

Hope College

Hope College Digital Commons

Holland City News: 1880

Holland City News: 1880-1889

4-10-1880

Holland City News, Volume 9, Number 9: April 10, 1880

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1880



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 9, Number 9: April 10, 1880" (1880). *Holland City News: 1880*. 15.

https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1880/15

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1880-1889 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1880 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@hope.edu.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. IX.—NO. 9.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 425.

The Holland City News,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,

Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:

\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$1.75 if paid at three months, and \$2.00 if paid at six months.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

| | 3 w. | 6 m. | 1 y. |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 Square | 3 50 | 5 00 | 8 00 |
| 2 " | 5 00 | 8 00 | 10 00 |
| 3 " | 8 00 | 10 00 | 17 00 |
| 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, \$3.00 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. F. Rowell & Co's News

paper, 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, Sunday, Nov. 9, 1879.

| Trains. | Arrive at Holland. | Leave Holland. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Grand Rapids. | 11.55 a. m. | 1.40 a. m. |
| " | 10.00 p. m. | 3.30 p. m. |
| Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids. | 5.35 p. m. | 5.25 a. m. |
| " | 10.30 " | 8.35 p. m. |
| " | 9.55 p. m. | 8.20 a. m. |

| New Buffalo & Chicago. | 1.30 a. m. | 12.00 m. |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| " | 7.20 " | 6.00 a. m. |
| " | 8.25 p. m. | 10.15 p. m. |
| " | 7.40 " | |

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

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, Dec. 1, 1879.

| Going North. | STATIONS. | Going South. |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| No. 2. | | No. 1. |
| 9.35 a. m. | Muskegon. | 8.25 a. m. |
| 9.55 " | Ferryburg. | 7.30 " |
| 10.15 " | Grand Haven. | 7.45 " |
| 10.35 " | Pigeon. | 8.40 " |
| 10.55 " | Holland. | 9.55 " |
| 11.15 " | Fillmore. | 10.25 " |
| 11.35 " | Allegan. | 11.40 " |

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

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

TEN BYCK, 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.

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

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

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

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 strs., Holland, Mich. 8-ly

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

PELAGRIM, 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 streets, Grand Haven, Michigan. 6-ly

SCOTT'S HOTEL, Wm. J. Scott, proprietor. This hotel is located on the cor. of Ninth and Fish strs., 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.

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

Meat Markets.

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

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 Mowing Machines; cor. 10th & River street.

PAULS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of Plumber Mills; (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.

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

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

Physicians.

ASH, H. L., Surgeon, Physician and Accoucher. Office at his residence, Overysel, Mich.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, has made the disease of the Eye, Ear and Throat a special study. Overysel, Allegan Co., Mich. 6-ly

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

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

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

SCHOUTEN, F. J., Physician and Accoucher. 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.

Photographer.

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

Saddlers.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. of O. F.

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 193, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellow's Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week.
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
H. DANGREMOND, N. G.
R. A. SCHOUTEN, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 61, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, April 21, at 7 o'clock, sharp.
OTTO BABYMAN, W. M.
W. H. JOSLIN, Sec'y.

P. OTTE.

H. VAN DER WEYDEN.

P. OTTE & CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

FINE CIGARS

24 SOUTH DIVISION STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

PIANOS,

Mason & Hamlin and Palace

ORGANS.

SEWING MACHINES of all kinds and prices.

6-3m H. Meyer & Co.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Apples, 1/2 bushel | \$ 1 00 |
| Beans, 1/2 bushel | 1 00 |
| Butter, 1/2 lb. | 5 40 |
| Clover seed, 1/2 bushel | 5 40 |
| Eggs, 1/2 dozen | 9 11 |
| Hay, 1/2 ton | 11 00 |
| Onions, 1/2 bushel | 12 00 |
| Potatoes, 1/2 bushel | 3 25 |
| Timothy Seed, 1/2 bushel | 3 25 |

Wood, Staves, Etc.

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Cordwood, maple, dry | \$ 3 50 |
| " " green | 2 50 |
| " " beach, dry | 2 50 |
| " " green | 2 00 |
| Railroad ties | 12 |
| Shingles, A 1/2 m. | 1 00 |

Grain, Feed, Etc.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Wheat, white 1/2 bushel | 1 05 |
| Corn, shelled 1/2 bushel | 45 |
| Oats, 1/2 bushel | 35 |
| Barley, 1/2 bushel | 35 |
| Brass, 1/2 100 lbs. | 80 |
| Feed, 1/2 ton | 18 00 |
| " 100 lb. | 1 00 |
| Barley, 1/2 100 lb. | 1 00 |
| Middling, 1/2 100 lb. | 1 00 |
| Flour, 1/2 brl. | 6 00 |
| Pearl Barley, 1/2 100 lb. | 8 00 |
| Rye 1/2 bushel | 65 |
| Corn Meal 1/2 100 lb. | 1 00 |
| Fine Corn Meal 1/2 100 lb. | 1 80 |

Meats, Etc.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Beef, dressed per lb. | 4 1/2 |
| Pork, 1/2 lb. | 4 1/2 |
| Lard | 7 |
| Turkeys, per lb. | 10 |
| Chickens, dressed per lb. | 8 |

Additional Local.

Why are 4840 yards of land bought on credit, like a drinking song? Because it is "an acre on tie."

Why is a man who breaks a window and then pays the damage like Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in curing Rheumatism? Because it breaks the pain and then makes it all right. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

The first temperance lodge has just been formed among the Indians on the Onondaga reservation.

The Tidy Housewife.

The careful, tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

THOMAS Myers, Bracebridge, writes: "Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is the best medicine I sell. It always gives satisfaction and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, burns, &c., immediate relief has been received by those who use it." Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

The finest lot of prints of the latest styles have just been received at E. J. HARRINGTON'S cheap cash store.—See large advertisement in another column.

Sincere Thanks.

I suffered for five years with Rheumatism. Having been persuaded by friends to try the St. Jacobs Oil, I must acknowledge that it is the best remedy I ever used; in fact, it cured me entirely. Accept my sincere thanks.

FRANK SCHWARZ,

98 Nineteenth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

New Maple Sugar, Hickory Nuts, and fresh roasted Peanuts, which we roast ourselves, every day fresh, at the

4-1f CITY BAKERY.

THERE was a young swell in Calcutta, Tried to write Electric Oil on a shutter, When he reached to E. C. A great big Parsee, Said when Rheumatic pains you endure, The Oil it will certainly cure, But that word won't rhyme with Calcutta.

PEOPLE run a great risk, both of person and property, by using ordinary kerosene lamps, and now that a safe lamp can be had, people should use no other. The Harris & Smith Lamp is for sale everywhere. For sale at P. & A. Steketee.

LEOPOLD Spiedel, 201 Shumway Street, Buffalo, N. Y., says he has used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in his family for cough and colds, and that it is the best thing he ever knew. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

A ROCHEFORT, Fayette, Mich., writes: your Electric Oil gives good satisfaction in this place, please send me ten dollars worth by express and oblige. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

The Brooklyn Bridge.

One of the most gigantic works of the present age is the great bridge between New York and Brooklyn. You might be in this city a month and know nothing more of this bridge than to see its towers from the high windows of your hotel, rising most conspicuously above the city. But its stupendous part, at present, is the approach, which are obscured from sight in a low quarter of either city. When the bridge is opened, as it will be in 1881, persons will enter it almost from the city hall park and begin to climb over a set of stone and brick arches equal to anything the Romans ever built. The New York approach alone is about 1,400 feet long or, almost a half a mile, and on the Brooklyn side the approach is nearly 900 feet. There are hills on either side of the East river, climbing up to a plateau, and the anchorage of the cables is about 70 feet above high tide. After you get out to the anchorage the enormous cables rise up in the air to the length of 940 feet before they get to the top of the bridge towers. They then drop between the bridge towers in a magnificent span of 1,505 feet. Thus the bridge will be 6,000 feet in length, or 720 feet more than a mile. The three arches at St. Louis are 1,530 together. Each tower of the East river bridge rises to the enormous height of 288 feet, and each of them is the superior of almost any cathedral tower in Europe for weight of masonry, cubical contents and superficies. Trinity church tower, on Broadway, is said to be 280 feet high. The new Roman cathedral aspires to towers 330 feet high, though it will be many a year before they are done. Add to the visible height of the Brooklyn bridge towers their depth below the water line, and the New York tower is 350 feet high and the Brooklyn tower nearly 40 feet shorter, as it finds a rocky bed near the surface. But each of these towers is 134 feet wide by 56 feet thick, or nearly double the width of the average cathedral. At the summits of the towers they are 120 feet wide by 40 feet thick. The towers are built on caissons, which are nearly 170 feet long by 100 feet wide.

On these gigantic towers the weight of the structure rests, and the cables, which seem trailed so gracefully from their caps, look as if they might be the entrails of the solar system. They are anchored 80 feet above high water in a mass of hewn stone on each side, containing 35,000 cubic yards. These huge trunks of wire run 20 feet through the stone and are then fastened to anchor chains. The diameter of each cable is 16 inches, or about the size of a slender man's body. There are four of these cables, and from them depend the lesser cables which hold up the bridge floor. The cables have a deflection of 128 feet. The bridge itself is 85 feet wide and is divided into four wagon and horse car tracks, two railroad tracks and a promenade 18 feet wide. When you come to the center of the bridge and stand there in the clouds you are 135 feet above the deep river below, which connects the Atlantic ocean with Long Island sound in its brief course of about five miles.—New York Correspondence.

Genius Knows No Limit.

"When de saw-buck was invented," said the orator, as he casts a sly glance at Elder Toots' bow legs, "some folks imagined that the limit was reached, but it was only twenty-nine days before de world was convulsed wid de news dat de bucksaw had sprung into life. After de bucksaw came de horse raddish grater, an' upon de heels of dis came de glorius news dat genius had given us de far-sounain' tinkle of de cow-bell. [Cheers.] Some men wanted to fold their hands an' die, finkin' de eand had come, but genius plumed her back an' lol we had taller candles. [Wild whoops.] Light shone in dark places, but it was no time to stop. Wid one wild swoop of her raven wings genius left at our doahs a jug with a handle an' de wheelbarrow. [Cheers and yells.] So it has gone. We didn't stop wid de clothespin, but sprang for'd to de ha'r pin, de stove-handle, de jack-knife, de dictionary, ice-cream, lager beer, an' odder splinters of genius too many to menshun. We shall nebbber stop. What am new dis y'ar will be ole de nex'. Genius will not be content wid replacin' de bed-cord by springs, or de stage by de locomotive, but will go on and on, until buttermilk can be drawn from every hitchin'-post, an' seven-cent sugar scooped in from de roots of ebery lamp-post. In de language of one of Rome's grandest Senators, 'Pluribus, syllabus unum cum dig!'—Detroit Free Press.

Profits of Orange Growing.

Mr. Seth French, of Jacksonville, Fla., an old and experienced orange grower, gives the following as an estimate of the cost of an orange grove, according to locality: Cost of 10 acres of land for a grove \$50 to \$100; clearing, \$100 to \$150; fencing, \$20 to \$75; breaking, \$20 to \$25; setting out 500 trees, \$200 to \$300, care and fertilizing five years, \$500 to \$1,000; total cost, \$920 to \$1,540. In addition to this the young trees cost, ready for setting out, from 35 to 50 cents each. At the age of nine or ten years from the seed the trees begin to produce, the average being about 500 oranges to the tree. For the next two years the increase in production is rapid, being about 1,000 oranges a tree each year. There are many trees in Florida that produce 10,000 oranges, but these are aged, having been planted before the war. Oranges, like apples, have their "off" years, but at fifteen years from the seed it is safe to say that the trees will produce on an average 3,000 oranges each. There are 50 trees to one acre, according to Mr. French's figures given above, though it is usual to set out 60, which, at 3,000 oranges per tree, would give 1,500,000 oranges as the yield of the ten acres. These, at one and half cent a piece as they hang on the tree, the average price this season, would give \$22,500 off the ten acres. This estimate, let it be borne in mind, is a low one for some Floridians are this year getting \$25,000 from six acres. The Florida orange crop this year is much larger than ever before. From such counties as are easily accessible the figures point to a crop of about 440,000 boxes. In Putnam county alone the 1879 yield was nearly 5,500,000 oranges, and next year, with the large number of blooming trees that will come into bearing, the crop will amount to 25,000,000 oranges. It will require a train of ten cars once a day for ninety days to transport the crop of this county. —Savannah (Ga.) News.

Is Mars Inhabited?

There is no other planet of the solar system, says Science for All, which offers so close an analogy to the earth as Mars. The telescope reveals to us the figures of broad tracts of land and expanses of sea upon its surface. The durations of his day and night almost coincide with our own. His exterior experiences the alternating changes of the seasons. His nights are illumined by two satellites, which present all the phenomena of our own moon, and more frequently, owing to their greater velocity. An atmosphere probably surrounds this planet; in fact, the existence of air is indispensable to his other features. Hence, the inference that Mars is a habitable globe appears a very obvious and fair conclusion, and it would be inconsistent to imagine that this planet, provided, apparently, with all the requisite natural facilities to render life a necessary and desirable feature of his surface, is a sphere of desolation, a mass of inert matter, which, though conforming to the laws of gravitation, is otherwise serving no useful end as the abode and sustenance of animated creatures. It is far more in accordance with analogy and rational speculation to conclude that Mars is the centre of life and activity, and that his surface is teeming with living beings.

For the Holland City News.

MR. EDITOR:—An impression having got abroad in Chicago that the C. & W. M. R. R. proposed to carry fruit via boat from Benton Harbor this year, the C. & W. M. R. R. company wish to assure their patrons, and fruit growers generally, that such is not the case. The C. & W. M. R. R. claims to have carried their fruit during the last season into Chicago by all rail, in fruit cars, in better shape than ever before, and better than it is possible to carry it by boat, and they propose this year to carry it all rail as heretofore.

H. C. MATRAU.

A FREE Book of nearly 100 large octavo pages for the sick. Full of valuable notes—by Dr. E. B. Foote,—on Scrofula; Diseases of the Breathing Organs; Diseases of Men; Diseases of Women; Aches and Pains; Heart Troubles; and a great variety of Chronic Diseases, with evidence that in most cases these diseases are curable. Sent for three cent stamp. Address MURRAY HILL PUB. CO., 6-6m No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y.

THE first admonition you receive, that you have caught cold is to commence sneezing, the first thing under such circumstances that sensible persons do is to get some of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE Massachusetts Senate has voted down a proposition for general woman suffrage. Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan has given \$100,000 to the Union Theological Seminary of New York city.

A BOILER explosion in Child's steam forge, Buffalo, N. Y., killed two workmen and seriously injured several others. Eighteen buildings in the business portion of Bradford, Pa., including the Academy of Music and a hotel, have been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$100,000.

A BAND of horse-thieves have made it very uncomfortable for the residents of a township in Chester county, Pa. In addition to stealing horses, the marauders take great delight in burning the farmers' barns, poisoning their cattle, and generally doing as much mischief as possible.

REAR-ADMIRAL TEACHER, of the United States navy, died in Boston recently. He was 74 years old. The machineshop of the Bridge-water (Mass.) iron works burned down the other night, the loss reaching \$77,000; insured to half the amount. A Philadelphia lad, who was bitten by a rabid spitz dog eighteen months ago, is suffering from hydrophobia.

THE WEST.

THE Chicago and Alton railroad has reduced the fare over all lines of the road to 3 cents per mile, in order to stimulate travel. The Chicago and Alton people are foremost in all railroad reforms.

A WOMAN and child were burned to death in a log cabin near Warsaw, Ind. The doors were found locked, and foul play is suspected. F. A. Prentice, and T. C. Dixon, well-known and respected businessmen of Leadville, had a desperate street fight, resulting in Dixon being shot dead.

A 16-YEAR-OLD girl is under arrest at St. Louis, Mo., for bigamy. According to official figures, the packing of the West during the past winter season—from Nov. 1, 1879, to March 1, 1880—aggregated 6,950,451 hogs. Of this number Chicago slaughtered 2,525,219; St. Louis, 577,793; Cincinnati, 534,549; Indianapolis, 364,021; Milwaukee, 340,783; and Louisville, 281,553. During the winter season of 1878-79 the West slaughtered 7,490,648 hogs, or 580,197 more than the number returned for the season of 1879-80.

THOUGH Miss Cavendish's regular season has closed, she remains one week longer at McKie's Theater, in Chicago, appearing in two of Shakespeare's comedies, "Much Ado About Nothing" and "As You Like It." The former piece is billed the first three evenings of the present week, while the latter is announced for the latter part of the week, and the closing nights of her long and successful engagement.

OTTAWA, Kan., has been visited by a terrible cyclone. Several houses were demolished, a passenger-train was thrown off the track, several persons were mortally and others seriously injured. The damage to property was very great. A Chamber of Commerce has been established at Springfield, Ill. At Mendocino City, Cal., a man named Hammaland, who for a year had condoned his wife's unfaithfulness, and who had even occupied the same room with her and her paramour, killed them both, as they were sleeping in the same bed.

THE white-lead works of Joplin, Mo., are burned down. The loss is stated at \$250,000, with insurance of only \$60,000. A severe and long-continued snow-storm is reported at Emigrant gap, near Reno, Nev., on the line of the Central Pacific railroad. The storm continued for nearly three days, blocking the road and demolishing 750 feet of snow-sheds. Gen. Hines, for several years commandant of the Soldiers' Home, at Milwaukee, has resigned.

THE SOUTH.

DURING Gen. Grant's visit in Houston, Texas, somebody shut off the gas from the city, necessitating the use of candles, and spiked the cannons. The Mayor offers a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the miscreants.

THE Court House and jail of Brown county, Texas, was lately burned, together with a number of prisoners.

TEXAS rangers have had a fight with a party of Mexican desperadoes near Fort Snell, killing two and wounding one of them.

HESTER, PRESBURG (colored) has just died, in Baltimore, at the extraordinary age of 125 years.

GENERAL.

THE tide of immigration is already setting in at an unprecedented rate. No less than 2,000 persons from various European countries landed at New York in one day last week.

OVER 5,000 negro immigrants from the South have settled in Indiana during the past fall and winter. French Canadians are moving to the Eastern States in large numbers. Five hundred persons, including many entire families, have left Montreal within a few days for New York and New England.

THERE were no less than nine executions in the United States on Friday, April 2. There was a triple hanging at Macon, Miss., all the victims being negroes—Samuel Boler, Andrew Macon and James Brown. All died expressing implicit assurance in an eternal salvation. Macon said: "I feel ready to die, because God has pardoned my sins. I risked my soul on the murder, but God has forgiven me. There's not a cloud in the way." Brown said: "Whisky was the cause, I thank God all is well. I am ready to meet death this day. Let it come! God has washed me in his blood." Boler said: "My mouth will soon be closed in this world. I rested in the arms of Jesus last night. I am satisfied. I feel guilty of nothing. God is well pleased with my soul." Seven thousand people witnessed the execution. At Louisville, Ky., Robert Anderson (white) and Charles Webster (colored) were hanged—the first for murder and the latter for rape. Both died protesting their innocence, and expressing a belief that they would go direct to heaven. Edward Tatro, a young farm laborer, was executed at Windsor, Vt., for the murder of Mrs. Butler, the wife of his employer. He confessed that he was guilty. At Washington City was witnessed one of the most sickening hangings on record. The victim was Wyatt Stone, a negro wife-murderer. When the drop fell the body shot down, lung a second and fell to the ground with a heavy thud. The head was cut completely off, as though it had been done with a knife. The body fell on the breast, and the blood gushed from the neck and head.

The rope used was a three-quarter inch, and the drop was about five feet. It was a terrible sight, and the spectators turned away sick with horror and disgust. Gustave Bréux (colored) was hanged at Baton Rouge, La. We are told that he "ascended the gallows smiling, and said he had made his peace with God and all men, and warned his friends to beware of the fate that had befallen him." Joseph Walker, of East Carroll, La., was the ninth victim. The telegraph operator at that point failed to impart to an anxious world the culprit's last words.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA and other Fenians have called a convention of Irishmen to meet in Philadelphia, June 25, to devise means for raising \$3,000,000, sending 100,000 rifles to Ireland, and raising the revolutionary flag. The French-Canadian emigration into the United States continues at a rate which alarms the Canadian authorities. The immigrants are said to be coming at the rate of 1,000 per month. A new transatlantic line of steamers has been established. The ships of this line will ply between New York and the Mediterranean, stopping at Lisbon, Gibraltar, and Marseilles. The Vice President of a manufacturing company at Wheeling, W. Va., has defaulted to the amount of \$31,000. Last year \$17,815 acres of land were sold in Manitoba and the British northwest territories.

OTTAWA, Canada, is threatened by church-burners. The Presbyterian and Catholic Churches of the city were set on fire early one morning and partially burned.

POLITICAL.

THE Nebraska Democratic Convention, held at Omaha, chose delegates to Cincinnati, said to be friendly to Tilden, and resolved in favor of the two-thirds rule in the nominating convention.

THE New York Democratic State Convention for choosing delegates to the Cincinnati Convention will meet at Syracuse April 20. The John-Kelly-Tammam-anti-Tilden Democrats will hold a State Convention at the same time and place.

THE Kansas Republican Convention met at Topeka on the 31st ult. There was an exciting contest over the manner of choosing the delegates to the National Convention, the Grant partisans insisting upon the district system, while the friends of Blaine wanted them chosen by the convention. The latter, being in the majority, carried the day, and ten delegates, all of them said to be Blaine men, were elected. The Grant delegates from the Second and Third Congressional districts subsequently elected a delegation to Chicago to contest the seats of the Blaine men from those districts selected by the regular convention. Secretary Sherman delivered a speech at Mansfield, Ohio, on the 31st ult. He admitted that he was a candidate for the Presidential nomination, but declared that if the Republicans of Ohio did not, in their convention, express a preference for him and support it with substantial unanimity his name would not be presented to the National Convention.

THE San Francisco municipal election has resulted in the defeat of the Kearney ticket by majorities ranging from 3,000 to 5,000.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that a very strong movement, in favor of Hugh J. Jewett, of Ohio, as the Democratic nominee for President has sprung up quite recently.

MR. GROESBECK, in answer to the invitation of a conference of New York Democrats, says that he will willingly accept a nomination at the hands of the party to which he belongs, but he will not engage in a canvass to secure such nomination. Utah Republicans have elected two Blaine delegates to the Chicago Convention. The Missouri Greenbackers will hold their State Convention May 20.

MUNICIPAL elections were held in many Western cities April 5. In Indiana the amendments to the constitution were adopted. President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has written a letter in which he says that, if Speaker Randall cannot be nominated by the Cincinnati Convention for President of the United States, why then he (Garrett) is in the hands of his friends.

WASHINGTON.

THE President and Secretary of State made a flying visit to New York last week, and Secretary Sherman started on a ten days' trip out West.

In the contested-election case of Washburn vs. Donnelly, from Minnesota, the House Committee on Elections have decided to report that neither of them is entitled to the seat.

FOLLOWING is a statement of the public debt issued on the 1st inst:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Six per cent. bonds | \$ 256,887,706 |
| Five per cent. bonds | 498,962,900 |
| Four and one-half per cent. bonds | 250,000,000 |
| Four per cent. bonds | 739,017,350 |
| Refunding certificates | 1,830,450 |
| Navy pension fund | 14,000,000 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Total coin bonds | \$1,760,698,400 |
| Matured debt | 9,922,965 |
| Legal tenders | 346,742,211 |
| Certificates of deposit | 8,495,000 |
| Fractional currency | 15,625,297 |
| Gold and silver certificates | 20,145,420 |

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Total without interest | 391,007,928 |
| Total interest | 19,870,513 |
| Total debt | \$2,161,629,293 |
| Cash in treasury | 201,106,983 |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Debt less cash in treasury | \$1,960,522,310 |
| Decrease during March | 14,719,398 |
| Decrease since June 30, 1879 | 46,814,432 |
| Current liabilities | |
| Interest due and unpaid | 2,518,642 |
| Debt on which interest has ceased | 9,922,965 |
| Interest thereon | 881,565 |
| Gold and silver certificates | 20,145,420 |
| United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit | 8,495,000 |
| Cash balance available, April 1, 1880 | 159,143,388 |

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Total | \$ 201,106,983 |
| Available assets | |
| Cash in treasury | 201,106,983 |
| Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding | 64,623,512 |
| Interest accrued and not yet paid | 365,352 |
| Interest paid by United States | 45,651,185 |
| Interest repaid by transportation of mails | 12,983,707 |
| By cash payments of 5 per cent. of net earnings | 655,198 |
| Balance of interest paid by the United States | 22,012,249 |

The whole number of pensions granted since 1862, not including the arrears-of-pay claims, has been nearly 700,000, and, besides, nearly a quarter of a million of applications for pensions are now on file.

FOREIGN.

THE Parliamentary elections in England opened on the 31st ult. in a manner disastrous to the Beaconsfield Ministry. There was a net Liberal gain of fifteen members in the boroughs which voted on that day.

THE play of "Julius Caesar" has been interdicted by the Russian authorities. An explosion of fire-damp in a Belgian mine has resulted in the death of a large number of workmen. A Berlin dispatch states that emigration to the United States is again on the increase, and extensive preparations therefore are being made in every part of Germany.

COUNT BISMARCK has just celebrated his 66th birthday.

ONE of the most exciting political contests ever witnessed in Great Britain has resulted in the triumph of the Liberal party, headed by Gladstone, and the defeat of the Conservatives under the leadership of Disraeli. Dispatches from Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Rome represent that disappointment and uneasiness are felt in these capitals at the success of the Liberal party, while at St. Petersburg the news is received with the utmost delight.

CHINESE troops are said to have entered one of the Asiatic provinces of Russia. If this statement proves true, it is evident that China has determined to declare war on Russia. The Irish Home-Rulers are quite jubilant over the defeat of the present Chief Secretary of Ireland, Mr. James Lowther. The French Ambassador to Vienna has resigned in consequence of his dislike to the anti-Jewish laws. The courier of the Russian Minister of Domains has been arrested at St. Petersburg for complicity in the Nihilist plots. Mohammed Jan has been killed, and the Afghan soldiers under him were routed. A fire in a village in Savoy killed seventeen persons and destroyed thirty-one dwellings. The Jesuits are to be expelled from the French colonies.

SAN DOMINGO has another conspiracy, this time to restore ex-President Gonzales to power. The Liberal gains in the English.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill in the Senate on the 30th ult., to provide for the sale of the Miami lands in Kansas; also, providing for the proper punishment of crimes on Indian reservations; also, a bill for the relief of settlers on Shawnee lands in Kansas. The Senate rejected the following nominations of Census Superintendents: Thomas H. Sherwood, First district, Pennsylvania; Charles P. Jadin, Fifth district, Pennsylvania. In the House the Omnibus and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed. Mr. Clymer reported the Army Appropriation bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole. The report states that, after the deliberate study of estimates and full inquiry of the various officers of the War Department, the committee had concluded that the estimates of the department could be reduced \$1,201,675, leaving the sum of \$26,428,800, which is recommended in this bill, and which is \$117,500 less than the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year.

The Senate Elections Committee had printed the testimony and reports in the Kellogg-Spofford case, in which was included the testimony of Webster, a witness whose testimony was discredited by the committee and ordered omitted, therefore Mr. Cameron (Wis.) rose in his place on the morning of the 31st ult. and made an explanation. After some talk the report was recommitted for the purpose of expurgation. The bill providing for an International Exhibition in New York, 1883, was amended and passed. The Committee on Judiciary reported adversely on the bill making Feb. 22 a legal holiday in the District, and it was indefinitely postponed. The bill introduced by Mr. Paddock to equalize homesteads by allowing locations in more than one place, where necessary to make up 160 acres, was passed. The Immediate Deficiency bill was taken up, and a long and rather sharp debate ensued between Messrs. Blaine, Edmunds, Eaton, Beck, Allison, Davis, Carpenter, Whyte and Dawes. In the House, a large number of bills were reported from committees, most of which were placed on the calendar. The Post-Route bill was passed. Consideration was resumed of the contested-election case of Bradley vs. Siemons, from the Second district of Arkansas. The report of the committee, in favor of Mr. Siemons, was adopted, by 149 to 21.

Mr. Wallace, on behalf of a majority of the Senate select committee on alleged frauds in the late elections, submitted to the Senate, on the 2d inst., a special report and a bill concerning political assessments. The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War recommending an appropriation of \$50,000 for the new military post between Forts Custer and Assiniboine. A pension bill for a scout was discussed and opposed, but no conclusion reached. The Senate adjourned to Monday. The President nominated John R. McFee, of Collierville, Randolph county, Ill., as Supervisor of the Census for the Eighth district of Illinois, and George S. Houghton, of Tabors, Iowa, Supervisor of the Census for the Third district of Iowa. In the House the Star Service Deficiency bill occupied the day; the Senate amendments were concurred in, and the bill was passed.

THE Senate was not in session on Saturday, the 3d inst., while the House met for general debate only. Accordingly, the meeting resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and a number of members "spoke their little pieces" upon whatever subject they were primed for.

On the opening of the session of the Senate on Monday, the 5th, a communication from the Secretary of War was laid before that body, showing the necessity of an additional appropriation of \$285,000 to pay certificates for arrears of pay and bounty. Mr. Pendleton presented a position of the type-founders of Cincinnati against the reduction of the duty on type.

A joint resolution providing that employees of the Printing Office be allowed holidays with pay Jan. 1, Feb. 22, July 4, Dec. 25, and Thanksgiving day was placed on the calendar. Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Allison, paying certain railroads for the transportation of mail; by Mr. Williams, repealing the statute prohibiting farmers and planters from selling leaf tobacco directly at retail to consumers without a special tax. A bill to amend the Revised Statutes, in relation to seizures, available in pre-emption and commuted homesteads, was passed. The debate on the bill ratifying the agreement with the Uto Indians continued, Messrs. Morgan and Dawes speaking, both in opposition to the bill. In the House, Mr. Springer made a personal explanation of his connection with the Washburn-Donnelly contested-election case in the Elections Committee, and denying corrupt reasons for voting against his party in connection with the question of amending Washburn. An anonymous letter had been received by Mr. Springer, which offered a \$5,000 present to the wife of the Congressman for his vote in favor of the present holder of the seat, and Mr. Springer intimated that the proposition emanated from the contestant, or his friends, with the purpose of smirching his character if he could not obtain his seat. Mr. Townsend made a motion to discharge the Committee on Ways and Means from further consideration of his tariff bill and to place it upon its original order. The bill was referred to the committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the tariff on foreign goods. The bill was passed. The following bills, etc., were introduced and referred: By Mr. Gibson, relative to the appointment and pay of the Mississippi River Commissioners; also, to entitle State banks to circulate notes on the same conditions as national banks; by Mr. Davis (Mo.), requiring the Postmaster General to mail, on the 1st of each month, to every member of Congress, a certified statement of all mail contracts made during the preceding month; by Mr. Chalmers, for the relief of the heirs of colored soldiers; by Mr. Armstrong, to reduce the tax on distilled spirits; also providing that producers of leaf tobacco may sell the same in quantities of not more than ten pounds at any one time without a license. Mr. Aldrich (Ill.) moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to amend the statute in regard to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods. Agreed to. Bills were passed for the erection of public buildings at Paducah, Ky., and Charleston, W. Va., and for the repair of the public buildings at Cleveland, Ohio.

THIRTY years ago there was but one pottery in this country making white and yellow ware, and not a mill to grind material. All the flint and stone required was imported from Great Britain. Now there are 800 potteries in the United States, representing a total capital of over \$6,000,000. The pottery craze of the last two or three years resulted in the erection of thirty new kilns in 1879.

LONDONERS who six years ago looked upon ice water as an unhealthy beverage, and stared when Americans ordered it, now find it indispensable.

WONDERFUL VITALITY.

An Iron-hunter Works with a Part of His Skull in His Pocket.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

On June 28, 1879, F. Marion Davis, a heater in the rolling-mill of the Philadelphia Iron and Steel Company, was struck by an iron clamp weighing about fourteen pounds, which was thrown with terrible force from the shaft of a revolving fly-wheel. The clamp was in the form of the letter "U," made of square iron, and one of the exterior angles of the iron at the curved part of the clamp struck Mr. Davis in the forehead, breaking loose and partly forcing through the skin a crescent-shaped fragment of the frontal bone, measuring three inches in extreme length and seven-eighths of an inch in width in the center or widest part, thus producing not only a compound fracture of the skull, but cutting through the longitudinal sinus or large blood-vessel of the interior of the top of the head, permitting an extrusion and loss of a considerable portion of the brain substance. This form of fracture, known as encephalitis, or "smash," consists not only of a crushing of the bone itself, but also of a separating of the neighboring sutures. Beside the injury to the skull there was a loosening of the teeth, and such injuries of the jaws that the patient was unable to open his mouth for more than three weeks.

Mr. Davis was carried to his home, in the vicinity of the mill, and Dr. I. G. Young, of Kensington, was immediately summoned. On an examination of the wounds they were pronounced necessarily fatal. Dr. D. H. Agnew, Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, was called in consultation, and he agreed with Dr. Young that the lesions were of such a nature that there was no hope of saving the man's life, but that while there was life there was something to work for, and everything was done which the feelings of humanity and surgical skill could suggest. On the third day after the accident another consultation was held by Dr. Young and Prof. Agnew, but there were no new developments in the case from which they could gather any hope, and it was not until the expiration of about the fifth week that any encouragement was given. In about nine weeks the wound was closed by soft tissue, and in a few months later about one-half the cavity was closed by a new bony formation, and the remaining part is now covered by soft tissue, through which the pulsations of the brain are plainly visible.

Notwithstanding the great danger impending over Mr. Davis for so many months, he has entirely recovered his physical powers. His mental characteristics, although materially changed, are considered by the physicians wonderfully good when the facts of the case are taken into consideration. The remarkable features of this case can better be understood when the fact is considered that, out of nine similar cases reported in the "Medical and Surgical History of the Late War," all proved fatal, and there is but one well-authenticated case approaching this in apparent hopelessness which resulted in the recovery of the patient—being that of Dr. Harlow, referred to the second volume of "Gross' Surgery," in which the patient apparently regained his accustomed mental and physical condition, and lived twelve years after having had a tamping-iron, weighing thirteen pounds, propelled by a prematurely-exploded blast from the base to the top of the skull, completely through the anterior end of the brain. Mr. Davis has preserved the fragment loosened from his skull, and frequently carries it about with him in his pocket.

Russian Nihilism.

A Nihilist being asked what his doctrines consisted of—what the grand aim of his organization really was, replied truly and consistently: "To capture church and state, Kings and God—to hoot at and spurn them; that is our doctrine."

Russian Nihilism is no new thing; it was rife among the schools and universities of that country twenty years ago, and attracted the attention of the Government and police long before its during outbreaks in 1878 and 1879, not failing, as well, to excite the curiosity of Europe and the world generally. From 1815 to 1863, influential men labored for the propagation of Nihilism, which was then, and is now, but another word for Russian radicalism recognized in Germany as Socialism, and in France as Communism. Some of these early propagandists ended their career in Siberia, but their disciples became only the more fierce, daring and determined; how fierce and how daring the two attempts at wholesale murder and destruction which have so lately taken place—the one at Moscow, the other at St. Petersburg—may testify. The fanatics devoted to the cause of destruction command and are obeyed by men of action; the mute executors of orders they never question or discuss, being bound by oaths and fearful penalties which make of them the veriest dupes and slaves. Neyer did novelist or playwright invent more thrilling deeds than these banded ruffians actually put into form and practice.

Vera Sassulitch, of whom we hear so much, is only one among the thousands of these female proselytes, women as heroic at heart and as determined as Charlotte Corday. To obtain a greater influence over such women the leaders have instituted a system of Platonic marriages among the faithful. Bride and bridegroom separate at the altar to depart on their revolutionary mission, hoping to meet again in the glare of incendiary torches and amid the ringing shouts of victory. Not long since, at a vast cost of toil and suffering, a huge palace of ice was erected at St. Petersburg, while it lasted forming an eighth wonder of the world. Southern winds and northern suns have already melted it. And is it not possible that the icy fabric of Russian despotism is doomed

to liquefaction beneath the fiery breath of revolution? If so, then the transparent and glittering structure on the banks of the Neva was not a palace, but a prophecy.

Production of Precious Metals.

According to the circular of the Pacific Bank of San Francisco, Cal., there was produced of precious metals, in 1879, in the States and Territories west of the Missouri river, including British Columbia, and the receipts in San Francisco by express from the west coast of Mexico, the following amounts:

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| California | \$18,190,973 | Arizona | 1,942,403 |
| Nevada | 21,997,714 | Dakota | 3,208,987 |
| Oregon | 1,037,961 | Mexico, W. C. | 1,683,718 |
| Washington | 85,336 | British Columbia | 976,742 |
| Idaho | 2,691,300 | Utah | 5,468,879 |
| Montana | 3,629,020 | | |
| Colorado | 14,413,515 | Total | \$75,349,501 |
| New Mexico | 922,800 | | |

The gross yield for 1879, shown above, aggregated, is, approximately, as follows:

| | |
|--------|--------------|
| Gold | \$32,539,920 |
| Silver | 38,623,518 |
| Lead | 4,185,769 |

The outlook for 1880 does not indicate a greater product than for 1879.

The annual products of lead, silver, and gold in the States and Territories west of the Missouri river, from 1870 to 1879, were:

| | | | |
|------|--------------|------|--------------|
| 1870 | \$36,750,000 | 1875 | \$39,968,194 |
| 1871 | 44,398,000 | 1876 | 42,886,535 |
| 1872 | 37,177,395 | 1877 | 44,886,223 |
| 1873 | 39,206,558 | 1878 | 37,575,030 |
| 1874 | 38,468,488 | 1879 | 31,470,262 |

The California quicksilver product in 1879, was 73,879 flasks, as follows:

| Flasks | Flasks | | |
|---------------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| New Almaden | 20,700 | Great Eastern | 1,470 |
| Gaucha | 15,540 | California | 1,426 |
| Sulphur Bank | 9,242 | Pope Valley | 980 |
| Great Western | 6,880 | Oceanic | 779 |
| New Idria | 4,425 | St. John | 546 |
| Redding | 4,516 | Sundries | 750 |
| Alcona Consolidated | 3,065 | | |
| Alcona | 1,906 | Total | 73,879 |
| Oakland | 1,505 | | |

The circular states that the bullion from the Comstock lode contains 41 20-100 per cent. gold and 58 80-100 per cent. silver. Of the so-called base bullion from Nevada 27 per cent. was gold, and of the whole product of the State, 27 50-100 per cent. was gold.

Totals of mining statistics for a series of years are:

Gold product of the Pacific coast since 1848, \$1,922,040,000.

Silver product of the States and Territories west of the Missouri river since 1858, \$446,625,000.

Combined gold and silver product of the Pacific slope since 1848, \$2,068,665,000.

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

The only advantage in having a great reputation is, it enables a man to do much more good than he otherwise could, but how few there are who ever think of this.

All authors have their trials and tribulations. I have even had a taste of them myself. I have been familiarly called "Dagham Phool," "Kussid Idiot," and many other curious things; but I have two consolations: One is: I never have written a line for an unkind or sinister purpose, and the other is, I have always got a good stiff price for what I have wrote, and have got the money on hand to show now. Moral: Bully for me!

Success is what wins. It makes even a phool appear like a wise man.

It is the genius who the devil that makes him terrible; if he had but fringes his iniquity would be far more dangerous to himself than to others.

My Dear Richard, be kerful what you say, and who hears it. The world has both ears wide open to catch every un-lucky speech you may make, and they never wuz known to forget such things.

Woman is a safety-valve. Without her man would bust himself, and all creation besides or would try hard to do it.

The first temperance lodge has just been formed among the Indians on the Onondaga reservation.

THE MARKETS.

| NEW YORK. | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| BEEVES | \$8 00 @ 11 50 |
| HOGS | 4 65 @ 4 90 |
| COTTON | 13 @ 13 1/2 |
| FLOUR—Superfine | 4 40 @ 4 80 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 | 1 27 @ 1 38 |
| CORN—Western Mixed | 53 @ 55 |
| OATS—Mixed | 39 @ 41 |
| RYE—Western | 90 @ 92 |
| PORK—Mess. | 10 90 @ 11 50 |
| LARD | 7 1/4 @ 7 3/4 |
| CHICAGO. | |
| BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers | 4 75 @ 5 50 |
| Cows and Heifers | 2 60 @ 3 90 |
| Medium to Fair | 4 15 @ 4 35 |
| HOGS | 5 50 @ 6 00 |
| FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex. | 5 00 @ 5 75 |
| Good to Choice Spring Ex. | 5 00 @ 5 65 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Spring | 1 11 @ 1 12 |
| No. 3 Spring | 98 @ 1 00 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 34 @ 35 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 25 @ 27 |
| RYE—No. 2 | 67 @ 68 |
| BARLEY—No. 2 | 72 @ 73 |
| BUTTER—Choice Creamery | 33 @ 35 |
| EGGS—Fresh | 9 1/2 @ 10 |
| PORK—Mess. | 10 25 @ 10 40 |
| LARD | 6 1/2 @ 7 |
| MILWAUKEE. | |
| WHEAT—No. 1 | 1 17 @ 1 18 |
| No. 2 | 1 10 @ 1 11 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 34 @ 35 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 28 @ 29 |
| RYE—No. 1 | 69 @ 70 |
| BARLEY—No. 2 | 68 @ 69 |
| ST. LO | |

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE number of men killed by accident in the St. Gothard tunnel, from the commencement of the undertaking to the end, amounted to 120, and the wounded to 400.

WHEN Emperor William's Generals presented their congratulations on his birthday, the old monarch saddened their hearts by informing them that they would not probably have an opportunity very soon of putting their military knowledge in practice.

TWENTY-NINE newspapers are now published in this country exclusively by colored men—twenty-two in the South and seven in the North. When it is considered how illy fitted for either editing or patronizing public journals the colored race was at the close of the war, the progress it has made is most encouraging.

MARY STROCK has starved herself to death at Allegheny, Pa. She believed that, in consequence of her sinfulness, God had commanded her not to eat. She was kept alive in a hospital by having food forced down her throat, but on her return home she refused to take any nourishment, and died after six weeks of almost entire abstinence.

OVER 40,000 emigrants have landed at the port of New York since the beginning of this year. This is nearly double the number of a like period last year. The immigration the present year promises to be greatly in excess of any previous year. The hard times and unsettled condition of European affairs make America look like a haven of rest.

IN reply to an inquiry from ex-Senator Doolittle respecting pavements, Gen. Sherman has written a letter stating that, having investigated the matter in this country and Europe, he is satisfied that the only durable pavements are the Belgian and macadam. He admits that they are more expensive than some others, but thinks that in the long run they are economical.

WHEN Houston, Texas, was entertaining Grant, a young fellow made his way to the side of the General's carriage and shouted, "Hurrah for Jeff Davis!" The General's host said, "You see, General, that in a city like ours, with a population of 25,000, we have at least one fool." Gen. Grant replied, "Yes; there are fools all over the world."

GOULD's railroad system now aggregates 8,168 miles of road. Col. Scott controls only 5,400 miles, and Vanderbilt 4,697 miles of railroad, including the Chicago and Northwestern. Gould is reported to be negotiating for four more lines, with 1,622 miles of track. The Ohio and Mississippi road, in particular, he is supposed to have an envious eye on.

LORENZO DOW, the late eccentric and distinguished clergyman, left his jack-knife as a keepsake to his niece, and the knife is now in possession of William J. Latham, of Providence, R. I. The famous itinerant traveled in the backwoods so often that he made for himself a pocket-knife with a fork-blade. The full length of the knife is nine inches. Armed with this the preacher could do good work at the humble boards of the wilderness.

W. H. VANDERBILT is said to be satisfied with his \$130,000,000, and anxious to retire from active business. For this reason he will dispose of all his railroads and other productive property as fast as possible without sacrifice, invest the proceeds in Government bonds, and live, like the Astors, on interest and rents. Jay Gould hopes to be able to bring his own career to a successful climax by gaining control of the New York Central and having himself elected its President next year.

SENATOR THURMAN is a great snuff-taker, and his red bandana is saturated with it. While he was making some remarks on the Geneva Award bill, Senator Burnside came over and sat close by him. The Ohio Senator gesticulated with his handkerchief in such a way as to set the Rhode Island Senator sneezing in the most irrepressible and undignified manner, and he was forced to retreat to the lobby, while the hall resounded with his spasmodic explosions.

MR. SEWARD, in a letter to a young man, just published for the first time, said: "I am glad to know that you have

got into the country. It is the best place for young men. Allow me to give you a word of advice. Just as soon as you can get out of public employment into some occupation by which you can support yourself, do it, and become an independent man. Salaries exhaust the energies of all men, and very often corrupt them."

THE spring fish story comes from Florida. A Tallahassee paper relates that, while a party of ladies and gentlemen were boating on the Wakulla spring, one of the ladies dropped a ring, and it could be seen sinking in the clear water. A trout darted for it and swallowed it. An ingenious young man present immediately borrowed another ring, fastened it to a hook, and let the line down into the crystal water. At the depth of about ninety feet a trout was seen to approach the shining bait, seize and swallow it. The fish was hauled up, cut open, and there lay in its stomach the lost ring.

MR. RICHMOND is a systematic and scientific base-ball player, and has got the national game down to a very fine point. He is known as the Brown University base-ball player, and will pitch this year for the Worcester professional club. In his pocket last year he carried a notebook, in which he entered the batting peculiarities of all the League batsmen who played against him. This book he has studied carefully, and he is now spending much time in devising various "twists," "drop balls," "Malones" and other peculiarly-delivered balls, by which he expects to baffle the before-mentioned batsmen in the coming contests.

CAPT. WEBB, the famous English swimmer, performed in London his feat of remaining in the water for sixty hours. He was to be allowed an intermission of half an hour, but only took twenty minutes, to change his clothing and stretch his limbs. The performance took place in a sixty-foot tank, six feet deep, and filled with artificial sea-water kept at a temperature of seventy degrees. He ate and drank in the water, and took several short naps floating on his back. At the conclusion of his feat Capt. Webb turned a couple of somersaults in the water, from which he ascended briskly, and apparently none the worse for his immersion.

Nor long since an aged citizen of Morgantown, Va., possessed of a spirit of devilry and curiosity, went out near his house and cut a large white pine tree, and just as it fell he screamed a few times at the top of his voice, which alarmed his family and neighbors, who in ten minutes' time had assembled at the tree. In the meantime he concealed himself near by and watched the proceedings, and, after the tree had been trimmed up for the purpose of finding the dead body, the old fellow walked up and remarked that he had found out by the operation that his wife, family, and neighbors cared something for him, and that he had made a half day's work by getting the tree trimmed up, besides. He then thanked the neighbors for their attendance with their pain-killer and camphor.

HERR BEBEL, a Socialist, complained in the German Parliament the other day of the manner in which Socialists are treated. His colleague, Herr Fritzsche, is followed everywhere. He went into a tailor shop to order a coat, and a detective entered as soon as he went out and insisted upon the tailor's selling everything that had been said. Herr Hasselmann, another Socialist, walking in the Thier Garten, noticed a man dogging him. He tried for an hour and a half to escape, and then suddenly turned round and confronted the spy, who confessed himself and his business, and showed the document authorizing him to act as he was doing. A boy of 16, the son of a Socialist, was ordered to attend a police office, and then, after being plied with liquor, was closely examined as to his father's conduct. Herr Bebel accused the detectives of even worse offenses. Some of them entered the houses of banished Socialists and insulted their wives and daughters. In one case a woman saved herself by seizing a broomstick and threatening to use it on the officer if he did not go away at once.

Italian Treatment of Shingles. A case of herpes zoster or "shingles" is reported by Dr. Lamberti, in the *Revista Clinica di Bologna*, as having been cured by him in a single day by means of carbolic acid. He painted carefully the vesicles with the liquid acid, using a camel-hair brush, and then covered the whole part with a thick layer of cotton. It caused severe burning pain at first for two hours, after which ease was obtained, and the patient, having received a dose of chlorhydrate, fell asleep and awoke the next day feeling quite well. On the removal of the wool after three days the vesicles were all dried up, the crusts adhering to the cotton, and the spots that remained were not in the least tender.

SABBATH READING.

Dickens at Prayer.

"Never abandon the wholesome practice of saying your own private prayers, night and morning. I have never abandoned it myself, and I know the comfort of it."—Charles Dickens to his son, E. B. L. Dickens.

What time the master puts away
The busy labors of the day,
And buries all the troubling train,
The best creations of his brain,
Ere yet, on bosom dark and deep,
The kind night hushes him to sleep,
In truth's own words of trust and love,
The master's prayer is borne above.

How many a friend's familiar face
Melts into night's unpeopled space!
How many a child's dear voice is stilled
When sleep the staggering sense hath filled,
And all the canvas, wondrous bright
With gleaming figures, dies from sight!
Well may the master pause and pray,
Ere the charmed pictures fade away.

For sleep, with all its teeming train,
Scarcely fills the chambers of his brain
With fancy figures, wild and bright,
And chasing forms of shade and light,
More rapid than the bustling throng
That moves his peopled stage along,
And thrills the world's responsive heart
With the deep pathos of his art!

How bright the line of living forms,
The touch of genius wakes and warms!
How dwells the master, fond and fraught,
On these fair children of his thought,
Ere memory glides, on noiseless wings,
Where sleep's wide ocean aways and swings,
And dreams, with glancing fancies unfurled,
Rule the tired brain and weary world!

And so, as sense grows dumb and blind,
And darkness falls on eye and mind,
And death's twin brother silent waits
To guard the mystic slumber gates,
The master puts the throng aside,
The children of his love and pride,
And kneeling down, a little space,
Prays for the Savior, face to face.

Kneel, genius, at the feet of love!
So shall thy soul new pathos prove,
And so thy heart fresh influence draw
To move mankind to mercy's law;
So shall thy hand more deftly twine
The sighs that swell the smiles that shine,
And so, by paths thyself hath trod,
Thy power lead on to good and God!

—Edward S. Gregory.

The King in His Beauty.

There was a celebrated painter once, who was making a picture of Jesus in the midst of his twelve apostles. In arranging the picture he concluded to paint the apostles first, and not begin with their Master till he had finished them. As he went on with the picture he tried to do the very best he could with each of the apostles. He took the greatest pains with their figures, their positions, their dress, and their faces. As he went on with his work he was very well pleased with it. After finishing the apostles he began with the person of Jesus. He got on very well with this till he came to the head and face of the blessed Lord. Then he laid down his brush and paused. He felt that the face of Jesus ought to be made to appear as much more beautiful than his disciples as the sun is more glorious than the stars. But how could he do this? He had tried so hard to make the disciples look well that he felt he had no power left to make their Master appear as much superior to them as He ought to appear. And so he finished the person of Jesus all but the head, and then painted Him with a white mantle thrown over His head. He thought that when persons came to look at his painting they would imagine what the face of Jesus ought to be better than he could represent it by painting. And I feel very much as that painter did, when I come to speak about the person and presence of Jesus in heaven. All who love Jesus here, on earth, agree in saying that from what they know of Him now He is "the Chief among ten thousand, and altogether lovely." Then how will He appear when our eyes come to "see the King in His beauty" in heaven?—Richard Newton, D. D.

A Pauper and a Millionaire.

Before the outbreak of our cruel war I was accustomed for several years to spend the month of August at Saratoga, and to meet there many friends from the planting States of the South.

On one occasion, I was introduced to a new-comer, a wealthy planter, about 50 years of age, of whom I had heard it said by a clergyman, "He is a grand character."

His address and manners suggested the cultured Christian gentleman, who had inherited a good deal from his parentage. Hence, the whispered remark of a lady, a near relative, was to me a great surprise: "He has lived a worldly life, and, as a religious man, is only 2 years old."

"You amaze me," I replied; "tell me more of him. Was he led to a religious life under the ministry of your brother?"

"Oh, no," she answered, laughing at my mistake; "no great sermon could touch him! He could argue down any educated preacher, to his own satisfaction, at any rate. All the eloquence that ever moved him was in the prayer of a slave, overheard at night."

Reading in my eyes my entreaty for the facts of the case, my informant proceeded:

"A companion of Mr. Allen's school days, from New England, was his guest at the plantation-home. One evening, at the tea-table, the talk turned upon the negro melodies, and the Northerner expressed a wish to hear them at some one of the religious gatherings on the plantation."

"I can gratify you to-night," said the planter; and then within an hour the guest was asked to "come with me." Ere long the two men silently approached the cabin-meeting, unnoticed. The lively song fell upon their ears at a distance. As they reached the rear of the cabin it ceased, and they listened to the prayer of the leader. Mrs. Stowe's 'Uncle Tom' could never have improved upon that prayer, so unstudied and apt.

"After thanking God for His loving care the old servant gave special thanks for the gift of so good a master. Then came a sudden turn and change of tone, thus:

"But now, O Lord, why bless us, poor people, so much with the riches of grace, and fill our hearts so chock-full all the time, singing day and night, and not give master a double portion to make him happy, like old King David, when he sang his new song, and wanted all

the people to sing along with him? O Savior, show him Thy great salvation!"

"That prayer was a wonder; no one on there could have prayed just so except this very 'Old Tom.' It flashed a new truth into the planter's soul. He talked to himself:

"Yes; old Tom is rich, a millionaire! I am a pauper. What a wasted life!"

"It seemed as if the change were already begun, the prayer answered on the spot; so that, having had power in heaven, it had become a power on earth."—*Youth's Companion*.

Light in the Home.

The eminent English writer, Dr. Richardson, produces in one of our contemporaries an article called "Health at Home," which is replete with wisdom. A most important point, and one on which he dwells, is the fact that so many people are afraid of the light. "In a dark and gloomy house you can never see the dirt that pollutes it. Dirt accumulates on dirt, and the mind soon learns to apologize for this condition because the gloom conceals it." Accordingly, when a house is dark and dingy, the air becomes impure, not only on account of the absence of light, but from the impurities which are accumulated. Now, as Dr. Richardson cleverly puts it, we place flowers in our windows that they may have the light. If this be the case, why should we deprive ourselves of the sunshine and expect to gain health and vigor? Light, and plenty of it, is not only a purifier of things inanimate, but it absolutely stimulates our brains. It is in regard to sick-rooms that this excellent authority is particularly impressive. It used to be the habit of physicians in old times to sedulously darken the rooms, and this practice continues to some extent even to-day. In certain acute cases of nervous diseases, where light, the least ray of it, disturbs in over exciting the visual organs, this darkening of the room may be permitted, but ordinarily to keep light out of the room is to deprive the patient of one of the vital forces. Children or old people compelled to live in darkness are pale and wan, exactly like those plants which, deprived of light, grow white. Darkness in the daytime undoubtedly makes the blood flow less strongly and strongly and checks the beating of the heart, and these conditions are precisely such as bring constitutional suffering and disease. The suppression of the light of day actually increases those contagious maladies which feed on uncleanness. Dr. Richardson states: "I once found by experiment that certain organic poisons, analogous to the poisons which propagate these diseases, are rendered innocuous by exposure to the light."

Divorce in Australia.

Some of our Western States have been accused of contracting and annulling marriages with a freedom approaching recklessness. But even in the matrimonially-loosest of these communities certain forms of law are always observed; and men and women, tired of one connection, and desirous to enter into another, are kept within certain limits. In Australia, however, judging from an advertisement in a recent newspaper there, divorce and remarriage are managed on the simplest and directest business principles, without the slightest reference to law. Eliza Wohlbrook, of Ravenswood, gives her husband notice in the public prints that, if she does not hear from him in three months from date, she intends to take another liege. She warns him not to be dilatory in replying, because she is very punctual, and even a few hours may be too late. It is said that in Australia this mode of notifying absent husbands of new connubial intent on the part of their wives is common, and that, in many cases, it has brought the truant home. Of course, women who insert such advertisements must believe that their lieges are still fond of them. Otherwise the advertisement would have the effect to keep the men away until the date named had expired. There are many husbands, we fear, who would be delighted to see such an advertisement; and there are quite as many wives, no doubt, who would be equally delighted to make it, and to find that its conditions were disregarded. In Australia, as in new countries, conjugal relations are greatly involved, and in some cases persons cannot tell whose wives and husbands they really are. The men, it is said, sometimes put the names of their wives who have been in a hat, shake them up, and draw one out to see whose husband they shall be for the season.—*Exchange*.

Sleep-Walking.

The most remarkable instances of somnambulism are those in which the somnambulist works or writes with intelligence and method.

A young French ecclesiastic frequently rose in the middle of the night, went to a table, took pen and ink and wrote portions of sermons. It was not mere mechanical work—he would make frequent corrections to improve the grammar and syntax of his composition. An opaque screen was placed between his eyes and the paper, but he wrote just the same.

In another case a young poet, not having finished some stanzas before he went to bed, rose in the night, went to his table, and finished them so much to his satisfaction that he applauded his own genius and taste; in the morning he remembered nothing of the matter.

Dr. Carpenter mentions the instance of a man who wrote accurately in his sleep, placing his words at good distances apart, dotting every i and crossing every t.

A young collegian got out of bed asleep, lit a candle, sat down to a table, took pen and paper, wrote out some geometrical and algebraic problems, extinguished the light and went to bed again—his eyes closed all the time.

A learned professor set his pupils to work on a very intricate calculation. One of them went to bed with his mind

full of the subject, and in the morning was not a little surprised to find his table covered with sheets of paper on which the calculation was fully and satisfactorily developed. The writing was in his own hand; he had risen in the night and done it while asleep.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

SOME young men of Flint have gone to Columbus, Dakota, to establish a colony.

A FIRE at Port Austin destroyed the new salt block and saw-mill of Thomas Winter & Co.; loss, \$12,000; uninsured.

A STOCK company with a capital stock of \$40,000 has been organized at Big Rapids, for the purpose of building a hotel.

JUDGE A. C. BALDWIN, of Pontiac, Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, has tendered his resignation, to take effect April 15.

THE Saginaw Herald is informed that the Michigan Salt Association has decided upon a reduction in the price of salt of 20 cents per barrel.

SPLENDID whitefish are being found in various inland lakes in Michigan, supposed to belong to the crop planted by the State Fish Commissioner.

IN a pane of glass in the house of Charles Pierce, of Bay City, is the image of a human hand indelibly stamped. Nothing will remove it, neither turpentine, soap, oil, nor naphtha.

VANDERPOOL, of Detroit, has so far perfected his electric light that he has taken a contract to illuminate the front of the Detroit Opera House for a month. The light is pronounced a great success.

MRS. HASCALL, widow of the late Gen. Charles C. Hascall, died after a protracted illness at the home of her son, Henry C. Hascall, in Flint, at the advanced age of 84 years. With her husband she located at Flint at an early day, among the first settlers of the place.

THE family of C. E. Henshaw, of Kalamazoo, had a narrow escape from suffocation from coal gas. The cover of the coal stove had not been entirely closed, and gas escaped in large quantities. In the morning Mr. and Mrs. Henshaw were barely conscious, and had only strength sufficient to attract the attention of a passing boy, who summoned assistance.

PETER PARKER, former Town Treasurer, and an old resident of East Leroy, died recently from poison. The circumstances are as follows: Some time ago Mr. Parker salted down a number of hams in brine, the vessel which was used to contain them being a brass kettle. One of the hams was cooked, when immediately after eating all of the family were seized with cramping pains, and a doctor was sent for. It was found that they were suffering from verdigris poison, the hams being covered with it. After suffering much agony, the father died. The son is not expected to live, and the mother and a daughter are also very sick.—*Battle Creek Moon*.

A GERMAN named Adam Dagenkolb living four miles from Northport, cut his throat with a table-knife the other day. Four months ago his wife, an insane woman, mysteriously disappeared, and was supposed to have been lost in the woods. A large crowd of citizens, mistrusting foul play, assembled at Dagenkolb's homestead in the woods, to investigate the premises, and had commenced to dig out an old well that had recently been filled up, when Dagenkolb made an excuse to go up-stairs to change his coat, and then cut his throat from ear to ear. His wife was found wrapped in an old blanket in the bottom of the well, with her throat cut. She had been murdered in cold blood by her husband, who completed the awful tragedy by taking his own life.

LANSING Republican: From statistics now being compiled in the Governor's office, it appears that the total number of pardons and commutations granted by the Executives of this State since 1835, is 878. The highest number granted by any one Governor is 136, Gov. Blair, in his term, bestowing executive clemency to that amount. Gov. Crapo only liberated nineteen in a term of four years. Of the whole number pardoned sixty-one have been women, being about 7 per cent. Larceny comprises 29 per cent. of all the crimes for which this large array of pardoned criminals were serving sentence, while murder, burglary, arson and forgery show a very small percentage, ranging from 2 to 4 per cent. of the whole. Of the total number of pardons, 640 were from the State prison, and the remainder from county jails, Detroit House of Correction, Reform School, and State House of Correction at Ionia.

School Law—Official Rulings and Decisions.

1. A poll-list is not necessary in taking any vote in a school meeting, except when voting upon issuing bonds of the district; then the poll-lists must be made, and the polls kept open two hours.

2. A Township Superintendent should withhold the teacher's certificate until the institute fee is paid. When he grants a certificate he becomes responsible for the fee, as the law gives him no authority to trust, and he is required to pay to the County Treasurer at the close of each quarter the fee for each certificate granted during the quarter.

3. An action of a district meeting, which the clerk of the meeting failed to record, is not void through such failure, provided such action can be proven by other testimony.

4. It is not legal for the Township Treasurer to pay district moneys to any person other than the Assessor, and then only upon the proper warrants.

PRINCE LEOPOLD, Queen Victoria's youngest son, is, it is stated, about to travel, and there is a probability of his coming to America. He will travel modestly, having only two persons for his suite.

THE ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

Reviewing the election news from England, the New York Sun says:
Another week must elapse before the composition of the next British Parliament can be exactly determined. The elections already held, however, make it certain that fortune has deserted Lord Beaconsfield in a contest of his own choosing; that the Liberals have secured a clear working majority; and that the present Conservative Ministry must for a time at least go out of office. Moreover, Mr. Gladstone has been elected from Midlothian, beating the son and heir of the rich Duke of Buccleugh.
Not a few of the constituencies whose voice is still to be heard were previously carried for the Conservatives by very slender majorities. There may be in almost all these electoral districts a fluctuating element, which, in accordance with the normal course of politics, will obey the momentum of success. There is, therefore, a greater likelihood that the followers of Lord Beaconsfield will lose some seats in the English counties, than that they will succeed in retaining even their former hold on the last prop of Tory principle and sentiment. Nor can it be denied that whatever influences would weaken them at home will operate with augmented force in the boroughs of Ireland.

It would be premature to discuss the ultimate effect of this revulsion in British public sentiment on the prospect of the Conservative party and on the reputation of Lord Beaconsfield. Only when the whole vote is analyzed, will it be possible to discern its significance and to forecast its consequences. The practicability of a Liberal Government, and the duration of the new Parliament, will depend upon the size of the Liberal majority. That the friends of Lord Hartington and Mr. Gladstone will, like the Conservatives in 1874, command a majority of fifty over opponents of all shades, may, in view of the figures above cited, be pronounced impossible. Lord Beaconsfield found means to secure the support of the Home Rulers at every important crisis through his six years of power, and he is not likely to be found less tractable and conciliatory in the hour of his discomfiture. The success of the Liberal party in their difficult position will be largely affected also by the character of the men who are intrusted with the formation of a Cabinet. There are Liberals who zealously supported the present Premier in his treatment of the Eastern question, and there are others who outstripped Mr. Gladstone himself in advocating the policy of non-intervention, and of peace at any price. There are Liberals, again, who have pledged themselves to favor the discussion of the Home Rule project in the next session of Parliament, and there are others who repudiate such a course in peremptory terms. On all the burning questions of foreign and of home policy, there are broad and seemingly irreconcilable differences of opinion in the Liberal ranks. Under such circumstances, the risk of dissension and disintegration is inseparably connected with the entry into office. In short, it may be said of the pending contest that the Liberals seem to have already sunk the enemy's vessel, but it remains to be seen whether their own craft is seaworthy. Their bark is launched on troubled waters, and none can read the omens of the voyage till we know, at least, the number of the crew and the names of the chief officers.

* Later news gives the Liberals a clean working majority.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column.

Special Notices.

Dress prints, woolen dress goods, and a large variety of Spring Goods, just opened at the store of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

I purchase all kinds of scrap-iron, brass, copper, rags, etc., at the first ward hardware store of

J. VAN DER VEEN.

The finest silks and Satins for trimmings and other fancy trimmings, can now be found at the cheap cash store of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Take Notice.

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

Respectfully,

33-1f R. A. SCHOUTEN, M. D.

New Advertisements.

LYCEUM HALL.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Wednesday, April 14th.

The Pioneers are Coming.

New England's Greatest Favorites, the Famous and only

WILKINSON'S

Presenting their Great Specialty,

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,

In a manner Absolutely Unequaled by any Company in the World.

The Great Natural Artists,

LILLIE WILKINSON,

Acknowledged by the Press and People as the Greatest Living "TOMMY."

LITTLE GEORGIA FOX,

—AS EVA—

Supported by a Cast of exceptional Excellence.

The whole under the management of the oldest traveling Manager in America,

Mr. Charles Wilkinson.

The first and only Manager to play at the People's Popular prices.

ADMISSION, 25c ONLY. ALL COUPON SEATS, 35c.

Seats may be secured at KANTER'S Book Store.

C. A. POTTER, Agent.

Lake Navigation!

OPENED.

Goodrich Transportation Co.

Side Wheel Steamers on their Routes.

DAILY BETWEEN CHICAGO AND GRAND HAVEN and MUSKEGON.

(Sunday excepted.)

CHICAGO DOCK, FOOT OF MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Grand Haven Dock, foot of Washington Street.

The 6 o'clock train on the Grand Haven Road, connects with the Boats.

6-1f T. G. BUTLIN, Supt. Chicago.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatocoe, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of Self-Abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

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

Address the Publishers.

19-1f THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ans St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.

AT THE

Hardware Store

OF

Wm. C. MELIS

You will find the

Superphosphate of

LIME.

A Pure Bone Fertilizer.

Which has proved itself a benefactor to farmers on light soils, and in order to introduce this fertilizer still more I will give away two pounds to every farmer who is willing to try it.

Being Sole Agent in this city for the

Champion Grain Drill

I invite the farmers attention to the fact that with this machine you can drill in corn, beans, peas, etc., and at the same time sow your fertilizer, thus saving a vast amount of labor.

Call and investigate, take two pounds home with you, free of charge, and try this fertilizer.

I have for sale and keep on hand a large stock of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

NAILS,

TOOLS, GLASS, &c.

—And a large variety of—

STOVES

For Heating and Cooking purposes.

WM. C. MELIS.

HOLLAND, April 10, 1880.

3-2m

New Stock of

CARPET,

OIL CLOTH,

WALL PAPER.

H. Meyer & Co.

6-3m

G. S. Deane & Son,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS

AND MACHINERY.

Warehouse, corner of Canal and Bridge Streets, Foundry and Works, Mill Street.

Grand Rapids, Michigan.

G. S. Deane & Co's Steel Plow, is one of the best and most popular plows in the market. This plow has two kinds of pointers, also Steel Coulters.

Deane's new patent Gnage wheel for plows and cultivators is a novelty. One of this kind of wheels will last longer than six of any kind now in use. It keeps dirt from the axle, and can be oiled same as a buggy wheel.

Cor. Canal & Bridge Sts.

G. S. DEANE & SON.

GRAND RAPIDS, April 7, 1880.

9-3m

Guardian's Sale.

IN the matter of the estate of Iolla Kenyon and Susie A. Kenyon, Minors and heirs of the estate of Susan A. Kenyon, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of authority and license to me granted by the Probate Court of the County of Ionia, State of Michigan, at a session of said court, holden in the city of Ionia, on the eighth day of March, A. D. 1880.

In the matter of the estate of Iolla Kenyon and Susie A. Kenyon, minors, aforesaid, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the office of James Ten Eyck, on River street, in the city of Ionia, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on Tuesday, the Eleventh day of May A. D. 1880, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of said minors in and to the following real estate situated and being in the City of Holland, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and further described as follows, to-wit: The undivided half of the west half of lot numbered five (5) of Block numbered forty-one (41) according to the recorded plat of the Village (now city) of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan. The conditions and terms of sale to be made known at the above time and place.

Dated, Holland, Mich., March 20th A. D. 1880.

NATHAN KENTON, Guardian.

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage made and executed by Reintje Arendse and Willem Arendse, of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Teunis Bos, of the same place, dated May twenty-ninth, A. D. 1874, and which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, on June twenty-sixth, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock, p. m., in Liber "Y" of Mortgages, on page 569, and which said mortgage and the promissory note collateral therewith, were duly assigned by a deed of assignment, duly acknowledged, dated June ninth, A. D. 1879, (and which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, on June sixteenth, A. D. 1879, in Liber "4" of Mortgages, on page 479), by said Teunis Bos to Daniel Weymar; and which mortgage and the promissory note collateral therewith were duly assigned, by a deed of assignment, dated February twenty-fourth, A. D. 1880, and which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, on February twenty-sixth, A. D. 1880, in Liber "4" of Mortgages, page 536, by said Daniel Weymar to Ietje Braam, of the city of Holland, Michigan, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents, (\$199.38), and no suit or proceeding at law, or in equity, having been instituted to recover the said debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of so much of the mortgaged premises as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest to the date of said sale, and costs and expenses allowed by law, and also an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars as in said mortgage provided, and that for the purposes of said foreclosure on Tuesday, the first day of June, A. D. 1880, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan, (said court house being the place of holding the circuit court in the county in which the said mortgaged premises are situated) there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, the lands described in said mortgage to satisfy so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest to the date of said sale, and including the costs and expenses of sale, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars as in said mortgage provided, which said lands are described as follows, to-wit: all of that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the city of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, described as follows: the east fifty feet of lot numbered nine, (9) block thirty-two, (32) in the Village (now City) of Holland.

Dated February 27th, A. D. 1880.

1ETJE BRAAM.

Assignee of Mortgage.

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

P. & A. Steketee

keeps constantly on hand

DRESS GOODS

From the 10 cent Shirting up to very nice Cash-meres for 37c, 50c and 75c, variety of colors

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

3-2m

Notings.

OUR election passed off very quiet.

THE little schooner Tempest is ready for sea, and looks as neat as a yacht.

CAPT. Thompson, who has been dangerously ill with lung fever during the past week, is recovering.

A LITTLE snow fell on Tuesday and Wednesday, and early on Thursday morning it froze hard enough to make ice.

At Zeeland all the candidates whose names occurred first on the list of the Union ticket were elected by varying majorities.

Mr. O. J. Schaap was married to Miss Alice Dalman on Tuesday last. Quite a number of young folks from the city participated in the wedding.

Now that the rubbish and scaffolding is removed from the belfry of the new school house its beauty is conspicuous. The work inside the building is progressing rapidly.

WHILE out driving, on Tuesday last, Rev. M. Kleinkniefeld and wife and child were thrown out of their buggy, near Mr. Helder's farm, about 2½ miles east of the city, by the shying of their horse. Luckily none of the family were injured.

"Once more to the beach." Now that the election is over, we hope the authorities will see that all the bad, broken and rotten plank will be taken out of the sidewalk, before the city will be compelled by law to pay a round sum for a broken limb.

FOR once we expect to see Lyceum Hall crowded, and that will be on Wednesday evening, April 14th, when Uncle Tom's Cabin will be produced by renowned actors. This is a rare chance, and no one should neglect to invite his "country cousin" to come in town that evening and see something they will never forget.

THE military waist belt of color sergeant John Killian, when buckled in proper width for the sergeant, goes round both Robert W. Radeke and Jacob De Boe. Radeke is the next largest man in Co. F. and De Boe measures not much, if any, below the average width. The 19 year old boy weighs 327 lbs.—*Spring Lake Republican*.

A CASE of malignant ship fever was discovered here on Tuesday night among some emigrants who had just arrived from the Netherlands. A young woman, member of the family, died of the same disease the day previous in Grand Haven. On their arrival in this city the Board of Health discovered a man by the name of Hers Jansen down with that fever, of which he died during the night. He was ordered buried forthwith.

OUR readers will notice the large new advertisement of Mr. Melis on another page. Mr. Melis deserves the praise of this community for his endeavor to introduce the superphosphate of lime. This fertilizer has been tried last fall by a few of our farmers on the light soils and with eminent satisfaction so far, and if it continues to prove so in every case, so that our light soil lands near the city can be made to yield fair crops, Mr. Melis will deserve the thanks of this community for having introduced something that must help our material interests. See advertisement.

THE spring session of the Classis of Holland was held at the First Reformed Church on last Wednesday and continued for three days. There was a full attendance and great interest was manifested by outsiders. Rev. P. Lepeltak presided, with Rev. Dosker as secretary; the former also preached the classical sermon, *viz* Rev. R. Pieters, deceased, and the latter's place as member of the Council of Hope College was filled by the election of Rev. J. F. Zwemer. The interest centered upon the report of the committee on free-masonry—other secret societies not excluded. This committee, of which the late Rev. R. Pieters was chairman, made their report through Rev. P. Lepeltak. It set forth the objectionable features in the teachings and manual of the order, etc., etc., closing with a memorial to the General Synod of the Reformed Church, praying that body to take such action as they may deem proper. The discussion of the report was warm, and, at times, very interesting; it occupied the whole of Thursday's sessions, including the evening, and as finally adopted, it is in most of its essential features more the product of the Rev. Dr. Phelps, than that of the committee. We dare not inflict upon the readers of the News a full report of the proceedings, nor the report itself, although no doubt they would be interesting reading to some, while galling to others. For decorum, one need not seek the ecclesiastical walls of the classis of Holland, and for proof of the efficacy of prayer in opening meetings, we might refer to more profitable fields. The intelligence of the eldership present was rather below the average, while the rulings of the chair were conspicuous for their bias.

Rev. H. Uiterwijk will preach his farewell sermon to-morrow.

THE Classis of Michigan met yesterday evening, with a program of interesting exercises, at Hope Church.

Dr. Thomas McCulloch, who has been dangerously ill with lung fever during the past week, is slowly improving.

Rev. Dr. G. Henry Mandeville, President of Hope College, will be in this city during the latter part of the month.

ACCORDING to the latest reports the amendment to the Constitution of this State, in order to raise the Governor's salary, is lost.

THE weather was considerable milder on Friday, but the strong south wind made the streets very dusty. Now is the time to introduce the sprinkler.

Rev. N. D. Williamson, of South Bend, Ind., will occupy the pulpit of Hope Church Sunday morning, and it is expected some one of the visiting clergymen will do so in the evening.

OUR readers will find in another column an advertisement of Messrs. Deane & Son, of Grand Rapids, who are manufacturers of a steel plow, and other farming implements of superior merit. Call at their shop and see for yourself. See advertisement.

THE election in the Township of Holland resulted as follows:

Supervisor—W. Diekema, 262 maj.
Clerk—I. Marsilje, 217 maj.
Treasurer—D. Jonker, 171 maj.
School Inspector—J. Ten Have, 166 maj.
Sup't of Schools—R. A. Hyma, 353 maj.
Com. of Highways—T. Dykema, 8 maj.
Drain Commissioner—G. Rooks, 70 maj.
Justice of the Peace—A. Van der Haar, 63 maj.

THE charter election at Grand Haven was a mixed affair, several tickets being in the field, and the result is that men of all political shades were elected to office, as follows: Geo. E. Hubbard was elected mayor on the citizens' ticket; Chas. R. Wyman, treasurer; Asa Reynolds, marshal, on both republican and citizens'; Charles Pagelson, justice of the peace, democratic; Chas. N. Dickinson, republican, supervisor; Chas. J. Pfaff, supervisor, on the democratic and citizens' ticket; three democratic and two republican aldermen.

It is now a demonstrated fact that even in the best years of France, which formerly sent grain to Great Britain, will have herself to purchase it hereafter from America. Within the last few years France has bought a great deal of American wheat, second-hand, from British firms; but now French capital and industry understand that in the matter of grain importations they must work together. Capital will concentrate at Havre the amount of American grain needed for consumption, and the elevators built will contribute to lower the price of that grain, and render France independent of England in the matter of this kind of importation.

As near as we can ascertain the County of Ottawa has elected the following Supervisors. The initial letter after the name indicates the politics:

Allendale—J. E. Blake, R.
Blendon—J. P. R. Hall, R.
Chester—
Crockery—S. Lawrence, R.
Georgetown—H. D. Weatherwax.
Grand Haven—H. Saul.
Grand Haven City—G. E. Hubbard, C. J. Pfaff, D. C. N. Dickinson, R.
Holland—W. Diekema, R.
Holland City—E. Van der Veen, R. G. Van Schelven.
Jamestown—G. Avery, G.
Olive—A. P. Stegenga, D.
Polkton—E. Thayer, R.
Robinson—J. Knight.
Spring Lake—
Tallmadge—
Wright—W. Molloy.
Zeeland—C. Van Loon, R.

OUR charter election was a tame affair. The whole number of votes cast was 436. The only two candidates who were running close, were for treasurer. The following are the officers elected:

Mayor—E. Van der Veen.
Clerk—Geo. H. Sipp.
Supervisor—G. Van Schelven.
Treasurer—L. T. Kanters.
Marshal—J. Vaupell.
Justice of the Peace—I. Fairbanks.
School Inspectors—W. Wakker, P. H. McBride, I. Cappon, H. D. Post.
Aldermen—1st ward, J. Ter Vree; 2nd ward, W. Butkan; 3rd ward, J. Kramer; 4th ward, C. Landaal.

In the evening the brass band serenaded the Mayor-elect, and the fire company paid him their respects *en masse*, as did a large number of citizens, and all were handsomely treated to chocolate, splendid cake and cigars. It was as nice an impromptu reception as we have ever seen in this city. The same evening quite a number of Alderman Butkan's friends called at his residence to congratulate him, and they were received in a princely manner. The band paid their respects to a few more successful candidates on the following evening, and were well received.

THE new wheat crop looks very promising on the Lake Shore.

THE young man who wants to get up with the sun must not sit up too late with the daughter.

THE schooner Wollie, after making one trip to Chicago, came back so leaky, that she had to be hauled out for repairs.

A FAMILIAR instance of color blindness is that of a man taking a brown silk umbrella and leaving a green gingham in its place.

Mr. A. M. KANTERS and family will leave for Chicago on Tuesday next and will reside near Lincoln Park during the coming summer.

Mr. P. Crispell has sold his farm near this city and has purchased one near his old homestead in New York State, where he will move in a few weeks.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., April 8, 1880: David W. Boyes 2, Eliza Baker, Jas. Carthness, A. W. Craven 2, A. C. Ford, Wm. Spires.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE latest election returns from England thus far show that the liberals have elected three hundred and six members to the Tories one hundred, and seventy, and the home-rulers thirty-seven. The liberal gains are eighty-four, and are sufficient to give them a clear working majority.

THE Lowell Nursery will deliver trees in this city on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 20 and 21, near the Chicago depot. All those who have ordered trees from the above mentioned nursery, will do well to be on hand and see that they are planted without any unnecessary delay, so that the small roots will receive the least possible injury by drouth or possible frost.

VAN DER VEEN & Co's stove factory was started up on Thursday last, with a small stock of bolts on hand on their yard, but quite an amount purchased elsewhere to be brought to the mill during the season. The company have on hand a fine lot of seasoned staves, held over from last season, for which they expect to receive fair prices.

THE following persons were elected with a large majority in the Township of Olive: Supervisor, Ale P. Stegenga; Clerk, James H. Carey; Treasurer, Joel M. Fellows; Com. of Highways, John C. Robart; Superintendent of Schools, Chas. M. Pauler; School Inspector, Carlos Niveson; Justice of the Peace, full term, Ale P. Stegenga; Justice of the Peace, to fill vacancy, James O. Austen; Drain Commissioner, John D. Wood.

It often occurs that Hollanders look around for a genuine article of Holland Gin, for medical purposes, and find it very difficult to obtain, owing to the high import duty and the consequent inducement to adulteration. We were shown an article at Mr. Theo. Kortlanders, No. 114 Canal street, Grand Rapids, Mich., which we pronounce the purest we have found in the western cities. If you wish to test its merits, call on the gentleman above named and judge for yourself.

A SERIOUS collision occurred about 60 miles off Grand Haven last Thursday night between the schooners E. M. Stanton and R. B. King, the former bound for Manistee, light, and the latter for Chicago, with slabs from Grand River. The accident happened in fair weather, and the captains and crews of both vessels have their respective stories to tell as to the manner in which it took place, and both claim to be right. The crafts came together with terrific force, the Stanton striking the King on the bluff of the port bow and cutting clear into her, so badly, in fact, that the latter became waterlogged, and subsequently required the former to remain along side of her so that she could be kept afloat.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—The Wilkinsons New England's greatest favorite will appear at Lyceum Hall, Holland on Wednesday, April 14th, one night only. Presenting for the fourth season Harriet Beecher Stowe's immortal work Uncle Tom's Cabin, in a manner absolutely unequalled by any company in the world. This is the only first-class company to play at the people's popular prices. General admission only 25 cts. All coupon seats 35 cts. to every body. Seats may be secured at Kanters' Book Store. "The Wilkinsons have been playing 'Uncle Tom' for years, and the old manager knows just what the public wants. Little Wilkinson is an original Topsy, both in action and make up. She kept the vast crowd roaring all the evening. Charles Wilkinson is very happy as 'Phineas Fletcher' and 'Gumption Cate.' Mrs. Georgie L. Fox, widow of the lamented comedian, personated the role of Eliza Harris very acceptably, and her sweet little daughter Georgia was charming as Eva. The troupe in general gave its immense audience more than the worth of their money, and will crowd the house again on its return to Utica.—*Utica Herald*.

FIRST WARD Hardware Store

Cor. of Fish and Eighth Sts.



J. VAN DER VEEN, Prop'r.

A large assortment of

STOVES

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

HARDWARE, TINWARE, GLASS,

FEED-CUTTERS, CORN-SHELLERS,

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

J. VAN DER VEEN.
HOLLAND, Nov. 1, 1879. 38-6mo.

MUSIC.

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

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE,

SUCH AS

Steinway Pianos,

Hazeltan Bros. Pianos,

Chickering Pianos,

Gabler Pianos,

And many other makes of excellent quality. Among the

ORGANS

You will find the HOOK & HASTINGS' pipe organs for churches, the SMITH AMERICAN, the ESTEY, the WESTERN COTTAGE, and others. Parties preferring any other kind of Pianos or Organs can procure them by ordering them through me.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THE INSTRUMENTS.

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

G. RANKANS.

Holland, Jan. 24, 1880. 10-3m.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

The Great European Remedy—Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine.

It is a positive cure for Spasmodic, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, or Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pains in Back or Side and diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success. Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars. Price, Specific, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5. Address all orders to J. B. SIMPSON MEDICINE CO., Nos. 104 and 106 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. Sold in Holland by D. R. MEEROS. 51-1y.



BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

BEFORE AFTER TRADE MARK

Telford, Goodrich & Co.

Manufacturers of

S:O:A:P:S

Baking Powders

And Wholesale Dealers in SPICES, WOODEN WARE, etc.

22 South Division St.

GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

Derrick's Baking Powder is the most popular article used at present. If you have not tried it, then go and ask your grocer for it. 60-6m.

METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT,

BONEY CARPENTER, Prop'r

This is at present the most popular

OYSTER HOUSE

IN THE CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS,

Nos. 12 and 14 Canal Street

Opposite Sweet's Hotel.

You will find all GAME in their season, and every effort will be made to make you feel AT HOME, and to minister to your wants with kindness and alacrity.

FINE LIQUORS and CIGARS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

Regular Meals only 25 cts. 34-1f

WILLIE.

BY JOHN W. HATTON.

I know 'tis wrong to murmur,
But I cannot, cannot say,
Thy will be done," oh, Father,
Since Willie passed away.

The days are dull and dreary,
The nights are strangely sad;
And when I sleep I'm dreaming,
Still dreaming of the lad.

And the boy comes back from heaven,
More wondrous pure and fair,
And I bathe my longing fingers
Once more in his golden hair.

And I wake with a groan of anguish,
With a feeling of despair;
For alas! his cot is empty,
And my heart is just as bare.

The morning brings no promise,
No hope of better cheer;
It finds me waiting, listening
For sounds I never hear.

For that voice, hushed forever
Upon life's fitful shore,
It staked me off from slumber,
But will never wake me more!

What have I done, oh, Heaven!
To merit such a blow?
Why crush my heart forever
And leave me to my woe?

My thoughts go back to boyhood,
When near to death I lay;
Of the anguish of my father,
And the prayer I heard him pray.

He prayed that God might spare me,
Or take him to his rest;
And the prayer of the son, oh, Father!
Is to sleep beside his dead!

COLUMBIA, Mo.

THE MINISTER'S MISTAKE.

The sunset was painting all the forest paths with gold; the mossy boles of the old trees glowed in the level light, as if they had been carved out of glittering bronze, and the scarlet vines along the stone wall caught new splendor from the last rays, while the silvery-white fringe of wild clematis swung from the dead thorn bushes, and here and there a bird, perched high up against the deep, vivid blue heavens, uttered its shrill, clear vesper note; and Mr. Caryl, walking home through the Westbrook woods, thought what a beautiful world this was that God had made.

Mr. Caryl was only 24, and had been in the Westbrook parish for three months. Not long, but long enough to discern, by the testimony of his own experience, that there were thorns as well as roses in a country pastor's life. It had seemed so beautiful and ideal when he looked at it through the medium of his fancy, standing on the threshold of the Theological Seminary. It was beautiful still; but the ideal had all gone out of it.

His mother met him on the door-step of the parsonage—a brisk, spectacled little dame, in a turned black silk, with frills of neatly-darned lace, and violet ribbons in her cap.

"Well, Charles," she said, cheerily, "here's a whole slateful of calls for you."

Mr. Caryl's countenance rather fell. He had been anticipating an evening by the wood fire, with the last number of *Blackwood's Magazine*.

"Calls?" he repeated; "what are they? and where are they?"

He went into the little parlor as he spoke—the parlor where the coveted wood fire was leaping and flashing on the bright andirons, and a shaded lamp was already burning on the table among his piled-up books and papers—and took up the little slate.

"The Widow Corsett," he read, adding, *sotto voce*, "that woman again! She has died once a week regularly ever since I have been in Westbrook."

"Charles!" mildly reproved his mother.

"It's a fact," asserted the young clergyman. "I don't think people ought to confound hypochondria and religion in that blindfold sort of way. She'd a deal better send for the doctor, and leave off scolding that wretched adopted daughter of hers. I won't go—that's settled! What! 'Meet Deacon Daley and old Capt. Hartwick at Fowlersville Four Corners at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow.' Now I wonder why people can't agree about their own boundary lines without calling in the clergyman of the parish as umpire between them."

"Dissension is such a dreadful thing among your flock, Charles," said his mother.

"So is scarlet fever or small-pox," said Mr. Caryl, rather curtly; "but, all the same, I don't see how I can be held responsible for either one or the other. 'Lend the manuscript of your last sermon to old Miss Dadd to read.' But I haven't any manuscript to read—only half a dozen memoranda. I preached entirely extempore last Sunday."

"Couldn't you write it off from memory?" said Mrs. Caryl, piteously. "The poor old lady seems so anxious. She said the sermon impressed her so deeply."

"Really, mother, I think that's a little unreasonable," said the pastor. "Suppose every old lady in the parish were to require me to write out a twelve-page sermon for her especial benefit! 'Give Miss Hitts a list of hymns for next Sunday.' Yes, I'll do that—as well now as any time. 'Speak to Mrs. Prune's Sarah.' Mrs. Prune's Sarah? Who is Mrs. Prune's Sarah? And what am I to speak to her about, I'd like to know?" demanded the young clergyman, in a sort of mild desperation.

"Don't you know?" explained Mrs. Caryl. "It's Mrs. Prune that lives down by the saw-mill, in the big white house with the poplar trees in front of it. And it's her step-daughter that's come home from the third situation, all on account of her ribbons in her hat, and her pride in her own pretty face."

"And I am to speak to her, eh?" said the young pastor.

"Yes; you are to speak to her," said his mother.

"I shall do nothing of the sort," declared Mr. Caryl, with some emphasis. "But you must, Charles!" pleaded the old lady. "It's in the line of your regular duty."

Mr. Caryl hesitated, and wrinkled his brow in sore perplexity.

"Do you think so?" said he.

"I'm sure of it," declared the old lady. Conscientiousness was one of the strong points of Mr. Caryl's character. He took up his hat.

"If it's got to be done," said he, desperately, "the sooner the better."

"But you will stop for your tea first, Charles?" urged Mrs. Caryl. "Hot corn-bread and strawberry jam."

"I'll stop for nothing!" said Mr. Caryl. "Don't fret, little mother; it won't take me long to speak to Sarah."

And he disappeared with a laugh.

As it happened, he never before had been called upon to practice this particular branch of his profession, pleading with the rebellious lambs of his flock who thought more of their bright eyes than they did of their hymn-books, and he turned the matter over in his mind as he walked along the frosty woodland path, where the young moon cast a fitful, evanescent light, and the dead leaves sent up a faint odor beneath his feet.

"Speak to Sarah," he muttered to himself, not without a certain perception of the ridiculous side of the matter. "And what am I to say to her, I wonder?"

He knocked softly at the big front door of the Prune mansion. A shuffling, untidy girl of 14 or 15 opened it, hiding behind a shawl and a fringe of curl-papers.

"Is Mrs. Prune at home?" said he.

"No, she ain't," retorted the girl.

Mr. Caryl paused. He scarcely knew what question to ask next.

"Is Sarah at home?" he demanded, after a little.

"Miss Sarah?"

"Well, I suppose it can hardly be 'Mr. Sarah,'" said the young clergyman, half smilingly. "Yes, Miss Sarah, of course."

"She's at home," said the girl, ungraciously opening the door a little wider. "Come this afternoon. Settin' in the parlor. Walk in."

And without further ceremony Caryl found himself ushered into a semi-dark apartment, where a tall, slender young beauty of eighteen summers of so sat before the fire, in a plain black dress, with the simplest of cuffs and collars, and a single blue ribbon fastened into the thick, dark braids of her hair—a person so entirely different from what he expected to see that he stopped short in some perplexity.

"Is this—ahem!—Sarah?" he asked.

"I am Sarah Fielding," she responded.

"I have called—to speak to you," said he, with a desperate rallying of his verbal forces. "Perhaps, Sarah, you may know who I am?"

"No, I don't," said the girl, in some surprise.

"I am Mr. Caryl, the pastor of the parish."

"I am happy to make your acquaintance," said the girl, putting out one slim hand in the easiest possible manner.

The pastor hesitated. This was not what he had looked for at all.

"Of course—of course," said he.

"But how does it happen, Sarah, that you are at home again so soon?"

"Do you mean at Westbrook?"

"Where else should I mean?" retorted Mr. Caryl, crustily—for he felt that if he once abandoned his tone of authority he was lost.

"Why didn't you stay where you were?"

Sarah colored up to the roots of her hair. He could perceive that, even in the uncertain rise and fall of the fire-light.

"I do not like the position," said she in a low voice.

"But you ought to like it," said Mr. Caryl.

"You are not aware of all the circumstances," pleaded Sarah.

"I am quite aware," said Mr. Caryl, severely, "that vanity is the root of all your evils."

"Vanity?"

The crimson was deeper than ever now on brow and temple as she half rose.

"Yes, vanity!" impressively reiterated the clergyman. "Be silent, if you please, young woman, and hear me out. You have a certain amount of personal attractions, which appears to have turned your head. Remember that beauty is but skin deep. Call to mind frequently the ancient adage that 'handsome is as handsome does.' After all you are neither Mary Queen of Scots, or Cleopatra. Now take my advice, Sarah—"

"But I have not asked for it!" she cried out, in choked accents.

"No matter whether you have or not," said Mr. Caryl, calmly. "It is my business to volunteer good counsel, and yours to receive it. I repeat, Sarah, take my advice, and go back to your last place. Apologize humbly for your shortcomings; tell the woman of the house that you will strive to amend your conduct for the future, and endeavor to deserve her approval. Put away your silly ribbons, bows and brooches—with a stern glance at the poor little agate breastpin that glistened at the girl's throat—"and leave the vain accessories of dress to your betters, always remembering that the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit—"

But just at this point the young clergyman's oration was abruptly checked by the entrance of Mrs. Prune herself, shawled and bonneted, and breathing fast from the haste she had made. In one hand she held a prodigious brown cotton umbrella; with the other she dragged forward the untidy damsel of the shawl and curl-papers.

"Here she is, Mr. Caryl, here she is!" bawled Mrs. Prune, who did not possess that most excellent thing in a woman, "a low and gentle voice." "A lazy, good-for-nothing, stuck-up, vain minx, as needn't suppose as I'm going to do for her no longer! You needn't hang back, Sarah; it ain't no good! Here she is, Mr. Caryl—here's Sarah!"

The young pastor stared in amazement.

"Is that Sarah?" said he.

"That's Sarah," panted Mrs. Prune. "And who is this?" he demanded, turning to the slim, dark-eyed girl with the blue ribbon and agate brooch.

"That's my niece, Sally Fielding, as has been governess of a family up in Maine for three years," said Mrs. Prune. "And she's down here on a visit now—come this very afternoon. Hain't you been introduced yet? Mr. Caryl, my niece, Sallie. Sally, this 'ere's—"

But before she could finish the words of her formal introduction the clergyman had made a nervous grasp for his hat.

"I—I have been the victim of a misunderstanding," stammered he. "This young person told me that she was Sarah."

"So she is," said Mrs. Prune. "But she ain't the Sarah as is to be spoken to." "I beg a thousand apologies," said Mr. Caryl, feeling the cold sweat drip from every pore.

Miss Fielding burst out laughing.

"They are cheerfully granted," said she. "No, don't go away, Mr. Caryl," holding out her hand as he was turning to depart. "I have learned that you possess at least the virtue of frankness. Shall we not be friends?"

And Mr. Caryl looked into the dark-blue eyes and said, "Yes."

He forgot all about the hot corn-bread and strawberry jam at home, and stayed to tea at Mrs. Prune's, while the right Sarah escaped the intended lecture and the wrong Sarah presided in a most gracious and winning manner behind the cups and saucers, and old Mrs. Caryl laughed heartily when her son explained the curious rencontre to her later in the evening.

"But why did she leave her situation—the wrong Sarah, I mean?" said she.

"Because the young heir of the house made love to her," said Mr. Caryl; "and I don't wonder at it. She's the prettiest little creature I ever saw in my life."

"Perhaps, then," said Mrs. Caryl, doubtfully, "your advice wasn't so very much amiss, after all."

"Certainly it was," said Mr. Caryl, with spirit.

The old lady looked sharply at him.

"Charles," said she, "I do believe you're struck with her."

"Nonsense!" said Mr. Caryl, turning red.

But just three months later, when the moon was at the full, and sleighing parties the rage, Mr. Caryl brought Miss Fielding home from a singing-school in his new cutter, and told her a secret on the way—that he loved her.

And so the wrong Sarah was the right Sarah, after all.

Gough's Ruse.

Most lecturers who have been introduced to their audiences have suffered from the high eulogiums passed upon them beforehand by their misjudging introducers. The natural effect is to arouse expectation that cannot be met, and to produce marked disappointment.

John B. Gough relates how he once managed, before a London assembly, to avoid such a result. His introducer had pronounced him the greatest orator who had ever lived, and ended a long and fulsome eulogy by telling the people to prepare themselves for such a burst of eloquence as they had never listened to.

Gough, knowing that the best effort he had ever made would, under such circumstances, fall far short of anticipation, determined to practice a ruse, and the ruse was to affect stupidity.

He opened by stammering and hesitating, beginning his sentences and leaving them unfinished, until, as he said, the worst speaker in England could not have done worse. He soon overheard those on the platform whispering their disapprobation and censure, one man saying: "O, this will never do here, you know. It may be all very well in America, you know; but in England, you know, it is quite a different thing."

He still continued in his dull, disconnected way until he had seen that he had a background for his verbal pictures. Then he gradually adopted his natural manner, and as sentence after sentence rolled out vivid and resonant from his lips, his audience grew enthusiastic, and fairly roared with applause. He had never been more rapturously greeted than he was then and there. Those who heard him declared that they had never known a man to change so after he had once warmed up.

The Source of Disease.

"The Way It Is Done," is the title of an interesting little book by Mrs. Warren, the well-known writer of several valuable books on domestic economy. Here is an extract which might be read with interest by sufferers from rheumatism:

"I can't get up stairs, I be so crippled." "Just try it a step at a time and rest. And what do you sleep in, sheets or blankets?"

"Sheets, of course; what else? I have got blankets over me, and a good thick counterpane over that."

"I thought so; put away the sheets and the counterpane, and sleep in blankets, under and over, and no counterpane at all. The sheets and the counterpane do a great deal of mischief."

"Well, now, how can that be?" "The cotton keeps the sour heat and perspiration from the body in the bed, and so you breathe the poisoned air all night, summer and winter, and that poisoned air makes your rheumatism ten times worse. If you were in blankets, they would not absorb the perspiration; it would pass through from one to the other, but in cotton, if it absorbs it—I had better say soaks into it—there it remains cold or hot, or clammy."

"That may be right, sure enough, for I do perspire so with pain that one might wring the sheets sometimes."

A MONARCH OF THE SEA.

The Largest Merchant Steamship in the World Now Building.
(From the Philadelphia Times.)

The City of Rome, the new steamer of the Inman Line, now being built at Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, England, will be a marvel of marine architecture. The *New York Herald* says she will be the largest and finest merchant vessel in the world. She will be 2,000 tons larger than the Arizona or the City of Berlin, her sister ship, and 800 tons larger than the new Cunarder, now being constructed on the Clyde. She is to cost over \$1,000,000, it is said, and will be as near perfection in the way of safety, speed and comfort as it is possible for steamer companies and shipbuilders to attain.

She will be completed in the spring of 1881, and is to be placed on the regular line between New York and Liverpool. The dimensions of the City of Rome will be: Length of keel, 546 feet; length over all, 590 feet; breadth of beam, 52 feet; depth of hold, 38 feet 9 inches; depth from top of deck-houses to keel, 52 feet. Her measurement will be 8,300 tons. The hull will be of the best iron, and will be built in the best manner, with eleven horizontal bulkheads and two longitudinal bulkheads through the engine and boiler-rooms. The engines will be of 7,500 horse power, with six cylinders, three of which will be high pressure and three low pressure. It is promised that the new vessel will attain the great speed of eighteen and one-fourth knots an hour. The saloon and state-rooms will be placed amidships, and will contain every facility for comfort and luxury. All the latest improvements are to be added, and the cabin will be splendidly furnished.

The Cunard Company have laid the keel of a monster steamer at an establishment on the Clyde. Although not so large as the City of Rome, she will have engines of even greater power, and it is claimed, will be the fastest passenger steamer in the world. The new vessel will be of 7,500 tons burden and 10,000-horse power, according to a statement in the *London Times*, and will be exceeded only in size by the City of Rome and Great Eastern. She will have an extra promenade deck, and will practically be a five-decker, being fitted for 450 first-class and 600 steerage passengers, with accommodations for a crew of 200 officers and men. The hull will be built with a double bottom, on what is called the longitudinal and bracket system, with water-tight compartments. It is said that in her construction steel is to be employed instead of iron. The new vessel is to be ready for the sea next season, and before being placed on the line will have the most elaborate fittings for the comfort and luxury of the passengers. The name will probably be the *Servia*.

PITH AND POINT.

BY OLA REED M'CHRISTIE.

In our darkest hour of trouble
When the sky is clouded o'er,
And the deepest waves of anguish
Beat loud upon the shore,
Oh, what would be our solace
When to earth, with grief, we're bowed
If we could not see so surely
The rent within the cloud?

When our friend we loved so dearly
Proves as false as traitors old;
When all joy seems but a mockery,
And that proves dross which we thought gold;
Before we pause to fret or murmur
At adverse billows surging loud,
We should cast our eyes to heaven
And see the rent within the cloud.

For 'tis always there, my readers,
Though a film may it o'ercast;
Yet one transient gleam of sunlight
Makes the whole seem bright at last,
Showing through the frowning darkness
The silver lining of the cloud;
Therefore never pine nor languish,
There's a rent within the cloud.

CAMPDEN, Ohio.

CREW DITTIES.—Boat-songs.

THE great American dessert—Pie.

Young women often keep their lovers by tears. "Yes," says Grumwig, "love like beef, is preserved by brine."

PHYSICIANS are proverbially absent-minded, and the reason is obvious—they are often rapped up in their profession.

THAT is an intelligent Chairman of the Poultry Committee who decided that roosters were rusty when they corrode.

WHAT is the difference between half a glass of water and a broken engagement? One is not filled full and the other is not fulfilled.

"THE court orders you to conclude," said a Judge to a tedious lawyer. "Very well, your Honor; then I conclude that the court shall listen to me."

BERTHA—"Mamma, Johnny is awfully naughty. He's been banging my new dolly with all his might against the floor!" Johnny—"Pooh! I seen her bang it herself t'other day." Bertha—"Well, what o' that? Ain't it my dolly?"

OLD PROXY—"What I say is this, doctor: I approve entirely of fox-hunting as a manly, health-giving and invigorating amusement, but not as a pursuit, sir." Irish doctor—"Faith, ye'll find many t' agree with ye there. Especially foxes."

TEACHER—"Now, Bobby, what is the plural of mouse?" Bobby—"Dono'm-m." Teacher—"Why, Bobby, I'm surprised. The plural of mouse is mice. Don't forget that now." Bobby—"No'm." Teacher—"Now tell me what is the plural of house." Bobby—"Hice."

"SETH," said Mrs. Spicer, "I wish you would go and see to the furnace; that girl Kate is putting in coal as if she was firing a locomotive." And, when Spicer remarked that the girl was, perhaps, a railway-cinder-Kate, Mrs. S. grew warmer than ever.

"My boys," said a kind Oil City teacher, "if you would be President of the United States you must be good and studious." "Who wants to be President?" yelled out a young chap from a back seat. "I'd rather be Buffler Bill, and shoot an Injun." And the boys all chorused: "Them's our sentiments."

"THEN, I suppose, Miss Strongmind, you and Mr. Sparrow are soon to be man and wife?" "No, sir; woman and husband."

A FAMOUS Judge came late to court
One day in busy season;
Whereat his clerk, in great surprise,
Inquired of him the reason.
"A child was born," his Honor said,
"And I'm the happy sire."
"An infant Judge?" "Oh, no," said he,
"As yet he's but a crier."

WHEN a child in a small Bavarian village was being catechised by a priest, and asked how many things are necessary in a service of baptism, he promptly replied: "Three, father." "Ah, you stupid," replied the holy man, "I thought everybody knew that two were absolutely necessary; first, water, and second, the Bible. Now, young sir, won't you tell me what are the three?" The boy looked up with a bland smile, and answered: "My father, the three are, first, water; second, the Bible; and third, a baby."

PERKINGTON is a man of decision. The other evening upon reaching home he was met by his dearest Maria with the harrowing tale of Bridget, the cook's, kerosene disaster. "Oh, John!" she began, "we've had such a dreadful time! Bridget tried to hurry up the fire—poured kerosene on it—blew up—burnt her to death—oh! oh! oh!" Perkington is a wonderful man, a man for an emergency. He replied, as a man who is not used to being thwarted in his purposes: "Discharge her immediately, Maria; discharge her immediately. I won't have such a woman in the house!"

The Climax of Invention.

The Bridgeport (Ct.) *News* very cleverly describes an invention, credited to a Bridgeport Yankee, to prevent market-men from palming off old eggs for fresh ones. The inventor proposes to arrange a rubber stamp in the nest of every hen, with a movable date. This stamp is arranged with a pad that is saturated in indelible ink. When the hen lays an egg, as is well known, she kicks slightly with her hind leg. An electric disk is arranged so that her foot touches it, and the stamp turns over on the ink pad, and then revolves, stamping the date on the egg. The hen then goes off about her business, the farmer's hired girl removes the egg and replaces the stamp, which is then ready for another. On each evening, after the hens have retired to their downy roost, with the roosters, the date of the stamp is altered for the next day, and the work goes on. In this way there can be no cheating. You may go to the grocery and ask for fresh eggs, and the grocery man tells you he has some eggs of the vintage of Jan. 29, 1880, for instance. You look at them, and there are the figures, which cannot lie.

Some Corn in Illinois.

The corn crop of the single State of Illinois for the year 1879 is reported to be 305,813,377 bushels, and estimated to be worth \$97,483,052, or about 81 cents per bushel. It is difficult for the mind to take in the full magnitude of these figures. Here are some calculations that will help the conception: Load this corn upon wagons, forty bushels to the load, and start them off on the road so near together that there shall be 100 teams in every mile. The line of wagons carrying this crop of Illinois corn would stretch away 76,453 miles, or "more than three times around the world!" Again: Load this crop upon railway freight cars, 285 bushels or about eight tons to the car, and make up these cars into a continuous freight train, allowing thirty feet of track to each car. The train would extend 8,060 miles, or nearly twice across the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans! Again: Suppose we put this corn into a square bin, twenty feet deep. Let our arithmetical young readers calculate how large this bin would be each way. Also, how many acres it would cover. Also, how many pounds of pork it would make if given to pigs weighing 100 pounds each when they begin feeding upon the corn, and 250 pounds when killed for pork.—*Illinois exchange.*

