophet is failing. He cannot expect to B. Young forever.

A CANNIBAL'S epitaph—"Write me as one who loves his fellow-man."

JOSH BILLINGS says he don't care how much people talk, if they will only say it in a few words.

His 'and was free, his means was easy,
A finer, nobler gent than he,
Near rode along the Rhone Eleezy,
Or paced the Rue de Rivolie!

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

A WESTERN paper announces the death of a lady celebrated for the beauty of her character and complexion.

ONE-HALF of the territory of Massachusetts, comprising one hundred and seventy-eight towns and cities, lies within forty-eight miles of Boston.

ON his death-bed a distinguished humorist requested that no one might be invited to his funeral, "Because," sobbed out the dying man, "it is a civility I can never repay."

WHEN a young lady notices your shirt button hanging by a single thread on the ragged edge of the buttonhole, and calls your attention to it, don't wait for another hint like that, as you may never get it.

THE winter style of hat for gentlemen is made with such a stiff crown that if he goes home drunk and is struck on the head with a poker, he merely thinks he grazed the hall lamp as he was passing.

At the Paris Morgue there was recently exposed the body of a young woman so wondrously beautiful that the authorities caused a model to be taken of her. She was seen to throw herself into the river.

THIS is the way the Indian Magistrates of Naitek used to issue their warrants: "You, you big Constable, quick you catechum Jeremiah Offcow, strong you holdum, safe you bringum afore me. Thomas Waban, Justice Peace."

A MEMBER of Parliament at a London dinner party was selected to say grace. He ended: "Oh, Lord, make us truly thankful, and what do you think of the improvement along the Thames?" the question being put in the same breath to an Ambassador who sat on his right.

A GENTLEMAN sat down at a table in an Oshkosh restaurant, the other day, and called for "a bill of particulars." "Brooklyn, by thunder!" roared the bystanders, in a gust of moral indignation, as they shot him through the doorway with the velocity of a Remington rifle ball.—*Bro*

Notings.

SHIP'S bread—Rolls.

A MAN cannot expect half a loaf when he loafs all the time.

WHEN is money damp? When it is dew in the morning and mist at night.

THE steamer *Menominee* will run between Chicago and Milwaukee all winter.

Georgia and Massachusetts each send a clergyman to Congress. We might send two.

THE Grand Haven *Herald* comes out in favor of Chandler. Where's *Hogie* on this matter?

SNOW, lectures, thanksgiving, sleighing, church-dedications, turkeys—*enfin*, it has been a gala week.

MR. WHITNEY, the democratic candidate for Representative from Muskegon, has only four majority.

THE location of the light at Michigan City, has been moved from the end of the east pier to the end of the west pier. There is now no light upon the east pier.

THE British brig *Anna Maria* has arrived at Boston with a cargo of 20,000 boxes of raisins, consigned to an importing house in Chicago.

It is said that "There is no being on earth more mischievous and dangerous than an old politician turned out to grass." That will do for Butler—and others.

THE official census-returns of this State, show a total population of 1,336,809 showing an increase since 1870 of 152,526 being 11.4 per cent. The total number of voters is 360,952.

Gold is firm at \$1.10 to \$1.10½, and is expected to be still higher. This is due to the low price of cotton, the large crop of wheat in Europe, and the partial failure of the corn crop at home.

LUMBER freights to Chicago in the beginning of the week were reported as follows: Manistee, \$2.75; Muskegon and Grand Haven, \$2.25; Ludington, White Lake and Pentwater, \$2.50.

By reason of the soot pan being out and fire dropping into the cellar, the handsome residence of Charles J. Pfaff, at Grand Haven, came near becoming smoke and ashes the other evening.—*News*.

THE gale of Tuesday is said to have been one of the most terrific ever experienced on the Lakes. The reports of accidents on this shore are coming in gradually, though in many instances they are unreliable. As far as we can learn our home fleet has escaped.

MR. W. F. STORV, of the Chicago *Times*, has again been sued for libel by N. K. Fairbanks, a member of the relief committee during the winter after the fire of '71, for slander, in connection with relief matters.

WE have received a copy of Judge Brown's "Government of Michigan," published by Moore & Quale, Kalamazoo. Our space this week forbids us to make any mention of it, other than this, but we shall review it more fully in our next.

Is it not astonishing that every fanatic who has an ism in his crazy brain should rush to the Republican party with it and endeavor to tack it on to the party platform? Why in the name of all that is lovely, do they not go somewhere else, and let us alone? Why do they not try the Democracy just once?—*Republican*.

THE course of this season's lectures has been successfully opened. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather on Tuesday evening, there was a fair audience to hear the first lecturer, Prof. W. H. Perrine, whose reputation has been well and favorably established in this city, by his last winter's effort. His subject was one of the same series, and with the manner in which it was discussed, give us a type of the MAN.

WITH the exception of four counties in the Upper Peninsula, which have been unofficially reported as giving a little over 100 majority in the aggregate for Chamberlain, the official returns give the following result:

Bagley.....	111,353
Chamberlain.....	103,710
Carpenter.....	3,947
Maj. against the constitution.....	85,059
" woman-suffrage.....	95,463
Williams' maj. over Wilber.....	1,158

S. J. TILDEN, Governor-elect of New York, and one of the coming men, is described as follows: He is a peculiar little person, with no part, face, legs nor voice, to make heroic. He looks between a very little old man and a very little old boy. He can speak well. He can talk in your ear all night. He has the persevering mendacity of a bachelor bore. But, with a good deal of cunning, and craft, and physical insignificance, he has substantial points. He is wealthy, and I believe, made most of his money. He is honest too, despite a good deal of a partisan sort, that has been said about him.

SPLendid sleighing on Eighth street.

THE Circuit Court meets again on Monday, December 14.

"JACK" Fyfield has resigned his position as conductor of the C. & M. L. S. Railroad.

THE schrs. Jones, Kate E. Howard and Banner came in on Thursday, and have laid up.

An old lady, hearing somebody say the mails were irregular, said: "It was just so in my young days."

MR. VELKERS the gunsmith, has moved his shop opposite the NEWS office, in the "late photograph gallery."

DR. TIFFANY's example in lecturing for the benefit of the Washington Monument Fund is highly commented.

THE Chicago *Tribune* suggest a statute requiring that paying taxes shall be an essential qualification to jury-service.

THE Government has constructed during the last 17 months, 2,258 feet in addition to the north pier of Grand Haven harbor.—*Herald*.

MR. E. W. PERRY, a former publisher of the NEWS, is now in Kansas City, Mo., publishing a stock journal called the *Cat, the Trail*.

MR. GALEN Eastman, of Grand Haven, is contemplating spending the coming winter in the Southern States, making his headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia.

THEY look for a warm and animated time at the Episcopal Convention, which is to meet at Grand Rapids, on the 8th of next month, to elect a Bishop for the new diocese.

Our item last week, taken from a Chicago paper, stating that the schr. *Jones* had collided in Chicago creek, was erroneous. Capt. R. Schaddelee informs us, that it was the schr. *Josephine*.

MRS. MCGEORGE and daughter who left this city for California, on the 10th inst., have arrived there on the 17th, making a trip of 2,583 miles from this place to Oakland City, 12 miles from San Francisco.

MR. E. C. COLE, is making the necessary arrangements for a heavy winter's business in logging, not only on his own lands around the mill, but wherever he can get hold of timber in the township of Olive and elsewhere. He wants lots of whitewood and hardwood.

UNTIL further notice, Dr. D. M. Gee, the Dentist, will be in Zeeland, on Tuesday of every week, at the office of Dr. W. Van Den Berg, for the accommodation of parties residing in that locality.—See Notice.

THE shade-trees set out by the Highway Commissioners of the Township of Holland on their end of the Black River Highway, have proven the idea to have been a good one, and worthy of reference to the Committee on Streets, Roads and Bridges.

JUDE Moon of Muskegon, shot a white swan on the banks of Muskegon lake a few days since. He has sent it to Grand Rapids to be set up for preservation. Some fifteen years ago a small flock of them was seen on our lake. It was about this time of the year and they were moving South.

THE movement against railroads in the West seems to be collapsing. Although the present State administration of Wisconsin has enforced the Potter law with rigor, so that every railroad in that Commonwealth is operating under it, the candidates at the recent election who denounced the law received very general support from agriculturists.

THANKSGIVING-DAY was spent in this city, by a general suspension of business; otherwise it offered nothing new, beyond what we are used to have. In the forenoon services were held in all the churches. The First and Third Reformed held a union meeting in the new building of the latter, and in the afternoon the usual re-election of dutch elders and deacons took place.

WE have been requested to call attention to the card of the druggists of this city, whereby they entered in an arrangement to close their stores at 8 o'clock in the evening, Saturdays excepted. No doubt the clerks and counter-jumpers of these establishments are at the bottom of this thing—and why should n't they be? When labor reformers advocate that ten hours is too much for the laboring class and the mechanic, nobody should object when store-clerks and salesmen manifest a desire for a reduction in their time, which is generally from 13 to 15 hours. A little relief in that line during the long winter evenings, would be a real benefit to men of families, and a great accommodation to those who have n't any families as yet, but intrude upon their neighbors'. Although it is none of our business at what hour the merchants of this city intend to close their stores, we think the example set by the druggists is a good one and worthy of imitation.

THE following table gives the population of some of the cities in this State, compared with the census of 1870:

	1870.	1874.
Adrian.....	8,438	8,863
Ann Arbor.....	7,353	6,092
Battle Creek.....	5,898	5,323
Detroit.....	79,577	101,255
East Saginaw.....	11,350	17,084
Grand Haven.....	8,137	4,363
Grand Rapids.....	16,508	25,993
Holland.....	2,319	2,469
Ionia.....	2,500	3,251
Jackson.....	11,447	13,859
Kalamazoo.....	9,181	11,312
Ludington.....	880	2,177
Manistee.....	3,343	4,894
Marquette.....	4,000	5,242
Muskegon.....	6,002	8,505
Niles.....	4,630	4,593
Owosso.....	2,065	2,448
Pontiac.....	4,867	3,651
Port Huron.....	5,973	8,340
Saginaw City.....	7,460	10,064
Saint Clair.....	1,790	2,031

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The amount contributed on Wednesday evening towards the removal of the \$4,000 debt of the Third Reformed Church, was \$1,002.49; also one city lot was donated by Dr. A. C. Van Raalte. This is the fourth lot donated by the reverend Doctor since the fire. As the financial statement was made up from the cash books, the mention of this valuable gift—the three lots previously given, was inadvertently omitted. We, therefore, hereby render a public acknowledgement of the donation received from him who has in so many ways proved himself a public benefactor.

H. UTERWIJK.
HOLLAND, November 26, 1874.

Special Notices.

Special Notice.

For the accommodation of the public of Zeeland and vicinity, I intend to be in the village of Zeeland, on Tuesday of every week, at the office of Dr. W. Van Den Berg.

D. M. GEE, Dentist,
HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 24, 1874.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, Druggists of this city, do hereby agree to close our places of business at 8 o'clock in the evening, Saturday nights excepted.

This agreement to commence Tuesday, December 1st, 1874, and to continue until further notice.
Holland, Nov. 24th, 1874.

HEBER WALSH,
J. O. DOESBURG,
WM. VAN PUTTEN.

Special Notice.

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

HEBER WALSH,
Proprietor.
HOLLAND, Sept. 18, 1874.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, [free of charge], with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address.
REV. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who has suffered for years from Nervous Debility, premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar st., New York.

Married.

PAUSLER—CADY—At the house of the bride's father, in West Olive, Nov. 19th, 1874, by Rev. C. E. CRISPELL, D. D., Mr. CHARLES PAUSLER, of this city, and Miss NINA L. CADY.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, per bushel.....	\$ 60
Beans, per bushel.....	1 25
Butter, per lb.....	28
Clover seed, per bushel.....	4 50
Eggs, per dozen.....	22
Honey, per lb.....	18
Hay, per ton.....	12 00
Hides, green, per lb.....	7
Maple sugar, per lb.....	12 00
Onions, per bushel.....	0 75
Potatoes, per bushel.....	50
Timothy Seed, per bushel.....	2 50
Wool, per lb.....	60

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed, per lb.....	4
Chickens, dressed per lb.....	6
Lard, per lb.....	10
Pork, dressed, per lb.....	6
Smoked meat, per lb.....	10
Smoked ham, per lb.....	12
Smoked shoulders, per lb.....	8
Turkeys, per lb.....	12
Tallow, per lb.....	7

Wood, Staves, Etc.

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

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white, per bushel.....	90
Corn, shelled, per bushel.....	50
Oats, per bushel.....	40
Buckwheat, per bushel.....	50
Rye, per bushel.....	80
Brn, per ton.....	16 00
Feed, per ton.....	35 00
" 100 lb.....	1 80
Barley, per 100 lb.....	1 75
Middling, per 100 lb.....	1 50
Flour, per 100 lb.....	2 75
Pearl Barley, per 100 lb.....	6 00
Buckwheat Flour, per 100 lb.....	3 75
Fine meal, per 100 lb.....	3 00

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

NEW DRESS SILKS!

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

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS,
LADIES' READY CLOAKS,
CLOAK MATERIAL AND
CLOAK TRIMMING, AND SHAWLS.

AT

AT

BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
AND FEATHERS.

FURS, GLOVES, AND HOSERIES.

A Complete Stock of Holiday Gifts. Butterick Patterns.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERG,

EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH.

Boots and Shoes,

At the Store of

L. SPRIETSMA & SON.

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

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

Of the Latest Styles.

CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING
Done at short notice.

Cash Paid for Hides.

Our prices compare favorably with those of our neighbors, and it is our purpose to compete successfully with the trade outside this city, intending not only to satisfy our old friends, but to draw a new trade to this city and the Boot and Shoe Store of L. SPRIETSMA & SON.
HOLLAND, April 1, 1874.

46-Mel-1y

GUN-SMITH.

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

Guns, Sewing Machines, Etc.,

and all other repairs in that line, either of wood or metal.

I have located my shop for the present on Eighth Street, opposite the brick store of VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS.

I also deal in second-hand Sewing Machines, and parties wishing to make purchases, will do well to call and examine my stock.

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

MAILED FREE. Something worth \$3. to any family. Address The Messenger Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

The Old and Reliable House OF E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Misses Wear.

[Also a full line of

FINDINGS!

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

Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Feb. 20th, 1874. 1-3½-1y

J. DUURSEMA.

T. KOFFERS.

NEW STOCK

At the

GENERAL RETAIL STORE

Of

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS.

Immense Supplies of

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

Flour, Feed and Grains.

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

WE SELL CHEAP.

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

RIVER STREET, - - - HOLLAND MICH.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN,

OF THE

Variety and Jewelry Store!

Have on hand a constantly replenished, carefully selected and ever fresh stock of

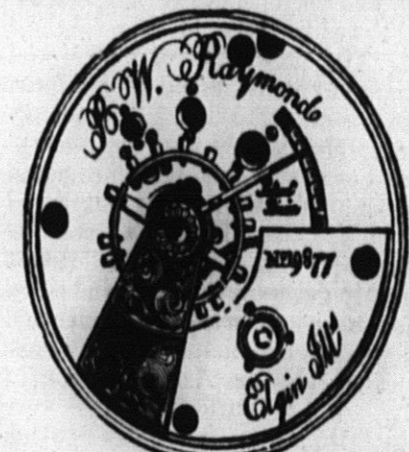
SILVER PLATED WARE,

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

SILVER SETS,



FANCY TOYS,

AND

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & NOTIONS.

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

WATCHES, CLOCKS OR JEWELRY,

In a Thoroughly Satisfactory Manner.

CORNER OF 8th AND MARKET STREETS.

46-Mel-1y

P. & A. Steketee,

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

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

GLASS-WARE,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Etc., Etc.

Brick Store,

—or—

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.

FAMILY READING.

BY GEORGE C. KERR.

An American male parent, unto his babies said he
"Come hither, pretty little ones, and sit on either
knee,
And tell me what you've lately heard your mother
read, and me."

In his fatherly assurance, and fond parental
way,
He wanted to discover what the innocents would
say
About a missionary-book they'd heard the other
day.

Full of glee spake young Alonso, all legs and curly
hair:
"You read about the man they hung, and all the
people there;
And mamma read the funny part of how it made
him swear."

Joining quickly in, cried Minnie—all waist and
dimpled neck:
"It wasn't half so funny, though, as that about
the check
They caught somebody forging, 'cause he was so
green, I 'spect."

"But the thing I liked the bestest," Alonso piped
again,
"Was how somebody yanked away, and won't come
back again,
And took somebody's wife with him upon a rail-
road train."

"Then you wasn't listening, 'Lonso," came swift
from Minnie, small.
"When papa read about the girl that took her only
shawl,
And wrung a baby up in it, and left it in a
hall."

"Oh, I wasn't, hey?" trilled Alonso, dismayed to be
outdone:
"I'm go'n to learn to read, myself; and you can
have the *Sin*;
And I'll read *Herald* 'Personals,' and never tell
you one!"

This American male parent, his hair rose on
end;
On either knee an infant form he did reverse and
bend,
And from their little mouths straitway made di-
mal howls ascend.
—The Graphic.

CALEVAR.

A Tale of Cuban Vengeance.

The approaching marriage of Isa Cantelvar, the wealthy belle of Havana, was no secret in the Cuban capital. Her Spanish lover, a lineal descendant of the fierce subduer of the Aztecs, old Herman Cortez, was crossing the ocean to claim his love, and great preparations for the event were going on at the Cantelvar mansion, whose foundation was washed by the waters of the gulf.

Isa was very beautiful, and her accomplishments were of the highest order. The only child of a man who was proud of his name and of her face; she had been petted but I will not say spoiled. Her jewels were as remarkable as her beauty, and it was rumored that Senor Cantelvar had purchased some of ex-Queen Isabella's gems for his daughter's nuptials. This rumor was pretty generally believed, and many fashionable people went to the mansion hoping to catch a glimpse of the stones that had once glittered on the bosom of royalty. But the curiosity seekers were disappointed; they saw no ex-Spanish gems.

In due time, a vessel landed the Castilian lover on Cuban soil, and the great event—Isa's marriage—nearly its consummation.

Among the many people who had witnessed the lover's debarkation, was a tall, dark featured man, about forty years of age. He was remarkably handsome; his eyes were dark and lustrous, and his mouth was shaded by the silken hairs of a mustache. He wore the undress uniform of a Captain in the Spanish navy, which was not needed to give him a commanding appearance. His whole bearing indicated a firmness of purpose, a stubbornness of will, that would listen to no arguments, and a daring that would shrink from no undertaking.

He stood apart from all other people watching the debarkation of the Vulture's passengers. The soft tropical twilight hung over the island capital; but he could see the faces of the passengers quite distinctly.

Suddenly he started, and mechanically his right hand clenched vengefully. There was a rising and falling of the mustache, as if the unseen lips had opened and closed again, and the eyes were assuming an animated brilliancy. The cause of this strange commotion was a man who had just stepped upon the pier.

He stood scarcely twenty feet from the Captain, and his face was plainly discernible.

A handsome man he was. There was the stamp of nobility on his face, and he bore a resemblance to certain portraits of Cortez still extant. He was watching the debarkation of numerous trunks that bore the name of Don Cortez d'Alvaro.

But by and by he turned away, and hailed the driver of a volante.

"It is he!" muttered the Captain, speaking audibly for the first time. "He is the chosen lover of Senorita Isa. His trunks are full of jewels no doubt." And then a devilish laugh rippled over the unseen lips.

He watched the volante until it vanished from sight, when he walked forward and began to inspect the trunks. They numbered quite a score, and some were small but heavily bound. He walked among them carelessly as it were, but noticed everything, and all at once he burt forth with—

"Five trunks full of jewels! Why they would make a don out of Calevar."

A moment later he walked away, closely followed by a dwarfish man who had the peculiar gait of the sailor. Though the Captain walked fast, the sailor gained on him, and as he was about to enter a hotel a hand touched his elbow.

The tall man turned quickly, and peered down into the distorted face.

"And so you are here?" he said in melodious Spanish. "Where have you been?"

"To the wharf."

"The Captain's eyes glistened—

"He came—"

"With five trunks of jewels for his bride."

"But she shall never wear them."

"No."

"Good! Come to my room. I want to show you something."

The two men passed into the narrow hall and ascended a stairway to a room. In the center of this apartment stood a table on which lay an elegant sword of genuine Toledo workmanship. On the sheath, elegantly worked, was the name "Calevar," and the blade bore the inscription: "From the Queen to Calevar." Above the single bed hung the gorgeous dress uniform of a Spanish naval commander, and a pair of splendid boots stood under the table.

All this was revealed when the room was lighted up, and Calevar threw himself into a chair beside the table, and drew a paper from an inner pocket.

Unrolling it he disclosed to the eyes of the dwarf—who perched upon a stool was bending over the table like a monkey—the complicated plan of a house.

"Here is the Gulf," said Calevar, touching a shaded place with his finger. You will wait for me here. You see I have designated the exact spot. You cannot miss it. Long ago, some person—Calevar's father perhaps—drove a huge staple into the wall. It is there. See it. You cannot miss it. It is beneath that staple that you will await for my signal."

The dwarf looked up, and smiling hideously, nodded.

"Can't you fail, senor Captain?"

"Fail? No!" said Calevar. "I know the interior of the house. I can go directly to the treasure room, and, so sure as there's a God in heaven, I'll show you the girl's jewels on my own deck. She wouldn't marry Calevar. If she marries D'Alvaro, she will do so jewelless. Ah! this, Domargo, is Calevar's revenge!"

He laughed devilishly, and in that laugh the chattering of the dwarf joined. Then several bottles of wine were produced from a sideboard, and the twain drank long and deep.

It was midnight when Domargo, the sailor dwarf, left the room. He stole out quietly, for Calevar was asleep. The wine had affected him.

"For twelve years Domago has served Calevar," said the dwarf, when he again found himself on the deserted streets. "He has sailed with him to other worlds biding his time. That time is very near at hand. Calevar does not think that Domargo is the brother of the little girl he made his wife in Barcelona, and then murdered on ship-board."

The last words, full of hellish revenge, dropped in hisses from the repulsive lips of the dwarf, and at last he lost himself among the shipping in the harbor.

And Calevar, the revengeful, the covetous, the rejected lover of Isa Cantelvar, slumbered on, never dreaming that the dwarf who had served him so faithfully for twelve years, was delivering him over to a fate, from the contemplation of which the mind would shrink with horror.

It was the night before Isa Cantelvar's wedding.

The hour was twelve, and Havana slept on the edge of the Gulf.

Not a sound came from the old house so soon to resound with marriage music, and with the groans of one doomed to a living death.

The fair Isa, no doubt, was sleeping away her last maiden hours, for the day soon to dawn was to see her a bride before it departed.

The sky was covered with opaque clouds. Not a star was visible, for the rifts, if there were any, were as black as the clouds.

Therefore, the crouching figure that crossed the flower garden was not perceived. It seemed a man, yet it had the motion of an animal.

It paused before a low door in the eastern wing of the Cantelvar mansion and listened.

The wash of the waves against the walls was the only sound that came to the solitary being. Then it struck the door twice, and the portal opened noiselessly, and closed again. But the night prowler was not to be seen without; he was within the mansion.

The person who had admitted him seemed to be a small man. The person admitted was tall and wore a mask that effectually concealed his features.

"You can find your way now?" asked the traitor.

"Yes; give me the light."

The dark taper was placed in his hands.

"You have the keys," said the traitor.

"May the Virgin speed you; I will be at the wharf. We sail to-night."

"Yes, to-night. Be there!"

A moment later the tall man moved off, leaving the other watching him and his light.

More than one long corridor the masked one traveled, and the silence of death was about him. His feet gave forth no sound, for they were encased in nothing but short Cuban hose, and there were no obstacles in his path. The ornamented butts of the pistols visible just above his belt told that he was prepared for an emergency, and his left hand clutched the hilt of a dagger whose blade was hidden in his sleeve.

At last he paused before a door much smaller than any he had encountered in the house, and its heavy locks told that it led to a room where valuable treasure lay.

The mask listened a long time at the door before he tried to open it. He knew that he was underground, for the stone floor on which he stood was quite damp, and the walls about him were covered with icy sweat. The curiously shaped key that he drew from his pocket opened the little door, and the night prowler found himself in a small room.

Closing the door gently he soon produced a stronger light, and the glare that suddenly dazzled his eyes almost sent him to the floor.

A table stood in the center of the treasure room, and on that table were the treasures for which he had seemingly entered the Cantelvar mansion.

There were necklaces of diamonds and tiaras of rubies; bracelets of pearls and pins of emeralds; head dresses of beaten gold, studded with precious stones, and rings whose value seemed incalculable.

He stood before Isa Cantelvar's wedding gifts!

About him on the floor were the old Cuban's wealth—coffers full of doubloons, safes well stored with precious stones. The five small trunks which Capt. Calevar had noticed on the pier were there, but they were empty. The jewels they had carried across the ocean glittered on the table.

For many minutes the mask stared at the array of wealth, and then, as if to test the reality of things, he approached and took up a costly necklace.

"She shall never wear this!" he said after a moment's inspection, and then the costly bauble disappeared beneath his doublet.

A tiara of beautiful rubies followed the necklace, and then rings, bracelets and other rich personal ornaments disappeared. He discarded many rich things with the discrimination of a lapidary, and when he was about to turn away, he laughed.

"I can't take any of your doubloons, Senor Cantelvar!" he said. "They are very pretty, very good, but your daughter's wealth is more powerful. I give I carry about four hundred thousand doubloons' worth of pebbles on my person. Ha! ha! Isa wouldn't marry Calevar!"

He put his hand on the door, when the slightest of noises startled him.

"Calevar!" At the sound of his name he turned quickly, and faced six men with drawn pistols.

Had they sprung from the floor of the treasure room? There stood old Senor Cantelvar, and his lips were still quivering with the name just spoken.

Beside the Cuban stood the youth who had lately landed from the *Vulture*. The mask did not drop his taper and turn for flight. On the contrary, he said, "Well!" and looked into the muzzles of the pistols without a tremor.

"We know you!" said Senor Cantelvar.

"And I know you!" was the rejoinder.

"You came thither for the wedding gifts."

"And I have got them!"

"Do you expect to keep them?"

"No—not now!"

"Advance and put them on the table."

Calevar advanced without hesitation, and his hand crept to his bosom. But it did not draw a single diamond thence. It came forth empty, but the next instant it was filled by the butt of a pistol. He raised it quickly, and Senor Cantelvar went to the floor.

The next moment there were sounds of struggling in the treasure room, and when they grew still Calevar, with the mask stripped from his handsome Spanish face, sat in a great iron arm-chair.

Strong ropes bound him to the seat, and iron bands fastened his feet to the floor.

The table groaned beneath the most palatable of Cuban viands, and a rich candelabrum, suspended from the ceiling, revealed the sumptuous board. There were numerous bottles of Spanish and island wines on the table; but he could not touch one with his outstretched arm. Piled up on either side of him were chests of Spanish doubloons, and the doors of iron safes were open revealing the glittering wealth of more than one mine. He groaned when he comprehended his situation, and then he cursed till his tongue refused to blaspheme longer.

"This is your fate Capt. Calevar," said Senor Cantelvar's well-known voice. "You sought wealth and you have it. What you see is yours. You are welcome to take it away. You'll find the wine the best. There are two bottles of your favorite Catalonia, and two of thirty-five year Madeira. Please and dreams to you, Senor Captain!"

The silence that followed was awful.

"If Domargo knew this!" cried Calevar. "Holy Virgin! where is the dwarf?"

A hellish laugh answered him.

"Domargo is here!" said the dwarf's voice. "He is Vinities' brother! Ha! ha! ha! Good-by, Captain! The *Sea Cross* will sail this time without you."

"Betrayed!" groaned the doomed man, and for the first time his bravery deserted him.

He fainted in the iron chair.

The next day there was the sound of merry voices far above him. Angels seemed to be singing to him in hell.

By and by the sounds ceased. Isa Cantelvar was a bride!

No sounds now but the wash of the gulf waves against the walls of the treasure room.

Days came and went.

The bottles on the table grew moldy; the oranges rotted; the delicacies spoiled; the candelabrum's light went out; but there was a grinning man in the iron chair. The *Sea Cross* sailed away without him.

A year ago that terrible room was opened. A skeleton seated in an iron chair told the story of Cuban vengeance.

"DR. PETER GUNSOLUS," says a Texas paper, "now residing in the neighborhood of Fort Griffin, and who is 76 years old, stout, hale and hearty, and who lived on the frontier the greater portion of his life, informed us that he was now living with his sixth wife; married a young girl each time; has fifty-four children, forty-eight of whom are still alive, and scattered from here to the Pacific, and all doing well."

A Postoffice Puzzle.

By the last mail from India a curious letter arrived at the General Postoffice. It was not stamped, the paper of which the envelope was composed was peculiar, and the address was for the time being utterly unintelligible. Anyhow, the letter had been sent to London. The General Postoffice authorities at once dispatched a trustworthy messenger to the most erudite scholars in this city to ask them to decipher the strange, blotted, crooked, and indistinct handwriting on the envelope. An eminent linguist of the British Museum was applied to. He could not interpret the address, but pronounced the characters forming it not to be arrow-headed ones, not resembling the letters comprising the ancient Assyriac inscriptions with which he had hitherto met. Another well-known authority of the British Museum was consulted, but he could not see in the writing on the envelope any resembling to Chinese. The authorities at the India Office were next asked for their opinion. The omniscient librarian was unfortunately absent just at the time when the postal messenger called, but a Professor, his able assistant, pronounced it not to be Malagasy or even Pali. The letter next went to Richmond, where a well-known Canarese scholar pronounced the address not to be Canarese. So the letter passed from pundit to pundit without interpretation. At length it happened that a large gentleman of the India Office recommended the bearer of the mysterious communication to take it to two other learned gentlemen residing in Bayswater. These laid their heads together, and discovered that the inscription on the envelope of the redoubtable letter was in the Telugu character. It was written very badly, however, and when translated read as follows: "Nottu peydu, Jaroor! I pray postoffice writer in London to take this letter and gave it into the hand of the Ranees." "Nottu peydu" means "not paid." There was no stamp on the letter, so perhaps the Telugu person who sent it considered this communication to "the Ranees," as he styles her Majesty the Queen, sufficiently important in itself to pass free to the hands of the "Empress of India." "Jaroor" is the Hindustani equivalent for "post haste." The "writer" of the London Postoffice, of course, means, in common parlance, the "clerk." The author of the letter evidently supposed that we in London possess only one postoffice and only one clerk to that office. Of course, the contents of the letter are not known to us. Probably some petty lawsuit has gone wrong with the sender, and her Majesty the Queen is informed that the local magistrates took bribes.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Wonderful Curiosity.

The British ship *Scindia*, Capt. Geo. Harrison, arrived here a few days since from Calcutta, having on board one of the most remarkable natural curiosities the world has probably ever seen. It consists of a short-horned, sacred Brahmin bull, born in Nepal, Northern India, in 1871, and imported here by Capt. William Dennison Folger, formerly of this city, but latterly a resident of Calcutta. The bull itself is a remarkable curiosity, and is one of that description of animals held in great reverence by the natives of India, on account of its traditional sacred character. But in this case a novel *lusus nature* renders it a most singular creature. The brute portion is symmetrically formed with a glossy coat of fawn colored hair and well-shaped body and limbs. But protruding, as it were, from the left side of the hump on the back of the neck of the animal, is a wonderful and regularly-shaped, in nearly all respects, human arm. The deltoid and triceps and biceps muscles are well developed, particularly the latter; the joint at the elbow is flexible, the forearm rather attenuated, the wrist as fully flexible as in the human arm proper, while the hand is composed of four distinctly marked fingers, two of them connected together. The extraordinary appendage to an otherwise well-formed body does not appear to give the creature any inconvenience or pain, generally hanging listlessly by its side, except when it is angered or annoyed, when the arm raises as if its possessor felt inclined to "strike from the shoulder." The animal is quite healthy, enjoys a ravenous appetite, the nice grass of its native clime being its favorite food, and does not seem to have suffered any bodily injury by its long sea voyage. If not disposed of in this country, we learn that it is the intention of the importer to take the creature to England, and secure it a place in the London Zoological Gardens, where such novelties are highly prized. It would prove a unique attraction to the natural curiosities in our Central Park. It has already been visited on the *Scindia* by several scientific gentlemen of this city and Brooklyn, where the ship lies, near the Fulton ferry.—*New York Herald*.

An Ex-Executioner.

Figaro's reporter always saw at the Paris executions an old man dressed in black, of distinguished appearance, and who always took an intense interest in all the details, and was on familiar terms with all the functionaries. For a long time the reporter was mystified, and finally resorted to an interview. His man proved to be an ex-dignitary of the guillotine. He had been the assistant for many years of Heindreich, the former executioner. He attends the executions out of a feeling of "home-sickness for his ancient occupation." He finds the present executions only so-so, and says 'hat Heindreich was more *distingue*. In his retirement he has made himself a little guillotine, and guillotines rats and mice at his home, No. 131 Boulevard Mont Parnasse.

A Man Slaughters One Hundred Striped Snakes.

Last spring Will Moody moved out of his log house in Union Grove, and it stood unoccupied and desolate for several weeks, but last July Ed. Asher purchased the property and moved into the old house to stop only while he could build a new frame house.

He had hardly settled his family in their new quarters before they had a practical demonstration that there were occupants there before them, who evidently looked upon the new comers as intruders, and these old settlers were snakes! The little striped garter-snakes.

The first night in the house, there was a great rustling on the floor like the pattering of myriads of mice, but it was mice not that made the noise; it was the sound from dozens of snakes as they dragged themselves across the floor. Delightful!

In the morning Mr. A. used to get up, shake the reptiles out of his clothes, grasp a pitchfork and pitch the slimy devils out of doors. It was no uncommon thing to kill half a dozen in the morning. The second and third days were worse than the first. At breakfast one morning Mr. A. felt something crawling up his leg, and, glancing downward, found a beautiful little striped fellow working his way up in the world. Another time he found a three-foot fellow in his overcoat pocket, who greeted him on his approach with a friendly kiss.

This nuisance became intolerable. The house was old and the mortar in the clinking had given away in many places, and in the evening no sooner was the lamp lighted than a serenade of hisses would begin, and nearly every one of the holes would be ornamented with a snake's head. At the end of the fourth day, Mr. Asher grasped his shovel and went to the banking of the house, a mass of straw and dirt that had not been moved for several years, and here were their snakeships in all their glory. It was a perfect massacre, for in that banking he found and killed an even hundred garter snakes. Thirty were found in one nest.

There's a scarcity of the serpent around Mr. A.'s farm now.—*Litchfield (Minn.) Ledger*.

Reasons Why Women Should Smoke.

There are some reasons why smoking would be an especial advantage for woman. Their lives are usually made up of an infinity of small cares. They would find that a thousand petty troubles would vanish in the cloud curling up from a good cigar. The departure of the cook three hours before a dinner party would be viewed with less poignant regret if seen through a bluish gray haze of tobacco smoke. Sorrow over a chimney that won't "draw" can be counteracted by joy over a cigar that will. Then, when the day's work is done, and husband and wife are sitting cozily by the fire, a mutual smoke would bring them closer together, and would tend to create between them that hearty good-fellowship which is now sometimes wanting. Popular prejudice forbids a woman to puff a cigar on the street or anywhere else in public, but individual prejudice keeps a great many men from doing the same thing. It is doubtful whether any one has a right to pollute the air of a place set apart for public use. But in the privacy of home, or at the close of a dinner-party, why should not both sexes indulge in the universal narcotic stimulant? Would not the ordinary chatter of society be changed into something better under the influence of the grave kindness that is born of a quiet smoke? And then, as a self-defensive apparatus, as the husband often eats onions because the wife does, would it not be perfect?

REV. E. H. HOPKINS, of Jackson Center, Shelby county, Ohio, says: "My wife had the consumption for ten years, and had been confined to her bed for some time. I heard of Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and after using four bottles she was able to do the work for her family."

A protruding toe is not a pretty sight, and is never seen where children wear SILVER-TIPPED Shoes. They will save half your shoe bills. For sale by all dealers.

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7-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2606-2607-2608-2609-2610-2611-2612-2613-2614-2615-2616-2617-2618-2619-2620-2621-2622-2623-2624-2625-2626-2627-2628-2629-2630-2631-2632-2633-2634-2635-2636-2637-2638-2639-2640-2641-2642-2643-2644-2645-2646-2647-2648-2649-2650-2651-2652-2653-2654-2655-2656-2657-2658-2659-2660-2661-2662-2663-2664-2665-2666-2667-2668-2669-2670-2671-267