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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. X.—NO. 7.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 475.

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.

JOE PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$1.00 per annum.

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Monday, Feb. 14, 1881

From Holland to Chicago.	From Chicago to Holland.
N't Day Exp. Exp. towns. Mail. Day Exp. Exp.	N't Day Exp. Exp.
p.m. p.m. a.m. a.m.	p.m. p.m. a.m. a.m.
10:30 1 55 8 15 ..Holland.....	3 25 10 05 15 15
10 40 8 30 East Singatuck 3 05	5 00
10 55 2 20 8 40 ..Richmond....	2 55 9 35 4 45
12 00 2 50 9 15 ..Gd. Junction..	2 15 9 00 3 55
12 25 3 05 9 30 ..Bangor.....	2 00 8 45 3 35
1 50 3 55 10 25 ..Benton Harbor..	12 50 7 45 2 10
2 05 06 10 25 ..St. Joseph....	12 40 7 35 2 03
3 30 4 50 11 30 ..New Buffalo..	11 35 6 30 11 55
7 30 7 40 8 00 ..Chicago.....	9 00 3 40 9 10
a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.

On Sunday night the Night express north runs earlier, leaving Chicago 5 15 p. m., arriving at Holland 1:30 Monday morning.

GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

From Holland to Grand Rapids.	From Grand Rapids to Holland.
a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.
5 40 3 30 10 25 ..Holland.....	4 15 1 40 10 10
5 55 10 17 3 35 ..Zeeland.....	8 05 1 40 9 55
5 57 10 30 3 52 ..Hudsonville..	9 45
6 15 10 45 4 05 ..Grandville....	7 38 1 13 9 05
6 35 11 00 4 20 ..Grand Rapids..	7 15 1 00 8 45
a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.

On Monday morning the Night Express leaves Holland 1:40 and arrives in Grand Rapids 3:10 a. m.

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.	From Muskegon to Holland.
a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.
5 40 3 30 10 25 ..Holland.....	4 15 1 40 10 10
6 07 3 58 10 50 ..Pigeon.....	3 46 1 15 9 25
6 20 4 10 11 00 ..Bashkill....	3 43
6 30 4 20 11 10 ..Johnsville....	3 38 1 00 9 10
6 45 4 30 11 20 ..Grand Haven..	3 20 12 40 8 50
7 00 4 35 11 25 ..Perryburg....	3 15 12 35 8 45
7 30 5 05 11 55 ..Muskegon....	3 40 12 03 8 10
a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.

MUSKEGON BRANCH.

From Holland to Muskegon.	From Muskegon to Holland.
a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.
11 30 ..Holland.....	7 25
12 55 ..Robinson....	6 10
1 40 ..Nunica.....	5 35
2 40 ..Fruitport....	4 50
3 40 ..Muskegon....	3 40
p.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.	p.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.

ALLEGAN BRANCH.

From Holland to Allegan.	From Allegan to Holland.
a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.
9 10 4 15 ..Holland.....	10 25 9 15
10 05 4 45 ..Fillmore....	10 05 3 40
10 25 4 45 ..Hamilton....	9 52 3 25
11 05 4 58 ..Dunsmuir....	9 38 2 40
11 55 5 20 ..Allegan.....	9 15 2 00
a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m. p.m. p.m.

* Mixed trains.
* Daily except Saturday; all other trains daily except Sunday.
* Daily except Saturday and Sunday.
All Chicago time.

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, J. 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 Eighth street.

Barbers.

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

Commission Merchant.

BEACH BROS., Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest 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 Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

MEENGES, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumery. River street.

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

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

Dress Makers.

PERRY, C. A., Dress Maker and Hair Dresser, would respectfully announce to the citizens that she has opened Dressmaking and Hair Dressing room, in the building, one door west of Griffin's Drug Store, Washington street, Grand Haven. Also teaches in Wax, Worsted, Lace, and other fancy work.

Furniture.

MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, 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.

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, Mrs. J. Meyers & Sons, Proprietors. The largest and best appointed hotel in the city. Ample accommodations for permanent boarders and transient guests. Everything first-class. Cor. of Eighth and Market streets, Holland, Mich. 8-ly

PHENIX HOTEL, Jas. Ryder, proprietor. Located near the City & W. Mich. R. R. depot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and its table is unsurpassed. On Ninth st., Holland, Michigan. 8-ly

PELGRIM, M., Proprietor of Ottawa House. Good accommodations for steady boarders, and every facility for transient guests. The English, German and Holland languages are spoken. Corner of First and Fulton street, Grand Haven, Michigan. 6-ly

SCOTT'S HOTEL, Wm. J. Scott, proprietor. This hotel is located on the cor. of Ninth and Fish streets, convenient to both depots. Terms, \$1.00 per day. Good accommodations can always be relied on. Holland, Mich. 8-ly

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

HAYEKATE, G. J., Livery and Boarding Stable. Fine rigs and good horses can always be relied on. On Fish street, near Scott's Hotel. 33-ly

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable; Ninth street, near Market.

Meat Markets.

BUTKAU & VAN ZOEREN, New Meat Market, 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.

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

PAUELS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of *Bagge's Mill* (Steam Saw and Flour Mills) near foot of 8th street.

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

Notary Publics.

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

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, has made the disease of the Eye, Ear and Throat a special study. Office hours night and day, on the cor. of Eighth and River sts., Holland, Mich. 6-ly

SCHOUTEN, F. J., Physician and Acconcher. 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-ly.

YATES, O. E., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, Overysel, Mich.

Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P., the leading Photographer, Gallery opposite this office.

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

BREYMAN, OTTO Watchmaker, Jeweler, and dealer in Fancy Goods; Corner of Market 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.

THOS. MCMASTER, N. G.

M. HARRINGTON, 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, April 13, at 7 o'clock sharp.

D. L. BOYD, Sec'y.

H. C. MATRAU, W. M.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENT.

Common Council.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 21, 1881.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by Mayor Van der Veen.

Aldermen present: Spruietsma, Ter Vree, Butkau, Boone, Bertsch, Landaal and the Clerk.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Ald. De Vries appeared during the reading of the minutes and took his seat.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICERS.

The Clerk reported lease of rooms for Columbia Fire Engine Co. and other city purposes on file in the Clerk's office.—Accepted.

The City Treasurer reported for the month ending March 21, 1881.—Filed.

The City Treasurer reported for the fiscal year ending on the third Monday in March.

By Ald. Landaal—

Resolved, That the annual report of the City Treasurer be referred to the Committee on Claims and Accounts, and they be and are hereby instructed to make the annual settlement with the City Treasurer, and report Tuesday evening, March 22nd, 1881.—Adopted.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Boone—

Resolved, That Mr. P. Boot be and is hereby appointed a member of the Board of Registration for the third ward, April 2nd, 1881, in the place of Ald. Kramer, absent, to comply with section 2 of Title II of the City Charter.—Adopted.

By Ald. Bertsch—

Resolved, That the Council adjourn to Tuesday, 7 o'clock P. M., March 22nd, 1881.—Adopted.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

HOLLAND, March 22, 1881.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment and in absence of the Mayor was called to order by President *Pro-tem* Spruietsma.

Members present: Ald. Spruietsma, Ter Vree, De Vries, Bertsch, Landaal, and the Clerk.

The reading of the minutes dispensed with and regular order of business suspended.

The committee appointed to make the annual settlement with the Treasurer reported. See annual statement in this paper.

By Ald. Landaal.

Resolved, That the annual settlement as reported be and the same is hereby approved, placed on file, a copy printed, and the committee discharged.—Adopted.

The following was received from Justice H. D. Post.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland:

I report herewith the receipt of the City Treasurer for seven dollars fines collected by me in two cases, in one of which a note was taken to secure payment and in the other a credit was given for part of the fine, the amount of seven dollars, being all that has been collected for said fines.

HENRY D. POST, Justice of the Peace.

Accepted, Filed, and the moneys ordered charged to the City Treasurer.

The following was received from the City Librarian.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland:

As City Librarian I respectfully report as follows:

That one hundred dollars was expended during the past year for the purchase of books adding 85 volumes to the Library.

That the number of volumes catalogued is 387 besides a quantity of Public Documents not catalogued for want of shelf room to place them.

The number of persons drawing books during the past year, was 153. Number of volumes drawn 745.

The amount collected for fines for delinquencies and damage of books, was \$2.65, for which the receipt of the City Treasurer is herewith returned.

The condition of the library has been very much improved since it came into my hands. A large number of books were very much out of repair, and were repaired. The class of persons drawing books is now very good, and books are evidently better cared for than formerly, and the small amount of fines for delinquencies shows, while not quite as profitable for the library, that the persons reading books, are careful to return them according to rules, and also to use them carefully.

The City Library is especially useful and instructive to the young people of the city, and their interest in it should be kept up, by liberal additions of new books. There should be another case provided, as the one now in use does not give room for more than 1/2 of the Library.

Dated, March 22, 1881.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY D. POST, City Librarian.

Accepted and ordered placed on file.

Ald. Boone appeared and took his seat.

By Ald. De Vries,

Resolved, That the Clerk notify the City Physician to comply with section 5 of Ordinance No. 66 of the City of Holland.—Adopted.

Council adjourned.

GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

Report of Committee.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee appointed to make the annual settlement with the City Treasurer would state that they have examined the report of the City Treasurer herewith submitted, and constituting the settlement, and that they have examined the books and vouchers of the City Treas-

urer, comparing them with the accounts as kept by the City Clerk, and found a balance on hand, in cash, of three thousand eight hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixty-nine cents (\$3,824.69), and a certificate of deposit in the Holland City Bank, as herewith presented, showing that the said amount of three thousand eight hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixty-nine cents (\$3,824.69) stands placed to his credit as City Treasurer upon the books of said Bank, and we recommend that the settlement herewith presented be approved.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

DANIEL BERTSCH,

J. A. TER VREE,

D. DE VRIES,

Committee on Claims and Accounts.

Dated, Holland, Mich., March 22, 1881.

Treasurer's Report.

CITY OF HOLLAND,

March 21st, 1881.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland:

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with the provisions of Sec. 10, Title III, of the City Charter, I have the honor to present the following account of the receipts and disbursements of the treasury since the date of the last annual report, classifying them therein by the funds to which such receipts are credited, and out of which such disbursements are made, and the balance remaining in each fund at the close of the fiscal year, ending on the third Monday in March, A. D. 1881.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at last annual settlement	\$2,787 83
Fines from Justices	88 00
City Licenses	160 50
Liquor tax from county treasurer	1,317 11
Library moneys from county treasurer	20 58
State tax	830 23
County tax	2 50
Sidewalk money	434 31
Tax roll for 1880—	
General fund	1,645 00
Special sidewalk tax	103 14
" " " "	22 35
" " " "	22 48
Five per cent collection fees	588 65
Excess of roll	6 79
Poor fund	800 00
Fire Department Fund	900 00
Fish street imp. fund	690 06
Eighth street imp. fund	1,417 48
County tax	457 08
R. A. Schouten, city physician	7 50
Delinquent tax	15 72
Dog tax, 1880	1,342 01
Pond moneys	117 00
	2 53
Total	\$12,558 39

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid County Treasurer	
Returned taxes	761 30
Cash	580 71
	\$1,342 01
Rejected collection fees	38 06
Uncollected personal estate tax	4 87
Int. on extended tax	2 26
	45 19
Collection fees remitted before Jan. 1, '81	1,430 00
Eighth street bonds and interest	1,430 00
General fund orders	3,679 09
Poor fund orders	1,001 30
Fire dept. fund orders	358 33
Fire dept. bonds and interest	121 00
	479 33
Library fund orders	143 11
Dog tax of 1879 transferred to school fund	120 00
Uncollected dog tax 1880	19 00
Fees	3 92
	23 92
Balance on hand	3,824 69
Total	\$12,558 39

GENERAL FUND.

Total.....	\$12,552 39
GENERAL FUND.	
Dr.	
Bal. on hand as per last settlement.....	\$1,341 21
Liquor tax county treasurer.....	1,317 11
City licenses.....	160 50
Pond moneys.....	2 50
Sidewalk money.....	434 31
Tax roll for 1880:	
General fund.....	1,645 00
Special ass't sidewalks.....	103 54
" " " ".....	22 35
" " " ".....	22 48
Five per cent collection fees.....	588 65
Excess of roll.....	6 79
	<hr/> 2,469 51
River st. fund bal. transferred.....	26
	<hr/> \$ 5,625 70
Cr.	
By Paid orders.....	3,679 09
Col. fees remitted before Jan. 1, '81.....	474 75
" "	

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE Ashuelot Savings Bank, at Winchester, N. H., has unearthed a deficit of \$100,000. The Treasurer, Ellery Albee, has assigned his property to the institution.

A MOST startling and extensive robbery is reported from New York city. In broad daylight two or more men succeeded in entering a large apartment house filled with people on a populous street, evading the servants with which the house was supplied, and breaking in the apartments of one of the occupants, carried off bonds, certificates of stock and jewelry to the value of nearly \$1,000,000. After completely ransacking the rooms in the absence of the occupants, they escaped without detection with their valuable booty, and left absolutely no trace behind them. The victim of this bold and skillful robbery is Mr. Abram E. Simons, a stationer and printer, who has been printing bonds and stock certificates for some railroad companies, and nearly \$1,000,000 worth of these securities he had taken to his rooms for safe keeping and concealment. They are unsigned by the proper officers, but it is said were otherwise complete. Every one of these bonds and certificates was taken, together with \$2,000 worth of jewelry and valuables belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Simons.

DR. CHARLES OSGOOD, of Norwich, Ct., President of the New London Northern Railroad Company, is dead, leaving \$1,000,000 to his heirs. Bartlett's mills, in Newburyport, Mass., were destroyed by fire. It was the largest conflagration seen there in seventy years.

GEN. GRANT has tendered his resignation as President of the World's Fair Commission. He gives as his reasons for his action the lack of interest displayed in the fair by the residents of New York, and the demands of private interests, which require all his time.

THE WEST.

THE Cincinnati Price-Current publishes an extended report on the winter-wheat crop, embracing reports from nearly 400 points in the winter-wheat belt. The *Price-Current* says: "Taking all the evidence into consideration, with an indication of some increase in the acreage, the crop may now be considered generally promising, with a prospect for a yield not much, if any, less than the preceding year."

A MISSISSIPPIAN named Peter Cook was murdered a few days ago, in the Indian Territory, by his brother-in-law, a Louisianian named Tony Pino. At the close of the war Cook and three other men, disguised as United States cavalrymen, raided Pino's premises, robbed his safe of \$1,600, and outraged his wife. Pino has been searching for Cook for fifteen years, and has just found him, and accomplished his revenge. A dispatch from Tombstone, Arizona Territory, says the "stage coach was fired at near Centention by two highwaymen. The driver was shot dead and one passenger badly wounded. R. N. Paul, Wells & Fargo's agent, returned the fire, causing the horses to run away, and saved the passengers and the treasure from robbery."

ELLEN M. STRATTON, a teacher in a public school at Omaha, aged about 35 years, has eloped with Charles Duke, a lad of 18, son of a prominent merchant, in whom she has long taken great interest. She borrowed of various persons nearly \$500.

THERE were slaughtered in Chicago, during the season just closed, the enormous number of 5,752,191 hogs. The White River Utes are securing all the guns and ammunition possible, and there are grave fears of an early outbreak. The troops have completed a substantial block-house near the agency. An estimable lady of Terre Haute, Ind., Mrs. Mary Rogers, while delirious from an attack of the measles, sprung into a well and was drowned.

AMASA STONE, the money prince of Cleveland, has made the magnificent donation of \$500,000 to the Western Reserve College, on condition that the institution be removed to Cleveland, its name changed to Adelbert College of the Western Reserve University, and that the Board of Trustees be increased to twenty-three, eleven of whom shall be selected by the donor. The conditions have been accepted by the college Trustees. Hohn, Knight & Co., wholesale dealers in hats and caps, have made an assignment to Fred W. Lyman. Their liabilities are about \$50,000. Charles L. Beach, of Indianapolis, expired after suffering torture from trichiniasis for eleven weeks.

WILLIE SEYMOUR, a lad of 18 years, went to the residence of Charles H. Cram, a well-known Chicago merchant, called him to the door and killed him with a revolver, and then instantly blew out his own brains. A refusal by Mr. Cram to permit the boy to pay attention to his daughter is believed to have been the cause of the double tragedy. The Hon. John U. Pettit died at his home in Wabash, Ind., a few days ago. Mr. Pettit was a member of Congress from 1854 to 1858, and afterward Minister to Brazil, and served a short time in the United States Senate. For the past eight years he has held the office of Judge of the Twenty-seventh judicial circuit of Indiana. Three men were killed by the explosion of a boiler in White & Russell's mill, at Middlefield, Ohio. While a huge snow-plow, weighted with twenty tons of pig-iron, was at work at Janesville, Wis., driven by three engines, a rail turned and threw the two leaders off the track. The third locomotive speedily demolished all before it. Two engineers were seriously injured.

JOHN LEWIS, a noted dwarf, residing near Watertown, Wis., died of congestion of the stomach. He was 24 years of age, and weighed eighteen pounds. The Lake Shore express train ran off the track at Nottingham, eight miles east of Cleveland, and the engineer, John Lacey, and fireman, Henderson, were killed. The express messenger, August Schneider, was severely but not fatally injured. The passengers escaped unhurt.

THE SOUTH.

THE Arkansas Senate has defeated the prohibition amendment which recently passed the House. Col. A. G. Hodges, of Louisville, one of the oldest Masons and Journalists in the Southern States, is dead. A company with a capital of \$100,000 will erect a cotton mill at Charleston, S. C.

An unprecedented occurrence is reported from Florence, S. C. Mr. James Best was overtaken by a severe storm, and was hurrying across a field to a place of shelter, when a terrific crash came, killing him instantly. The strangest occurrence in connection with the affair is that the lightning, after killing Mr. Best, dug his grave, tearing up the earth to a great depth and burying the body. The poor fellow had to be dug out with spades. A brief dispatch from Monroe, La., announces

that "a difficulty" occurred on the Bayou de Saur, and F. L. Ludding, son of ex-Chief Justice Ludding, of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, was instantly killed, and B. Milchenor and Frank Dirk Grave seriously wounded. No other particulars are vouchsafed. William E. Fitzgerald, an insurance agent at New Orleans, prominent in the Knights Templar, shot himself in his parlor.

THERE was a bungling execution at Marion, S. C., the victim being a negro murderer named James Black. As the trap fell the rope broke, and the unfortunate man fell to the ground, bleeding at the mouth and begging for water. Eighteen minutes later he was hanged. The tow-boat John Means exploded her boilers near Osceola, Ark., and immediately sunk. Four of her crew were drowned and four injured. Her tow of five barges floated on for fifty miles. The Savannah river rose twenty-four feet in twelve hours, flooding a portion of the city of Augusta, Ga.

A PORTABLE boiler in Taylor & Harrod's saw-mill, near Frankport, Ky., exploded, killing and wounding all of the men in the mill except one. John Harrod was blown forty feet, and instantly killed. His brother, Lawrence Harrod, died in an hour, and Frank Graham died in three hours. William Foley, a section foreman on the Iron Mountain road, was shot and killed in a fight with the City Marshal at Corning, Ark. A. Keene Richards, the well-known turfman of Louisville, Ky., is dead.

A 10-YEAR-OLD son of John Schroder, of Louisville, Ky., accidentally swallowed a silver quarter. He was stricken with paralysis an hour later, and died the following morning. Four young men stopped the Corpus Christi stage, about seventy miles south of San Antonio, Texas, robbed the mail pouch, and got \$400 and three watches from passengers.

POLITICAL.

THE new amendments to the constitution of Indiana, which were voted upon by the people of the State on Monday, March 14, have been adopted by a majority estimated, at this writing, at 100,000. The vote was very light, probably not half as large as that cast in November last. One of the amendments provide, for changing the time of the State election from October to November. A recent Washington telegram says: "President Garfield said yesterday to a Senator from one of the Middle States that he would send very few nominations to the Senate before the adjournment of that body. He would only fill vacancies. It would be sixty days, at least, before he began to make any important changes. He also outlined the policy that he intends to pursue in the selection for offices in the different States. He thinks the best judges as to who shall be selected for such positions are the Senators and Representatives most interested. He said that they knew better than he possibly could who should be appointed, and he intended to rely in the main in making his selections upon them."

SENATOR EDMUNDS has paired with Senator Vance for the remainder of the session, and gone to Florida in search of robust health.

THE new Secretary of War has taken a decisive step in dealing with the office-seekers. He publishes a declaration that he has no time to listen to applications for clerkships, and he will not receive the applicants. Gov. Plaisted, of Maine, will not order an election to fill Mr. Frye's seat in the House until Gov. Cornell, of New York, takes measures to fill that of Fernando Wood.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 23d says: "The Cabinet was in session two hours and a half yesterday, and the subject of calling an extra session of Congress was thoroughly canvassed. Protests from several commercial cities have been sent to the President urging the abandonment of an extra session, the idea being maintained that a special session would paralyze business, unsettle values, and be disastrous to the welfare of the country."

WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD has selected J. Stanley Brown for his Private Secretary.

SECRETARY BLAINE has already commenced active negotiations with the British Government relative to the fisheries question and it is said (although dispatches from the old country contradict it) that there are indications that that Government is disposed to leave the whole subject of the Port au Prince outrage and other grievances growing out of the Washington treaty to three umpires, of which Secretary Blaine and Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at Washington, shall be two, the third to be chosen by the mutual agreement of these two. Secretary Blaine has received from St. Petersburg a message thanking the President and Senate of the United States for their message of sympathy.

GEN. JOHN W. FOSTER, of Indiana, formerly our Minister to Mexico, and now Minister at St. Petersburg, has been called by Secretary Blaine that the President desires him to remain.

A WASHINGTON dispatch states that the investigation which led to the exposure of the alleged land swindle in Missouri and the arrest of Robert L. Lindsay at St. Louis, and of other alleged land swindlers in Cleveland and Pittsburgh, was instigated by a letter received by Secretary Schurz more than a year ago. This letter stated that Lindsay, whose father had once been in charge of the land office at Ironton, Mo., had in his possession one or two boxes filled with United States land patents, which were certainly genuine, although Lindsay might have obtained them by questionable means. The writer of the letter alleged that Lindsay kept these boxes concealed, and had queer dealings with queer people. The writer, who professed to be a friend of Secretary Schurz, suggested, in conclusion, it might be well to look into the matter. The Secretary secured Special Agent D. P. Terrell, of the Treasury Department, to investigate the matter. The result was the arrest of Lindsay and several other persons. It is believed at the Land Office the ring have obtained fraudulent land titles to more than 1,000,000 acres of the public lands, most of which they have sold to innocent settlers, who therefore have no valid title to the land they occupy.

THE omission of the word "an" in the Sunday Civil Appropriation bill has defeated an appropriation of \$250,000 for the erection of a Pension Bureau building in Washington. President Garfield has expressed himself on the Mormon question. He says that polygamy must and shall be stamped out, and he has asked at least one prominent Republican Senator to take his stand upon that platform and fight the evil to the death. He wishes, however, to save from illegitimacy the children born of polygamous marriage. This much he feels bound to do, because two of his predecessors, Fillmore and Buchanan, had recognized the institution by appointing Brigham Young Governor of Utah Territory.

As a preliminary step in the war against polygamy, a bill will be introduced in the next Congress to change the form of government in Utah. It is proposed to place the administration of affairs in the hands of seven Commissioners, to be appointed by the President, and continue in office during his pleasure. It is thought the evil can be reached in this way more readily than under the existing form.

The law disfranchising polygamists, male and female, will also be passed.

R. D. TROWBRIDGE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has tendered his resignation, and asks that it be speedily accepted.

GENERAL.

THE subscription to the perpetual fund to provide for a life income to the oldest ex-President of the United States has been completed. It amounts to \$250,000, of which \$216,000 has been paid up, and so invested that it will yield an annual sum of \$13,160. George Jones, of the New York Times, who was chiefly instrumental in raising this fund, says that an analysis of the list of subscriptions in his possession shows the following distribution of amounts:

Two subscribers of \$25,000.....	50,000
Three subscribers of \$10,000.....	30,000
Eighteen subscribers of \$5,000.....	90,000
Three subscribers of \$2,500.....	7,500
Two subscribers of \$2,000.....	4,000
Forty-eight subscribers of \$1,000.....	48,000
One subscriber of \$750.....	750
Twenty-one subscribers of \$500.....	10,500
Twenty-seven subscribers of \$250.....	6,750
Five subscribers of \$200.....	1,000
Thirteen subscribers of \$100.....	1,300
One subscriber of \$50.....	50
Various subscribers for small amounts.....	150
Total.....	\$250,000

When it becomes necessary to provide for the ultimate disposition of the fund a meeting of subscribers will be called.

THE establishment of a new line of steamers between England and America will shortly be announced. Milford Haven will be the English port, saving a day in the length of the sea voyage. The steamers will be steel built, with engines of great power and all the latest appliances in steam navigation, and will run twenty knots an hour. Sitting Bull is still at Woody mountain, where he intends to go to farming.

THE Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, at a recent meeting, decided to distribute the residue of the common stock, amounting to nearly 180,000 shares, which has been held in the company's treasury since the reorganization in 1875. This issue completes the total amount of common stock authorized by the plan of reorganization and by the act of incorporation, \$49,000,000. The reason for the distribution of the stock is said by the officers of the company to be the anxiety of the persons entitled to receive it to realize their profits at the present market value of the stock. The chief opponent of the issue has been the President of the company, Frederick Billings, who was unwilling that the stock should be issued any faster than the road was completed and accepted by the Government.

CHIEF SPECIAL TREASURY AGENT ADAMS, at New York, says the quantity of goods smuggled into this country by persons claiming to be respectable is enormous.

FOREIGN.

ON information that a mine had been laid near the palace of the Czar at St. Petersburg, a detachment of sappers was set at work. The mouth of the mine was found under an ottoman in the dwelling-room of an absconded shopkeeper. The excavation led to the riding-school whence the murdered Emperor was returning at the time he was assassinated. Austria has followed the example of France, and prohibited the importation of American pork. One of the results of the Czar's assassination is seen in the expulsion from Berlin of persons suspected of entertaining Socialistic sentiments. The anarchic element, though unseen, is said to be more vital and vigorous in the German empire than when the Socialist law was passed. Paul Kruger, in his letter to the President of the Orange Free State, says the Boers desire an honorable peace, but cannot cut their own throats by declaring themselves rebels. They insist upon a republic under a British protectorate. The Tekke-Turcomans, without exception, are said to have submitted to Russia.

A POLICEMAN on night-duty at the Lord Mayor's residence, in London, seeing a spark on the ground, found a wooden box containing forty pounds of gunpowder, with which a fuse was connected, to which lighted paper had been recently applied. The corporation has offered a reward of £100 for the discovery of the perpetrators, and additional policemen have been stationed at the Mansion House and Bank of England. Advice from Constantinople indicate that very little confidence is felt in the success of the Greek frontier negotiations, and the Porte is proceeding with military preparations. The Pope has issued an encyclical letter proclaiming a jubilee until the 1st of November for Europe and until the end of the year for the rest of the world. It is asserted as a fact that with the sanction of the late Czar a measure had been prepared tending toward representative government. The new French 3-per-cent. loan was taken several times over.

THE Russian Foreign Minister has addressed a circular to the Russian representatives abroad relative to the policy of the new Emperor. It sets forth that he will first give his attention to the internal development of the state, and that only the duty of protecting her honor or security will divert him from this work. His foreign policy will be pacific, and he will act in common with all other governments in maintaining a general peace. France yields to the request of the United States that pork shipped before the passage of the decree shall be subject only to inspection. In consequence of the refusal of the Austrian and Hungarian Diets to pass resolutions of condolence on the occasion of the Czar's murder, Baron von Haymerle has resigned the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE persons to be tried for the murder of the Czar are Roussakoff, who confesses that he threw one of the bombs; Andrei Telejko, who admits participating in the preparations for the crime; Timofei Michaeloff, who shot a policeman in resisting arrest at the Ritzkoff's domicile; and a woman named Hesse Helfmann, supposed to have been an accomplice of Navrotsky, who committed suicide when the police entered his house. A special cable dispatch from London, speaking of the new Czar's policy, says he is bent upon establishing institutions which shall secure a large measure of self-government, and shall at the same time be adapted to the character and habits of the Russians. It has been noticed as a strange coincidence that the day of the Czar's death was the anniversary of Orsini's execution, and that the spot on which the Emperor was murdered was that on which Gen. Mezentzoff, Chief of the Third Section, was stabbed by his assassin. It is now inclosed and covered with turf. A memorial church will be erected upon the spot.

THE funeral of the Czar is described by the correspondents as a most magnificent pageant. Three cannon shots were the signal for the mourners to fall into line, and three others were the signal for the procession to move. The funeral-car was a bier of ebony and silver, on wheels, with heavily-carved silver spokes and a superstructure of black and silver. The whole was canopied by superb material encircling the columns of the bier. The coffin of the illustrious dead was almost hidden by a golden pall, lined with white satin, and the vast car itself was drawn by eight black horses, completely shrouded in sable draperies. Four General aides-de-camp stood at each corner of the catafalque, the polished metal wheels of which glistened in the sunlight. Sixteen General officers held the silken cords of the canopy.

Behind the bier of his murdered sire walked Alexander III. in his imperial solitude, bearing alone his filial sorrow and his state care and symbolizing in this respect his unique position. Many arrests have been made in St. Petersburg. At the house of one of the persons captured the police found 700,000 roubles. Another prisoner was well armed, and had some poison and 20,000 roubles in his pockets. Two dynamite stoves have been discovered. The total cost of the Afghan war to the British has been, so far, \$97,500,000. Turkey has agreed to make additional concessions to Greece in Thessaly, and to cede Crete instead of Epirus. The Greek Premier says that, whatever may be the state of preparation, Greece will move promptly if the proposition of Turkey be insufficient. Cyprus trees have been planted around the spot where the Czar fell, and sacred pictures, with lamps burning before them, have been placed there. The press of Russia invokes the aid of the European powers to eradicate Nihilism, the headquarters of which are located at Geneva, Switzerland. It is reported from London that the Boers have accepted all the British conditions except that requiring them to disarm. President Grevy has accepted an invitation to send representatives to the Yorktown centenary celebration.

THE Boers have accepted the British terms, and the war is at an end. All arms, munitions and other property captured by either side during hostilities to be restored, and Transvaal to be granted independence, subject to conditions to be decided by a royal commission. Indemnities have been found against Nicolai Roussakoff, Andrei Telejko, Timofei Michaeloff, and a woman named Hesse Helfmann for complicity in the assassination of the Czar. They will be allowed seven days for the preparation of their defense. The *Agence Russe* says that the Government has evidence that the assassination was planned in Paris and Switzerland. A Land-League meeting was held in Dublin, and every speaker apologized for Dillon's speech in which he warned Judge Fitzgerald to take care that the League did not do away with him. Over 1,000 persons left Berlin to embark for the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senator Edgerton, of Minnesota, took his seat on Wednesday, the 16th inst. A resolution was adopted calling for the correspondence between Mexico and the United States, from 1859 to 1861, in reference to a proposed treaty. The Democrats went through the motion of calling up the organization resolution, but did not attempt to press it to a vote. There was a little filibustering on the part of the Republicans, after which the Senate adjourned. The President nominated S. Dana to be Secretary to the Commission to attend the International Monetary Conference at Paris. Also the following Postmasters: William H. Hartman, Waterloo, Iowa, and George R. Reischner, Wyandotte, Kas. Surveyors of Customs: John R. Leonard, Indianapolis, Ind., and Joseph L. Gaston, Chattanooga, Tenn., and B. J. Watson to be Naval Officer at San Francisco.

The credentials of Senator Edgerton, of Minnesota, were presented to the Senate on Thursday, March 17, and he took the oath of office. Mr. Pendleton said he had received information which induced him to believe that it would be impossible to obtain a vote upon the pending resolution this morning, and he therefore moved to adjourn. Agreed to. The appointment of Hon. James A. Wildman as Postmaster at Indianapolis was sent to the Senate this afternoon by the President. Col. A. F. Beckwell was also appointed as Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds.

The Senate was organized by the Republicans, on Friday, the 18th inst., Malone voting with them, and David Davis with the Democrats. The vote stood 37 to 37, Edmunds and Vance being paired, and Vice President Arthur gave his casting vote in favor of the Republicans. The committees, as arranged by the Republican caucus, were then appointed. As soon as Senator Frye was sworn in, Mr. Anthony, Chairman of the Republican caucus, offered the list of committees prepared in the caucus as an amendment to the resolution offered a number of days ago by Mr. Pendleton. The vote stood 37 to 37, and the Vice President said that the vote being a tie, he would vote in the affirmative, and declared the resolution adopted. The President nominated Philip Doolittle to be Collector of Internal Revenue of the sixth district of Tennessee; George H. Starbuck, of New York, to be Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Second district; and the following Postmasters: James C. Sherman, Menominee, Mich.; Joseph E. Wilkinson, Sidney, Ohio; John G. Magaw, Concho, Ohio; James A. Wildman, Indianapolis, Ind., and William L. Harvey, Minneapolis, Kan.

The following are the Senate Committees as elected, the first named on each committee being the Chairman:

Foreign Relations—Brisson, Conkling, Edmunds, Miller, Ferry, Johnston, Morgan, Hill (Ga.), Pendleton.
Finance—Morrill, Sherman, Ferry, Jones (Nev.), Allison, Platt (N. Y.), Bayard, Voorhees, Beck, McPherson.
Appropriations—Allison, Logan, Dawes, Plumb, Hale, Davis (W. Va.), Beck, Ransom, Cockrell.
Commerce—Conkling, McMillan, Jones (Nev.), Kellogg, Conger, Ransom, Coke, Farley, Vest.
Manufactures—Conger, Hale, Jewell, McPherson, Williams.
Agriculture—Mahone, Blair, Plumb, Van Wyck, Davis (W. Va.), Slater, George.
Military Affairs—Logan, Burnside, Cameron (Pa.), Harrison, Sewell, Cockrell, Moxey, Grover, Hampton.
Naval Affairs—Cameron (Pa.), Anthony, Rollins, Miller, Mahone, McPherson, Jones (Fla.), Vance, Farley.
Judiciary—Edmunds, Conkling, Logan, Ingalls, McMillan, Garland, Davis (Ill.), Bayard, Lamar.
Postoffices and Post-roads—Ferry, Hill (Col.), Platt (N. Y.), Sawyer, Mahone, Mackey, Salisbury, Farley, Grover, Harrison.
Public Lands—Plumb, Hill (Col.), Blair, Van Wyck, McMillan, Jones (Fla.), Grover, Walker, Morgan.
Private Land Claims—Bayard, Jones, Call, Edmunds, Allison.
Indian Affairs—Dawes, Ingalls, Saunders, Logan, Cameron (Wis.), Coke, Pendleton, Walker, Slater.
Pensions—Teller, Platt (Cal.), Blair, Mitchell, Edgerton, Groome, Slater, Jackson, Camden.
Revolutionary Claims—Johnston, Jones (Fla.), Hill (Ga.), Anthony, Dawes.
Claims—Cameron (Wis.), Frye, Teller, Hoar, Conger, Pugh, Jackson, George, Fair.
District of Columbia—Ingalls, Rollins, McMillan, Hawley, McMillan, Harris, Butler, Vance, Gorman.
Patents—Platt (Cal.), Hoar, Mitchell, Edgerton, Coke, Call, Williams.
Butler, Garland, Vest.
Railroads—Kellogg, Saunders, Teller, Hawley, Sawyer, Sewell, Lamar, Grover, Williams, Jones, Brown.
Mines and Mining—Hill (Col.), Jones (Nev.), Van Wyck, Miller, Hampton, Fair, Camden.
Revision of Laws—McMillan, Platt (Cal.), Hale, Davis (Ill.), Pendleton.
Education and Labor—Blair, Morrill, Burnside, Edgerton, Mahone, Mackey, Brown, George, Fair.
Transportation Routes to the Seashore—Harrison, Cameron (Pa.), Blair, Platt (N. Y.), Beck, Voorhees, Camden.
Joint Committee on Public Printing—Anthony, Hawley, Gorman.
Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Platt (N. Y.), Rollins, Pugh.
Joint Committee on Library—Sherman, Hoar, Voorhees.
Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds—Rollins, Morrill, Cameron (Wis.), Jones (Fla.), Vest.
Civil Service—Sawyer, Rollins, Dawes, Hampton, Groome.
Census—Hale, Morrill, Cameron (Wis.), McMillan, Pendleton, Morgan, Harris.
Epidemic Diseases—Harris, Lamar, Garland, Jones, Teller, Miller, Sewell.
Nicaragua Claims—Davis (W. Va.), Groome, Johnston, Hawley, Mitchell.
On Erection of New Building—Voorhees, Butler, Morrill.

On the morning of Monday, March 21, the Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor of Wisconsin transmitting a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State relative to the death of M. H. Carpenter. The Chinese treaties were reported favorably from the Foreign Relations Committee. The President nominated Thomas Wilson, of the District of Columbia, United States Consul to Ghent; Thomas R. Douglas, Postmaster at Mansfield, Ohio; Charles Zwolger, Postmaster at Manitowish, Wis.; Ronello W. Berry, Collector of Internal Revenue, Idaho.

In the Senate, Mr. Voorhees offered a resolution, on Tuesday, March 22, setting forth that the hostile attitude assumed by the national banks toward refunding the national debt at low rates, and the recent attempt to dictate the legislation of Congress on the subject, were contrary to the best interests of the people, and well calculated to excite their alarm for the future. It was objected to on the ground that it was in the nature of legislative business, and not proper to be considered at this session. At Mr. Conkling's suggestion, it was deferred for one day. The President nominated Stewart L. Woodford to be United States Attorney for the Southern district of New York; Asa W. Tenney, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern district of New York; Byron F. Faine, to be United States Marshal for the Southern district of New York; Clinton D. McDougall, to be United States Marshal for the Northern district of New York; John Tyler, to be Collector of Customs for the district of Buffalo Creek, New York; Albert Woodcock, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third district of Illinois; Edward S. Meyer, to be United States Marshal for the Northern district of Ohio; Henry Fink, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern district of Wisconsin; A. M. Jones, to be United States Marshal for the Northern district of Illinois. The Republican Senators in caucus determined to complete the reorganization of the Senate by the election of the various officers. The following are the nominees for the principal offices: Secretary, George O. Gorham, California; Sergeant-at-Arms, Henry R. Ridgelberger, Virginia; Principal Executive Clerk, James R. Young, Pennsylvania; Chief Legislative Clerk, Charles W. Johnson, Minnesota; Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, of Washington, D. C. Ridgelberger is a particular friend of Mahone, and is now editor of a weekly Reader paper at Woodstock, Va.

GRASSHOPPERS.

Efforts Toward Their Extermination. The United States Entomological Commission, under the supervision of Prof. Riley, has completed its second report, relating to the Rocky mountain locust and Western cricket. This report is mainly supplemental to the very valuable one printed last year. It treats of the best means of subduing the locust in its permanent breeding-ground, with a view of preventing its migrating to the more fertile portions of the trans-Mississippi. The report makes a volume of nearly 400 pages. Prof. Riley comes to the following conclusions:

"A large proportion of the money losses resulting from the locust invasions of 1867, 1869, 1874 and 1876 was the result of a panic of uncertainty as to the future. This resulted in disheartenment, in the abandonment of large tracts of the best farming lands to nature and the locusts. This will probably never again happen in the West. The knowledge already disseminated, the extent of the population now pouring into the Northwest, the rapid settlement of the Territory of Montana, and the completion of the Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, the Utah and Northern railroads, and the consequent change in the surface of the country due to human agency, will so essentially modify the locust situation that we believe the West will never again suffer as in the past. It remains for the people of the Rocky mountain plateau to use such local and general means as their own experience and this commission have suggested in the first and present reports for the State and Territorial and county Governments to make, and execute laws for combined and persistent action during times of general locust invasion, and for the prevention of others. If this be done in the plateau region in the future, the invasions of the Western border Mississippi States will tend to become more and more feeble, inconsiderable and harmless, until, we venture to predict, the time will come when the losses from locusts will be only local and comparable with those inflicted by locusts and grasshoppers in the Eastern Atlantic States. At any rate, the Western locust has already ceased to be a bugbear and object of dread. Familiarity with its habits and history has already taught the pioneer farmers of Utah, Montana and Colorado that with energy its ravages can be lessened if not entirely overcome, and no one intending to migrate West from the Atlantic States or from Europe need be deterred by the fear of such alarming invasions as have occurred in former years."

One of the preventive measures suggested in the mountain and plateau areas is a permanent system of observations and warnings under the control of the Signal Bureau.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEREAS.....	\$7 00	@10 75
HOGS.....	5 50	@ 7 12 1/2
COTTON.....	10 1/2	@ 11
WHEAT—Superfine.....	3 60	@ 4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 22	@ 1 23
WHEAT—No. 2 Winter.....	1 24	@ 1 26
CORN—Ungraded.....	46	@ 60
OATS—Mixed Western.....	43	@ 44
POK—Mess.....	16 00	@16 25
LARD.....	11	@ 11 1/2
CHICAGO.		
BEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 40	@ 6 00
Cows and Heifers.....	2 90	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair.....	4 60	@ 4 90
HOGS.....	4 75	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	60	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Winter.....	99	@ 1 01
CORN—No. 2.....	92	@ 94
CORN—No. 2.....	38	@ 40
OATS—No. 2.....	31	@ 32
RYE—No. 2.....	99	@ 1 00
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 04	@ 1 06
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	31	@ 33
EGGS—Fresh.....	17	@ 18
POK—Mess.....	15 50	@15 75
LARD.....	10 1/2	@ 10 3/4
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 00	@ 1 03
CORN—No. 2.....	99	@ 1 00
CORN—No. 2.....	38	@ 39
OATS—No. 2.....	30	@ 31
RYE—No. 1.....	99	@ 1 00
BARLEY—No. 2.....	88	@ 89
POK—Mess.....	15 50	@15 75
LARD.....	10 1/2	@ 10 3/4
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 01	@ 1 02
CORN—Mixed.....	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2.....	33	@ 35
RYE.....	1 01	@ 1 02
POK—Mess.....	15 50	@15 75
LARD.....	10 1/2	@ 10 3/4
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT.....	1 06	@ 1 07
CORN.....	44	@ 45
OATS.....	37	@ 38
RYE.....	1 11	@ 1 12
POK—Mess.....	15 25	@15 50
LARD.....	10 1/2	@ 10 3/4
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 04	@ 1 05
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 06	@ 1 07
CORN—No. 2.....	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2.....	35	@ 36
POK—Mess.....	15 25	@15 50
LARD.....	10 1/2	@ 10 3/4
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—But.....	5 25	@ 5 50
Fair.....	4 50	@ 5 25
Common.....	4 25	@ 5 00
HOGS.....	5 50	@ 6 75
SHEEP.....	3 50	@ 5 25

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WHILE Thomas W. Consueva,* of Padieville, Ky., was chopping wood he fell backward upon a cornstalk that ran through the lower part of his body, making fatal wounds.

ONE Indiana editor says the lion howls, but another says it roars. As they both had deadhead tickets to the menagerie one of them must have been directed to the wrong cage.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, the proprietor of the New York Herald, who at present spends his time in Pau, France, a short time ago engaged Johann Strauss and his orchestra to leave Vienna for one month, and play at Pau exclusively for himself (Bennett) and his friends. Strauss will pass through Paris within a few days. He demanded 100,000 francs salary for himself and orchestra, and Bennett accepted without a word. So we read in the papers of Germany,

TEN years ago the center of the population of the United States was about forty-eight miles east of Cincinnati, Ohio. The Superintendent of the late census announces that the growth of the great West during the past decade carried the center of population about fifty miles west, while the large increase in the Southern States carried it a little southward. The result places the center of population within the limits of Cincinnati.

"SENATOR ALFRED PERKINS" has kept out of the newspapers in this country, but a French journalist identified him on his arrival in Paris. "This Yankee," says *Figaro*, "is celebrated on account of a duel which he had some years back with an Indian chief, also a Senator, whose feelings he had wounded. The arms chosen were unusual, being two barrels of dynamite, on which the adversaries were placed, and to which two slow matches of equal length were attached. These were set on fire by the seconds. Ten minutes after the Indian Senator was blown into the air, and then Mr. Perkins was immediately delivered from his perilous position by the seconds, who declared the claims of honor satisfied."

In the matter of dollars and cents, says a Washington correspondent, Hayes had a poor Cabinet, Grant's Secretary of State alone being able to buy the worldly possessions of the whole lot. The Cabinet of President Garfield, however, is even poorer than that of the last administration. Garfield, however, is himself poor—his intimate friends say not worth over \$20,000 if every item of his property was brought to the auction block. His Secretary of the Treasury, Windom, is rated as worth about \$100,000, and is one of the wealthiest men in the Cabinet. The wealthiest one is MacVeagh, but he is by no means a millionaire. Blaine is well off, but not very rich. The rest—Kirkwood, James, Hunt and Lincoln—are all poor men. The two "well-to-do" men are Blaine and MacVeagh.

A STATEMENT recently made by a nihilist sheds some indirect light upon the death of the Czar. It appears that he accorded an interview to one of the Russian revolutionary committees, who laid before him some irrefutable evidence of the corruption and rascalities of his officials, and the brutalities and atrocities they were heaping upon the people. He listened to them and asked what remedy they proposed. They replied: "A constitution and the withdrawal of state support from the Greek church." As the head of the church by "divine right," he would not concede that part of their proposition, and, as to the other, simply replied: "No constitution during my lifetime." They withdrew, hopeless of any reform, and the desperate nature of their situation is shown by their desperate deed.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY HUNT made the following reply to a delegation of workmen who called upon him, insisting that he should change a ruling of the department relative to the Eight-Hour law:

The request you make is too sudden. You ask me, with a stroke of my pen, before any examination has been made, to undo the acts of my predecessor in this matter. You wish me, between this and Monday, to change the settled policy of four years. I cannot, at such short notice, cut off 20 per cent. of the labor provided for by current appropriations. I am a minister of the law, always obedient to its demands, and bound to execute it in the most faithful manner. My sympathies are with labor. I am a laboring man, though never confining it to eight hours. I shall endeavor to do what is

safe, wise and necessary. I shall give the subject due consideration. As soon as the present pressure is over I shall give the matter my attention. I cannot order any change now.

MINNIE PALMER is the star of a dramatic company now traveling in the West. Sadie Bigelow was until lately a member of the same organization. Both are pretty, talented and popular. The cause of Miss Bigelow's withdrawal is given by her as follows: "One night we were playing poker, Miss Palmer and myself, when I bet 5 cents, and she wanted to 'see' my hand. She said she had only a penny left, and I told her that if she wanted to 'call' me she must borrow four more. Thereupon she said I was a real mean thing, and we had a few words. Once after that she came into the room where I was playing, and said she would not join in the game if I continued in it. This I regarded as an insult, and I threw up my hand at once." Efforts at reconciliation were so far successful that the actresses kissed each other, but the quarrel broke out afresh, and Miss Bigelow, collecting her salary by the help of a Sheriff, resigned.

THE plague has again appeared in Western Asia, upon the confines of Europe, and there is the customary scare, although the disease is nearly always local and has rarely traveled through Europe. It is nearly always found in the region between Bagdad and the Persian gulf, and the New York Times thus describes its cause:

The Tigris and the Euphrates, at the period when the snows at their source begin to melt, cannot have their waters carried off into the Persian gulf by the Shat-el-Arab, and accordingly they flood the low-lying countries around for distances of fifty and even 100 miles from their banks. When the hot weather sets in the overflow is speedily dried up, but the whole of the previously submerged country becomes a swamp of miasmatic, pestilential vapors. The earth seems to crack and breathe forth miasma. Then follow fever and plague among the inhabitants.

To this are to be added the filthy habits of the thousands of Mohammedans who make pilgrimages to that quarter. With a filthy country, a filthy people, and a filthy government, it is no wonder that the plague rages among them.

THE people of the United States are soon to have an opportunity to invest large sums of money in a wild speculation now occupying the attention of the English public. This is a project for making coffee out of dates. A New York paper says that a company has been formed in London called the Date Coffee Company, which proposes to revolutionize the coffee trade of the world. It has issued flaming prospectuses, has expended large sums of money in advertising, and has actually succeeded in selling its shares in the English market at \$160 each, the par value being only \$25, and all this before the company has made a dollar of legitimate profit, or fairly begun operations. The originators of this bold scheme have succeeded so well in England that they have already turned their attention to America, and they are publishing in London glowing accounts of their prospects here. They estimate their profits in this country, to begin with, at \$2,500,000. The first movement will be, it is said, to close a contract with an advertising firm, by which \$50,000 will, if necessary, be spent in advertising the project, after which the projectors anticipate no difficulty in relieving the American public of a few millions of dollars. The whole scheme, from its inception to its present wonderful success in London, reads like a chapter of the "South Sea Bubble," or John Law's exploits in Paris.

Pete's Icicles.
Pete was a Kansas immigrant from the South, in which climate he had never seen weather sufficiently cold to form an icicle. The farmer he hired out to gave Pete instructions one day to go to the woodshed and tell Jake, a Northern "nig," to remove the icicles from the barn. The word icicles staggered Pete. However, he kept muttering the sentence, "De eye sycles in de barn," until, when he reached the woodshed, the sentence was so inextricably mixed that he stood for a few moments looking at Jake, expecting he might anticipate the message and relieve the old man of his difficulty. Finding no relief in Jake's stare of inquiry he launched out with, "Look a hyar, you Jake, de mass'r tole me to tole you, dat you wor to—to—ar—to remove de barnacles in de ice; you hyar?" Jake dropped his ax, and, scratching his woolly pate, queried, "De whaticles in de whar?" "Didn't I tole yer as plain as your underlip, de bicycles from the yarn?" "You said nuffin o' de kine; you said de 'obstacles in de ice house.'" "I tell you, nigger, wot I tole you was de 'bousicals from de barnacles.'" "Look a hyar, you Southern galoot, you is a whimsical and nonsensical fool, an' you is gittin' too quizzical to suit dis chile. I know wot you's a divin' at; de mass'r tole you to tole me to chop de wood darned quick, an' dat's wot I'm a doin' an' don't you forget it." "Well, Jake, I knew it wor somefin like dat, but bress my soul if I could jist git de exact vocabulary."

AT THE CAPITAL.

Will Take Less—Shortest Bill—Michigan in the War—Too Economical—Resolutions of Condolence—Reform School Appropriation—Railroads and Insurance—Chandler Portrait—One Contest Settled—Swamp Lands—Another Recommendation—Tributes to, and Resignation of Senator Rich—Odds and Ends.

LANSING, March 19, 1881.

The war regarding the compilation and publication of the laws of the State, before alluded to, is gaining in interest and intensity. So many and so varied have been the bids for doing the work (all agreeing, of course, to do a first-class job in every respect) that the backers of the so-called "Howell bill" that passed the Senate some days ago have authorized the committee to whom it was referred in the House to cut down the figures from \$3 to \$2.50 per volume for the completed work, and, as the State proposes to buy at once 12,500 sets of the compiled law, or 25,000 volumes, the reduction makes a nice little difference of \$12,500—almost a fortune to any ordinary man. It is not certain that the bill will pass even in this modified form.

THE SHORTEST BILL of the session is that of Senator Patterson, and reads: "The people of the State of Michigan enact, That the name of Ella E. Jones, of Calhoun county, be, and the same is changed to Ella E. Tompkins."

The distribution of the book entitled MICHIGAN IN THE WAR, which was assigned to a special committee of the two houses, has proven to be such a big job, owing to the fact that only 1,500 were published, of which amount the Governor receives 500, leaving 1,000 to be distributed among a million and a half of people, that it is now proposed to issue an edition of 20,000 or more, to be bound in cloth and retailed at \$1 each. It certainly seems but just that the soldiers should each have a copy of a work that is considered so valuable that as high as \$20 has been offered for a single copy.

"PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH." This is what the legislator proved himself, who, when the bill was under consideration to appropriate money for building our Capitol building, moved to insert a proviso that the roof should be of copper only on condition that the price of the copper should not exceed a certain sum. In that form the bill passed, and when the roof was needed it was found impossible to buy the copper without exceeding, by a small sum, the price designated, so, as a result, it became necessary to use tin instead. That roof now leaks badly, and a bill to appropriate several thousand dollars to put on such a roof as a few dollars additional would have put on then, will now pass, without doubt. A State, as an individual, may be "penny wise and pound foolish."

CONDOLENCE. Representative Fraser attempted, on Tuesday last, to immortalize his name by introducing a long-winded resolution of condolence to the family of the late Emperor of Russia, in which he spoke of the deceased as "one of the greatest reformers of the age." The resolution was adopted, 44 to 20, but, when the Senate "sat down upon it" by tabling it, the House recalled it. As a burlesque another Representative offered a very elaborate resolution of sympathy toward the surviving friends of the late Adam, at his sudden and untimely taking-off.

REFORM-SCHOOL APPROPRIATION. The Senate on Wednesday passed the bill previously passed by the House, which appropriates \$70,000 for the current expenses of the State Reform School for 1881 and 1882, one-half to be drawn from the treasury in each year.

RAILROAD AND INSURANCE COMPANIES. These are two important subjects, and ones that necessarily require and will receive quite a large amount of legislation at every session of the Legislature. The present session is no exception in this respect, and the "third house" contains quite a respectable sprinkling of those who are here in the interest of one or the other of these interests. Notably among the former class, is the contest over the old Ontonagon and State Line land grant, made by Congress twenty-five years ago. The proposed bill is to confer to another road the lands, rights, franchises, powers and privileges of said road. The question affects great interests in the Upper Peninsula, and as there are two sides to all questions, so this has its two, two classes of interests claiming to own or control the lands in the grant. As both sides are here and will be heard by counsel before the joint committees on public lands, we may give the particulars more in detail in a subsequent letter.

As every profession and class has its mutual insurance company, so a bill is now pending for the incorporation of a Michigan Millers' Mutual Fire-Insurance Company.

THE CHANDLER PORTRAIT has taken up considerable time and stirred up much bad blood during the week, the discussion in the House of the proposition to purchase the portrait—a very fine and very life-like representation of the late Senator Chandler—calling out some sharp criticisms and some unpleasant allusions on both sides. When the resolution came up next day it was lost by the following vote:
Yeas—Messrs. Austin, Ballentine, Barton, Belden, Bennett, Bidleman, Borgman, Carpenter, Cobb, Cottrell, Dundas, Earle, Easton, Edwards, Estabrook, Fyfe, Gale, Garfield, Granger, Grant, Harford, H. J. Hopkins, Howard, Hubbard, Kinne, Klei, Markham, Martin, Mercer, W. Nelson, North, Oliver, Parsons, B. F. Partridge, Pomeroy, Prindle, Benick, Seymour, Stephen, on Ward, Waring, J. H. White, Wing, Woodruff—44.

Nays—Messrs. Alvord, Baldwin, Bishop, Blood, Bloom, Carus, Carmer, Cooper, Capley, Corbin, Cutchson, Davenport, Dewey, Diller, Eakins, Eaton, Eisenman, Fraser, Gibbs, Gorman, Goodman, Hackett, Hawkins, Hitchcock, G. H. Hopkins, Kendrick, King, Kripp, La Du, Littell, Mulvey, Park, A. S. Partridge, Perham, Root, Rose, Van Loo, J. E. White, Willett, Wolcott, Wyckoff, Yarrington, Young and the Speaker pro tem.—44.

It was subsequently reconsidered and tabled, and may fare better at the next attempt.

ONE CONTEST DECIDED. The contested case of Kirby vs. Lovell, 1st seat from the Eleventh Senatorial district was, "after many days," settled on the 16th, by a vote of 19 to 4 in favor of allowing Mr. Lovell to retain his seat, notwithstanding he was Treasurer of Kalamazoo at the time of the election and up to the day before he took his seat in the Senate. The vote in detail may be interesting, and is:

Yeas—Messrs. Billings, Brown, Dickinson, Farr, Ford, Goodwin, Grousel, Kilpatrick, McGraw, Mars, Morrison, Patterson, Rich, Shaw, Stant, n. Swift, Tooker, Upson and Welch—19—all Republicans.

Nays—Messrs. Dow, Edsall, Rose and Strong—4—the first two Republicans and the last two Democrats.

SWAMP LAND. is the theme of about one-fourth of all bills passed, and, at the rate the State has voted it away for the last few years, it will soon be able to go out of the business and put up a sign on some road crossing, "No more State Swamp Land on Hand."

RECOMMENDED FOR OFFICE. The Senate, on the 17th, adopted the following preamble and resolution in regard to a man who has been six times in the Legislature and twice Speaker:

"WHEREAS, It would seem to be eminently proper that the head of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington should be a practical agriculturist; therefore,
Resolved (the House concurring), That, re-

ognizing in the Hon. Jonathan J. Woodman, of Michigan, a gentleman eminently qualified by a long experience in public life, by his life-long identification with the progressive agriculture of the country, and by his business ability and unimpeachable integrity, we do hereby cordially and earnestly present his name to the President of the United States, and recommend his appointment as Commissioner of Agriculture.
Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested to forward a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to his Excellency the President, at Washington."

EX-SENATOR RICH.

When Senator Rich, who has just been nominated for Congress, as Mr. Conger's successor in the Seventh district, returned last Monday evening a salute of thirteen guns was fired. The desks in the Senate chamber were nicely trimmed with flowers, and some very pleasant speechifying was done both by the Senators and by Mr. Rich in reply. The occasion was a pleasant one, but did not compare with the pleasant presentation that took place this morning. The members and part of the officers of the two houses had purchased a beautiful and elaborate solid gold watch, chain and charm, and, without Mr. Rich's knowing why, the Spectator came in a body, with a large number of spectators, when he was called to the chair by the President and the presentation address made by Senator Upson, of Branch county. Both the address and the reply were well-worded and sensible, and the fact that he was to leave the Legislature after nearly ten years as Representative, Speaker and Senator, made the occasion one never to be forgotten by the audience of interested spectators. As Mr. Rich is so well known in Michigan we give his reply entire, as follows:

"FELLOW-MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE: It is hardly necessary for me to say that this is an unexpected event. During my connection with this Legislature for the last two months and a half, my association with you has been of the pleasantest kind. In my long Legislative career, becoming more or less intimate with upward of 500 men, I have, without exception, been treated with the greatest kindness and good-will. Coming here, as I felt, unworthy the position which I was called to occupy, I have been continued from time to time, and have received several promotions to places where it seemed to me other men were more deserving. Why this was so I cannot tell. I have been indebted to you before this in an amount greater than I was able to repay, but this last presentation, it seems to me, renders me a hopeless bankrupt. While there was an indebtedness of kind words, kind deeds and generous action, there was a little hope of some return, but for these substantial tokens the assets are nothing beside kindness and good will. I wish that in your future life you may meet with friends who can contribute to your happiness as you have toward mine in making my Legislative life pleasant. No words can express my feelings this morning."

The watch is engraved with the monogram "J. T. R." on the front case and the coat of arms of the State on the back, and in the inner case the words: "His Colleagues of the 31st Michigan Legislature to Hon. John T. Rich. A token of personal regard and recognition of faithful services as Representative, Speaker, Senator, 1881." Mr. Rich has resigned his Senatorship, to take effect next Monday.

ODDS AND ENDS.

When the bill introduced in the House entitled "A bill to prohibit chapvari parties and prescribe the punishment thereof" passes, people can take some sort of comfort in getting married.

As usual at this time of the year, both houses are full of would-be Supervisors, and they will soon go home in force to look after their "fences."

The six or eight bills in relation to the school system of the State have been boiled down by the committee of the Senate, and reported as one grand combination, but whether it will pass depends upon whether it is better than the present system. Michigan certainly don't need a poorer one.

OBSERVER.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, March 15.—SENATE.—Several remonstrances and petitions were presented. The following were read a third time and passed: Senate bills for a grant of State land to drain a certain swamp in Clarence; amending the law in reference to the transfer of insane soldiers to the Kalamazoo Insane Asylum; House bills requiring an annual statement from the Manistee River Improvement Company; incorporating Bloomingdale; incorporating Fort Gratiot. In committee of the whole the Senate agreed to the bills making a clear distinction as to what are legal holidays; repealing the law punishing an accessory before the fact the same as the principal felon; to amend the navigation laws; relating to the government of the Ionia House of Correction.

HOUSE.—The following passed: House bills for a standard form of fire insurance policy; making the signal service records evidence; authorizing the formation of electric light companies; amending the railroad laws in respect to tickets; revising the charter of Hudson; for the collection of information regarding the deaf, dumb, blind and insane; incorporating Lolland Christian Reform Churches; amending the laws relative to industrial schools; amending section 3,040 relative to charitable associations; Senate bills amending laws relative to burying-grounds; amending laws relative to the republication of Supreme Court reports; reorganizing the Eleventh and Twelfth and creating the Twenty-fifth judicial circuits; amending the laws of 1875 relative to manufacturing companies; to provide for the sale of lands by executors in certain cases; to make signal-service reports testimony in courts. Representative Frazer offered a concurrent resolution of condolence and sympathy regarding the assassination of the Czar Alexander II., which was adopted—yeas, 44; nays, 20.

WEDNESDAY, March 16.—SENATE.—John T. Rich, chosen as the Republican nominee for Congress in the Seventh district to succeed Conger, will resign his seat in the Senate here Saturday. The following Senate bills passed: Designating legal holidays; amending section 2,732 relative to navigation of rivers; transferring the appropriation from the State House of Correction; regulating the Ionia House of Correction; regulating the granting of diplomas to the Normal School; appropriating \$3,569 for improvements at the Ionia House of Correction; amending section 8,154, relative to Detroit House of Correction; House bills appropriating \$71,000 for the State Reform school; amending the laws relative to proceedings against debtors by attachment. The Committee on Judiciary reported in favor of amending section 6, article 6, of the constitution. The Senate tabled the resolution of condolence with the Russian imperial family and concurred in the House amendments to the bill for publishing the Supreme Court records. The special order on the contested-election case in Kalamazoo county came up this afternoon. The sitting Senator, Mr. Lovell, was accorded his seat.

HOUSE.—In committee of the whole, the question of buying Ives' painting of Zachariah Chandler came up, and the hottest kind of debate ensued, surpassing anything yet heard this session in earnestness, and toward the close, in bitterness of spirit. Finally a substitute was adopted by the committee. The committee of conference on disagreements relative to the Oil Inspection bill agreed to retain the inspection fee of 16 cents per package, and no package to exceed fifty-five gallons.

THURSDAY, March 17.—SENATE.—The Senate concurred in the recommendation of the committee of conference as to the disagreement of the two houses on the Oil Inspection bill. A

concurrent resolution, recommending the President to appoint Jonathan J. Woodman Commissioner of Agriculture, was adopted. The following passed on third reading: For an amendment to the constitution; for the election of more than one Circuit Judge in the city of Detroit; changing the boundaries of the Ishpeming school district; revising the charter of Hudson; authorizing Detroit to convey land to the General Government on Belle Isle for light-house purposes.

HOUSE.—The House passed the following House bills: Amending the laws of 1879 relative to bridges in incorporated villages; for a State road along the Monastiquet river; joint resolution asking Congress to aid by a grant of land the construction of the Ontonagon and Montreal river railroad. The joint resolution for the purchase of Lewis T. Ives' portrait of Zach Chandler was defeated—yeas 44, nays 44. The joint resolution was subsequently reconsidered and tabled. Resolutions expressive of the satisfaction with which the House learned of the improving condition of Speaker Moffat, now sick at his home in Traverse City, also of the appreciation of the services of Speaker pro tem. Ball, were adopted; also recognizing the services of Irishmen in battling for the republic from the revolutionary period down to the present, and of good wishes to "the sons and daughters of St. Patrick." The last was adopted by a vote of yeas, 64; nays, 12. A committee of investigation was ordered in regard to the prices and quality of goods furnished the State under the stationery contract.

FRIDAY, March 18.—SENATE.—The following Senate bills were passed: To amend the laws relative to the supervision of charitable, penal, pauper, and reformatory institutions; for the uniform regulation of certain State institutions; appropriating lands to aid in constructing Presque Isle harbor. The following House bills passed: Amending the compiled laws, chapter 13, relative to the division of townships; amending the grain elevator and warehouse law by permitting an investment of \$2,000,000 for elevators by companies. The Committee on Apportionment reported favorably upon the Senate bill for reapportioning Senatorial and Representative districts.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Lumber and Salt were authorized to employ a clerk with a view to the completion of statistics upon the saline resources and products of the State. The following bills were passed: House bills amending section 7,586 relative to offenses against property; amending the act of 1870 relative to the summoning of jurors; to index the names of soldiers from Michigan in the last war; to recompense Adj. Gen. Robertson for preparing the history of "Michigan in the War," asking Congress for aid in building telegraph service between Manitowish islands and the mainland; amending act 142 of 1877 relative to insurance. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Prindle, Wyckoff and Hackett as the special committee to investigate the manner in which Richmond, Backus & Co. are carrying out their stationery contract with the State.

SATURDAY, March 19.—SENATE.—A communication was received by the Senate from the Governor, setting forth that a life-size portrait of the late Gen. Dwight May had been presented to the State by his widow and daughter, recounting the services of the deceased, and recommending that the painting be accepted on the part of the State and hung in the Attorney General's room. Referred to the Committee on State Affairs. In the presence of the Representatives, who had informally gathered in the Senate chamber, an elegant gold watch was presented by his Legislative colleagues to John T. Rich, who resigned his seat in the Senate. The presentation address was made by Senator Upson, and Senator Rich, who was called to the chair, responded in fitting terms.

HOUSE.—A small amount of routine business was gone through in the House, and both houses adjourned at noon until Monday morning.

Full of "Spees."

The real old-fashioned Yankee is still a fixture among us, though some writers would make us believe that he has been dead for years. There was a genuine specimen in the Erie depot yesterday, and he was explaining to several interested parties:

"Father-in-law lives here in Jersey City, and I'm on a visit like. Thought I'd bring along a few traps and things and get up a dicker or two. Any of ye like to invest in that?"

He put out the model of a rat trap and said:

"This trap not only catches the varmints, but it chokes 'em to death, throws the body out of that back window, and then resets itself. In the top is an alarm, to go off any hour you want and wake up the family. Here's an apparatus on this side for grating spices. Any of you like to buy county rights?"

No one did, and he then placed before them a vessel, about which he explained:

"This is now a water-pail. By placing this iron cover on the bottom it becomes a kettle. By inverting the cover you have a spider. The pail is a half-bushel measure to a grain. Once around it is exactly a yard. Its weight is exactly two pounds, and I sell the county rights for \$50 each."

The next was a boot-jack, which could be transformed into fire-tongs, press-board, stove-handle, nail-hammer and several other things. He had an auger which bored four holes at once, a gimlet which bored a square hole; a washing-machine which could also be made to serve as a tea-table, and one or two other things, and as he reached the last he said:

"Gentlemen, I am full of speculations. I'll invent anything you want. I'll sell anything I've got. I'll take pay in anything you have, and I'll give every one of you a chance to make a million dollars."

Technical Knowledge.

A two-foot rule was given to a laborer in a Clyde boat-yard to measure an iron plate. The laborer not being well up to the use of the rule, after spending considerable time returned.

"Noo, Mick," asked the plater, "what size is the plate?"

"Well," replied Mick, with a grin of satisfaction, "it is the length of your rule and two thumbs over, with this piece of brick and the breadth of my hand and my arm from here to there, bar a finger."—*London Punch.*

A RHODE ISLAND paper of 1762 gave the following account of a protracted drought: "Our cows are drying up, our pumps are dry, there is no water, and the minister of the Baptist Church is dead."

It is not life to live for one's self alone. Let us help one another.

Jottings.

REGISTER your names.

THE robins are here, but the snow is not gone yet.

THE agony is over. The British and the Boers have made peace. The Transvaal maintains its independence with a British protectorate.

THE tug O. B. Green is still fast in the ice 4 miles off South Chicago, and the tug Angler is in the same distress 6 miles north off St. Joseph.

THE annual settlement of the city occupies so much room that there is very little space left for news this week. Our readers, we hope, will not blame us for once.

IT seems as if we were to have two party tickets this spring. The Republicans have called a caucus. What has politics to do with our city affairs? That's too much pork for a shilling.

WE have received Scribner's Monthly, St. Nicholas, Lippincott's, and "Our Little Ones" for April. All four are beautiful and full of select matter, about which we will have something to say in our next issue. The Common Council of this city demanding nearly all our spare room in this issue.

MESSRS. Meyer, Brouwer & Co. sold one of their first-class upright pianos, a few days ago, to Mr. J. R. Kleyn. This is the first of its kind sold in the city. We are pleased to see our citizens who are able to purchase such instruments take enough interest in the culture of the art of music to do so. It promotes a general interest in the art and the trade both.

OUR thanks are due Messrs. Howard, White & Co., for a copy of their review of the pork packing interest of the city of Chicago, for the year ending March 1, 1881. The whole number of hogs packed was 5,752,191. We used to consider a small two millions an enormous number of hogs in the days of '76,—that being the last yearly report we helped to get out for them. This is only a sample of how fast Chicago and all its enterprises are growing.

WE have at present in our midst Mr. David Coleman, Jr., of Eastmanville, Mich., who will remain here a few days. He is agent for the Adrian Plating Works, where they do gold and silver plating in the finest manner. He showed us letters of recommendation from the best people in our county, and the work is highly recommended. This is a good opportunity for anybody wishing to have plating done. He will call at the residences of our citizens, to show samples and solicit orders. The samples shown us appear very fine.

OUR citizens are to be congratulated on having had Col. Copeland, of South Bend, Ind., to lecture for them. On Tuesday night he gave us what is pronounced by many the best temperance lecture ever given in this city. On Wednesday night the Col. gave us "Mistakes of Bob," and he conclusively showed that Bob Ingersoll can make mistakes as well as Moses. Indeed, he proves against Bob serious misapprehensions of Bible facts and Bible teachings; so serious that many of them have the sinister look of willful misrepresentations. Col. Copeland's lectures have no made-up or read-up flavor about them. While evidently thought out with care, the fluency of the language, the broad and firm grasp upon principles, the logical progression of the argumentation, show a well-furnished and disciplined mind, a ripe and ready scholarship, and make everything fresh and strong and lively as the product of the moment. The frequent sallies of wit or humor, and the rich fun as well as apt illustrative force of the anecdotes, contribute happily to keep awake the interest, and secure unwearied attention thro' a discourse nearly three hours long.

Just received at the Cheap Cash Store of E. J. Harrington, a large stock of ready made clothing, consisting of the following well-known brands—a full line of the best Gray, also the celebrated Middlesex Blue, Scotch Gray, and the popular Navy Blue, also White Duck Suits, made especially for millers—all sizes, and very cheap.

Oh My Back!!!

Jacob Loekman, 274 Clinton Street, Buffalo, N. Y., says he has been using Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for Rheumatism; he had such a lame back he could not do anything, but one bottle has, to use his own expression "cured him up." He thinks it the best thing in the market.

You can find a full line of new style Spring Dress Goods, from the cheapest to the finest, which must be seen to be appreciated. At the cheap cash store of E. J. HARRINGTON.

The Best Form.

The best form in which electricity is embodied is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, a sovereign and highly sanctioned specific for rheumatic pains, and a thoroughly reliable remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs, used externally and internally.

A WEEK from next Monday election day.

FISHING in Black Lake, through the ice, is the favorite pastime of our impatient sailors.

MR. J. Alberti started on a trip to Illinois for another lot of fresh horses. He says he had good success in disposing of his first lot.

THE Goodrich Transportation Company are ready to start all their boat lines. They will put three new iron steamers on the lake this season.

MARRIED—Wm. Emery to Miss Catharine Jennie Goodin, on Sunday, March 18th, 1881, by Chas. Owens, Esq. All parties belong in the Township of Olive.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., March 24, 1881: Miss Fina Sanders, J. W. Brand, John Van Dorid, Mrs. Annie Gillett, B. A. Horvik, C. H. Sepulsy.

WM. VEREEK, P. M.

DON'T fail to read the new advertisement of G. Van Putten & Sons. They have just received an enormous stock of spring goods; a fine line of new style hats, and all kinds of gent's furnishing goods; a large variety of new dress goods, laces, trimmings, buttons, gloves, notions, etc. Go and see the new stock.

OUR large dealers are evidently purchasing new goods with an eye on a good spring trade. Mr. E. J. Harrington has purchased an enormous stock of ready made clothing, spring dress goods, hats and caps, and a magnificent variety of gents furnishing goods. It would open the eyes of some of our people to see the array. Call and see, and they will show you their immense stock gratis. In another column you can find more detailed mention of the articles.

WE notice two lengthy, but very interesting articles in *De Hope* of this week, written by Professors Scott and Kollen. Our readers are aware of the effort which is being made at the East to cancel the debt of Hope College, and these articles are written to advise and request our people to meet this Eastern effort as near half way as possible. Their plea is urgent and to the point, and it is not confined to their Church alone. It would be glorious, especially with a view on the immediate past, to see a liberal subscription started to do away with this debt, which has stood so long in the way of progress in Hope College. Come, in the language of Prof. Scott, who will start the ball a rolling by subscribing the first 500, 400, 300, 200, or 100 dollars?

IT was hardly to be expected that the Tilton lecture of Saturday evening last would be a success, as regards numbers, considering that Gary Hough had a full house the previous evening to listen to his "Uncle Tom's Cabin" troupe. Moreover, the weather on Saturday last was very stormy, and it seemed during the day as if the meeting would be a failure on that account alone. Then there was another element at work against its success. The two students, through whose efforts we were enabled to hear Mr. Tilton, were upbraided for bringing "such a man as Mr. Tilton here, in this Colony," and the flat (?) went forth over the land that it would be an unholy act to go and listen to Mr. Tilton. Did you ever hear of such stuff before in your life? Is there a religion under the sun which is antagonistic to intellectual advancement and culture? (For this it was—tuition of the highest order.) If there is, then count us out of their ranks. It is glorious to relate that the hall was filled by the elite of the city, in spite of all drawbacks, and the whole enterprise a success, and we take it upon us to publicly thank those two enterprising young men for bringing Mr. Tilton here. It was a rich treat! Everybody speaks well of Tilton's lecture. "The best we ever had in this city." It seems, however, judging from such narrow-minded opposition, that Holland is not alone going through a material and religious crisis, but also through an intellectual one. It looks as if war was declared on three counts. Well, if it must be war; then let it boil! We take it as an omen for victory to our side that Holland filled Lyceum Hall on Friday night to see the play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," on Saturday night to hear Tilton's lecture, "The World's To-morrow," on Tuesday night Col. Copeland's temperance lecture, and on Wednesday night Mr. Copeland's "Mistakes of Bob," during which he gave the hypocrites the most unmerciful thrashing they ever got in this city.

I have a lot of fine buck skins for sale. They are excellent for belt strings. Inquire of J. V. SPIJKER, Holland, Mich. 7-2w

Short Breath.

O. Bortle, of Manchester, Ontario Co., N. Y., writes: "I obtained immediate relief from the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. I have had Asthma for eleven years. Have been obliged to sit up all night for ten or twelve nights in succession. I can now sleep soundly all night on a feather bed, which I had not been able to do previous to using the Oil."

For the Holland City News.

"Full Dress."

Hans wanted to go to the lecture Saturday night. He had read a good deal about this man Tilton, and could not be satisfied short of hearing this notorious man on so worldly a subject as "The World's To-morrow." So Hans told Gretchen that he was going, sure.

Gretchen thought different. She had joined the church, and one of the deacons told her in the post-office that it was wicked to go to such "dings" now, especially in Holland, and that the dominie, although he had bought a ticket had changed his mind, and was not going either. And then the deacon told Gretchen that her husband must stay home that evening.

That same evening there was an altercation in the house of Hans. Gretchen told Hans that she had no objections to his playing pool Saturday nights, and come home late, but to go to hear Tilton, and that after the deacon had forbidden it, and the dominie was not going, "dat was wicked," for "dat man Tilton, he was a very bad man, much liberal."

Hans took things cool and remonstrated with Gretchen. He told her that Tilton wouldn't say "by dam" as much as Gen. Kilpatrick did, even if he didn't come from New Jersey; that he was a man with "peculiar" views, and that we were a peculiar people, and that perhaps it wouldn't be bad for Gretchen to go along. Gretchen said she'd think the matter over, and before she went to bed that evening, Gretchen had made up her mind to go, not so much to hear the lecture, as to keep Hans straight. (Gretchen never goes to circuses, only just to see the animals.) Gretchen had also been to the Pan-Presbyterian meeting at Hope Church.

On Saturday night Hans and Gretchen went to the hall to hear Tilton. No sooner had the speaker been presented, and Gretchen with the aid of her spectacles, taken a good survey of the entire man, but what she pulls Hans by the coat-sleeve, and says:

"Mine Himmel, Hans, dat man be no liberal, no modern, noddings of dat kind." "Vat makes you tink so?" says Hans. "Vell, Hans, don't you see, dat man Tilton is Presbyterian, he has 'full dress' on."

"Dat's so," says Hans, and he smiled. The full Presbyterian dress of the speaker removed all the prejudices of Gretchen, and when they came home that evening she told Hans that the first time she saw that deacon, she would tell him hereafter to just mind his own business, and attend to his own knitting. RX.

GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

MR. A. J. Leggat, from St. Louis, is in town visiting his mother. Mr. Leggat, states that his brother, ex-mayor Leggat who is at present in Montana, and met with a painful accident in breaking his leg and spraining an ankle, a short time ago, is doing well, and expects to be out again in a few weeks.

A RATHER interesting trial took place on Friday of last week. One Jas. Chittick, a schoolteacher of the town of Wright, was brought before Justice Pagelson on a charge of having committed an assault and battery on one of his scholars. A large number of witnesses were examined, by whose testimony it appeared that Mr. Chittick had severely whipped five boys for being noisy and snow-balling on the road after being dismissed from school. He was found guilty by the jury and sentenced to pay a fine and costs, amounting to over fifty dollars, from which judgment he has appealed to the Circuit Court, where the question will probably be settled, whether a teacher has a right to punish scholars for acts committed after leaving school.

THE remains of the late John B. Hancock were conveyed to their last resting place on Lake Forest cemetery, on Tuesday forenoon. Mr. Hancock was the bookkeeper of the Cutler & Savidge Lumber Company, and also a partner in the concern. He had been over in Illinois during this winter on the company's business, and was there taken sick with what is called, the Winter Cholera. After recovering from that disease it was supposed by him and friends that the climate of Michigan would prove more congenial than the raw prairie winds, and he moved back to Spring Lake, contrary to the advice of his physician, and was soon taken down again on a sickbed from which he did not arise. Mr. Hancock was at the time of his disease only 32 years of age, and was highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of knowing him, as an energetic, able and trustworthy business man. He was a member of the order of the Royal Arcanum, by whom the funeral ceremonies were conducted.

Our line of Hats and Caps is complete—from the smallest hat for boys, to the largest slouch hats, and of different values. And our assortment of suspenders, scarfs, or neck-ties is larger than ever. We are bound to please. Call and examine at the cheap cash store of E. J. HARRINGTON.

New Home, Domestic, Victor, SINGER.

Or any other SEWING MACHINE wanted can be got at the best terms and prices in the

CHEAP FURNITURE STORE

OF **Meyer, Brouwer & Co.** They also take old machines in exchange. 51-4m

The SUN for 1881.

Everybody reads THE SUN. In the editions of this newspaper throughout the year to come everybody will find:

I. All the world's news, so presented that the reader will get the greatest amount of information with the least unprofitable expenditure of time and eye-sight. The Sun long ago discovered the golden mean between redundant fulness and unsatisfactory brevity.

II. Much of that sort of news which depends less upon its recognized importance than upon its interest to mankind. From morning to morning the Sun prints a continued story of the lives of real men and women, and of their deeds, plans, loves, hates, and troubles. This story is more varied and more interesting than any romance that was ever devised.

III. Good writing in every column, and freshness, originality, accuracy, and decorum in the treatment of every subject.

IV. Honest comment. The Sun's habit is to speak out fearlessly about men and things.

V. Equal candor in dealing with each political party, and equal readiness to commend what is praiseworthy or to rebuke what is blamable in Democrat or Republican.

VI. Absolute independence of partisan organizations, but unwavering loyalty to true Democratic principles. The Sun believes that the Government which the Constitution gives us is a good one to keep. Its notion of duty is to resist to its utmost power the efforts of men in the Republican party to set up another form of government in place of that which exists. The year 1881 and the years immediately following will probably decide this supremely important contest. The Sun believes that the victory will be with the people as against the Rings for monopoly, the Rings for plunder, and the Kings for Imperial power.

Our terms are as follows: For the Daily Sun, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid, is 55 cents a month, or \$5.50 a year; or including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or \$7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of the Sun is also furnished separately at \$1.25 a year, postage paid. The price of the weekly Sun, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is \$1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten send in \$10 we will send an extra copy free. Address L. W. ENGLAND, Publisher of the Sun, New York City.

A. L. HOLMES, W. F. HARRIS.

A. L. Holmes & Co.

Manufacturers of and dealers in

BOOTS and SHOES

Slippers Etc.

No. 74 Washington Street,

GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

Having but recently formed our co-partnership, we wish to inform our fellow-citizens of Grand Haven and surrounding towns that we have a fine stock of Ready Made Goods of all descriptions, which we offer for sale cheap. However,

Custom Made Goods

will remain our Specialty.

Quality of work guaranteed, and repairing done on short notice.

A. L. HOLMES & CO.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., March 1st, 1881. 4-1

THE

Clarendon Hotel,

formerly called the Raach House, on the

Cor. E. 4th & Canal Street,

is now managed by

MR. EDWARD KILLEAN,

formerly proprietor of the Kirby House, at Grand Haven.

The Clarendon will always be found clean, and the table well supplied with the choicest viands, and served in the best manner for lowest possible rates.

Come and see us in our New Home.

GRAND RAPIDS, March 1, 1880. 3-3m

Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything, \$10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies as well as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address: H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

IN THE NEW

GROCERY

—AND—

DRY GOODS STORE

—OF—

C. STEKETEE & BOS,

on the corner of River & Ninth Sts.

Can now be found, not alone a complete stock of Groceries,—always of the Freshest and Purest, but also all kinds of Farmers Produce, Provisions, Etc., Etc.

Also a very large and assorted stock of

DRY GOODS

Which we intend to keep as complete as possible embracing all the latest and best made fabrics.

Crockery, Stone & Glassware.

FARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

HOLLAND, Sept. 30th, 1880.

NEW FIRM!

New Stock! New Store!

Boot & Kramer.

We respectfully invite the attention of our citizens to the stock of goods which we have opened one door east of E. Van der Veen's hardware store, and the prices for which we offer them.

Teas, Coffees, sugars, Spices, Laundry and Toilet, Soaps, etc., etc.

Our 40 cent Tea is called A No. 1 for the price by expert judges. Fine Candles, Tobacco, and Olives, Toys, Notions, Flower Pots, Hanging Baskets in great variety.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

Give us a trial and you will be pleased with goods and Prices.

No trouble to Show Goods.

BOOT & KRAMER.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 21, 1879.

THE FIRM

MEYER, BROUWER & CO.,

Are now prepared to fill all orders for

Caskets & Coffins,

They keep constantly in stock the finest

BLACK WALNUT & CLOTH CASKETS of different sizes and quality suitable for all classes. They have also a fine assortment of

Gents' and Ladies' Robes AND OTHER FUNERAL NECESSITIES.

ANTISEPTIC FLUID For preserving the dead, always on hand. 51-4m

The Immix Plaster!

A Positive and Permanent CURE FOR CANCER! Without the use of the knife.

One application of the IMMIX PLASTER will draw the Cancer out in a few days, with its very root and fibre, thus effecting a permanent cure, and preventing a recurrence of the dread malady. This is no humbug, but a positive and reliable cure, without sickness, debility, or evil results to the patient; and all afflicted with the loathsome disease of Cancer are sincerely urged to try this never-failing, permanent remedy. The Plaster, with full particulars for its application, will be sent to any address on receipt of Six Dollars addressed (registered letter to S. C. SMITH, Coaticook, P. Q. Canada.

The highest references given as to respectability and standing when required, including Editor of this paper. 1-1y

Otto Breyman

—Dealer in—



Jewelry, Watches,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

I have engaged the services of Mr. N. H. Reynolds, of Chicago, an expert mechanic, who will do the repairing of watches, so that our work can be warranted.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

I will also keep on hand a full line of

SPECTACLES

—and a— FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

I have, and intend to keep on hand a superior lot of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, such as Violins, Guitars, Bangos, Accordions, etc., etc. Come and examine our stock. No trouble to show Goods.

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1, 1881. 48-1y

Again in Business.

The undersigned has again opened a store of general merchandise, on the corner of

Eighth and River Streets,

where he hopes to see all his old customers, and as many new ones as may deem it to their advantage to deal with him.

The stock of goods offered for sale consists of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Provisions Etc.,

Country Produce, Butter and Eggs, Etc., Etc.,

Taken in Exchange.

Call and See for Yourself.

J. Duursema.

HOLLAND, April 17, 1880. 10-

CASH

Will be paid for old iron at the Holland City Foundry.

WM. H. DEMING.

Holland, Dec. 8, 1880. 44-4f

ROTARY RHYMES.

A little love,
A little glove,
A little rosebud for a token;
A little sigh
For days gone by—
A little girl heart-broken.
—Boston Courier.

Another man
Went Sarah Ann,
With bank-book well extended,
A social crown,
A house in town,
And Sarah's heart is mended.
—New York Commercial.

A little boot,
A little foot,
A little hugging closer;
A little tap,
A thundering rap—
Down the stairs he goes, sir.
—Reading News.

A little cloud,
An oath aloud,
A broomstick's flight, aerial;
Another swear,
A clutch at hair—
The rest is—inmaterial.

DOUCE.

She was so quiet and gentle in voice and manner that her family called her "douce" (sweet), and Douce was her name to all her neighbors.

She had been christened Helen, but to all intents and purposes the nickname was the only one by which she was known. She was not a pretty girl so far as features and complexion went, but with nothing mawkish or insipid about her, as might be inferred from her name.

The tones of her voice were so even, her movements so quiet and deliberate, that you could not understand how Douce was the ruling mind in a family of six children, five of them boys, and surely ones at that. But the truth was she was the most daring of all of them, though she would climb the tallest tree and ride the most dangerous horse with the same calm composure of manner.

Her mother had been an invalid for many years, and her father, a prosperous merchant at the little town of Oakport, about two miles from his residence, was too busy a man to do more than pass his nights at home, generally too tired when he reached there to spend much time in social intercourse with his family.

Mr. Tureau's residence, as I have said, was about two miles from town, but one mile was through a thick, swampy forest, very bad walking in rainy weather, and dark and dismal enough even on a summer's morning.

It bore, too, an evil reputation among the country people in the neighborhood, for fifteen years before a peddler had been robbed and killed there, and his body had been found near an old rotten log by the roadside. On a large beech tree which overhung the spot had been carved by some boy, "Here Amos Crowe was murdered."

Of course, the ghost of the peddler was presumed to haunt the spot, and, as the murderer had not been discovered, the ignorant, superstitious people of the neighborhood all believed the spirit would never rest in its grave until the criminal who did the deed was brought to justice.

To the little Tureaus, these woods were a perpetual delight. Such nutting, such berries, such persimmons were found there, that, in spite of a thrill of terror when they passed the spot of the sad tragedy, nothing short of a visible apparition would have kept them from the woods.

Douce, who feared neither man nor ghost, was always their leader in these expeditions. At 16 she was as fond of swinging on grapevines and mounting to the top of tall trees as when she was 10. This sounds as if Miss Douce Tureau was rather tomboyish; but she did these things so gravely and quietly that somehow no one thought of reproving her for her gymnastic feats.

"Let Douce alone," said her father. "She has a wary eye, and a firm, strong grasp, and she'll never come to harm. It is not a ladylike amusement for a young girl to climb trees, but she is not a tomboy, and does not climb them because she is of a rough, masculine nature. It is, perhaps, an eccentricity, and in her case I accept it when I should not in some other children. Besides, it strengthens her muscles and makes her hardy."

One fine September morning, Mrs. Tureau astonished them all by insisting upon walking to town with her husband.

"The walk is too long for you, Mary," he remonstrated.

"No, indeed," she answered, "I feel equal to it, and I prefer the walk to riding. I will spend the day with Cousin Jane, and be quite rested when you return in the evening. The cook (Dora), too, wants to go to town to spend the day and night with her sister."

"As you please; but if Dora is going, who will stay at home with the children? We shall not get back until after dusk, you know."

"You're not afraid to stay here with the children, Douce, are you?" asked her mother.

"Afraid? Why, mamma, I did not suppose you thought me such a foolish coward! What can harm us?"

Of course it did not seem as if there could be anything to harm them in that quiet place; so, after an early breakfast, the children walked part of the way to town with their parents. Douce stood and looked after them as they left, with a strange heart-sinking, she afterward said.

"I thought it was because mamma was always at home," she said. "The house would seem so lonely without her. But then, I was so glad to see her able to walk again that I could not understand my depressed feeling."

There was a deal of work to be done that day. The house was to be cleaned, churning done, and Douce thought she would surprise her father and mother by a nice tea when they returned. Assisted by her sister Alice, a girl of 12, she was still hard at work when the clock struck 12.

"Is it possible?" she cried, "noon already, and not a thing cooked for dinner! Well, children, there's bread and cold meat and some jam in the safe, and we'll make a cup of tea and have a picked-up dinner."

Picked-up dinners, with tea and jam, are things not to be despised by children. They sat down, a merry, noisy party, to the table.

"Hush, children!" cried Alice, "don't you hear somebody knocking at the hall door?"

"One of the neighbors, I suppose," said Douce. "Go, Arthur, and see who it is."

In a few minutes the boy returned, breathless.

"It's a horrid old man," he cried, "with a gray beard, and such a red face, and such dirty hands! and he asked for the master of the house, and I told him pa was in town, and he said he must see you, Douce, or somebody."

Douce felt her heart beat a little quicker when she reached the hall door and saw a repulsive, grimy-looking man, who had seated himself on the gallery. "Well, sissy," he said, with an insolent grin, "I'm desperate hungry, and I reckon you've got to come across some meat and bread for me. Better fetch it quick lest I take a bite at you."

The tone was one of command, and, after a little pause, Douce saw that she must obey.

"Better not be too scared to bring my vittles!" he called out, "or maybe I'll follow you in spite of locks!"

Douce felt that the looks would be of little avail if the man chose to enter the house. She hurriedly filled a plate and carried it to him.

"This is all we have in the house," she said, quietly.

Without a word he seized it, and Douce watched him ravenously devouring the food like some wild animal.

"Got any whisky or wine?" he growled.

"No; nothing but milk," and she brought him a pitcher full. She tried to appear unconcerned, snipping the dead leaves off her geraniums, and whistling to the mocking-bird in the cage; but she knew the hard gray eyes were watching her every movement.

"Aint you scared, gal, to be left here alone?" the tramp said, as he rose and slung his dirty bundle over his shoulder.

"What would harm me?" she said, with a faint laugh. "My parents will soon be back."

The man then went boldly into the hall, and Douce saw him look up stairs and into the rooms on the lower floor. She tried to appear cool and indifferent; but when he marched out of the house without a word of farewell or thanks she felt like uttering a cry of relief. She watched him disappear in the woods, and then returned to the frightened children.

This unexpected incident cast a gloom over her spirits that she could not throw off. A sudden shower of rain came up late in the afternoon, and she began to fear her parents would remain at Oakport all night. The rain, however, held up before sunset, and her mind was made up that she and the children must not remain alone in the house that night. She felt assured that the tramp would return.

Without expressing her suspicions, she said to Alice, "I must run to Oakport, if you don't mind staying a little while alone with the children."

"But what do you mean by going at this hour?" cried Alice. "Pa and ma will be on their way back, I reckon."

"It's a great secret!" and Douce laughed, or tried to laugh. "You'll know all about it when I get back."

She left the house and walked rapidly until she got to the woods, but then, turning from the path, she moved cautiously, looking on every side, and with the stealthy step of an Indian.

About half way through the woods she paused and looked intently before her. Then quickly she seized a vine and swung herself into a magnolia tree that was so draped by the gray Spanish moss that even its leaves could hardly be discerned.

When seated on the tree she was completely hidden from view. Soon after there was a crackling among the bushes, and two men came in view, one of them her friend of the morning, and the other quite as wicked looking. They were lounging slowly along, pausing every now and then, and their words came distinctly to her.

"Think he'll be back to-night?" said one.

"Of course. He's left his children all alone, and he and the old woman will be sure to go back. Wish he'd left her at home. Two 'stead of one, and one on 'em a squally woman, is hard to manage."

"Did you see the money? Maybe he'll leave it in his store."

"Got it arter the bank shut up. Col. Sparks, he counted it out, \$300, and I heard Tureau say, 'Reckon I'd better take it home to-night, as they say there's tramps in town.' Didn't know I was listenin' outside."

What's the best place to wait for him?" said Douce's acquaintance.

"The best place, where you kin see furthest, is the peddler's tree. You take your stand there, and I'll watch near town, and foller him behind. When he comes up, you ax for a dime, and I'll be ready if he kicks up a row when we ease him of a few more dimes."

"I don't want to do any killin' ef it can be helped," said the other ruffian.

"We kin gag the woman. But look here, Dick, I don't like doin' the job on that spot. They say Amos is a walkin' round of a night, and maybe the ghost will appear."

"You're a blasted fool!" cried Dick. "You git to your post, and don't be a sneak!"

They separated, Dick going toward town, and the other slouching slowly along in the other direction.

Douce's heart beat like a sledge-hammer. She could not go to town, for the only path was blocked up by the ruffian.

She felt sure her parents would be murdered, for she knew that her father would resist to the death. By this time, they must be on the way.

Thought after thought surged through her brain as she sat there, when, suddenly remembering the tramp's terror of ghosts, an inspiration came to her.

She knew a short cut to the peddler's tree. In a few minutes, she had descended, and was gliding through the bushes. No one was at the tree, and she had hidden herself in it when the tramp appeared, looking timidly around him.

He stopped nearly under the branches and looked down the road. Twilight was passing into darkness when Douce heard steps approaching, and her father's voice.

She was dressed in white, and, taking off her apron, she tied it around her head. As the man was preparing to advance, she uttered an unearthly groan, and dropped at his feet.

He gave one look and a screech, and, taking to his heels, flew like the wind. His companion, who was behind, not knowing what had happened, joined in the flight, and neither of them were seen again.

Douce's explanations were soon made, and her father never wearied of telling the story to every one. He firmly believes that her love of climbing led to something useful after all, though quickness of mind and quiet movements should count for something in the story of that evening.—Youth's Companion.

AN OLD STORY RETOLD.

What the Governor of South Carolina Said to the Governor of North Carolina.

A great many years ago the Governor of North Carolina received a friendly visit from the Governor of South Carolina. After a real North Carolina dinner of bacon and yams the two Governors lit pipes and sat in the shade of the back veranda with a demijohn of real North Carolina corn whisky, copper distilled, within easy reach. "There was nothing stuck up about these Governors," says a North Carolina State historian, in the homely but vigorous language of his section. "There they sat and smoked, and sot and smoked, every once in a while taking a mutual pull at the demijohn with the aid of a gourd which they used as a democratic goblet. The conversation between the two Governors was on the subject of turpentine and rice, the staples of their respective States, and the further they got into the subject the lower down they got into the jug, and the lower down they got in the jug the dryer the Governor of South Carolina got, who was a square drinker and a warm man, with about a million or more pores to every square inch of his hide, which enabled him to histe in a likely share of corn-juice, or other beverage, and keep his carcass at the same time well ventilated and generally always ready for more, while the Governor of North Carolina was a more cautious drinker, but was mighty sure to strike bottom at about the twelfth drink, like as if nature had measured him by the gourdful. Well, they sot, and smoked, and argued, and the Governor of North Carolina was as hospitable as any real Southern gentleman could be, for he laded out the whisky in the most liberal manner, being particular to give his distinguished guest three drinks to one, and gauging his own dose with great care, for fear that if he didn't he might lose the thread of his argument and the demijohn might run dry before the Governor of South Carolina should be ready to dust out for home, in which case it would look like he had not properly observed the laws of hospitality, which would have been a self-inflicted thorn in his side for years to come, and no amount of apology could ease his mind or enable him to feel warranted in showing his countenance to his fellow-men, especially in his home district, where for generations it had been a main point with every gentleman to keep his visitor well supplied with creature comforts, and to hand him a good gourdful as a stirrup-cup when about to take his departure for the bosom of his family. Singular to relate, the cautiousness manifested by the Governors of North Carolina was of no avail, for at one and the same moment the jug went dry and the Governor of North Carolina, much to his subsequent mortification when he learned the fact afterward, dropped off into a quiet sleep, while the Governor of South Carolina continued to keep on with his argument, holding the empty gourd in his hand in close contagiousness to the demijohn, and wondering at the apparent absent-mindedness of his hitherto-attentive host, to whom, after a minute and a half of painful silence, he made use of but one remark: 'Governor, don't you think it's a long time between drinks?' the remark being overheard by George, the body-servant of the Governor of North Carolina, who, knowing that there was something wrong, took to the woods, where he remained in seclusion for three days, but the Governor of South Carolina, receiving no reply from the Governor of North Carolina, mounted his horse and rode sadly homeward with an irrepressible feeling at his heart that there was coming to be a hollowness in friendship, and that human nature was in danger of drifting into a condition of chaotic mockery."

Ever since the occurrence so touchingly described by the conscientious historian, a common form of invitation to join a social glass has been, "As the Governor of South Carolina said to the Governor of North Carolina, it's a long time between drinks." The form is as efficacious as that used by the itinerant minister when called upon to turn two into one at short notice—"Jine hands."

A CHICAGO physician—perhaps an alarmist—claims that the winter cholera in that city is a forerunner of a cholera scourge next summer.

NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin showing the relations of native and foreign-born persons in the several States. As to Illinois, it shows that, of its population of 3,078,769, 2,495,177 are native and 583,592 foreign-born, or about 14,080 foreigners to every 100,000 of population. In no State does the foreign element equal the native, although in many it bears a very large proportion. In the United States as a whole there is a relative decrease of the foreign element. The increase of the foreign element has been in New England, where the growth has been in the direction of manufacturing; in Dakota and Oregon, whose wheat fields have invited settlement; and in Colorado and New Mexico, where extraordinary development of the mining industry has taken place since 1871.

The largest number of foreigners is in New York—1,211,438; the next largest in Pennsylvania—587,538; Illinois comes next, and with almost as many; then follow Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan and California. The largest number in any Southern State is in Texas, but in all the South there are not as many foreigners as in Wisconsin alone.

The following table will exhibit the relative number of natives and foreigners in 1880:

States and Territories.	Native.	Foreign.
United States.....	43,475,606	6,577,360
Alabama.....	1,253,121	9,673
Arizona.....	24,419	16,022
Arkansas.....	792,269	10,296
California.....	572,006	292,680
Colorado.....	134,869	30,780
Connecticut.....	492,879	122,804
Dakota.....	83,387	51,793
Delaware.....	137,182	9,472
District of Columbia.....	160,523	17,115
Florida.....	257,631	9,720
Georgia.....	1,528,733	10,315
Idaho.....	22,629	9,982
Illinois.....	3,493,177	583,592
Indiana.....	1,834,397	143,765
Iowa.....	1,363,132	261,498
Kansas.....	886,261	109,708
Kentucky.....	1,589,237	59,471
Louisiana.....	885,964	54,130
Maine.....	590,076	58,660
Maryland.....	851,084	82,648
Massachusetts.....	1,330,919	443,093
Michigan.....	1,247,985	388,346
Minnesota.....	513,107	267,690
Mississippi.....	1,122,424	91,106
Missouri.....	1,957,564	211,240
Montana.....	27,422	11,515
Nebraska.....	355,043	97,390
Nevada.....	36,623	75,642
New Hampshire.....	300,961	46,923
New Jersey.....	909,396	221,585
New Mexico.....	108,408	9,932
New York.....	3,572,371	1,211,438
North Carolina.....	1,396,968	8,970
Ohio.....	2,803,496	304,743
Oregon.....	144,327	30,419
Pennsylvania.....	3,695,253	537,533
Rhode Island.....	202,598	73,920
South Carolina.....	987,081	7,641
Tennessee.....	1,525,881	16,582
Texas.....	1,478,658	111,516
Utah.....	89,374	43,932
Vermont.....	291,341	40,946
Virginia.....	1,498,139	14,767
Washington.....	69,250	15,861
West Virginia.....	600,214	18,229
Wisconsin.....	910,063	405,417
Wyoming.....	14,943	5,845

While the foreign-born of no State equal the native-born, yet if the minor children of foreign parents born in this country were subtracted from the native population and added to the foreign it would give the latter the majority in all probability in Minnesota and nearly half in Wisconsin.

WHITES, NEGROES AND CHINESE.


According to the tables of the Census Department, the white population of the United States has increased, since 1870, from 33,592,245 to 43,402,408, or nearly 29 per cent.; the colored population from 4,885,387 to 6,577,497, or nearly 35 per cent., and the Chinese population from 63,254 to 105,679, or about 67 per cent. The following table shows the number of whites, negroes and Chinese in each State and Territory:

States.	Whites.	Colored.	Chinese.
Alabama.....	661,986	600,141	1,623
Arizona.....	35,178	138	4
Arkansas.....	591,611	210,622	134
California.....	767,266	6,168	75,322
Colorado.....	191,452	2,459	610
Connecticut.....	610,884	11,422	130
Dakota.....	133,177	381	239
Delaware.....	120,198	26,456	13
District of Columbia.....	118,236	59,378	15
Florida.....	141,349	125,302	18
Georgia.....	814,218	734,554	17
Idaho.....	32,611	29,011	3,378
Illinois.....	3,032,174	46,248	214
Indiana.....	1,939,044	38,998	37
Iowa.....	1,614,510	9,442	47
Kansas.....	952,056	43,006	22
Kentucky.....	1,377,077	271,402	10
Louisiana.....	455,065	483,899	483
Maine.....	646,903	1,427	6
Maryland.....	724,718	269,897	6
Massachusetts.....	1,764,082	18,644	236
Michigan.....	1,614,078	14,986	29
Minnesota.....	776,940	1,569	54
Mississippi.....	479,371	650,337	52
Missouri.....	2,023,568	145,046	94
Montana.....	449,495	2,375	1,717
Nebraska.....	449,805	2,375	18
Nevada.....	63,571	465	6,423
New Hampshire.....	346,264	646	14
New Jersey.....	1,091,856	38,796	192
New Mexico.....	107,188	907	55
New York.....	5,017,142	64,943	942
North Carolina.....	867,467	531,316	1
Ohio.....	3,118,344	79,605	117
Oregon.....	163,987	493	9,609
Pennsylvania.....	4,197,106	85,342	27
Rhode Island.....	298,933	6,503	170
South Carolina.....	391,258	604,325	9
Tennessee.....	1,139,120	402,992	26
Texas.....	1,197,493	394,007	142
Utah.....	142,381	204	618
Vermont.....	331,243	1,032	6
Virginia.....	880,730	631,996	57
Washington.....	67,349	537	8,227
West Virginia.....	592,433	25,732	16
Wisconsin.....	1,309,622	2,734	16
Wyoming.....	19,436	279	914
Total.....	43,402,408	7,577,497	105,679

In California, the Chinese population has increased in ten years from 49,310 to 75,122; in Arizona, from 20 to 1,632; in Oregon, from 8,330 to 9,508; in Washington Territory, from 234 to 3,227. In Idaho, the Chinese numbered 4,274 in 1870, and 3,378 in 1880.

Fir Forests.

The fir tree growths of Puget Sound form one of the wonders of the American world. They average 200 feet in height, and some specimens have been cut that measured 320 feet in length and 12 feet in diameter at the base, with a straight and well proportioned log length of 90 feet to the first limb. The cedar trees are in like proportion, and are most valuable for wooden wares of all kinds, while the firs are the best for spar and ship timber yet found in any country. There are few nations that do not use them in ship building. One-fourth the wealth of San Francisco was culled from the firs of Puget Sound while the government slept, and to-day all the principal steam mill owners who saw and prepare for market from 100 to 200,000 feet a day to each mill—and there are thirty or more mills—are residents of San Francisco, where they invest their profits, to the great injury of residents of the Sound. There is, apparently, no exhaustion of the timber, and a century will possibly elapse before Puget Sound forests will be cleared of their immense resources of varied tree growths.

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GERMAN REMEDY
FOR
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Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,
Backache, Soreness of the Chest,
Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swell-
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Scalds, General Bodily
Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted
Feet and Ears, and all other
Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals Dr. JACOB'S OIL
as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External
Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively
trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering
with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its
claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS
IN MEDICINE.**
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CELEBRATED

**STOMACH
BITTERS**
INVALIDS
Who have lost but are recovering vital stamina, declare
a grateful testimony their appreciation of the merits as a
tonic of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does it
impart strength to the weak, it corrects an irregular
state of the stomach, makes the bowels act at
proper intervals, gives ease to those who suffer from
rheumatic and kidney troubles, and conquers as well
as prevents fever and ague.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

**WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER
OIL AND LIME.**
To Consumptives.—Many have been happy
to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's
Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it
to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma,
Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.
Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.
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**MORE THAN 100 STYLES OF THE
MASON & HAMLIN
ORGANS**
are now regularly made from \$75.00

Unexplainable Facts.

Affairs do go oddly in this world. Not long ago there was a railroad disaster in New Jersey, whereby several persons were badly hurt, but only one, as it turned out, fatally. He was a young man of singularly industrious habits and of a most unselfish character. Upon his labors an aged father and mother and two sisters wholly depended for their support. It was the ambition of this young man to give to his mother a deed of the house which the family occupied. To this end he had foregone marriage, and toiled early and late; he personally attended to the smallest house-keeping details, managing them all with the most painstaking economy. The family itself had seen better days, and he was the last prop left. His manly and self-sacrificing spirit had gradually impressed itself upon the community in which he lived, so that he was respectfully and kindly regarded on every hand. He had been in one place of service and trust for eight years, and only life and time seemed to be needed to enable him finally to secure the end toward which all his energies were bent. Well, out of eight car-loads of passengers he was the only one killed. Sitting in the seat with him at the time of the crash was a man who has said since that he thought that he was ready to die, and that no one would have suffered by his death, or, according to his own perhaps excessive modesty, missed him. This man was not even scratched, while his fellow occupant of the same seat, about whose life so many interests were linked, was so hurt about the head that even his remarkable natural strength gave no hope from the first that he could survive. Things do go strangely in this world.—*New York Post.*

TRIAL BY JURY.

[From the St. Louis Chronicle.]

Some believe that even this form of trial is not perfectly free from prejudice. But in our section, St. Jacobs Oil has been tried by that great jury—the public—and been judged the infallible cure for Rheumatism and all painful diseases.

An Empress Who Makes Her Toilet in a Stable.

A recent letter has this about the Austrian Empress: "One day the Countess, hearing that their Majesties had ridden into the stables, hurried to the stalls to receive them. Alas! Elizabeth was changing her habit in the stall beside her horse, and Franz Josef had to act as screen to this impromptu toilet scene. The Countess never told exactly what they did and said, but her maid gathered enough next day to describe it to me as being very disagreeable. The grooms told me that the Empress often changed her dress in this way in preference to going into the house. 'Less danger of taking cold,' she says, and nobody dared dispute the imperial will. She refuses all refreshment except a glass of water during her visit, and one of the grooms carries a little square package tissue paper, for the imperial lady never uses any other substance to wipe the perspiration from her pretty face.

[From the Sparta (Wis.) Herald.]

As an exhibition of the intrinsic worth of St. Jacobs Oil, we think the case referred to, that of Mrs. O. W. Hubbard, of this town, cured of Sciatic Rheumatism of long standing by the Oil, is certainly striking, and, beyond all doubt, conclusive as to its efficacy. The remedy has our indorsement.

Diameter of Cyclones.

Cyclones extend over a circle from 100 to 500 miles in diameter, and sometimes 1,000 miles. In the West Indies they are sometimes as small as 100 miles in diameter, but on reaching the Atlantic they dilate to 600 or 1,000 miles. Sometimes, on the contrary, they contract in their progress; and, while contracting, they augment fearfully in violence. The violence of the wind increases from the margin to the center, where the atmosphere is frequently quite calm.

Then last agricultural returns of Great Britain show that the growth of woods and forests is going on very fast, and in the last five years has increased their area half a million acres.

Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Argus.*

Men Are Liberal to Be Seen of Men.

An eminent British clergyman was severely opposed to what he called sensational methods of gatherings collections. He denounced the practice of passing collection boxes or baskets through the congregation, and said it was unscriptural. He believed that giving ought to be done on principle, without special impulse, and without appeal to the feelings. He determined to put his views into practical operation in his own way. So he told his people that for one year they might put their donations for missionary work into two large boxes, which he placed for the purpose in the church vestibules. These boxes, which were made of stout oak, were securely locked, and would not be opened until the close of the year, when he hoped they would be full of money. He wanted people quietly and unostentatiously to deposit their gifts in the openings in the tops of these boxes, in the sight of the Lord, and not "to be seen of men." The boxes were recently opened. On carefully counting the contents of both, the total sum was found to be somewhat less than two shillings, all in copper coin. The eminent clergyman still believes that his theory of benevolence is the correct one. But he believes that he is in advance of his age, for he is persuaded that the people will not put his view into practical operation.

The name and fame of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup are known throughout the land, and everywhere it is relied upon as the specific for coughs and colds.

An Unsympathetic Crowd.

An excited man rushed into a drug store and exclaimed: "Oh my! I'm ruined! Give me ten ounces of camphire or whisky. Give me the whisky." He fell against the counter. His eyes rolled back and his tongue hung out. "What ails you, man?" He drew back his tongue, said "snake bite," and shot it out again. "Whisky, snake bite." "How did you get snake bite?" asked a physician, taking hold of the man's hand and feeling his pulse. The tongue went in and the words "foolin' with a rattlesnake" came out. "Where did it bite you?" "Right here," he replied, exhibiting a small black hole on the back of his hand. "Where did you get the snake?" "Museum. Gimmy some whisky." "This hole was made by a lead pencil." "Lead pencil?" said the victim, contemptuously; "made by the pizen fang of a copperhead." "Thought it was a rattlesnake?" "Didn't say it was a rattlesnake. Oh, I'm dying! Dying in a civilized land. Dying within forty miles of home. To think that I have traveled all over the snake countries, and then to come back and be killed by a common black snake. "Thought it was a copperhead?" "Now, here," said the man, untangling his eyes and stiffening himself, "it don't make any difference what you think. I'm dying from the effect of a snakebite. That's about as much as you want to know. A gallon of whisky will save my life. Am I among human beings?" Just then a red-faced man stuck his head into the store, and yelled: "Come on, Bill. Them fellows wouldn't care if you was swallowed by a booycon-structor."

The tongue went back into the mouth, the evidence of suffering passed away, and the victim took up his hat and joined his companion.

Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters, so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of those Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.—*Examiner and Chronicle.*

The King of Burmah's Finance.

Among the thousand and one odd things which affect the state of commercial markets, surely massacres and lotteries must be reckoned among the oddest. Yet these are contingencies which the British merchant in Rangoon has to take into account in casting up his prospects of a profitable trade. The massacres of his reigning Majesty of Burmah in the spring of 1879 at once set down the returns of the dutiable goods exported from Rangoon to British Burmah fifty per cent. The Mandalay trade was affected about the same time in a manner quite as characteristic. The King having just finished with his massacres, established lotteries for the purpose of filling his exchequer. The bait took at once. Every one who had powers of locomotion of any kind posted away to the "golden city," to stake his chance. The Treasury profited, the population did not. Most of them lost every pennyworth of property they possessed, and were too poor even to get back to their homes.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

You Can't Afford to be without Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

MORE than 800,000 acres of land have been reclaimed from the water in Holland since the beginning of the sixteenth century, and the work still goes on at the rate of about eight acres per day.

Suggestions.

You can buy Buggies and Harness at wholesale prices of the ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO., Elkhart, Ind. Shipped with privilege of examining before paying. Hand-sewed Oak Leather Team Harness, \$25. Single Harness, \$9 to \$20. Platform Spring Buggies, \$75, etc. Catalogue and Price-list sent free. W. D. PRATT, Sec.

ELKHART'S EXTRACT OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY has been used for twenty years, and during that time has saved many valuable lives. Do not neglect a cough or cold until it is too late. Try this excellent remedy, and we are sure you will be convinced of its merits. Chronic Coughs, and even Consumptives, are cured by following the directions. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago. Sold by all good druggists.

We confidently refer our readers to the card of Dr. C. R. Sykes, in another column. He is an old resident of Chicago, a regular graduate, honest, honorable and responsible, and, as a physician, takes first rank in his chosen specialty of catarrh and its complications.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

THE sales of the Frazer Axle Grease are constantly increasing, thus indicating that the public thoroughly appreciate its good qualities.

DR. BOSANKO'S Pile Remedy will positively cure the worst case of Piles. Ask your Druggist for it.

Ask your dealer for the diamond boots and shoes. They are the best. Rosenthal Bros., Chicago

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

"Bob" Toombs Brass Band.

I suppose every one connected in any way with the University of Georgia, says a letter to the *Atlanta Constitution*, has heard of the famous oak in front of the chapel, and in connection with it I will relate an anecdote of Bob Toombs, showing his impetuous, irresistible nature, which so characterized him in his after life.

Toombs had been attending college two years, and was within a week of graduating, when, in a difficulty, he stabbed one of the students, inflicting a serious, but not fatal, wound. For this act he was expelled by the Faculty, who soon after were petitioned by the graduating class to allow him to graduate with them, as he had so nearly completed his course, and had also been given a speaker's place. Toombs himself petitioned them, but both were refused. He apparently submitted, but on commencement day, when the chapel was crowded with visitors, and the Seniors vehemently orating preparatory to receiving their diplomas, he stationed a brass band under the spreading limbs of the oak, whose music succeeded in bringing scores of town people, who were not then in the chapel, and also of clearing it of nearly all its auditors.

Then, in as cool a manner as possible, he placed himself in a chair and made an oration, such, it is said, as was never spoken by a student here before or since. He never received his diploma, though after his celebrated Boston speech, it was sent him, but was returned with the answer: "D—n the diploma; when it would have been an honor to me I was refused it; now, when I am an honor to it, it is offered me." He was afterward reconciled with the Faculty, and is now one of the staunchest supporters of the college.

UNCLE SAM'S CONDITION POWDERS are recommended by stock-owners who have used them as the best Horse and Cattle Medicine to be had. If the animal is Scraggy, Spiritless, or has no appetite, these Powders are an excellent remedy, and every owner of stock will do well to try them. They are prepared by the Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill., a very reliable firm, and sold by all good druggists.

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A permanent practical road vehicle, with which a person can ride three miles as easily as he could walk one. Send 3-cent stamp for 34-page catalogue.

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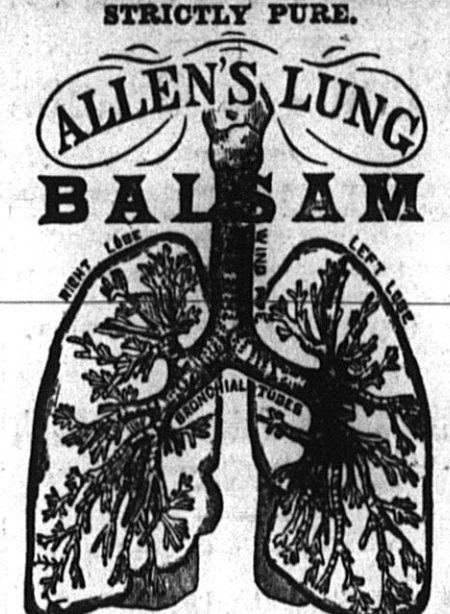
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[This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.]

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DR. J. B. TURNER, Blountsville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."

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Help Drive in the SAFEST and BEST; it sets instantly, producing the most natural shades of Black or Brown. It does NOT STAIN the SKIN, and is easily applied. It is a standard preparation, and a favorite on every well-appointed table for Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and applied by Hair-Dressers. Depot 38 Williams St., New York. O. N. ORTENTON, Agt.

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If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

If you are a young and energetic man, avoid stimulants and use Hop Bitters.

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If you are a man of letters, suffering from overwork, night work, to restore brain nerve and waste, use Hop Bitters.

If you are a young man, suffering from any inflammation of the urinary organs, or from a bed of sickness, take Hop Bitters.

Thousands die annually from some form of Kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

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