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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. III.—NO. 42.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 146.

The Holland City News.

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

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

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

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2.00 per annum.
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge.
An X before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the Subscription. Two X's signify that no paper will be continued after date.
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Sunday, May 24, 1874.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	
Express.	Mail.		Express.	Mail.
12.15	9.00	Chicago.	8.00	6.30
3.37	3.15	Gr. Junction.	4.55	3.05
4.51	3.56	Pennsville.	12.51	10.55
4.53	4.07	Manlius.	12.43	10.47
4.55	4.10	Richmond.	12.40	10.41
5.33	4.55	Holland.	12.25	10.25
5.10	5.10	New Holland.	11.30	9.30
6.07	5.21	Olive.	11.16	9.22
6.25	5.35	Robinson.	10.57	9.05
6.25	5.48	Spoonville.	11.42	9.42
7.10	6.15	Nantico.	10.35	8.45
7.28	6.32	Fruitport.	10.15	8.20
8.00	7.20	Muskegon.	9.40	7.50
8.25	7.45	Montague.	8.15	7.15
10.00	8.25	Pentwater.	6.45	5.45

Grand Rapids Branch.

Taken Effect, Sunday, May 24, 1874.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	
Express.	Mail.		Express.	Mail.
5.30	4.50	Holland.	12.00	10.00
5.34	5.04	Zeeland.	11.46	9.46
5.47	5.17	Vriesland.	11.33	9.33
6.00	5.30	Hudson.	11.20	9.20
6.13	5.43	Jennison's.	11.07	9.07
6.19	5.49	Grandville.	11.01	9.01
6.40	6.10	Gr. Rapids.	10.40	8.40

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, June 22, 1874.

Going North.		STATIONS.	Going South.	
No. 4.	No. 2.		No. 3.	No. 1.
9.00	12.45	Muskegon	2.15	7.00
8.05	12.04	Ferrysburg	2.53	8.00
7.50	12.03	Grand Haven	2.56	8.10
7.05	11.37	Pigeon	3.30	9.05
6.20	11.00	Holland	4.18	11.30
5.30	10.40	Fillmore	4.18	11.30
4.00	9.50	Allegan	5.10	1.00

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, August 23, 1874.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS.		STATIONS.	TO GRAND RAPIDS.	
Express.	Mail.		Express.	Mail.
4.30	7.30	Grand Rapids.	10.20	9.30
4.45	7.47	Grandville.	10.05	9.15
5.00	8.03	Byron Centre.	9.50	9.00
5.16	8.18	Dorr.	9.35	8.45
5.35	8.38	Hillside.	9.25	8.35
5.55	8.55	Hopkins.	9.15	8.25
6.22	9.22	Oshtemo.	8.50	8.00
6.30	9.30	Plainwell.	8.13	7.32
6.45	9.45	Cooper.	7.56	7.15
7.00	10.00	Kalamazoo.	7.40	7.00
7.23	10.23	Portage.	7.14	6.31
7.42	10.40	Schoolcraft.	7.00	6.12
7.52	10.50	Flowerfield.	6.48	6.02
8.03	11.00	Moorepark.	6.38	5.52
8.14	11.10	Three Rivers.	6.28	5.41
8.27	11.22	Florence.	6.17	5.28
8.35	11.30	Constantine.	6.10	5.21
P.M. 8.45	11.40	White Pigeon.	P.M. 6.00	5.10
A.M. 6.50	9.20	Chicago.	P.M. 10.40	8.50
A.M. 2.30	5.10	Toledo.	P.M. 11.55	12.01
A.M. 7.05	9.35	Cleveland.	P.M. 7.40	8.00
P.M. 1.10	4.05	Buffalo.	P.M. 12.25	1.00

Lodges.

F. & A. M.

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

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

I. O. of O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
OTTO BREYMAN, N. G.
R. K. HEALD, Rec. Sec'y.
R. A. SCHOUTEN, Per. Sec'y.

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.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

GRIEWOLD & 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.

Book 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, &c. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

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

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

Dry Goods.

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

Flour and Feed.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS, Dealers in Flour and Feed, Grains and Hay, Mill-stuff, &c.; La-barbe'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 and Coffins; Eighth street. See advertisement.

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

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. McVicar Proprietor; opposite the C. & M. L. S. R. 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.

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

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

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

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 Pluggers Mills; (Steam Saw and Flour Mills.) near foot of 8th street.

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

VERBEEK, H. W. & CO., Proprietors of the 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.

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

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

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

Saddlery.

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

Sewing Machines.

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

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

[Official.]

Common Council.

WEDNESDAY, December 2, 1874.

The Common Council met in regular session, and was called to order by the Mayor.

The roll was called by the clerk. Present: Ald. Kanters, Van Landegend, Kamperman, Dykema, Duursema, Sipp and Visser.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following bills were presented for payment:

A. Westmas, teaming for firewells,	\$ 1 50
G. Eyskes, services as clerk of election,	2 00
G. S. Doesburg & Co., printing,	79 25
W. Benjaminse, printing,	21 00
B. Volmarie, services as firewarden from Dec. 1873 to May, 1874.	4 13
J. O. Doesburg, services making special assessment roll,	10 35
E. E. Annis, painting lamp-post,	75
Jan Knol, cedar post for lamp,	50
P. H. Wilms, for turning lamp-post,	2 00

Referred to the Committee on Claims and Accounts, except the bill of A. Westmas, which was ordered paid.

A petition was presented from N. Kenyon, asking for such change in the grade of the southwest corner of Eighth and River street as will carry off the water from the gutter on the south side of Eighth street, and for the privilege of widening the sidewalk on the north side of his building two feet.—Referred to the Committee on Streets, Roads and Bridges.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported, recommending the payment to G. Van Den Belt & Bro's of \$228.27, for 27,670 ft. brick at \$8.25 per m.; also to J. Quartel & Co., for building one extra fire well and for 50 inches extra depth on 12 wells, as per contract, \$59; also for nails, hinges, etc., for fire wells, \$40.72; H. Wiersema, for making covers for 3 wells, \$2.—The report was adopted and amounts ordered paid from the Fire Improvement fund.

J. Kramer, Chief Engineer of the Fire Dept. reported that he has appointed John Van Anroy to keep fires in the engine room during the cold season, for \$20.—Referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Justice G. Van Schelven reported no prosecutions for violation of laws in his court, for the month of October.—Ordered placed on file.

The City Marshal reported that he has caused sidewalks to be laid fronting on lots 12 and 14, Block 42, at an expense of \$26.95 and \$27.44 respectively. The Supervisor was instructed to assess the above expenses to the lots designated, as a special assessment.

The Committee on Fire Department were instructed to make the fire engine room, so that it can be kept warm.

Adjourned.

For the Holland City News.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The production peculiar to winter, which gushing schoolgirls invariably refer to as "feathery flakes" and less sentimental persons call snow, dropped silently down last night, to the depth of several inches. This morning, the numerous beautiful trees, upon the campus, are heavily laden with the chilly "fruit," and rare old Ben Franklin (in bronze) is robed in ermine. He stands in front of the new hall, and with uncovered head, seems rapt in admiration of the grand structure that rises toward heaven, in the midst of what, in his younger days, was an unbroken forest. Mayhap the old man's spirit occasionally hovers about the statue, and has aided in giving the look of astonishment to his countenance, as the hundreds of students hurry by him every day.

But we are not discussing spiritualism, or snowstorms, but the "school." The University library is one of the many "features" of the institution, that deserve especial praise. It occupies nearly the entire first floor of the Law building, and is under the management of Prof. Ten Brook, and two or three assistants. The library is open the entire day and in the evening until half past nine. In addition to the books, the students are able to keep abreast of the age, by perusing as many of the 75 different papers, and a proportionately large number of monthlies, as they may wish. All the leading dailies published in America can be found here. The spicy Louisville Courier-Journal, the famous Herald, ever interesting Philadelphia Press, San Francisco Alta, &c. &c. Even Europe is represented, and we have Punch, that fountain of heavy humor, and a number of English, French and German publications.

There are about 30,000 volumes in the library at present, and this number is increasing rapidly. Two thousand dollars per year is appropriated by the State for it, but the donations are the source from which the library is being increased the most rapidly. Many valuable works are now upon the shelves, and the library contains a number of old manuscript and volumes, that alone are worth a small fortune. We said that it was open during the day and evening, and we will add that it is not exclusively for the use of the students, being as the rule says "open to all who observe good order." Should the reader chance to visit Ann Arbor, we would suggest that he cannot put a half an hour to better use, than by visiting the general library. The law library contains upwards of 3,000 volumes, and is being well patronized by the disciples of Blackstone.

The museums are also worthy of mention. The principal one is at the north end of the hall. It occupies several floors, and contains many interesting things. The natural history, and geological departments are both well filled. Indian relics have quite a representation. The space allotted to the arts, contains a few good pictures, many passable ones, and a large number of statues. Among the latter are "The Laocoon," and Rogers "Nydia." The latter is most perfect, and cost a large sum. The Medical museum is an object of horror to the country visitor. There, perhaps for the first time, he beholds the grinning skeleton, and can learn some of the particulars in regard to the fearful and wonderful manner in which he is made.

Perhaps a more cheerful subject than bones and skulls, can be found to assist in closing this letter. We will therefore devote our attention to lectures. Not those that are melted out to the "Meds," nor the weekly lecture that is now given under the auspices of the association, but the Sunday lectures. They are held in the hall, and are delivered by members of the faculty. Thus we have had lectures from Dr. Cocker, Prof. Tyler, Olney, and President Angell. At three o'clock the University bell, informs citizens and students (for the inhabitants of Ann Arbor participate in almost everything connected with the school), that it is time to proceed toward the campus. The services last about an hour and a half, and are always very interesting. The singing is done by the University choir, and the congregation. The lectures are upon religious subjects, but free from the narrow, illiberal spirit which so often is found in the strict denominational sermon. President Angell's lecture, on last Sunday, upon the subject of Christianity, was a most excellent one. The number of persons present was estimated at from 1,600 to 2,000. The audiences at all of the six lectures already delivered have been proportionately large.

JASPER.

OUR HARBORS.

In the annual report of the Chief Engineer of the Army, the statements and recommendations relative to Holland Harbor and others in the immediate vicinity, are as follows:

Manatee.—During the next year 335 feet of revetment will be built on the north side, facing a sand bank which is much exposed to wash to detriment of the channel. To carry the piers into the lake to the depth of 16 feet water will require the extension of the north and south piers 650 and 750 feet respectively, or the addition of 28 cribs, each 50 feet long, which, at \$4,000 each, will amount to \$112,000, of which sum \$50,000 can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year.

Ludington.—Six 50-foot cribs were

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The East.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt at Newburyport, Mass., on the 25th ult.... The Nashua and Rochester road has been completed, and, with its connections, forms an air line between Portland, Me., and New York city. The old line between the two points is 444 miles long, and by the new line the distance is reduced to 333 miles, thus effecting a saving of 106 miles between New York, Portland, St. John, Halifax, and other points in that direction. A new line of steamers between Portland and English ports has just been put on.... Col. Forney has sold the Philadelphia Press to Col. A. K. McClure and other anti-administrators for \$250,000.

A NUMBER of prominent citizens of New York, among them Edwin D. Morgan, John J. Cicco, Jonathan Sturges, Thurlow Weed and William E. Dodge, have petitioned the Police Commissioners to enforce the laws against Sunday amusements in that city.

PARTICULARS of a battle among the coal miners of Westmoreland county, Pa., have been received. On the morning of Nov. 29 a band of about twenty-five Italians entered the village of Showers, and conducted themselves in a riotous manner, but were finally driven off, and in the afternoon of the same day they were attacked by a party numbering seventy-five. During the fight, which lasted nearly an hour, four Italians were killed and a number severely wounded, while the Americans escaped entirely unhurt. The Italians finally surrendered, and promised to leave the place.... Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, died suddenly of apoplexy, in that city, on the morning of the 30th ult.—the day of the expiration of his term of office.

COL. FORNEY has reconsidered his determination to sell the Philadelphia Press, Mr. Childs, of the Public Ledger, having agreed to assist him out of his financial embarrassments.

JAY COOKE'S estate is turning out worse than anybody expected. The creditors are thoroughly discouraged. It seems that preferred claims have been allowed sufficient to consume the bulk of the assets.... The champion silver cup, valued at \$600, which was won by Albert Garnier at the billiard match a year ago, was stolen from his saloon in New York.

The West.

MICHIGAN'S official census, just completed, shows that the State now has a population of 1,336,808, being an increase of 152,526 since 1870.... The Indiana Supreme Court has decided that colored children are not entitled to the public school benefits of that State, because the State Constitution provides that only the children of "citizens" are entitled to those benefits, and that colored people, not having been "citizens" when the State Constitution was adopted, the Fourteenth Amendment of the National Constitution, subsequently adopted, does not supersede this provision of the State Constitution.... A convention of those interested in an expansion of the currency was held at Indianapolis last week. Alexander Campbell, of Illinois; Alexander Troup, of Connecticut; James Buchanan, of Indiana; Horace H. Day, of New York; L. A. Wood, of Kentucky, and several other prominent inflationists, were in attendance. A declaration of principles was adopted, in which the withdrawal of national and State bank-notes, and the issuance of greenbacks in unlimited quantities in their stead, is demanded. A national convention of expansionists, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, was arranged to be held at Cleveland on the 11th of March, 1875.

THE Chicago papers announce the death in that city, at the age of 45 years, of S. C. Campbell, the great baritone singer.

THE committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, who visited Chicago to inspect the improvements made there, with a view to safety against fires, report that they feel very hopeful for the future prosperity of that city.

TWO SERIOUS earthquakes were experienced in Nevada on the 29th ult.... Walter Strain, of Buffalo, N. Y., has returned from the Black Hills, where he has been prospecting since August. He made a thorough prospect, and reports some "pocket" gold found, but not enough to pay. He declares that there is not a shadow of truth in the statements made as to discoveries of gold in that country. Two of his comrades were shot by the Indians, of whom the hills are full.

CHICAGO elevators contained on the 21st inst. as per official figures, 962,019 bushels of wheat, 696,775 bushels of corn, 236,870 bushels of oats, 33,591 bushels of rye and 266,967 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,196,222 bushels, against 1,832,276 bushels one week ago, and 1,955,605 bushels at the same period last year.... It now appears that Henry Yamba, Public Administrator of St. Louis county, Mo., is a defaulter to the amount of \$45,000, and has absconded.... The National Board of Insurance Companies, which some time ago withdrew from Chicago, have decided to resume the writing of risks in that city.... Gen. Shaler, in his second report to the Chicago Board of Fire Commissioners, suggests that the Fire Brigade be increased to thirty-seven steamers and twenty-one hook and ladder trucks. The present force is twenty-three engines and four trucks.... Edward Ehler, Treasurer of Milwaukee county, Wis., has placed all his property in the hands of a receiver for the benefit of his bondsmen. It is known that he appropriated several thousand dollars of the public money for the purpose of enlarging his private business, but the investment proved a poor one, and as the late election approached he risked everything to secure a re-election, and drew still further

on the county funds. The amount of his defalcation is about \$15,000.

Washington.

THE Commissioners appointed to frame a bill for a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia have decided upon the character of government they will recommend. They will recommend the appointment of three Commissioners, to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, who shall have executive charge of the entire government. This Commission is to have authority to appoint subordinate Commissioners and officers to perform the administrative work. There is to be no Legislative Council. Congress will legislate exclusively for the District.... It is reported that the President favors the scheme for a grand system of internal improvement, with a view of reviving business.

THE Evening Mail, a Democratic organ, made its appearance on Thanksgiving day.... It is said that the representatives of the whisky interest, with a powerful lobby, intend this winter to attempt to raise the tax on distilled spirits 10 cents a gallon.... An effort will doubtless be made at the next session to bring the cost of customs collections within reasonable figures. Last year it cost \$19,000,000 to collect \$160,000,000 of customs duties, while the Internal Revenue Bureau collected \$105,000,000 at a cost of only \$5,000,000.... The safe-burglary conspiracy trial has been brought to a close. The jury were unable to agree upon the guilt or innocence of Whitley and Harrington, but found Williams not guilty.

THE special loan agent of the Treasury Department, who has just returned from Europe, says a Washington telegram, brings advices which show that the syndicate will at an early date take the remainder of the five per cent. bonds, that are now nearly reduced to \$100,000,000. If these are subscribed for in one round sum, it will complete the refunding of \$300,000,000 of the five-twenty-fives authorized in 1862. The Secretary of the Treasury has the opinion of leading members of the syndicate, that another loan could be negotiated of 5 per cent. bonds, provided they were authorized.... A prominent Republican member of the House, in conversation the other day, expressed the opinion that no financial legislation could be expected this winter.... The President, it is reported, will insist that Congress shall, at its coming session, settle the Louisiana and Arkansas muddles.... It is announced from Washington that, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana, denying to colored children any rights in the public schools of the State, the friends here of the Civil-Rights bill intend to urge its prompt passage, no matter whether the President vetoes it or not. It has passed the Senate, and is pending in the House Judiciary Committee.

A SUMMARY of the estimates of government appropriations for the coming year in the hands of the committee show a reduction over last year of \$7,000,000.... It is pretty well settled that the Republicans will, as a body, resist the attempt to re-enact the law requiring Congress to organize on the 4th of March.... The Inspector-General of the army, in his annual report, says a regulation is much needed, inflicting some punishment on soldiers who marry without proper permission. Military posts are somewhat overrun with the wives of enlisted men, and it is well known it requires as much transportation to move four laundresses as it does to move a whole company of men.

THE national debt was reduced \$123,427 during the month of November. Annexed is the official statement:

Six per cent. bonds.....	\$1,167,274,700
Five per cent. bonds.....	552,523,200
Total coin bonds.....	\$1,719,797,900
Lawful money debt.....	14,678,000
Matured debt.....	18,446,030
Legal tender notes.....	382,075,267
Certificates of deposit.....	47,120,000
Fractional currency.....	47,385,698
Coin certificates.....	23,045,400
Total without interest.....	\$499,626,365
Total debt.....	\$2,252,550,260
Total interest.....	\$3,251,111

Cash in Treasury, coin.....	\$3,043,762
Cash in Treasury, currency.....	16,699,311
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law.....	47,120,000
Total in Treasury.....	\$46,863,073
Debt less cash in Treasury.....	\$2,138,938,334

Decrease during November.....	\$123,427
Decrease since June 30, 1874.....	4,149,907
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding.....	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid.....	1,615,587
Interest paid by United States.....	24,325,366
Interest repaid by transportation of freights, etc.....	5,510,044
Balance of interest paid by United States.....	18,815,352

The South.

THE grand jury of Warren county, Miss., of which Vicksburg is the capital, have returned eight indictments against T. W. Cardozo, colored, State Superintendent of Education, for forgery and embezzlement, six indictments against A. W. Dorsey, clerk of the Circuit Court, for forgery and embezzlement, and five indictments against G. W. Davenport, colored, clerk of the Chancery Court, for forgery and altering the record. The grand jury was composed of ten blacks and seven whites.... At New Orleans, on Thanksgiving day, William Lucas, foreman of fire company No. 5, was shot and killed by S. J. Newhouse, second assistant of the same company.

F. BARRY, aged 96, supposed to be the oldest printer in the United States, died at St. Louis, last week. His first task as a journeyman was Washington's obituary. At ninety years of age, he worked at the case in Nashville, Tenn.... Independence, Mo., was visited by an extensive conflagration on the 25th ult., over \$150,000 worth of property being destroyed.

TWO outlaws, supposed to belong to the Gadshill gang, have been captured, taken to Little Rock, Ark., and lodged in jail. The occasion of the capture was the robbery of a country store near Little Rock, and the murder of its proprietor, by a party of five. Three of the members of the gang escaped.

.... Wm. O. Keys, cousin of Frank Keys, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," committed suicide at the Kennet House, Baltimore, last week. The deceased had been for some time past in the hotel business.... Two passengers were killed and a number wounded by an accident which occurred on the Northern Central railroad, near Baltimore last week. While two passenger trains were crossing Lake Roland the bridge broke and six cars were thrown into the water.

General.

A MOST daring case of abduction occurred at Freemansburg, Pa., last week. The child-stealer entered the house of one Allan Glass, and took from a crib beside the bed occupied by the father and mother their infant child.

THE Superintendent of the Postal Railway Service, in his annual report, recommends the establishment of a fast and exclusive mail train between New York and Chicago, as there appears to be a growing necessity for the same, to run the distance in about twenty-four hours.... The Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered an important decision, the result of which will probably hasten the solution of the tribal relations of the Indians. Another result will be to destroy some very valuable fine timber contracts in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and to render a considerable number of Indian tribes almost entirely destitute. The decision in question is to the effect that the Indian tribes do not own the fee to the lands within their respective reservations, being only tenants of the United States, to whom alone the fee belongs. The decision also holds that the timber and minerals are a portion of the realty, and that the Indian tribes cannot sell the one nor lease the other. The case came up from the reservation of the Oneida Indians, near Green Bay, in Wisconsin, where one or two Indians had disposed of a quantity of pine logs.... The iron manufacturers in Western Pennsylvania and Northern Ohio have decided to close their mills altogether until there is some improvement in the market. The Eastern manufacturers will still keep some furnaces in blast, but they also have agreed to reduce production very materially. Thousands of laborers in the shops and the mines will be thrown out of employment by this action.... The prospect is that the proposed new reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada will fail of ratification. There is bitter opposition to it on both sides of the line, and even in Great Britain, where apprehensions exist that Canada would impose differential duties discriminating against England and in favor of the United States.

THE National Cheap Transportation Association met at Richmond, Va., on the 1st inst. It was a very dignified and respectable gathering. Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, presided. Nothing of much consequence was accomplished the first day. There was open hostility between those delegates who favor the building of a cheap freight railway and those who are committed to the James river and Kanawha canal project.... The provisions of the new postal convention between the United States and twenty European powers have been published. It fixes a uniform rate of postage on mail matter exchanged between all the parties to the convention.

Foreign.

DISPATCHES from Minister Cushing leave no doubt of the truth of the report that the indemnity demanded by our government from Spain for outrages committed on American citizens, is to be referred to the arbitration provided by the Virginius protocol.... Buckland and McGahan, correspondents of the New York Times and Herald, have been arrested in Spain, and subjected to many indignities.... Von Arnim is no longer kept under police surveillance by Herr Von Bismarck. The former still keeps a stiff up lip, however, refusing to hand over the correspondence Bismarck so much desires to possess.... A bill has been introduced in the Italian Parliament providing for a grant of \$20,000 annually to Garibaldi.... A frightful mountain disaster is reported at the great Mount St. Bernard. Eleven persons were buried in snow, and it is supposed all have perished.... In response to a toast at the annual banquet of the cutlers of Sheffield, England, Minister Schenck expressed the belief that England and America could, united, withstand the whole world, if necessary.... The Paris Municipal Council has adopted the plan proposed by the Prefect of the Seine for a lottery loan of 44,000,000 francs.

A HAVANA letter of Nov. 21 gives a discouraging account of the financial condition of the island, which is daily becoming more hopelessly involved. The government is owing everybody, and unable to pay even the smallest debts. The Spanish soldiers are said to be deserting by the wholesale. At Guasimas, recently, 97 went over to the insurgents in a body.... The officers and crew of the Australian cutter Lapwing, on a late voyage to Nonne, from New Caledonia, stopped at Santa Cruz Island for provisions, and the savages massacred all but one native sailor, and destroyed the cutter. No names are given.

A PRIVATE letter from St. Pierre Miquelon gives an account of a terrible tragedy which took place at Indian Tickle, Labrador, on the night of Nov. 15. The victims were two families named Morrison, numbering nine persons, only one of whom, a girl, escaped. It seems that of late gangs of Esquimaux Indians have been committing robberies at huts and stores, and that after the capture of several of the Indians they were publicly chastised by whipping. The Indians sought revenge, and on the night of the 15th visited the dwelling of the Morrisons, and shot and stabbed to death eight of the nine persons residing there. One Indian was also shot.... A new railroad is projected in the Dominion, to connect the province of Manitoba with some point in British Columbia, on the Pacific coast.

SPEAKING of the newly discovered "rock" in mid ocean, Spicer infers that it is the rock in mid ocean that sickens so many people in crossing the Atlantic.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Interior Department.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY DELANO.—A DISCUSSION OF THE INDIAN QUESTION.—RECOMMENDATIONS THAT THE HOMESTEAD LAWS BE EXTENDED TO INDIANS.—CONDITION OF THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.—THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.—HOW THE WASTE OF TIMBER LANDS MAY BE LESSENED.

THE annual report of the Secretary of the Interior to the President is a voluminous document, and we have room for only a brief synopsis of it. The most interesting portion is that relating to the Indian problem, to the discussion of which a large portion of the report is devoted. Mr. Delano says the operations of the Indian Bureau during the past year are highly gratifying, and furnish "conclusive evidence of the justice, wisdom and practicality of the policy inaugurated by the present administration." The Secretary recommends that the salaries of Indian Agents be increased immediately, with a view of securing men of proper capacity and right motives to undertake the work of civilizing and Christianizing the savages. He says:

"I am happy in being able to say that the earnest, active and cordial co-operation of several Christian organizations, to which the right of nominating Agents has been assigned, and upon whose nominations alone such Agents are appointed, is constantly improving this class of employees, and thus we are each year, to some extent, advancing the service by obtaining Agents more experienced and intelligent, and of greater capacity for their secular, as well as their moral and religious work."

To aid in prosecuting the work of Indian civilization, the Secretary recommends the extension of the Homestead laws to Indians, with certain modifications and restrictions. He says:

"These laws at present apply to citizens of the United States only, and their provisions cannot be enjoyed, except by that small portion of the Indian race who are legally entitled to the privileges of citizenship."

"A common ownership of property is the nominal condition of the Indian race, and with it are found nomadic habits totally inconsistent with the ideas of permanent habitation, individual ownership and domestic industry. The work of civilization can never be completed until these habits are abandoned. Every proper inducement ought, therefore, to be offered the Indian which will prompt him to individual ownership of property, and such habits of industry and economy as are incident to our civilization."

"Our Homestead laws require residence and cultivation for five years before the applicant becomes entitled to a patent for his land. These five years afford considerable guarantee that no one will apply to make homestead entries unless he possesses the qualities essential to citizenship."

"Should it be suggested that the extension of this privilege to Indians would furnish inducements to speculators to use them in acquiring titles to our public lands, I would reply that this danger can be prevented by providing that the patent to be issued shall contain a clause rendering the title inalienable, except by consent of the President. This would insure ample security against the abuse of this privilege, as well as necessary protection against improvident sales without adequate consideration."

"An extension to the Indians of the benefits of the Homestead laws, will greatly facilitate the work of their civilization. It will rapidly break up tribal organizations and Indian communities; it will bring Indians into subjection of our laws, civil and criminal; it will induce them to abandon roving habits, and teach them the benefits of industry and individual ownership, and thus prove highly advantageous in promoting their prosperity."

"The condition of the Indian population is anomalous, and their relations to the general government undefined. This is the result of necessity, but the time has arrived when, in the progress of events, it should be remedied. It may not be possible, at present, to devise a system of laws which shall perfectly define the relations between Indians and the government, or that will cure all the defects now existing for want of legislation, but it is possible to remedy many existing evils, and thus facilitate the work we have undertaken."

"The work of civilization will be greatly accelerated by enactments which shall define as far as possible the relations between this race and the government; which shall furnish authority for enforcing the orders and requisitions of Agents; which shall be sufficient to punish Indians for crimes against each other, and against white people wherever committed, and which shall also inflict adequate punishment upon white people who trespass upon territory belonging to Indians, or commit crimes against them."

"The time has arrived when some general laws regulating Indian citizenship is, in my judgment, indispensable. Occasionally, treaty stipulations with Indian tribes are expiring, among whom is found a greater or less degree of civilization. This compels the department to determine the status of such Indians in regard to citizenship. There are also many who desire to separate from their tribes, adopt the habits and customs of civilized life, and become citizens."

The Secretary refers to the Black Hills reconnaissance, and the reports regarding the discovery of precious metals in that region. Upon this subject he says:

"The military reconnaissance of the Black Hills country was regarded by the Indians as a violation of their treaty, and produced a turbulent feeling among them. Its objects, however, were peacefully accomplished. Extravagant statements concerning the mineral wealth of the country created great excitement among the people, and exploring parties were organized for the purpose of prospecting the country. Subsequent information establishes the fact that no evidence of valuable mineral deposits was furnished, and that the lands in that region are undesirable for cultivation and settlement by white men. Notwithstanding this, organized parties have attempted to explore it, and have been attacked and repulsed by the Indians. It is apprehended that efforts will be made to induce legislation for the extinguishment of the Indian title to the Black Hills country, and to bring the land into market. It is hoped that such efforts will be without success, because of the general unfriendliness of the country for settlement, and because any attempt to dispossess the Indians at present of a region of country upon which they located for security against the encroachments of the white man would meet with violent and determined resistance."

The Secretary gives an extended exhibit of the financial condition of the various Pacific railroads. The subscriptions to the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company amount to \$36,783,000, of which \$38,762,300 has been paid up. The receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1874, from the transportation of passengers were \$3,749,999.12; of freight, \$5,672,724.61; and from miscellaneous sources, \$824,038.03; total, \$10,246,760.16. (These figures include "amounts earned for, and withheld by, the United States, for the transportation of its passengers, freight, and mails.") The expense of operating the road for the year has been \$5,089,789.17, leaving net earnings \$5,156,970.99. The entire

cost of the road and fixtures to 30th June, 1874, was \$112,427,277.46. The total bonded indebtedness of the company is shown to be \$75,241,512, of which \$27,236,512 is due to the United States. The "floating debt" (not including the company's note for \$2,000,000, issued to the "Hoxie contract") is \$2,234,879.62, and "sterling loans" \$29,000. The amount of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company subscribed is \$62,608,800, of which \$4,275,600 has been paid. The receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1874, from transportation of passengers were \$1,839,718.52, and of freight, \$7,638,773.93; total, \$12,028,492.45. The operating expenses of the road for the year were \$4,816,082.40, leaving net earnings to the amount of \$7,212,410.05. At the close of said year the indebtedness of the company amounted to \$33,873,181.75, of which \$27,555,680 was to the United States.

Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company (as shown by the last report) to the amount of \$100,000,000 has been subscribed, and certificates for 202,626 shares, of \$100 each, have been issued. The main line of the road has been built, and is now in daily operation from Duluth, on Lake Superior, westward to Bismarck, on the Missouri river, a distance of 450 miles; and from Klamath, on the north side of the Columbia river, in the Territory of Washington, northward to Tacoma, on Commencement Bay, Puget Sound, a distance of 105 miles. The cost of the surveys of the lines of the road, including necessary purchase of right of way, has been \$1,108,893.75. The extent of lines surveyed is 9,388 miles, and, in addition, 2,350 miles of river reconnaissance. When the final locations shall have been made, the number of miles surveyed will be about 12,000, and the cost of the surveys will aggregate about \$1,500,000—equal to about \$125 per mile. The indebtedness of the company is as follows: First-mortgage bonds (dollar), \$23,847,000; first-mortgage bonds (dollar), \$1,250,000; bills payable, \$702,293.36; accounts payable, \$75,042.20; bonds and scrip issued to fund interest, \$683,334; total, \$31,558,630.56.

The amount of stock of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company authorized by law is \$60,000,000; capital stock issued: scrip stock for partial payments on account of subscriptions, \$600,000; full-paid stock, \$1,000,000; total, \$1,600,000. The indebtedness of the company is as follows: first-mortgage 6 per cent. gold construction bonds issued, \$9,210,000; first-mortgage land-grant 7 per cent. currency bonds issued, \$9,261,000; floating debt, \$2,207,444.45; debt of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to the State of Texas, assumed by the Texas and Pacific Company, \$8,204,964.69; total, \$22,473,409.14. The company's assets are as follows: 320 miles of constructed and equipped road; 107 miles of partially constructed and equipped road; 350 miles of telegraph line. \$20,708,995.63; accounts collectable, \$73,431.77; supplies on hand, \$138,990.78; cash on hand, \$97,183—total \$21,018,642.18. The road will extend from Shreveport, La., on Red river, to San Diego, Cal., with a branch from Marshall, Texas, to Texarkana, there connecting with the Cairo and Fulton railroad, and from Texarkana through Paris and Sherman, connecting with the main line at Fort Worth.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, public lands were disposed of as follows:

Cash sales.....	1,041,345.46
Military warrant locations.....	135,160.00
Homestead entries.....	3,315,660.00
Timber culture entries.....	803,945.47
Agricultural college scrip locations.....	112,332.98
Approved to state as swamp.....	2,217.91
Certified to railroads.....	3,264,314.42
Certified for wagon-roads.....	57,921.11
Certified for agricultural colleges.....	114,289.18
Certified for common schools.....	69,899.84
Certified for universities.....	64,636.52
Approved to States for internal improvements.....	134,986.70
Sixth half-breed scrip locations.....	720.00
Calipewah half-breed scrip locations.....	11,671.71

Total.....\$9,530,872.93
a quantity less by 3,499,733.91 acres than that disposed of the preceding year. The cash receipts were \$2,489,938.50, a sum less by \$938,577 than that received the preceding year. During the year 29,492,110.43 acres were surveyed, making, with the quantity previously surveyed, 649,393,052 acres, and leaving yet to be surveyed 1,185,605,348 acres. It is worthy of notice that the diminution in the aggregate quantity of lands disposed of the last fiscal year, as compared with the year before, is found chiefly in the amount certified to railroads; 3,264,314.42 acres in the year ending June 30, 1874, against 6,083,536.57 acres in that ending June 30, 1873. Nearly a million acres were entered under the Timber act, which augurs well for the new treeless prairies of the West. The entries under this and the Homestead act exceed by over half a million acres like entries during the preceding year. Such entries, being made for actual use, are the surest criterion of the progress of the country.

The rapid destruction of timber in this country, and especially that which is found on the public lands, is a source of great solicitude to all persons who have given the subject any consideration. If this destruction progresses in the future as rapidly as in the past, the timber lands of the government will soon be denuded of everything that is valuable. Effective legislation protecting these lands from such waste is absolutely necessary, and cannot longer be neglected without serious injury to the public interests.

The recommendations of the Commissioner are, that pine and fir lands shall not be subject to entry under the pre-emption and homestead laws; that a system of surveys be devised by which the quantity of pine and fir timber on each smallest subdivision of a section may be at least closely approximated; that an immediate exploration by experts of the unsurveyed portion of those States and Territories known to contain pine and fir timber be made, with a view of ascertaining the geographical situation of such districts; that the reports of such explorations be followed by immediate surveys, appraisements, proclamations, and sales, at not less than the appraised value, and for cash only. Under the laws now in force for the disposition of public lands, it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain more than the minimum price (\$1.25 per acre) for land, however valuable. When timbered lands are advertised for sale, private parties, desiring to purchase, make such arrangements and combinations as to prevent competition; hence, the lands, if disposed of at all, are sold at the minimum when offered at public sale, and, if not then sold, are immediately entered at the minimum government price by such parties. The most effectual means of preventing these practices is, in my judgment, to adopt the suggestions of the Commissioner regarding the survey and appraisal of these lands, and when they are offered at public or private sale to make the appraised value their minimum.

The Customs Bureau.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMISSIONER JOHNSON.—AMOUNT OF COLLECTIONS DURING THE YEAR.—HOW AMERICAN TOURISTS SUGGLED GEORGE AS PERSONAL EFFECTS.

Henry C. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs, has made his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, from which it appears there was paid into the treasury for the year ending with June last, \$163,103,833 on account of customs: in fines, penalties, and forfeitures, \$651,271; steamboat inspections, \$274,490; labor, drayage, storage, etc., \$463,684; Marine Hospital tax, \$352,390; official fees earned by collectors, \$634,842, making in round numbers a total of \$165,480,503. There was paid out of the Treasury, on customs account, \$22,365,278. This sum includes \$7,319,407 expenses of collection; \$4,295,701 refunding excess of deposits on duties; \$1,801,977 on debentures; \$4,783,054 on public

buildings; \$2,430,382 construction and maintenance of lights; \$1,106,558 construction and maintenance of revenue cutters; \$409,037 marine hospital service; \$317,931 distribution of fuel, penalties and forfeitures; \$180,164 preserving life and property from shipwreck; and \$107,933 miscellaneous accounts. The Commissioner says: "The evils of the moiety system in its practical administration were undoubtedly great, and by the enactment of repeal, June 22, 1874, Congress appears to have rendered its judgment that they were greater than the evils the system was designed to prevent. So far as a faithful and zealous execution of the new law by this Bureau can effect that object, the judgment of Congress against the moiety system shall be sustained; but it is yet too early to state what the result has been, or to predict intelligently what the ultimate result will be upon the revenue and mercantile classes."

It is estimated the American tourists returning from Europe during the year ending June 30, 1873, numbered 36,830, and each person brought on the average seven trunks filled with dutiable goods, claimed to be personal baggage, not dutiable. We have thus an average of 257,810 trunks filled with articles claimed as duty free, representing, on a valuation of \$200 for each trunk, the enormous sum of \$51,562,000. It is well known that much of this baggage is in reality intended to be put upon the market as merchandise, and still other portions of it are brought over for third parties, who have remained at home. Most of those engaged in this kind of importation are people of wealth, who should cheerfully bear their just proportion of the national indebtedness, and when they fail to do so, by this inchoate form of smuggling, the burden falls more heavily on others, and discourages the honest merchant who is willing to carry on a legitimate trade, and observe the laws and customs regulations. The present practice of allowing free entry of the personal effects of passengers, the inspectors using their discretion and judgment as to whether the amount of baggage is or is not in excess of what is a suitable wardrobe, according to the passenger's station in life, furnishes an inducement to the rich and those in easy circumstances to take pleasure-trips abroad, which are made peculiarly profitable by this fashionable infraction of the revenue. As a large proportion of the baggage of passengers is passed and delivered by our officials without proper examination, more stringent regulations should be adopted to secure the collection of lawful duties on goods thus imported.

The Commissioner suggests there are Custom Houses doing little or no business, but which are maintained at considerable expense of salaries of officials and construction and repairs of buildings, with the usual incidents of such establishments. By the abolition of such districts and incorporating them with others large sums may be saved by the government, but in most instances legislation will be required for the purpose.

Agricultural Bureau.

AN INTERESTING REPORT FROM COMMISSIONER WATTS—OVER TWO AND A QUARTER MILLION PACKAGES OF SEED DISTRIBUTED DURING THE YEAR.

The Hon. Frederick Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture, in his annual report says: "There is no incident which so cripples the operations of this department as the want of the punctual publication of its annual report. For the last two years it has not been published. While Congress, at the last session, apparently made the effort to order the publication of the annual reports of 1872 and 1873, for the use of Congress, it failed, in the opinion of the Public Printer, to obtain its object. While the Commissioner does not concur in this opinion, it is due to him to say that to print them involved a doubtful construction of the law, a responsibility he was unwilling to take, and therefore the reports for the use of the members of Congress have not been printed. But by the separate provision of the act, there was an appropriation specially for the printing of the reports of 1872 and 1873. These have been printed and delivered to the department for distribution."

The Commissioner says he cannot be un-mindful of the approaching Centennial of the Independence of the United States. No such opportunity has ever occurred for such an exhibition of the progress this country has made in its agriculture, horticulture, manufactures, commerce, arts and sciences, its adaptation for war and the benefits of peace, whereby the people of other countries may be impressed with the capabilities of this nation, and our own made to feel proud that we have achieved so much. He recommends that the government erect a building for itself, to be exclusively occupied by the several departments, a Board having been designated by the President to suggest what part each may take in the Exposition.

By action of Congress, about four acres of ground, formerly occupied by the canal, have been added to the department grounds, and are now undergoing preparation to form a part of the arboretum. The collections of exotic, utilizable, and economic plants is gradually increasing both in number and value. The orange family is particularly valuable, and the best commercial varieties are propagated and distributed to the greatest practicable extent. There has been no period in the history of this country when farmers' crops have been so extensively depredated upon as in the past year, and this has brought into active exercise the knowledge and industry of the entomological divisions of the department.

There is an increasing demand for information with regard to insects injurious to vegetation, and much pains have been taken here, to point out their modes of infestation, and the means by which their depredations may be averted, and for those who seek to prosecute the study or acquire the knowledge of these insects specimens of their injuries and nest-architecture have been arranged and exhibited in a room provided for the purpose.

During the past year the work of the botanical division has been steadily prosecuted and many contributions added. It is believed that much valuable information of a practical character both received and communicated. Many gratifying letters of acknowledgment show high appreciation of the work of distribution. There still remains a large quantity of duplicates, of which fifteen or more large packages will be ready for distribution by the 1st of January next.

The Commissioner shows the valuable services rendered by the several divisions of his department, and says: "In the purchase of seeds, the department has patronized only seed-growers and seed firms proven reliable by experience, whose guarantee of good quality and genuineness cannot be questioned, and by receiving them from first hands has been able to procure them at much lower rates, and consequently, in greater quantities, and is thus enabled to give more liberally to the many applicants who daily apply for seeds from all parts of the country, and to extend the benefits of distribution. One million two hundred and eighty-six thousand packages of seeds were distributed during the last fiscal year."

Ordinance Department.

REPORT OF CHIEF BENET—THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GRAND ARSENAL AT NEW YORK RECOMMENDED—THE SALE OF A NUMBER OF ARSENALS URGED.

Gen. Benet, Chief of the Ordnance Department, says in his annual report that not less than \$500,000 should be annually expended on the national armory, not only as a measure of economy in producing the best arms for the least money, but in the interest of the country

to make a gradual but sure accumulation of the best weapons as a reserve in case of war. Certainly not less than half a million of the best arms should be manufactured as rapidly as the monetary condition of the country will permit. Gen. Benet says a Board composed of Major, Crip, Treadwell, and Baylor, of the Ordnance Department, was authorized, and after several months of patient and careful investigation has made its report. The Board strongly recommends the retention of the Springfield Armory and Frankford Arsenal, and the establishment of a grand arsenal in the vicinity of New York for manufacturing purposes; retaining, also, the Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana; Kennebec Arsenal, Maine; Ft. Monroe, Arsenal, Virginia; and Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, as places for storage and repair. They recommend the sale of the Allegheny, Columbus, Detroit, Pikesville, Watervliet, Watertown, and Washington Arsenals, the sales to be made as rapidly as circumstances may permit, the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of a site and erection of a building for the grand arsenal. He says: "I heartily concur in these recommendations, and invoke favorable consideration on the part of the Secretary of War and of Congress."

The Currency.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER—STATISTICS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS FOR THE YEAR—EFFECT OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF LEGAL-TENDERS—LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that during the past year seventy-one national banks have been organized, with an authorized capital of \$6,745,000. Three banks have failed, and twenty gone into voluntary liquidation. The actual increase of national bank circulation during the year is \$3,576,297. The total circulation outstanding November 1, including \$3,136,094 due to banks for mutilated notes destroyed, was \$351,927,246, leaving \$2,072,754 yet to be issued of the \$354,000,000 authorized. Since the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, forty-six national banks have been organized, with a capital of \$4,019,000, to which circulation has been issued. Applications have been made for the organization of sixty-four other national banks with a capital of \$5,110,000, and circulation amounting to \$4,500,000 has been assigned to these proposed organizations under section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874. Seven million seven hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars legal-tender notes have been deposited for the purpose of withdrawing from circulation the same amount of national bank notes.

The amounts issued to banks since June 20, 1874, are as follows:

District of Columbia	\$ 48,000
Virginia	51,800
West Virginia	18,000
North Carolina	88,500
Florida	27,000
Alabama	45,000
Texas	61,500
Kentucky	1,142,200
Tennessee	72,000
Ohio	223,210
Indiana	645,000
Illinois	406,000
Michigan	136,000
Wisconsin	49,000
Iowa	211,500
Minnesota	117,900
Colorado	17,000

Total, \$3,330,180. The amount authorized to be issued to banks already organized is \$3,707,000, and to be issued to proposed organizations \$4,500,000, of which Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania receive none, but Ohio receives \$1,395,000, Indiana \$864,000, Illinois \$495,000, Iowa, \$315,000, and others amounts smaller.

The amounts subject to withdrawal under Secs. 7 and 9 of the act of June 20, 1874, in States having more than their proportion of circulation are as follows:

Banks.	Where situated.	Amount.
1.	New York city.	\$1,383,538
17.	Providence, R. I.	2,818,100
15.	Connecticut.	3,034,029
35.	Boston.	12,853,750
38.	Massachusetts.	2,553,225
4.	Maine.	668,000
12.	Vermont.	595,000
12.	Baltimore.	2,113,876
1.	Delaware.	99,850
41.	Pennsylvania.	3,967,195
11.	New Jersey.	980,000

The amount of circulation remaining unissued and the amount to be withdrawn, as before stated, is \$16,279,589. Total, \$47,350,743.

The Comptroller says: If Congress should provide for the withdrawal of legal-tender notes, and the issue of national bank notes as needed in place thereof, when the amount of legal-tender notes should be reduced to, say \$300,000,000, the legal tender issues would then be in demand, and, in proportion as they should be reduced in amount, the demand for them would increase, until finally, when the amount of bank notes issued should be largely in excess of the amount of legal-tender notes outstanding, the national bank notes would themselves be withdrawn at certain seasons of the year on account of the difficulty or expense of obtaining lawful money with which to redeem them. The gold coin of the country would then make its appearance in answer to the demand for an additional amount of lawful money, and specie payment would follow. Redemption in its proper sense implies the exchange of a promise to pay for the thing promised, namely, coin or its representative, which is convertible into coin on demand. The effect of such redemption is to confine banks of issue to a legitimate business, which is the discounting of commercial paper. If banks of issue are obliged to pay their circulating notes once in sixty or ninety days, they must discount such promissory notes only as will certainly be paid within that time. If the payment of bank notes be frequently demanded, banks of issue cannot safely invest their capital in real-estate loans, in doubtful stocks or bonds, in accommodation-notes which require renewal, or in loans on doubtful security, but must have their capital at all times invested in loans which will be promptly paid at maturity. Such a condition indicates a healthful business, and promotes sound banking; and the reduction of the amount of legal-tender notes, accompanied with such increase of national bank notes as may be required, will secure a proper system of redemption, render free banking practicable, and gradually restore specie payments without necessarily decreasing the amount of the circulating medium.

The following amendments to previous acts are recommended:

First—An amendment to section 1 of the act of March 3, 1873, providing that if any shareholder or shareholders of banks whose capital stock is impaired shall refuse, after three months' notice, to pay the assessment as provided in said section, a sufficient amount of the capital stock of such delinquent shareholder or shareholders may be sold to make good the deficiency.

Second—An amendment of section 39 of the National Bank act, extending the limit of the liabilities of any association, person, company, or firm, for money borrowed, from 10 per cent. of capital paid in to 15 per cent. of capital and surplus for banks located in redemption cities, and one-tenth of capital and surplus for other banks.

Third—Also prohibiting the deposit of more than 10 per cent. of the capital of a national bank with any private banker, or any person or association, other than a national banking association.

Fourth—That national banks shall be liable to make any deficiency which may hereafter arise in any special deposit with such bank, unless a receipt shall be produced by the owner of such deposit in which the liability of the bank shall be distinctly stated.

Fifth—The repeal of the 2-cent stamp-tax,

or an act providing that all bills of exchange, checks or receipts, in place of checks drawn upon any bank or banker, shall be subject to a stamp-tax, with a penalty of \$20 for each violation thereof.

The Comptroller renews the recommendations contained in his last two reports for the passage of an act to prevent the issue and circulation of unauthorized currency, and requiring the words "counterfeit," "altered," "illegal" to be stamped on all counterfeit or unauthorized issues; also his recommendation for the repeal of the fourth section of the act of June 1, 1870, so far as it applies to the organization of savings banks in the District of Columbia, and for the enactment in its stead of a general law in reference to such savings banks, with judicious conditions and restrictions.

Postal Affairs.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL JEWELL—THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General Jewell's report of the operations of his department for the past year states that the revenues for the year ending June 30, 1874, were \$24,596,568, and the expenditures \$32,126,414. The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1876, are \$36,964,031. The total estimated revenue is \$29,148,156, leaving a deficiency to be provided for of \$7,815,878. These estimates do not include the appropriations for steamship service and stamps, amounting to \$2,098,500. The use of the registered letter system is steadily increasing. There has been a marked gain in time of transporting through mails—an average gain from New York to San Francisco of five hours and thirty-two minutes; a gain for mails to New Orleans of two hours and fifty-seven minutes, and going north of one hour and fifty minutes, and a perceptible gain on all through routes in regularity and certainty. The foreign mail system is in a better condition than ever before. The number of postoffice in operation June 30, 1874, was 31,294. The total number of appointments during the year was 9,424. The result of the extension of the letter-carrier system are of a most gratifying character. There has been a gain of over 30 per cent. in the amount of fees received from money orders. There has been but one erroneous payment in 59,677 payments, and only \$74 in all.

The money-order business of the department appears to be rapidly growing in public favor, and is undoubtedly a very great accommodation to a large number of persons who are not within reach of banking facilities, or who are unaccustomed to the use of them; yet I know no reason why this branch of the service should not be made self-sustaining, I suggest, therefore, that the fees of money-orders be increased, in accordance with the views of the superintendent, or that the money-order system shall, like any other business, be made to defray its own expenses.

The number and length of mail routes in the United States require an expenditure for transportation which throws into insignificance the cost of similar service in other countries. For the year ending June 30, 1876, it is estimated that this item alone will exceed \$8,000,000. The portion to be paid to railroads will amount to more than \$1,000,000. Opinions have differed widely as to the best method of determining the rightful rates of compensation to be paid railroads for services rendered to this department. Heretofore their pay has been based on the weight of mails, with additional allowance on certain thoroughfares for providing postal cars. At present the matter is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and some equitable mode of adjustment should be at once devised and sanctioned by law.

Some of the roads have represented to the department that the carrying of the mails was little or no object to them, because the express companies were willing to pay much more for the accommodation furnished than the department would allow. On the other hand, representatives of the leading express companies have contended that the act which took effect July 1, 1874, permitting the transportation by mail of packages of merchandise weighing not over four pounds, at the rate of one cent for each two ounces, is taking away the most profitable part of their business, and will soon render them unable to meet the heavy rentals demanded by the roads. Thus is presented a curious anomaly, the roads claiming that the government does not pay as much as the express companies are ready to pay, and the express companies claiming on the other hand that the law is effecting such a diminution of their revenue that they are unable to accede to the demands of the roads. I find no disposition on the part of any railroad or transportation company to deal otherwise with the department than in a spirit of fairness and justice. I trust that Congress will adopt some equitable plan of adjustment which will not be burdensome to the government, and which will be satisfactory to the companies. The act of March 3, 1873, readjusting the pay of railroads on a basis of the weight of mails carried, added much more largely than was anticipated to the expenses of the department. The appropriation for that purpose having become exhausted, I have declined to make further payments. I would suggest that the time has come when a resolute effort should be made to determine how far the Postoffice Department can properly go on in its efforts to accommodate the public without trespassing unwarrantably upon the sphere of private enterprise. There must be a limit to governmental interference, and, happily, it better suits the genius of the American people to help themselves than to depend on the State.

I deem it suitable to say here that I propose of guard with strict vigilance the expenditures of the department, sanctioning no outlay which can be avoided without detriment of the service, and so to conduct its affairs generally that the interests of the public shall be paramount to those of any industrial corporation or party.

THE POSTAL-CAR SYSTEM—SUPERINTENDENT BANGS' REPORT.

George S. Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, in his report, states that at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, there were in operation 59 lines of railway postoffice cars, extending over 14,866 miles of railroad, on which was performed 34,925 miles of service daily, and 12,747,625 miles of service annually, by 752 railway postoffice clerks. These clerks are classified as follows: 283 head clerks, 379 clerks, and 90 assistant clerks. By the establishment of new lines of railroad, the postal facilities have been greatly increased. During the threatened refusal of the railroads to carry the mails, an offer of the Baltimore and Ohio was accepted by the department. This gave a daily service between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill., 310 miles. This completes a through line between Washington and Chicago, and forms a connection between the roads centering at Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago.

The propriety of establishing a fast and exclusive mail train between New York and Chicago has been discussed for some time, and there appears to be a growing necessity for the same, this train to be under the control of the department so far as it is necessary for the purposes designed, and to run the distance in about twenty-four hours. It is conceded by railroad officials that this can be done. The importance of a line like this cannot be overestimated. It would reduce the actual time of the mail between the East and West from twelve to twenty-four hours, as it would necessarily be established upon one or more of the trunk lines having an extended system of connections. Its benefits would be in no wise con-

fined, but extended to all parts of the country alike.

With reference to the complaints of some railroads that the compensation is inadequate, Mr. Bangs recommends legislation placing the compensation to railroads on another basis, that of weight alone.

Mr. Bangs reviews the subject of the cost of the railway postal service, about which erroneous opinions obtain. He says: "The additional compensation given to the railroads for furnishing and transporting railway postoffice cars is, as nearly as can be estimated, \$600,000 annually. The compensation of clerks performing this service is \$1,058,200 annually; the cost of the superintendency for salary and per diem is \$34,420; a total cost of \$1,692,620.

AN INDIAN MASSACRE.

Terrible Fate of the Gorman Family, from Georgia—A Man, His Wife and Three Children Killed and Mutilated—Four Girls Carried Into Captivity—Rescue of Two of Them.

Some two or three months ago a statement was published in the papers that the bodies of four white persons, and the charred wreck of an emigrant wagon had been found on the Smoky Hill, 13 miles from Sheridan Station, on the Kansas Pacific railway. The bodies were horribly mutilated, and the only thing left to identify the family was a small Bible, upon the fly-leaf of which was written "Gorman, Blue Ridge, Ga." At first the story was not believed, but subsequently such corroborative evidence was furnished as to leave no doubt that a portion of the family had been foully butchered, and the female members carried into captivity. Two of the latter—two young girls—have since been rescued. A sergeant of the Fifth infantry, who was with a detachment of troops which effected the rescue, has arrived at Leavenworth, and furnishes the particulars of the revolting massacre of the family, and the hardships borne by the captives. He obtained his version of the butchery from the elder girl of the two captured, and the latter—19 years of age, five daughters, and an infant—were surprised by a band of Indians while encamped on the Smoky Hill. The father, mother, son and the oldest daughter—an invalid—were horribly butchered and scalped before the eyes of the younger girls. The four other girls and the infant were placed on ponies, and forced to endure every hardship of travel known. The savages, finding the infant a burden, brained it with a tomahawk, and then continued their flight southward with the four girls. Ada and Lucy Gorman—the former aged 10, and the latter 19—were compelled, in the most brutal and shameful manner, to submit to the lustful embraces of the savage devils. These two girls are yet prisoners, held by Gray Eagle's band of Cheyennes, numbering 120 warriors, although there is hardly a doubt of their recapture, as the troops are closing in on the war-party, and, being mounted on fresh horses, will certainly overtake the savages, whose ponies are run down, and hardly fit for active warfare. The captured girls are aged respectively 7 and 9 years. The younger bore the hardships of captivity much better than her sister. The elder would not have lived more than a week longer under the savage treatment. Both were almost naked, emaciated, and at the time of their rescue, presented a spectacle of human wretchedness and despair almost without a parallel in the history of savage barbarism.

The soldiers of the rescuing detachment made covering for the bodies of the half-naked children from their own clothing, and, in every other way possible, ministered to the comfort of the little sufferers. The younger girl does not seem to realize the terrible fate of the family. When retaken, she asked the soldiers, in the simplicity of child-like curiosity, what tribe they belonged to.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

A Plan to Simplify Accounts Between Publishers and the Department.

A Washington telegram of the 2d inst. says: The report of the Commissioner to prepare instructions to Postmasters concerning the prepayment of newspapers and periodical postage after Jan. 1, 1875, sustains the recommendations of Third Assistant Postmaster-General Barber, as to a plan for carrying out the law in the most convenient and simple manner. Instead of placing stamps on separate periodicals or papers, or on the packages containing them, according to weight, the forms already printed show a current account with publishers, and after the printed matter is weighed the requisite amount of stamps is posted in the form of a receipt given to the publisher or his agent at the time of mailing, the credit and the receipt having a corresponding number.

Political Points.

CONGRESSMAN ELLIOTT (colored) has been elected Speaker of the South Carolina Legislature.

THE vote for Governor of Michigan, except four small counties, is: Bagley, Rep., 111,353; Chamberlain, Dem., 105,700.

EIGHTEEN of the members of the Forty-second Congress who voted and kept the back pay have been elected to the Forty-fourth. Of these, nine are from the Northern and nine from the Southern States.

THE Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle says: The full returns of the recent gubernatorial election in this State, except Johnson county, foot up for Porter, 104,455; Maynard, 54,969; leaving Porter's majority 49,486.

THE Topeka Record of Nov. 18 classifies the Legislature elect of Kansas as follows: Senate—21 Republicans, 13 Opposition; House—70 Republicans, 36 Opposition. The Senate holds for two years, the House for one.

NEVADA has got all the returns collected. The Legislature will stand: Senate, Republicans, 18; Democrats, 7. Assembly, Republicans, 31; Democrats, 17; Independents, 3. Republican majority on joint ballot, 22.

OFFICIAL vote of New York for Governor:

Tilden, Dem.	416,341
Dix, Rep.	361,406
Clark, Temperance	10,204

Tilden's clear majority..... 44,713

THE vote of North Carolina in August has been declared by the Legislature, as follows:

Superintendent, 1874.	Governor, 1872.
Pool, Dem.	93,217
Merrimon, Dem.	96,640
Purnell, Rep.	84,181
Caldwell, Rep.	93,618

THE vote of Pennsylvania, as officially reported, for Lieutenant-Governor, is as follows:

Latta, Dem.	277,195
Olmstead, Rep.	272,516

Latta's majority..... 4,679

THE majority for Dunnell, Republican member of Congress-elect from the

First District of Minnesota, lacks only 5 votes of being 3,000. Strait's (Rep.) over Cox, in the Second District, is 221, and King's (Rep.) over Wilson, in the Third, is 2,348.

THE votes for members of Congress in Maryland are:

Dist.	Repub.	Dem.	Maj.
1. Goldsboro.	10,147	Thomas.....	12,465
2. Ensor.	8,238	Roberts.....	10,682
3. Suter.	6,834	O'Brien.....	9,286
4. Cox.	6,810	Swann.....	10,284
5. Wagner.	10,542	Henkle.....	11,862
6. Lowndes.	12,896	Walsh.....	12,974

THE official vote of Alabama, compared with that of 1872, is as follows:

Governor, 1874.	Governor, 1872.
Houston, Dem.	107,118
Herndon, Dem.	81,371
Lewis, Rep.	93,928
Lewis, Rep.	89,808
Total.	201,046
Dem. maj.	131,900
Rep. maj.	171,239

THE Arkansas V. V. Smith is a son of Deleagan B. Smith, who went to Iowa from New York in 1846, and remained there till 1852, when he went to Oregon, where, after several years' prominence in politics, he in 1859 was elected Senator of the prospective State, but died in 1860.

THE statement that the last Democratic Governor of Massachusetts was elected in 1839 is an error. George S. Boutwell was first elected by the Democrats in 1851; then by the Coalition in 1853, which re-elected him, sent Charles Sumner to the Senate, made Henry Wilson President of the State Senate, and Banks Speaker of the State Legislature.

THE Columbia Union-Herald gives the vote of South Carolina for Governor as follows:

Governor, 1874.	Governor, 1872.
Chamberlain, Rep.	60,531
Moses, Rep.	69,831
Green, Opp.	68,864
Toussaint, Opp.	33,886

The Union-Herald also classifies the Legislature elect:

Senate.	House.	Total.
Republicans.....	19	71
Democrats.....	7	33
Independents.....	7	20

So far, five colored men have been elected to the next House of Representatives, and they are all new men. Two are from South Carolina, one from North Carolina, one from Alabama, and one from Louisiana. One of the South Carolinians (Lee) is a Democrat, and was elected by a Democratic and bolting Republican constituency. One colored man—B. K. Bruce—has been elected to the United States Senate from Mississippi.

A WASHINGTON telegram says: "A gentleman of prominence in Indiana politics arrived here a few days ago, and says that the canvass for the United States Senatorship is becoming rather warm. He believes that the choice will fall on either McDonald or Voorhees. Intelligence received direct from Senator Chandler says that he is confident of his re-election from Michigan. Congressman Hale, his son-in-law, now here, feels also assured of Chandler's re-election."

THE vote of New Jersey foots up as follows: For Governor, Joseph D. Bedle, Democrat, 97,254; George A. Halsey, Republican, 83,945. The whole vote is 22,454 greater than the vote for Governor in 1871. The returns from Congress give footings as follows:

Dist.	Repub.	Dem.
1. Sinclair.	14,208	Albion.....
2. Dobbons.	13,977	Smith.....
3. Clark.	13,643	Ross.....
4. Place.	9,941	Hamilton.....
5. Phelps.	11,672	Cutler.....
6. Ward.	13,768	Teese.....
7. Scudder.	8,272	Hardenburg.....

In the present Congress, Fernando Wood has the distinction of having served a term (1841-43) at an earlier date than any other now a member of the House. But to the next Congress is elected the venerable ex-Gov. Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, who served the term 1839-41. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, will be the "Father of the House," in the next Congress, by virtue of continuous services since 1861, although the following members-elect entered the House at earlier dates, viz: Philip F. Thomas, 1839; Fernando Wood, 1841; Alexander H. Stephens, 1843; William Pitt Lynde, of Wisconsin, 1848; John Robbins, of Pennsylvania, 1849; Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia, 1851; Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, 1853; James Buffington, of Massachusetts, 1855; John H. Reagan, of Texas; Thomas L. Jones, of Kentucky; Alfred M. Scales, of North Carolina, and Elijah Ward, of New York, in 1857; and John Young Brown, of Kentucky, in 1859.

THE Great Fire at Cronstadt, Russia.

A St. Petersburg letter, dated November 5, says: "The great fire at Cronstadt is still the universal topic of conversation here. Cronstadt, as everybody knows, is on an island at the very mouth of the River Neva. How, therefore, a fire in such a place can be allowed to spread so as to destroy the dwelling places of from 10,000 to 15,000 people puzzles many wise men here. The local paper, the Cronstadt Boten, of to-day, gives the following details: 'Nine squares or blocks of houses, including the Gostinni Dwor, or Bazar, have been completely destroyed. The mass of houses thus laid in ashes was inhabited by 15,000 people. The buildings consisted of 101 wooden and 18 stone houses, 1 church, 2 chapels, 50 shops in the Gostinni Dwor, and 78 shops attached to the marine barracks.' It will, perhaps, not appear so extraordinary that a considerable part of Cronstadt has been destroyed by fire, when it is remembered that it has not yet been supplied with any civilized system of water-works. People who require water in Cronstadt have to fetch it from the river which washes its shores, and as such an operation can hardly keep pace with the demand in case of a conflagration, it is only astonishing that the result has not been more disastrous."

THE oldest resident of Albany was followed to the grave the other day, but he leaves a daughter worth \$500,000 to a usage public gr. ef.

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

Beef, dressed $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	6	4
Chickens, dressed per lb.	6	9
Lard, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	10	12
Pork, dressed $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Smoked meat, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	10	10
Smoked ham, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	10	12
Smoked shoulders, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	10	8
Turkeys, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	10	10
Tallow, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	10	7

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

(Corrected by the "Pluggers Mills.")

Wheat, white, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	90	@	\$	0	95
Corn, shelled $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	70	@			60
Oats, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel		@			80
Rye, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel		@			85
Feed, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton	80	@			80
Feed, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton					16 00
Feed, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton					33 00
Feed, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton					1 70
Barley, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton					1 75
Middling, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton					1 50
Flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton					2 75
Wheat Flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton	6	@			7 00
Buckwheat Flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton					3 75
Feed meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton					2 00

Saturday, December, 5.

A FEW days ago a meeting of the Illinois Anti-Secret Society Association was held in the city of Chicago. Their proceedings consisted in speeches, resolutions, nominations and collections, and were reported in the daily papers. While denouncing secret societies in general, masonry came in for its share of ridicule and abuse. To the uninitiated a report of this meeting must be instructive, and no doubt very entertaining. The meeting lasted two days and the impression it has made may be judged from the following comments in the *Tribune*. "We have no more sympathy with Masonry than the Anti-Secret Society has; but if a man wants to put on a white apron and other silly toggery, march about with a square and compass behind a brass band, ride a goat or fancy that he belongs to the order in which Solomon and Hiram once flourished, in the name of all that is sensible let him do so, and have as many secrets as he pleases to keep from his wife. Ten to one, where he has one secret she will have a dozen. Silly as Masons may be, the height of silliness is reached by these Anti-Secret Society individuals, who meet here every few months to rehearse these skull-and-cross-bone stories, and go into spasms every time they see a square and compass."

to check at sight. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe sold at my office.

Notings.

In Delaware the price for calling the Court "a bloated old rhinoceros" is just \$5.

The lumber trade in Chicago is nearly over. Only one vessel arrived there Wednesday.

The State Grange will meet in annual session at Grand Rapids, on the 21st of next month.

The Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore railroad company is building repair shops at Muskegon.

There will be service at Grace Church, (Episcopal) to-morrow morning and evening, at the usual hour.

The new plate glass of Mr. Kenyon's new building has been put in and give the building a rich and improving appearance.

I REQUIRE but three things to make me happy, said the Indian. First—tobacco; second—rum; and third—a little more rum.

NEXT week Dr. N. Blank's card will appear in our Business Directory. It will be found among our new advertisements this week.

Mr. A. FLIETSTRA is getting ready for the holidays, and has received his first invoice of toys and notions. Further information will be given next week.

ALBERS & WYNNE have a new ad this week. Their line of goods will be found second to none in the city. They are a young firm, but well and favorably known.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Holland, Mich., Dec. 3, 1874:—Green Christopher and Knowlton Franklin. Wm. VERBEEK, P. M.

HENDRICK Hudson, the deaf mute, lately of Grand Rapids but now of Chicago, and charged with raping a deaf and dumb young lady of that city, has not yet been arrested.

The good sleighing during the first part of this week, gave our streets a thrifty and business-like appearance. Farmers came in with an abundance of produce and stocked our mills with grain.

The eleventh volume of the works of Charles Sumner is now being prepared for the press. The whole number of volumes will be fourteen or fifteen, and it will be a year or more before the whole set will be printed.

The Belgian journals mention the death at the age of 10 years and 11 months, of Frederic Van de Kerkhove, a young painter of the most wonderful precocity. He was a native of Burges, and had executed not less than 350 pictures.

The schr. *Mythic* lumber laden, was brought to Grand Haven, for safety, Monday morning, having sprung a leak and laboring badly in a heavy sea caused by a strong gale from the northwest. She was unloaded and put in the dry-dock for repairs.

A STUTTERING broker in New York lately asked another who had a bald pate, why his head was like h-h-h-h in a b-board-ing house. The disgusted friend, on admitting that he didn't know, was informed that 'twas because th-there's a h-hair h-h-here and th-there.

OLD Bachelor Uncle.—"Well, Charlie, what do you want now? Charlie—"Oh, I want to be rich." Uncle—"Rich! why so?" Charlie—"Because I want to be petted, and ma says you are an old fool, but must be petted because you are rich—but it's a great secret, and I mustn't tell!"

THERE was a ludicrously sudden descent from the sublime to the ridiculous where a clergyman preaching on the 'Ministry of Angels' suddenly observed, "I hear a whisper!" The change of tone started one of the deacons from a drowsy mood, and springing to his feet, he cried, "It's the boys in the gallery."

THE *Chicago Journal* states that "during the nine years that Mr. White has been the chief editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, its net profits have averaged \$147,000 per year, from which it appears that, although Mr. Medill has made this purchase on the basis of \$1,000,000 for the whole establishment, he has got a very good thing.

Mr. L. C. Dukok de Wit of Amsterdam, Holland, has been stopping in Grand Rapids at the Commercial hotel, this week. Mr. L. C. D. W. is a gentleman of leisure and means who has a weakness for tramping, and has footed it over a good share of Europe, part of Asia, and is now on his second visit to this country, of which he intends making a thorough tour this time.—*C. R. Post*.

THE schooner *David A. Wells*, brought to Grand Haven harbor last week in a disabled condition by fishing-tugs, left Tuesday morning for Chicago, where she belongs, towed by the wrecking-steamer *Leviathan*. The three fishing-boats which took her into the harbor, demand \$500 in payment, \$300 for loss of services on the fishing-grounds, and \$200 for towage.—*Chicago Tribune*.

FRESH oysters by the quart at Sooter & Higgins.

It is said that Mr. Candler feels assured of his re-election.

THE steamer *Saginaw*, of the Milwaukee and Grand Haven line has been taken off and is now laid up for the winter.—*Herald*.

THERE is a post chaplain in the army out West, who can't tell a Jack from a King, and they talk of revoking his commission.

"Is them the common dog sausage?" inquired a venerable looking lady, as she surveyed a bunch of bananas over her spectacles the other day.

COL. EGERTON, in the House of Commons, said "philanthropy is so energetic that it requires a good deal of influence nowadays to get hanged."

A DARKEY preacher lining out a hymn from memory said:

Plunged in a gulf of dark despair,
Ye wretched sinners—come out of dar'!

AN exchange describes a certain office-holder as "collector of the port of Ararat, when Noah arrived there with his ark, and has uninterruptedly held office ever since."

THEY have people in Chicago who are pleasantly referred to as "eighteen-carat frauds." They are men who charge ten per cent. commission for passing round the hat in church.

'DRIED tongue,' was the answer which a minister, just going out to 'exchange,' gave to some one who asked him what he had in his carpet-bag, which contained seven sermons.

ACCORDING to the *Milwaukee News*, a young lady asked a bookseller's clerk if he had "Fetus." "No," was the answer, "but I am afraid a boil is coming on the back of my neck."

THE schooner *H. D. Moore*, of Chicago, which went ashore several weeks ago near the north pier at the entrance of Grand Haven harbor, has been got off in good condition, and is now in winter quarters.

ONE of the most biting epigrams Lord Byron ever wrote was this upon Paine and Cobbett:

"In digging up your bones Tom Paine,
Will Cobbett has done well:
You visit him on earth again;
He'll visit you in hell."

A HELENA (Montana) divine, who has spent the best part of the summer in Christianizing a Chinaman, thought he was getting along nicely, until John made a proposition to him, the other day, to "put in" with him and start a faro bank.

SAID a professor in a college to a notorious legerd who was once, for a wonder, promptly in his place at morning prayers, at the appointed time, I marked you, sir, as punctual, this morning. What is your excuse? "S-s-sick, sir, and couldn't sleep," was the reply.

FROM a letter received from a friend in the new Holland colony in northern Iowa, we learn that in spite of their adversities, the people are persevering in their efforts and expect to succeed in making the future of their settlement reward them for their present toil and disappointments.

THE following vessels have laid up in Black Lake for this winter: Schrs. Jones, Kate E. Howard, Four Brothers, A. Plugger, Arrow, Mary, Wollin, Alva and Tri-Color; Scow Banner, Spray and the coaster Hope. The above are all owned at home, but do not constitute the entire fleet.

WE have received a copy of the annual report of the Commissioner of Railroads, for this State, and our readers will find an abstract of the same on our 6th page. It is an interesting document and contains much statistical information relative to the progress and development of railroads in this State.

THE Engleman Transportation Co., in a few days will put on the line between Grand Haven and Milwaukee the steamship *Amazon*. She is somewhat larger than her mate the *Minneapolis*, being 1,600 tons burthen, and fitted with both steam and sail, not inferior in strength and capacity to many similar vessels now tripping across the Atlantic.—*Independent*.

Two convicts engaged in the cigar shop of the State Prison at Jackson, recently attempted to effect their escape by stowing themselves in a large box for shipping cigars, and were carried to the depot. They were missed in a short time after they left the prison, and the agent drove to the freight depot and brought back the box and men, the latter much crestfallen at their non-success.

A MISSISSIPPI boatmen with immense feet stopping at a public house on the levee, asked the porter for a bootjack to pull off his boots. The colored gentleman, after examining the stranger's feet, broke out as follows:—"No jack here big nuff for dem feet. Jackass couldn't pull 'em off, massa, widout fractring de leg. Yuse better go back about tree miles to de forks in de road an' pull 'em off dar'."

Mr. P. KLISE the first-ward butcher is fixing up his meat-market.

LANSING will have a daily paper during the session of the Legislature.

ALLEGAN is raising taxes to pay her first installment of railroad bonds.

ONE of landlord Kellogg's horses dropped dead on the street, Tuesday morning.

Mr. HARRINGTON informs us that he expects to keep on buying wood and staves during the winter.

The tannery of the late C. B. Albee, at Grand Haven, will be sold by the administrator of the estate, on the 5th of January, 1875.

On Monday morning Black Lake was found to have assumed its wintry level.—The blow of Wednesday night broke it all up again.

THE Cutler & Savidge Lumber Co., at Spring Lake, expect to put in a full stock of logs this winter, and run their mills on full time, next season.—*Independent*.

THE next lecture will be delivered by Mr. Geo. P. Sanford, on Friday, December 11, at the M. E. Church. Subject:—"The elements of Christianity and Civilization."

In Drenthe they have been re-constructed and now they are getting ready to build a church, 40x60 feet. Our architect, J. R. Kleyn, is drawing the plans and specifications.

WE have received information from a reliable source, that the next great event which is to happen in this section of the country, is the organization of a Grange in Graafschap.

A SAGINAW boat builder has just made a contract to get out between five and six thousand ash oars for the French navy. It will require about 220,000 feet of ash timber to fill the contract.

In the course of his opening prayer, on Thanksgiving, Mr. Beecher alluded to the afflictions that the church had passed through during the year, and thanked the Lord that they had resulted in the spiritual advancement of the Church.

A COUNTRY paper tells this story of a new boy in one of the Sunday-schools: "The precious youth was asked who made the beautiful hills about there, and replied that he did not know, as his parents only moved into town the day before."

A COMMUNICATION, signed "J. C. D." has been received, intended to be an answer to "Why is it thus?" It is a good thing for JCD that he or she is unknown at this office, at least if it was expected to create a favorable impression by this effort.

Mr. F. Converse, having been burned out on his farm, will not rebuild right away, but intends to remain in the city this winter. He has opened a restaurant and eating saloon in Wilson & Lawrence's building, opposite the post-office.—See his advertisement.

Our friend Otto Schaap, from the Holland settlement in Missaukee County, in the northern part of this State, is spending a few days among his relatives here. He reports the winter-prospects as good, the lumbering-camps needing all their surplus products and labor, and paying down for both.

A HARTFORD gentleman, who had tarried late at a wine supper, found his wife awaiting his return in a high state of nervousness. Said she, 'here I've been waiting and rocking in a chair till my head swims round like a top.' 'Jess so where I've been,' responded he; 'it's in the atmosphere.'

THE appeal from the order of the Brooklyn Court in the Tilton-Beecher suit, denying Beecher's application for a bill of particulars, was argued before the Court of Appeals Monday, by Wm. M. Evarts and the associate counsel for Beecher, and by Roger A. Pryer for Tilton. The court took the papers.

The locomotive of the western bound passenger train on the Grand River Valley R. R., was thrown from the track at Nunica, Friday evening, of last week, through the neglect of the switchman to properly fasten down the switch, and landed full length between the "Y" in such a manner as to block up the passage of trains on either road, until the next morning.

THE final papers in the settlement and division of the property between the city and school District No. 1, of the Township of Holland, have been made out and exchanged. It appears that the amount agreed upon as the share of the old district in the property left by them in the city, is the round sum of \$1,000, of which \$400 is to be paid Jan. 1, 1875, and for which provision has been made on this year's assessment roll. The "paper" given by the Board of Education of the city of Holland consisted in "evidences of indebtedness" to the amount of \$600, of which \$300 is due Jan. 1, 1876, and \$300 due Jan. 1, 1877, with interest at ten per cent.

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.

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. 1-3½s-ly

J. DUURSEMA.

NEW STOCK

At the

GENERAL RETAIL STORE

Of

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS.

Immense Supplies of

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

Flour, Feed and Grains.

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

WE SELL CHEAP.

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

RIVER STREET, - - - HOLLAND MICH.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN,

OF THE

Variety and Jewelry Store!

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

SILVER PLATED WARE,

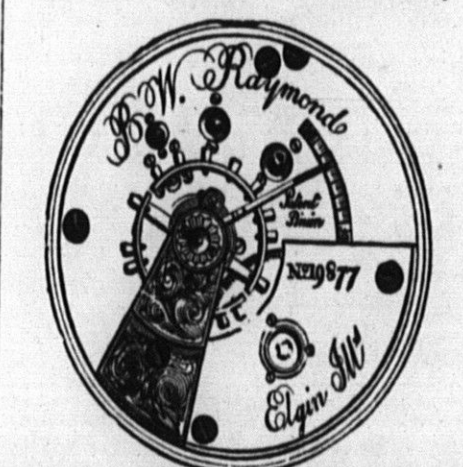
CLOCKS,

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.

P. & A. Steketee,

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

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

GLASS-WARE,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Etc., Etc.

Brick Store,

—of—

E. J. HARRINGTON,

Where may be found at all times, at

Wholesale or Retail!

Goods of the Best Quality and at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

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

T. KOFFERS.

ested, as he told one of his friends in

came there the evening previous, paid for two days' board, and the landlady did not know anything about them, but supposed the merchant knew them both. One at least must have known something of the merchant's former history, as he referred to facts, and although they did not get the stake they played for, they nevertheless made a good enough thing of it. Ever since Wednesday a detective has been looking for the men, and the greatest care has been taken that the reporters shouldn't get hold of the item.—*Detroit Free Press.*

HE was a billiard player of some note. He went out hunting, and one of his shots went very wide of the mark. "Can't you do better than that?" said the person accompanying him. "Ye-yes" he said, "of course; but I never was good on a straight shot, and so I tried to carom on it."

ANNA S. GETSINGER, of Honesdale, Pa., writes the following: "After suffering for nearly two years from neuralgia in the forehead, passing up into the throat, face and ears, I was entirely cured and restored to health by using Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial."

THERE is nothing like leather shoes with a SILVER TIP for children. Try them. They never wear through at the toes. For sale by all dealers.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is now fifteen years since the attention of the public was first called by Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart to his wonderful remedy, and so well has it stood the test of time that to-day it not only has the confidence of the Tar, but is its highest medicinal preparation frequently prescribed by physicians in their practice than any other proprietary preparation in the world. It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the Tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained. For the following complaints, inflammation of the Lungs, Coughs, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Weak Stomach, Disease of the Kidneys, Urinary Complaints, Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, and diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood, there is no remedy in the world that has been used so successfully or can show such a number of marvelous cures. The following will serve to show the estimation in which this sovereign remedy is held by those who have used it.

Consumption for Ten Years Cured.
DR. L. Q. C. WISHART: Dear Sir—I am grateful to you from the fact that you have made a medicine that will cure the disease of the Lungs. My wife has had the Consumption for ten years. Physicians told me that they could only patch her up for the time being. She was confined to her bed and could be for some time. I heard of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial and secured one bottle. It relieved her cough. She has now finished the fourth bottle, and is able to do the work for her family; and may God send you on with your great discovery and cure you have made for Consumption.
 REV. E. H. HOPKINS,
 Jackson Centre, Shelby Co., Ohio.

From St. Louis, Mo.
DR. WISHART, PHILADELPHIA: Dear Sir—During a visit to Philadelphia, some three years ago, I was suffering from a severe cold, and was induced to take a bottle of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, which had the effect of curing me in a few days. I have used it in my family ever since, and am of the opinion that it saved the life of my daughter, who was suffering from a severe and painful cough. If the publication of this will be of any service, you are at liberty to use it. Yours respectfully,
 JOHN HODNETT, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by **all Druggists and Storekeepers** and at
DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S OFFICE,
 No. 232 N. Second St. Philadelphia, Pa.

J. O. DOESBURG,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.
NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.
Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints and Oils.

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

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

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1874.

JACOB FLIEMAN,
Has re-opened his carriage and wagon manufactory at his old stand on River street, where he may be found, ready at all times to make anything in the line of

Top or Open Buggies,

Light & Heavy Wagons,
Sleighs, Trucks, Etc., Etc.
A good assortment of Thimble Skins always on hand.

Warranted Seat-Springs of any shape or style.
I USE NOTHING BUT

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.
My Spokes and Hubs are manufactured from
Second Growth Eastern Timber.

All Work Warranted.
General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality
Thanking my old customers for past favors, I solicit a call from them, and as many new ones as want anything in my line.
47-48-49
J. FLIEMAN.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, which was made and executed by Arend Cloetingh, and Tryntje Cloetingh his wife, of the City of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, to Arthur W. Currier and Theodore C. Putnam of the City of Grand Rapids, Kent County, State of Michigan, parties of the second part, on the twenty-second (22d) day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three (A. D. 1873), which was recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa in the State of Michigan, on the seventh (7th) day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three (A. D. 1873), at 9 o'clock A. M., on pages 624, 625, and 636, of Liber 'S' of Mortgages, in said office, by which default the power of sale contained in the said mortgage has become operative, and on which mortgage there is now claimed to be due the sum of Three hundred twenty-two dollars and ninety cents (\$322.90) of principal and interest, together with an Attorney's fee of thirty dollars (\$30), as in said Mortgage stipulated and agreed for foreclosing said Mortgage, and the costs and charges of said foreclosure and sale, as also provided in said Mortgage; and no suit or proceedings, either in law or in equity, having been commenced for the foreclosure of said Mortgage, or the collection of the debt secured thereby, or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said Mortgage contained, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said Mortgage on the eleventh (11th) day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (A. D. 1875), at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the said County of Ottawa is holden, which said lands and premises are described as follows, viz:—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Holland, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, more particularly known and described as follows, to-wit:—The South half (1/2) of lot number Two (2) in Block numbered sixty-six (66), in the City of Holland formerly known as the village of Holland, according to the recorded map of said city.

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

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the nineteenth (19th) day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (1872), made and executed by Arend Cloetingh and Tryntje, his wife, of the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, parties of the first part, to Charles Scott of the same place party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the Twentieth (20th) day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (A. D. 1872) at one o'clock P. M. of said day, in Liber "T" of Mortgages, on page five hundred and fifteen (515); And whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said Mortgage, the sum of two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eighteen cents (\$259.18); And no suit or proceedings either in law or in equity having been commenced to recover the same or any part thereof: Now therefore notice is hereby given that on Monday the fifteenth (15th) day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (A. D. 1875), at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County, there will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, the premises described in said Mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and payable on said Mortgage, with interest thereon, and all the legal costs and charges of such sale and also an Attorney fee of twenty (20) dollars as provided for in said Mortgage, in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same. The following is the description of the lands and premises, situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, as appears in said Mortgage, to-wit: The South half of Lot numbered Two (2), in Block numbered Sixty-Six (66), in said City of Holland, according to the recorded map of the same.

Dated: HOLLAND, November 10th, A. D. 1874.
CHARLES SCOTT, Mortgagee.
HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attys for Mortgagee.

RHEUMATISM
FACTS SWORN TO
I, Dr. F. J. B. Dyott, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs, (which he has made an especial study) either in male or female, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. A practice of 30 years enables him to treat diseases with success. Cures guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letter describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to prepay postage.
Send for the Guide to Health. Price 10c.
Physician and Surgeon, 104 Duane St., N. Y.
Sidewalk Plank.
A choice lot of dry pine 2-inch cull plank for sale cheap, by H. D. Post. Also, No. 1 Shingles, cheap.

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

HAVE YOU SEEN THE BIG BEAR SKIN.
A T WALSH'S?

Remember that Mr. Walsh pays the very highest market price
for all kinds of Fur and Deer Skins.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS PREPARED AT THE CITY DRUG STORE AT HALF THE PRICE OTHER STORES CHARGE.
We do not purchase Physicians, and have no percentage to pay to any one.
Eighth Street, Holland City.

Hardware Store!
E. VAN DER VEEN,
Gratefully acknowledging the liberal patronage of his many friends and customers in the past, respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his
LARGE STOCK
—OF—
GENERAL Hard-ware.
I hope to see all my old friends and many new ones to examine my goods, so well selected for the trade.
We have on hand a Full Assortment of the Best
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.
Stove-Pipe, Stove Furniture, Etc.,
Horse Nails,
Horse Shoes,
Wagon Springs,
Horse Trimmings,
Glass, Putty,
Paints, Oils,
Nails, etc.

Farmers' Implements,
Carpenters' Tools,
And many other things too numerous to mention.
REPAIRING & JOBBING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.
E. VAN DER VEEN.
S. E. cor. 8th & River Sts. 46-48-49

KEARNEY'S
Fluid Extract
BUCHU!
The only known remedy for
BRIGHT'S DISEASE,
And a positive remedy for
GOUT, GRAVEL STRICTURES, DIABETES, DISPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DROPSY,
Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the
BLADDER & KIDNEYS,
SPERMATORRHEA,
Leucorrhoea or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Coliculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
Permanently Cures all Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.
Existing in Men, Women and Children.
NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE!
Prof. Steel says: "One bottle of Kearney's Fluid Extract Buchu is worth more than all other Buchus combined."
Price, One Dollar per bottle, or Six bottles for Five Dollars.
Depot, 104 Duane St., New York.

A Physician in attendance to answer correspondence and give advice gratis.
Send stamp for Pamphlets, free. 121-172

TO THE
Nervous & Debilitated
OF BOTH SEXES.

No Charge for Advice and Consultation.
Dr. J. B. Dyott, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs, (which he has made an especial study) either in male or female, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. A practice of 30 years enables him to treat diseases with success. Cures guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letter describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to prepay postage.
Send for the Guide to Health. Price 10c.
Physician and Surgeon, 104 Duane St., N. Y.
Sidewalk Plank.
A choice lot of dry pine 2-inch cull plank for sale cheap, by H. D. Post. Also, No. 1 Shingles, cheap.

BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES,
RUBBERS, ETC.
A Very large stock on hand.
8th Street, HOLLAND, MICH.
45-46-47

1874. **FALL!** 1874.
WERKMAN & SONS,
General Dealers.
RIVER STREET, HOLLAND.
Announce to the People that they have received a large and new stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Which is more complete in every department than ever before. They have a large line of all kinds of
Flannels,
Repellents,
Cottonades,
Shawls,
Young Ladies' Goods,
Skirts,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Underwear, Prints, Notions, Hats & Caps.
Groceries, Flour and Feed.
Give them a call before buying elsewhere.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 15, 1874. 47-48-49

WINTERS Bro's & BROWER,
(SUCCESSORS TO DUTTON & THOMPSON)
PRACTICAL
Engineers and Machinists.
Messrs P. WINTERS, E. WINTERS and J. BROWER, have formed a co-partnership under the above firm name, and will devote themselves with all due attention and diligence to anything and everything pertaining to the line of Engineers and Machinists. THE SHOP AND FOUNDRY are located at the old stand, west of HEALD'S. THE BLACKSMITHSHOP formerly run by P. & E. WINTERS, will be continued as before. THE FLOW BUSINESS heretofore conducted and managed by H. K. Heald has been transferred to us, and will be run in connection with the above. MILL REPAIRING, will receive our special attention. SHIP BLACKSMITHING, done in all its branches with promptness and dispatch. Mill owners and manufacturers are requested to give us a call.
HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1874. 108-1y

J. E. HIGGINS,
DEALER IN
All Kinds of Grain & Produce,
MILL FEED, CORN, &c.
All orders promptly attended to.
AGENT FOR
U.S. Ex. Co. & M. L. S. R. R.
Office at M. L. S. R. R. Depot.
HOLLAND, MICH.
108-1y

CASH FOR WOOD.
THE BOARD OF EDUCATION of the City of Holland wish to contract for wood for the Public Schools, during the coming winter. Those having good wood to sell, cheap, will please apply to the Secretary of the Board of Education.
By Order of the Board of Education,
H. D. POST, Secretary.
HOLLAND, Sept. 16, 1874. 108-1y

J. M. Reidsema & Son.
The oldest Furniture House in the City.
Always keep a full and well selected stock of Furniture, at prices corresponding with the times.
Wall Paper,
Window Shades,
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Feathers,
Feather Beds,
Mattresses,
COFFINS.
Wall paper bought of us, will be trimmed free of charge.
46-47-48

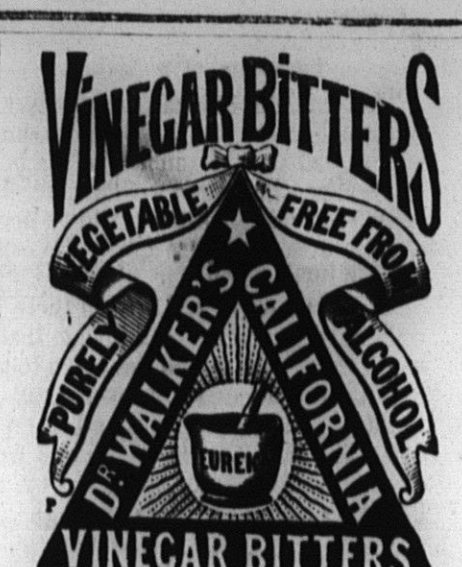
For a good bargain go to the Store of
JOHN ROOST & SON,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
Crockery, Boots & Shoes,
Yankee Notions, Hats & Caps,
Dry Goods,
FLOUR AND FEED.
The highest price paid for
BUTTER AND EGGS,
in Trade or in Cash.
46-47-48

Meat Market,
—OF—
Jacob Kuite.

Since the dissolution of our co-partnership, I am carrying on this business alone, at the OLD STORE, where I can be found at all times, and where I will keep constantly on hand, the choicest of Salt and Fresh Meats, and offer them at the lowest prices. I expect to see all our old friends, to come and call on me, when I will offer them such bargains as will induce them to purchase their daily rations with me.
Holland, Feb. 14, 1874. JACOB KUIITE. 46-48-49

NOTICE!
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, of the "Holland Iron Company," held at the City of Holland on Thursday afternoon, September 10, 1874, it was unanimously resolved to make an assessment of two per cent on the capital stock of said company, and that the same be paid within thirty days at the office of the Treasurer, Mr. N. Kenyon.
By order of the Board of Directors,
H. WALSH, Secretary.
HOLLAND CITY, Mich., Sept. 10, 1874.

NOTICE!
We beg leave to call the attention of the Public to the fact that we have opened, in LABAREE'S OLD FURNITURE STORE (west of Van Landegend's) a FLOUR & FEED and GROCERY Store. We shall keep on hand everything that pertains to a complete Family Supply store.
Flour, Feed,
Hay, Grain,
and Mill Stuff,
At Lowest Cash Prices.
SLOOTER & HIGGINS.
HOLLAND, Aug. 13, 1874. 108-1y



Vinegar Bitters are not a fine Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whisky, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Stomach, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Bizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successfully used. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurf, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: "There is scarcely an individual on the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of medicine, no verminicides, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters."

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Painting and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS twice a week.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safe-guard in cases of eruptions and malignant fevers. Their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassful. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef-steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists & Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal.,
& cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS

SLOOTER & HIGGINS
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES
AND

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