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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 13.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 377.

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
for first insertion, and 25 cents for each suc-
sequent insertion for any period under three
months.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3.50	5.00	8.00
2 "	5.00	8.00	10.00
3 "	8.00	10.00	17.00
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, \$2.00 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-
lished without charge for subscribers.

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Wednesday Jan. 1, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 a. m.	2.00 p. m.
"	9.20 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	10.25 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
"	10.35 "	3.35 p. m.
"	9.25 p. m.	6.10 "
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.50 a. m.	12.15 "
"	5.10 "	10.45 a. m.
"	3.25 p. m.	9.35 "
"	5.55 "	

* Mixed trains.
† Daily except Sunday and Monday.
‡ Daily except Saturday.
§ Mondays only.
|| 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, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1878.

Going North.	No. 1.	No. 2.	STATIONS.	Going South.	No. 3.	No. 4.
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.		p. m.	a. m.	a. m.
7.30	12.30		Muskegon,	2.30	7.00	
7.40	11.40		Ferrisburg,	2.55	7.45	
7.50	11.42		Grand Haven,	3.27	7.55	
8.15	11.12		Pigeon,	3.30	8.40	
8.35	10.44		Holland,	3.53	9.50	
4.55	10.25		Fillmore,	4.17	10.45	
8.45	9.35		Allegan,	5.18	11.45	

FRED. H. MAY, Manager.
E. C. LEAVENWORTH, Gen'l Freight Agent.
W. BAUMGARTEL, Agent.
Holland, Mich.
Close connections made at Allegan with G. R. &
R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalama-
zoo Pt. 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 Prosecutor in Admiralty. No. 11
River street.

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

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

Banking and Exchange.

VAN PUTTEN JACOB, Banking and Col-
lecting, Drafts bought and sold; Eighth
street.

Barbers.

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and of-
fice on Eighth street, opposite Van Raalte's
Shoe store.

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

DIKEMA J. & C. Wagon and Blacksmith
Shop. Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repair-
ing done. Eighth Street a few doors west of River.

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 Mar-
ket, near corner Eighth and Fish Street. All
kinds of sausages constantly on hand.

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

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.

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

VERBEEK, H. W. & CO., Proprietors of the
Phoenix Planing Mill. All kinds of build-
ing material furnished at Grand Rapids prices.

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

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

ASH, H. L., Surgeons and Physicians. Office at
his residence, Overysel, Mich.

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

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

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

SCHOUTEN, R. A., City Physician. Office at the
First Ward Drug Store, 8th Street.

Photographer.

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

Saddlers.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. of O. F.

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd
Fellow's Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening
of each week
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

G. A. KONING, R. S. W. BLOM, N. G.

F. & A. M.

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

OTTO BREYMAN, W. M. C. B. WYNNE Sec'y.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Dr. L. E. Best, having
settled in the city of Grand Rapids, offers
his services as a Physician, Surgeon and Ac-
coucheur to the public at large, and
whereas he pays particular attention to
chronic diseases, and fine surgery, he has
concluded to stop at the City Hotel, in the
City of Holland, on Saturday of each week,
where he can be consulted during the
day.

L. E. BEST, M. D.

GRAND RAPIDS, Nov. 25 1878.

In answer to repeated inquiries by my
customers for a First-Class Fleit Hat, I
have purchased a stock of the finest hats
in the market—the "Stetson," commonly
known as the Philadelphia hat. It is a
superb article, and are for sale at very low
figures, at
6-1f.

D. BERTSCH.

ALL kinds of Shingles for sale at
G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

A FRESH stock of Candy, just received
at
L. T. KANTERS.

THE Best, Safest, and Cheapest remedy
for all affections of the Bladder and Kid-
neys—such as gravel, diabetes, etc.—is
the Genuine Imported Harlem Oil. For
sale at J. O. Doesburg's Drug store only.
Price 25 cts. per bottle. 0-13 w

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, 1/2 bushel	40 @	50
Beans, 1/2 bushel	12 @	12
Butter, 1/2 lb.	16 @	16
Clover seed, 1/2 lb.	16 @	16
Eggs, 1/2 dozen	16 @	16
Honey, 1/2 ton	90 @	90
Hay, 1/2 ton	35 @	35
Onions, 1/2 bushel	35 @	35
Potatoes, 1/2 bushel	60 @	60
Timothy Seed, 1/2 bushel	125 @	125
Wool, 1/2 lb.		

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	2 50
" " " green	2 00
" beach, dry	1 75
" " green	2 40
Hemlock Bark	2 40
Staves, pork, white oak	12 00
Staves, Tierce	12 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	2 54
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 75
Stave bolts, softwood	2 25
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 00
Railroad ties	10
Shingles, A 1/2 m	2 00

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white 1/2 bushel	new 100 @	101
Corn, shelled 1/2 bushel		35
Oats, 1/2 bushel		27
Barley, 1/2 bushel		24
Feed, 1/2 ton		14 00
" 1/2 ton		1 25
Barley, 1/2 100 lb.		1 20
Middling, 1/2 100 lb.		85
Flour, 1/2 100 lb.		2 43
Pearl Barley, 1/2 100 lb.	\$ 00 @	4 00

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	4 @ 4 1/2
Lard	6 @ 8
Smoked Meat	8 @ 10
" Ham	5 @ 6
" Shoulders	4 @ 5
Tallow, per lb.	6 @ 8
Turkeys	7 @ 9
Chickens, dressed per lb.	6 @ 8

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people
are to-day dying from the effects of
Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result
of these diseases upon the masses of in-
telligent and valuable people is most alar-
ming, making life actually a burden instead
of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and
usefulness as it ought to be. There is no
good reason for this, if you will only throw
aside prejudice and skepticism, take the
advice of Druggists and your friends, and
try one bottle of Green's August Flower.
Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of
bottles of this medicine have been given
away to try its virtues, with satisfactory
results in every case. You can buy a
sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three
doses will relieve the worst case. Posi-
tively sold by all Druggists on the West-
ern Continent.

An Honest Medicine.

Of all medicines advertised to cure any
affection of the Throat, Chest or Lungs,
we know of none we can recommend so
highly as Dr. King's New Discovery for
Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma,
Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, Tick-
ling in the Throat, loss of voice, etc. This
medicine does positively cure, and that
where everything else has failed. No medi-
cine can show one half so many positive
and permanent cures as have already been
effected by this truly wonderful remedy.
For Asthma and Bronchitis it is a perfect
specific, curing the very worst cases in the
shortest time possible. We say by all
means give it a trial. Trial bottles ten
cents. Regular size \$1.00. For sale by
Heber Walsh, Holland, Mich.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts,
Bruises, Sores, Ulcer, Salt Rheum, Tetter,
Chapped hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all
kinds of Skin Eruptions. This salve is
guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in
every case or money refunded. Price 25
Cents per box. For Sale by Heber Walsh
Holland, Michigan.

Why do the Pensinks sell so many cigars?
Because they keep the most complete stock
of fine cigars in this city. They invite
customers to try their brands, especially
that little 5 cent Tumble, Clear Havana, as
well as the other 25 different brands. 10-1f

Having bought the fixtures and business
interest of Mr. W. P. Scott's broom man-
ufacture, I wish to inform the public that
the business will be continued and pushed
by me with unabated energy. Call for
samples, and ascertain prices.
10-2w C. WIERSEMA.

It is Worth a Trial.

"I was troubled for many years with
Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood
became thin; I was dull and inactive;
cold hardly crawl about, and was an old
worn out man all over, and could get
nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bit-
ters, and now I am a boy again. My blood
and kidneys are all right, and I am as ac-
tive as a man of 30, although I am 72, and
I have no doubt it will do as well for
others of my age. It is worth the trial."
—(Father.)

If you wish to buy Candies go to the
City Bakery and buy the home made Can-
dies, and others, which they warrant strict-
ly pure and healthy, and in which they
take the lead in this city.
10-1f PESSINK BROS.

If you want to get some first-class meat
call at
JACOB KUIITE.

Cocoa Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins,
Nuts, Figs, Dates, Cove Oysters, Sardines,
Salmon and Fresh Compressed Yeast, al-
ways fresh and first-class, at
10-1f PESSINK BROS.

From the "Nation."

The following note and reply, taken
from the *Nation* of May 1, speaks for it-
self, and as the *Nation* is as nearly an or-
thodox Republican sheet as an intelligen-
tly managed journal can or will be, we
publish the note and the reply of the edi-
tor in full, for the benefit of our Republi-
can Grant friends.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE RASCALS.

To the Editor of the *Nation*:
SIR: You say there is not a rascal in the
country but is eager to vote for Grant. If
that is true he would be triumphantly
elected; but all the rascals are on the
Democratic side. The Rev. Jos. Cook has
come in his favor. Is he a rascal? As
Greeley truly said: "Point where you
please to an election district which you
will pronounce morally rotten, given up
to debauchery and vice, whose voters sub-
sist by keeping policy offices, gambling
houses, grog shops, and darker dens of
infamy—there is the Democratic party,"
for railroad wreckers and ciphering
frauds.

MARQUETTE.

[We say nothing of the kind. We said
there was no Republican rascal who was
not "a Grant man," and we say so still.
All the bad element in the party is frantic
in support of him. We began by stating
explicitly that all Grant men were not
rascals. Our correspondent's question
about the Rev. Joseph Cook is, therefore,
a little silly. The assertion that "all the
rascals are on the Democratic side" has a
pleasing sound, but unhappily it is not
supported by experience. It is strange
but true that the Republican party con-
tains several of very superior quality. A
correspondent of Colonel Forney's cheer-
ful paper, the *Progress*, also asks, apropos
of our paragraph, "Is it just that General
Grant should be made to bear the sins of
the men whom he commissioned in good
faith, but who have in some instances
violated their trust?" Of course not; but
it is just that General Grant should be
made to bear the sins of rascally officers
whom he kept in office, on the "under-fire"
rule—that is after their rascality was dis-
covered and clearly proved. The renom-
ination of "Boss" Shepherd for the chair-
manship of the Commission of the Dis-
trict of Columbia, for instance, immedi-
ately after he had been legislated out of
office for corruption, which so shocked the
Senate and the public at the time, was a
case of responsibility for rascality which
General Grant actually took pains to make
plain. No one knows better than the joy-
ous editor of *progress* that if Grant is
nominated the Democrats will only have
to make extracts from the files of the Re-
publican papers between 1870 and 1876 in
order to compound a most damning and
damnable campaign document. The
Grant movement is, in fact, a proposal to
confess that the party has neither policy,
nor ideas, nor statesmen. It is saying
substantially, "We have no plans, no pol-
icy and no ideas to speak of, but we have
a first-rate man. He has no plans, policy,
or ideas either; but he is tough, decided
and combative, and will make the Demo-
crats skip. If this is not imperialist talk,
what is it?"

We may add that the acceptance of the
third-term idea would be, as every one
saw plainly, or was supposed to see plain-
ly, three years ago, virtually the adoption
of the life-tenure for the Presidency and
the abandonment of the popular govern-
ment. The gratitude, love and admira-
tion, or whatever it is, which makes peo-
ple want to give Grant three terms would,
of course, grow the longer he served, and
would give him an irresistible claim to
the place on the expiration of his sixth
term. If, also, the Democrats should suc-
ceed in defeating him before he died, they
would never admit that their man was
anything short of a six-term man either,
or ought to have less than three terms.
The European nobles, too, would soon fall
into the way of taking a hand in the Pres-
idential canvass. When an ex-President
arrived on their shores they would receive
him with increasing honors on seeing that
it tickled the Americans. Then, if there
were two ex-Presidents in the field pitted
against each other, the campaign orators
of each side would endeavor to show that
their man had bigger dinners in Euro-
pe, and had been received by more
crowned heads, and had had more ele-
phants in his procession than the other
man. Would "government of the people
by the people for the people" in this way
grow in strength and dignity?—*Ed. Na-
tion.*

MANY of the Michigan lumbermen are
in a bad fix at present. Millions on mil-
lions of feet of logs are "hung up" high
and dry, and will not reach the mill boms
this season.

The Boers' Oath.

The following (says *The Natal Witness*)
is a translation of the oath of mutual alle-
giance taken by a great number of respec-
table Transvaal boers at the Wonder-
fontein meeting. It will strike most peo-
ple that this oath is the oath of men who
are to be respected. It will also strike them
that such men are likely to secure the sym-
pathy of the great bulk of the English na-
tion: "In the presence of Almighty God,
the searcher of hearts, and praying for His
gracious assistance and mercy we, burghers
of the South African republic, have solem-
nly agreed, for us and for our child-
ren, to unite in a holy covenant, which we
confirm with a solemn oath. It is now for-
ty years ago since our fathers left the
Cape colony to become a free and independ-
ent people. These forty years were forty
years of sorrow and suffering. We have
founded Natal, the Orange Free State and
the South African republic, and three
times has the English government trampled
on our liberty. And our flag, baptized
with the blood and tears of our fathers,
has been pulled down. As by a thief in
the night has our free republic been stolen
from us. We cannot suffer this, and we
may not. It is the will of God that the
unity of our fathers and the love to our
children should oblige us to deliver unto
our children, unblemished, the heritage of
our fathers. It is for this reason that we
here unite and give each other the hand as
men and brethren, solemnly promising
to be faithful to our country and peo-
ple, and, looking unto God, to work to-
gether unto death for the restoration of the
liberty of our republic. So truly help us
God Almighty."

FRED Douglass is an earnest opponent of
negro emigration from the south. No good
can come of it he says. The negro is now
armed with legal and constitutional guar-
antees, and, "being the muscular and
laboring arm of the south," Douglass "can-
not yet believe he is so destitute of power
that he cannot make living terms with
those who want his labor, and who must
have it or accept poverty and ruin instead."
He does not believe the migratory disposi-
tion will continue long or prevail with
large numbers. "The hundreds will go,"
he says, "but the millions will stay behind,
and will finally have their wisdom in so
doing rewarded with peace, and prosper-
ity." There are abundant reasons for
believing that Douglass is a safer and
wiser counselor for his colored friends
than those under whose advice crowds of
needy, improvident blacks are paying the
few dollars they possess for steamboat fare
to points at which they have only starva-
tion to expect, unless saved by charity.

The Latest Invention in Useful Household Articles.

Within the last few years there has been
expended a great deal of inventive thought
and genius upon what may properly be
classed as household articles, the most
noted results of which are the production
of the sewing machine, the wringer, the
washing machine, the carpet sweeper, &c.
Almost every week we chronicle the ad-
vent of some new invention by which the
cares and labors of housekeeping are less-
ened, and woman's work made easier.

The newest thing to challenge our at-
tention and gladden the heart

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A DESPERATE attempt was made by two burglars to rob the Allegheny (Pa.) Savings Bank in broad daylight, last week. The cashier, who was alone in the bank, tackled the villains single-handed. He wrested a revolver from one of them, and fired three shots at the thieves, putting them to flight. They succeeded in getting away with about \$1,500, and made good their escape.

THERE were forty-nine failures in New York city during April, with liabilities of \$1,199,883, and assets of \$633,121. In April, 1878, there were seventy-three failures, and total liabilities of \$9,890,000.

A HORRIBLE murder by a religious fanatic is reported from Pocasset, Mass. One Charles F. Freeman, a Second Adventist, had been attending revival meetings. Some days ago he claimed to have received a "wonderful revelation." He says the Lord directed him to sacrifice his little daughter, and declares she will rise again in three days. He sent word to the neighbors he would make revelations known, and offer orthodox sacrifice. A number of Second Adventists assembled at his house, but the child had been killed. The little one was transfixed with a knife, and her blood poured out upon a table, improvised as an altar.

FREEMAN, the Pocasset (Mass.) Adventist, and his wife have been committed to jail for the murder of their 5-year-old child. On the way to the prison both loudly proclaimed that the death of the child was in obedience to the divine mandate. A number of his Adventist neighbors sustain Freeman in his course. Many of them are well-to-do farmers. Some of those present at the meeting at Freeman's house on the day of the murder will be arrested on the charge of being accessory to the deed.

EDWARD PARR, of Philadelphia, aged 60, fatally stabbed his daughter, Susan Irwin, aged 30. The murder grew out of an old family feud.

THE WEST.

H. H. HOUGHTON, formerly editor of the *Galena Gazette*, and ex-Minister to the Sandwich Islands, died at his home in Galena, Ill., last week. Mr. Houghton was the oldest editor in the Northwest, having been engaged in the newspaper profession for fifty years.

THE white squatters are to be ejected from the Indian Territory at any cost. Orders have been issued to Gen. Pope to furnish all the troops required for the purpose.

THEODORE B. WEBER and Mrs. Robert, of Chicago, had a lawsuit. Weber was getting the best of it. The two met in a law office, by appointment of attorneys, to take testimony in the case, and while this was going on Mrs. Robert drew a pistol and shot Weber, inflicting a mortal wound.

The proposition to remove the capital of Missouri from Jefferson City to Sedalia has been defeated by a close vote in the lower house of the Missouri Legislature. The measure lacked only four of a constitutional majority. A fight between citizens and horse-thieves in Taney county, Mo., resulted in the death of two of the outlaws and two citizens.

GEORGE C. HARDING, editor of the *Indianapolis Herald*, and Calvin A. Light, of the *Indianapolis Democrat*, a Communist organ, engaged in an ink-slinging duel, in which Light got the best of the fight, while Harding got fighting mad. He bought a huge Colt's navy revolver and made a raid on Light's office, and at once opened fire upon him, while standing at the imposing stone. Light dodged the first shot, and the ball struck a printer standing at his case, named Gerhard Litzke, in the groin. Harding fired a second shot, which missed Light, but hit another printer named Richard Walters in the leg. The latter, fearing further damage, at once jumped through a window, and, in falling upon the pavement, suffered a fracture of both his ankles, which will lay him up for weeks and make him a cripple for life. Light escaped from his infuriated assailant by the free use of a good pair of legs, and fled to his police for protection.

ADVICES from Southeastern Kansas say that about 2,000 men have gone into the Indian Territory within the past week; also that rich silver mines have been discovered just south of the Kansas line, and claims in large numbers are being registered daily in the "Squatters' Registry Office," two miles from Baxter Springs, Kan.

CHICAGO elevators contain 6,422,668 bushels of wheat, 4,223,990 bushels of corn, 505,831 bushels of oats, 155,042 bushels of rye, and 272,535 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 11,004,996 bushels, against 2,231,646 bushels at this date a year ago. The trial of the parties indicted for fraud in connection with the building of the new Chicago Custom House began in that city last week.

THE SOUTH.

A LETTER from Gen. McMillan, Postmaster of New Orleans, to a firm in St. Louis, expresses the belief that the exodus of negroes from the Valley of the Mississippi has reached such an impetus that it cannot be stopped. The same belief has evidently taken hold upon the planters and merchants of the Lower Mississippi, as they are taking steps toward organized effort to induce the negroes to remain, to bring back those who have gone, or, failing in this, to fill the vacancy created in labor supply by the introduction of Chinamen if necessary.

An entire family of six persons was drowned during the recent disastrous flood near Houston, Texas.

TEXAS tragedies: At Overton, Texas, as the congregation was leaving the Methodist Church, last Sunday, Col. Jared E. Kirby shot dead John Steele, who, in a quarrel fourteen years ago, killed Kirby's father. On the same day, J. T. Young and John Riley attempted to escape from the Overton jail by setting it on fire. The flames spread rapidly and both were burned to death.

FIVE cattle-thieves were recently killed by stock men in Calhoun county, Texas, while in the act of running off cattle.

TWO NEGRO incendiaries, Johnson Spencer and Nevlin Porter, were recently hanged by a mob of infuriated citizens at Starkville, Miss.

POLITICAL.

OFFICIAL vote of Michigan at the recent election: For Supreme Court Judge, James V. Campbell, Republican, 132,134 votes; John B. Shipman, Union, 126,702; for Regents of the University, E. O. Grosvenor, Republican, 131,350; James A. Shearer, Republican, 131,794; Henry Whiting, Union, 126,535; Geo. F. Bamford, Union, 126,614.

THE Kentucky Democratic Conven-

tion, in session at Louisville last week, nominated Dr. Luke P. Blackburn for Governor. A new Greenback paper, called the *National View*, has appeared at Washington. It is under the management of Lee Crandall.

A LETTER from Washington to the *Philadelphia Star* says that Blaine has no doubt Grant will be nominated for President by acclamation, and that he (Blaine) does not intend to allow his name to be used in opposition to him.

AT the charter election in Indianapolis, last week, the entire Republican ticket was successful by majorities ranging from 1,500 to 2,000. At Lafayette the Republican ticket was also elected. In Fort Wayne, Terre Haute and New Albany the Democrats elected all their candidates for city officers. William Dawson, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of St. Paul, Minn.

GENERAL.

MRS. SARAH J. HALE, for half a century editress of *Godey's Lady's Book*, died at her home in Philadelphia last week.

By an explosion of nitro-glycerine in a freight depot at Stratford, Ont., several lives were lost and 150 railroad cars and other property destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

A CONSIDERABLE number of the Southern negroes who emigrated to Kansas are returning to the South. They are making this move through a St. Louis commission house which has large Southern connections.

WASHINGTON.

At a Cabinet meeting the other day, called to consider the organized movement to occupy the lands in the Indian Territory, it was decided that the thing must be stopped at once, and to this end troops will be stationed on the highways leading to the Territory to head off the squatters.

FOLLOWING is the May public-debt statement:

Six per cent. bonds.....	\$416,963,700
Five per cent. bonds.....	701,632,150
Four and a half per cent. bonds.....	250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds.....	553,393,700
Navy pension fund.....	14,000,000

Total coin bonds.....	\$1,968,962,800
Legal tender.....	67,429,110
Mat. tenders.....	\$346,742,631
Certificates of deposit.....	31,635,000
Fractional currency.....	15,911,049
Gold and silver certificates.....	17,749,620

Total without interest.....	412,040,260
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Total debt.....	\$2,444,412,170
Total interest.....	27,158,304
Cash in treasury.....	448,467,156

Debt less cash in treasury.....	\$2,027,120,918
Increase during April.....	19,953
Decrease since June 30, 1878.....	8,666,614

CURRENT LIABILITIES.

Interest due and unpaid.....	\$ 5,168,999
Debt on which interest has ceased.....	67,429,110
Interest thereon.....	1,203,648
Gold and silver certificates.....	1,232,643
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit.....	31,635,000
United States notes held for redemption of fractional currency.....	8,446,337
Called bonds not matured for which 4 per cent. bonds have been issued.....	171,319,100
Cash balance available May 1, 1879.....	145,517,348

Total.....	\$ 448,467,156
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AVAILABLE ASSETS.

Cash in treasury.....	\$ 448,467,156
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Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in law.....	\$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid.....	1,322,470
Interest paid by the United States.....	41,773,745
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.....	10,707,534
Balance of interest paid by the United States.....	31,066,220

It has been decided by the Cabinet to place in the hands of Gen. Sheridan the matter of checking the unlawful incursions by immigrants upon the lands of the Indian Territory.

FOREIGN.

THE city of Orenburg, Russia, has been devastated by fire, and half the population rendered homeless. A telegram from Constantinople states that the Khedive's emissary has informed the Porte that the Khedive has refused to assent to the appointment of foreigners as Ministers of Finance and Public Works, but would make other concessions to meet the wishes of France and England.

LORILLARD'S 2-year-old Papoose won the race for the first spring 2-year-old stakes at Newmarket, England. There were four starters. Khabara was second, Home Rule third.

A DISPATCH from Cape Town, South Africa, states that several of the Zulu chiefs have offered to surrender to the British, and that peace may be expected at an early date.

THE revolution in Central America has been squelched. A St. Petersburg dispatch says that Lieut. Dubrovina, recently arrested near Novgorod on suspicion of being a chief member of the Revolutionary Committee, has been hanged.

HANLAN, the Canadian oarsman, beat Hawdon, who represented England, in a boat-race for a stake, which took place near Newcastle-on-Tyne on the 5th inst. A dispatch from Rome reports that the progress of Catholicism in the United States has induced the Pope to arrange a complete organization of the hierarchy and a more intimate union with Rome. New Bishops will shortly be created, and the establishment of the Society of Jesus will be more satisfactorily organized. Dr. Isaac Butt, member of Parliament for Limerick, and the leader of the Home-Rulers, is dead. A national subscription will be raised for his family, who are left unprotected.

THE Norwegian Government has notified the authorities at Washington that no sheep or goats from American ports can be imported into Norway.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

The Senate, on the 30th ult., spent two hours in discussing an amendment to a bill appropriating money to defray the expenses of the extra session of Congress allowing mileage to the members of both branches. The amendment was finally defeated, and the bill was passed. The bill to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases in the United States was then taken up and discussed.

In the House, the President's Message vetoing the Army bill was read and entered upon the journal. The following bills passed: Appropriating the requisite amount to pay J. B. Eads the sums due, and to become due, for constructing jetties at South pass, amending the section of the Revised Statutes prescribing a penalty for conspiracy against the United States. Mr. Le Ferre, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill to prevent the importation of diseased cattle and spread of infectious diseases among domestic animals. Printed and recommitment. The Democratic members of the House, immediately after the adjournment, met in caucus to consider what further action should be taken by the Democratic party concerning the two appropriation bills after they shall both have been defeated by Presidential vetoes. After an animated discussion, it was determined to refer the whole subject to the caucus committee of the House, and Senate, which origi-

ally framed the political sections in controversy. The National Greenback members of the House also held a caucus of three hours' duration on the subject of the Presidential veto. A general interchange of views occurred, but no definite action was reached as to what course they should pursue.

The Senate was engaged in the discussion of the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases in the United States, on the 1st inst., but reached no decision upon the subject. In the House, the President's message vetoing the Army bill was read, and the Speaker put the question whether the bill should pass, notwithstanding the veto. On passing the bill over the veto, the vote was—yeas, 120; nays, 110, so the bill failed for want of a two-thirds vote. The two committees appointed respectively by the House and Senate Democratic caucuses to report what course of action should be adopted in view of the Presidential vetoes, past and prospective, held a joint meeting, but arrived at no definite understanding as to what course would be pursued.

The Texas Pacific Railroad bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Johnston on the 3d inst., read at length, and referred. Mr. Saulsbury called up the resolution authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to reopen the case of Senator Kellogg, and to investigate Judge Spofford's claim to Mr. Kellogg's seat. Mr. Hoar offered as a substitute a resolution reciting the action of the Senate at the time that Mr. Kellogg was admitted, and expressing the opinion that said proceedings were final and conclusive as to the right of Mr. Kellogg to a seat in the Senate for the full term for which he was elected. Consideration of the resolution was postponed for one week. Consideration was resumed of the bill to prevent the introduction into the United States of contagious or infectious diseases, and Mr. Garland made a speech to show the constitutional power to pass the bill, and the necessity for doing so. The House was not in session.

Congress had a dull day of it on the 3d ult. The Senate was not in session, and the House devoted the day to the discussion of the bill reported from the Coinage Committee, amending the statutes relating to coinage and coin and bullion certificates. The Democratic members of the House held a caucus and determined upon a line of action in regard to the Army Appropriation bill. They decided upon the exact terms of the measure to be separately passed in lieu of the sixth section of the Revised Statutes, it being also agreed that all consideration of the remainder of the bill shall be deferred until this independent political measure shall have been acted upon by the President.

Under the call of States a bill was introduced in the House, on the 5th inst., by Mr. Ladd to prohibit military interference at elections, and it was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. This is the bill agreed upon by the Democrats in caucus, and is as follows:

"WHEREAS, The presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections; therefore,

"Be it enacted, etc., That it shall not be lawful to bring to or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in the State any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce section 4, article 4, of the constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the Legislature or Executive of the State where such force is to be used, and so much of all laws as are inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed." Mr. Eaton offered a similar bill in the Senate. There was a joint caucus of the Republican members of both houses, at which it was unanimously resolved that the proposed bill should be defeated, and Messrs. Edmunds, Frye, and Robeson were appointed a committee to prepare a substitute to be offered.

The Senate had a long discussion, on the 6th inst., of the proposition to authorize the Committee on Privileges and Elections to take testimony showing that Senator Kellogg obtained his seat by bribery, but no decision was reached in the matter. The bill to prevent the use of troops at the polls was reported, with amendments, from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. McDonald. Mr. Beck also reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. In the House, Mr. Knott reported back, without amendment, the bill to prohibit military interference at elections. Mr. Robeson offered a substitute prohibiting the use of troops at elections except under the provisions of the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof. This was rejected—yeas, 90; nays, 121. The bill, as originally introduced by Mr. Ladd, was then passed by a strict party vote—yeas, 194; nays, 90. All the Greenbackers who voted (11) voted yes, those not voting being Barlow and Russell.

How the Farm was Bought.

A young man was very anxious to secure a piece of property which was just then for sale on very advantageous terms. He went to confer with a friend of his, who was a banker, about the matter, and to inquire whether it would be prudent to borrow the requisite sum and pay it in regular installments. He thought he should be able to manage all but the first installment. He was advised to borrow from the bank a sum enough larger than he wished to raise to cover the first payment, lay it strictly aside, and then go ahead. "But," said his friend, "you must spend literally nothing. You must make a box and drop in it all the money you receive." The young man and his wife went bravely to work to follow his advice. If it was necessary to dine off a head of boiled cabbage and salt, they did so and never grumbled. Every payment was promptly met. The egg money, and the butter money, and the corn and wheat money—all went into the payment-box, and at the specified time the place was theirs. There was an invisible wealth about such hard-earned possessions that common observers knew nothing of. On the day of the last payment the young man presented himself before his friend with a smiling face and with the money in his hand. There were no rags to be seen, but his clothing was well covered with darts from head to foot. "You see I have followed your advice," he said, casting a glance over himself, "and my wife looks worse than I do. But I have earned the farm and now I know how to earn another."—*Cincinnati Times*.

His Ax.

"My dear," said Mr. Smiley, "can you locate the whereabouts of my ax?" His eldest looked up with beaming intelligence, and furnished the information that he "had planted it in the garden." "I like your Washington-like characteristics, my son; but why plant it?" "Well, you see, after Emily and I had our quarrel, mother said she wished we would 'bury the hatchet,' and, as we couldn't find one, we used the ax, because we always do what mother asks.

Puck says that a man learning to play the cornet interests all his neighbors—in a horn.

PERSONAL.

BISHOP AMES left a fortune of \$250,000.

THE pugilist Jem Mace has two sons preaching in Australia.

GARIBALDI cannot use his legs, but he uses his head to a purpose.

MR. JAMES DAVIS, 105 years of age, died a day or two ago at his home in Chatham county, N. C.

LAC OSTERMAN, a centenarian, and a soldier under the First Napoleon, died in Chicago the other day.

LIEUT. CLEM, known as the "drummer boy of Chickamanga," is to be Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Galesville University of Wisconsin.

CHARLES BENNETT, a California gymnast, who died a few days ago, could run twenty miles at a high rate of speed, and could easily lift a weight of 1,000 pounds.

A. B. MEACHAM, late United States Peace Commissioner, and who survived the massacre at the lava beds, where Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas lost their lives, is editing a paper at Washington, D. C., entitled the *Council Fire*. It is a spirited advocate of the rights of the Indian.

MRS. ABBY M. WASHBURN, the first missionary sent to the Indians west of the Mississippi river, died at her home near old Norristown, in Arkansas, in her 83d year. For twenty years she and her husband did missionary work among the Cherokee Indians. It was her son who painted the Arkansas Traveler.

THREE hard-worked and under-paid printers, John B. Jackson, William J. Heaney and Patrick O'Brien, of New York, clubbed together recently and invested \$2 in a lottery ticket. They now jockey \$5,000 apiece—having held the lucky ticket in the April drawing. About the first time on record that lightning ever struck a printer.

In the National House of Representatives there are now 34 Johns, 30 Williams, 15 Jameses, 14 Thomases, 13 Georges and Josephs. There is a Moses, an Eli, an Elijah, a Reuben, a Levi, a Michael, a Gideon, a Hezekiah, a Jephthah, a Jonathan, a Jonas, a Joshua, a Simeon, a Seth and an Ebenezer.

AUNT MILLEY WILLIAMS lives at Eason's Cross Roads, near Gatesville, N. C. Nobody thought that Milley was a miser. The other day her cabin was burned to the ground. During the fire she cried aloud for the neighbors to save her old chest under the bed. When the cabin had cooled off somewhat the neighbors poked around to see what could have been in the chest. They raked up just nine pounds of gold and silver.

THE Rev. Dr. Todd was induced to believe while at the town of Brinkley, Ark., recently, that certain roughs had plotted to assassinate him. He, therefore, slipped out of town by a back street as quickly as possible. He started through the Cache swamp, but lost his way and wandered for seven days and nights without food. He at last reached Duvall's Bluff, badly briartorn and covered with echimosed spots for want of something to eat. The Brinkley people now say that the assassination story was intended to frighten Mr. Todd, whose timidity as well as worthy qualities were known.

Bites of Spiders.

Spiders belong to the same class as scorpions. The poison-bags of the former are connected with hook-shaped mandibles in the anterior portions of their bodies. The following are some of the most important varieties of spiders:

The bird-spider, of South America, with a body from two to two and a half inches long; the scorpion-spider, of Costa Rica; the Kirghees-spider, only about half an inch long, but having a very virulent poison; the katipo spider, of New Zealand; a spider found, and much feared, in the South of France and in Spain; the tarantula, of Italy, and the great American spider. The last is one of the largest. Except the back, the whole body and the feet are covered with long bushy hair.

The tarantula is specially famous for the prevalent notion that its bite causes delirium, during which the person bitten does nothing but laugh, dance, and skip about in all sorts of extravagant postures. The patient is said to be cured only by music. The whole statement is an imposition on travelers by peasants, who, for a few cents, let themselves be bitten, and counterfeit the rest.

The bite of most of these spiders causes speedy death in the smaller animals; that of Kirghees even in large animals, and sometimes in human beings, about one in twenty-five of the latter dying when bitten.

The best treatment for the bite of a poisonous spider is to apply cold compresses, ice, lead-water and ammonia; to withdraw the poison by a cupping glass; to throw the patient into a sweat is desirable. This can be done by hot drinks.

Frenchy.

The Paris *Figaro* tells of Miss Cora, an American, who is known as "La Fiancee des Lions" who "nurses her lions tenderly in sickness, and lately brought up a whelp by hand." Once, while the menagerie was traveling in Hungary, the troupe ran short of provisions, and the lions grew ravenous. At this juncture appeared a band of brigands with a discharged employe of the troupe. Miss Cora quickly surrendered her jewels, and then darted to the van and opened the lions' cage. The sagacious creatures instantly recognized

their proper dinners. An hour later they had "gotten outside" of two bandits, and in the happy frame of mind which a full stomach generates, sat licking their mistress' hand.

The Electric Light Abroad.

The electric light is coming into more general use in England than in this country. In London the Victoria Embankment is lighted by this process, as well as several of the London bridges. The electric light of forty lamps from Westminster to Blackfriars, a distance of 2,145 yards from one center, is worked by Ransome's series of twenty-horse power engines and two Gramme batteries. Antwerp dock is to be lighted with the Jablochkoff system. A magnificent pile of warehouses belonging to Messrs. Crocker, Sons & Company of Watlington street are to be supplied with twenty electric lights. Several of the London theaters and large stores are lighted in the same way. This is a great advantage, business being carried on equally well by night and day. In Paris the streets and squares are illuminated with a flood of electric light, almost as clear and diffusive as sunlight. In that city, as well as in London, the electric light is extensively employed in large railroad stations. One powerful electric light in the Edgeware road depot of the Metropolitan railway illuminates the whole interior. In some instances mines have been lit up by the same means. The very low temperature of the electric light, its non-consumption of oxygen, and its infinitely greater illuminating power recommend it strongly to general use.

Fruit Sirups.

A new industry in the United States is the production of fruit sirups. Its success has brought these sirups into competition with French manufactures, which have heretofore had the markets of the world. As they are better, they are preferred in the United States, and also in the West Indies and South America. The strawberry, raspberry, and other fruits of this country are not only indigenous to the soil, and therefore can be produced cheaper, but they possess a far richer flavor and are more juicy, giving them an advantage over the fruits which have to be cultivated by extraordinary efforts in countries to which they do not naturally belong. The trade in sirups in this hemisphere has hitherto amounted to millions of dollars, which amount has not only gone out of this country to foreign nations, but has also been taken away from the trade of the United States with those countries which by their near proximity would be supposed to have preferred commercial relations with North America rather than with other part of the world. The success of the experiment bids fair to bring to the United States a large trade, besides driving out of our markets another of those foreign products, the control of the sale of which has hitherto been held abroad.—*Syracuse Journal*.

Georgia Tea.

Wm. Hughes, Sr., of Johnson's Station, Liberty county, sent us a few days since a sample of tea grown and prepared on his farm. It was "drawn" in the usual way, and the result was a most delicious beverage. Those who want the unadulterated tea should try the Georgia article, and they will never after drink the indigo-colored medicated leaf, as prepared in China especially for the European and American markets.—*Savannah (Ga.) News*.

A GENTLEMAN was threatening to beat a dog which barked intolerably. "Why," exclaimed an Irishman, "would you beat the poor dumb animal for spakin' out?"

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEANS.....	\$8 75	@ 10 50
HOES.....	3 50	@ 4 10
COTTON.....	12	@ 12 1/2
WHEAT—Superfine.....	3 25	@ 3 60
WHEAT—No. 1.....	98	@ 1 1/4
CORN—Western Mixed.....	43 1/2	@ 44
OATS—Mixed.....	33	@ 33 1/2
RYE—Western.....	56	@ 57
PORE—Mess.....	9 1/2	@ 10 15
LARD.....	6 1/4	@ 6 1/2
CHICAGO.		
BEANS—Choice Graded Steers.....	4 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers.....	3 00	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair.....	4 30	@ 4 45
HOES.....	2 75	@ 3 10
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	5 25	@ 6 20
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	3 75	@ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring.....	79	@ 82 1/2
No. 3 Spring.....	79	@ 80
CORN—No. 2.....	33	@ 34
OATS—No. 2.....	25	@ 26
RYE—No. 2.....	47	@ 48
BARLEY—No. 2.....	66	@ 68
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	15	@ 17
EGGS—Fresh.....	9	@ 9 1/2
PORE—Mess.....	8 10	@ 9 50
LARD.....	5 1/4	@ 6
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1.....	97	@ 1 09
No. 2.....	92	@ 93
CORN—No. 2.....	33	@ 34
OATS—No. 2.....	24	@ 25
RYE—No. 1.....	45	@ 46
BARLEY—No. 2.....	50	@ 50
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	1 05	@ 1 05 1/2
CORN—Mixed.....	33	@ 34
OATS—No. 2.....	26	@ 27
RYE.....	47	@ 49
PORE—Mess.....	9 50	@ 9 80
LARD.....	5 1/4	@ 6
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT.....	1 03	@ 1 07
CORN.....	37	@ 37 1/2
OATS.....	24	@ 25
RYE.....	45	@ 46
PORE—Mess.....	9 75	@ 10 00
LARD.....	5 1/4	@ 6
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan.....	1 05	@ 1 06
No. 2 Red.....	1 06	@ 1 06 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	33	@ 34
OATS—No. 2.....	27	@ 28
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice.....	5 00	@ 6 10
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 13	@ 1 04
No. 1 Amber.....	1 11	@ 1 03
CORN—No. 1.....	38	@ 39</

SABBATH READING.

A Biblical Alphabet.

A was a traitor hung by the hair—
II. Samuel, xviii, 9.
B was a folly built high in the air—
Genesis, xi, 9.
C was a fountain overlooking the sea—
I. Kings, xviii, 43-45.
D was a mouse buried under a tree—
Genesis, xiv, 8.
E was a first-born, had from his youth—
Hebrews, xi, 16.
F was a ruler who trampled at truth—
Acts, xiv, 23.
G was a messenger, sent with good words—
Daniel, ix, 21.
H was a mother loaned to the Lord—
I. Samuel, i, 27-28.
I was a name received of the Lord—
Genesis, xii, 31-33.
J was a shepherd in a rabbin land—
Exodus, iii, 1.
K was a place near the desert of sand—
Deuteronomy, i, 10.
L was a pauper begging his bread—
Luke, xvi, 20-21.
M was an idol, an object of dread—
Leviticus, xx, 2-3.
N was an architect ages ago—
Genesis, vi, 13-23.
O was a rampart to keep out the foe—
II. Chronicles, xvi, 2-3.
P was an ill, whence a saint looked above—
Revelations, i, 4-9.
Q was a Christian sainted in love—
Romans, xvi, 24.
R was obscure, yet a mother of Kings—
Matthew, i, 5.
S was a Dante, who did wonderful things—
Judges, vi, 5-6.
T was a city that had a stronghold—
II. Samuel, xiv, 7.
U was a country productive of gold—
Jeremiah, x, 8.
V was a Queen whom a King set aside—
Esther, i, 10-22.
Z was a place where a man wished to hide—
Genesis, xix, 1.
Read II. Timothy, iii, 15.

An Infidel Rebuked.

An infidel, boasting in a published letter that he had raised two acres of "Sunday corn," which he had intended to devote to the purchase of infidel books, adds, "All the work done on it was done on Sunday, and it will yield some seventy bushels to the acre; so I don't see but that nature or Providence has smiled upon my Sunday work, however the priests of the Bible may say that work done on Sunday never prospers. My corn tells another story." To this the editor of an agricultural paper replies: "If the author of this shallow nonsense had read the Bible half as much as he had the works of its opponents, he would have known that the Great Ruler of the universe does not always square up his accounts with mankind in the month of October."

Randolph's View of the Bible.

Conspicuous in John Randolph's library was a family Bible. Surrounding it were many books, some for and others against its truthfulness as an inspired revelation. One day Mr. Randolph had a clergyman as his guest, and the family Bible became a topic of conversation. The eccentric orator said:

"I was raised by a pious mother (God bless her memory!), who taught me the Christian religion in all its requirements. But alas! I grew up an infidel—if not an infidel complete, yet a decided deist. "But when I became a man, in this as well as in political and all other matters, I resolved to examine for myself, and never to pin my faith to any other man's sleeve. So I bought that Bible; I pored over it; I examined it carefully. "I sought and procured those books for and against it; and when my labors were ended I came to this irresistible conclusion: The Bible is true. It would have been as easy for a mole to have written Sir Isaac Newton's treatise on 'Optics' as for uninspired men to have written the Bible."

Condescension of Christ.

In the plenitude of His grace, the Redeemer stands knocking at our door, making choice of our sinful hearts as the banquet hall in which He will preside and feast with us. That he should propose to "sup with us," seems even more wonderful than that we should be invited to "sup with him." That He should so condescend to share our poor provision, our imperfect sorrows for the past, our faint aspirations after higher things, our faltering prayers and promises, our poor and sin-stained services, so as to find joy and complacency in these, this is a measure of grace, the riches of which surpass all our comprehension. And, for Him who so "overcometh the deadly fascination of sin and Satan as to embrace the divine offer, what dignity, what glory in the promise, "he shall sit with Me in my throne!" What felicity can be more exalted than that assigned to the once "wretched and miserable and poor and blind and naked," the deeply erring, but now believing and contrite soul?—*Rev. J. W. Finlay.*

The Tiger in the Soul.

A gentleman in India once raised a tiger cub. His kindness seemed to eradicate the ferocity of its nature, and it grew up as a pet. One day its owner, being alone with it in his library, caressed it, and gave it his hand to lick. The rough tongue of the animal grazed his skin and gave it its first taste for blood. Then its ferocious nature awoke. Fury gleamed from its eyes, and, crouching, it made ready to spring upon its master. Fortunately, the gentleman had a loaded pistol on his table, and saved his life by shooting his former pet.

Human nature is fallen and the propensity to sin is lurking in every human soul. It may appear at times to be dead, or dormant, or not to exist, but in the moment of temptation, unless the grace of God interpose, it will spring into life, and woe be to the soul in which the evil nature is not kept down by the almighty hand of God. A new heart and constant divine restraint is the only hope.

"Egg-eating matches" have been introduced in the New England States At Fall River, Mass., several days ago, two men ate a dozen eggs each placed

before them, and the question to be decided was which could break and swallow his dozen in the shorter time. The contest resulted in a tie, both men having achieved the feat in forty-two seconds.

SOME SINGULAR OCCURRENCES.

A PARIS (Ky.) sow had adopted a young puppy as a son.

A FULL-GROWN man was kidnapped by a woman in Dayton, Ohio. He was an inmate of an insane asylum, however, and she got him by pretending that she was his wife, whereas she had been divorced.

MRS. JAMES H. RUSHING, when washing clothes at a lake near Palestine, Tex., fought a catamount that attacked her. When she was almost overpowered she drew it into the lake and drowned the ferocious brute.

FATHER VINYARD, a Catholic priest at South Bend, Ind., is the latest victim of the dangerous habit of sleeping with false teeth in the mouth. A gold plate with teeth slipped part way down his throat, and, as surgeons are unable to remove them, he must die.

BURGULARS broke into the house of a New York man. They entered through a back basement window and went to the closet for silverware. A handsome wedding cake attracted their attention, and they took that, whereupon a parrot which was in the room, and which the burglars had not observed, began to scream. The burglars were so alarmed that they fled from the place, leaving all their tools behind.

THERE is now living in Chesterfield county, Va., an old negro man about 60 years of age, who, during the war, lost all of his teeth by accident, and several years ago, to his amazement and wonder, and to the utter astonishment of all who knew him, a complete set grew out again, and is pronounced to be an improvement upon the former set. This, perhaps, is one of the most remarkable freaks of nature on record.

THE Madison (Wis.) *Journal* tells of a young man of Mazomanie who was so objectionable to the father of the girl that the father kicked him out in the road. Later in the day the Mazomanie youth found the cruel parent at work in a tanyard. He walked boldly in, addressed the tanners, stating the facts in the case, and pitched at the old man. After a terrible scuffle the cruel parent begged to be let up. "Will you take me for a son-in-law, then, dog-rot you?" inquired the youth. "Yes," said the old man, and the same evening the hero led forth his bride.

THE Middletown (N. Y.) *Argus* tells of a peculiar tramp who sought shelter in the lock-up of that village the other evening. He said his name was Merritt Ruddy, that he belonged to the shores of Lake Erie, and that he was tramping through the country in search of five different men who owed him each \$1,000. He was a very devout tramp; just before retiring for the night praying for those persons who refused to give him shelter and food, and supplicating the Lord to forgive their hard-heartedness, and in the morning offered a prayer that the people with whom he might be thrown in contact during the day would open their hearts to his worthy entreaties.

TWO YOUNG men went into the woods near Aurora, Ill., to play a game of cards. As they were rival lovers and had not previously spoken to each other for months, it was conjectured the girl in dispute was the stake that they played for. The winner, however, was not permitted to gain the prize, for his opponent instantly shot him through the heart. An effort to settle rivalry by chance had a not less sad result in Texas. The two suitors were convinced that the young woman would accept either if the other would let her alone, and they agreed to throw dice to decide which should give her up. The loser honestly endeavored to keep the compact, but the woman refused to be disposed of in that way, and wrote to him that she would marry no one else, and would not even see the winner. The latter would not believe that his competitor had tried to retire from the contest, and so murdered him.

JOHN BOONE, an employe of Gebhart's flour-mills, in Dayton, Ohio, was caught in the shafting of the machinery. His clothes became wrapped about the shafting so tightly that when he discovered the fact he could not extricate himself. He is a man weighing 200 pounds and of great strength. Throwing one arm around a beam near at hand, he endeavored to pull the shafting out of gear or tear himself from it. He succeeded in springing it from the sockets, but, on slacking up, it sprung back. Boone held the shafting in this position for fully fifteen minutes, when, obliged to give up from exhaustion, he was drawn upon the shaft, his clothes, fortunately, giving away. They were torn completely from his body. He succeeded in getting to a lower floor of the building, where he fell from sheer exhaustion, and was discovered shortly after by those who had heard his cries. He was placed under medical care, and his condition at present is regarded as critical.

Dutton's Head.

At Yale, long ago, was a student named Dutton, who was bald. One day, at recitation, another student burst out laughing. The tutor asked what was the matter. The student made an effort to be quiet, but soon there was another explosion. The tutor then insisted on knowing the cause. The student said, "A fly kept trying to light on Dutton's head, and he slid off every time."—*Journal of Education.*

BRAVE CARRIE ROBERTS.

A Fourteen-Year-Old Girl's Desperate Fight With a Burglar.

A desperate struggle, which makes of Miss Carrie Roberts a heroine, recently took place at the residence of G. H. Kitchen, a farmer living near Monroe, Warren county, Ohio. Mr. Roberts is a well-to-do farmer, having no family but his wife, and the girl, Carrie Roberts, is employed as a domestic in his household. Mr. and Mrs. Kitchen went to Hamilton to attend to some business matter, leaving the house in charge of the girl Roberts. Some hired men were working the fields some distance away from the house, but the girl was the only person at home. When Mr. Kitchen and his wife had been some time gone, and the girl was engaged in attending to some duties up stairs, she thought she heard a noise in a room below, and, coming to the top of the stairway and looking down, she perceived a strange, ill-looking man engaged in ransacking a bureau-drawer in the sitting room. The girl knew that there was a large amount of money stowed away in a tin box, which box was concealed in this bureau. Besides the money, there was also a lot of jewelry, belonging to the family, in the same place. The brave girl's resolve was instantly taken, and while the robber was engaged in transferring the valuables from the box to his pockets, he was astonished by the child suddenly springing upon him like a tigress, fastening her hands in his hair, and endeavoring to wrench the box from his clutches. For a moment he was almost dumbfounded, but he finally recovered himself, and began to try and release himself from the girl's hold. But this he was unable to do, although he dragged the game and plucky maiden through a hallway into the dining-room. Still she held on to him, clinging so closely that he was unable to strike her and push her as he would to release himself. With remarkable coolness and presence of mind, when this strange pair had reached the dining-room, the girl remembered that there was a revolver on top of the clock. For a moment she let go her hold upon the tramp, and, getting upon a chair, she succeeded in finding the weapon, and commenced blazing away without ceremony. The first shot caught the robber in the hand, and he dropped the treasure that he still held. He then commenced to beat a retreat, the girl still firing at him. Finally, he got into the yard, scaled the garden fence, and got away. From the dining-room to the fence, where he climbed into the road, he left bloody marks, showing that he was pretty badly wounded.

How Peace Was Preserved.

"Hold me! I'm a strong man! Hold me! I'll do some one mischief!" exclaimed an excited Irishman, on the borders of a scrimmage. "Let him alone! He won't hurt any one!" shouted a knowing bystander—and he didn't. "Mr. Macready," said an actress to the tragedian, who was noted in his playing for the rough way he treated women, and who excused himself by the plea of excitement—"Mr. Macready, my head is full of pins, and, if you clutch my hair, you'll get scratched." He didn't clutch that night. A Paris paper also tells a story of how a fiery man was curbed:

The other evening, at a convivial gathering, where all the guests did not happen to be of the same political opinions, as they sat down to dinner, one said to the company:

"Gentlemen, I should, before we begin dinner, make a little explanation of one of my peculiarities. It sometimes happens that, when I have a little wine on board, I take it into my head to gibe people who are not of my way of thinking in politics."

"I assure you that I mean nothing serious by such an action, and that, if I should appear to be rude, you will make a little allowance, and not lay it to my account."

As he seated himself, another guest, a man seven feet high, and with a hand like a *jambon de Cincinnati*, arose and said as courteously:

"Gentlemen, I, too, should make a little explanation of one of my peculiarities. It sometimes happens that, when I have a little wine on board, and some one begins to gibe me for my way of thinking in politics, I take it into my head to wring his neck or pitch him out of a second-story window."

"I assure you that I mean nothing serious by such an action, and that, if I should appear to be rude, you will make a little allowance, and not lay it to my account."

Not a word of politics was spoken at table that evening, and all went merry as a marriage bell.

An Heroic Mountaineer.

Ben Moody, a mountaineer, living near Blowing Rock, in Watauga county, met with a terrible death while engaged in log-rolling. Log-rollers are often attended with accidents, usually of a fatal character, owing to the fact that often the logs have to be rolled down steep declivities. This process is called training, and requires both strength and skill. It was while Ben Moody and Bob Green were training a log that the former met his death. They had rolled the log some distance down the mountain toward the heap, but when they had reached the steepest part in the route both men discovered that they were unable to manage it, and determined to turn it loose. Moody placed his spike near the center of the log and told his companion to leap for his life, and that he would follow. Green jumped and cleared the track of the log, but when

Moody attempted to follow his foot caught in a projecting root, and the next moment the log passed over his body. Every bone in his body was broken, and he scarcely breathed when his companion reached him. Moody's conduct in forcing his friend to leave the dangerous position in which they were placed, while he faced it with unflinching nerve, smacks of the heroic. *Raleigh (N. C.) News.*

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, April 23.—SENATE.—Joint resolutions were passed asking Congress to make an appropriation to improve the harbor at the mouth of the river Au Sable, in Isoco county; also for an appropriation of condemned cannon to aid in the construction of the Saratog monument. Bills passed: To amend the law relative to trespassing upon cranberry marshes; to aid in the completion of the Grandville and Bloomer State road; appointing a special commissioner and appropriating three sections of swamp land; to amend the law relative to the formation of corporations to construct canals or harbors; to authorize Boards of Supervisors of counties to appoint assistant prosecuting attorneys; to provide for the safety of persons attending public assemblies; in relation to vacancies in certain State and county offices; to amend the law relative to payment of salaries of State officers; to amend the law relative to fishing with seines and ground or trap-nets in small inland lakes and streams; to amend the law relative to the maintenance of illegitimate children; to authorize the Ladies' Library Association of Kalamazoo to hold property, real and personal, to any amount not exceeding \$30,000 in addition to the value of its books.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed as follows: To more fully define the power and duties of prosecuting attorneys; making appropriations for the institutions for educating the deaf and dumb and blind for the years 1879 and 1880, and other expenses, \$87,900; to reincorporate the village of Marine City; to change the name of Pere Chene to Hume; relative to the admission of insurance companies of foreign governments into this State; to prevent the killing of elk in Huron county; to prevent the catching and killing of fish in certain inland waters; to prescribe the manner of selling leasehold interests in lands on execution; to amend the act providing for the collection of tolls and for the care, charge and operating of the St. Mary's canal; to amend the charter of the city of Grand Rapids; to amend the law relating to proceedings against debtors by attachment; to repeal the law conferring certain powers upon the Board of County Auditors of Wayne county; to authorize the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands to make an appropriation of State swamp lands in the construction of the Thunder Bay branch of the Alpena and Duncan City State road; making an appropriation for a chapel, new cottage or wing, with additional dormitory accommodations, and repairs and improvements for the State Reform School, of \$21,700; to authorize the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands to make an appropriation of lands to aid in the construction of the Ocuquoc branch of the Duncan City and Alpena road; for the completion of the Alpena and Long Lake road. Joint resolutions passed: Asking Congress to make an appropriation to improve the harbor at the mouth of the River Au Sable; to amend section 1, article 9, of the constitution, relative to the Governor's salary. The proposed amendment fixes it at \$3,000 per annum; it is now \$1,000.

WEDNESDAY, April 30.—SENATE.—Bills were passed: To revise the laws providing for the incorporation of railroads; to prevent hunting for game with firearms, dogs, or otherwise, on any uninclosed marsh lands of another on the borders of Lake Erie without the consent of the owner or lessee of such lands; to amend sections 1 and 5 of act No. 231 of the laws of 1875; to prevent the sale or delivery of intoxicating liquors, wine, or beer to minors and drunken people and to habitual drunkards; and to provide a remedy against persons selling liquor to husbands or children in certain cases, and to add one new section thereto to stand as section 6.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed: To amend the charter of the city of Ann Arbor; to authorize certain persons to enter upon lands being mined for coal and to enter the mines thereon and make an examination and survey, and to provide for the collection of damages of certain persons, corporations or companies for obstructing or not permitting such an examination and survey as provided for in this act; to provide for the appeal and final disposition of certain civil cases brought in Justices' Courts; to amend chapter 23, relative to the incorporation of cities; declaring offices vacant in case the incumbent is convicted of being drunk or intoxicated, and to provide for the filling of such vacancies; to change the names of certain streets in Daglish's division of Portsmouth, now a part of Bay City, and making an appropriation of \$15,500 for completing and furnishing the Normal School building and for improving the grounds.

THURSDAY, May 1.—SENATE.—Bills passed: To amend the law requiring Supervisors, directors and overseers to make certain annual reports to County Superintendents of the Poor; to amend the law providing for the incorporation of railroad companies; to prevent obstruction of navigable streams; to amend the law regulating tolls on plank roads; to provide for compilation, printing and distribution of laws; in regard to establishing water courses and locating ditches and drains by Drain Commissioners; to amend the law relative to taxation of the business of manufacturing and selling spirituous and intoxicating malt, brewed or fermented liquors; to amend the law providing against the recovery of damages done by beasts on lands which are not inclosed by a lawful fence. Joint resolutions passed: To amend section 14 of article 4 of the constitution, relative to the legislative department, which proposes to allow the Governor to approve parts of bills and object to other portions; to amend section 12 of article 6 of the constitution, relative to appointment of Clerk of the Supreme Court by the court; proposing an amendment to section 1, article 9, of the constitution, relative to the salary of the Governor.

HOUSE.—The following bills were passed: To provide for the establishment and maintenance of a broad street or boulevard about the limits of the city of Detroit; to amend the law relative to plank roads; to authorize the city of Detroit to establish and regulate a park; to provide for the adjustment and payment of the indebtedness of the late Union School, No. 1, of the township of Alpena; relative to docket entries of Justices of the Peace, Police Justices and other officers exercising the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in criminal cases; to amend the law relative to courts held by Justices of the Peace; to authorize county Boards of Supervisors to transcribe and re-map torn and mutilated city and village plats; to require orders drawn by the Commissioner of Highways to be audited by the Township Board; to amend the law for the regulation and management of asylums for the insane; to provide a penalty for the abuse of legal process and proceedings; to amend the law relating to offenses against property; to amend the law relative to courts held by Justices of the Peace. A joint resolution was passed authorizing the Adjutant General to compile and publish in one report the services of the Michigan regiments in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion. The special order fixing the 24th of May as the day for final adjournment was tabled.

FRIDAY, May 2.—SENATE.—The Senate was in session about one hour, and passed the bill

to establish an institution under the name and style of a School for Delinquent Girls, which means a Reform School. . . . Adjourned until Monday evening.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed: To amend chapter 245, relative to offenses against property; to provide for the assessment and taxation of telegraph lines within the State; to amend the charter of the village of Benton Harbor; to amend chapter 85, relating to the improvement of rivers for purposes of navigation; to prevent and punish the sending of any explosive substance to a person with intent to do grievous bodily harm. . . . Adjourned at noon until Monday evening.

MONDAY, May 5.—Both houses of the Legislature reconvened at half-past 8 this evening, pursuant to adjournment last Friday. No business of a general character was transacted.

ALL SORTS.

A FULL-SIZED bumblebee is the newest lace pin.

A MAN to control a horse must learn to control himself.

In eight years Gloucester has lost 122 vessels and 924 men.

THERE are more mules in St. Louis than in any other city in the world.

THE aggregate number of railroad disasters in this country is steadily decreasing.

THE Superintendent of the Ohio Insane Asylum is accused of drunkenness and opium eating.

It is reported in California papers that a Chinaman values his queue at \$10,000 after it is cut off.

PARIS contains but a fraction less than 2,000,000 of inhabitants, and 200,000 less men than women.

It is understood that a distinguished bigamist in Illinois proposes to get married 1,000 times in 1,000 quarter hours.

A MEMBER of the Legislature of Georgia intends to introduce a bill to tax pistols and the ammunition therefor.

THE Providence Methodist Conference, in session at Taunton, adopted a resolution condemning the holding of camp-meetings on the Sabbath.

A CLERGYMAN lately remarked to his congregation that, notwithstanding the hard times and the general reduction of wages, the wages of sin had not been reduced one iota.

THEY are discussing the question in New York as to the right of Aldermen to the title of "Hon." which they are in the habit of wearing. It seems to be regarded as a case of *lucus a non lucendo*.

WHAT is supposed to be the largest tree in the Southern States is a tulip-bearing poplar near Augusta, Ga., which is 155 feet high and 9 feet in diameter, its lowest branches being 55 feet from the ground.

A CONSCIENCE-STRIKEN pilgrim to Mount Vernon has sent \$1 to the superintendent for a cane which he cut on the estate and did not pay for, saying it was the meanest thing he had done in five years.

THE New York *Herald* has been investigating the disposition of the female children of New York Chinese. The suspicion obtains that they are put out of the way, as they are in the mother country.

AN inquiry into the depression of commerce and agriculture in England having been suggested by the British House of Lords, Lord Beaconsfield acknowledged that the depression of the agricultural interests was unprecedented.

MR. CORNELIUS WALFORD, one of the best living authorities on the subject of insurance in all its forms, has recently advocated the formation of a company in England to insure against blindness, and the subject seems to meet with favor.

THERE are about 2,000,000 sheep in Colorado, worth about \$2.25 apiece, or in all \$4,500,000. The last year's wool clip from these sheep was about 5,000,000 pounds, worth \$875,500, and, besides the wool, there were 500,000 lambs raised, worth about \$750,000.

THE Yellow-Fever Relief Committee, of Columbus, Ohio, which has funds amounting to \$995 left over from the local subscriptions for the Southern sufferers last year, has decided to devote the money to the relief of the needy colored emigrants from the South.

"Howdy this morning?" says an acquaintance to a fat citizen, who is blowing and steaming with great speed along the sidewalk. "Training for a walk?" "No," puffs the fat citizen, turning his bulging eyes neither to the right nor left: "I'm walking for a train."

THE strange announcement is made that "the Czar is haunted by a perpetual fear almost amounting to a morbid apprehension of being one day assassinated." A man who has pranced to the music of pattering bullets as steadily as he has for over a quarter century may be excused for feeling a little uneasy.

As a man was passing a house in Portland, Me., a 2-year-old girl, who was playing in a second-story room, jumped out of the window and struck fairly on his head. The child fell to the pavement and was badly bruised, though not seriously hurt, and the man, except being half scared to death, was not much injured.

A WELL-DRESSED young man and a young woman richly attired have been doing some of the principal interior towns of Pennsylvania. They represent themselves as a runaway match, give the names of prominent Pittsburgh lawyers as friends, and under the pretense that they want money to reach home and be forgiven have raised considerable funds. The richly-attired young lady is a beardless youth, and the well-dressed young man a swindler.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1879.

DECORATION DAY IN THE SOUTH.

The *N. Y. Bee*, speaking about the Decoration Day in the South, says: "History has no parallel that we can recall for what was seen beyond Mason and Dixon's line on Saturday. It was 'Decoration Day' in the South. At Columbus, at Macon and at other points there were ceremonies on an unusual scale and of peculiar solemnity. At Atlanta, where six thousand Confederate soldiers lie buried together, there was an imposing procession, and it was headed by the band of the Fifth United States Artillery. There and elsewhere Union citizens and even Union soldiers joined the people of the South in doing honor to the brave men who have passed away—the brave men who whether they were right or wrong thought they were right and sealed their faith with their blood."

We have said history suggests no parallel for this touching and impressive spectacle. The Wars of the Roses were dynastic struggles merely. They involved no important national principle. The Jacobite attempts to effect a second restoration of the Stuarts partook of the same character, although in this case religious antagonism added bitterness to the strife. These are the two great precedents of great civil contention among the Anglo-Saxon race. But we find, as following those memorable passages of history, no instance of so speedy a restoration of fraternal feeling as was implied by the united action that took place on Saturday by the tombs of the Confederate dead. The old bitterness lived and rankled for generations. Although the white rose and the red were mingled on the brows of Henry VII and "fair Elizabeth," his "beauteous bride," the ancient hatred of the houses of York and Lancaster lived on, and the animosities between those of Stuart and Brunswick find even to this day frequent implacable expression.

Yet within half a generation we have lived to see what was seen close to Look-out Mountain on Saturday. If Americans, whether at the North or South, are wise they will draw from this contrast a profoundly valuable lesson of lasting amity and mutual forbearance. If the men in Congress and the voters who sent them there will consider this spectacle at Atlanta in the right spirit its outcome will be of unspeakable profit to the happiness and prosperity of the republic. For it teaches with unsurpassable eloquence the worth of that lofty blending of appreciation and tolerance, that "malice toward none and charity toward all," which has shone through the lives of the bravest soldiers and truest martyrs of the nation, and in the perpetuation of which its best hopes are bound up in the future.

THE BULWARK OF LIBERTY.

The late Mr. Fessenden was one of the ablest and strongest men of the Republican party in its earliest and better days. In the great debate in the Senate upon John Sherman's amendment to the army bill of 1856, providing that no part of the army should be used to enforce the enactments of the Border Ruffian Legislature in Kansas until Congress had passed upon their validity, Mr. Fessenden declared with his wonted force the principle which should govern the question. "Does not the gentleman from Virginia know well," said he, "that in the English parliament from the earliest times, not only have appropriation and revenue bills gone together but in cases without number it has been the habit of that parliament to check the power of the Crown by annexing conditions to their appropriation of money? Does he not know that the only mode in which our ancestors of Massachusetts checked the power of their royal governors was by granting money only on condition? The power of supply and the power of annexing conditions to supply have always gone together in parliamentary history; and their joint exercise has never been denounced as a cause of revolution, or calling for revolution, or tending to produce revolution in any shape or form whatever. It is a power essential to the preservation of our liberties."

This is as true in 1879 as it was in 1856. The principle which Mr. Fessenden so powerfully expressed is the principle to which Congress ought to adhere without flinching. The power of the people's representatives to appropriation is an indispensable bulwark of liberty.—*N. Y. Sun*. [What was considered good Republican doctrine in 1857, ought to be so yet, and it is, really; only the shoe is on the other foot.—Ed.]

Additional Local.

The finest 5 cent cigar in the market, and the most fragrant 10 cent cigar can be found at the store of
13-2w "CASE" WIERSEMA.

Just received a barrel of New York Certified cider, which will keep during the hot weather, for sale at 30 cents per gallon at the grocery store of
13-2w G. A. KONING.

I hereby inform the public in general and my patients in particular that I have removed my office from the drug store of J. O. Doesburg to my residence, on Eighth street, near the Chicago & West Michigan R. R. track.

F. S. LEDEBOER, M. D.

WICKED FOR CLERGYMEN.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuff called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."

Rev. —, Washington, D. C.

New Advertisements.

Proposals.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, until Saturday, May 17, 1879, for the building of foundation walls for the hall of the Holland Legion. Plans and specifications can be seen at the hardware store of J. H. Klein, on and after Monday next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
G. VAN SCHELVEN, Sec'y.
HOLLAND, May 9, 1879.

No More Liquor!!

Mrs. M. P. Visser, having quit the liquor traffic, has opened in its place a complete

FEED STORE,

She has and constantly keeps on hand Ear Corn, Shelled Corn, Bran, Meal, Oats, Potatoes, and a complete stock of

GROCERIES,

And pays cash for all country produce, at
Corner Eighth and River Sts.,
Holland, Mich.,

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Ottawa County, Judicial Circuit in Chancery.
GARRIE WOODWARD,
Complainant.

ARTHUR WOODWARD,
Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa in Chancery, at the city of Grand Haven on the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1879.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant, Arthur Woodward, is not a resident of this State, but resides in the State of Ohio, on motion of Akelev & Farr, complainant's solicitors, it is ordered that the said defendant, Arthur Woodward, cause his appearance to be entered herein, within three months from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitors, within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and that in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed by the said non-resident defendant. And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the *HOLLAND CITY NEWS*, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week, for six weeks in succession, or that they cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendant, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

DAN J. ARNOLD, Circuit Judge.
AKLEY & FARR, Complainant's Solicitors.
[A True Copy.] 12-7w

Mortgage Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that default has been made in the payment of a certain mortgage made and executed by Ira A. Livingston and Thomas Knowles of Ottawa County, Michigan, of the first part, to James Charles, late of Kent County, Michigan, now deceased, of the second part, bearing date the sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1873, and received for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1874, at eight o'clock in the forenoon and there recorded in Liber number 3 of mortgages on page 28. That Olive O. Hubbard, formerly Olive O. Charles, and widow of said James Charles, deceased, is now the holder and owner of said mortgage, it having been turned over to her by the Judge of Probate of Kent County, Michigan, under the provisions of chapter 156 of the Compiled Laws of the State of Michigan of 1871, said James Charles leaving no children, and the residue of his personal estate including said mortgage, as appears by the records, files and inventories relating to said estate in the office of the said Judge of Probate. That on said mortgage and the note accompanying the same there is claimed to be due for principal and interest, at this date, the sum of two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy-two cents, and also the sum of fifty dollars, the attorney fee provided for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure. That no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted for the recovery of said debt or any portion thereof. That by virtue of the power of sale in such mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the land described therein to satisfy said mortgage debt and interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and said attorney fee and costs of sale, at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder on Tuesday, the Twenty-ninth day of July, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Circuit Court house in the City of Grand Haven, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County. Said premises are described in said mortgage as all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Ottawa County and State of Michigan and described as follows: the south-west quarter of the northeast quarter of section six (6), town seven (7) north, of range fourteen (14) west, containing forty (40) acres, be the same more or less. Also all that portion of the north part of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter as may be contained within the limits described as follows: commencing at the northwest corner of said section six (6), thence east along the north line of said southeast quarter of section six (6) to the Grand Haven or River road; thence southeasterly along the center line of said road twelve (12) rods; thence west parallel with the north line of said southeast quarter of northeast quarter of northeast quarter; thence north along said west line to the place of beginning, being two acres more or less, according to the United States survey—together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining or thereupon situated.

Dated, April 24th, A. D. 1879.
OLIVE O. HUBBARD,
holder and owner of said mortgage,
CLARK H. GLEASON,
Attorney for owner of Mortgage. 12-13w

WATERBURY'S
CURES
Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Coughing, Spasmodic Cough, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Dropsy of Blood, Boils, Piles, &c.

Large sample package sent free on receipt of 15 cents, to pay postage and mailing. Agents wanted. Address J. P. Mountain, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

GREENBACKS AT PAR.

Now is the time to buy your Clothing cheaper than ever before offered in the State of Michigan.

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE

OF

E. J. HARRINGTON,

—ALSO—

A Handsome variety of

BROCADE DRESS GOODS,

In the most beautiful shades and colors, with the buttons to match the goods.

These Goods must be seen to be appreciated, and are offered so cheap that they are within the reach of anybody.

Sheeting bleached and unbleached. Calicoes in endless variety from the Cheapest to the Best

FRENCH COLOGNE.—The finest and cheapest in the Market.

A NOVELTY—A kid glove cleaner. In a few minutes you can make your kid glove look like new. Come and examine our celebrated Badger State Shawls.

Grain Bags—American A's and Stark A's—very cheap.

A large stock of Boots and Shoes will be sacrificed to make room. Our Grocery line is always full and complete.

Just received at the Drug Store of

Dr. R. A. Schouten,

A full and complete assortment of

INDIA RUBBER GOODS,

Such as Syringes of every size and description; Nursing Tubes and bottles, the latest and most beautiful inventions. Nipple Shields, Atomizers, etc. The stock is too numerous to mention in detail.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

They are sold at about half the price of former years. The improvements in this line of goods will astonish you, if you see them.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, M. D.

HOLLAND, April 25, 1879. 11-4w

Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN:
The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa—In Chancery.

CALVIN D. BARRELL,
Complainant.

James Mowry and Amelia Mowry, Defts. In supplemental bill with Edwin Thayer as to whom said bill has been dismissed and also defendants with said Thayer and said complainant exhibited against them and said Thayer and said complainant by William Manwaring as complainant.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery, made in the above entitled cause, on the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. 1879, Notice is hereby given that on the Seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, I, the subscriber, a Circuit Court Commissioner, in and for said County, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said decree, all of the north-east quarter of the north-half of the west half of the north-west quarter of section nineteen, and the north half of the west half of the north-west quarter of section nineteen, all in township number six north, of range number thirteen west, said land lying and being in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan.

Dated, April 28th, A. D. 1879.
AREND VISSCHER,
Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County.

GEO. H. WHITE, Complainant's Solicitor.

A Large Stock of

Carpets, Matting,

Door Mats, Etc.,

Just Received at
11-8w H. MEYER & CO.

PROVERBS.

"No one can be sick when the stomach, blood, liver, and kidneys are healthy, and Hop Bitters keep them so."

"The greatest nourishing tonic, appetizer, strengthener and curative on earth,—Hop Bitters."

"It is impossible to remain long sick or out of health, where Hop Bitters are used."

"Why do Hop Bitters cure so much?"
"Because they give good digestion, rich blood, and healthy action of all the organs."

"No matter what your feelings or ailments is, Hop Bitters will do you good."

"Remember, Hop Bitters never does harm, but good, always and continually. Purify the blood, cleanse the stomach and sweeten the breath with Hop Bitters."

"Quiet nerves and balmy sleep in Hop Bitters."

"No health with inactive liver and urinary organs without Hop Bitters."

Try Hop Bitters and Pain Relief.
For Sale by J. O. Doesburg.

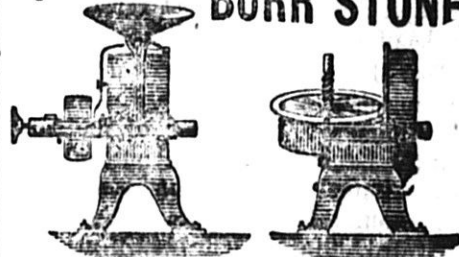
TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will and a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address,
E. A. WILSON, 191 Penn St.,
Williamsburgh, N. Y.

1-26w

RICHARDS' IMPROVED PORTABLE BURR STONE



GRIST and FEED MILLS

WARRANTED BEST AND CHEAPEST
FARMERS AND STOCK MEN
Save 50 per cent. by grinding feed.

A SMALL CUSTOM MILL IN EVERY VILLAGE AND TOWN.

WHAT THEY SAY OF THEM.
Cedar Falls, Iowa, March, 1877.
"\$20 clean profit daily with our 20 inch mill. Only 4-horse power."
J. W. STOWE.

City Grain Elevator, Dayton, O., Dec. 14, '99.
Your 20-inch mill "beats" our 4 foot stone on either wheat, meal or feed.
J. DURST, Prop.

Danville, R. R. Elev. Chicago, Jan. 25, 1877.
We average a ton of meal per hour on our 24-inch stone. Has run four years. Very satisfactory.
EDWARDS & CO.

Champaign, Ill., March 6th, 1876.
60 bushels per hour on a 30-inch mill, an "Old Miller" talks.
F. B. SACKETT,
Miller for T. Doty & Co.

J. C. RICHARDS, & CO., Chicago, Ill.
BUILDERS OF
Grain Elevators, Steam Engines, Corn Shellers, &c.

26-1y

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 29th day of May, A. D. 1872, executed by Galen Eastman, of the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, and State of Michigan, to Walter Wright, of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, on the first day of June, A. D. 1872, in Liber X of mortgages, on page 402, which said mortgage was for a valuable consideration, duly assigned by Thomas Lyman and Lewis D. Webster, executors of the estate of the said Walter Wright, deceased, to Oliver A. Whitney, on the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1879, which said assignment was duly recorded in the said office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Ottawa, on the 19th day of February, 1879, in Liber 13 of Mortgages, on page 80, by the non-payment of money due thereon as provided by the terms of the same, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of four hundred and fifty-two dollars, (\$452) with interest thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from this date, together with an attorney fee of ten dollars, there-in provided, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the amount now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 1st day of July, 1879, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa is held), there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the lands and premises situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage as above specified, with interest thereon at ten per cent., and all legal costs, together with an attorney fee of ten dollars, as provided for therein; said premises being described as follows, to-wit: The northwest fractional quarter, also the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29), in township 6th (6), north of range sixteen (16) west, containing 230 65-100 acres, more or less, according to Government survey; excepting the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section, heretofore released from said mortgage by the original mortgagee, and will not be sold.
Grand Haven, March 18, 1879.
OLIVER A. WHITNEY, Assignee of Mortgage.
LOWING & CROSS, Attorneys for Assignee. 8-13w

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR GREAT WORK,

History of the United States

Being a complete history of all the important industries of America, including Agricultural, Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial and other enterprises.
ABOUT 1,000 LARGE OCTAVO PAGES AND 300 FINE ENGRAVINGS. NO WORK LIKE IT EVER PUBLISHED.

Second Edition Now in PRESS.

For terms and territory apply at once to
The Henry Bill Publishing Co., Norw'ch, Ct.
2 in 5-9w.—\$5.50.

Eighteen Years Before the Public.

TWIN BROTHERS' YEAST.

Manufactured by the

Waterloo Yeast Company.



Waterloo, N. Y. 9 Wabash Ave., Chi. Ill.
48 Hudson St. N. Y., 139 River St. Cleveland, O., Detroit, Mich., St. Louis, Mo., Peoria, Ill., Toronto, Ontario.

Please give this Yeast a fair trial, and when you call on your grocer to buy, see that what he sells to you is fresh, and call his attention to the fact that we warrant every package, and if he has any that is stale or old on hand we will exchange and give him fresh yeast for it WITHOUT CHARGE, believing that IT HAS NO EQUAL, for making Light, Sweet and Wholesome Bread. It is PURELY VEGETABLE, and contains no drugs or chemicals.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
and see that the two heads are on each package. Certain unprincipled parties have tried to deceive the public by using a trade mark similar to our own, but be not deceived, and see that your Yeast is genuine and the words "TWIN BROTHERS" are on every package.

The Twin Brothers' is the only Yeast that has stood the test of years, and has a

WORLD WIDE REPUTATION!

At the late World's Fair at Vienna it received the Gold Medal and honorable mention from the Committee. At Philadelphia a Medal and Diploma.

The Twin Brothers instruct their dealers to return their Yeast Cakes at their expense when they get too old.

Wholesale Agents for this Region:

Fox, Shields & Co.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

EVERY GROCER KEEPS THEM FOR SALE.
12-5w

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GO TO

P. & A. Steketee

On Monday Morning next,
And see the finest opening of Spring and Summer Goods; among them the finest line of Shawls ever brought to this city.

A beautiful assortment of table-cloths, table-linen, toweling, etc.

Cashmere in all the principal Colors.

A complete line of New Dress Goods, Black Silks; a full line of Alpaccas, endless variety of call-cos, gingham, jaconets, lawns, etc.

Hosiery from the cheapest sock to finest Loyal thread stockings.

A complete assortment of bed ticking, sheeting, quilting calicoes, live green feathers, etc., etc.

A full line of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Ladies Gaiters, Ladies Boots, etc., etc.

A fresh stock of Groceries, including our Celebrated 40 cent Tea.

SALT BY THE POUND OR BARREL.

GARDEN SEEDS

all kinds—also Reid's Flower Seeds.

Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Candies, Etc.

Call for anything you don't see.
P. & A. STEKETEE.

HOLLAND, April 26, 1879.

SENT FREE and postpaid—THE WEEKLY BUDGET
100 to 200 CASH per week to 100, at 10¢ per copy, or traveling, collecting, etc. Address, The Livery Co., Chicago.

Notings.

Rev. S. Bolks, at Orange City, Iowa, is seriously ill with asthma.

The national game of base ball has been opened again in all the large cities with its usual eclat.

A terrible hail storm through the Ninnescah Valley, Kansas, has destroyed all the crops above the ground.

Messrs. J. Alberli and E. J. Harrington, Jr., have both returned from a trip to the interior of Illinois and brought a large lot of fresh horses with them.

Another old settler has passed away. Mr. Hendrik Dunning, of Drenthe, died on Wednesday last, at the age of 81 years. He was as helpless as a child during the last three years.

At a meeting of the Fire Department held on Tuesday evening last, Mr. L. T. Kanters was chosen as chief, which choice was confirmed by the Common Council at its regular session on Wednesday evening.

The examinations at Hope College of the Senior Class were closed last week. The graduating class this year, consists of Messrs. D. De Belj, E. De Spelder, K. Kimura, G. Niemeyer, M. Oghini and A. Vennema.

By looking over our new advertisements our readers will notice that the Public Hall authorities are going to commence to build. The foundation will be let next week. Plans and specifications can be seen at the hardware store of Mr. J. R. Kleyn.

The best safety lamp we ever saw, or anybody else, is for sale at Steketee's. The invention is so novel and effective that we invite the public to call and see them. The proprietors of the patent—Harris & Smith—kindly sent us a sample lamp, for which they will please accept our thanks. It is exquisite.

Mr. "Case" Wiersema has been pushing the broom manufacture considerable since he bought out Mr. Scott, and quite a number of hands are employed. Negotiations are on foot which will probably double the capacity of manufacture and it begins to look as if broom manufacture was going to amount to something after all.

Messrs. B. J. Veneklaassen & Son have purchased another brick-machine, which more than double the capacity of their yard. The reputation of their brick is constantly spreading, and although they have done an immense business in the past years, they intend to double or treble their manufacture. We hope their efforts may be successful.

Messrs. G. Van Putten & Sons have received another large addition to their stock of dry goods. Business has rapidly increased in this house of late, and the additions to their ordinarily large stock of goods this Spring has been immense. A large stock of hats and gent's furnishing goods has been opened, and the novelties in Yankee Notions must be seen to be appreciated.

We glean from the report of the treasurer of the Classes of Holland, Grand River and Wisconsin, that the collections for educational purposes for the year ending April, 1879, has been \$2,092.03 Balance on hand of previous year 216.23

	\$2,278.26
Paid out.....	\$2,048.42
On hand, which arrived too late to disburse.....	229.83
	\$2,277.26

Leaving and indebtedness for boarding and fees..... 620.24

The *Hollander* of last Tuesday is still persistently falsifying the truth. We know it must be a hard struggle for its editor to confess its false position, although we can point out many citizens that will affirm our assertion in the first place. However, it covertly admits the horrible condition of the two principal streets at that time, and attempts to whitewash the fact by the poor financial condition of the city, (another question open to debate) at the time referred to. But—like the schoolboy—feels so hurt at losing the best of the argument, that retreating from his first position, he got mad and started off on personalities. Well now, Mr. Editor—we were not aware that you had a superabundance of gall, but bid you to vomit all you have got. About "John Sherwood" you evidently know more than we do, for we know nothing about such a person, and about Corporal Doesburg we refer you to official records. We have confidence in them, and think they will hold out against any idle slander you or anybody else can bring against us. But perhaps you will know better than the official records. How you can harmonize such atrocious conduct with your position before the public, or as a private citizen, and much less as a professional christian is a puzzle to us. Dozens of citizens have told us repeatedly, and complained to us, calling for public censure of the neglect, which you deny flatly, and which we have brought forward. You are decidedly and willfully wrong, and you ought to be ashamed of your brazen denial!

THE Particular Synod of Chicago was in session in this city, during the week.

Just as we go to press we learn that Rev. J. H. Stobbe, of Pella, Iowa, died a few days ago.

Mrs. M. P. Visser has quit the liquor business, and has put in its place a complete feed store.—See advertisement.

A DWELLING belonging to Mr. A. de Groot, occupied at the time by Mr. J. Oosterhaven, at Vriesland, Mich., was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday last.

THE Chicago and West Michigan railroad are out with show cards, advertising a reduction in fares between this city and Chicago. The single fare is put at \$4.00, and the round trip at \$7.00.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., May 8th, 1879. C. McKey, W. J. Williard, Mrs. Ruth Lane.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

An error slipped into our Hamilton correspondence of last week, stating that Mr. J. Kollen had sold half his interest in the grist mill to his partners, which should have read: sold to Messrs. Schippers & Kolvoord.

MARINUS Van Putten, the blind son of Mr. J. Van Putten, is home on a visit from the asylum at Flint, Mich. He brings good reports from the institution and has mastered some of the rudiments necessary to an education for the blind.

WE are informed by our express agent in this city, Mr. O. Breyman, that express rates have been reduced from all offices on remittances of currency and gold, \$20 or less, 15 cents; over \$20 to \$40, 20 cents, etc. Call on the agent and learn particulars.

THE weather has been cold during the past week and considerable frost is reported. The wheat is injured in many places, and small fruit is expected to have suffered some damage also. From a large number of places throughout this and surrounding States we learn that the frost has done considerable damage.

SOME of the nicest meat we have seen on the block in a long time was to be seen in the meat market of Mr. G. Van Duren during the week. The cow was one of a lot of fine animals owned by Mr. Abraham Elferdink, wholesale cattle dealer, who is fast making a name for himself that he deals in first-class butchers stock.

On yesterday the first broom handle was turned out at the new factory at Harrington's dock. This is another new enterprise affording employment to several hands, started and pushed into existence by the enterprising spirit of Mr. E. J. Harrington. A few more Harringtons and less icicles, and this city would be several degrees livelier and warmer, and better for business.

THE health of the inhabitants of this city is reported remarkably good at present by all the doctors with whom we have spoken. While speaking about our doctors we cannot refrain from mentioning the remarkable success Dr. Thos. McCulloch has had with several severe cases of diphtheria, chronic diseases, etc., and in how short a time he has built up for himself a fine reputation as a physician.

WE call the attention of our readers to the new advertisements of H. Meyer & Co., in another column. This firm has just unpacked a large new stock of wall papers, furniture of all kinds and quality, bed springs and mattresses, sewing machines, and are making large sales at greatly reduced prices. Any one in need of anything in the house furnishing line, will do wise to call on them before purchasing elsewhere.

THOUSANDS of lives will be saved by the use of the new Kerosene Lamp recently invented. It cannot explode nor set fire to the oil should the lamp be upset or fall to the floor, as it will immediately extinguish itself in case of such accident. All who value their own safety and that of their families and property should examine it. It is called the Harris & Smith Safety Lamp, and is for sale at P. & A. Steketee's.

REMEMBERING the first remark we made about a paper started in Spring Lake—the *Republican*—it is somewhat ludicrous to notice that it has already used up three men. First one doctor left in disgust, then the remaining one, and now the printer in whose charge the office was given has left for parts unknown; thus the office reverts back to whom we supposed was the founder of it in the first place—to Mr. Aloys Bliz, our present Register of Deeds for Ottawa County—as its editor and proprietor. We hasten to extend our right hand of fellowship and welcome you in the arena. We hope you will find the task easier than most of us, otherwise it will be a difficult and unremunerative one—especially where there are two offices to attend to. We have no objection and shall find no fault if you make the paper the *Republican* paper of the county, and "Spring Lake the *Republican* headquarters of the County."

Rev. Vehslage, of New Jersey, was in the city this week attending Synod.

THE Zealand market was largely attended on Wednesday last, but little business was transacted.

THE Beach Brothers will start the building of a new grain elevator in a few days. The size will be 30x44 feet.

TEMPERANCE lectures were delivered in Hope Church on Friday evening last, by Rev. Dr. Mandeville and Dr. Cole.

THE dredge-machine of which we spoke in our last issue arrived at our harbor on Thursday last, and commenced operations on Friday morning.

Mr. T. A. Burke, the popular stove cutter, formerly engaged for E. Van der Veen & Co., has arrived back in town, and will very likely take up his residence among us.

On Friday of last week the corner stone of the new school house at Zealand was laid with appropriate ceremony. Messrs. J. den Herder and C. de Putter made speeches to an enthusiastic audience.

Chas. J. Pfaff, supervisor of Grand Haven, was in town this week and reports the observation of 19 deaths and 63 births in his district the past year. Supervisor Sanford reports 22 deaths and 88 births in his district.

WE are informed that Mr. J. Van Strien, proprietor of the *Standaard* of Grand Rapids, has recently lost another child, making three children lost within a few months. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the afflicted parents.

Mr. Chas. Odell has fitted up a sail boat and after a thorough trial pronounces it the fastest boat on Black Lake. His boat is named "Greyhound." It is about time we had a race on Black Lake, and see the honors awarded to the winner. There are other boats on Black Lake that make pretensions.

THE residence recently completed for Mr. Jan Verhage, at Vriesland, Mich., is one of the largest and finest in the county. A distant view of the premises, with its immense and well finished barn makes it appear as a rich man's country seat. Mr. Verhage is one of the largest and most practical farmers in this county.

THE charter election in the village of Zealand, on Tuesday last, resulted in a clean sweep for the Democratic ticket, as follows: President—D. Baert. Trustees—J. De Jonge, Wm. Westhoek, J. Slabbe-koorden. Clerk—Q. Huyser, Jr. Assessor—J. De Pree, Sr. Treasurer—A. C. Roozenraad. Marshal—A. Romeyn. Poundmaster—B. Huizinga.

WE call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of the Misses L. & S. Van den Berge. They have opened a new and handsome stock of Millinery, which is very complete and large and ought to be seen to be appreciated. The new styles of bonnets and hats are novel, and very enticing to purchase. Their stock of fancy goods is entirely too large to mention here, and we invite all the ladies of Holland and vicinity to go and see for themselves.

THE arrivals and clearances up to Thursday night as reported at our Custom House, were as follows:

ARRIVED.	
May 2.	Schr. Maria, Milwaukee, 6 brls salt.
" 5.	" Four Brothers, Chicago, 30 cds stone.
" 6.	" Mt. Vernon, Racine, light.
" 7.	" The Hope, Ludington, 25 m shingles, 15 m lumber.
" 8.	" Wollin, Milwaukee, light.
CLEARED.	
May 2.	Schr. Maria, Milwaukee, 400 bu potatoes.
" 5.	" Four Brothers, Chicago, 40 cds wood, 1,000 r r ties.
" 6.	" Mt. Vernon, Milwaukee, 42 m ft oak lumber.
" 6.	" Tri-Color, Chicago, 33 m ft ba wood lumber, 30 m ft staves, 43 empty carboys.
" 7.	" The Hope, Ludington, 800 lbs butter, 800 doz eggs, 10 lbs honey, 200 lbs ham, 3 brl ham, 70 bu potatoes, 50 lbs lard.
" 7.	" Wollin, Milwaukee, 48 m lumber.
" 7.	" Spray, Chicago, 651 oak r r ties.

PURSUANT to the Charter the new Common Council met on Monday evening and appointed the following officers: President *pro tem.*, F. O. Nye; City Attorney, Jas. Ten Eyck; Street Commissioner, M. De Feyter; Health Officer, Dr. B. Ledebor; City Physician, Dr. F. S. Ledebor; Director of the Poor, D. To Koller; City Surveyor, J. O. Doesburg; Special Assessors, J. R. Kleyn and D. Kamperman; Members of Harbor Board, K. Schadele and J. Dijkema; Deputy Marshal, Wm. H. Finch; Poundmaster, J. Alberli. At a regular meeting on Wednesday evening Dr. R. A. Schouten was appointed Member of the Board of Health. Liquor bonds were accepted and refused; a petition to vacate certain streets in the southwest part of the city not granted; \$25 were appropriated to fix up that part of 16th street lying between Land street and the S. E. corner of city limits, to be expended in conjunction with the highway commissioner of the township of Holland in repairing said street and road; 66 trees were reported planted in Centennial Park and 13 in Lincoln Park, and other routine transactions were attended to. The question of city printing was referred to the committee on printing.

Grand Opening —OF— SPRING GOODS.

Our Spring Stock has arrived, and will be ready for inspection on

MONDAY, MARCH 24th.

We have spared no pains in having our stock rank with the best in the city, and our assortment will be found complete in every department.

Particular attention is called to our very elegant stock of DRESS GOODS, which comprises all the latest French, English, and German Novelties.

A very large assortment of Domestic Dress Goods, from 6c per yard upward.

We would call attention to our line of SUMMER SILKS, elegant quality full boiled, 50c per yard; heavy grade, in very choice styles, 70c per yard; extra heavy and finest quality in the market, 90c.

Full line of BLACK SILKS at greatly reduced prices.

Our new stock of Spring Goods is second to none in the city, and our prices guaranteed to be as low as any in the trade.

F. W. WURZBURG,
Corner Canal & Bronson St
Grand Rapids, Mich.

People at a distance, please send for samples.

FIRST WARD
DRUG STORE,
Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,
PROPRIETOR.

This new store will keep a full supply of the best and finest

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars,

Writing Material, Snuff,

And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,

(for Medicinal use only.)

And almost everything else belonging in a well stocked drug store.

The above firm are the manufacturers of DR. SCHOUTEN'S

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

AND

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prescriptions carefully compound at all hours, day or night. 26-17

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and Blisters, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 5c. stamp, BEN. VANDEL & CO., 20 Ann St., N. Y. 1-29w

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1879. 6-17.

Lake Navigation! OPENED.

Goodrich Transportation Co.

Side-Wheel Steamers on their Routes.

DAILY BETWEEN CHICAGO AND GRAND HAVEN and MUSKOGON.

(Saturday excepted.)

CHICAGO DOCK, FOOT OF MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Grand Haven Dock, foot of Washington Street.

The 6 o'clock train on the Grand Haven railroad connects with the boats.

Tickets to Chicago can be bought at the Grand Haven R. R. Depot for \$3.00, including railroad fare and omnibus fare at Grand Haven, or FIVE DOLLARS for the round trip.

T. G. BUTLIN, Supt. Chicago.

Children Carriages,

Sofas, Sofa Chairs,

LOUNGES, ETC.,

Very fine and cheap at

11-8w H. MEYER & CO.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will continue the purchase of WHEAT, at their Warehouse, under the firm name of H. Walsh & Son.

HEBER WALSH, WALTER C. WALSH. 9-3m

HOLLAND, April 8th, 1879.

After you have Read the

above then Read This.

HAVING dissolved the co-partnership with Mr. H. Walsh, we are now buying wheat and all other grains in our own name; and we want the citizens of Holland to feel and understand that we have come to stay, and you can safely tell your neighbor that we will pay the highest market price for all grain—especially wheat.

BEACH BROS. 9-8m

HOLLAND, April 8th, 1879.

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHEOS

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

A Complete assortment of Children's and Infants' shoes for fall and winter, and a full line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

CALL AND SEE US.

I am now selling the Howe Sewing Machines and will henceforth keep it for sale at my store. Peddling machines with wagons has been abolished for the simple reason that the prices of machine are too low to admit of any expense in that way Call in and get bargains.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

Money! Money!!

Can be made by examining the large new stock of

FURNITURE

Which I have purchased lower than ever will sell cheaper than ever before.

A FULL LINE OF CARPETS, FROM THE CHEAPEST TO THE BEST.

Come and see the goods and ascertain prices before on purchase.

Beautiful Live Geese Feathers, Cheap.

Wall Paper at Wholesale and Retail.

Bedroom Setts and Parlor Setts.

Coffins and Caskets always on hand.

Fair dealing can be relied on.

While I thank the public for their patronage of the past, I hope to merit and solicit a liberal share of it for the future.

N. B. Call and see a most beautiful variety of Camp Chairs, ornaments, picture frames, brackets etc., etc.

S. REIDSEMA.

HOLLAND, May 15, 1878.

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

A. L. Holmes & Co.

Manufacturers of and dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

Slippers, Etc. Etc.

at No. 74 Washington street.

Grand Haven, - - Mich.

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

Custom Made Goods

will remain our Specialty.

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

A. L. HOLMES & CO.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., March 1st, 1879. 45-17

THE WORLD'S BALM.

DR. L. D. WEYBURN'S ALTERNATIVE SYRUP.

A remedy used Thirty-five years in a private practice, and never failing to radically cure

RHEUMATISM,

Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Gravel, Diabetes, and all diseases in which the blood is impurified, is now offered to the public.

Sold by all Retail Druggists, and (wholesale only) THE WEYBURN MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 538, Rochester, N. Y.

1-36w

THE RING MY MOTHER WORE.

The earth has many treasure rare,
In gems and gold and silver;
My heart hath one more precious far—
The ring my mother wore.
I saw it first, when I, a child,
Was playing by her side;
She told me then 'twas father's
When she became his bride.
I saw it oft in sorrow's hours,
Which marked the after years,
When shining on the soft white hand
That wiped away my tears.
And, oh! I saw it once again,
When, on her dying bed,
She lifted up her hand in prayer,
And laid it on my head.
Beside that bed, where fell my tears,
The ring to me was given;
She placed it on my hand, and said,
"We'll meet again in heaven!"
I kissed the cheek I oft had pressed,
From which the rose had fled;
And, bowed with grief, stood motherless,
Alone, beside the dead.
Among the blest in realms above,
Where sorrows are unknown,
Oh, may I meet my mother dear,
No more to weep alone.
Her dying words of love and faith
I'll cherish evermore
Within the heart which holds so dear
The ring my mother wore.

BERTHILDA'S OFFER.

Mr. Flint had the reputation of being as hard as his name. Certainly he was a crusty sort of old gentleman, with a disagreeable habit of telling what he considered to be the plain truth to every one. As every one did not at once bow low and say, "Mr. Flint, you are perfectly right," this habit of frankness had brought him into a great many quarrels with his friends and relatives, so that at last the only one of his own blood with whom he was on speaking terms was his orphan niece Berthilda, who kept house for him, to whom he was unusually kind, and who believed him to be a modern Solomon.

She had never once contradicted him. When he told her that the Flints were generally good-looking, but that she took after her mother's family, who were all as plain as pike-staffs, she answered, "Yes, uncle, but that is not my fault, you know." When he said she need not mind about being good-looking, because, after all, she was a nice little thing, and would be more apt to be left to keep house for him forever, she appeared to be comforted. She was mild and meek, and her vanity had been taken out of her by her uncle's frankness.

She was really by no means so very plain, but she accepted Mr. Flint's opinion without a murmur. It was all genuine. She was one of those little women who naturally bow down before the head of the family and worship him. She had not even reflected that he might leave her his money, or some portion of it. It was too dreadful to think of Uncle Flint's ever dying at all.

As for marrying, it did not enter Berthilda's mind. She had written herself down a spinster as soon as she had heard Uncle Flint's opinion on the subject, which was oracularly given when she was about 16 years of age; but now that she was nearly 30, she was astonished by the appearance of a lover, in the shape of a stout farmer of 40, a widower without children, and owner of as fine a piece of property as could be found in the State.

It was a case of love at first sight on his part, and Berthilda, finding herself made love to, and being quite unused to the situation, felt that it was her duty to refuse him, since to marry would be to contradict Uncle Flint's distinct assertion that she was born to be an old maid; and yet she yielded to the advances of Mr. Hoskins so far as to allow herself to be seen home from "meeting," kissed at the gate, and occasionally encircled by a very large arm, which, after a squeeze or two, she always put away with a shocked little squeal.

Finally Mr. Hoskins offered himself, and Berthilda, having confessed to a partiality for him, ended by asserting that Uncle Flint should decide the matter, and that she dared not mention the subject to him.

"Well, then, I will," said Mr. Hoskins. "I ain't afraid of no man, and, if your uncle has anything agin' me, he can out with it and prove it. I'll write and ask him, since you are so partikler, Berthilda; though, bein' of age, I can't see why he has anything to say about it."

To which Berthilda, sobbing, replied that her uncle's word was her law, and was kissed at the gate, as usual, this conversation having taken place on a Sunday evening on the way from church.

On Monday morning old Mr. Flint, going after breakfast into the little room which he called his office, and where he transacted his business as notary public, found lying on his desk two letters already left for him that morning, and, opening them, found that each asked him for something.

One was from a neighbor named Perkins, who desired to borrow a horse of him. The other from Farmer Hoskins, asking for his niece Berthilda's hand.

Mr. Flint was not in the habit of lingering long over any decision. He regarded the fact that Berthilda had had an offer as a sort of miracle not likely to occur again, and he had an idea that women always like to get married.

Hoskins was well-to-do and respectable. She should have him, if she chose. She had been a good girl to him, and he really felt an affection for her.

As for Perkins, he should not have his horse. He had overworked the one he had borrowed of him last harvest-time, and the poor brute had died in consequence. Lend Perkins his gray mare, indeed! He would give him a

piece of his mind for his impudence. And he would settle that business before he attended to Berthilda's offer.

So he drew his blotter toward him, seized a pen and ink, and indited this peppery epistle:

Sir: I don't wonder you wrote, and didn't the face to come and ask me for what you wanted, like a man. Let you have her, indeed! When every one knows you killed the other one with hard work, and only sent her home to be buried. A pretty idea that, indeed! She was just a rack of bones when you got through with her, and, I judge, half starved, as well as worked to death.

You'll promise to take good care of her, no doubt. You may, if you get her; but you'll only do that by stealing her, and, as I suppose you're quite capable of that, I shall see to my looks.

This finished, he wrote more briefly to Mr. Hoskins:

DEAR SIR: I can't see anything in the way of you having what you want. You can come over, if you like, and talk it over. Yours, FLINT.

Having done these, he put each into an envelope and sent them off.

Poor Berthilda sorely dared to raise her eyes to her uncle's face that day; but his manner to her was unusually kind, and she had allowed herself to hope much from it, when, as she sat at her knitting in the evening, Peggy, the sole domestic, beckoned mysteriously to her from the door; and, having thus beguiled her into the hall, informed her that Mr. Hoskins wanted to see her at the gate.

To the gate Berthilda went in a state of nervous agitation which made the blue-ribbon bow in her hair quiver like a humming-bird, and there she found Mr. Hoskins, so red in the face with rage that the color was perceptible by the moonlight. And his greeting was this:

"Berthilda, if old Flint was anybody's uncle but yourn I'd go in and pummel the breath out of him. I've a minter do it now."

"Oh, dear!" sobbed Berthilda, "what is the matter?"

"He's writ me a letter that was jest chock full of insults from fust to last," said Mr. Hoskins. "Said I writ 'cause I was afraid to ask him for you; said every one knew that I killed Abigail Araminty with overwork, and starved her to death, and sent her over to her ma's to be buried. Now Abigail Araminty died of the consumption that was in her family, and I spent lots in doctor's stuffs; and, if she was buried from her ma's, that was the old lady's wish. And Araminty, she would go there to die. And I did all mortal man could, and I hired help, and I wasn't nowise hard on Abigail Araminty; and your uncle, he's a liar, and if he'll come out here I'll wring his neck. I've as much as I kin do to keep from saying words a man hadn't order say after he's jined the church. I never was so mad in my life. I'm bursting with rage; and he says I'm a thief, and he's no doubt I'll steal you, if I can; and so I will. It's jest this, Berthilda—you come along with me now, and get Parson Speer to marry us, or there's an end of it. It's all up between us. You choose betwixt old Flint and me, and, if you choose him, why, I ain't under no obligations to you no longer, and I'll make jelly of him in three shakes of a sheep's tail."

At these words Berthilda trembled more than ever. "The fountains that were in her head overflowed and ran out of her eyes adown her cheeks."

"O! O! O!" she sobbed, "was ever a poor woman in such trouble? O! O!"

"Choose!" cried Hoskins; "and darned if I ain't so mad I don't keer much which way you choose. I'd rather like to be at liberty to go for old Flint and mash—by jingo, I had!"

"Why don't I die?" sobbed Berthilda.

"But, O, Silas, I can't leave Uncle Flint like that. It wouldn't be decent."

"Then here goes!" said Silas Hoskins, taking off his cuffs.

At this moment a long, lath-like figure strode past them and began to hammer at the door.

The servant opened it, and Peter Perkins' voice inquired for Mr. Flint.

Mr. Flint at once appeared in the entry.

"Well, what do you want here?" was the salutation.

"Wall, Mr. Flint," said Peter Perkins, "seem' you was so 'bliged' and neighborly about that gray mare, I kinder reckoned I'd jest step in and lead her over to-night. You see I get in my hay to-morrow, and there's a rain a comin' up along the end of the week, or I ain't no prophet."

"So you do mean to steal her?" said old Flint. "I've seen impudence before, but this caps all."

"Kinder guess you've forgot who I am?" said Peter Perkins. "Don't you remember a writin' to me this morning? I'm Mr. Peter Perkins, Mr. Flint."

"I know you well enough," said Flint. "D'y'e think I'm in my dotage? You're the man that killed my brown horse last summer, and asked for my gray mare to do the same by this. And I told you what I thought of you in my note. You must have been drinking, Mr. Perkins! You must be drunk, sir, to ask me for my gray mare after what I wrote you this morning!"

"I drinking? I never touch anything but tea. I'm a Son of Temperance, sir!" shouted Mr. Perkins, so that his voice reached the ears of the unhappy couple at the gate. "I drunk!"

"Then if you're sober you can't read!" said Mr. Flint.

"You wrote me a note telling me to come over, and saying there was nothing in the way of my having the gray mare," said Mr. Perkins.

"That's untrue, sir!" said Mr. Flint.

"You're a lying, sir!" said Mr. Perkins. "Hanged if I'll stand it!" And now Miss Berthilda saw her uncle menaced by a bony fist, and flew up the path, with Hoskins after her.

"You abominable rascal!" cried Mr. Flint.

"Tells me I'm drunk and a liar, sir," cried Perkins to Hoskins. "Asked him neighbor-like to lend me his gray mare, and he wrote he would, and now calls me all the names— he can lay his tongue to."

"I don't doubt it, sir!" said Mr. Hoskins. "He's insulted me, sir. Told me I worked my poor late Abigail Araminty to death and starved her, and was a thief and afraid of him. Writ that to me, sir! Hang him!"

"That's false!" said old Flint.

"Now, I'm a liar, am I?" cried Hoskins.

"You are both insane!" cried Flint.

"You never writ that to me?" cried Hoskins.

"No doubt it's true, but I didn't!" cried Flint.

"He is crazy," said Hoskins.

"Mad as a March hare," said Perkins.

"You are a couple of lunatics. I'll be protected against you. Here! help! Some one go for the constable!"

"A lunatic!" said Mr. Perkins. "Why, there's the letter you writ me. If you were a young man, I'd not stop to argue; but you're old enough to be my father—"

"That's another lie," said Flint.

"You're 50 years old."

"Well, that's the letter you writ me, anyway," said Perkins, holding out a crumpled sheet of paper.

Flint took it in his hand, glanced at it, and said, "It isn't," but his face altered.

"Contradicts anything," said Perkins.

"I suppose you'll deny that you wrote me that?" said Hoskins, offering another letter to the old man.

"Yes, I do," he said; but this time he grinned.

"Perhaps a secret enemy," murmured Berthilda.

Uncle Flint looked at her; her nose was red with weeping.

"You're a good girl, Berthilda, if you are an ugly one," said Uncle Flint.

"For your sake I'll explain matters. I wrote both those letters, but I sent them to a wrong man. That's yours, Hoskins. Perkins, that's yours; and I meant every word of it!" And he handed the letters to their proper owners.

"I'll see if this ain't a case of libel," said Perkins, as he walked off.

But Hoskins advanced and held out his large hand.

"Let bygones be bygones," he said. "May I have Berthilda, Mr. Flint?"

"You can ask her," said Flint.

And though Berthilda only said, "Oh, dear," and cried again, Hoskins was contented, and the wedding came off in due time.

How to Extinguish Fires.

Better than all elaborate and costly apparatus for extinguishing fires are constant care and watchfulness, and quick and intelligent action on the part of those who first discover a fire in progress. The fire which at the beginning could be smothered with a pocket-handkerchief, or dashed out with a bucket of water, neglected a few hours, lays in waste millions of dollars' worth of property. If there is any time in which a person should be cool and calm, in perfect command of himself, it is when he discovers a fire that threatens the destruction of life and property. The first thing to do is to learn precisely where it is; the second, to consider the chances of extinguishing it. Of course, in cities an alarm should at once be sent out, but at the same time a vigorous effort should be made to put out the fire with the means at hand, for sometimes what the fire engine is unable to accomplish when it reaches the scene can be done by one or two persons who act promptly before the flames have had time to gain headway.

First, then, do not be alarmed on account of smoke. Frequently there is a great deal of smoke before the fire has made much progress. Remember that one can pass through smoke by keeping his head near the floor, or by enveloping it in a wet woolen cloth. On entering a room to fight down a fire single-handed, keep the door closed behind, if possible. A pail of water and a tin dipper in the hand of a resolute person can be made to work a miracle at the beginning. If the fire has progressed too far to admit of this course, and it is necessary to depend entirely on outside help, then see to it that every door and window is closed. By so doing, if there is a fire-engine in the neighborhood, it will often be possible to confine the fire to one room.

Every person who stops at a hotel should take special pains before retiring to note the location of the stairways, so that in case of an alarm he can find his way out, even though the halls are filled with smoke. Never leave a room where there is an alarm of fire without first securing a wet towel, or, if possible, a wet sponge or piece of woolen cloth through which to breathe. If escape by the stair is cut off, seek an outside window and stay there till help comes. Above all things, be cool and have your wits about you. When a lady's dress takes fire, let her fall on the floor at once, and call for help, in the meantime reaching for some rug or woolen cloth with which to smother the flames. There is nothing new in this advice; it has been repeated in one form or other hundreds of times, but it will bear repeating thousands of times.—*American Builder.*

Female Pedestrians.

Women are still numerous among the pedestrians. In a St. Louis match Anna Berger walked 100 miles in twenty-four hours. One of the women in a Westfield (Mass.) contest seized her competitor by the hair, and the struggle became one of hands instead of

feet. Mrs. Anderson's latest attempt is to walk a mile and a half every hour for twenty-two days in Cincinnati. Six days' walks by women are advertised in several Western cities. May Fanning fainted on the track in Milwaukee, and lay two days in a stupor. Two girls of 14 are taken from place to place in New England to exhibit their remarkable speed in ten-mile races.

The Last Witch-Burning in Europe.

It is generally stated that the last witch was burned in Europe in 1793, in Prussian Poland. But this has now become a mistake. She was burned Feb. 26, 1879, in Vratshevo, in the Government of Novgorod, Russia. Her name was Agrafena Ignatieva. She was a soldier's widow, and seems early in life to have acquired fame for her skill in various secret arts. The name once acquired, she profited by it. Without working, she had plenty of good things, for the peasants of the neighborhood stood in great awe of her, and sent to her house the best of their harvests. But at last Nemesis overtook her. Fits of epilepsy became uncommonly frequent in that part of the country, and they were invariably attributed to Agrafena's evil eye. In the beginning they increased her reputation, but, finally, the fear of her grew into terror, and the instinct of self-defense awakened. One day a young girl, in a fit of epilepsy, mentioned Agrafena's name, and a few hours later on the whole population of the country gathered around her hut, among them the Justice of the Peace and two members of the representative assembly of the Government. There was a short parley between Agrafena and the crowd. Then she was driven into the house; doors and windows were closed, the house was set on fire, and, while the unhappy woman cried, screamed and prayed for her life, the crowd stood unmoved, looking on to the last, and sang hymns in praise of the Savior who had delivered them from Satan.—*Exchange.*

Divorce in Germany.

A divorce case came lately before the courts in Germany, the judicial action on which shows a wonderful facility for obtaining a separation in that country. The marriage can hardly be classed with those made in heaven, and the arguments in favor of its dissolution do not present either of the parties to the suit in a very prepossessing light. It was, in fact, a matter of sharp practice on both sides. The lady made the first movement toward a matrimonial alliance by advertising in a newspaper and holding out as an inducement to a suitable person, the fact that she possessed a fortune of 6,000 marks, or about \$1,500. A young man of shrewd and cautious business habits read the advertisement and answered it in a sympathetic spirit, but with, however, the rather important reservation that he would not marry the young woman until the money was produced, his purpose being to purchase a business, upon the proceeds of which they might live. His caution, however, was subsequently thawed out, and it appears that the marriage actually took place before the cash payment, the gallant husband and lover insisting on a stipulation that the 6,000 marks would be paid over within eight days from his wedding-day. When the payment came to be made there were only 600 marks forthcoming instead of 6,000, and hence the husband's resort to legal redress. He urged the nullity of the marriage because of the deceit which had been practiced upon him, and got a decision in his favor, which was probably more than he deserved.

The Senate as Able as Ever.

Though there is still some rubbish on both sides in the Senate, yet, in proportion to its number, what single chamber of any legislative body in the world is superior to it in ability, experience and capacity for dealing with questions of practical legislation and questions involving the discussion of great fundamental principles of government? Taking them all in all, it is doubtful whether the Senatorial debates in the days of Webster, Clay and Calhoun disclose greater power and ability than will be found in the discussions of the Senate during the coming two years. In comparing the present with the past, it is well to remember in those earlier days what Daniel Webster said or did was but a small part of the Senate proceedings. If one is disposed to study the Congressional debates of the present day he will find much to excite his admiration; but to do this properly one must fight his personal and party prejudices.—*Washington letter.*

Ingenious Roguery.

Ingenious is the American rogue. A poultry speculator in Warren county, Pa., buys chickens in the country and writes out a receipt for the farmer to sign. The point of his pencil invariably breaks off just before the signature is reached, and he produces a fountain-pen from his pocket. The body of the receipt is written in pencil and the farmer's name in ink. When the speculator goes to town he erases all the pencil marks and writes out in ink a promissory note for \$100 or \$150, and has it discounted by a bank.

The Treasurer of Fulton county, Pa., recently owned a saw-mill, but, when he went to look for it a few days ago, it was missing. The mill, saws, wrenches, dogs, crowbars, logs and the whole concern had been carried off by thieves. Being a man who believes in making the best of every evil to which he may be exposed, he is now thankful that the water-power was left behind.

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NIHILISM AND NIHILISTS.

A DROSKY driver of St. Petersburg asked his customer, who appeared to be a nobleman, what the Nihilists were. "Nihil means nothing," was the reply, "and people who have nothing in the pocket, nothing in the way of land, nothing in the shape of property, and nothing of the nature of a title, are called Nihilists." "Yea, yea," said the droosky driver, "then Russia is full of Nihilists, and even I also am a Nihilist."

It is reported in London that the Czar and the Emperor of Germany are endeavoring to form an international society of sovereigns—a sort of new holy alliance—for the suppression of Socialism and regicide. The Emperor of Germany is said to have originated this idea, in a letter to the Czar, in which the demoralizing effect of international jealousies, necessitating the maintenance of great standing armies, is deplored, and the suggestion of a mutual protective association, having for its object the preservation of universal peace and prompt punishment of King-killers, is feelingly urged. In this connection, it is reported that there is definite knowledge of the existence of a conspiracy to kill all the sovereigns of Europe, Queen Victoria and the Pope included, and that the bloody-minded thugs are bound to follow up every failure with a fresh attack.

THE Nihilists who planned the assassination of the Emperor of Russia gave public notice of their intention in placards posted for three days in the streets of St. Petersburg. The notice was in the form of a proclamation addressed to "Mr. Alexander Nicolaievitch"—Alexander, son of Nicholas—and proclaimed the purpose of the conspirators to "free the people from administrative persecution, which throws them guileless into prison, and there, without compassion, chastises them and allows them to suffer from hunger and thirst, and then leads them as insurgents to the gallows, or sends them to the polar regions to work in the mines. We shall recoil from no means that may lead us to our object," it added, "which is the eradication of the hellish brutality of despotism through fire and sword. And if you, Alexander Nicolaievitch, refuse to hear our warning voice and put an end to this tyranny, we hereby declare to you that tyranny will be beaten in the end." The effect of the more energetic policy of despotism, lately adopted upon these audacious conspirators, is yet to be seen.

The terrorism of the revolutionary government established by the Nihilists in Russia inspires the greatest alarm, and the measures taken by the authorities are regarded as totally insufficient to cope with the evil. The revolutionary propaganda is believed chiefly to proceed from the universities and colleges, and it is said that new restrictions are to be imposed on young men entering these institutions; but it is rightly pointed out that such a measure would only strengthen the opposition to the existing order of things. The true remedy, it is urged, would be the grant of liberal institutions to Russia. A striking demonstration in this sense took place the other day at a banquet given to the celebrated novelist Tourgenieff. The eminent St. Petersburg advocate, M. Spassovitch, made a brilliant speech on this occasion, in which, proposing a toast to the youth of Russia, he defended them against their accusers, and pleaded for liberal reforms as the best guarantee of the future welfare of the country. The speech was warmly applauded by the many distinguished representatives of the educated class in Russia who were present; but it has been attacked by the Government papers, who call M. Spassovitch a "Polish revolutionist," and accuse Tourgenieff of total ignorance of Russian affairs.

The doctrines held by the Russian Socialist Propaganda are enunciated with frankness in some extracts published by the *Krymski Listok*. The following are passages from the *Vpered* (Forward): "Republican ideas are a chimera. Garibaldi and Felix Pyat are behind the age." The burning of Paris by the Commune in 1871 "threw a ray of light on the future;" but the Commune "took no decisive step; it only imposed a task on the social revolution which it had not the courage to achieve itself." The new Socialist school will not restrict itself to the "half measures of the Commune;" it "will not shrink from any amount of severity, and will wage 'a merciless war against society'—a war of plunder, incendiarism, and assassination." The *Nabat* (Alarm Bell) preaches "the annihilation of middle-class society, and the burial of the Old World beneath its ruins." "The institution of the family is to be destroyed, the right of property abolished, religion ignored, and even liberty disregarded as an empty question." According to the *Narodnaya Rasprava* (National Execution), the Socialists will "come forward with arms in their hands to execute all hangmen, traders, and landed proprietors;" will "spread terror among all of different opinions from themselves;" and will "destroy everything—persons, things, or circumstances—that disturb the work. Those who are not with us are against us, and must fall under the bullets of our revolvers."

Lorillard's Winnings.

Personal friends of Mr. Pierre Lorillard at the Union Club say that the three races won by his horse Parole in England have netted him about \$250,000, and that the horse won on his merits, without getting anything approaching advantage at the start or turns in the course. In the last twenty-eight years only three horses in England have done what Parole has done in a week. Mr.

Lorillard's horse Duke of Magenta is known among racing men here as an animal of very great speed and endurance, and, if he continues in the same fine condition that he is in at present, is expected to make a sensation and success equal to that of Parole.—*New York paper.*

English Habits of Eating and Drinking.

Richard Grant White, in a recent number of the *Atlantic*, described his amazement at seeing, in a railway carriage, a refined and beautiful English woman of the upper middle class take out a bottle of brandy and drink liberally from it.

The incident, it is said, was an index to an undeniable feature of English life. No American who has gone back to our "Old Home," as Hawthorne calls it, can have failed to notice the grossness of appetite of the majority of both men and women.

Both sexes in every class are, as a rule, heavy feeders. At private houses the young girls of the family, ordinarily, eat very much more than would satisfy the same number of American men. We simply state a fact, due, probably, to the Saxon blood, foggy climate, and heavy physique of our English cousins.

Liquor, too, of every kind is used to a degree in England which we would consider extreme. Beer flows in most households as freely as water in ours. It is a part of the agreement with servants that a definitely-stated amount of beer shall be furnished per day for their use.

Agricultural laboring men often do not taste meat once a month, but they will have their beer. Indeed, through its use for generations there can be no doubt that the lowest classes of England have grown stolid and dull.

In families of the better classes—and that from the very brightest down—ale, wines and brandies are in common use. Children, delicate maidens, fastidious matrons, the Queen and Princesses, use them as a matter of course.

William Black, it will be remembered, makes his charming heroines join in the whisky-punch when it is going round; which is true to the life. Yet Englishmen speak with disgust of the "American habit of tipping."

The fact is that the ordinary American drinks and "treats" at a bar because he is usually ashamed to do it at home. Public sentiment is against drunkenness here.

It is not so in England, and the effect is seen in the physical coarseness of many of the women after they are 40, be they scullions or Duchesses—a fact which Hawthorne noted, by-the-way—and in a corresponding mental heaviness, which often shows itself in a lack of tact, and delicacy even, in Englishmen of the highest intelligence, and who possess the noblest qualities of character.—*Youth's Companion.*

Parole.

Parole's triple victory in the Newmarket, City and Suburban, and Great Metropolitan handicaps, is without parallel in the history of the English turf. No horse has ever accomplished such a feat, however apparently well treated by the handicapper. The double event of winning the City and Suburban and Great Metropolitan has only twice previously been accomplished. The first time was by Mr. Howard's 8-year-old chestnut filly Virago in 1854, when she was handicapped at 88 pounds, and, with Tiny Wells on her back, won from a field of twenty-two horses. This made her weight for the Metropolitan eighty-eight pounds, and with Tiny Wells again in the pig-skin, she won from eighteen competitors. But this is hardly a parallel of Parole's performances, as Virago was a 3-year old of which little was known, and handicapped according to her supposed demerits. The next instance was that of Mr. Brayley's bay horse Mornington, which with Mordan up, and after the wildest rumors concerning his health and probable starting, won the City and Suburban from a good field of twenty-four horses. The Metropolitan was still considered an open race, and thirteen faced the starter; but Mornington squandered his field in the hands of that great horseman, Tom Cannon, carrying 117 pounds. This performance was looked upon as very great, and nearly equal to Dutch Skater's the previous year, who, with 125 pounds and 6 years old, won the great Metropolitan, under the guidance of the celebrated George Fordham. But both of these excellent performances were considered secondary to Captivator's victory in 1872, for he, though only 4 years old, won 118 pounds up, also in the hands of Fordham; for, basing the performances on the weight-for-age scale, Captivator's performance was two pounds better than Dutch Skater's and eight pounds better than Mornington's.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Parole's great victories in England have resulted in a bet between Pierre Lorillard and Col. Clark, of Kentucky, and some fine sport is in consequence promised to the lovers of the turf. During a discussion of Mr. Lorillard's stable at the Union Club, the two gentlemen agreed to test the merits of the Kentucky and Lorillard stables. The bet was \$50,000, on the terms that Col. Clark shall select three Kentucky horses that will beat any three bred on the Lorillard farm. There are to be five races altogether, one each year, with \$10,000 contingent upon each event. Louisville and Monmouth Park are to be the courses. The match is simply one of friendly rivalry.—*New York Herald.*

The ore yield of California for the month of March aggregated \$461,248.

Horrible Death.

A singularly painful and sad experience has been that of a burglar who has been emulating the exploits of Mr. Peace, at Sheffield, England. The plunderer determined to enter a pawnbroker's shop by the chimney. Descending to within six feet of the fireplace, he stuck fast, however, and, despite all his efforts, failed to get free. For four long hours he struggled in vain, and then the servant of the pawnbroker came and lighted the fire below. Then the roasting of the burglar began. What kind of sensation the robber experienced we are left to imagine; all that is known is that, after three hours of torture, his groans became so audible that the proprietor of the place heard them, and, sending for the police and a builder, did the best he could to extricate the thief. This proved, however, to be no easy matter, for before the intruder could be rescued the brickwork had to be taken down. When found, the miserable man was imbedded firmly, "crying fearfully." His mouth and eyes were filled with soot, and he was "dreadfully scorched," and he died immediately after he was taken out.

A Silver Anniversary.

Yesterday afternoon, the 16th inst., the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company celebrated by a dinner at Young's Hotel the twenty-fifth anniversary of the commencement of their business, which by its own merits has grown to large proportions. At the start the capacity of their works was two or three melodeons per week, the best of which sold for about one hundred dollars each; their present capacity is over two hundred cabinet organs per week, and they are most of the time behind orders, while their best productions now command five hundred dollars each, and, in exceptional cases, several times this amount. In numbering their instruments they have reached 104,000, having actually made and sold nearly that number. Organs of their make have obtained an extraordinary reputation all over the world, and are sold in every civilized country where the tariff is not so high as to be prohibitory. Musicians recognize in them a distinguishing excellence in quality of tone, the result, in large measure perhaps, of peculiar skill in voicing reeds, an art which originated with this company. But in every respect it has always been a principle with them to make in each detail the best instruments possible and to sell them as low as possible. The skillful carrying out of this policy has resulted in this great success.—*Boston Journal.*

Sewing in the Boston Schools.

The teaching of sewing in the Boston schools is very successful. Although instruction is given to each girl only two hours in every week, those pupils who came into school in September not even knowing how to hold a needle are able to hem nicely and to sew over-seams at the end of the first term. The special teacher prepares the work at home, so that it can be put promptly into the hands of the pupils without wasting a moment.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE science of potting plants has been cultivated to so great an extent that one man in New York can pot 7,000 in ten hours.

Stimulate the sluggish Kidneys.

In addition to its tonic and cathartic properties, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters exercises a beneficial influence upon the kidneys and bladder, when they are inactive, by stimulating them to renewed exertion, thus reopening, as it were, a sluice for the escape of impurities whose regular channel of exit is the organs of urination. Among these are certain abnormal and inflammatory elements, productive of irreparable injury to the system if not entirely expelled. The kidneys and bladder themselves are also benefited by this stimulus, as their inactivity is usually a preliminary to their disease and disorganization. They also experience, in common with other portions of the system, the potent invigorating effect of the Bitters; which furthermore corrects disordered conditions of the stomach, bowels and liver.

The Cultivation of Roses.

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The best way for ladies to cultivate this rare species of roses is by studying and practicing the rules of hygiene, as taught in the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, only \$1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Grand Invalide Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., if suffering from those painful weaknesses incident to the female organism, use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—a never-failing remedy for these complaints.



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