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### Holland City News, Volume 9, Number 5: March 13, 1880

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. IX.—NO. 5.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 421.

## The Holland City News,

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

OTTO J. DOESBURG,  
Editor and Publisher.

**Terms of Subscription:**  
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$1.75 if  
paid at three months, and \$2.00 if  
paid at six months.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 w.	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 pub-  
lished without charge for subscribers.

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

## Rail Roads.

### Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 9, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 a. m.	1.40 a. m.
" "	10.00 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	* 5.35 p. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	10.30 "	3.35 p. m.
" "	* 9.55 p. m.	* 8.20 a. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.30 a. m.	12.00 m.
" "	* 7.20 "	* 6.00 a. m.
" "	3.25 p. m.	* 10.15 p. m.
" "	* 7.40 "	

\* Mixed trains.  
† Daily except Sunday and Monday.  
‡ Daily except Saturday.  
§ Mondays only.  
All other trains daily except Sundays.  
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago  
time which is 20 minutes later than Columbus  
time.

### Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, Dec. 1, 1879.

Going North.	No. 4.	No. 2.	STATIONS.	Going South.	No. 3.	No. 1.
p. m.	a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.	
9 25	12 20		Muskegon.	6 25	3 05	
8 25	11 47		Ferryburg.	7 20	3 35	
7 25	11 42		Grand Haven.	7 45	3 40	
7 05	11 12		Pigeon.	8 40	4 06	
5 55	10 44		Holland.	9 55	4 35	
5 25	10 25		Fillmore.	10 25	4 55	
4 00	9 35		Allegan.	11 40	5 45	

FRED. H. MAY, Manager.  
B. C. LEAVENWORTH, Gen'l Freight Agent.  
CHAS. J. OTIS, Agent,  
Holland, Mich.  
Close connections made at Allegan with G. R. &  
R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainfield, Kalamazoo  
Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, &c., &c.

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys.

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

MCBRIDE, P. H., Attorney and Counselor at  
Law, and Proctor in Admiralty, No. 11  
River street.

PARKS, W. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
corner of River and Eighth streets.

TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting  
Agent, Office in Kenyon & Van Patten's bank  
Eighty street.

### Barbers.

DE GROOT, L., barber. Hair cutting, shaving,  
shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at rea-  
sonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City  
Hotel. 14-17

### Commission Merchant.

BEACH BROS., Commission Merchants, and  
dealers in Grain, Flour and Produce. High-  
est market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick  
store cor. Eighth & Fish streets, Holland, Mich. 17

### Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and  
office No. 42 Ninth street, next door to the  
First Reformed Church.

### Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-  
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physi-  
cian's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

MEENG, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medi-  
cines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Per-  
fumery. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, W., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-  
cines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr.  
W. VAN DEN BEBO'S Family Medicines; Eighth st.

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a  
full stock of goods pertaining to the busi-  
ness.

### Furniture.

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

### General Dealers.

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

### Livery and Sale Stables.

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

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable;  
Office of Daily Stage Line to Saugatuck, 9th  
street, near Market.

### Meat Market.

BOONE, C., Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of  
Meat. Pays the highest price for cattle.  
Zeeland, Ottawa Co., Mich. 2-17

BUTKAU & VAN ZOEREN, New Meat Mar-  
ket, near corner Eighth and Fish Street. All  
kinds of sausages constantly on hand.

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

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

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

WILMS, P. H., Manufacturer of Wooden, and  
Iron and Wood combination Pumps. Cor-  
ner 10th and River streets.

### Notary Publics.

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

VAN SCHELVEN, G., Justice of the Peace,  
Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc. Office,  
Van Landegend's Block.

### Physicians.

ASH, H. L., Surgeon, Physician and Accouch-  
eur. Office at his residence, Overysel, Mich.

LEDEBOER, F. S., City Physician and Surgeon;  
office at residence, on Eighth street, near  
Chl. & M. L. S. R. crossing.

MC CULLOCH THOS., Physician, Surgeon and  
Accouchur. Office, Van Patten's Drug Store,  
Holland, Michigan.

SCHOUTEN, R. A., Physician and Surgeon;  
office at the First Ward Drug Store, Eighth  
Street.

SCHOUTEN, F. J., Physician and Accouchur.  
Office at Dr. Schouten's drug store, Eighth  
street. 40 ly.

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon;  
office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county,  
Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. 26-17.

### Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P., the leading Photographer, Gal-  
lery opposite this office.

### Saddlers.

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

### Tobacco and Cigars.

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

### Watches and Jewelry.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers,  
and dealers in Fancy Goods; Corner of Mar-  
ket and Eighth Street.

## Societies.

### I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

H. DANGREMOND, N. G.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, R. S.

### 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, March  
24, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

OTTO BREYMAN, W. M.

W. H. JOSLIN, Sec'y.

P. OTTE. H. VAN DER WEYDEN.

P. OTTE & CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

FINE CIGARS

24 SOUTH DIVISION STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of  
Holland, I will sell at the following prices:  
Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175  
each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West  
Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block  
35, as organized plat near the M. L. S. depot at  
\$325 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each.  
Also 6 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The  
above will be sold for a small payment down. Also  
the following Lots 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block  
E. Lots 2, 4, 5 and 6 in Block H. The above will  
be sold on long credit and small payments down.  
Apply to,

M. D. HOWARD.

## Books and Stationery.

I am on hand this fall with all kinds of School  
Books, Paper, Stationery, etc., at the lowest prices  
of the market.

H. D. POST.

## COALINE.

## A Great Discovery.

This great discovery seems to be destined to  
entirely do away with all the former labor and ex-  
pense of the family washing, because it will do a  
washing with one-half the labor, the clothes will  
last longer because they do not need the rubbing  
required by the old way. It will soften water,  
clean clothes, carpets, silks, paint and varnish  
work, furniture, glass and silver ware, machinery,  
etc., etc., and all this with little labor and without  
injury to the most delicate fabric. It will cost  
you nothing to give it a trial. Your grocer keeps  
it and will give you a sample with directions for  
using. Ask him about it. 1-3mo.

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$	65	75
Beans, bushel	66	1 00	
Butter, lb	66	21	
Clover seed, bushel	66	5 00	
Eggs, dozen	66	10	
Honey, lb	66	11	
Hay, ton	11 00	12 00	
Onions, bushel	66	35	
Potatoes, bushel	66	35	
Timothy Seed, bushel	66	3 25	

### Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$	3 50	
" " green	66	2 50	
" beach, dry	66	2 50	
" " green	66	2 00	
Railroad ties	66	12	
Shingles, A	66	12	

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	new	66	1 15
Corn, shelled bushel	66	40	
Oats, bushel	66	37	
Buckwheat, bushel	66	75	
Brans, 100 lbs.	66	90	
Feed, 100 lbs.	66	18 00	
Barley, 100 lbs.	1 15	1 30	
Middling, 100 lbs.	66	85	
Flour, 100 lbs.	66	6 25	
Pearl Barley, 100 lbs.	66	3 00	
Rye, bushel	66	65	
Corn Meal 100 lbs.	66	1 00	
Fine Corn Meal 100 lbs.	66	1 20	

### Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb	4	6	5
Pork	4 1/2	6	5
Lard	4 1/2	6	5
Turkeys, per lb	6	10	
Chickens, dressed per lb	6	8	

## Additional Local.

A SURE basis of popularity.—Merit, ap-  
parent to a "cloud of witnesses," is the  
bases upon which the popularity of  
Thomas' Electric Oil is founded. Throat  
and lung complaints, pain, soreness, stiff-  
ness, swelling, burns, and ailments of  
various other kinds, yield to the action of  
this speedy and safe remedy. The adver-  
tisement in regular column should be  
read. Note—*Electric*, selected and elec-  
trized. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland,  
Mich.

### Feels Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time  
with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive  
condition of the whole system; headache,  
nervous prostration, and was almost help-  
less. No physicians or medicines did her  
any good. Three months ago she began  
to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect  
that she seems and feels young again,  
although over 70 years old. We think  
there is no other medicine fit to use in the  
family."—A lady, in Providence, R. I.

This is unhappily an age of skepticism,  
but there is one point upon which persons  
acquainted with the subject agree, namely,  
that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is a medi-  
cine which can be relied upon to cure a  
cough, remove pain, heal sores of various  
kinds, and benefit any inflamed portion  
of the body to which it is applied. It is  
more fully described in regular advertise-  
ment—*Electric*, selected and electrized.  
Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

ASIDE from all considerations of their  
safety the convenience of extinguishing  
them alone renders them superior to all  
other lamps. They are just the thing for  
stores, shops, mills and factories, as well  
as for use in the household. We refer to  
the Harris & Smith Safety Lamps now for  
sale at the lamp stores. For sale at P. &  
A. Steketee.

SURE but not slow.—People who have  
used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, to get rid  
of pain, find that it is sure, but not slow.  
A cough even of long standing, is speedily  
controlled and cured by it. Rheumatism,  
neuralgia, corns, lame back and swelled  
neck, rapidly disappear when it is used.  
The advertising column gives further in-  
formation. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Hol-  
land, Mich.

Mr. John Muhlig, Poyner, Iowa, sends us  
the following communication:

I have been a sufferer with Rheumatism  
for the last six years; I tried lots of medi-  
cines without any success. Visiting one  
day the store of Messrs. Wangler Bros., in  
Waterloo, Iowa, these gentlemen induced  
me to try the St. Jacobs Oil, telling me  
that it had a record as a very effective  
remedy. I bought a bottle, used it regu-  
larly according to directions, and was re-  
lieved of the ailment from which I had  
suffered for six long years.

MANY people make drug shops of their  
stomachs, in the attempt to relieve a simple  
attack of liver complaints, when with a  
dose or two of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil,  
the complaint might be easily and pleas-  
antly obviated. Colic, piles, hurts, lame  
back and swelled neck, are also among  
the troubles which it cures. Readers  
should consult our regular advertisement.  
Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

## UNDER SUN AND MOON AND STARS.

When the sun shall cease to shine  
On this face and form of mine,  
There'll be sunshine still as warm  
On some other face and form.

When the moonbeams fall no more,  
When I stand in open door,  
There'll be moonshine just as bright  
Dancing through the arc of night.

When the stars their twinkling beams  
Send no more to gild my dreams,  
There'll be starlight just as sweet  
Round some dreamer's feet.

Sun and moon and stars must glow,  
Ever come and ever go;  
Faces flash and faces pass,  
Like a shadow in a glass.

Through the corridor of years  
Lo! a countless host appears;  
As it hath been it will be,  
Is the only sign we see.

Of the change that goeth on,  
With the rising of the sun,  
With the setting of the moon,  
With the star-beams of the June.

Men as atoms are, or dust,  
On the surface of earth's crust;  
Living, they a moment gleam  
On the surface of time's stream.

But a moment, then they glide  
Onward with the flowing tide,  
And another current throws  
Other bubbles as it goes.

Suns that once on Syria set  
Linger on its landscape yet,  
But the Syrians' lives are still;  
Silence crowns the ruined hill.

Moons that once on Karnath rose  
Rise yet where Nile water flows,  
But the sandalled priests have fled,  
And the lotus blooms are dead.

Stars that on Atlantic shone  
Dazzle still th' horizon's zone,  
But the island lies below  
Where their rays can never go.

And the lesson closer comes  
Unto changeful hearts and homes,  
That of small account we are  
Under sun or moon or star.

All our littleness we feel  
As at shrine of prayer we kneel;  
Teach us wisdom, Thou whose years  
Antedates th' eternal spheres.

GWENDOLINE.

Golden, Col., Feb. 8, 1880.

## Scheming for a Balloon Voyage to the Pole.

Commander John P. Cheyne, R. N.  
responded on Saturday, the 24th of Janu-  
ary, to an invitation from the members of  
the Royal Artillery institution, at Wool-  
wich, to explain his scheme for the scien-  
tific exploration and discovery of the  
north pole by means of a steamer, sledges,  
and balloons. He stated that Lord Derby  
and six members of parliament had joined  
the central committee—namely, Sir,  
Charles Dilke, Mr. J. H. Puleston, Mr.  
William T. Chaley, Mr. William Gordon,  
Dr. Cameron, and Col. Alexander. It is  
proposed to hold a meeting at the mansion  
house, to be presided over by the lord  
mayor, to finally decide on the expedition.  
The plan sketched is as follows: If the  
estimated cost, £30,000, is forthcoming the  
expedition will start in June. Her  
majesty's government will be asked to  
lend the steam store-ship *Discovery* for  
the purpose. It is also in contemplation  
that a shooting party in connection with  
Cook's tours will accompany the steamer  
to some of the Arctic bays, where there is  
some splendid shooting—wild ducks flying  
about there in flocks of sixty at a time,  
four or five flocks often passing every  
minute. Commander Cheyne purposes  
wintering the first year in as high latitude  
as possible. The sledges will start about  
March 30, 1880. When the sledges are  
baffled by obstacles recourse will be had  
to balloons. These are expected to start  
about June, next year, at which time the  
sun will be shining in the arctic regions  
"day and night." The balloons will be  
inflated at starting by passing steam  
through iron filings, and will be afterward  
manipulated by means of a supply of pure  
condensed hydrogen. Three balloons will  
be employed, each having a lifting power  
of one to one-half tons. The balloon  
party will consist of seven persons, with  
water and provisions for fifty-one days,  
but it is expected that they will reach the  
north pole in from thirty to forty hours  
after leaving the sledges. The exploring  
party will remain at the north pole about  
a week for scientific observation, and will  
dispatch a balloon to Russia for the pur-  
pose of telegraphing the news to England.  
The intelligence, it is thought, can be con-  
veyed from the north pole, via St. Peters-  
burg, to London within three days. The  
arctic regions will be photographed from  
the balloon every hour, the distance to be  
traversed by the balloon being estimated  
at five hundred miles. Mr. Coxwell is to

explain the balloon arrangements at the  
mansion house meeting. The proposal  
to pay out a small telegraphic wire from  
the balloon in transitu, so as to join the  
ship with the north pole, has been  
abandoned. It was stated that the duke  
of Cambridge had consented to allow  
military officers to act on arctic commit-  
tees, and, at the conclusion of the address,  
it was arranged that a committee—form-  
ing the sixtieth of the local committees  
throughout the country—should be  
formed.

## Jefferson's Manners.

When Jefferson became president he  
carried his simple manners and taste  
into official life. He determined that his  
inauguration as the chief officer of the re-  
public should be as free from display as  
possible. Dressed in plain black clothes, he  
rode on horseback to the old capitol, with-  
out guard or servant, dismounted without  
assistance, and hitched his horse to the  
fence. On the steps he was met by a  
number of friends, who accompanied him  
to the senate chamber, where he delivered  
his inaugural address. During the admin-  
istrations of Gen. Washington and John  
Adams the sessions of congress had been  
opened in a style similar to that by which  
the English sovereign opens parliament.  
The president accompanied by a large es-  
cort on horseback, drove in state to the  
capitol. Taking his seat in the senate  
chamber, and the house of representatives  
being summoned, he read his address.  
Mr. Jefferson, to whom such ceremonies  
were distasteful, swept them all away by  
one act. He sent a written message to  
congress, which was read to both houses  
by their respective clerks, and that prac-  
tice has been observed ever since. Against  
one of his reforms, however, the ladies of  
Washington rose up en masse. Mr.  
Jefferson, disliking the levees which had  
been held at the white house, abolished  
them. He established two public days  
for the reception of company—the 1st of  
January and the Fourth of July. On  
other days he was at home to all others  
who came on business or out of courtesy.  
Many of the Washington ladies, indignant  
at their social pleasures being thus cur-  
tailed, determined to force the president  
to hold the customary levees. On the  
usual levee day they resorted in full dress  
to the White House. The president was  
out taking a ride on horseback. On his  
return he saw that the public rooms were  
filled with elegantly-dressed ladies. At  
once divining the plot, he appeared before  
his fair guests booted and spurred and  
covered with dust. So courteous was his  
reception of them, and so graceful his  
manners, that the ladies went away de-  
lighted with the president, but chagrined  
with themselves. They felt that they had  
been guilty of a rudeness in visiting a  
guest who did not expect them. It was  
their last attempt to break through the  
rules of Jefferson's household.

## A Young Heroine.

A very young heroine, Miss Esther Mary  
Cornish-Bowden, aged 8 years, has just  
been awarded by the Royal Humane  
s



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

### THE EAST.

THERE has been another advance of wages in the Lowell mills.

ALL the prisoners in the Belvidere (N. J.) jail, nine in number, attacked and overpowered the jailer and escaped. Eleven and a quarter millions of dollars has already been spent on the East River bridge connecting New York and Brooklyn, and \$2,500,000 more will be required to complete it.

The New York Herald's contributed fund for the relief of the Irish sufferers amounts, at this writing, to over \$200,000, including the \$100,000 donated by the Herald's proprietor, and subscriptions continue to pour in.

TWO MEN were killed and a number wounded by the breaking of the skip in a mine shaft at Watertown, N. Y. A number of Brooklyn grocers have been arrested for selling oleomargarine as dairy butter.

THE Danforth Locomotive Works, at Paterson, N. J., have been partially destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$200,000, and throwing 300 men out of employment. A large building on Beak street, Buffalo, N. Y., has gone up in smoke, involving a loss of about \$100,000. Five persons were killed by an explosion in a mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

### THE WEST.

TWO OFFICERS, having a negro thief and fire-bug in custody, fell asleep while waiting for a train at Decatur, Ind. The darky improved the opportunity by seizing a gun and commanding his guards to emigrate. One left without delay, but the other tarried and was shot dead. Gen. Pope, in a communication to the Cabinet at Washington, reports that the Kansas herders abuse the privileges allowing them to graze their cattle in the Indian Territory, and the permission will be revoked. The snow blockade on the Northern Pacific railroad is the worst ever known. A Fargo dispatch of the 31st inst. says traffic has been suspended between that point and Bismarck since the 15th of February.

THE Western paper-makers held another meeting at Chicago last week. The prices of paper were fully discussed, and it was decided to make no further advance for the present. They decided to send a memorial to Congress, setting forth that the price of paper, etc., has advanced, and that it would be ruinous to the paper trade of the country to remove the duty on paper. James Moorehead, a traveling man for a St. Louis house, quarreled with James Allen, head waiter at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Las Vegas, New Mexico, because there were no eggs for breakfast. The altercation resulted in Moorehead being shot dead by the waiter, who is only 20 years old. He had killed two men before. In the same place, and at about the same hour, the Marshal of the town shot Michael Keller dead, while quelling a disturbance in a saloon. A man was married at Sandusky, Ohio, the other day, within an hour after receiving a five years' sentence to the penitentiary. Flood, one of the great Bonanza mine owners, has sold his interest in the Comstock mines to J. W. Mackay, for \$5,000,000.

DOUGLASS, the Ute chief who is charged with having taken part in the outrages at the White River Agency, made his escape from the prison at Fort Leavenworth, the other day, but was recaptured after a brief pursuit and taken back and heavily ironed. Kansas City has been the scene of an enthusiastic meeting of the advocates of the opening of Indian Territory to settlement. The United States District Attorney appeared on the platform, directed by Mr. Hayes, and read the proclamation warning all people from attempting to locate in the Indian country, the crowd reviling and jeering him as he proceeded. Resolutions condemning the policy of the Government, and endorsing the Vest and Saunders bills, were adopted.

MISS JENNIE RAYMOND has withdrawn her suit for seduction against Senator Hill, of Georgia, and signed a paper acknowledging that she has no claim against that gentleman, that he is entirely innocent, and that the suit was begun by Miss Belva Lockwood, the woman lawyer, without her (Raymond's) knowledge or consent.

THE chemical department of the New Albany (Ind.) Plate-Glass Works has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000. The frequent freezing and thawing weather of the past winter has seriously damaged the winter wheat in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Legislature will hereafter meet biennially, a law to that effect having just passed the present Legislature. The same body refused to pass a law restoring capital punishment in Wisconsin.

FIVE ladies had a most miraculous escape from death at Burlington, Iowa, the other day. As a carriage in which they were driving was returning from a funeral the horses became frightened and ran, and went off a bridge into a chasm some forty feet deep, the sides of which are almost perpendicular. One of the ladies sustained some slight injuries about the head, while the other occupants and the driver escaped unhurt. The carriage was wrecked. E. G. Cotton, a well-known theatrical manager, committed suicide at St. Francisco. A large elevator at Duluth, Minn., was burned, together with its contents, consisting of 170,000 bushels of grain. It was owned by Munger, Marshall & Co., who figure their loss at about \$180,000. A business block in Woodstock, Ill., was destroyed by fire a few nights ago; loss, \$50,000. The fire was set by burglars, who had robbed the safes of the express company. The net earnings of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad for the past year amounted to \$7,260,038. The extensive wholesale dry-goods house of Auerbach, Finch & Culbertson, at St. Paul, Minn., has been burned. Loss estimated at \$500,000 to \$700,000.

THE Kansas Insane Asylum, at Oswatomie, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$40,000. An active volcano, emitting sulphurous smoke, has been discovered near Brown's Park, in Wyoming Territory. Valuable mineral discoveries have been made at a place called Rawhide Buttes, about 140 miles north of Cheyenne, and there is a great rush to the "new diggings."

THE Chinese agitation in San Francisco has been the source of considerable excitement, and not a little apprehension, among the business men in that city. The armories of the local militia regiments are closely guarded, and Gen. McDowell, commanding the Division of the Pacific, has been instructed by the President to move all available Federal troops in his district to that city at once. The workmen are considerably excited over these movements, and many of them assert that the authorities are trying to force a quarrel with them. Meantime the eastward exodus of the Chinamen continues. Nearly every train carries a lot of Most of them go to the manufacturing districts

of the Eastern States; a few stop in Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western cities, while a few others are directing their steps to the cotton fields of the South.

### THE SOUTH.

A NEGRO named Louis Kinder was lynched in Colleton county, S. C., the other day, for outrageously assaulting a white woman. He confessed, just before being swung off, that he had outraged two women and killed one, and committed innumerable burglaries and thefts.

A FRIGHTFUL butchery is reported from Newberry county, S. C. A man named Sherman cut the jugular vein of his brother, causing death in a few minutes. The slayer then rushed to the next room, and seized his wife, cutting her throat from ear to ear. He then lifted the knife and deliberately cut his own throat. When help came both men were dead, and his wife was breathing her last. The murderer is supposed to have been insane.

MARSH DYER, Wm. Wolf, and W. E. Ames, accompanied by two colored men, all residents of Careysville, Ky., while returning from Shawneetown, Ill., in a skiff, were seized and all drowned except one colored man, who swam ashore. Deceased were among the most respected citizens of the place, and all leave families.

A FOOLHARDY youth named Boyd emulous of the fame achieved by Sam Patch as a jumper, accomplished the feat, the other day, of leaping from the bridge that spans the Ohio river, at Louisville, Ky., into the falls below, a distance of 100 feet.

### GENERAL.

THE amount of grain in store and afloat in Chicago is 18,216,894 bushels. The amount of grain in sight in the United States and Canada is as follows: Wheat, 28,180,000 bushels; corn, 15,525,000 bushels; oats, 3,010,000 bushels; rye, 916,000 bushels; barley, 3,703,000 bushels. The United States Supreme Court has decided the national-bank taxation cases, holding that the laws of New York and Ohio, which discriminate against bank stock in favor of other moneyed capital, are in conflict with Federal acts bearing on the subject.

A NEW steamship line between New York and Newcastle-on-Tyne, comprising a fleet of six iron screw vessels, has just been opened. Lieut. Wyse, of the French navy, thinks that Americans are particularly interested in the construction of the Panama canal, and says that it was his intention from the first to form in this country a company with that object in view.

MURDERERS hanged: Joseph Core, at Lebanon, Mo.; Walker Kilgore, at Mexico, Mo.; Charles Colby, at Santa Cruz, Cal. The Home Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company has been enjoined from doing business in Missouri. An investigation of the affairs of the concern has resulted in the discovery of astounding irregularities.

JOHNNY BARKER, 10 years of age, ended his life at Catlettsburg, Ky., by hanging; and Edgar Willard, aged 15, killed himself at Chicago by putting a bullet through his brains. James Keene, of New York, has shipped a dozen horses to England to run in the races there. The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen has decided to hold a regatta on the Schuylkill river, July 7-9.

A PITTSBURGH official has gone crazy over the 13-15-14 puzzle. The bark Eblana, from Newport, Wales, for St. John, was wrecked off the Newfoundland coast, and eight of the crew drowned.

### WASHINGTON.

THE Ways and Means Committee of the House, at a meeting the other day, decided, by a vote of six to seven in each case, to indefinitely postpone the Covert bill, reducing the duty on steel rails to \$10 per ton; the Morrison bill, providing that no duty shall be collected in excess of 50 per centum ad valorem on cotton and cotton goods, earthenware, woolen goods, hay, rum, opium, perfumery, and other articles, and the Gibson bill, to secure a more uniform collection of duties on sugar. It is thought that this sweeping action settles for this session the question of tariff legislation. Benjamin H. Hill, United States Senator from Georgia, has been made defendant in a suit for seduction brought by Mrs. Jessie Raymond. Damages are demanded by Mrs. Raymond in the sum of \$10,000.

It is announced from Washington that the question at issue between the Government and the Utes relative to the latter moving out of the State of Colorado has been settled. The Southern Utes have agreed with Secretary Schurz to cede their reservations in consideration of their back annuities being settled and indemnity for their land. The place selected for their new home is a strip of land bordering on the La Platte river in New Mexico, within ten miles of the Navajo reservation. Owing to the exhaustion of the appropriation for the Government printing office, about 1,000 men and women have been furloughed. A small force is retained to do work of pressing importance.

It is stated in a Washington dispatch that "the subject of the tariff will again be forced upon the Ways and Means Committee in some shape or other. Mr. Fort has been promised by Mr. Wood that the committee will fix a time to hear arguments for and against the passage of his bill to reduce the duty on paper, and to abolish the tariff on soda-ash. He thinks that a majority of the committee will favor the bill. Mr. Fort is confident that a two-thirds majority of the House would vote for his bill if he could obtain a chance to put it upon its passage under a suspension of rules." Commodore Hanson, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, has just died at Washington.

THE House special committee on the inter-oceanic canal has unanimously voted to report to the House resolutions reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, and declaring that the United States must control any canal that may be cut through the American isthmus.

COUNT DE LESSEPS explained his canal project to the House Committee on the Inter-oceanic Canal last week. He claimed that his plans were quite feasible and practical, and argued that, in the interest of American commerce, he should be aided and encouraged rather than checked and thwarted in carrying forward his scheme.

THE Washington friends of Senator Ferry say that his name will be urged upon the Chicago Convention as a candidate for Vice President, in the event of Blaine's nomination.

NEARLY 300 colored Methodist preachers called on the President one day last week. He listened to the remarks of their spokesman and thanked them for the visit, but when it was proposed that each brother be introduced to him he objected on the score of lack of time, and fled.

### POLITICAL.

THE President has withdrawn the nomination of P. B. S. Pinchback as Naval Officer at New Orleans, thus leaving Lewis, the incumbent, undisturbed.

EDWARD McPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, has been elected Chairman of the Na-

tional Republican Congressional Committee in place of George C. Gorham, of California. The Iowa Republican State Convention, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the National Convention, will meet at the State capital April 14. A second convention to name a State ticket will be held in September. Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, pronounces for Garfield for President. In a double-leaded editorial, the Washington Post announces that Mr. Tilden, at a meeting of prominent Democrats in New York, announced that he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President. The Republican members of the Maine Legislature have selected the delegates-at-large for that State to the National Republican Convention, and instructed them to vote for Blaine.

THE Kentucky Democratic State Convention, to nominate delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, has been called to meet at Lexington, June 17. Dr. De La Mayr has been renominated for Congress by the Greenbackers of the Seventh Indiana district. The Indiana Republican Committee met at Indianapolis last week, and elected delegates at large to the Chicago Convention. Three of them are for Blaine. A gathering of Greenbackers calling themselves the "National Union Greenback" Convention was held at St. Louis last week. Ralph E. Hoyt, of Indiana, presided. Stephen D. Dilaye, of New Hampshire, was named for President, and E. J. Chambers, of Texas, for Vice President. The Democratic Convention of Iowa will hold a State Convention, for the selection of delegates to Cincinnati, at Burlington on the 21st of April. The Kansas Democratic State Central Committee have called a State Convention of the party to be held at Topeka on the 26th of May.

A CONVENTION of the Prohibition party of Ohio was held at the State capital last week. Tickets for State officers and Presidential electors at large were nominated. The Tennessee Democratic Convention to elect delegates to the Cincinnati Convention will be held at Nashville June 8. The convention for the nomination of State officers will take place Aug. 10.

A STATE convention of "Young Republicans" of Massachusetts was held at Boston the other day. Resolutions were adopted deprecating the nomination of either Grant or Blaine, endorsing Hayes, congratulating the Independent Republicans of New York and Pennsylvania, calling for civil-service reform, and recommending that Greenbacks be deprived of their legal-tender function.

THE cases coming up from Ohio and Maryland, involving the constitutionality of the Federal Election law, have been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. State Judges of Election, having interfered with National Supervisors and Marshals, were sentenced by Federal courts to fine and imprisonment. The Republican members of the Supreme Court affirmed the regularity of the proceedings and the constitutionality of the law under which they were held. Justices Clifford and Field dissented, holding that it is not competent for Congress to punish a State officer for the manner in which he performs the duties imposed on him by the laws of the State, and that the Federal Election law is clearly unconstitutional.

### FOREIGN.

THE great St. Gothard railway tunnel has at last been completed. It is nine and a half miles long, and cost \$58,000,000. The 31st day of March was a gala day in the Russian capital. It was the anniversary of Alexander's accession to the throne. The multitude accorded a very enthusiastic reception to his Majesty. The Nihilists were quiet, and nowhere observable. A grand review of the troops stationed in the Mexican capital was given on the 21st inst., in honor of Grant and Sheridan, who stood on the balcony of the Ambassadors' Hall at the Palace as they marched past. A frightful famine afflicts a large area of the interior of Brazil. The people, panic-stricken, have rushed to the seaboard region in hundreds of thousands, where they are suffering from destitution and disease. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, who has looked into the situation, estimates that 200,000 people have already died of actual starvation, and that 200,000 more have died of disease.

GEN. MELIKOFF, chief of the new Supreme Executive Commission, was fired at by a Nihilist with a revolver while alighting from a carriage at his residence in St. Petersburg. Gen. Melikoff was not hurt. The man was immediately seized by the police. A convention has been concluded between Great Britain and Germany, securing the co-operation of their war vessels in the suppression of the slave traffic. The Spanish army for 1880 has been fixed at 141,000 men. George F. Slosson, of Chicago, who enjoys the distinction of being the most expert billiardist in America, has gone over to France to try conclusions with Vignaux, the great French expert, who has never yet met his match. The game, which will begin on the evening of March 27, will consist of 4,000 points, French cards. Eight hundred points will be played each evening, thus requiring five days to complete the game. Two thousand dollars is the amount at stake. A dispatch from Paris states that France has entered into negotiations with England and the United States with a view to terminating the war between Chili and Peru.

A DISPATCH from Queenstown, Ireland, says that place is crowded with Irish people who are preparing for emigration to America. Modiste, the young Nihilist who shot at Gen. Melikoff in St. Petersburg, was tried by court-martial, sentenced to death, and hanged within less than 24 hours after the commission of the crime. The condemned man stated during the progress of the trial that some of his comrades will try to accomplish what he failed in doing.

JAMES REDPATH, who was sent over to Ireland by the New York Tribune to investigate and truthfully report upon the famine, sends word that the distress in that country has been mitigated, and that all danger from starvation is passed. A manifesto has been issued by the Russian Revolution Executive Committee justifying the plot against the Czar, which resulted in the explosion in the Winter Palace. It says the revolution is forced on Russia by the Government's repression of intellectual development, and that the struggle must continue until the Czar abdicates or grants a constitution, and it declares that "we will triumph at all costs." The Chilians have followed up their victories over the Peruvians by an attack on Arica. The commander of the Huascar was killed in the engagement.

FRANCE declines to surrender to the Russian authorities the Nihilist Hartmann, arrested in Paris for complicity in the attempt to blow up the Czar at Moscow. Mouravieff, the Russian Advocate General, who went to Paris in connection with the affair, received a visit from two representatives of the Revolutionary Committee, threatening death if he persisted in his object. Mouravieff says he was astonished to recognize in these men a well-known professor in a prominent Russian educational institution and a Colonel in the Russian army who had distinguished himself in the Russo-Turkish war, and been decorated by the Czar himself. A destructive famine prevails in Armenia, a portion of Asiatic Turkey. An St. Petersburg dispatch says that the arbitrariness of despotism has greatly increased since the Winter Palace explosion. It is asserted that 5,000 people have been arrested.

AN explosion in the artillery barracks at Santiago, Chili, killed twenty-four persons. The London Standard, referring

to the claim of the United States for a preponderant influence in the Panama canal, says: "This pretension the British Government is bound to watch, and, if necessary, to resist. No more at Panama than at Suez can the preponderant influence of another power be allowed to lay hands on the trade of England. There is much surprise and indignation in Russia at the refusal of France to extradite Hartmann, the Nihilist conspirator."

### THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution in the Senate on the 31st inst. instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether any person has been arrested and imprisoned for petitioning the Senate in regard to a seat in that body. The resolution was adopted. It is evidently aimed at the Louisiana case. The Senate passed the House bill appropriating \$550,000 for the purchase of a site for a postoffice and other Government buildings in Baltimore. Mr. Logan occupied the entire day after the morning hour with a speech upon the Fitz John Porter case, his remarks being unfinished at the adjournment. The President withdrew the nomination of Mr. Pinchback for Naval Officer at New Orleans. In the House, the morning hour was dispensed with, and the report of the Committee on Revision of the Rules was presented from committee of the whole, with amendments, and, after several yeas and nays, was adopted, and the new code was ordered to go into effect next Monday.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War to the Senate, on the 31st inst., giving the number, age, rank, etc., of officers retired from the army since the act of June 13, 1878. Mr. Thurman, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the House bill for removal of political disabilities of individuals. A House bill was passed giving a drawback of tariff upon certain machinery, and canned goods exported, where the cans are made of foreign material to the amount of 70 per cent, and the machines to the amount of one-half. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Vest, for the erection of a public building at Hannibal, Mo.; by Mr. Jonas, for the relief of Mrs. Betty Taylor and Mrs. Knox Wood, daughter and granddaughter of Zachary Taylor. Mr. Carpenter submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether Congress has the right to make the Indian Territory a separate judicial district, and to organize a court or courts therein, and if so, what jurisdiction ought to be conferred upon said courts and to report by bill or otherwise. The bill for the relief of certain actual settlers on the Kansas Trust and Diminished Revenue lands in Kansas passed. The bill restoring to the public domain a part of the Fort Ripley (Minn.) military reservation was passed after discussion and amendment. The Senate took up and passed the Fitz John Porter case, and had not concluded his remarks at adjournment. The President nominated Charles A. Galloway to be Collector of Internal Revenue of the Third district of Wisconsin. In the House, the morning hour was consumed in discussion of the bill regulating the removal of cases from State to Federal Courts. The morning hour expired without final action on the bill, and the Senate resolutions relative to the late Senator Houston, of Alabama, were taken up. Eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. Wright, Fernando Wood, Cox, Forney, Lowe, Williams, Herbert, Herndon, Lewis, Samford, Shelley, House, Atkins and Harris. The House then, as a mark of respect, adjourned.

Bills were introduced in the Senate on the 31st inst. as follows: By Mr. Blair, to provide for the payment of pensions to widows and minor children upon the death of pensioners totally disabled from wounds in service; by Mr. Harris, to make the crime of rape punishable with death; by Mr. Morgan, a joint resolution declaring Indians citizens of the States and Territories in which they reside. The Appropriation Committee reported a bill for sundry civil expenses of the Government. The Senate took up and passed the House bill making additional appropriations of \$135,000 for the support of certain Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1880. The morning hour having expired, Mr. Logan continued his remarks upon the Fitz John Porter case, not reaching a conclusion at adjournment. The Senate rejected the nomination of John McNeil, of St. Louis, as United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri. In the House, the bill regulating removals from State to Federal Courts was taken up after discussion and amendment. Mr. Gillette introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the public debt, to be used as a substitute for Mr. Wood's Funding bill, and it was ordered printed. Mr. Aiken offered a bill making the Agricultural Department an independent branch of the Government. Mr. Wood addressed the House, in committee of the whole, upon his Funding bill.

In the United States Senate, March 5, Mr. Garfield introduced a joint resolution extending until April 15 the time allowed the Secretary of the Interior to instruct the United States Land Office at Little Rock in relation to the Hot Springs reservation. The bill relieving Pay Director Charles W. Abbott from liability for the defalcation of his subordinates passed. Mr. Baldwin, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the House bill to amend the statutes relative to the importation of meat cattle, and it was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Logan, after the morning hour, completed his long speech upon the Fitz John Porter bill. Mr. Carpenter then obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Reagan reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the condition of the harbor of Grand Haven, Mich. Mr. Henderson reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the improvement of the Rock Island rapids of the Mississippi river. These resolutions were adopted. Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Ellis, to punish with death the crime of rape in the District of Columbia; by Mr. Cassile, fixing the duties on sugar. The House Appropriations Committee reported a deficiency bill. Among the items provided for are public printing, \$400,000; life-saving service, \$5,000; mail-carrier messengers, \$10,000; daily postal-car clerks, \$15,000; route agents, \$5,000; Chicago public building, \$100,000. Mr. De La Mayr offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Census Committee to inquire into the advisability of taking the census in Alaska. Owing to the absence of a quorum, very little business was transacted, and the House adjourned till Monday.

The Vice President laid before the Senate, on the morning of the 6th inst., a letter from the Commissioner of Pensions submitting a revised estimate of the deficiencies for the army and navy pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30 next. Mr. Teller introduced a bill to enable town sites to be entered on public lands. Some bills of a personal nature being disposed of, the bill to amend section 2,417, Revised Statutes, in relation to the issue of patents for private land claims confirmed by act of Congress, was passed. Mr. Carpenter occupied the remainder of the day upon Fitz John Porter's case, speaking in opposition to the bill.

On the reassembling of the Senate on Monday, March 8, Mr. Kirkwood offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for an itemized list of expenditures of the Government on account of the late war, brought down to the present time. The bill for the relief of homestead settlers on public lands, amending the homestead laws in several particulars, was passed, as was the bill to amend the law relative to the seizure and forfeiture of vessels for breach of the revenue laws. The morning hour having expired, Mr. Bayard spoke in favor of the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter. A message was received from the President, relative to the introduction of a bill to amend the law relative to the seizure and forfeiture of vessels for breach of the revenue laws. Mr. Donald obtained the floor, and, after executive session, the Senate adjourned. In the House, the Speaker announced the new rules as operative to-day, and called the States for bills, etc., beginning with Alabama. Mr. Samford introduced a bill to reduce the tariff on certain articles. A discussion ensued as to what committee the bill should be referred to, but the bill was sent to the Ways and Means committee, introduced by the same gentleman, placing type and material used in its construction, and paper and its material upon the free list. Bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Nicholas, to reduce the duty on wood and straw pulp, soda-ash and other chemicals used in the manufacture of paper, and to reduce the duty on unsized paper to 5 per cent. ad valorem; by Mr. Speer, making it unlawful for any officer of the regular army to order inspec-

tions, dress-parades or concerts on Sunday; by Mr. Morrison, to reduce the duties in excess of 50 per cent. ad valorem on various articles; by Mr. Fort, granting pensions to all soldiers and sailors of all the wars who are incapacitated to labor, and who have no means of support; by Mr. Gillette, appropriating \$30,000 to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to encourage the manufacture of sugar from corn-stalks and sorghum; by Mr. McKim, abolishing all duties on agricultural machinery and implements; by Mr. Caldwell, to equalize at \$9 per month all bounties for total disability; by Mr. King, placing on the free list paper material; by Mr. Brewer, to regulate the construction of public buildings by contract; by Mr. Dunnell, to reduce the price of public lands within railroad limits; by Mr. Hatch, to provide for the importation of salt free of duty; by Mr. Cox, to repeal the tax on bank checks, matches and legacies; by Mr. Covert, to admit chromate of iron free of duty; also to punish blackmailing in the District of Columbia; by Mr. Young (Ohio), to define the laws in regard to the length of service in the army; by Mr. Warner, to grant lands to soldiers; by Mr. Cramer, granting a pension to the widow of Gen. George A. Custer; by Mr. Overton, to provide for promotions in the retired list of the army; by Mr. Ward, to protect original inventions; by Mr. Davis, appropriating \$350,000 for the Chicago harbor. Mr. Davis (Ill.) offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to ascertain the terms on which the State of Illinois will cede to the United States the Illinois and Michigan canal. The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in regard to the Inter-oceanic canal.

### THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The President Emphasizes It in a Message to Congress.

TO THE SENATE: I transmit herewith the report of the Secretary of State and accompanying papers in response to the resolution adopted by the Senate on the 11th of February last, requesting "copies of all correspondence between this Government and any foreign Government since February, 1879, respecting a ship canal across the isthmus between North America and South America, together with copies of any project of treaties respecting the same which the Department of State may have proposed or submitted since that date to any foreign power or its diplomatic representative." In further compliance with the resolution of the Senate, I deem it proper to state briefly my opinion as to the policy of the United States with respect to the construction of an inter-oceanic canal by any route across the American isthmus. The policy of this country is a canal under American control. The United States cannot consent to surrender this control to any European power, or to any combination of European powers. If existing treaties between the United States and other nations, or if rights of sovereignty or property of other nations stand in the way of this policy—a contingency which is not apprehended—suitable steps should be taken by just and liberal negotiations to promote and establish the American policy on this subject consistently with the rights of the nations to be affected by it. The capital invested by corporations or citizens of other countries in such an enterprise must, in great degree, look for protection to one or more of the great powers of the world. No European power can intervene for such protection without adopting measures on this continent which the United States would deem inadmissible. If the protection of the United States is relied upon the United States must exercise such control as will enable this country to protect its national interests, and maintain the rights of those whose private capital is embarked in the work. An inter-oceanic canal across the American isthmus will essentially change the geographical relations between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, and between the United States and the rest of the world. It will be the great ocean thoroughfare between our Atlantic and our Pacific shores, and virtually a part of the coast line of the United States. Our more commercial interest in it is greater than that of all other countries. While its relations to our power and prosperity as a nation, to our means of defense, our unity, peace and safety are matters of paramount consideration to the people of the United States, no other power would, under similar circumstances, fail to assert rightful control over a work so closely and vitally affecting its interest and welfare.

Without urging further grounds of my opinion, I repeat, in conclusion, that it is the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any inter-oceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interests. This, I am quite sure, will be found not only compatible with, but promotive of, the widest and most permanent advantage to commerce and civilization.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 8, 1880.

THE Cleveland police are carrying out instructions to arrest the young apes who stand on the street corners and stare at women.

### THE MARKETS.

#### NEW YORK.

BEEVES.....	\$ 75	@ 10 50
HOGS.....	4 00	@ 4 75
CORNS.....	13	@ 1 15 1/2
FLOUR—Superfine.....	4 40	@ 5 30
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 44	@ 1 50
CORN—Western Mixed.....	57	@ 61
OATS—Mixed.....	36	@ 49
RYE—Western.....	96	@ 98
PORK—Mess.....	11 75	@ 12 50
LARD.....	7	@ 7 1/2

#### CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Grade Steers.....	4 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers.....	2 40	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair.....	4 25	@ 4 45
HOGS.....	3 25	@ 4 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	5 50	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 24	@ 1 25
No. 3 Spring.....	1 09	@ 1 10
CORN—No. 2.....	37	@ 38
OATS—No. 2.....	74	@ 75
RYE—No. 2.....	75	@ 76
BARLEY—No. 2.....	75	@ 76
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	35	@ 37
EGGS—Fresh.....	10	@ 11
PORK—Mess.....	11 60	@ 11 75
LARD.....	7	@ 7 1/2

#### MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 22 1/2	@ 1 24 1/2
No. 2.....	1 19	@ 1 20
CORN—No. 2.....	37	@ 38
OATS—No. 2.....	32	@ 33
RYE—No. 1.....	75	@ 76
BARLEY—No. 2.....	60	@ 61

#### ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	1 24	@ 1 25
CORN—Mixed.....	38	@ 37
OATS—No. 2.....	33	@ 33
RYE.....	74	@ 75
PORK—Mess.....	12 15	@ 12 25
LARD.....	7	@ 7 1/2

#### CINCINNATI.

WHEAT.....	1 31	@ 1 32
CORN.....	41	@ 42
OATS.....	37	@ 38
RYE.....	84	@ 85
PORK—Mess.....	11 75	@ 12 00
LARD.....	7	@ 7 1/2

#### TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Amber Michigan.....	1 33	@ 1 33
No. 2 Red.....	1 33	@ 1 34
CORN—No. 2.....	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2.....	36	@ 37

#### DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice.....	6 00	@ 7 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 28	@ 1 29
No. 1 Amber.....	1 27	@ 1 28
CORN—No. 1.....	42	@ 43
OATS—Mixed.....	36	@ 37
BARLEY (per cental).....	1 10	@ 1 15
PORK—Mess.....	12 50	@ 13 50

#### INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 28	@ 1 30
CORN.....	37	@ 38
OATS.....	33	@ 36
PORK—Clear.....	13 00	@ 13 50

#### EAST LIBERTY, PA.



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE standing army of the British Government has been fixed at 131,859 men.

By a vote of 19 to 10 the Wisconsin Senate has passed a bill giving the Supreme Court the power to decide contested-election cases.

THE actors are as liberal toward the Irish relief fund as they always are when want cries for aid. Most of the leading actors and actresses around the country have contributed to the fund. McCullough, Barrett, Raymond and others have sent substantial amounts; and one theater in New York city augmented the fund with \$900.

A FRENCH newspaper, in discussing the probable results of the coming Presidential campaign in the United States, expresses confidence in the election of Gen. Grant, and predicts "that his success will effect a profound transformation in the electoral habits of the American republic, and lead to many modifications in its internal as well as external policy."

AFTER all the trouble attendant on the Khedive diamonds donated to the Sherman family, they have been mounted in four magnificent pendants, four pairs of splendid solitaire ear-rings and eight brilliant finger-rings, and equally divided among the four daughters of the General—Mrs. Fitch, nee Minnie Sherman, Ella Sherman, Lizzie Sherman and Rachel Sherman. The value of each set is over \$50,000.

ACCORDING to Commissioner Le Due, the wants of the Government Agricultural Bureau are numerous and urgent. A suitable building is needed for the accommodation of employes and the continuous exhibition of the agricultural productions of the country; additional divisions of forestry, meteorology and veterinary are recommended; and, lastly, the Commissioner says "the department needs opportunity."

THE bitterness of feeling against the Jews in Roumania is curiously shown in the story told of a murder at a place called Foiticzay. A Greek murdered a Jew there under the most disgraceful circumstances, with no excuse whatever to be pleaded for him. Nevertheless, a jury acquitted the Greek, and the ruffian was, after the verdict, paraded through the Jewish quarter amid general popular rejoicing. There is no doubt that there is a growing hatred of the Jews, not only in Roumania, but even in Germany and Austria.

THE bridegroom was not present at the time appointed for a wedding at Harmony, Ga. The bride, who knew his bashfulness, said his courage had probably failed him. Somebody suggested that a horn be blown to call him, and this was done. A responsive whoop was heard from the woods near by, but the young man did not appear until a scouting party brought him in by force. It was not until he became fearful of losing the girl, whose patience gave way to anger, that he mustered enough courage to face the ceremony.

SOME years ago a wealthy old bachelor in Hoboken, N. J., named Joseph L. Lewis, died, leaving his property, valued at \$1,000,000, to the United States Government, for which he appeared to cherish unusual respect. The singularity of the case excited the cupidity of several sharpers, and a conspiracy was entered into for the purpose of producing a "widow" who would contest the will, secure the money, and divide handsomely. In due time some of the schemers, including the woman, were arrested on suspicion, and the case coming on for trial at Trenton a short time ago, the female turned State's evidence, implicating the villains whose dupes she had been, and detailing, apparently without reservation, her own part in the matter.

THE Czar of Russia has celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne, and still lives. Nihilism to the contrary notwithstanding, the Czar is not such a very bad fellow, after all. He is, to be sure, somewhat arbitrary in his style of ruling; he declines to lend money to strangers; he does not permit his venerable cheeks to be whacked with im-

punity by his fellow sovereigns, and he is reputed to be a little off color in his morality; but then he has done a great deal for the good of his country. He has freed 21,000,000 serfs; done some good fighting; given his country a whopping national debt, which many people hold to be a blessing, and has kept his prisons and penal colonies well stocked with brains and blue blood. He has also been a convenient target for the knives and pistols of assassins.

IN 1859 absolute starvation prevailed for several months throughout Finland and along the Baltic seaboard, aggravated by a frost of unexampled severity which destroyed hundreds of those who made for the towns in quest of relief. In 1871 a yet more terrible famine decimated the population of Northwestern China, many of the sufferers being driven to gnaw the bark from the trees, and even to devour the bodies of the dead. Similar horrors were enacted on a similar scale in Eastern Russia during the great drought of 1873. The failure of the Bengal rice crop at the close of that year swept away, during the early months of 1874, at least half a million lives. The dearth in Bulgaria in 1873, and that in Cashmere twelve months ago, are still fresh in public memory, while the present year has been ushered in by three distinct famines—in Ireland, in Silesia and in the Persian province of Seistan.

GEN. MELIKOFF, appointed to supreme control of the operations against Nihilistic and insurrectionary movements in St. Petersburg, is the commander who made so brilliant a record in the Asiatic campaign against the Turks in the late war. All Governors General in Russia are given almost as much power in their vice royalties as is given in this case to Melikoff. The operations against the insurrectionists are taken out of the hands of the several military commanders and placed in the hands of a special bureau or commission, which is to have the support and co-operation of all civil, police and military officers. The talk about the new order being equivalent to abdication is all nonsense. Melikoff has simply become the instrument of the Gortschakoff Ministry to carry on a relentless warfare against the Nihilists and other factions hostile to the Government.

IN the midst of the great events of the war, such incidents as the following were comparatively unnoticed, and left to be long afterward related in print: Miss Annie Pickens, daughter of the Governor of South Carolina, was to be married on April 22, 1863, in Charleston, to Lieut. Andrew De Rochelle. The wedding party was assembled in the Pickens residence, and the clergyman was asking the bride if she was ready, when a shell from a Union gun in the harbor broke into the room and burst. Nine persons were hurt, but only Miss Pickens' wound proved mortal. She bore the pain with wonderful fortitude, and was unmoved when informed that she had only an hour or two to live. De Rochelle said that he would like to have her die his wife, and the poor girl smiled sadly in assent. The guests remembered the scene as far more pitiful than they can describe. The bride lay on a sofa, her white dress dabbled in blood and her hair disheveled, while her pallid face was so wrung with agony that her efforts to smile became futile. The ceremony was hurriedly performed, though the bride's "Yes" was in a faint, labored whisper, and her lips hardly moved in response to her husband's kiss. She died immediately afterward.

## Tight Lacing.

THE belief has been current of late years that the dreadful habit of tight lacing is out of fashion, but there is reason to fear that it is not so much an evil of the past as has been supposed. A painful impression has lately prevailed that a young married lady, moving in very fashionable New York society, whose death occurred not long since, was a victim to the pernicious practice, and those very well qualified to form an opinion aver that there are many who pursue it. The *Lancet* quite lately remarked on this subject: "Surely enough has been said as to tight lacing to make it plain that danger must attend the process. The notion of improving nature by forcing the feet into tight boots, and the divers other devices with which fashion beguiles the love of personal embellishment, are sufficiently monstrous; but the audacity of attempting to compress the trunk, which contains the central organs of life, for the sake of appearances, surpasses belief. Perhaps the recent death from tight lacing, in which the heart was found to be so impeded in its action as to render life impracticable, may have some deterrent effect; but we doubt it. Fashion will prevail, and wasp-like waists will be cultivated in defiance of nature."

## SABBATH READING.

"While Thee I Seek, Protecting Power,"  
While Thee I seek, Protecting Power,  
Be my vain wishes stilled;  
And may this consecrated hour  
With better hopes be filled.  
Thy love the power of thought bestowed;  
To Thee my thoughts would soar;  
Thy mercy o'er my life has flowed;  
That mercy I adore.  
In each event of life how clear  
Thy ruling hand I see;  
Each blessing to my soul most dear,  
Because conferred by Thee.  
In every joy that crowns my days,  
In every pain I bear,  
My heart shall find delight in praise,  
Or seek relief in prayer.  
When gladness wings my favored hour  
Thy love my thoughts shall fill;  
Resigned, when storms of sorrow lower,  
My soul shall meet Thy will.  
My lifted eye without a tear  
The gathering storm shall see;  
My steadfast eye shall know no fear;  
That heart will rest on Thee.

## A String of White Topazes.

A stranger in Baltimore, a few years ago, would often have met upon the streets a bent, decrepit woman, shabbily dressed in a cheap, not always clean, stuff gown, and faded cotton gloves.

Yet this woman had once been the wife of a King; dress and display had been her ruling passions, and she had even then a large income with which to gratify them if she chose.

There has been no more dramatic or significant figure among American women than Madame Bonaparte. In spite of her defeat in striving to gain a throne, her career has been popularly regarded exceptionally brilliant and fortunate.

It is as well we should look at her life in its true significance. Never was there a stronger sermon preached against worldliness.

Betty Patterson, according to her own statement in her private letters, was a beautiful, shrewd, ambitious girl, who made up her mind before she saw him to marry the probable occupant of a throne.

The man proved to be a mass of dull, coarse brutality, but she shouldered the load in hopes of a crown, soon to find herself thrown aside, and the crown placed upon the head of another woman. She was selfish and ambitious, with no wish to believe in God, and there was a fine eternal justice in this legal injustice.

The tragedy of her life was not in the disappointment, but in her seventy-year-long struggle afterward for power and money. What more pitiable spectacle than this young, beautiful woman, believing in neither God nor man, hawking her charms through Europe to make a second marriage as heartless and brilliant as the first?

She writes to her father with open dislike, asking to be allowed the credit of his reputed wealth to help her cheat somebody into marrying her. Her letters to her son, when he was a man, are hard, bitter, and cruel. Even her son was but a tool to open her way to fortune. Money, rank, display, these were her gods; how did they pay her for her life-long service?

In the very flush of her triumphs she cries out, "I am tired of life, and of ever having lived," and begs as consolation, not for God's help, or for affection, but for a string of white topazes!

She worked for a throne; she despised all Americans as vulgar; she died in a cheap American boarding-house, where for years she had been an object of compassion to strangers, to whom she would tell for the thousandth time the story of the greatness which had never been hers.

There may be young girls among our readers, who, like Betty Patterson, turn away God and pure, true love, for display and social success. The day may come when they, too, will be tired of life or of having lived, and will know no higher comfort than a string of white topazes.

"Tired of having lived!" How different is this language from the humblest life of Christian faith! The riches of prayerful effort are more than jewels; and the hope of dwelling at last with Christ in His kingdom is after all the brightest and best that life can afford.

## "Something Gives Way."

A Christian woman in a town in New York desired to obtain a school-house, for the purpose of starting a Sabbath-school, but was refused by a skeptical Trustee. Still she persevered, and asked him again and again.

"I tell you, Aunt Polly, it is of no use. Once for all, I say you cannot have the school-house for any such purpose."

"I think I am going to get it," said Aunt Polly.

"I should like to know how, if I do not give you the key."

"I think the Lord is going to unlock it."

"May be he will," said the infidel, "but I can tell you this, He will not get the key from me."

"Well, I am going to pray over it, and I have found out from experience that, when I keep on praying, something always gives way."

And the next time she came the hard heart of the infidel gave way and she received the key. More than this, when others opposed the school, he sustained her, and great good was done for perishing souls.

"Something gives way." Sometimes it is a man's will, and sometimes it is the man himself. Sometimes there is a revolution, and sometimes there is a funeral. When God's Spirit inspires a prayer in a believing Christian's heart, omnipotence stands ready to answer it. "Something gives way."

"Let me look at a revolver," said a man who walked into a store at Sandstone, Mo., and a weapon was shown to

him. "Show me the cartridge," he added, and he carelessly loaded one of the chambers. "Excuse me for using this a minute," he further remarked, and shot himself through the brain.

## MICHIGAN NEWS.

WILD pigeons have begun to make their appearance in Michigan.

CHEBOYGAN's one case of small-pox cost the corporation nearly \$600.

ABOUT forty men from Battle Creek, and thereabouts, will soon go on a prospecting tour to Colorado.

PORTER W. KNOWLES, of Onondaga, Ingham county, for selling whisky on a beer license, paid \$145.

A SON of August Smith, at Ionia, has been convicted of stabbing a neighbor's coat and damages of \$85 awarded.

TWO WOMEN have just sold out their drug business at Fenton, which they have prosecuted for twenty-three years.

JOHN WADDLE, one of the oldest residents of Sebawa, Ionia county, died recently of an overdose of opium taken for a cold.

THE Bay City *Tribune* says that a telephone line is about to be run from Bay City to Au Gres, a distance of forty-five miles.

THE indications all show that the fight for the Perrin estate at Marshall will be one of the biggest property lawsuits ever waged in Michigan.

It has been decided that the State fair for this year shall be held at Detroit, the money demanded by the society for exhibiting having been raised.

A CIRCULAR has been issued inviting the land surveyors and civil engineers of Michigan to meet in the new Capitol March 24, for the purpose of forming a State Association.

A NEW \$10,000 Court House was dedicated at West Branch, Ogemaw county, Feb. 23. A large crowd was present and it was the grandest affair that ever occurred in the county.

THE case of a girl who sued a school board in Lee, Calhoun county, for damages by reason of expulsion from school, has been decided in favor of the girl. Verdict, 6 cents.

It is reported that Otto Kirchner, Attorney General of the State, is also of opinion that the legislative provision for an election on a constitutional amendment in April is unconstitutional, and will so report to the State officers.

MAYOR ENGLEMAN, of Manistee, has raised \$10,000 by subscription among the lumber manufacturers of that city, to pay the expenses of dredging a channel eighty feet wide and fourteen feet deep between Lake Manistee and Lake Michigan.

THE State taxes of Wayne county this year are 25 per cent. higher than in 1878, the figures being \$185,407.96 against \$142,745.37. The increase is due to the levy for the new Reform School for Girls, the new State Blind Asylum, and large appropriations for other State institutions.

THE following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasurer's office for the month ending Feb. 28, 1880:

Balance on hand Jan. 31, 1880.....	\$ 752,936.84
Receipts for the month.....	599,749.45
Total.....	\$1,352,686.29
Disbursements for the month.....	43,064.43
Balance on hand Feb. 28, 1880.....	\$1,309,621.86

AT the annual meeting of the Detroit Board of Trade, the Secretary's report showed the grain business of the year to have been the receipt of 302,324 barrels of flour, 11,393,455 bushels of wheat, 307,352 bushels of corn, 447,480 bushels of oats, 337,220 bushels of barley. The shipments of flour were 148,473 barrels; wheat, 8,972,797 bushels; corn, 111,950 bushels; oats, 67,850 bushels; barley, 61,489 bushels.

THE Clerk of Antrim county lost the keys of his office vaults, and could not get at the records. So he sent to Detroit for new keys. They did not come, and eventually the Clerk of Antrim county got into something very like a state of nervousness over the matter. About this same time there appeared on the scene an itinerant artisan, who claimed to be able to open the safe for a given sum of money. Eventually it proved that he had the keys, and he said he had found them. He was arrested, but nothing could be proved against him, when he was discharged, and went away openly reviling the officials.

## Michigan Colleges.

THE following statistics are for the academic year ending June 29, 1879, and are compiled from the reports made to the Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Michigan University, Ann Arbor; organized in 1817; James B. Angell, President; has 68 instructors, 1,376 students; graduated 430 at last commencement; whole number of graduates, 5,670; value of buildings and grounds, \$380,000; amount of productive funds, \$543,000; number of volumes in library, 36,000; received legislative appropriation, \$42,240; annual cost of tuition per student, \$20; average price of board per week, \$2.50.

Agricultural College, Lansing; organized in 1855; Rev. T. C. Abbot, President; has 14 instructors, 232 students; graduated 19 at last commencement; whole number of graduates, 205; value of buildings and grounds, \$200,000; amount of productive funds, \$275,104.28; number of volumes in library, 5,286; received legislative appropriation, \$21,041.12; no annual charge

made for tuition; average price of board per week, \$2.38.

State Normal School, Ypsilanti; Rev. Joseph Estabrook, principal; organized in 1852; has 12 instructors; 543 students; graduated at last commencement, 86; whole number of graduates, 787; value of buildings and grounds, \$85,000; amount of productive funds, \$68,966; number of volumes in library, 2,373; amount of legislative appropriation, \$31,473; annual cost of tuition per student, \$10; average price of board per week, \$2.75.

Adrian College, Adrian; Rev. G. B. McElroy, President; Methodist Protestant denomination; organized in 1859; has 8 instructors; 169 students; graduated 10 at last commencement; whole number of graduates, 196; value of buildings and grounds, \$118,000; amount of productive funds, \$80,000; number of volumes in library, 400; liabilities, \$28,891; annual cost of tuition per student, \$15; average price of board per week, \$2.25.

Albion College, Albion; Rev. L. R. Fiske, President; Methodist Episcopal denomination; founded in 1861; has 9 instructors; 233 students; graduated 13 at last commencement; whole number of graduates, 108; value of buildings and grounds, \$50,000; amount of productive funds, \$165,000; number of volumes in library, 2,200; liabilities, \$15,300; average price of board per week, \$2.

Battle Creek College, Battle Creek, Rev. James White President; Seventh Day Adventist denomination; organized in 1874; has 13 instructors, 425 students; graduated 4 at last commencement; whole number of graduates, 4; value of buildings and grounds, \$80,000; no endowment; number of volumes in library, 1,000; liabilities, \$6,223; annual tuition per student, \$16.80; average price of board per week, \$2.

Grand Traverse College, Benzonia; Rev. A. L. Gridley President; Congregational denomination; founded in 1863; has 3 instructors, 15 students; no graduates; value of buildings and grounds, \$10,000; amount of productive funds, \$15,000; number of volumes in library, 200; annual tuition per student, \$12; average price of board per week, \$2.50.

Hillsdale College, Hillsdale; Rev. D. W. C. Durgin, President; Free-Will Baptist denomination; chartered in 1855; has 15 instructors, 518 students; graduated 20 at last commencement; whole number of graduates since founded, 421; value of property, \$100,000; amount of productive funds, \$100,000; number of volumes in library, 7,000; liabilities, \$11,170; average cost of board per week, \$1.75.

Hope College, Holland; Rev. G. H. Mandeville, President; Dutch Reformed denomination; founded in 1866; has 9 instructors, 111 students; number of graduates at last commencement, 6; whole number of graduates, 71; value of buildings and grounds, \$48,000; amount of productive funds, \$69,419; number of volumes in library, 4,500; liabilities, \$25,494; annual tuition per student, \$12; average price of board per week, \$2.75.

Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo; Rev. Kendall Brooks, President; Baptist denomination, founded in 1855; has 7 instructors, 116 students; graduated at last commencement, 4; whole number of graduates, 84; value of buildings and grounds, \$100,000; amount of productive funds, \$52,840; liabilities, \$11,143; number of volumes in library, 3,138; annual tuition per student, \$18; average price of board per week, \$2.50.

Olivet College, Olivet, Rev. H. Z. Butterfield, President; Congregational and Presbyterian denominations; founded in 1859; has 12 instructors, 201 students, graduated 9 at last commencement; whole number of graduates, 138; value of building and grounds, \$111,700; amount of productive funds, \$92,214; liabilities, \$18,771; number of volumes in library, 7,900; annual tuition per student, \$18; average price of board per week, \$2.—*Lansing Republican*.

## The German Army.

SOME idea of the increased efficiency in the early stages of a campaign which will accrue to the German army through the training in time of peace of the first class of the ersatz reserve may be gathered from an examination of the losses suffered by different regiments during some of the earlier actions of the war of 1870-71. In the battle of Worth the First West Prussian Grenadier regiment lost 30 officers and 876 men, and the First Silesian regiment 35 officers and 982 men. In the battle of Spicheren the Second Brandenburg Grenadier regiment lost 35 officers and 771 men. The King's Grenadier regiment lost at Wissemburg 23 officers and 329 men, and at Worth 16 officers and 551 men, or, together, 39 officers and 880 men, in three days' time. During the fighting on the 16th of August, 1870, in the neighborhood of Vionville and Mars la Tour, the Sixth Brandenburg regiment lost 1,202 men, the Fourth Brandenburg regiment 1,099 men, the Second Silesian Grenadier regiment 1,119 men, and the Fourth Thuringian regiment 852 men. These large gaps should have been at once and were ultimately filled up with men drawn from the ersatz reserve; but as up to the present time this ersatz reserve in time of peace has comprised only untrained men, and as when the battles mentioned above were fought sufficient time had not elapsed since war had been declared to allow the comparatively raw levies to be converted into trained soldiers, the much-needed reinforcements could not be at once sent to the front. When the new Army bill comes into force, however, all the men of the first class of the ersatz will be ready at once to take their place in the ranks.



OUR COUNTRY ROADS.

We publish an article on the eighth page taken from the *Country Gentleman*, about road making, to which we call especial attention, and which can be read with profit at this time of the year, when spring elections are approaching, and highway commissioners and other township officers are to be elected.

We have repeatedly been requested by several of our go-ahead farmers to call attention to the notorious and undeniable fact that our country roads are in a bad condition, and that measures ought to be adopted to make permanent improvements.

If we take into consideration that this Colony is thirty-two years of age, it is about time that a new policy of road making was adopted. Several pieces of road have been a constant expense to the townships, and after every rainfall or freshet, mark the supreme folly of highway commissioners. It is better to use all the money voted for this purpose in one bad spot, and make a road bed that will last, than to keep on patching a dozen different places, which will have to be mended every year.

If the people of the surrounding townships will take into consideration that the value of their farms is measured to considerable extent by the quality of the roads surrounding their premises, and the facilities they afford in marketing their product, they would see the double necessity of making good, solid, permanent road-beds.

The road between Holland and Zeeland is a disgrace, for the simple reason that most of it can be made good by rounding up and a plentiful supply of gravel, which the township of Holland possesses in abundance. Look at the road between this city and North Holland, at the extension of Land street south to the Laraman place, and at the extension of sixteenth street, to the cemetery! All the work which has been done on these and similar places has been discarded by nature, and the money is wasted. The work has got to be done over again.

Election is drawing nigh, and it behooves every body who wants good roads, to see who they elect for highway commissioner. Take men who will make permanent improvements, and vote money enough to do some good work.

And if you cannot accomplish your purpose in the old-fashioned, regular way, what is there to prevent you from organizing, to call in the voluntary assistance of our livery men, who certainly ought to feel largely interested, and unitedly go to work and gravel the soft roads, so that good loads can be hauled over them. The good roads would benefit everybody—all the parties who feel directly interested have their own teams and wagons, and could, by united action, do a great and good work in a short time.

Our roads ought to be made permanently good; the question is becoming a serious one, and it does not require a prophet to predict political death to the township officers who stand in the way of this great necessity.

For the Holland City News:

HOLLAND REFORM CLUB.

A Temperance Convention for the Fifth Congressional District of this State, has been called, to be held at the Central Reform Club Rooms of the City of Grand Rapids, on Thursday, March 18, 1880, at 11 o'clock, a. m. The object of the convention, as stated in the call, will be "to unify temperance people and concentrate them upon and in favor of a constitutional amendment forever prohibiting the sale, importation, manufacture and use as a beverage of all intoxicating liquor, in the State of Michigan."

Each temperance organization is requested to send three delegates, and for this purpose a meeting of the Holland Reform Club will be held on Tuesday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock, at Aling's Store.

The semi-annual election of officers of the club will also be held at the same time and place, and it is expected that all the friends of the temperance cause, in Holland and vicinity will attend this meeting.

HOLLAND, March 12, 1880.

G. VAN SCHUYLEN, President.

A CARD.

I hereby tender my heartfelt thanks to doctors Van Putten and McCulloch, and neighbors and friends, for their faithful assistance rendered during the lingering illness of my wife, and their sympathy and aid at the death-bed and funeral.

R. VAN KAMPEN.

DE LESSERS pretends to be delighted with the president's message on the inter-oceanic canal project, "because it would certainly be advantageous to have the protection of the United States during the progress of the work and after the opening of the canal." He sent a message to his son in Paris, stating that Mr. Hayes' declaration assures the political safety of the enterprise.

Steketee's Worm Destroyer.

Read what the Rev. E. van der Vries of Grand Haven, Mich., says of my Pin Worm Destroyer.

Grand Haven, Mich., Feb. 19, 1880. MR. GEO. G. STEKETEE.

Dear Sir:—I used your WORM DESTROYER for one of my chill ren who was relieved in a very short time of a great many of those "troublesome customers," and am pleased to recommend your medicine to the public.

Very Respectfully,

REV. E. VAN DER VRIES.

P. S.—If your Druggists do not keep the above named medicine send direct to the undersigned.

GEO. G. STEKETEE.

Sole proprietor of STEKETEE'S WORM DESTROYER. 89 Monroe st., Grand Rapids, Mich.

For sale by Dr. Schouten, J. O. Doersburg, H. Walsh, and D. R. Meengs, Druggists.

EXPOSITION OF 1876. Wandering through the United States section of this wonderful Exhibition, hyper-ornamented and overdisplayed as the most of it is, I came upon an elegant glass case, whose modesty was more conspicuous from its neighbors' finery, surmounted by the motto *Dignis Prendit*, and displaying, in neat packages, the medical preparations of the house of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

I was aware of the world-wide reputation of this eminent firm, for the character and quality of their goods, and remember well their agents in London, Messrs. Newberry, in St. Paul's Church-yard. Having a leisure hour, I determined to examine the contents of this case, myself, and I was surprised to see the delicate perfection to which they had brought their household remedies. I was chagrined at the reflection that, while we have at home the most skillful and pre-eminent the best physicians in the world, these Yankee doctors distance us so far in the line of popular medicines for family use. They have the sharpness to take advantage of the high scientific discoveries among us, and make pills and potions as palatable as they are salutary. I was told by a leading druggist in Philadelphia, that Dr. Ayer's manufactory was the largest in America, giving employment to hundreds. I must go to Lowell and see it, on my way home.—Correspondence of the London (Eng.) Telegraph.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost, I know it. A Workingman."

Deaths.

VAN KAMPEN—Weyke, wife of Rijnert Van Kampen, on Friday, March 5th, 1880, leaving six children, the youngest of whom is 12 days, and the oldest 14 years. She was 35 years of age.

Special Notices.

New Maple Sugar, Hickory Nuts, and fresh roasted Peanuts, which we roast our self, every day fresh, at the  
4-11 CITY BAKERY.

WANTED.—Common and cull White Wood, from one hundred thousand to a million feet. CASH.

GOODWILL & GOODWILL,

35 Ohio Street,

Chicago, Ill.

CALL and see our latest novelty in boneless Codfish. It is the best kind, pressed in square blocks—like brick. For sale cheap at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A NEW lot of choice fresh Figs, Dates, Oranges, Lemons and Cocoanuts, at  
PESSINKS.

A FRESH supply of all kinds of candy just received at  
L. T. KANTERS.

Take Notice.

Whereas I am not accustomed to send statements of account, I respectfully request all those who owe me an account of longer standing than one year to come and settle within sixty days. All the remaining accounts after that time will be placed in the hands of requisite authority to collect the same.

Respectfully,

R. A. SCHOUTEN, M. D.

Just received at Harrington's a fresh supply of Mackerel in kits. The finest in the market, at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A COMPLETE assortment of Spectacles to suit the different qualities and ages of sight, just received, at  
J. O. DOERSBURG'S DRUG STORE.

TRY the Sour Mash and Rosario Cigars, at Pessinks, they are No. 1 and beat every thing you ever saw before; also, fine cut tobacco, something new. We have good fine cut tobacco for 40 cents per pound.  
4-11

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

ONE large ice-box, handsomely finished up, also bar fixtures, looking glass, etc.

For further particulars inquire of the owner.

HOLLAND, March 10, 1880. W. M. TEN HAGEN. 5-7W



STEKETEE'S Worm Destroyer.

Especially adapted to destroy what is known as the

PIN WORMS

And highly recommended for the cure of

EPILEPTIC FITS.

And for the cure of various forms of convulsions and Nervous Affections and Blood Purifier. It contains no

CALOMEL OR JALAP.

No worm lezenges, worm cakes or syrups are known to destroy this troublesome disease. No castor oil or other physics are necessary to be taken after using this medicine. I therefore publish a few of the many names of persons that have used this medicine.

If your Druggist or dealers in Medicines do not have it for sale send direct to the undersigned. Each bottle has my hand bill around the bottle in the English and Holland languages and has the directions more fully than on the bottle.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that we have used Steketee's Worm Destroyer, and found it an excellent medicine. It does all Mr. Steketee claims for it.

PETER KORSOELJE, J. C. DEJONGE, R. STUIT, A. S. WHITE, W. C. MERVENNE, A. WELMERS, M. WESTERLOO, A. VAN OPSTAL, EDWARD RIFLO, JOHN DEVRIES.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

GEO. G. STEKETEE,

Sole Proprietor.

89 Monroe Street, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Ask your Druggist for

Steketee's Worm Destroyer

TAKE NO OTHER.

2,000 Bottles Sold from January 1, 1880, to February 14, 1880.

5-1W

SEE HERE! \$5 in GOODS for 50 cts. Satisfaction Guaranteed. DO NOT MISS this chance. 10 valuable money-making secrets; 10 Rich Lectures; 1 Magic Fountain Pen; 2 Steel Pens; 1 Silver-plated Holder; 1 Plain Holder; 1 Rubber-tye Pen; 12 fine Envelopes; 12 sheets fine Paper; 1 \$1.50 Book; that funny Poem, and Chinese Secret for glowing Black (big money selling secret). All sent for Fifty Cents. Stamps taken. Address, (Postal 1876.) UNION BOOK CO., New Britain, New Jersey.

THE BEST REMEDY

FOR Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

AYER'S



CHERRY



PECTORAL.

At the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergymen's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

SENT FREE and postpaid.—THE LEEVLY BUDGET \$40 to \$75 CASH per week to all, at home or traveling, something new. Address, The Leevly Co., Chicago

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage made and executed by Reintje Arendse and Willem Arendse, of Holland, Ottawa county, Michigan, to Tennis Bos, of the same place, dated May twenty-ninth, A. D. 1874, and which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa county, on June twenty-sixth, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock, p. m., in Liber "Y" of Mortgages, on page 589, and which said mortgage and the promissory note collateral therewith, were duly assigned by a deed of assignment, duly acknowledged, dated June ninth, A. D. 1879, (and which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, on June sixteenth, A. D. 1879, in Liber "A" of mortgages, on page 479,) by said Tennis Bos to Daniel Weymar; and which mortgage and the promissory note collateral therewith were duly assigned, by a deed of assignment, dated February twenty-fourth, A. D. 1880, and which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, on February twenty-sixth, A. D. 1880, in Liber "4" of mortgages, page 536, by said Daniel Weymar to Ietje Braam, of the city of Holland, Michigan, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents, (\$199.38), and no suit or proceeding at law, or in equity, having been instituted to recover the said debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of so much of the mortgaged premises as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest to the date of said sale, and costs and expenses allowed by law, and also an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars as in said mortgage provided, and that for the purposes of said foreclosure on Tuesday, the first day of June, A. D. 1880, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan, said Court House being the place of holding the circuit court in the county in which the said mortgaged premises are situated there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, the lands described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest to the date of said sale, and including the costs and expenses of sale, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars as in said mortgage provided, which said lands are described as follows: to-wit: all of that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the city of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, described as follows: the east fifty feet of lot numbered nine, (9) block thirty-two, (32) in the Village (now City) of Holland. Dated February 27th, A. D. 1880. IETJE BRAAM, Assignee of Mortgage.

J. C. Post, Att'y for Ietje Braam, said Assignee.

P. & A. Steketee

keeps constantly on hand

DRESS GOODS

From the 10 cent Shirting up to very nice Cashmeres for 37c, 60c and 75c, variety of colors

Bleached and Unbleached

COTTONS

at Bottom Prices.

GINGHAMS OF EVERY COLOR.

A fine selection of crepe and other richings. Torchon, Bitton and Russian Laces. very nice and cheap.

Embroideries, the largest assortment in the city

CORSETS, FROM 25c. UPWARDS.

Machine Needles for all kinds Machines.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Is Complete.

Canned Corn, Tomatoes, Salmon, Pickles, (in bri. or bottle), etc. Coffees very cheap and of the best quality.

The best Out Meal kept on hand.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

WANTED 10,000 BUSHELS BUCKEYES, of which I make Buckeye Pie Ointment, Warren, O. to cure Piles. Address with stamp, Dr. J. N. Tabler, St. Louis, Mo.

FALL & WINTER STOCK

OF ALL KINDS OF

DRY GOODS

Has just arrived at

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,

Consisting of

Bleached and unbleached

COTTONS,

All kinds of Underwear,

Woolen Yarns,

Horse Blankets, all kinds,

Flannels of all Colors,

Hosiery, Notions, Calicoes

and Gingham,

AND A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF

Winter Dress Goods.

FRESH SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, Etc.

Come and see our New Goods.

G. Van Putten & Sons.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

The undersigned announces to the Public that they have finished their new Meat-Market, and are now ready to supply their customers with all kinds of Meats and Sausages. By promptness and fair dealing they feel confident of giving satisfaction to all those who wish to favor them with part of their trade. The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store.

W. BUTKAU, J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.

The Great Cause of Human Misery!

Just Published. In a Sealed Envelope, price 6 cents.

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

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

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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

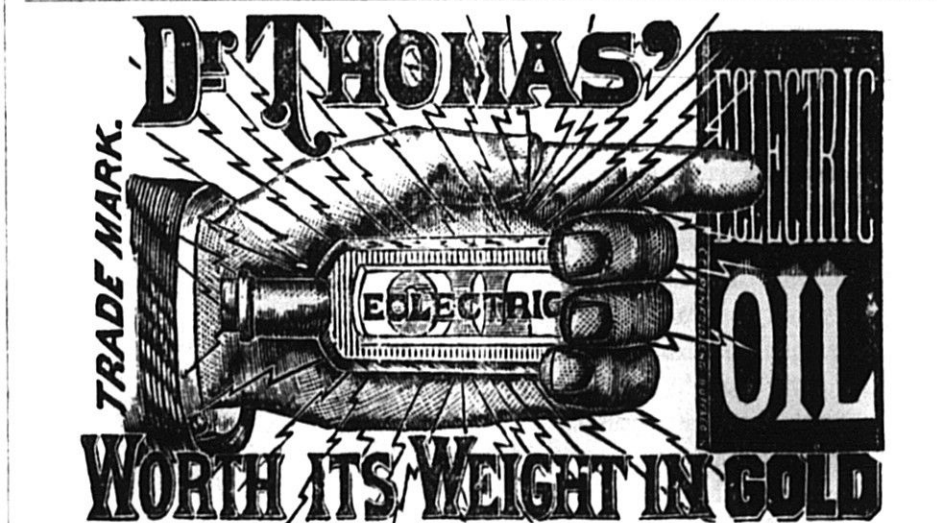
Address the Publishers.

19-1v

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4536.

\$350 A MONTH! AGENTS WANTED! 75 Best Selling Agents in the World, sample free. Ad. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.



Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. Five drops cover a surface as large as the hand. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured Cick in the Back, and the same quantity Lame Back of eight years' standing. It cures Swelled Neck and all other Tumors, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Contraction of the Muscles, Stiff Joints, Spinal Difficulties, and Pain and soreness in any part, no matter where it may be, nor from what cause it may arise, it always does you good. Twenty five cents' worth has cured bad cases of Chronic and Bloody Dysentery. One teaspoonful cures Colic in fifteen minutes. It will cure any case of Piles that is possible to cure. Six or eight applications are warranted to cure any case of Excoriated Nipples or Inflamed Breast. For Bruises, if applied often and bound up, there is never the slightest discoloration to the skin. It stops the pain of a Burn as soon as applied, and is a positive cure for Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Bolls, Warts, Corns, and Wounds of every description on man or beast. Price, 50 cents and \$1.00. FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Sole Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

Go to D. R. MEENGs for Mrs Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color they are unequalled. Color 2 to 5 lbs., price 15 cents.

1879. FALL AND WINTER. 1879.

MILLINERY AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

Flowers, Laces, Embroidery, Ruching,

COLLARS AND CUFFS,

Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Circulars, Cloaking and Ready Made Cloaks, all kinds of Worsted Goods, Germantown Wool and Worsted, Perforated Paper, in all colors, And a full line of

SILK AND CRAPE.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET

HOLLAND, MICH.



## Notings.

THE schooner A. Plugger is receiving a new coat of paint.

APRIL 5th, four weeks from next Monday, will be election day.

REV. R. Duiker of Grand Haven will occupy the pulpit of the First Ref. Church, to-morrow, (Sunday.)

DON'T fail to go and see Alfred J. Knight, in his impersonations of Shakespearean characters to night (Saturday.)

MR. J. ALBERTI arrived home from Chicago, and brought eleven horses with him. The sale of and trading in horses is still growing.

WHILE in Grand Rapids recently, we were informed that the Republicans intended to nominate Hon. D. B. K. Van Raaie for State Treasurer.

MISS KATIE SLOOTER, the unfortunate victim of the school-house disaster last fall, was on the street for the first time on Saturday last, to the delight of her many friends.

CAPT. M. ASKE and Mr. Blom have purchased the little schooner Tempest, of South Haven. She is now being fixed up and when navigation opens up, she will go into the cull lumber trade.

THE Grand Haven Herald nominates Edwin Baxter, Esq., of Grand Haven for Attorney General, in an article describing his character and attainments. Lack of space forbids us to copy it in this issue, but we intend to produce it in our next.

MRS. J. MEYERS & Sons have been making some costly and extensive improvements in the City Hotel. New carpets have been laid in the halls, and several rooms have been refurnished. This hotel is steadily gaining in popularity and custom, and is managed in a manner that is an honor to the city.

MESSRS. Goozen & DeKruif, of Zeeland, Michigan, have formed a partnership for the purpose of handling farm implements. They have constructed a large warehouse near the depot, and are in the field with the Walter A. Wood Twine-binding Harvester. This harvester is highly spoken of, and has the advantage of binding without the wire. They expect large sales.

WE have received a communication from Miss Kittie Parks, giving 93 words made from the letters contained in the word "oysters," which is very good, but being crowded out this week we will give it in our next. Also one from Mr. Manting, which is not good, owing to the use of more letters than the parent word contains. For instance, it is not fair to use two (oo) o's, where the word oysters contains only one.

THE grain warehouse of Messrs. Keppel & DeRoo, of Zeeland, which has been under construction for some time, is completed, and in daily use. Their mill is constantly running, and turns out an excellent article of flour. To illustrate how wide awake this firm is, we can say that they purchased nearly one thousand bushels of wheat in one day. That Zeeland is beating us in the grain business is becoming painfully apparent! Merchants where is the remedy?

THE weddings which took place in and around this city for the past few weeks had depleted the stock of silverware and jewelry to such an extent, that Messrs. Joslin & Breyman deemed it wise to replenish. A few days ago they have placed in their show cases and on their shelves a new stock of jewelry and silverware which surpasses anything we have ever seen in this city for beauty of design and number. The style of silverware and jewelry changes like the fashions, although not so rapid, and those who want to pick something out of an elegant and large assortment will do well to give them a call.

DURING a recent visit to Grand Rapids we had occasion to pay a visit to the Commercial College of Prof. Swensberg. The character of this school is too well known in this vicinity to need any favoritism at our hands. Four of our young men are at present studying at this College. One of the worst enemies of this noble institution is—ignorance. Hundreds of applications are made under the delusion that this College can make a "block-head" into an expert accountant in about three months. Rich men's sons, with more money than brains attempt to buy, in a few weeks, that which can only be obtained by years of diligent study, and thus the professors' patience is sorely and constantly tried. But gradually the people of Kent and surrounding counties begin to look at this noble institution in its right light, and begin to understand that the boys, or girls, ought to understand their A B C's before they go there, or else abide the time to learn them there, before proceeding to higher and naturally more intricate courses of study. We had a splendid visit with the professor, and space forbids us to say half what we feel for that institution.

TO NIGHT is the time to see something at Lyceum Hall.

ELI PERKINS was in town, and kept his audience in good humor from first to last.

MR. Bernadus Kieft is building a nice sailboat for himself, and has it nearly completed.

ONE of the finest new show cases in the city can be seen at Pessink's bakery, filled up with a beautiful display of candies. Go and see it.

NOTWITHSTANDING the backwardness of the movement of grain to the seaboard, nearly all of the leading railroads report increased earnings for February.

MESSRS. I. Alcott and U. H. Joslin have purchased the coasting schooner Maria, of Milwaukee, and intend to go into the coasting business.

THE enlargement of Cappon & Bertsch's tannery is progressing fast. The foundation walls are up, and the timbers are all ready for raising. Mr. Jas. Huntly is the builder.

THE Chicago papers say that anything that looks like a vessel is being raised, repaired or fixed up to be put afloat. If that's the case, then look out for a long list of disasters during '80.

MESSRS. DeKraaker & Dok are building a new meat market on River street, next door to the grocery store of Mr. J. Daursema. The building will be 21x50 feet, one story high, with a good cellar under the building. Our butchers all seem to do well.

MR. Ed. J. Harrington, Jr., arrived home on Wednesday with nine beautiful young horses. He has also brought with him a first-class street sprinkler, which he hopes to put in operation next summer. We say, good for Ed! We hope he will be enabled to find remuneration enough to keep Eighth and River streets thoroughly sprinkled during the dry season.

WE call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Mr. Geo. G. Steckete, of Grand Rapids. His preparation—Worm Destroyer—has reached such a popularity, and the medicine gives such general satisfaction, that he is obliged to make increased facilities for manufacture, in order to fill the increasing orders promptly. See his advertisement in another column.

A FASHIONABLE lady and her company were greatly rejoiced the other day by a Biddy's mistake, who, on being told to get some oil for the castor, served them all with a dose of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Biddy's mistake was the means of curing a number of bad cases of coughs and colds. Result: They all keep it in the house as a speedy remedy for coughs, colds, &c. See advertisement in another column. Sold by D. R. Meenges, Holland, Mich.

THE ladies of the Christian Temperance Union together with the members of the Holland Reform Club and the Young Men's Christian Association in Hope College, propose to hold a temperance entertainment, consisting of original essays, recitations, and songs, in Hope Church, on Friday evening next, March 19th. All are invited. A collection will be taken, to assist in carrying forward the temperance work in this city.

By order of the Committee.

GENERAL Daniel Ruggles of Virginia wants an appropriation from Congress to test his method of precipitating rainfalls by scientific means. This method (for which he has recently been granted a patent) is to send up to the cloud region cartridges of explosive materials in skeleton balloons, and to explode them either by time fuses or by electricity through light metal wires connecting the balloons with earth. As the result of many years of study and investigation of this subject he asserts that the different mists passing over regions suffering from unusual drought may readily be consolidated into rainfalls by concussions and vibrations thus artificially produced.

THE temperance people are out with a call for a convention, to be held at Grand Rapids, March 18, 1880. Among other things it says: "The object of the convention will be to unify temperance people and concentrate them upon and in favor of a constitutional amendment forever prohibiting the sale, importation, manufacture and use as a beverage of all intoxicating liquor in the State of Michigan." Now wouldn't that be a beautiful amendment? It is good that they "slop over" so bad that the absurdity of the movement becomes self-evident. And it is just such movements which make real, genuine temperance work well-nigh impossible. The idea to prohibit the manufacture and use of liquor, is so arbitrary and utterly autocratic, that the sincerity of the movement seems doubtful. However, it may need some such extremely fanatical measure as the above, to open the eyes of the business community of this State to the anti-American tendency of prohibition. As soon as the people see this they will sit down on the movement with their ballots.

CAN you do that puzzle? Why every-body has been trying.

YOU will miss a good thing if you don't go and see Alfred J. Knight.

ON Tuesday last the schooner Tri Color ran into port, laden with lumber, from Muskegon, to escape the danger of ice.

THE best physicians assure us that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a reliable and never failing remedy. All Druggists keep it. 25 cents a bottle.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., March 11, 1880: Wm. Spire, Mrs. Annie Markham 3, Giles Billings.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

MR. J. W. Van Leeuwen, of Grand Rapids, is at present publishing a little sheet, called *The Siekle*, in the English language. A glance is sufficient to see that it is intended as an organ for political effect, and to cut away the political rubbish which has kept his countrymen from prominent political view.

A FEW days ago, while a young man by the name of Jake Kapp, formerly of Muskegon, was at work in the woods for Mr. A. Schuitema, at North Holland, he had the misfortune to get his leg under a sliding log, bruising the leg badly and breaking it between the knee and ankle. Dr. W. Van den Berg, Jr. was quickly summoned to help the sufferer, and by the latest accounts the patient was doing well.

AFTER a day's hard work at business, one goes home to rest and enjoy the evening in conversation or reading. Having caught cold during the day, a cough, with Satanic delight, lays claim to his time, and tortures him. At such time a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is certainly worth its weight in gold, as it almost instantly relieves coughs, colds, &c., however severe they may be. Sold by D. R. Meenges, Holland, Mich.

EVERYBODY knows by this time, that prices are constantly going up, and lucky were those merchants who bought a large stock before the general rise, which enables them to sell at lower prices than those who purchased later. Mr. E. J. Harrington was one of those lucky merchants, and bought at very low figures a large stock of boots and shoes, clothing, etc., and offers them now at extremely low figures, for the next sixty days, in order to make room for a large new stock. Go and get a bargain.

JUDGING by the large orders for job printing we feel safe in saying that Messrs. De Pree & Van Bree, at Zeeland, Mich., are doing a good and prosperous business. Both are gentlemen of high standing in that village, and their integrity and thoroughness in the manufacture of pumps, wagons, carriages, etc., and their easy and genial treatment of their customers have won for them a reputation, which is their best advertisement and a source of increase of business.

PERHAPS it will be welcome news to some of our horsemen to know that the famous stallion of Mr. Boney Carpenter, of Grand Rapids, whose name is Judge Gould, will stand the coming season for a few mares at J. M. Kennedy's stables, in the city of Grand Rapids. Judge Gould is a bay stallion, foaled Dec. 7, 1874, sired by Louis Napoleon. 1st dam, Jenny Thompson (she being the half sister to the famous horse Dexter), by Seely's American Star; 2nd dam, by young Hickory, by Old Hickory, by Imp. Whip.

IT has been the general belief since petroleum was discovered by Col. Drake in Pennsylvania, in 1850, that his well was the first ever sunk in the search for oil, and that the Pennsylvania oil regions were the first where petroleum was sought. But Lewis Emery, of Bradford, Pa., during his recent tour of investigation among European oil fields, found a territory where oil operations were begun one hundred and thirty years before Drake's discovery revolutionized the industry of western Pennsylvania. This ancient oil region is in Alsace, its center being the town of Pechelbronn, about fifty miles north of Strasbourg. The oil territory is nine miles long, and is owned by a Frenchman named Jacques A. Le Bel, an ancestor of whom discovered the oil in 1735.

THE tunnel under the Mersey, which is to connect Liverpool and Birkenhead, and the tunnel under the Hudson between New York and New Jersey are in progress at the same time, and it will be a race to see which is finished first. It has sometimes been maintained that, because the Thames Tunnel has been a commercial failure, other tunnels under rivers must be. But the difference is conspicuous and decisive. Railroads are carried across the Thames with ease, and they could not thus be carried under it; while no railroads can be carried across the Hudson or Mersey without an injury to navigation that is not in either case to be thought of. The Hudson River Tunnel, when built, will make a vast difference in the traffic of New York, especially when other projected tunnels, like that under the Kill and the Kull, are built to connect with it.

## FIRST WARD Hardware Store

Cor. of Fish and Eighth Sts.



J. VAN DER VEEN, Prop'r.

A large assortment of

## STOVES

Of the best quality, at various prices. A complete stock of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, GLASS,

FEED-CUTTERS, CORN-SHELLERS,

And all kinds of Farming Implements. Repairing of Tinware neatly done on short notice.

J. VAN DER VEEN. 38-6mo.

## MUSIC.

I have opened a store on Eighth street, in the city of Holland, for the purpose of displaying and selling

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE, SUCH AS

Steinway Pianos,

Hazeltin Bros. Pianos,

Chickering Pianos,

Gabler Pianos,

And many other makes of excellent quality. Among the

## ORGANS

You will find the HOOK & HASTINGS' pipe organs for churches, the SMITH AMERICAN, the ESTEY, the WESTERN COTTAGE, and others.

Parties preferring any other kind of Pianos or Organs can procure them by ordering them through me.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THE INSTRUMENTS.

Remember the place: In J. ALBEN'S JEWELRY STORE.

G. RANKANS.

Holland, Jan. 24, 1880. 50-3m.

## PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHEA.

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entire New and positively effective Remedy for the specific and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal seat of the disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland, and Uterus. The use of the medicine is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly absorbed and soon produces an immediate and permanent cure, restoring the vitality and vigor of the system, removing the disease of Bright's, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age, usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect sexual vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very many cases, and its success is guaranteed. Druggists are so much prejudiced in these troubles, and as many call for a remedy to suit their little if any permanent good. There is no one who can give this Preparation. Practical observation has shown that the medicine is the only one that will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have received thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now known by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of restoring and curing this very prevalent trouble. That we know it to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and when once given, it will cure it, and restore the vitality and vigor of the system, removing the disease of Bright's, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age, usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect sexual vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very many cases, and its success is guaranteed. Druggists are so much prejudiced in these troubles, and as many call for a remedy to suit their little if any permanent good. There is no one who can give this Preparation. Practical observation has shown that the medicine is the only one that will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have received thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now known by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of restoring and curing this very prevalent trouble.

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# WHY?

BY MILTON H. MARBLE.

I.  
My own darling, tell me why  
In my dreams you to me fly?  
Oh you come in angel form,  
Then again you look forlorn.

II.  
Other time, with witching smile,  
Which my heart can but beguile,  
Thy sweet eyes look in mine own,  
And I hear thy angel tone!

III.  
Of thy hand rests on mine arm—  
Knowing it would shield from harm—  
While thy cheek, pressed close to mine,  
Makes me mad with Love's own wine!

IV.  
Then from off thy lips there drop  
Such fond words as bid me hope;  
Words of cheer and happy glee—  
I forget, then, all but thee!

V.  
So I journey ever on—  
Not as formerly, alone—  
Even my dreams companions are,  
Making life so very fair!

VI.  
Oh! come oft and cheer my heart,  
And the clouds to aye depart;  
Come to me in witching dreams,  
When the star light o'er me gleams!

VII.  
Where the spirit loves to be,  
There it waits in dream and seer;  
My own darling, is this why  
In my dreams you to me fly?  
ABLE ROCK, Neb.

# UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.

BY J. B. HOAG, M. D.

The city of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, is a beautiful place. As our readers are doubtless aware, from the number of a certain kind of shade trees that abound in and beautify it and afford a luxurious shade during the sultry summer months, it has received the appropriate cognomen of the City of Elms. The inhabitants are noted for their intelligence and erudition, the benefits of a thorough education being enjoyed by all in all classes of society—the operative, producer and mechanic, as well as those who belong to what are usually termed the learned professions. Here for many years dwelt Charles Lathrop, a wealthy merchant. He was a man who commanded the respect and esteem of all who formed his acquaintance. He was known as a man of the strictest honesty and probity, and noted for his deeds of benevolence and generosity to those whose circumstances in life demanded the active sympathy of those who were able to administer to their needs.

At the time of which we now write, he was a widower. Five years previously the death angel had spread his dark and murky wings over the couch of the companion of his youth, with whom he had trod the rugged path of life for twenty years, and transported her chaste and pure spirit to the better land, leaving behind her the only child that had ever been vouchsafed to them—a daughter, Helvia by name—now of the tender age of 17 years, when bereft of a mother's care. On her Mr. Lathrop lavished all his affection. She had been thoroughly educated, both at home by her parents, who were fully competent to the task, and by private instructors, and had attended the best seminaries of learning that the country afforded.

Mr. Lathrop had, after the demise of his wife, no inclination to turn a second time to the shrine of love, but, as before intimated, centered his entire affection on the pledge of their mutual love that the loved one had confided to his care. As may well be supposed, her accomplishments, her beauty—which was above the common order—and her wealth in prospect secured to her a large number of suitors for her hand. She treated all respectfully, but, surmising that perhaps sinister notions influenced them, and not willing to leave her father's society and the home that had sheltered her since her birth, she gave encouragement to no one.

A year passed, and a second time she was compelled to pass through the deep waters of sorrow, affliction, and bereavement by the death of her father. She felt the loss keenly. For a year she refused to go into society or to receive the addresses of any of the opposite sex. At the end of that time her suitors flocked around her, and numerous were the offers of marriage she received. There was one at least who truly loved her. His name was Richard Conley. He was 25 years of age. For ten years he had been fatherless, and for the last seven years had been the principal support of his widowed mother. For that length of time he had been employed in a mercantile establishment, and, by steady application to business, had secured a yearly increase of his salary as well as the confidence and good will of his employer.

He dwelt with his mother in the humble cottage that had been their place of abode during his father's lifetime—indeed, ever since his recollection.

He had frequently met with Helvia at social parties, at church, in the Sabbath-school, and at his place of business, and she invariably treated him with marked respect. Indeed, she held him in the highest estimation. She knew him to be intelligent and well-informed; that by dint of his own exertion he had acquired a better education than many of her acquaintances who were furnished with all desirable facilities for acquiring knowledge; that he had the reputation of being scrupulously honest and trustworthy; and, above all, that he was an affectionate and dutiful son, and justly the pride and joy of his mother.

On his part, he loved our heroine with true and ardent devotion, but felt it would be a bootless task to attempt to win the regard of one so far above him in the scale of society, and he had

a perfect horror of the idea of being regarded as a fortune hunter; consequently "he never told his love," but smothered his feelings in his own bosom.

Two years had passed since Helvia had been left fatherless, and it had occurred to her that it might result in benefit to her, so far as her future welfare was concerned, to test the sincerity of those who seemed so anxious that she should regard them with favor. She confided her plans to no one save the aged attorney who for many years had transacted her father's business, who had been his firm and true friend during his life-time, and since her orphanage had retained her confidence. He entered heartily into her plans and promised her all the necessary assistance.

Before she had taken any step in the furtherance of her design she received an offer of marriage from a young man by the name of William Manning. He was of a family that were regarded as belonging to the aristocracy of the city, and moved in the best society.

She requested a month's time to consider the matter, promising at the expiration of that time to give him a definite answer.

A few days subsequent to the above event the acquaintances of our heroine were astounded on learning that she had left her home, which was closed, her servants dismissed, and the entire property left her by her late father assigned to her attorney for the benefit of his creditors.

The next week the leading newspapers of the city contained the following paragraph:

We regret to learn that unexpected claims have come against the estate of the late Charles Lathrop to the amount of its entire value. Miss Helvia, the only heir, we understand, has given up all her claim to the estate, for the benefit of the creditors.

Our heroine found a home with an old lady who had formerly been her nurse, and had ever since her first recollection been firmly and affectionately attached to the family. Mrs. Dermont really believed her young friend to be penniless, but assured her that while she had a roof to shelter herself she was welcome to share her humble home with her.

Helvia resorted to her needle, in the use of which she was an adept, for the purpose of obtaining a livelihood.

A week had not elapsed after she had become the guest of Mrs. Dermont, or rather one of her household, ere she received from her quondam lover a note, of which the following is a copy:

MISS HELVIA LATHROP—RESPECTED LADY: I embrace the present opportunity to inform you that it will not be necessary for you to further consider the proposition I recently made to you. The unfortunate change in your circumstances will render it impossible for me to support you in the style that I should desire, and I must ask you to no longer regard me as a suitor for your hand. I shall ever remain your friend. Yours truly,

WILLIAM MANNING.

In truth, our heroine had, until the reception of this epistle, regarded the writer of it in a more favorable light than any of the suitors for her hand, but now most heartily did she congratulate herself that she had an insight into his true character and understood the true motives that influenced him in the professions of affection and preference he had made to her.

A few days subsequent to her reception of the above epistle she received another. It was from Richard Conley, and ran as follows:

MISS HELVIA LATHROP—RESPECTED AND HONORED LADY: I have long since given you all that strength of affection of which my nature is capable, but, until the recent unfortunate change in your circumstances, have looked the secret in my own bosom. Conscious, owing to the difference of our positions in life, that I might be thought to be influenced by sinister motives were I to reveal to you the real state of my feelings, I have refrained from doing so; but, now that circumstances have changed, I venture to ask you to allow me to prove to you and to the world the sincerity of my affection for you. Will you allow me to visit you and become better acquainted? I have no fortune to lay at your feet; no splendid home to offer you; only true, ardent affection, and a desire to be your future protector and dearest earthly friend. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. Your true friend and sincere lover,

RICHARD CONLEY.

To this she replied immediately, inviting Richard to visit her in her humble home. His visits were repeated at short intervals for a few months, when she promised him to brave life's ills with him, guided by his protecting arm.

She told him that she had but one condition to require—that their marriage should be celebrated in the church, and that she be allowed to have the wedding feast prepared. To this he at first objected, but she was persistent in her demand. She told him that hereafter she would be guided by his judgment, but that in this instance she should insist on having her whim—if he chose to regard it as such—indulged. He finally acquiesced.

They issued a number of cards of invitation to the marriage ceremony and feast.

The day arrived on which the twin were to be united in the most sacred bonds known to mortals. After the ceremony had been performed, the happy couple, followed by the invited guests, most of whom belonged to the humble walks of life, proceeded directly to our heroine's former residence. Great was their surprise to find it open for the reception of company, and a sumptuous feast prepared.

After the departure of the guests, who enjoyed the occasion intensely, our heroine remarked, "I know you are surprised at what has occurred, and an explanation is due. I had reason to mistrust the motives of many, indeed, of most of those who were soliciting my hand in marriage, and resorted to this ruse in order to test their sincerity, and am satisfied with the result of true love's test. Henceforth this is to be

not only your home, but that of your mother, and I wish her to feel herself as much at home as she ever did in her own domicile. So good a son as you have always proved yourself ought not to be separated from his mother."

Our hero replied: "I do not know that your property is any objection, but I should have been satisfied with you alone." He then playfully bantered her for obtaining him under false pretenses, and declared himself the happiest of mortals.

Mrs. Conley arose from her seat, and, encircling Helvia with one arm, imprinted a kiss on her brow, and thus gave utterance to her feelings: "God bless you, my daughter. I can never be sufficiently grateful for your kind offer to give me a home with you for the future. May you be as happy as a good son, and I doubt not will make a kind husband."

It would be a bootless task to attempt to describe the chagrin and mortification of our heroine's unsuccessful wooers, and especially of Mr. Manning, and we will leave this to the imagination of our readers, and the newly married couple to their happiness.

CHICAGO, Ill.

# A High-Toned Merchant.

The Chinese are remarkable for their business talent. So sharp and clever are they, that some one has named them "the Yankees of the East." In one respect, they excel not only the Yankees, but all the people of the United States. They carry on their Government on business principles, just as we manage a cotton factory or a railroad.

Two thousand years ago, they formed their civil service on the basis that "merit only, established by public examinations, gives the right to every public office."

England, imitating the Chinese, some fifteen years ago elevated her civil service to a similar plane. The United States, however, is still in the slough from which the Chinese extricated themselves long before our ancestors wore decent clothing.

Another custom of this peculiar people is worthy of the imitation of the "outside barbarians." It is said that before New Year's day—which occurs on the 26th of January—every Chinaman who values his reputation pays all his debts. What value a Chinese merchant puts on his reputation may be learned from a suggestive story.

During the troubles which preceded the war with England, the Chinese Viceroy, Ye, issued an edict condemning to death every native convicted of holding the slightest intercourse with the "barbarians."

The English, French, and other European merchants were thus forced to close their counting-houses in Canton; for the native clerks and porters left their employ, and no Chinese merchant dared openly to transact business with them. Besides, they feared for their lives, and many of them made preparations to leave the city.

Among these was a Swiss merchant. While he was packing up his goods one night, he was surprised to see a Chinese merchant, who owed him a large sum, enter his store. With him were two coolies, carrying ingots of silver with which to pay the debt.

The Swiss merchant expressed his astonishment at the temerity of his Chinese debtor.

"I did not wish," replied the Chinaman, "that any one should think I would take advantage of these unfortunate circumstances and not pay my debts."

# Bears as Pets.

Although young bears are playful and good-natured, they are not to be trusted when full grown; hence it savors of foolhardiness to adopt them as pets. A story is told of a planter in Louisiana who once picked up a young cub that had either been abandoned by its mother, or had run away from the parental den. He carried it home and threw it down in the yard, where it was immediately adopted by the little negroes. It became a great favorite with them, sharing their corn bread, and taking part in all their sports. Billy—that was the name given to him—thrived and grew large and stout, and learned to box and wrestle with the boys so well that visitors to the plantation were always entertained with these droll exhibitions. But one day Billy was detected in making free with the young cabbages in the garden. A stout negro man picked up a branch of rose bush, and gave the marauder a playful stroke. Filled with rage, Billy sprang upon the man, shook him as if he had been a bundle of straw, and bit the poor fellow so severely that he died. Billy was at once shot—thus paying a heavy penalty for his loss of temper.

# That Million of Postage Stamps.

I really have solid reasons for believing that there have been cranky people who have made the acquisition of 1,000,000 of postage stamps a condition for the accomplishment of some vital matter. A legacy may depend upon it. A marriage may depend upon it. Some old imbecile may have insisted on having the wall of his bedroom pasted with 1,000,000 of postage stamps. It is not perhaps so difficult as might be thought to bring together 1,000,000 of used-up stamps. It might, under certain circumstances, even be worth while to buy a few thousand stamps to get them stamped. If you have the waste paper of very busy offices, you will be greatly helped in the accumulation. Most people who begin such an accumulation break down after a time. A lady told me the

other day that she was saving up her postage stamps toward 1,000,000, and I calculated that it would take her 250 years at the present rate to complete her task. If you can't complete your own collection, you may make yourself helpful in the matter of helping to complete collections of luckier people. A million of postage stamps is a possession decidedly worth the having. It would have its value in the universal market. —London Society.

# AN INCIDENT OF 1862.

The Trouble of Managing Unorganized Troops.

(From the St. Peter (Minn.) Tribune.)

An incident connected with the Indian massacre came to our knowledge recently, which illustrates how important is the presence of mind and bravery of a single individual at a critical time. All who lived here then remember the anxiety felt for those hemmed in at Fort Ridgely by these Indians. Rumors reached us that the small force in command there could not hold out against the persistent attacks of the bloodthirsty enemy, and we were in daily expectation of hearing that the soldiers and men, women and children who fled there for protection were all massacred. At last Gen. Sibley sent a force of 180 mounted men under Col. McPhail to relieve the fort, but we did not all know how near that force came to being demoralized and broken up. The detachment consisted of militia; that is of citizens not enlisted in the United States service, as was the main body under Gen. Sibley. The evil of dependence on unorganized militia, however patriotic and brave the individual men were, had an illustration on that somewhat perilous night's march. A part of this detachment was a company of about fifty men, who had chosen Anson Northup, of St. Anthony, Captain. Northup was a brave man, with good qualities for a soldier, but hardly the right material for an officer. He was inclined to go his own gait and not obey the orders of McPhail on the march. McPhail, who had seen service in the South, had been commissioned by Gov. Ramsey to take command of all mounted men who reported under the Governor's call for relief of the frontier. By the order of Gen. Sibley he had command of this detachment, and there was no reason why Northup should not obey him. It was important that the small force should not divide on the road, but should keep together and be ready at any moment to encounter the Indians. Northup wanted to gallop ahead whenever he felt like it. McPhail finally reproved him sharply and ordered him back to his place in the column. Northup took offense, said he would go back altogether, wheeled his company and took the road back to St. Peter. Marshall, who accompanied the detachment but had no command, galloped back to remonstrate with Northup, who was an old friend; but Northup's blood was up, and he swore he would have nothing more to do with McPhail. Marshall, despairing of argument, and fearing that the expedition would be defeated, called out at the top of his voice: "All who are for the relief of the fort, forward to Ridgely! Let cowards turn back!" He wheeled his horse and galloped back to rejoin McPhail. Before he had reached the latter he saw Northup coming up. Northup rejoined just as a halt was ordered for dismount and a brief rest. When the march was resumed Northup and his men were in their proper place in the column, and there was no further trouble. The fort was reached at daylight and relief given to the long-beleaguered garrison.

# A Negro's Thanks.

An Irish beggar-woman, having received the loan of a shilling, expressed her thanks by saying: "May you live till I return it to you." We think, however, that the thanks of the negro of whom this story is told in the New York World were better put:

Some time ago, one of Arkansas' most widely-known statesmen, who is now dead, was passing along a street in Little Rock, when an old colored man, who had once belonged to him, approached, took off his hat, and passed a hand over his white wool, as he asked: "Marster, gin de ole man 50 cents."

"Dan, you are a robber!"

"How?" asked the astonished darky, opening his eyes, around which rough-shod age had walked.

"Didn't you see me put my hand into my pocket?"

"Yas, sah."

"Well, you old rascal, you rob me of the pleasure of giving you money without being asked."

The old man received \$1. Bowing almost to the ground, while tears came from his eyes, he replied:

"Marster, wid sich a heart as you hab, and wid Abraham, and Isaac, and de Lord on your side, I don't see what can keep you out of heaben."

# "The Tree."

A small boy got up to read a composition on "The Tree." He got as far as "This subject has many branches," when the teacher said, "Stop! you have not made your bough yet." "If you interrupt me again," said the boy, "I'll leave." "If you give me any more impudence, I'll take the sap out of you. Do you understand?" said the teacher. "I twig," said the boy, and then the regular order of business proceeded.

# That Saucy Boy.

Boy to ticket agent—"Say, that lady paid you a compliment." Ticket agent—"What did she say, sonny?" Boy—"She said you must be an oil-car conductor, the way your hair is greased."

# PITH AND POINT.

A NOVEL scheme—A proposition to write a romance.

A good judge of mutton ought to be wether wise.

Does the maternal codfish call its young with a codfish bawl.

The proverb, "Fair exchange, no robbery," didn't refer to church fairs.

My son, emulate the mule; it is backward in deeds of violence.

An innkeeper need never be at a loss for means to entertain his patrons, being always a host in himself.

When a girl whom you are visiting puts fresh coal on the parlor fire it is a sign that you needn't go home yet.

It's an easy thing, we are informed by J. Joshua Jenkins, to bear the toothache in the jaw of your neighbor.

A FREE art school has been established in Indianapolis, but the boys say they would prefer a sweetheart school.

What is the difference between a soldier and a bombshell? Why, one goes to war and the other goes to pieces.

"TELL the truth and shame the devil." I know lots of people who can shame the devil easy enuf, but t'other thing bothers 'em.

A YOUNG scapegrace threw the ball at his sister, and hit her on the back of the head so hard that the bawl came out of her mouth.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us, "What is your idea of the saddest thing on earth?" Easy enough! A tailor with a good memory.

EVERYTHING has recently advanced in price except liberty, which remains at eternal vigilance, with liberal reductions to the trade.

SOME predict that the time will come when people can read each others' thoughts like a book. It is sad to think that many fly-leaves will be discovered where least expected.

A NERVOUS divine, who was but a so-and-so preacher, being called upon accidentally for a sermon, asked a friend what he should preach about, to which the other replied, "About five minutes."

"You see I have changed my occupation," said an oculist (formerly a school-master) to a friend. "Yes, but it is nearly the same thing, though," was the answer, "for you still attend to the pupils."

"Do you see this stick, sir?" said a very stupid acquaintance to Sidney Smith. "This stick has been all round the world, sir." "Indeed! And yet it's only a stick," said the remorseless Sydney.

A VASSAL girl sat on her best fellow's hat as they basked in the moonlight with classical chat. She put in her thumb. And pulled out her gum. And made it all up with a thrilling yum yum.

A BOSTON man is about to make a trip around the world in an eighteen-foot boat, taking his wife with him on the journey. He has steadily declined tempting offers to take the wives of several other Bostonians.

"So," said a lady recently to a merchant, "your pretty daughter has married a rich husband?" "Well," slowly replied the father, "I believe she has married a rich man, but I understand he is a very poor husband."

A BOY in the country writes to another in the city to come and visit him. He proposes to him to get his father's consent, and says it might be done in this way: "Ask your sister to ask your mother to ask your father to let you come."

"HOW FAR," asks an exchange, "will bees go for honey?" The answer to this conundrum is unknown to us, but it is a well-known fact that a bee will go miles out of its way for the purpose of stinging a barefooted boy on the heel.

SAYS Mrs. A. to Mrs. P.:

"You must excuse me, dear! But then I know you cannot see the root in your left ear." "Oh! thank you, dear!" says Mrs. B. "You're very kind to speak! How could it get there? Let me see—Oh, yes! the cars last week!" This fable teaches plain, though rough: Don't give yourself away By saying more than just enough, And bathe on every day.

# A Cautious Sentinel.

At Cambridge, Gen. Washington had heard that the colored soldiers were not to be depended upon for sentries. So one night, when the password was "Cambridge," he went outside the camp, put on an overcoat, and approached the colored sentinel.

"Who goes there?" cried the sentinel.

"A friend," replied Washington.

"Friend, advance unarmed, and give the countersign," said the colored man.

Washington came up and said, "Roxbury."

"No, sar!" was the response.

"Medford," said Washington.

"No, sar!" returned the colored soldier.

"Charlestown," said Washington.

The colored man immediately exclaimed: "I tell you what, sar, no man go by here 'out he say, 'Cambridge.'"

Washington said "Cambridge," and went by, but the next day the colored gentleman was relieved of all further necessity for attending to that branch of military duty.

ERNEST HART, the advocate of kitchen economy, gave in London a dinner recently. He had a clear soup, roasted herrings with mustard sauce, curried eggs, scalloped lobster, beef with beans, turnips with gravy sauce, mince pie and an ice. The whole dinner cost for each person 16 cents.







## Farmers' Column.

### Country Road Making.

The transportation question is one of greatest importance to American farmers. It is probable however that the phase of this subject that has been least discussed by public journals—the making and mending of country roads—is quite as important and less understood than any other. A large proportion of American farm products never reach the railroads. They are consumed either on the farm or in the villages and cities whither the farmer's team and wagon convey them. Most of these farmers live so far from market that one full day at least is consumed in marketing a load of produce. If the roads are uniformly good and level a team will draw two tons of grain more easily than on ordinary roads they will draw half that amount. This may seem to some too great a difference, but it is because we have too few really good roads. Too little attention is paid to grading. In a long stretch of level roads, a slight hill may compel every teamster to put on much less than he should be able to do. In such cases it would be better to grade the hill, if that be possible, or go around it. The measure of value of a road is what a team can draw over the hardest part of it.

There is a decided increase in the selling value of farms which always have a good and level road to market. I do not believe the importance of having good roads is appreciated as it should and will be, but there is already an understanding on this subject which makes intelligent road improvement profitable. As a rule, most of the work annually put upon country highways is wasted. Consciousness of this fact is one reason why such work is generally shirked as far as possible. Most men will not work at their road tax as they do on their farms for themselves. If they could know that their work on the road was as directly for their own benefit as that which they do in every-day farm work, this would not be so. To have men engage earnestly in road-making, it must be shown that their labors are producing good results. As it is now, very often the harder men work the worse will be the roads.

The severe winters and superabundant rains and snows of our northern climate, make the keeping of roads in repair extremely difficult. We have hardly begun to appreciate the importance of underdraining to keep roads in good order. It is, on all heavy soils, the first thing to be done. In neighborhoods where farmers underdrain their land, the roads are much better than where they do not. Very often the drain crosses the road, and always at a point where it will be of most advantage. With an underdrain three feet deep crossing a road, and usually in a depression, it should be easy to keep a long stretch of road always dry. This is the place to put in a piece of macadam turnpike—two or three layers of stone lightly covered with earth and gravel. The macadam turnpike is really a thoroughly-drained road bed when it is perfect. The reason why it so often fails is because in many places there is no outlet to the drain. The water runs under the road to some depression, and there lies until winter frosts have lifted the stones from their foundation, and left the road a quagmire as soon as spring came. If the macadam road-bed is connected with an underdrain it will obviate this trouble and make a firm and permanent road-bed.

Piling loose earth and sods in the centre of the road may be somewhat better than leaving the surface level. But if the soil is vegetable matter, sods and the like, the more it is piled up, the worse the road bed will surely be. Nothing will do any good except to first remove surplus water by stone or tile underdrains. When this is done, it is surprising how little stone or gravel is needed. I am glad that road-makers are learning to use more gravel; but in thousands of places drawing gravel to throw on an undrained turn-pike is nearly a waste of labor.—[W. J. F. in the Country Gentleman.]

### Variety of Food.

It is a well established fact, that a single kind of food is not enough for the best growth, health, and comfort of animals. Like ourselves, the stock which we keep does relish a change of diet—thrives better with a change of pasture so to speak—and gives fuller returns for the trouble of providing the variety of foods. Course fodder should be mixed with that which is of a finer nature; and the highly nitrogenous, fed with substances weak in nitrogen. Some farmers will feed their sheep corn one morning, and barley or oats the next, and thus keep up a continual surprise, heightened by a lick of salt now and then. It is the same love of change, which makes the colt, cow, and even the oldest horse feel glad when turned into a new field.—American Agriculturist.

A FARMER should always think in advance of his work. The whole plan must be laid out in the head, before the hands are put to it. There is time yet left for thinking over what should be done in the next two or three busy months.

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