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Holland City News, Volume 7, Number 19: June 22, 1878

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Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 7, Number 19: June 22, 1878" (1878). *Holland City News: 1878*. 25.

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VII.—NO. 19.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 331.

The Holland City News.

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

O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 " "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 " "	6 00	10 00	12 00
1/2 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
1/4 " "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1 " "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2.00 per annum.

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Tuesday Jan. 1, 1878.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 a. m.	1.15 a. m.
" "	9.35 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	10.45 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	9.25 p. m.	3.35 p. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.05 a. m.	12.15 "
" "	5.10 "	* 11.00 a. m.
" "	8.25 p. m.	† 9.45 "
" "	2.40 "	

* Mixed trains.
† Daily except Sunday and Monday.
‡ Daily except Saturday.
§ Mondays only.
All other trains daily except Sundays.
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time which is 30 minutes later than Columbus time.

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1878.

Going North.	No. 4.	No. 2.	STATIONS.	Going South.	No. 3.	No. 1.
8 00	12 15		Muskegon.	2 00	7 50	
7 25	11 41		Ferryburg.	2 35	8 40	
7 15	11 36		Grand Haven.	2 38	8 56	
6 30	11 07		Pigeon.	3 13	9 40	
6 35	11 40		Holland.	3 45	11 15	
6 07	10 18		Fillmore.	4 15	11 43	
8 55	9 30		Allegan.	5 00	1 15	

D. P. CLAY, Receiver.

Close connections made at Allegan with G. R. & I. R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalamazoo, Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, &c., &c.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

SHERBURNE, S. W., Blendon, Mich., Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Special attention given to foreclosure of mortgages and collections. Office in the Village of Zealand at the Store of A. Bolks & Bros.

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 Collecting, Drafts bought and sold; Eighth street.

Barbers.

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

Boots and Shoes.

HEROLD, E., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather, Findings, etc., Eighth street.

Commission Merchant.

BEACH BROS., Commission Merchants, and dealers in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest market price paid for wheat. Office at Gezon's old stand, Eighth street, Holland, Mich. 17-19

Dentist.

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

FURGUSON, B. R., Dental Surgeon. Performs all operations appertaining to Dentistry in the best style of the art. Office, over E. Herold's Shoe store.

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

Groceries.

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

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.

Liquor Dealers.

TEN HAGE, Wm., Dealer in all kinds of Liquors, Beer, Cider, Pop, Cigars, Sardines, and keeper of a fine Pool Table, No. 50 Eighth street.

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

DEMING, W. H., Manufacturer of Plows. By improved machinery is enabled to sell the regular Kalamazoo Plow and warrant them, at lower prices than any surrounding town. Plow points ground to order. 10th street west of River st.

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 *Pluggin' Mills*. (Steam Saw and Flour Mills.) near foot of 8th street.

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

Notary Publics.

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

WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Insurance Agent. Office, City Drug Store, 6th street.

Physicians.

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

BEST, R. B. & L. E., Surgeons and Physicians. Office at their 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 Chl. & M. L. S. R. R. crossing.

MC CULLOCH THOS., Physician and Surgeon, having permanently located in Holland, can be found at Wm. Van Putten's Drug Store. Calls made in city and country day or night. Acute and Chronic diseases successfully treated. Consultation free. 14-4w

MORRIS, S. L., Physician and Surgeon. Office, at residence, on Twelfth st., and at H. Walsh's Drug Store.

SCHOUTEN, R. A. City Physician. Office at D. K. Meengs' Drug Store, 8th Street.

Photographer.

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

Saddlery.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

U. S. of I.

HARMONY LODGE, No. 12, United Sons of Industry, meets at their Hall over, Kruisenga's Store, every Thursday evening. Visiting brothers cordially invited.

N. W. BACON, President.

WILL. H. ROGERS, R. S.

I. O. of 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.

N. W. BACON, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, July 19, at 7 1/2 o'clock, sharp.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

DAVID BERTSON, W. M.

Special Notices.

Dr. F. S. Ledebor has made arrangements to keep his office at the Drug Store of J. O. Doesburg, where he can be found from 10 to 11 a. m. and 3 to 4 p. m., or at his residence on Eighth street, near C. & M. L. S. R. R. crossing, where he will hold himself in readiness to answer any and all calls, day or night.

H. C. MATRAU,

FREIGHT AND TICKET AGENT.

CHICAGO and MICHIGAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

Sells Tickets to principal points in the United States and Canada. Through bills of Lading issued and rates given for freight to all points east and west. Information as to routes and connections for travellers, and rates of freight for shippers, cheerfully furnished at the

Chicago Depot, Holland, Mich.

Liver is King.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the Liver and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, 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.

Free of Cost.

The most wonderful remedy of the age is now placed within the reach of all. "Be he rich or be he poor," it costs nothing to give this great remedy a trial. *Dr. King's California Golden Compound*, for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Low Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Sour Stomach, Coming up of Food, Yellow Complexion, General Debility, Inactivity and Drowsiness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice and Biliousness, for which it is a certain and speedy cure. No person should be without it. In order to prove that it will do all we claim for it you are given a trial bottle free of cost, which will convince you of its truly wonderful merits, and show you what a regular one dollar size bottle will do. For sale by Heber Walsh, Holland, Michigan.

Try Johnston's Sarsaparilla the best in the market.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Dr. L. E. Best, having settled in the Holland colony, 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 from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.

L. E. BEST, M. D.

OVERYSEL Sept 22, 1878.

If You Intend to Paint.

Call at the Drug Store of Heber Walsh, and examine the

Seventy Shades of Cottage Colors.

These paints are mixed ready for the brush, sold by the gallon, and can be applied by any person. Sample cards free. White Lead, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, &c., very cheap. 5-13w

The place known as the "Dr. Morris place," is for sale cheap for cash. Inquire at this office, or at J. W. Hopkins, Esq., Grand Haven, Mich.,—containing nearly 7 acres, with improvements and house.

THE Pessink Brothers are taking the lead in this city in Cigars and Fancy Tobacco again as before. Try that new pointless brand—never before in this city.

General Synod of the Reformed Church.

REPORT ON HOPE COLLEGE—ITS FINANCES AND MANAGEMENT—THE PRESIDENT AND FACULTY REQUESTED TO RESIGN.

We continue to give so much of the proceedings of the General Synod of the Reformed Church affecting our interests here, as we think comes within the sphere of the News:

On Thursday the Com. on Professorate, Rev. E. W. Bentley, chairman, reported * * * in reference to the salaries due, to Profs. Scott, Beck and Crispell of Hope College, that the money was paid due and ought to be paid. * * * The roll of classes being called, the amount of \$4,143 was pledged, many of the classes pledging more than the amount apportioned them.

THEOLOGY.

Memorials from the Classes of Holland, Grand River and Wisconsin; also one from a minority of the Classis of Holland,

also a communication from the council of Hope College.—The subject matter of these papers is the repeal of the action of the last General Synod in suspending the department of theology at Hope College, which repeal is strenuously urged by all the memorialists, save those of the minority of the Classis of Holland. To our western brethren theological instruction is the objective point to which the entire institution of Hope College looks, and to which all the other departments are merely adjuncts more or less helpful and necessary. To reach and maintain this, Holland Academy was established and Hope College was organized. The suspension of the theological department is a great disappointment, and now their hearts are set upon its restoration. To this they are bending all their energies, and affirm their ability to complete, at an early day, the endowment of a theological professorship, provided the synod will restore theological instruction and allow them to proceed.

Your committee, while sympathizing largely in this estimate of the importance of maintaining a sound theology in the churches, and while able with the whole church, to testify to an ardent admiration of that great and good man, Albertus C. Van Raalte, and while recognizing the graceful propriety there is in attaching his name to a professorship in theology, still do not and can not sink out of sight other and very essential interests. We must see to it that the college shall not only not fall to the ground, but shall be put upon a sure foundation. It was to this end that synod, last year, found itself compelled to suspend theology, and to this end the synod must hold it in suspension still longer. And your committee must also say that in its judgment the question of its re-establishment is a question of time to be decided by future developments; therefore be it

Resolved, That the synod does not see its way clear to grant the request contained in the memorials of the Classes of Holland, Grand River and Wisconsin, to restore theological instruction in Hope College during the next academical year.

Resolved, That the synod, not having the power to bind the action of future synods, yet expresses the opinion that if the western churches and classes should at any time come to synod with the announcement that they have raised a fund to endow a professorship of theology to be coupled with the name of Albertus C. Van Raalte, it would go far to remove the present obstacles to the restoration of theological instruction in the West, and if any funds should be so raised, they should be committed to the custody of General Synod.

DOLLARS AND CENTS.

The report of the treasurer of Hope College is next considered.

The contingent fund account, as made up by the treasurer and submitted by the council, shows an apparent surplus of \$1,080.73 for the past year. But as last year's report showed a deficiency of \$10,842.83 there is a balance of debts in this account of \$9,752.10. To this sum must be added about \$10,000 due the president, professors and teachers for salaries, irrespective of the amount (over \$4,000) due by the General Synod to theological teachers. This makes the deficiency in this account, according to the printed report of council, \$19,752.10. This is, however, much below the actual indebtedness of the institution, as some debts which the committee think should have been included, do not appear, and some credits can not in their judgment be properly reckoned as income. The following balance sheet presents approximately the real financial condition:

DEBITS OF HOPE COLLEGE, APRIL 30, 1878.

Salaries of President, Professors and Teachers, about \$10,000 00
Salary of financial agent (two years)..... 3,000 00
Notes of Council 8,995 00
Borrowed from permanent fund..... 2,325 12
Interest and Miscellaneous..... 603 00

\$21,720 12

Salaries of theological teachers 4,127 00

\$25,847 12

Probably the real indebtedness is more than this. Indeed some of the council estimate it as high as \$32,000. We think it safe to say that the council is responsible for at least \$25,000 of debt, and General Synod for about \$4,000; or in other words, the property of Hope College is chargeable with a debt of \$29,000, upon which, until paid, interest must be reckoned at not less, and probably more than seven per cent. To meet these liabilities, the College has the following

ASSETS.

In the hands of Board of Direction..... \$19,256 00
Loans to individuals, bond and mortgage..... 9,000 00
Loans to churches, bond and mortgage..... 2,750 00
Promissory notes..... 10,661 00

Total productive assets..... \$41,667 00

UNPRODUCTIVE INVESTMENTS.

Council's Committee's valuation. valuation.
Real Estate..... \$17,740 \$8,040
De Hope..... 7,734 14 2,000
Loan to contingent fund 1,937 85
Loans to Virginia lands 2,000 2,000

Total unproductive... \$29,402 09 \$12,000

Ebenezer fund, only available for income... \$9,000

Present endowment..... \$ 73,667

Lost in poor investments..... 17,402

Total raised for endowment..... \$ 91,067

From this exhibit we see that the college has assets amply sufficient to meet all its indebtedness, but were its creditors to press their claims of \$25,000 the result would be disastrous. And in any case the income must for a time at least carry the burden of a large charge for interest.

INCOME.

We now come to the question of income available for carrying on the institution. The total income in the light of actual receipts last year is:

Interest on funds..... \$3,400

Students' fees 700

Total..... \$4,100

Deduct interest on debt and taxes..... 1,800

Leaving for purposes of instruction, etc..... 2,300

The cost of sustaining the two existing departments is..... 8,300

Leaving a deficiency to be met if the college is to be maintained, of..... 5,900

A state of affairs that calls for immediate and careful action on the part of all who would not see this important and cherished institution succumb under its embarrassments.

Something of this result is due to the mistakes of former synods; something to the distance between the East and the West; and something to the differences in mental temperaments and in points of view between our western brethren and ourselves. But aside from these there has been mistaken financial management somewhere. The financial exhibits of the council have too generally needed an interpreter at hand to render them intelligible to us.

THE AXE AT THE ROOT.

Another evil are the discords among members of the faculty. It is true that for the existence of this evil the synod may be in part to blame in not having defined with sufficient accuracy the relations of these, its servants, one to another. Nothing but extreme measures will meet the emergency. It sometimes becomes necessary to sacrifice men to save institutions. For the president of Hope College, we, with every member of this synod and the entire Reformed Church have a profound respect. We admire him and reverence and love him. We recognize the fidelity and the long untiring devotion with which he has clung to, wrought for, and sacrificed for Hope College. For that work the Reformed Church owes him a debt of obligation which it can never repay. And a similar indebtedness the church owes to the professor of polemic and didactic theology there. Still, the truth must be spoken. Confidence in Hope College, such as is absolutely essential to its salvation, cannot be restored to the eastern churches save by a change both in the presidency and in the chair of polemic and didactic theology. In order that the opportunity for a full and thorough reorganization of the institution may be unembarrassed, the resignation of all the members of the faculty should be secured. Therefore we recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the synod who shall attend the next meeting of the council of Hope College, and advise with that body concerning the revision of the constitution ordered by the last General Synod, and aid it in an endeavor to devise such measures as shall secure for it the confidence of the churches both East and West.

Resolved, That the president of Hope College, the professor of theology and the several members of the faculty be requested to place their resignations of their respective positions in the hands of the above-named committee, to take effect at such time as the said committee shall designate.

Resolved, That the above mentioned committee be empowered in behalf of the synod to accept the said resignations.

Resolved, That said committee shall advise with the council as to a full and satisfactory settlement of all the claims which the aforesaid members of the faculty of Hope College may have against the council.

Resolved, That the Board of Education be again asked to do all in its power to sustain Hope College, and that it be requested also to pay the expenses of the aforesaid committee.

Rev. Dr. Phelps offered a substitute for the above, alleging that the suspension of theology at Hope College had increased its financial embarrassment, and that synod gives permission to the council to take suitable measures for the resumption of the theological department.

This substitute was sustained in an able argument by Rev. Roelof Pieters, and strenuously opposed by Rev. J. B. Drury, of the committee on professorate.

Rev. C. Vanderveen being present, not as a delegate, but representing the minority, leave was given him to state his position.

Rev. Egbert Winter spoke in favor of the substitute. Elder T. Keppel made a very forcible and effective speech, favoring the restoration of theology in Hope College. He gave an interesting history of the establishment of the college, and testified to the love which the Hollanders of the Classis of Holland had for the institution. Rev. Dr. Chambers favored the original report, as did also Dr. S. J. Rogers. Rev. J. C. F. Hoes favored the substitute in a strong argument. Rev. E. W. Bentley, chairman of the committee on the professorate, defended and explained the report of the committee in a very clear manner. These discussions occupied the entire afternoon session.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

WILLIAM CUTLER BRYANT, the venerable editor of the New York *Evening Post*, died in that city on the 12th inst., aged 84 years. Mr. Bryant's illness dated from the 10th of May. On that day he delivered an address at the unveiling of a statue of Mazzini, the Italian patriot, in Central Park. Shortly after delivering the speech, while ascending the steps of a friend's house, he was seized with an attack of vertigo, and in falling struck his head heavily against one of the stone steps. From the injuries then received he never recovered, but continued to gradually grow weaker until death relieved him of his sufferings.

MAX STRAKOSCH, the well-known operative manager, has been arrested in New York, in a suit brought against him by a Miss Smedley, of Chicago, who claims \$10,000 damages for breach of marriage contract. Alden B. Stockwell, ex-President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and once a leading capitalist of New York, has failed for \$1,250,000.

LIEUT. EDWARD H. TOTTON, of the 34th United States Infantry, was killed by a railway accident on the Hudson River road, near West Point, a few days ago.

A **STARTLING** case of poisoning is reported from Pittston, Pa. Several families are prostrated by drinking the milk of a cow whose udder was bitten by a snake, and eighteen persons who partook of the milk were taken very sick. Thomas Wilkinson, of Cayuga county, N. Y., killed his wife and then committed suicide.

WITNESS ANDERSON has been discharged from his position on the editorial staff of the Philadelphia *North American*. One of the largest illicit distilleries seized for several years was captured the other day in New York city. It had a capacity of 200 gallons a day, and had been running a long time.

THE WEST.

The Socialists of Chicago held a picnic in that city on Sunday, the 17th of June, at which about 4,000 of them were present. Contrary to general expectation, everything passed off quietly.

ADVICES from the West report that Gen. Howard, at the head of a well-organized force, had commenced a forward movement against the hostile Indians in Idaho. The latter number about 700, including Bannocks, Nez Percés, Shoshones and Putes.

A **DISPATCH** from Lincoln, Neb., says: "The bodies of Herman Allen, Jacob Sutton and another person have been found on the Niobrara river, twenty-four miles northwest of the camp on Dismal river. Allen and Sutton were with the Holbrook party, murdered on the 28th of February."

CHICAGO elevators contain 487,931 bushels of wheat; 823,282 bushels of corn; 103,595 bushels of oats; 37,133 bushels of rye, and 283,944 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 1,740,005 bushels, against 5,042,416 bushels at this period last year. The Academy of Music and the Commercial Block, in Akron, Ohio, have been destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$150,000.

THE SOUTH.

A **DISPATCH** from San Antonio, Tex., says that Gen. Mackenzie, at the head of 500 United States cavalry and a battery of artillery, had crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico in pursuit of raiders who had been stealing stock from ranches on the American side. The troops had fifteen days' rations, and exciting times were expected.

NOAH CHERRY, Harris Atkinson and Robert Thompson, colored murderers of the Wormley family, were executed at Goldsboro, N. C., on the 14th inst., in the presence of 6,000 people. They proclaimed their innocence to the last.

WASHINGTON.

The President has appointed Ernest Ditchman, of Wisconsin, Minister to the United States of Colombia. Benj. F. Potts has been re-appointed Governor of Montana. Before adjourning for the summer, the Court of Claims pronounced a decision upon questions in dispute between the Government and the Union Pacific railroad. The court ascertained that the corporation owes the Government \$1,367,716.73, being 5 per cent. of its net earnings prior to Nov. 5, 1874.

It has just been discovered at the State Department that the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, approved June 4, abolishes the mission to Greece, now filled by Gen. Meredith Read, and all of the Second Secretaries of Legation. This includes England, France, Germany, and all first-class missions. Several gentlemen have just been appointed to these places.

The President nominated Reuben E. Fenton, of New York, William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, and Francis A. Walker, of Connecticut, United States Commissioners at the International Money Conference; William Hayden Edwards, of the District of Columbia, Consul General at St. Petersburg; Alexander V. Perrin, of Kansas, United States Consul at Padong; J. E. Jeffers, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi.

MINISTER NOYES returned from Paris last week for the purpose of testifying before the Potter committee. From data collected at the Agricultural Bureau in Washington it is estimated that the wheat crop of the United States this year will be at least 400,000,000 bushels. The President and Secretary of War were in consultation the other day upon the subject of the Indian troubles in the Northwest. Secretary McCarty read to the President a telegram received by him from the Governor of Oregon relating that Indians were committing hostilities on the eastern borders of that State; that the settlers are unprotected with arms and ammunition for the purpose of their protection, and asking the Government to furnish them with supplies. The request will be granted.

MR. RENO has addressed a letter to Chairman Banning, of the House Military Committee, saying that he is glad that the Custer massacre is to be a subject of investigation, as it will enable him to meet and repel the charges that have been made against him in connection with this affair.

POLITICAL.

The Ohio Republican Convention was held at Cincinnati on the 12th inst. Milton Barnes, for Secretary of State, and Judge White, for the Supreme Bench, were nominated by acclamation, without a dissenting voice. For the Board of Public Works two ballots

were taken, the choice falling upon George Paul, of Akron. A resolution was reported by the Committee on Resolutions endorsing the policy of President Hayes. Gen. Beatty, the leader of the anti-Hayes element in Ohio, offered a substitute condemnatory of the Hayes policy, and followed it with a speech bitterly denouncing the administration's Southern, civil service and financial policy. The substitute was rejected by a large majority, and the platform as a whole adopted.

The Republicans of Michigan held their State Convention at Detroit on the 13th of June. There were 642 delegates present, representing every county in the State. Ex-Senator Zachariah Chandler presided. The platform denounces Communism and deprecates the reopening of the Presidential dispute as fraught with danger to the country. It makes no allusion whatever to the administration or its policy. Gov. Crosswell and Lieut. Gov. Sessions were nominated for re-election by acclamation. William Jenny was nominated for Secretary of State. Gen. R. D. Pritchard for Treasurer, W. I. Latimer for Auditor General, James W. Neasmith for Commissioner of the State Land Office, Otto Kirchner for Attorney General, H. M. Tarbell for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and George F. Edwards for member of the State Board of Education. Ex-Senator Chandler was made Chairman of the State Central Committee by acclamation.

The Potter Investigating Committee called on Secretary Evans for all the correspondence in his department relating to the commission sent to Louisiana last year for the purpose of settling the disturbance between the Nicholls and Packard Governments. The Secretary of State replied that, after consulting with the President, he is instructed to say that, while he (the President) thought it quite compatible with the public interest that the desired correspondence should be submitted to Congress, he did not believe the committee, under the resolution from which its authority is derived, had any business whatever with the Louisiana Commission or the papers connected with it. Consequently the papers will be sent to the House of Representatives, but not to the committee.

The President has caused it to be known that his views upon the subject of the assessment of Government officials for political purposes correspond with those recently made public by Schurz. The President maintains that no assessments can be made or collected, that all contributions for political purposes will be entirely voluntary, and that the tenure of no official will be in any degree weakened from a failure to pay an assessment.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs concluded the investigation of the late administration of the Navy Department just before the adjournment, and, by a vote of the Democrats, adopted resolutions reciting that "the acts and conduct of Secretary Robeson, and the late chiefs of the bureaus of steam engineering, constructions and repairs, and provisions and clothing, in the sale and disposition of public property, in their method of making contracts, and in involving the Government in indebtedness over the appropriations made by Congress for the support of the navy, deserve the severest censure and condemnation, and that in addition said parties as well as all others aiding and abetting should be punished to the extent of the law." The Democrats of Maine, at their State Convention in Portland, last week, nominated Alonzo Garcelon for Governor, and adopted a platform condemning the issue of untaxable Government bonds, favoring the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes, and approving the Potter investigation.

GENERAL.

The labor strike at Quebec, Canada, culminated last week in serious disorders, necessitating the calling out of the military. The mob was fired upon, and one man killed and a number seriously wounded. The affair created the wildest excitement and alarm in the city.

At last accounts from the Rio Grande, the Lerdist party on the border had been defeated and scattered by the Diaz troops. Escobedo still remained on the Mexican side, with a small force, but the other revolutionists were getting into Texas as fast as possible.

ADVICES from the Texas-Mexico border report that the crossing of American soldiers into Mexico had created the wildest excitement among the Mexicans, and that a force was being organized at Piedras Negras for the purpose of driving back Gen. Mackenzie's little army.

MR. STOUTEN, American Minister to Russia, has written a letter repudiating all complicity with the proceedings which form the subject of the investigation of the Potter committee.

FOREIGN.

There was a heavy fall of snow in Scotland on the 11th of June. A Constantinople dispatch says: "There are 25,000 Russian troops sick with typhoid fever and a similar disease in this neighborhood."

A **BERLIN** dispatch of the 13th inst. says: "The first sitting of the European congress was held this afternoon in the Radziwill Palace. The streets leading to the palace were crowded with spectators anxious to see the diplomatists as they arrived. Four mounted police agents kept the approaches to the great building clear. Bismarck, who was chosen President, expresses his belief in the success of the congress, and a particular desire to see harmony established. The Austrian Ministers also anticipate an early solution of the questions at issue. It seems probable that an attempt will be made to improve upon the declaration of Paris with regard to the seizure of private property afloat."

It has been decided that the strictest secrecy will be maintained in regard to the proceedings of the Berlin congress, but a succinct account of the principal transactions will be forwarded regularly by telegraph to the various Governments represented. A Berlin dispatch says it has been agreed between England and Russia that the boundaries of Bulgaria shall not be extended westward into districts most of whose inhabitants are Greeks. In Southern Bulgaria, known as Roumelia under the Turkish administration, some vestiges of sovereignty will be left the Sultan, but only to be exercised under European supervision.

The cable brings the information that the cotton-operatives at Burnley, England, have resumed work, and those of Blackburn have unanimously resolved to resume, at the reduction of 10 per cent. against which they had struck. This indicates the end of the strikes throughout the entire Lancashire district. A cable dispatch from Sierra Leone announces the arrival there of the bark Azor, which sailed from Charleston, April 21, with 250 negro emigrants for Liberia. There was much suffering on the voyage. The water having become short, the ship-fee broke out, and twenty-three emigrants died.

Two physicians in attendance on the Emperor William publish a formal declaration that his progress has been satisfactory almost beyond expectation; but the patient, besides transitory pain, suffers much from helplessness, being unable to use his arms. Complete recovery can only be effected in a long time, after possibly many obstacles and much pain.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.—SENATE.—Mr. Saunders introduced a bill proposing to grant the right of way and forty sections of land per mile to aid the construction of a railway and telegraph line from Omaha, through Dakota and Wyoming, to the Northern Pacific railroad in Montana, east of the 113th meridian. The select committee to inquire into the alleged frauds in Louisiana, under the resolution of Mr. Matthews, was authorized to sit during the session of the Senate. The Senate bill authorizing Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to prosecute suits against the United States, in the Supreme Court of the United States, on account of sales of public lands in each State; the Senate bill in relation to the Tendency Mixed Commission, and the Deficiency Appropriation bill were passed. Mr. Voorhees presented the petition of Peter Cooper, praying for the repeal of the Specie-Resumption act, and remonstrating against the proposed adjournment of Congress until some legislative measures for financial relief have been passed. Referred. The House bill resolution to provide for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law was postponed till next December.

HOUSE.—The House devoted the day to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Kelley offered an amendment providing that no money herein appropriated shall be used for engraving, issuing, selling, or otherwise disposing of bonds or other securities of the United States for the purpose of bringing about or providing for the resumption of specie payment. Rejected—yeas, 89; nays, 105. Amendments for the release of \$10,000,000 of treasury notes now held for the redemption of fractional currency, and for advertisement of the sale of bonds were ruled out of order.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.—SENATE.—The bills fixing the salaries of the Surveyors of Customs at Baltimore and Portland, Me., at \$4,500 per annum, each, and the Surveyor at New York \$3,500, were passed. The House bill to restore certain lands in Iowa to settlement under the Homestead law, and for other purposes, passed. It applies to all vacant, unappropriated lands heretofore withdrawn from the Mississippi and Missouri railway in that State. Mr. Voorhees moved to lay the calendar aside, and after a sharp discussion the motion prevailed—yeas, 29; nays, 69. Mr. Ferry presented a substitute for the House bill agreed upon by the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. Voorhees moved to amend by what was virtually the House bill. After a brief debate the result was the passage of the following substitute for the House bill, which unconditionally repealed the Resumption act: "Be it enacted: That from and after the passage of this act United States notes shall be receivable for the same as coin in payment for 4 per cent. bonds now authorized by law to be issued, and on and after Oct. 1, 1878, said notes shall be receivable for duties on imports." Referred.

HOUSE.—The House was engaged all day, and in the evening until midnight, on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.—SENATE.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections reported adversely on the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution forbidding the disfranchisement of persons on account of sex. Mr. Hoar submitted a minority report in relation to the same, and moved to lay the bill on the table. The House bill to pay the indebtedness due the Government by the Kansas Pacific railroad was passed. Mr. McDonald (by request) introduced a bill to provide an additional fund for the repayment to the United States of money advanced in aid of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The House bill to increase the pensions of certain pensioned soldiers and sailors who have lost both hands, both feet, or sight of both eyes, in the service of the country, from \$70 to \$75, was passed. Mr. Oglesby, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the memorial of William McGarran, praying the passage of a law to authorize the perfecting of the patent claimed to have been issued to him by the United States for certain lands in California, with the recommendation that the prayer of the petitioner be denied, and that the memorial be indefinitely postponed. So ordered.

HOUSE.—Mr. Burchard (Republican), of Illinois, introduced a resolution declaring that any attempt to interfere with the title of President Hayes "would be revolutionary and disapproved by the House," and moved to suspend the rules and adopt it. Agreed to—yeas, 215; nays, 21. Subsequently the Judiciary Committee reported a resolution to the same effect, though worded somewhat differently. This was also adopted by a vote of 234 to 14—the following being the negative vote: Blackburn, Biss, Boone, Cooke, Cox of New York, Hamilton, Henry, Kimmel, Mayhew, Pridemore, Robertson of Louisiana, Smith of Georgia, Springer, Warner. The House passed a large number of private bills.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15.—SENATE.—Mr. Morgan submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution allowing the President of the United States to approve any part of appropriation bills, and to disapprove any portion of such bills as he may think proper. Referred. Mr. Wade, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report upon the charges that the election of Senator Grover was procured by fraud and bribery. The report says that the evidence did not sustain any of such charges. The committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject. The bill appropriating \$27,000 to defray the expenses of the Internal Revenue law, and \$20,000 to defray the expenses of the investigation ordered by the Senate, was passed, with an amendment placing \$10,000 at the disposal of the Attorney General to prosecute any person for crime discovered in connection with the inquiry. The Committee on Finance was discharged from the further consideration of a large number of petitions in regard to the repeal of the Specie-Resumption act, remission of silver, together with numerous bills in regard to the payment of customs duties in legal-tender notes, and the "Gold-Coin" bill, nearly all of the subjects having been covered by bills passed. Conference reports on the Army and River and Harbor bills were agreed to, and the bills passed. The amendment of the House to the bill of the Senate increasing the pension of Gen. Shields, of Missouri, to \$100 a month, was concurred in, and the bill passed.

HOUSE.—The House did nothing beyond discuss the bill to amend the Internal Revenue laws and listen to conference reports on appropriation bills. Some of the Republicans flustered to prevent the passage of the Internal Revenue bill, the proposed reduction of the tobacco tax constituting the objectionable feature. Both houses agreed to postpone the final adjournment to Tuesday, June 18.

MONDAY, JUNE 17.—SENATE.—After a brief discussion, but without amendment, the House bill to organize the Life-Saving Service was passed. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a number of new stations on the sea and lake coasts, and provides for the appointment of a General Superintendent by the President, and of a District Superintendent for the Gulf coast by the Secretary of the Treasury. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire into the industrial condition of the country; the extent, nature, and causes of the depression of business and the enforced idleness of labor, and what remedies, if any, can be provided by national legislation, and report by bill or otherwise. The Senate had a long debate on the amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, appropriating \$5,000 to defray the expenses of the commission sent by the President to New Orleans to arbitrate between Nichols and Packard. The amendment was tabled by a vote of 33 to 32.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted, authorizing a select committee to inquire into the depressed condition of labor throughout the country, and recommend remedies therefor. The bill to amend the Internal Revenue law was passed after a long debate. Its principal provision is to reduce the tobacco tax to 16 cents per pound. Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Elections, reported that Robertson, of Louisiana, and Elam, of Louisiana (the sitting members in the contested-election cases) are entitled to their seats, and that in the Alabama contested-election case of Harlan and Shelley additional testimony may be taken. The reports were all agreed to. Mr. Harris also reported a resolution to pay the ten contestants and contestants \$1,000 each, and the two others \$500 each in part for their expenses of the contest. Agreed to. The contested case from South Carolina—Richardson vs. Rainey—was postponed till next session. The House, after a long and animated debate, lasting till midnight, defeated the bill appropriating \$5,500,000 to pay the award of the Halifax Fisheries Commission. The scene attending the defeat of this measure was one of the most violent in the history of

the session. It was the intention of the managers of the bill to prevent debate. Mr. Butler discovered this and became very demonstrative in his efforts to defy the authority of the House. He asked unanimous consent to speak, which was refused, violent objection being made from all parts of the hall. Mr. Butler insisted upon speaking, but his voice was drowned in the tumult, and quite from the Republican side were deafening, and quite drowned Mr. Butler's voice. Turning around and facing the Republican side of the House, he defied them to stop him, and shook his head in a belligerent way. The Sergeant-at-Arms was finally sent by him with orders to seat him until the tumult ended. Mr. Butler offered a resolution, which was adopted without a dissenting voice, requesting the Senate to instruct Hon. Stanley Matthews, a member of that body, to appear and testify before the House Committee on Electoral Frauds. There was little debate on the resolution, and as little appearance of interest in it.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.—SENATE.—The Senate was engaged nearly all day on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The amendments appropriating \$5,500,000 to pay the award of the Halifax Fisheries Commission, and modifying the contract with James B. Eads for the improvement of the South pass of the Mississippi river, were adopted. Mr. Packard called up the House bill for the relief of settlers on public lands. Passed. In explanation of the bill Mr. Packard said it merely extended the provisions of the act of March 3, 1877, so as to allow settlers who had their crops injured by grasshoppers to leave their homesteads temporarily for the purpose of obtaining sustenance.

HOUSE.—The House concurred in the Senate concurrent resolution declaring that the treaty with China, allowing unrestricted immigration to this country, should be modified, and calling the attention of the President to the subject. The Senate substitute for the House bill repealing the Resumption law was non-concurred in, for want of the necessary two-thirds majority—140 to 108—so that the bill failed. The bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Southern mail contractors for services rendered prior to the war was finally agreed to, with amendments providing that the claimants shall give a bond for the return of the money to the United States in case it shall be discovered that the claims were paid by the Confederate States. The Senate bill to modify the Eads ferry contract was passed. Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to repeal that section of the Resumption act which authorizes the sale of United States bonds for purposes of resumption, and to provide that United States notes shall be receivable for duties on imports. Rejected—yeas, 114; nays, 113—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. Mr. Pound moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill extending for ten years the time to complete the Northern Pacific railroad. Defeated—yeas, 89; nays, 127. It was found necessary to prolong the session another day, and both houses agreed to a resolution extending the time for adjournment to Wednesday, 19th, at 6 p. m.

The Pen and Pistol.

An uncontrollable passion to scribble for the newspapers has led to a fatal shooting affray in this town. The affair occurred in the office of the North Manchester *Journal*, published in this place, both participants being rising young men, and one of them the son of a Lutheran minister. The shot was fired by Hugh Wells, Jr., son of Rev. Hugh Wells, a young man but recently admitted to the bar. His victim is Andrew B. Miller, a teacher by profession, but recently in the collection business. They occupied adjoining rooms, and were warm personal friends, and both took to writing for the town paper. A few weeks ago Miller departed for Louisville, pinning on his door a notice to the effect that he would return at a certain date. Underneath this some one scrawled, "Who in h—l cares?" and this bit of nonsense young Wells communicated to the *Indianian*, published at Warsaw. This was the beginning of the rupture. It led to an animated controversy, and both parties became extremely personal. On last Sunday, as young Wells stepped out of his office, Miller threw his arms about him, dragged him into his own room, immediately adjoining, shook him up considerably, locked the door, put the key in his pocket, and then remarked that he had Wells where he wanted him. Being much the stronger man, he completely overpowered the young attorney, and, drawing forth a written paper, compelled him to sign it. It was a retraction worded to the effect that he (Wells) had unjustly and without cause wickedly maligned Miller. When Wells had signed this paper Miller forced him to promise that he would never reveal how the retraction was procured, and then threatened to publish it. As soon as Wells was released from Miller's room he told everybody what had taken place, and everybody of course said that he ought to get even with Miller somehow. About 10 o'clock to-day Wells entered the *Journal* office, and seeing Miller there, he drew a revolver, pointed it, and said: "I will give you just three seconds in which to give me back that paper." Miller hesitated; he parleyed; he approached Wells, and when within about four feet of him the latter fired. The ball entered Miller's breast, just below the heart, inflicting a fatal wound.—*North Manchester (Ind.) Cor. Chicago Times.*

Out of the Jurisdiction.

A good story is told of a Vermont ex-Judge and ex-member of Congress. The latter held court in Essex county, when a long-standing case, in which an especially sharp lawyer had been engaged, was heard. The Judge ruled the law points against the lawyer in question, and he lost the case. After tea, the counsellor, who was staying at the same inn in Guildhall with the Judge, approached the latter and invited him to take a drive, and the Judge accepted. A few minutes behind a good trotter took them over the line into New Hampshire, when the attorney turned to his companion and said:

"Judge, I presume, now we are in New Hampshire, we are peers?" The court assented.

"Well," rejoined the lawyer, "you blank old fool, how came you to decide that case against me?" And, expending a part of his temper upon the innocent animal that drew the carriage, he sped away from the line of Vermont, increasing his vituperation with the distance from the Judge's jurisdiction.

Finally, exhausted, he turned his horse and drove back to Guildhall. As the horse's hoofs sounded on the bridge, which brought the riders again in the Green Mountain State, the now-serene lawyer gracefully raised his hat and said:

"Judge, we have had a very pleasant ride together. I am greatly obliged for your company, and hope on some future occasion to have the honor of a drive with you again."

THE PRESIDENTIAL TITLE.

Report of the House Judiciary Committee.

The report which Mr. Hartridge submitted to the lower house of Congress in behalf of the majority of the Judiciary Committee, declaring that the President's title is unassailable—and which was adopted by a vote of 234 to 14—is as follows:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred House bill No. —, and the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, directing judicial proceedings to give effect to the electoral vote of that State in the last election of President and Vice President of the United States, report back said bill and resolutions, with a recommendation that the bill do not pass. Your committee are of the opinion that Congress has no power under the constitution to confer upon the Supreme Court of the United States the original jurisdiction sought for it by this bill. The only clause of the constitution which could be plausibly invoked to enable Congress to provide the legal machinery for the litigation proposed is that which gives the Supreme Court original jurisdiction in the "cases" or "controversies" between a State and the citizens of another State. The committee are of opinion that this expression "cases" and "controversies" was not intended, by the framers of the constitution, to embrace an original proceeding by a State in the Supreme Court of the United States to oust any incumbent from a political office filled by the declaration and decision of the two houses of Congress, clothed with the constitutional power to count the electoral votes, and decided as a final tribunal upon the election of President and Vice President.

The Forty-fourth Congress selected a commission to count the votes for President and Vice President, reserving to itself the right to ratify or reject such count in the way prescribed in the act creating such commission. By the joint action of the two houses it ratified the count made by the commission, and thus made it the expression of its own judgment. All the departments of the Federal Government, all the State governments in their relations to Federal authority, foreign nations, the people of the United States, all the material interests and industries of the country have acquiesced in, and acted in accordance with, the pronounced finding of the Congress. In the opinion of this committee the present Congress has no power to undo the work of its predecessor in counting the electoral vote, or to confer upon any judicial tribunal the right to pass upon, and perhaps set aside, the action of that predecessor in reference to a purely political question, the decision of which is conformed by the constitution in Congress.

But, apart from these fundamental objections to the bill under consideration, there are features and provisions in it which are entirely impracticable. Your committee can find no warrant of authority to summon the Chief Justices of the Supreme Courts of the several States to sit at Washington as a jury to try any case, however grave and weighty may be its nature. The right to summon must carry with it the power to enforce obedience to the mandate, and the committee can see no means by which the judicial officers of a State can be compelled to assume the functions of jurors in the Supreme Court of the United States.

There are other objections to the practical working of the bill under consideration, to which we do not think it necessary to refer. It may be true that the State of Maryland has been, in the late election for President and Vice President, deprived of her just and full right in declaring who were legally chosen, by reason of frauds perpetrated by Returning Boards in some of the States. It may also be true that these fraudulent acts were countenanced or encouraged or participated in by some who now enjoy high offices as the fruit of such frauds. It is due to the present generation of the people of this country and their posterity, and to the principles on which our Government is founded, that all evidence tending to establish the fact of such fraudulent practices should be calmly, carefully and vigorously examined. But your committee are of opinion that the consequence of such examination, if it discloses guilt upon the part of any in high official position, should not be an effort to set aside the judgment of a former Congress as to the election of a President and Vice President, but should be confined to the punishment by legal and constitutional means of the offenders, and to the preservation and perpetuation of the evidences of their guilt, so that the American people may be protected from a recurrence of the crime.

Three Republican members of the committee, Mr. Frye, Mr. Conger, and Mr. Lapham, add the following:

We agree to the foregoing report, so far as it states reasons for the resolution adopted by the committee, but dissent from the concluding portion, as not pertinent to the inquiry before us, and as giving an implied sanction to the propriety of the pending investigation, ordered by the majority of the House of Representatives, to which we were and are opposed.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES.....	\$8 50	@10 50
HOGS.....	3 50	@ 3 80
COTTON.....	11	@ 11 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2.....	3 50	@ 3 90
WHEAT—No. 2, Chicago.....	1 05	@ 1 06
CORN—Western Mixed.....	42	@ 44 1/2
OATS—Mixed.....	29	@ 31 1/2
RYE—Western.....	62	@ 63
PORK—Mess.....	10 00	@10 25
LARD.....	7	@ 7 1/2

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	4 90	@ 5 30
Choice Native.....	4 35	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers.....	2 50	@ 3 75
Butcher's Steers.....	3 60	@ 3 90
Medium to Fair.....	4 00	@ 4 25
HOGS—Live.....	3 75	@ 4 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 00	@ 5 12 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	94	@ 95
No. 3 Spring.....	83	@ 84
CORN—No. 2.....	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2.....	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 2.....	52	@ 53
BARLEY—No. 2.....	47	@ 48
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	17	@ 19
EGGS—Fresh.....	10	@ 11
PORK—Mess.....	8 90	@ 9 00
LARD.....	6 1/2	@ 7

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1.....	99 1/2	@ 1 04 1/2
No. 2.....	95	@ 97
CORN—No. 2.....	36	@ 36
OATS—No. 2.....	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 1.....	52	@ 53
BARLEY—No. 2.....	62	@ 63

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall.....	91	@ 95
CORN—Mixed.....	34	@ 35
OATS—No. 2.....	24	@ 25
RYE.....	50	@ 51
PORK—Mess.....	9 50	@ 9 40
LARD.....	6 1/2	@ 6 50
HOGS.....	8 10	@ 8 50
CATTLE.....	2 50	@ 3 10

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red.....	85	@ 1 00
CORN.....	38	@ 40
OATS.....	25	@ 26
RYE.....	55	@ 57
PORK—Mess.....	9 50	@ 9 75 1/2
LARD.....	6 1/2	@ 7 1/2

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 12	@ 1 15
No. 2 Red.....	1 01	@ 1 03
CORN.....	38	@ 39
OATS—No. 2.....	24	@ 26 1/2

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Choice White.....	5 25	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 13	@ 1 14
No. 1 Amber.....	1 07	@ 1 08
CORN—No. 1.....	38	@ 39
OATS—Mixed.....	25	@ 26 1/2
BARLEY (per cental).....	1 00	@ 1 30
PORK—Mess.....	9 50	@ 10 25

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best.....	5 00	@ 5 35
Fair.....	4 50	@ 5 00
Common.....	3 75	@ 4 35
HOGS.....	3 40	@ 3 55
SHEEP.....	3 00	@ 3 75

SABBATH READING.

The Summons.

For bounteous feast the board is spread,
With costly plate, with fruitage rare;
A hundred lamps their lustre shed
To gild the odor-laden air.
From distant nooks low music steals,
Preceding, with faint notes at first,
Such golden melody as outpours
In one long, sweet, melodious burst.

The haughty master seats with pride
How royally his chamber sweeps
To where its imaged grandeur hides
In either mirror's crystal deeps,
But prouder is the smile he wears
To think what nabobs, fine and grim,
Shall mount his mansion's marble stairs
And gravely sit and sup with him.

Now, ere the smile has left his lips,
All unannounced, a shape of gloom
Fleets through the massive portal slips
And stands within the lordly room.
Black-vestured, somber-browed it stands,
Marring the splendor like a blot,
With solemn face, with folded hands,
A guest that was expected not.

Full well the master knows that guest,
And covers before his calm, grave eyes;
Then pointing, while he beats his breast,
Where bright the untasted banquet lies,
He wildly moans, with gasping breath,
"Oh, spare the doom a single day!"
The stranger answers: "I am Death,
I summon, and you must obey."

Ah, better when this guest appears,
That he, with unrelenting tread,
Should never drag us forth in tears,
But find us willing to be led.
Yes, better on that fated day,
If we, with resignation sweet,
Are glad in lowliest love to lay
Our burdens at the Saviour's feet
—Ellenor Lawrence, in the *Congregationalist*.

A Voice from the Sea.

BY REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

"Yea, it shall be at an instant suddenly."
—Isaiah xlix. 6.
"The Lord sent out a great wind into the sea."
—Jonah i. 4.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Lord's day, March 24, the inhabitants of London were startled by a sudden hurricane which all at once brought with it darkened clouds of dust, and for a short season raged furiously. Sitting in our study in quiet meditation we were aroused and alarmed by the noise of doors and windows, and the terrible howling of the blast as it swept upon its headlong course. Unhappy were travelers across heath and moor who were overtaken by such an overwhelming gust, for it gave no warning, and allowed no time to seek shelter. It was soon over, but it was followed by cold and dreary weather, and it would seem to have been a token that winter meant to make another struggle to assume his ancient throne. His Parthian arrow was driven forward with intense force and left its mark in ruin and death.

Just at the moment when landmen were terrified by the threatening storm, her Majesty's training ship "Eurydice," which had returned from a cruise to the West Indies, was rounding Dunnoose headland, off the Isle of Wight, with all plain sails and also her studding sails set. Those on board were all naturally anxious to reach their homes, and having only to round the coast and to anchor off Spithead they were making the best of the wind. The noble frigate was plainly seen from the lovely village of Shanklin; but one who was watching the fine vessel suddenly missed it and wondered why. She was hastening along with all sails set except her royals, and her ports open, when in a moment the fierce wind pounced upon her. It was in vain that the Captain ordered sail to be shortened; the ship lurched till her keel was visible, and in less time than it takes us to write it the ship capsized, and more than 300 brave seamen perished. Well might her Majesty's telegram speak of "the terrible calamity of the 'Eurydice.'" What mourning and lamentation had that one cruel blast scattered over the land! How swift is the swoop of death! How stealthy its step! How terrible its leap! In the midst of life we are on the verge of the sepulcher. This lesson is preached to us by those three hundred men who lie inshrined in the all-devouring sea, with a gallant ship as their mausoleum.

Toll for the brave!
The brave that are no more!
All sunk beneath the wave,
Fast by their native shore!

Great is the peril of the ocean, but there are also dangers on the land, and at any moment we also may be summoned to appear before our God. Since this cannot be questioned, let each prudent man foresee the evil and prepare himself for it.

Another lesson which lies upon the surface of this sad event is this:—*never feel perfectly safe till you are in port.* Many awakened souls are almost within the haven of peace, and are at this time rounding the headland of thoughtfulness, with the sails of earnest inquiry all displayed to the breeze. Their condition is very hopeful, but it is not satisfactory to those who are anxious about their eternal welfare, nor should it be satisfactory to themselves. They are steering for the harbor, they enjoy favoring winds, they have all sails set, but still they have not quite believed in Jesus, nor surrendered themselves to His grace. We who watch them can see that their ports are open, and we dread lest they should be overtaken by a sudden temptation and should suddenly be overturned at the very moment when our hopes are at their best. Is the reader in such case? Then let us beseech him not to be content till he has found Christ and so by faith has anchored in the harbor of "eternal salvation." Do not be happy, dear friend, till you are moored on the Rock of Ages, under the lee of the everlasting hills of divine mercy, through the atoning blood. It seems very wonderful that a ship which had been to sea so many times and had just completed a long winter's cruise in safety should at last go down just off the coast in a place where danger seemed out of the question. It is doubly sad that so many men should be within sight of a shore upon which they must never set their foot. To perish in mid ocean seems not so hard a lot as to die with the white cliffs of Albion so near; to die with the gospel

ringing in our ears is still more sad. Never reckon the ship safe till it floats in the haven; never reckon a soul safe till it is actually "in Christ." The "almost persuaded" are often the last to be fully persuaded. Aroused, impressed, and moved to good resolutions, to tears, and even to prayers, yet men postpone decision, and by the force of Satan's arts are lost—lost when we all hoped to see them saved. O that seekers were wise enough to be distressed until they are thoroughly renewed. Any position short of regeneration is perilous in the extreme. The man-slayer would have been cut down by the avenger had he lingered outside the walls of the refuge-city; it would have been all in vain for him to have touched its stones or sheltered near its towers; he must be within the gates or die. Seekers after salvation, you are not safe till you actually close in with Jesus, place all your confidence in Him and become forever His. Shall it be so now, or will you abide in death? Rest not an hour. Trifle not for another moment; for death may seize you, or a spiritual lethargy may come over your soul from which you may never again be aroused. Give no sleep to your eyes nor slumber to your eyelids till your anchor has entered into that within the veil and you are saved in Christ Jesus.

A further lesson should be gleaned from the scant wreckage which as yet has floated up from the sunken vessel. Let us all take warning, and remember that we cannot tell when fierce temptation may assail us.

THE BRAIN.

The Mind Not Dependent on It.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The views expressed at the Washington convention of the physicians of insane asylums indicate somewhat the course of scientific opinion as to the functions of the brain. To the poets and the popular conception, the human skull will long remain "the dome of thought, the palace of the mind." To the student of physiology, the seat of the mental processes had been gradually narrowing and receding till finally Dr. Clark, of Toronto, tells us that no satisfactory evidence proves that mentality is localized beyond a focal point of the nerves at the base of the brain. We can better appreciate how great is this change from former views if we compare with such a conception the notions on which phrenology was based, when the various attributes of mind were supposed to display themselves in the "bumps" of the skull, and, in consequence, to reside on or near the circumference of the organ within. If the new views are to be accepted, much more than phrenology must be sacrificed. Brain-power, the new doctrine teaches, is not dependent alone on the size of the skull's contents. Probably, also, considerations of shape will follow those of size; people with high foreheads will gain no reputation from their frontal expanses, and a head as low-crowned as that of a mound-builder will be credited with a full average supply of intellect.

It must be admitted that there are some facts hard to explain under the old doctrine. Dr. Brown-Sequard described a few years ago a large number of cases where people who had lost half or more of their brains succeeded in keeping quite as much sense as they had ever possessed. This was partially explained on the theory that either half of the brain may perform the functions of the whole. But other instances were related where the full mental capacity survived a partial loss of both hemispheres of the brain. However, there was the cerebellum, the little brain, to fall back upon. A great deal of faith has been pinned to the cerebellum by scientific folks who have lost faith in their brains. But now comes Dr. Walter Kemper, of Oshkosh, with the post-mortem examination of a patient who was interested in the news of the day, conversed intelligently on politics, religion and science, and was well versed in English literature, yet had suffered from a disease which wasted away one side of her cerebrum and the other side of her cerebellum, till neither was of one-fourth the natural size. Such instances seem more conclusive than the famous experiments upon pigeons, in which the birds not only survived the extirpation of their entire brains, but even regained, apparently, their normal senses and capacity after the lapse of a few weeks.

If it be conceded that the mental faculties reside in the focus of nerves at the base of the brain, there will be less difficulty in obtaining correct notions about the insect world. Few insects have any brains, yet many of them—as, for instance, Sir John Lubbock's ants—have sound, discriminating intellects. In fact, certain savage ants of South America hold tracts of land, and wage successful war against man when he attempts to plant a residence on their domain. Big brains, in that case, are powerless against no brains. What, then, it may be asked, is the use of the organ in question, if it does not serve as the seat of mind? Dr. Brown-Sequard's answer was that the brain, like the hand, does the work of the mind, as it is ordered; but is the instrument, not the motor. That view of the matter suggests at least one sensible precept: If our brains are mere tools, we should at all events keep them in good order.

Improving on Richelieu.

Much the greater part of the writing in newspaper offices is done with lead pencils. Somebody, therefore, makes the following suggestion: "Since the corps editorial have renounced the pen as a weapon of intellectual warfare, it would be well, for the sake of fitness, to reconstruct an old aphorism thus:

The pencil called the Faber
Is more potent than the sabre."

—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Important Statement from Senator Hill, of Georgia—The Secret Pledges of Forty-two Ex-Confederates—The Wormley Hotel Conference.

[Washington Cor. New York Times.]

Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, has made some highly interesting statements respecting the most important events that transpired during the session of the Electoral Commission, and which throw new light upon the history of that critical period. The conversation originated through an allusion to the resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Spencer, one of the avowed objects of which is to investigate into and expose the proceedings of what is known as the "Wormley Hotel Conference." A passing reference to this political gathering is perhaps necessary in order to maintain the continuity of this narrative. As the story goes, a few Republicans, friends of Mr. Hayes, who were cognizant of his purposes, met by appointment an equal number of Southern Democrats at Wormley's Hotel in this city. It was during the height of the excitement pending the last days of the Presidential count, when a dead-lock seemed inevitable and all sorts of alarming rumors were in circulation. The Democrats who participated in the conference claimed, as alleged, to have it in their power to prevent the completion of the electoral count, and were willing to withdraw all opposition to the completion if the friends of Mr. Hayes would guarantee that, when he became President, the Federal troops would be withdrawn from Louisiana and South Carolina, and that such other measures would be adopted as would secure the dissolution of the Packard and Chamberlain Governments and the establishment of those of Nicholls and Wade Hampton. The Republicans, in consideration of a completion of the count being permitted, agreed to the terms proposed by the Democrats. Both parties to the negotiation exchanged pledges satisfactory to each other, and in pursuance of this arrangement the count was completed. Mr. Hayes was inaugurated, and the changes in the State Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina effected.

Up to this time the power of the Democrats who took part in the Wormley Conference have prevented the completion of the electoral count has been undisputed, and the credit for defeating the filibustering movement in the House has been generally attributed to them. Senator Hill, however, emphatically and unequivocally denies that the agreement entered into at the Wormley Hotel Conference had any bearing upon the peaceable solution of the Presidential problem. He states that the Democrats who participated in the conference did so without a shadow of authority from anybody, and without consultation with their party colleagues. It was purely the gratuitous, irresponsible act of a few men, who had controlled no votes in the House except their own, and who did not have it in their power to fulfill the agreement it is alleged they made. Senator Hill authorizes the statement that, in his opinion, the Democrats who participated in the Wormley Conference could have no other object in view than a desire to obtain notoriety. So far from having influenced the action of the House, Senator Hill, to use almost his own words, said to the *Times* correspondent: "I am now about to reveal to you the dim outlines of what will some day form one of the most patriotic pages in American history, and after I conclude my brief narrative you will know just how much influence had in effecting the result in the electoral count. When the decision of the Electoral Commission in the Florida case became known, I became satisfied that the disputed States would be decided in favor of Hayes, and that the issue which would presently confront us would be the legal inauguration of Mr. Hayes as President, or another revolution. I consulted with a few ex-Confederates, all members of the House of Representatives, and the situation was thoroughly and earnestly discussed. Not to enter into unnecessary details, we, who had just emerged from a ruinous and disastrous war and had experienced its devastating effects—we ex-rebels determined to prevent a second civil war, and spare the country from all the terrible horrors that would attend it. Accordingly forty-two ex-Confederates solemnly pledged themselves to each other upon their sacred honor to oppose all attempts to frustrate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President. We held no caucus, nor no meeting. I called upon each gentleman personally and obtained his signature to a paper that I presented to him. We conducted the movement with the greatest caution, for we did not desire our plans should be even suspected. You may judge how well the secret has been kept when it has remained inviolate to this day. Having disclosed these facts, you can now determine what degree of importance to attach to the influence exercised by the Democratic members of the Wormley Conference upon the result of the electoral count. The forty-two ex-Confederate Congressmen had pledged themselves to abide by the decision of the Electoral Commission several weeks before the Wormley Conference took place, so that, despite the sensational rumors that filled the air toward the close of the count, there never was the remotest possibility of trouble. We held the balance of power, and did not propose to permit another war if our votes could prevent it."

A Self-Boring Well.

An artesian well, now partly completed at Pesth, Hungary, has reached a depth of over 1,000 yards, and will be the deepest of its kind. It is intended to supply hot water; at present, that which is obtained has a heat of 160 deg.

Fahrenheit, and it is expected that lower strata will furnish water at 178 deg. The most curious feature about this well is the adaptation to it of automatic machinery for boring, the water-power for which is supplied by the well itself. By this means the boring has been conducted at double its previous rate. The notion is entertained that the abundant supply of warm water may be used in cultivating tropical plants in the gardens of the neighborhood.

KING-KILLING.

A Thirty-Years' Record in Europe and America of Attempts on the Lives of Rulers.

1848—Nov. 26.—The life of the Duke of Modena was attempted.

1849—June 12.—The Crown Prince of Prussia was attacked at Minden.

1850—June 28.—Robert Pate, an ex-Lieutenant in the army, attempted to assassinate Queen Victoria.

1851—May 22.—Sefelouque, a workman, shot at Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, and broke his forearm.

1852—Sept. 24.—An infernal machine was found at Marseilles with which it had been intended to destroy Napoleon III.

1853—Feb. 18.—The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was grievously wounded in the head while walking on the ramparts at Vienna by a Hungarian tailor named Libzens.

1853—April 16.—An attempt on the life of Victor Emmanuel was reported to the Italian Chamber.

1853—July 5.—An attempt was made to kill Napoleon III. as he was entering the Opera Comique.

1854—March 20.—Ferdinand Charles III., Duke of Parma, was killed by an unknown man, who stabbed him in the abdomen.

1855—April 28.—Napoleon III. was fired at in the Champs Elysees by Giovanni Pianeri.

1856—April 28.—Raymond Fuentes was arrested in the act of firing on Isabella, Queen of Spain.

1856—Dec. 8.—Agasilas Milano, a soldier, stabbed Ferdinand III. of Naples, with his bayonet.

1857—Aug. 7.—Napoleon III. again. Bartolotti, Gibaldi and Grillo were sentenced to death for coming from London to assassinate him.

1858—Jan. 14.—Napoleon III. for the fifth time. Orsini and his associates threw fulminating bombs at him as he was on his way to the opera.

1861—July 14.—King William, of Prussia, was for the first time shot at by Oscar Becker, a student, at Baden-Baden. Becker fired twice at him, but missed him.

1862—Dec. 18.—A student named Dossios fired a pistol at Queen Amalia, of Greece (Princess of Oldenburg), at Athens.

1863—Dec. 24.—Four more conspirators from London against the life of Napoleon III. were arrested at Paris.

1865—April 14.—President Lincoln was shot by J. Wilkes Booth.

1866—April 6.—A Russian named Kavarsoff attempted Czar Alexander's life at St. Petersburg. He was felled by a peasant, who was ennobled for the deed.

1867—The Czar's life was again attempted during the great Exposition at a review in the Bois de Boulogne at Paris.

1868—June 10.—Prince Michael, of Serbia, was killed by the brothers Radworowich.

1871—The life of Amadeus, the new King of Spain, was attempted.

1872—August.—Col. Gutierrez assassinated President Balta, of the republic of Peru.

1873—Jan. 1.—President Morales, of Bolivia, was assassinated.

1876—August.—President Garcia Moreno, of Ecuador, was assassinated.

1877—June.—President Gill, of Paraguay was assassinated by Commander Molas.

1878—May 22.—The Emperor William of Germany was shot at again, this time by Emile Henri Max Hoedel, alias Lehmann, the Socialist. Lehmann, it will be remembered, fired three shots at the Emperor, who was returning from a drive with the Grand Duchess of Baden, but missed him.

To this list we must now add a third attempt on the life of the Emperor William, at Berlin.

Death of a Distinguished Journalist.

It is with inexpressible regret that the death is announced of John A. MacGahan, correspondent of the *Daily News* at Constantinople. The *News* publishes an appropriate eulogistic sketch of Mr. MacGahan's career as a newspaper correspondent in Europe and Central Asia for the *New York Herald*, describing his gallant work during the siege of Paris, his ride to Khiva, his campaign with Don Carlos in Spain, and his voyage on the yacht Pandora to the Arctic seas. He has acted as a *Daily News* correspondent throughout the recent campaign in Turkey, adding many successes to his former achievements. The *News* speaks in the highest terms of his great work in behalf of suffering humanity in describing to the world the Bulgarian atrocities, when he brought the whole circumstances of those awful scenes home to the English public mind, as probably few distant events have been. Mr. MacGahan was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1846, and began the study of law in Brussels in 1868. His mother and brother reside at Toledo, Ohio.—*London Cor. New York Herald*.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, recently, Signor Baccariti, the Minister of Public Works, brought in a bill for the construction of new railways at a total cost of about \$166,000,000. The expenditure for national lines is wholly to be borne by the State; and, as regards the local, provincial, and interprovincial lines, the Government will contribute in various proportions.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

THE Gratiot circuit has six divorce cases on its calendar, and the Tuscola five.

EELS are being planted by the thousands in the inland lakes all over the State.

THERE was only one illegitimate child reported out of 927 births in Bay county in 1877.

THE assessed valuation of the city of Detroit aggregates \$37,754,910, \$5,954,465 less than last year.

AT Jackson, William H. Stambridge fell from a balcony, striking on his head and receiving fatal injuries.

TUSCOLA county has just sold \$4,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, due in 1883, at one-half per cent. premium.

JOSEPH SHORES, an old citizen of Norwood, Charlevoix county, was drowned lately. He was fishing and taken with a fit.

EAST SAGINAW boys loaded a gun with peas, and a lad named Asa Willis got the charge in the face. His injuries may prove fatal.

PURSEL, EARL & Co.'s large flouring-mills at Schoolcraft were totally consumed by fire the other night. Loss, \$12,000; fully insured.

THERE have been some 3,200 tons of hay shipped from Genesee county the past year, averaging \$7.50 per ton.

WOMEN will be admitted as delegates to the annual sessions of the Michigan Congregational associations hereafter.

DANIEL WILSON, of Washington, has an apple tree 55 years old, very vigorous, and which bears large crops of fruit.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for holding a union picnic of the schools of Eagle, Riley and Watertown, near Watertown, July 4.

THE Mentalm *Herald* announces the birth of the first child in the village of Edmore since its organization. The boy's name is Edmore Elliott.

A few weeks ago Mr. J. A. Hall, of Homestead, was severely bitten in the arm by a horse. It is now feared he will have to suffer amputation.

THE eighteenth annual convention of the Michigan State Sabbath-School Association will be held at Flint, June 25, 26 and 27.

A FIRE near East Saginaw, the other day, destroyed two frame buildings and 50,000 staves; total loss, \$3,200; insurance, \$3,600.

AT Richfield, Jacob Schwitzer, while logging, was struck on the head by a pole, receiving injuries from which he died in a few hours. He leaves a wife and one child.

It is reported that a silver-ore deposit has been discovered in the vicinity of the Sault Ste. Marie river, and that parties in the neighborhood are "looking up" this alleged "find."

C. B. STEBBINS has resigned the position of Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, to take effect July 1 next. He will then have served the people exactly twenty years in that capacity.

BENJAMIN McLELLAN, in Saginaw, had only twenty-seven fine sheep slaughtered by dogs. Who will own those useful canines when the Assessor comes round will remain to be seen.

MANISTER has a schoolma'am who can bust a squirrel's head with a bullet, no matter if he is perched as high as Gilde-roy's kite; and is handsome, refined, and a good teacher, to boot.

A 2-YEAR-OLD child of Isaac Clapp, of North Texas, Kalamazoo county, was found the other day after an alarming absence perched nearly at the top of a wind-mill twenty-five feet from the ground.

NEWAYGO Republican: A number of young men discovered a "school" of sturgeon last week, which had in some way got into a pool in the river formed by driftwood, and succeeded in landing twenty-five very large ones.

A YOUTH named John Welzlein, 17 years old, living in Frankemuth, Saginaw county, while fooling with a revolver, accidentally discharged the piece, the ball entering under the collar-bone and lodging in the shoulder blade.

KALAMAZOO Telegraph: The greatest honor that a young painter can achieve is to have his pictures received in the Salon at Paris. This great mark of distinction has been conferred upon our townsman, Mr. M. E. Torrey.

MR. CRETAL CLARK, of South Boston, Ionia county, a man 85 years old, and blind, while walking around his chair for exercise, became dizzy, fell upon the floor and fractured his hip. The shock was so great that he died the next day.

A MAN named Norton, a blacksmith, 37 years old, single, went into a meat market at Cairo recently, and asked for a piece of raw beef. A slice was cut off, which he sprinkled with salt and attempted to swallow. It lodged in his windpipe, and he choked to death in three minutes.

THE tenth annual Convention of the German Workingmen's Benevolent Association of Michigan was held at Kalamazoo, last week. Delegates were present representing thirty-five towns of the State. Many of the most prominent Germans of the State were present.

THOSE two amiable Gratiot county female lunatics are still stitching away at the job of making two bed-quilts with 17,000 pieces in each. When the recording angel asks them how they spent their lives on earth, it will be amusing to hear them say, "We each made a bed-quilt."—*Evening News*.

THERE have been some quite serious fires in the Northern Peninsula woods. A large portion of the pine land lying between the Paint, Brule and Michigamme rivers was burned over last week, and a crew of men at work for the K. C. Co., in that vicinity, had hard work to save their supplies and cattle.

HOPE COLLEGE.

A very interesting review of the exact status of Hope College is found in an extract from the proceedings of the General Synod of the Reformed Church, on our first page.

It has long been an open secret that something was wrong with the institution somewhere. The report of the committee on professorate informs us what this is:

1. "Mistaken financial management."
2. "Discords among members of the faculty."

By a vote of more than two to one, synod has declared the views of this committee to be its own views, and has thus passed its verdict upon the management and condition of affairs at and in Hope College.

Is this verdict honest? Is it in accord with the facts? Regret it as we may, the "truth must be spoken." This is what synod has done, and what a pity that it took her so many years to do this; what difficulties might have been prevented if this action had been taken some years ago, when it was as evident as it is now, to the leading members of the reformed church, both east and west, that "confidence in Hope College cannot be restored save by a change." The placing of the "Ebenezer Fund"—a fund for instruction in the preparatory department of Hope College—in the hands of parties outside of the institution, was evidence on the part of the churches in the west, of a want of confidence in the council of Hope College—a body of their own making and composed of their own members even. The ill-success of late of the several efforts for endowment purposes among the churches in the east, was evidence of a similar state of affairs there. Nevertheless, for years in succession, it appears to have been a study to cover up and hide from the public the real difficulties, and in spite of all the dissensions and discords, white-washing was the order of the day. Hence, finally, this radical and sweeping action on the part of the synod.

The "mistaken financial management" of the institution, as charged, appears to consist principally—not wholly—in the investment of part of its endowment moneys or donations in certain real estate, which always has been, is yet and from present appearances will likely continue to be non-productive for the institution. The general financial depression, however, should somewhat mitigate this error of judgment.

The "discords among members of the faculty" found its origin or growth in "theology." Not that instruction of a "science which treats of the existence of God, his laws and government," necessarily develops a spirit of combativeness, but the appointment of a professor in theology at Hope College, and placing him side by side with the president in the institution, "without having defined with sufficient accuracy the relations" to each other and to the institution, has raised the question of rank and position and has led to misunderstandings and apparent irreconcilable differences; hence, the radical action and sweeping dismissal by synod, of the parties to the difficulty.

Another cause might have been alleged by synod as having contributed to the present embarrassments, to-wit: the inefficiency of "the council of Hope College." This body is composed of twenty-four members, and to its care is entrusted the government of the institution, financial as well as literary. These twenty-four members are all clergymen, with the exception of five of them, who are elders. Now, if successful financiering is considered as one of the natural attributes of the theological fraternity there will be cause for surprise at the charges laid at the feet of the council of Hope College, by the committee on professorate. To assume, however, that theologians are *ex officio* good financiers and successful business managers, is a new theory and at war with practical experience, as exemplified by the present financial condition of Hope College. We trust that this feature of the past form of government of Hope College will not escape the attention of synod's committee in re-constructing the institution; and for a further illustration of our ideas on this point, and in support thereof, reference is made to the very *personnel* constituting said committee. In matters like these, we know it is not fair to localize; still we cannot help to make the inquiry, that if the entire laity of the classis of Holland, embracing all the Holland churches in this city and the "colony," are to be represented by only one layman, why it is that his selection has generally resulted in a more or less obscure person.

We learn that the committee appointed by synod will be on the grounds in the early part of next week. Its chairman is the one who was also at the head of the committee on professorate, which reported this very action, and hence, they are entitled to be considered as representing the synod, in spirit as well as in name. Hon. Peter S. Danforth and Dr. G. Van Nos-

trand are both elders and were members of synod. The matter entrusted to these gentlemen is of great importance and the result to be arrived at, not any less so. To a certain extent the future of the institution is in their hands, and logically speaking, much of their action will depend upon the spirit in which "the Hollanders in the west," will meet these gentlemen, in their representative capacity.

That the west wanted theology, and that a large majority of the people are dissatisfied because it has been suspended, is a fact not to be denied. Another fact is, that for the reasons stated, the synod is positive and decided in refusing its reinstatement for the present. It also appears that last year's suspension might have been construed, in a certain sense, as a notice to quit, that it was not understood or observed as such, but on the contrary has been misconstrued, both as to purpose and intent, to such an extent, as to simply necessitate the synod's present plain language and action.

After a thorough re-organization of the institution, the removal of its indebtedness, the completion of its endowment and suitable provisions for the additional expenses of a theological department—either in or at the institution—we see no valid reasons to continue the present suspension of theology; but until that is accomplished, the matter should be allowed to rest. However strong "the Hollanders in the west" may have felt attached to this department, urgent as their petitions for its restoration may have been, and honest as we all may be in our desires to see "theology as the crown" of a prosperous literary and scientific institution, yet, in view of all the troubles that theology as a department at Hope College has caused to the institution and to the church, how it has paralyzed the efforts for its endowment at the east, destroyed its efficiency at home, and threatened the whole with bankruptcy and ruin, we hope and trust, that for their own future's sake, "the Hollanders in the west," through their leaders, will understand the action of synod in the spirit of its inception. Let all animosities and personal feelings that may have grown out of the late controversy, if any, be laid aside and forgotten, and a spontaneous effort made, by the west to wipe out the indebtedness it has created, and by the east to secure a sufficient endowment for its future usefulness. By a united will and harmonious action Hope College can be brought out of its present chaotic condition, a re-constructed and healthier institution, fully answering to its original purpose, securing to the Reformed church a nucleus for its western extension, to the Hollanders both east and west a school for the intellectual development and desired Americanizing of their succeeding generations, and to this place an institution, the stability and prosperity of which should be equal to the earnestness and zeal of its great and honored founder.

Lippincott's Magazine.

The illustrated articles in Lippincott's Magazine for July are attractive both by their literary and artistic merits, and the subjects to which they relate. "Here and There in Old Bristol," by Dr. Alfred S. Gibbs, is rich in description and anecdotal matter connected with the quaint customs and former celebrities—Chatterton, Hannah More, and others—of what was once England's chief seaport. "An Atter des Dames," by Margaret B. Wright, gives very amusing glimpses of art life in Paris. Leonard Woolsey Bacon gives the history of "The Real Prisoner of Chillon"—a very different character from the hero of Byron's poem. The other articles are very varied, comprising "A Levantine Picnic," by a U. S. Naval officer; an account of the "Popular Marriage Customs of Sicily," by Dr. Giuseppe Pitre; "A Tartar Fight at Kazan," by D. Ker; "The Idyl of the Vaucuse," by Charlotte Adams, and a paper on the Census of 1880, by Henry Stone, who shows the necessity for a new law of Congress to remedy the present method of taking the Census. There is also much diversity in the fiction of the number, which includes several amusing short stories by Wm. M. F. Round, Jennie Woodville, Mary Wager Fisher, and the opening chapters of a new serial, "Through Winding Ways," by Ellen W. Olney, author of "Love in Idleness." There are poems by Paul H. Hayne and Kate Putnam Osgood, and the usual number of light papers in the "Gossip." Terms.—Yearly Subscription, \$4.00. Single Number, 35 cents. Specimen Number, 20 cents. Address, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

A Literary Brilliant.

There is no periodical that we receive with more pleasure and gratification than *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*. The title is exceedingly appropriate, for, in an eminent degree, it possesses elements of popularity; and that this fact has been fully recognized by the reading public, indubitable proof is afforded in the large circulation it has attained—exceeding, probably, that of any similar publication. Not only does it surpass most of its rivals in this respect, and in the excellence of its literary and artistic departments, but the amount

of reading matter it gives greatly exceeds that of higher-priced foreign and domestic magazines. As regards me it and cheapness, therefore, the *Popular Monthly* has powerful claims to patronage. The number for July fully substantiates these claims, and it may be regarded as a genuine literary brilliant, for its pages sparkle with bright gems of thought and of artistic skill. The opening paper is on the subject of "Smuggling in the United States—Its Extent, its Perils and its Penalties." The many ingenious methods of concealment adopted by smugglers, both male and female, are exposed, and the article is illustrated with twelve cuts. Professor Joy contributes a second paper on the "History of Electricity"; it is profound interest and profusely illustrated. Two more chapters are given of Etta W. Pierce's admirable serial novel, "The American Countess." "Guinnard's Adventures in Patagonia"; "St. Helena in 1878, with Views of the Spot where Napoleon was Interred, and of Jamestown"; "Magnificence of Ancient Rome" and "A Vagabond Abroad" are a few of the other good things with which this number abounds. The contents embrace short stories by popular authors (complete), poems, sketches, etc., and a pleasing, carefully selected miscellany. There are 128 quarto pages, and over 100 engravings. The annual subscription is only \$3. post-paid, and the price of single copies 25 cents. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York.

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EASTERN Salt at \$1.30 per barrel and at wholesale for \$1.25 per barrel at E. J. HARRINGTON.

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, etc., cheap for cash, at J. O. DOESBURG.

A Boy tickled to death. Great excitement—A boy, a stranger in town, having just arrived on the evening train, sat down to tea at one of our hotels and being fearfully hungry the first thing he saw was a biscuit and he was so pleased that he went into convulsions, and all this caused by using Smith's Saleratus made by the new process always full weight and 1/4 stronger than any other.

EVERY lady should get a Dress Lift for 25 cents at E. J. HARRINGTON.

DON'T forget to get that boy of yours a summer school suit, for three dollars and fifty cents, at the Cheap Cash Store of E. J. HARRINGTON.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?" 45-1y

BANANAS, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Raisins, Currant, Figs, Cove Oysters, Lobsters, Salmon, Sardines, etc., at Pessink's.

A FINE White Dress Shirt the best in the city for \$1.00 at the Cheap Cash Store of E. J. HARRINGTON.

DID you see and try those cream puffs and nice cookies at the City Bakery, every day fresh.

A FINE lot of Summer Shawls just received at E. J. HARRINGTON.

MR. E. J. Harrington, the Cheap Cash Store man wishes to inform the Ladies of this city and vicinity that he will keep on hand a full supply of sewing machine needles for all machines.

DON'T forget that P. & A. Steketee keeps an enormous stock of Boots & Shoes on hand constantly. Also the largest stock of Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings.

10,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted for which the highest market price will be paid in cash, at Gezor's Old Stand, Eighth street. 18-2w BEACH BRO'S.

REMEMBER that P. & A. Steketee always keep on hand a large amount of salt, and will sell it as low as anybody. They also keep the best Live Geese Feathers, and have a fine assortment of Shawls, Corsets, etc., etc.

FOR a tip top Tea, at only 40 cents per pound, or for the celebrated Kingsford Starch, Chow Chow, Tomatoes, Corn, Pickles, Salmon, Lobsters, etc., etc., go to P. & A. STEKETEE.

THE best cheese in the city is kept at Pessink's Bakery, as well as fresh crackers.

WHILE coughs and colds are very prevalent, we recommend a trial of Young's Cough and Lung Syrup. If

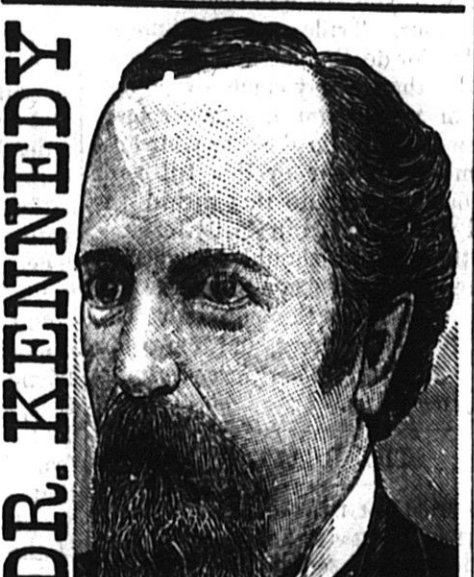
BEST White Lime only \$1.00 per barrel at E. J. HARRINGTON'S.

A NICE lot of Carpets at from 20 to 75 cents per yard just received at E. J. HARRINGTON.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, MINNIE, has left my bed and board without just cause, notice is hereby given that I shall not be responsible for any debts contracted by her from and after this date. CHRISTIAN MILLER. HOLLAND, June 20, 1878.



Has become widely known as the only competent and reliable traveling Physician. His reputation has been acquired by honest, fair dealing, and years of successful practice in the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Derangements as a specialty. Does not claim to be infallible or to know everything, or to cure everybody; but does claim that a large and extensive practice and unparalleled success, as evidence to sustain it, is the best proof of a physician's skill. He treats annually from five to six thousand persons. Experience is worth everything. Knowledge gained from treating and curing thousands of cases enables him to know the cause and the remedy needed. He never injured a human being by excessive drugging, or destroyed a life by experiment and it is not necessary to change diet or occupation while under his treatment. If you are afflicted with Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Head, Heart, Throat, Lungs, Chest, Spine, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Genito-Urinary Organs, Brain, Nerves, Bones, Joints, Deformities, Malformations, Catarrhs, Rheumatism, Scars, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Blood or Skin, and all persons that are troubled with any ailment or inconvenience of any name or nature, are invited to call and investigate before they abandon hope. Candid in opinion, reasonable in charges, and will not urge or persuade you to take treatment, and no one will be treated unless there is a strong probability of a cure or permanent benefit. Make investigation and decide for yourself. Consultation free. Medicines Cash don't ask for credit.

FOURTH OF JULY DANCE,

will be given at WM. SPEATH'S, formerly Laaman's (near Metz's Tannery.)

Bill: 50 Cents. Supper, 25 Cents.

Good Music will be in attendance.

Tickets for sale at WM. SPEATH'S, or at Sutton's Brewery. 18-3w

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Peter H. Chappell and Elizabeth Chappell to George W. Woodward, bearing date the sixth day of April, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1873, at half past seven o'clock P. M., in Liber T of mortgages on page 68, through non-payment of a part of the money secured to be paid by said mortgage, by reason of which the power to sell in said mortgage has become operative, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of two hundred and forty-six dollars and four cents, and also an attorney fee of twenty-two dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises therein described, to-wit: all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, known and described as follows: to-wit: commencing at an iron post in the Grand Rapids and Muskegon State Road four chains and fifty-four and one-half (54 1/2) links north-westerly from a grind stone in the first angle of the said state road west of the east line of section thirty-four and running thence south, thirty minutes west, one chain and sixty-one links; thence north, eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes west, two chains; thence north, thirty minutes east, three chains; thence south and one-half links to an iron post; thence south forty-nine degrees and forty-five minutes east, two chains and sixty-one links along the said state road to the place of beginning; Also that piece or parcel of land situate in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, known and described as follows: commencing at a point in the Muskegon State Road, said point being the north-west corner of a lot owned by the said Elizabeth Chappell and running from the said Elizabeth Chappell, to the south-west corner of said lot; thence west to the half quarter line; thence north on said half quarter line to the centre of said state road; thence south-easterly along the centre of said state road to the place of beginning, and being a fractional part of the south east quarter of section number thirty-four, town eight north of range thirteen west; all containing about one acre and a half of land, more or less, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; at the front door of the Court House of said Ottawa County, in the City of Grand Haven in said county, on the twenty-fourth day of June, A. D. 1878, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to pay the sum due on said mortgage with interest and costs including said attorney fee. Dated, GRAND HAVEN, March twenty-ninth, 1878. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, Mortgagee. R. W. DUNHAM, Attorney. 7-13

House Moving.

HAVING purchased an entire new set of tools, such as tackles, lines, capstan, etc., I will hold myself in readiness to move any and all kind of buildings from a chimney sweep to a church, matter how large a mortgage may cover it—I can raise the building and move it to any place desired. Thanking you for your favors during the past eight years, I would respectfully solicit your patronage for the future. Apply at residence on 12th street, 4th ward, or address the undersigned, P. O. Box 31. WM. H. FINCH. HOLLAND, May 23, 1878. 15-3w

SWEET'S HOTEL

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. T. H. LYON, - - - Proprietor.

Special Announcement.

The undersigned desires to announce to the public in general, that he is now the sole proprietor of this well-known and popular hotel, and that he will hereafter give his personal attention to the management of the house and the wants of his guests. The house has been refitted and refurnished, and now offers the best of accommodations to the traveling public. It contains 130 handsome and commodious rooms, fifty of which can be had with board at \$3.00 per day, and the remainder at the usual price. Having conducted the hotel business in Grand Rapids for the past sixteen years, and thankful for former patronage, the proprietor hopes for a continuance of the same. The rooms of Sweet's Hotel are not excelled by any public house in the State, the tables are supplied with all the markets afford, and careful attention is given by all employees. Hoping to receive a liberal patronage from the traveling public, which will be duly appreciated by the proprietor. T. H. LYON.

BOOTS & SHOES.

A complete stock of Boots and Shoes for Ladies' and Gentlemen. Also,

Rubbers, Slippers

Ladies' walking shoes, etc., at a bargain at the

Cheap Cash Store of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Detroit and Milwaukee

Railroad Hotel,

Wm. H. Kirkland, Proprietor.

Grand Haven, Michigan.

The best accommodation for the travelling public can always be found, night or day, at the above Hotel. The best imported liquors and cigars always on hand.

WM. H. KIRKLAND. GRAND HAVEN, April 10, 1878. 9-1f

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 25th day of May, 1875, made and executed by John M. Hickman and Hopy J. Hickman, his wife, to Victorine E. Hickman, then all of Ottawa County, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, July 27th, 1875, in Liber 7 of mortgages, on page 212, upon which mortgage, and notes accompanying the same, there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of \$201.50, and an attorney fee of \$10, provided for in said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said mortgaged debt, the interest thereon, said attorney fee, and the costs and expenses of said sale allowed by law, at public vendue to the highest bidder on Tuesday, the 17th day of September, 1878, at one o'clock in the afternoon at the front door of the Court House of Ottawa County, in the City of Grand Haven, Michigan. The premises to be sold being described in said mortgage as follows, all the following described piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan and known and described as follows, to-wit: the north half of the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section thirteen (13), in town seven (7) north, of range fifteen (15) west, and containing twenty acres of land according to the United States survey be the same more or less. Dated, June 6th, 1878. VICTORINE E. HICKMAN, Mortgagee. LOWING & CROSS, Att'ys for Mortgagee. 18-13w

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Everardus Krulenga and John Krulenga, under the firm name and style of E. Krulenga & Son, doing business at the City of Holland, Mich. this day has been dissolved by mutual consent. John Krulenga has purchased all the stock in trade and credits due to and belonging to the late firm, and will pay all liabilities of the said E. Krulenga & Son, to whom claims should be presented for payment. Dated, HOLLAND, May 29th, 1878. E. KRULENGA, JOHN KRULENGA.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a mortgage, executed by Orville O. Sparks and Mary Sparks to John Spoon, dated, June 25, 1875, and recorded in the Register's office of Ottawa County, Michigan, September 30, 1875, in Liber V of mortgages on page 289, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at this date, thirteen hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty-nine cents, besides an attorney fee of fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof. No suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By such default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative; Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the land therein described or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due thereon, including said attorney fee and the costs of foreclosure and sale, at public vendue to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven in said County of Ottawa on the 24th day of June, 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; said premises are described in said mortgage as the north-east quarter of north-west quarter of section twenty-nine, in town eight north, range fifteen west, in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan. Dated, March 25th, 1878. JOHN SPOON, Mortgagee. WM. N. ANGEL, Att' for Mortgagee. 7-13w

EXCURSIONS!!

THE STEAMER

TWILIGHT

Having been rebuilt and refitted last winter, CAPTAIN F. BROUWER,

Hereby informs the public that he is prepared for all kinds of excursions.

SPECIAL PARTIES

Can be accommodated on short notice, for the small sum of FIVE DOLLARS, taking them down to the mouth of Black Lake in the morning, leaving them there and bringing them back in the evening, or any time desired. I am also prepared to accommodate

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNICS,

Having a large suitable for that purpose, to go out on Lake Michigan, or to be taken to any desired point, and brought home at the time agreed upon. For such large picnics, however, timely notice will be necessary for preparation.

Terms very Reasonable.

F. BROUWER, Captain.

HOLLAND, June 1, 1878. 17-3m

Hottings.

FARMERS are busy haymaking.

ANY amount of canvassers are quar-
tered at Scott's Hotel.

GENERAL Sherman recommends cheese
as one of the regular rations to be issued to
the soldiers in the army.

A GREAT many apples are dropping off
the trees, and it is thought that the crop
will not be as large as was anticipated a
few weeks ago.

Messrs. Postma & Co., have taken the
job to build Mr. Walsh's grain elevator,
and will commence work forthwith. The
building is to be finished about the 15th of
next month.

GENERAL Kilpatrick is to have a reu-
nion of the veteran soldiers of New Jersey
at his farm near Deckertown in that state
next August. He expects that Generals
Sheridan, Sherman and McClellan will be
present.

THE Mich. L. S. R. R. was sold at Alle-
gan, on Wednesday last, and was bought
in by Messrs. Converse and Wade, rep-
resenting a pool of bondholders who hold
all the bonds but 61. Future changes and
developments will be duly noticed.

COLUMBIA Fire Engine, No. 2, after hav-
ing been repaired, was taken out on Fri-
day evening of last week, and tried, throw-
ing a good stream of water some twenty
or thirty feet higher than the City Hotel.
It seems to us that this was doing better
than ever before.

THE meeting held on Wednesday even-
ing, to ascertain the feasibility of a good
old-fashioned celebration of the Fourth of
July, concluded to await the labors of the
finance committee, and if sufficient "dust"
could be accumulated, the president was
empowered to appoint all the necessary
committees to carry out the work.

THE night express train, going south on
Tuesday night, ran against a cow, at Ban-
gor, on the Chi. & Mich. L. S. R. R. and
ditched the tender and four box cars, de-
laying the night express coming north
four hours. We could not ascertain
whether anybody was hurt or not. It is
the hardest kind of work to find out par-
ticulars about railroad accidents.

AMONG the transactions of the Common
Council, at their session on Wednesday
evening last, we notice the ordinance fix-
ing the salaries of the city officers, as fol-
lows: City Marshal, \$200; City Treasurer,
\$250; City Clerk, \$225; City Attorney,
\$50; Chief Eng. Fire Dept. \$15; Street
Comm'r, \$215; Health Officer \$15; City
Physician, \$100; Director of the Poor,
\$30. This ordinance was passed by a
unanimous vote, and was signed the next
day by the Mayor.

SOME more capital wisely expended in
the flourishing Butter Tub Manufactory
of this city, could be made to yield very
good profit. Mr. Rose, the efficient trav-
eling agent of this concern, sold in a few
hours, last week, at Milwaukee, all the
stock which the company had ready for
market, and on Monday last the Scow
Spray cleared with a lot of 3,000 for that
city. Several knowing ones express it as
their belief that this business might be
profitably extended. Who has got the
money?

A FRIEND in Vriesland informs us that
the cheese factory is running to its fullest
capacity, making 24 cheeses per day,
weighing between forty and fifty pounds
a piece. The aggregate weight is over
half a ton. The cheese is too new yet to
bring in the market, but will perhaps com-
mence selling in two weeks. The cheese
looks first rate, and there is on hand some
12,000 pounds. The intention is to make
a tip-top article, while they have all the
facilities for doing it. We hope they may
prosper. Their intention is good, for it is
an undeniable fact, that all other cir-
cumstances being favorable, the quality of
the article produced alone will tell whether it
will be a success or not.

A Convention of the Democracy of Ot-
tawa County is called to meet at the Court
House in the City of Grand Haven on
Friday, June 28, 1878, at 1 o'clock P. M.,
for the purpose of electing delegates to the
State Convention, to be held at Lansing
the 10th day of July, 1878, for the purpose
of nominating State officers.

The several Townships and Cities will
be entitled to delegates as follows: Allen-
dale, 3; Blendon, 1; Chester, 3; Crockerly,
3; Georgetown, 3; Grand Haven City—1st
ward, 3; 2d, 3; 3d, 3; 4th, 1; Grand
Haven town, 1; Holland city—1st ward,
2; 2d, 1; 3d, 3; 4th, 1; Holland town, 5;
Jamestown, 4; Olive, 2; Polkton, 7; Rob-
inson, 2; Spring Lake, 6; Tallmadge, 4;
Wright 5; Zeeland, 4. The apportion-
ment of delegates being the same as di-
rected by convention of 1876.

By order of county committee,
J. VAN DER VEEN, Chairman.
In pursuance to the above call a Demo-
cratic City Caucus will be held at the Hol-
lander office, on Tuesday evening, June
25th, for the election of delegates.
B. LEEBOER, Chairman.

STRAWBERRIES are coming in lively.

BRICKLAYING has commenced on Van-
derveen's new brick block.

REV. A. Wormser, of Bethel, Ia. has ac-
cepted the call to Cleveland, O.

NEW Haven Register:—"A man who
will treat a pal the way John Sherman
treated Anderson, is mean enough to set
a hen on hard boiled eggs."

THE examination of the different classes
in the Union School will commence on
Monday next, and will be continued
during the week. The public in general
are invited to attend

THE latest telegrams from the West in-
dicate the commencement of a bloody In-
dian war, many settlers are slaughtered
and many more fleeing from their homes.
Important news from the Indians is crowd-
ed out this week for want of space.

Good by, Mitchell! Farewell, Hipple!
Such the tidal wave's first ripple.
And it sweeps from out the Senate
One who never should be in it.
Hipple-Mitchell—Mitchell-Hipple—
Will no more extract his Hipple
Freely from the public Hipple.—N. Y. Sun.

THE Right Rev. Geo. D. Gillespie, D.
D., Bishop of Western Michigan, will hold
divine service and preach, at Grace (Epi-
scopal) Church, Sunday, June 24th. Ser-
vices begin at 10:30 in the morning.
There will be no services in the evening.

THE usual exhibition exercises of the
Preparatory Department of Hope College
will take place on Monday evening next,
in the College Chapel, at 7 1/2 o'clock. On
Wednesday following the General Com-
mencement exercises will take place in
the Third Reformed Church. The gradu-
ating class this year consists of Messrs. H.
Boers, J. G. Gebhard, S. J. Harmelink
and J. H. Kleinheksel.

WE learn that Mr. Peter Colcott, for-
merly from Port Huron, assisted by Dr.
L. E. Best, has established a cattle market
in the neighboring town of Overijse, have
made arrangements with the railroad com-
panies to ship through to Buffalo, and are
now regularly buying cattle, sheep and
hogs, and are shipping them by the car
load. Thus the Buffalo cattle market is
brought to the very door of our farmers.

IMMENSE as the amount of machinery is
that has in the last few years been im-
ported and sold to our farmers, it still
seems to be on the increase. Mr. R. K.
Heald has received a car load of threshing
machines, of the best make in the United
States. His stock of reapers, mowers,
cultivators, and all other kinds is very
large, and must be seen to be appreciated.
The prosperity of our farming communi-
ty is abundantly proven by the vast
amount of farm machinery sold to them
by Mr. Heald during the last few years—
and say nothing about the business of the
other machinery agents.

CONGRESS adjourned on Thursday morn-
ing last at 7 A. M., after an all night ses-
sion. To express our opinion, after read-
ing their record of the last few days, we
only have to quote the Chicago Times thus:
"The reckless, venal, and disgraceful be-
havior of congress during the closing
hours of the session is such as renders
that Illinois house of representatives his-
torically known as Haines' beer-garden,
respectable by comparison. If all the
claim-agents, contract-jobbers, subsidy-
grabbers, dickerers demagogues, and un-
principled political hucksters that ever
disgraced the halls of legislation in this
country had been concentrated at Wash-
ington during the last three or four days
with power to run congress in the interest
of grand larceny, the spectacle in the cap-
itol could not have been made more dis-
graceful to the nation than that which the
country has witnessed with pain and dis-
gust during the present week. If there be
reforms which are necessary, surely a re-
form in the character of American con-
gressmen comes first on the list.

THE following are the arrivals and clear-
ances up to Friday morning:

ARRIVED.
June 14—Schr. Wollin, Milwaukee, light.
" 14—Prop. M. Groh, Chicago, 4 brs sugar 30
pkgs sundries.
" 15—Schr. Spray, Racine, light.
" 15—Four Brothers, Chicago, light.
" 17—Prop. Fanny Shriver, Saugatuck, light.
" 17—R. T. Rogers, Saugatuck, light.
" 17—" M. Groh, Chicago, 2 brs sugar 1 br
whiskey, 33 pkgs sundries.
" 18—Schr. Wollin, Racine, light.
" 18—" Hope, Ludington, 30 m shingles.
" 18—Prop. R. T. Rogers, Saugatuck, 15 m ft
lumber.
" 19—" M. Groh, Chicago, 3 hores, 1 br.
pork, 30 pkgs sundries.
" 20—" R. T. Rogers, Saugatuck, light.
" 20—Schr. Tri-Color, Chicago, 400 bu corn, 26
pkgs mase.
CLEARED.
June 14—Schr. Wollin, Racine, 35 m ft oak lumber
300 w o ties.
" 14—Prop. M. Groh, Chicago, 1 br linned oil,
743 hemlock r r ties, 10 m ft oak
lumber.
" 15—Schr. Spray, Milwaukee, 15 cds wood,
2,350 butter tubs.
" 15—" Four Brothers, Chicago, 80 cds wood.
" 17—Prop. F. Shriver, Saugatuck, 160 brs lard,
1,425 flour, 2,276 lbs butter in jars
2,350 lbs meal.
" 17—" R. T. Rogers, Saugatuck, 1 scraper,
1 cultivator, 500 ft lumber.
" 17—" M. Groh, Chicago, 2,000 r r ties.
" 18—Schr. Wollin, Racine, 35 m ft oak lumber,
300 w o ties.
" 18—" Hope, Muskegon, 150 bu potatoes,
500 lbs feed, 300 doz eggs, 400 lbs
butter, 3 brs flour and sundries.
" 18—Prop. R. T. Rogers, Saugatuck, light.
" 18—" M. Groh, Chicago, 370 heml. ties, 157
w o ties 10 cds heml. bark, 6 cases
strawberries.
" 20—" R. T. Rogers, Saugatuck, 1 m ft lum.
" 20—Schr. Tri-Color, Chicago, 350 brs head-
ings, 75 m staves.

GOLD is quoted at 100 3/8.

REV. J. Van der Meulen preached in
Zeeland on Sunday last.

THE schooner Four Brothers sustained
damages during her last trip to Chicago.
The papers say her jib-boom was broken
during a jam up the South Branch.

THE Berlin Congress will last longer
than a great many expected, and, if the
dispatches are in any way reliable, the in-
dications for peace are not very abundant.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post
office at Holland, Mich., June 20, 1878:
Miss Dina Poll, Lorenzo Moore, J. H.
Kurtz.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

WE are informed that Mr. Henry Nib-
belink, a claimant for several thousand
dollars against the estate of his father,
has appealed from the decision of the
Commissioners on Claims to the Circuit
Court.

THE River and Harbor Appropriation
bill was agreed upon by the two House
of Congress, and was signed by the Pres-
ident on Tuesday last. This bill, although
of enormous figures, will give thousands
of people work, if administered honestly
by Government officials. Holland harbor
gets \$12,000.

FOR the information of our readers at a
distance we would say that we devote con-
siderable space to the proceedings of the
General Synod of the Reformed Church
in America, because it is of such vast in-
terest to this community, and rather than
give it in small fragments for a number of
weeks, give it at once.

"It never rains, but it pours." Dr. W.
H. Griswold, of Olivet, Eaton Co., has
arrived in our midst, and intends to make
this city his permanent home. He will
bring his family here in a few days. Dr.
Griswold is of the homeopathic school,
and being the only one here of that per-
suasion, hopes to build up a practice, in
spite of the large number of M. D's con-
tained in this community.

A LARGE gathering of friends and rela-
tives at the residence of Mr. J. W. Bosman,
on Thursday evening, celebrated his sil-
ver wedding. The preparations are said
to have been on a large scale, and the pres-
ents numerous. Everything in the meat
line was furnished by Messrs. Butkau &
Van Zoeren, and the roasting and baking
was done by the Pessink Bros. The im-
mense tables were loaded with the
choicest viands, and handsomely trimmed,
and the whole affair had a happy termina-
tion.

A GOOD joke is told on one of our gallant
young men, who, after taking his adorable
home, late in the evening, with a horse
and buggy, a distance of about 10 miles
from the city, returned early in the morn-
ing, so as to be on hand for his work.
Driving into the livery stable with consid-
erable pride, he told the hostler that the
horse was quite wet, but that he was bound
to be here in time for his work. The host-
ler coolly stroking the horse, answered him
that it was all right, and did not mind his
being wet a bit—because it was not one of
their horses. This was an eye opener to
the young man, and observed only then for
the first time that he had hitched up the
horse belonging to his prospective father-
in-law, instead of the livery horse. The
livery horse was brought in town the next
day—none the worse for a good rest.

De Hollander don't yet seem to be satis-
fied about his "emeekschrijft," and claims
the victory by telling a flat-footed fib. Our
neighbor, after having dodged the issue
continually, claims to have discussed it—
which is not so—you never did, although
challenged to assert anything to the con-
trary of our assertion in regard to that
matter. Your conclusions, neighbor are
about just as correct as your translation of
a gin-house, ha! ha! The errors you want
to hurl at us, were not ours. One was
committed by the advertiser, and the error
about "Case" Wiersema's opening, com-
mitted by our hands, while we were ab-
sent, at Chicago—and this we are able to
prove, and are perfectly willing to take
our share of the blame, whatever that may
be. Now, what have you got to say in
mitigation of your gin-house (jenever-huis)?
Take your dictionary, neighbor, and don't
fool away any more time with a question
you cannot handle, and don't claim a vic-
tory where you have done nothing as yet
to gain one. We have not got through
with you yet, and perhaps we never will.
Perhaps you have heard of the old saying,
"that an ass don't stumble over the same
stone twice," etc., but it is evident by
your issue of this week that men will.
Allow us to call your attention to another
article in the third column of the second
page of your issue of this week, where you
have translated a news item from Augusta,
Ga., saying among other things, that a se-
vere storm blew down a "jenever-fabriek"
(liquor-factory). Ha, ha! This is too much!
This gin-factory, Mr. Editor, was a factory
where cotton-gins were manufactured, and
not liquor. How you can get yourself to
commit the same blunder two weeks in
succession is past our comprehension.
Georgia is a solid old Democratic State, but
the gin you mean and the gin they mean,
are two different gins.

Holland Marble Works.
CORNER CEDAR & EIGHTH STREETS.

Luce & Perkins,
Manufacturers of
TABLETS, HEADSTONES
MONUMENTS

And all kinds of
CEMETERY WORK
—IN STONE—

We keep constantly on hand the best kind of
stock, and also a nice variety of designs. Let-
ter ing done in the English, Holland and German lan-
guages, as desired.

All Work Warranted and
Prices Low.

Give us a call before you order, and pa-
tronize your home industry.
HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 25 1877.

Call at the
Meat Market

—OF—
J. KUITHE

For the best kind of

Fresh and alte d Meats.

I pay the highest market
price for hides, hams, and all
kinds of farmer's produce.

Come and examine my
STOCK.

J. KUITHE
EIGHTH ST., HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.
5-18w

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S
BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,

—AT—
NO. 22 RIVER STREET,
Holland, - - - Michigan

The above firm make a specialty of custom work.
Guarantee satisfaction. Their prices are low
enough to compete with any worker in the city.
They keep constantly on hand a choice variety of
Ladies and Children shoes and calcees.

Repairing neatly done and at
Short Notice.

34-1y W. & H. ELFERDINK.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing
grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; Strawberries;
Pears, Apples, Quinces, Chestnuts, Mulberry, Apple-
tree, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing.
No money required down inquire of
J. VAN LANDEGEND.
HOLLAND, Mich. January 1, 1878.

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, 1878. 6-1y.

RIDLEY HALL.

A HOME SCHOOL.

E. BAUDER, A. M., Principal.

Assisted by Mrs. BAUDER and DAUGHTERS,
with other Experienced Teachers.

Now open—Pupils admitted at anytime. Course
of instruction embraces English, Mathematics,
Ancient and modern Languages and Ornamental
Branches.

For catalogue or admission, apply to the Princi-
pal at FAYTON, GEORGE CO., MICH.

BEST business you can engage in. \$5 to \$20
per day made by any worker of either
sex, right in their own localities. Par-
ticulars and samples worth \$5 free. Improve your
spare time at this business. Address STRINSON &
Co., Portland, Maine. 3-1y

Farm for Sale.

I will sell eighty acres of splendid clay
soil, six miles from this city. Near church
and school house, at a bargain, 30 acres
of this land is partially improved. Also
40 acres of unimproved land in the Town-
ship of Fillmore. Inquire of
42-1f M. D. HOWARD.

A Large and Fine
NEW STOCK
—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—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 Machine,
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 machines
are too low to admit of any expense in that way.
Call in and get bargains.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

Of the neatest styles and best qualities which I
offer cheaper than anybody else.

Makes Custom Work a
Specialty.

D B K. VAN RAALTE.

CROCKERY!

From and after this date, I
intend to devote to this line of
trade the necessary attention,
and will keep on hand a com-
plete stock of White Granite
and C. C. Ware.

A liberal deduction to
those who buy sets or in large
quantities.

Rockingham and Yellow
Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10 1877.

I have engaged the services of

Mr. J. A. Griffin,

of New York City,

Who is a practical cutter and
tailor, and am now prepared
to make up suits according to the
latest styles and fashions.

In this connection I have
purchased a stock of Broad-
cloths, Cassimeres, of the latest
Spring styles, and will guaran-
tee a perfect fit. Prices rea-
sonable.

Call soon and take the first
choice, at the

Cheap Cash Store of
E. J. HARRINGTON.

S. QUINCEY WILLIAMS,

Importer of

English and Scotch Ales,

—AND—

GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT,

In bulk and in Bottle.

No. 100 Monroe Street,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Also Agent for Robert Smith Brewery, N. W.
cor. of 5th and Minor streets, Philadelphia. Mr.
Robert Smith, has succeeded in making and in-
troducing an Ale, which he calls "India Pale Ale,"
and has succeeded so well that it is highly recom-
mended as a tonic for weak persons.

A splendid stock of Cigars and
other liquors always on hand.

10-1f

BANKING.

JACOB VAN PUTTEN

BANKER,

HOLLAND, - - - MICHIGAN.

Does a general Banking, Exchange, and Collec-
tion business. Collections made on all points in
the United States and Europe. Particular at-
tention paid to the collections of Banks and Bankers.
Remittances made on the day of payment. All
business entrusted to me shall have prompt at-
tention. Interest allowed on time deposits, subject
to check at sight. Foreign exchange bought and
sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe
sold at my office.
3-1y JACOB VAN PUTTEN.

UNNUMBERED GRAVES.

You hillsides, with its shafts of gleaming white,
Bathed in the glory of the setting sun,
Holds many a grave where, hidden from our sight,
Some loved one sleeps, life's toil and labor done.
But there are graves over whose slumbering mold
No polished marble rears its stately head,
And where no fragrant flowers above unfold
To waken pity for the quiet dead.

These are the graves deep down within our hearts,
Where lie the hopes and dreams of early years,
Bitten from sight, but signalled by such marks
As only can be made by blood and tears—
Some early love that crowned us in our youth,
And made life glorious for a short sweet hour—
Some cherished promise, robbed of strength and truth,
Crushed in the morning of its new-born power.

Here is the spot where memory has engrained
The form and face of one we called a friend,
One for whose welfare we would have braved
Censure and hardship to the bitter end.
But 'twas not wisely done, and so we draw
Before the treachery of the smiling eyes
A heavy veil. The cold world, if it saw,
Would prefer pity in a thousand lies.

So life goes on. We lay the forms away
Of things we loved not wisely, but too well,
And in the lapse of years we learn to stay
The fretful change of things that seem to dwell.
We learn to smile before the smiling throng,
Although the sadder fangs are deeply set;
And join, perhaps, our voices in the song,
To soothe the pain we never can forget.

And thus we learn to envy the calm rest
Of those who sleep beneath the silent sod,
Bound with life's galling chains, we know 'tis best
To bend our heads and pass beneath the sod.
And when we see some mourners heavy clad
In robes of black, haggard with tear-dimmed eyes,
We know their lives would be more bright and glad
Could they but reason it a life so died.

Mourn not the slumbering dead, but rather say,
Blest are the sleepers. Years may come and go;
Heads that are brown and gold may turn to gray;
But they are above with earth and tears and woe.
Somewhere, we know, beyond the world of stars,
They will at last have found sweet Lethe's stream;
Some time we'll meet them at God's judgment bar,
Where life is love, and love one long true dream.

PRUDENCE GRAY.

That's my name, for father said there
wasn't a better barge on the river than
the *Prudence*, and if I was called the
same he was sure there would never be
a better girl.

Poor father! He was always very
fond of me, and my earliest remem-
brances are of sitting on the tiller and
having a ride, when he stood there of
an evening steering the barge, with the
great cinnamon-red sail filled out by
the wind, and the water foaming and
bubbling by us as we ran up the river
toward the big city, where the ships lay
close together in dock and against the
wharves, emptying their loads or wait-
ing for others before going away across
the sea.

I used to think our barge, which was
a very small billy-boy, if you know what
that is—if you don't, I must tell you
that it's a barge built with rounded ends
and low bulwarks, meant for carrying
loads up rivers, but built also to be able
to go out to sea a little while, running
along the coast—I used to think our
barge, I say, a very, very large ship, till
I grew old enough to compare it with
those that passed us going up or down
the river, and then it used to seem to
me that it would be wonderfully fine to
go on board one of those great ships
and go sailing away—far away—across
the ocean, instead of just coasting along
to Sheerness and up the Medway, as we
used to go, year after year, loaded deep
down in the water with pottery or hops,
or even bricks.

I can't tell you how my child-life
slipped away, living with mother and
father on board that barge, in a little
bit of a cabin with a tiny stove; all I
know is that I was very happy; and that
I never hardly went ashore, and when I
did I was frightened and wanted to get
back, and at last I seemed to have grown
all at once into a great girl, and father
and I were alone.

Yes, quite alone, for mother had left
us very suddenly, and we had been
ashore at Sheerness, father and I, and
came back from the funeral and were
sitting on the cabin hatch, before I could
believe it was anything but a terrible
dream, and that I should not wake and
find that she was alive once more, as
blithe and cheery as ever, ready to take
the tiller or pull at a rope, the same as
I did when father wanted any help.

Father was a changed man after that,
and, as a couple of years slipped by, the
work on the barge fell more and more
into my hands, and I used to smile at
myself as I saw how big and red and
strong they had grown. For father
grew quiet and dull day by day, and
used so have a stone bottle filled when-
ever he went ashore, and then sit with
it in the cabin all alone till I called him
to come and help with the sail.

Not that I wanted much help, for ours
was only a small barge, and once start-
ed, with a fair wind, I could manage her
well enough; while, when we had to
tack backward and forward across the
river mouth, I could always lock the
tiller by the rope that hung onto the
belaying pin, and give it a hitch on this
side or that side, till I had taken a pull
at the sheet and brought the barge
around on the other tack.

I must have passed half my life in
those days leaning back against that
tiller, with its end carved to look like a
great acorn, and the name of the old
barge, *Prudence*, out deep in the side.
There I'd stand looking out ahead as
we glided along over the smooth sea,
passing a buoy here and a light there,
giving other barges and smacks a wide
berth, and listening to the strange,
squealing noise of the gulls as they
wheeled, and hovered, and swept by me,
so closely sometimes that I could almost
have touched them with my hand.

Our barge was well known all about
the mouth of the river and far up be-
yond the bridge; but, somehow, I don't
know how it was, the men on the differ-
ent boats we passed had always a kind
hail or a wave of the hand for us, as we
glided by, if we were too far off for the
friendly shout to reach us.

Sometimes I'd run the barge pretty
close to the great ships and steamers,
inward and outward bound, so as to
look at the ladies I saw on board; not
that I cared to do so very often, because
it seemed to make me sad, for the faces
I looked on seemed to be so different to

mine that I felt as if I was another kind
of being, and it used to set me wonder-
ing and make me think; and at such
times I've leaned against the tiller and
dreamed and dreamed in a waking
fashion of how I would like to read and
write and work, as I had seen ladies sit-
ting and reading and working, on the
decks of the big ships, under the awn-
ing; and then I had to set my dreams
aside and have a pull at the sheet or
take a reef in the sail, because the wind
freshened and my dreams all passed
away.

I don't think poor father meant it un-
kindly, but he seemed to grow more and
more broken and helpless every day;
and this frightened me and made me
work to keep the barge clean and ship-
shape, lest the owners should come on
board and see things slovenly, and find
fault with father and dismiss him, and
that I knew would break his heart. So
I worked on, and in a dull, heavy way
father used to thank me; and the time
glided on, till one day, as we were lying
off Southend, with the sea glassy and
not wind enough to fill the sails, I felt
my cheeks begin to burn as I leaned
back against the tiller, and would not
turn my head, because I could hear a
boat being sculled along towards us,
and I knew it was coming from the great
leopard barge lying astern.

"He's coming to see father," I said
to myself at last in a choking voice;
and, as a hail came, I was obliged to
turn, and there stood up in the little
boat he was sculling with an oar over
the stern John Grove, in his dark trous-
ers, blue jersey and scarlet cap; and
as I saw his sunburnt face and brown
arms and hands, I felt my heart beating
fast; and knew he was not coming to see
father, but to see me.

We had hardly ever spoken, but I
had known John Grove for years now,
and we had nodded, and waved hands to
one another often as we had passed up
and down the river.

"Heave us a rope, my lass," he said
as he came close in; and I did it dreamily,
and as soon as I had done so I be-
gan to pull it back, but it was too late;
he had hatched it round the thwart of
his boat, and was up and over the side
before I could stir, and fled he stood
looking down upon me, while I felt
sometimes hot and sometimes cold, as if
I could not speak.

"Do you want to see father?" I said
at last.

"No, my lass," he said quietly, "I
want to see you."

"Me?" I faltered, with my face burn-
ing.

"Yes, you, my lass," he said; and his
handsome brown face lit up, and he
looked so manly as he laid his hand on
my arm.

"Prudence, my gal," he said, "we're
both young yet, for I'm not 26,
but I thought it was time I spoke to
you."

"Spoke to me?" I said, with my face
burning still.

"Yes, my lass, spoke to you; for
we've been courting now a matter of four
years."

"Oh, John," I cried, bursting out
laughing and feeling more at my ease,
"why, we've hardly spoken to one an-
other."

"That's nice," he said, drawing a long
breath. "Over again."

"Over again? What?" I said.

"Call me John," he replied.

"Well then, John," I cried hastily.

"That's right, Prudence; but as I was
going to say, not spoken to one an-
other! Well, how could we, always
taking our turn at the tiller as we were?
But all the same, my lass, I've been al-
ways courting of you, night and day,
these four years, and looking out and
longing for the time when the *Prudence*
would come in sight and I could give you
a hail and get a wave of the hand back."

I could feel the color coming into my
cheeks again as I heard him speak, and
knew how anxiously I had looked out
for his barge coming up or down the
river, and then I began wondering what
it all meant, and soon knew.

"Prudence, my lass," he said, "I've
saved up £10, all my own, and our own-
er has just given me command of a new
barge, with as pretty a cabin as you'd
wish to see, and so, my lass, I thought
I'd ask you if, so be as now we've been
courting four years, you wouldn't come
to me and be my wife."

"No," I said, "no," and shook my
head. "I belong to father, and could
never leave him—never."

"But you'll have to some day, Pruden-
ce," he said, looking dreadfully
downhearted and miserable.

"No," I said, "I shall never leave
him; he wants me more and more every
day, and I must stay."

"Prudence," he said sharply, "you
ain't playing with me, are you?"

"Playing with you?"

"Yes; I mean you ain't going to take
up with anyone else, and go aboard any
other barge—no, no," he cried. "I won't
be so mean as to ask you that. But Pruden-
ce, dear, some day you may have to
leave him, and when you do, will you
please recollect as John Grove loves
you better than aught else in the wide
world, and is waiting for you to come?"

"Yes, John," I said simply.

"You mean it, Prudence?" he cried,
in delight, as he caught my hand.

"Yes, John; I don't know anybody
else, and there's no one as cares for
me."

"Hundreds on the river," he said
sharply.

"Then I don't care for them, John,"
I said simply, "and if you like me, and
I ever do—leave—oh, dear! what am I
saying?"

I sat down on a fender and covered my
face with my coarse, red hands, and be-
gan to cry; but he took my hands down,
and looked long and lovingly in my
face, with his great, honest, brown
eyes; and then he couldn't speak,
but seemed to choke. At last he gasped
out:

"Thanky, Prudence, thanky. I'm

going away now to wait, for you'll come
to me some day, I know."

I didn't answer him.

"For the time may come, my lass,
when you'll be all alone in the world;
and when it does come, there's the cabin
of the *Betsy Ann*, clean painted up, and
waiting for you, just as her master's
awaiting, too."

He went quietly over the side and cast
off the rope, and was gone before I knew
it; and I sat there in the calm afternoon
and evening, sometimes crying, some-
times feeling hopeful, and with a sense
of joy at my heart, such as I never had
felt before.

And so that evening deepened into
night, with the barge a quarter of a mile
astern of us, and no wind coming, only
the tide to help us on our way.

It must have been about 10 o'clock at
night, when I was forward seeing to the
light hoisted up to keep anything from
running into us, when I heard father
come stumbling up from the cabin and
make as if he came forward to me.

"Prue," he cried, "Prue!"

"Yes, father, coming," I said; and
then I uttered a wild shriek, and rushed
toward where the boat hung astern by
her painter, hauled her up and climbed
in, for no sooner had I answered than I
heard a cry and a heavy splash, and I
knew father had gone overboard.

I was into the boat in a moment, and
had the scull over the stern, paddling
away in the direction that the cry had
come from; but, though I fancied in
those horrible minutes that I saw a
hand stretched out of the water, asking
as it were for help, I paddled and sculled
about till I was far from our barge, and
then sank down, worn out, to utter a
moan of horror, and sob, "Oh, father!
father! what shall I do?"

"Is that you, Prudence?" said a
voice.

"Yes, John, yes," I cried, looking
out through the darkness, out of which
a boat seemed to steal till it was along-
side, when John stretched out his hand
and took mine.

"Quick!" I gasped, "save him, John
—father—gone overboard!"

"When you shrieked out, Prue?"

"Yes, yes," I wailed; "oh, save him!
save him!"

"My poor lass," he said, "that's a
good quarter of an hour ago, and the
tide's running strong. I've been pad-
dling about ever since, trying to find
you, for I went up to the barge and you
were gone."

"But, father," I wailed, "father—
save him!"

"My poor little lass," he said, tender-
ly, "I'd jump into the water now if
you bid me, but what can I do, you
know, Prudence, what can I do?"

I did not answer, for I did know that
he must have been swept far away be-
fore then; and I was beginning to feel
that I was alone, quite alone in the
world.

It was quite six months after that
dreadful night that, one evening, John
came ashore from his barge to the cot-
tage, where I was staying with his
mother, and had been ever since he had
brought me there, without seeing him to
speak to—only to wave my hand to him
as he sailed by. That evening he
came and looked wistfully at me and
said but little, and at last his time was
up, and he rose to go.

I walked down to his boat with him,
and on the way he told me that he had
got leave to alter the name of his barge,
and it was called the *Prudence*, too; and
then, without a word about the past, he
was saying good-by, when I put my
hands in his and said quietly:

"John, dear, I haven't forgot my
promise."

"And you are alone now, Prudence,
my lass," he cried, eagerly.

"No, John, no," I said softly, as the
tears ran down my cheeks, "I never
shall be while you live."

"Never, my lass, never," he cried.

"And you'll be my little wife?"

"Yes, John, yes; I promised you."

"When I come back from this voy-
age?"

"Yes, John, when you will," I said,
and with one long hand pressure we
parted, and I went back to wait for an-
other month, and then I was to be his
happy little wife.

And there seemed no change, for I was
once more on the river or out at sea,
leaning upon the tiller and gazing
straight before me, with the gulls wait-
ing as they wheeled, and dipped, and
skipped, or settled upon the water;
while the soft wind gently stirred the
print hood that was lightly tied over my
wind-ruffled hair. Only a bargeman's
young wife living on the tide, but very
happy; for John often points to the
great ships that pass us, with their Cap-
tains in their gold-laced caps, and, as he
does so, he whispers:

"Not with the best among them, Prue,
not with the best; I wouldn't even
change places with a King."

And if he is as happy as I, dear John
is right.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

A Life Riddle Solved.

Once upon a time, the conversation
having turned, in presence of Dr.
Franklin, upon riches, and a young per-
son in the company having expressed
his surprise that they ever should be
attended with such anxiety and solici-
tude, instancing one of his acquaint-
ances, who, though in possession of
unbounded wealth, yet was as busy and
more anxious than the most assiduous
clerk in his counting-house; the doc-
tor took an apple from a fruit-basket
and presented it to a little child, who
could just totter about the room. The
child could scarcely grasp it in its hand.
He then gave it another, which occupied
the other hand. Then choosing a third,
remarkable in size and beauty, he pre-
sented that also. The child, after many
ineffectual attempts to hold the three,
dropped the last on the carpet, and
burst into tears.

"See there," said the philosopher,
"there is a little man with more riches
than he can enjoy!"

MITTS AND CLEAN FINGERS.

Daisy's Godmother Advises as to Her
Toilet.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

After giving Daisy the most judicious
advice as to sun-shades, she proceeds to
mitts, saying: "Well, Daisy, if you will
have the truth, you ought not to wear
mitts until you know how to wash your
hands and clean your finger nails. Don't
flush and get angry. You are no worse
than most girls and most women. I
dislike mitts because I see them go out
of fashion, and I always think of them
as worn on big red paws, grasping a
market basket, but I also like them be-
cause they disclose such a multitude of
small sins against neatness. Pretty
girls come here and play Mendelssohn
and Chopin to me, and I am grateful,
and wish that I dared to tell them how
much prettier their hands should look if
I had the care of them. The little ladies
mean to be neat, but they think that
they cannot make their dimpled finger-
joints perfectly clean without roughen-
ing the skin, and so they make no effort
to do so. Very likely they have a hang-
nail or two, and seem to regard it as a
dispensation of fate for which they are
not accountable; and, as for their nails,
I have not seen a pretty set on that key-
board. Somebody wrote a long story
the other day about a nail doctor who,
for a stated fee, keeps the hands of
French ladies in order. We need a
legion of nail doctors here."

"I'm sure," said Daisy, with a pont,
"I wash my hands often enough."

"But you never wash them thorough-
ly," is the sharp retort. "Go and do
it now."

Daisy obeys, and, after a great splash-
ing and rubbing of soap and scrubbing
of nail-brush, and a hasty polish with a
towel, holds out ten pink digits for in-
spection.

"Washed!" says the fairy godmother
with intense scorn. "Frightened with
water, as my grandmother used to tell
me! Now do as I bid you. First, soap
your hands, brush your nails inside and
out; now rub on Indian meal, and then
rinse your hands. Think they are
clean, do you? Oblige me by washing
your left hand in the liquid in that bot-
tle. You see that it is ten shades whiter
than the right. What is it? Oxalic acid.
Now rub a drop of glycerine on your
hands, and then dry them. Pretty well;
but, Daisy, what do you do to your
nails?"

"I clean them with a sharp penknife,"
half sobs Daisy, looking ruefully at the
contrast between her broad, irregularly-
shaped nails and the fairy godmother's
with her smoothly-rounded edges, pol-
ished pink surface, and pale crescent at
the root. "And I can't help it," Daisy
goes on, "if they are not pretty. They
are just as they were made."

"That is quite true," said the god-
mother, "and much to your discredit.
Suppose you left your hair just as it was
made, and never braided or combed it;
would that be meritorious? Never touch
a penknife to your nails. Use a blunt
point to clean them, and a file to trim
them. Follow the line of the finger-tip
in shaping them. There is a little in-
strument made of nickel, and combining
point and file which you can buy at any
apothecary's. Remember that the skin
about the root of the nail should be
carefully pressed back every day, and
that the corners of the nail should not
be filed too closely. It takes time to do
all these things, but there are few toilet
offices of more real importance. A well-
kept hand will retain its beauty long
after the hair is gray, the eyes dull, af-
ter the teeth have departed and the fig-
ure is only a memory of the past; but
an ill-kept hand is a blemish that noth-
ing can counterbalance. Moreover,
Daisy, men notice it ten times more
quickly than women, and nothing pro-
vokes more invincible remarks from them
than soiled fingers and nails in mourn-
ing. You don't care for men? Of
course not, Daisy, but I mention the
fact. Now, as for mitts, you may
have a pair of white silk ones to wear
with your white suit, but no black
ones. Wear gloves, Daisy, and keep
your hands soft, and envy not the ladies
in mitts—

If to their share some manly praise should fall,
Look at their nails and y w'll forget it all.

Recreations of the Ancients.

Paulus Emilius came into the Roman
camp one day, just before the battle of
Cannæ, with a last-summer's hat on his
head. It was crushed and dented; it
had been slept in many times too often;
once it had been hit with a half a water-
melon; the boys, on one occasion, had
filled it half full of bricks and set it out
on the sidewalk for the Roman citizens
to kick (April 1, B. C. 218), and alto-
gether it was not just the kind of a hat
a Roman Consul might be expected to
wear in a camp. To him his colleague,
Varro:

"Emilius, why is that hat of yours
like your wife's new bonnet?"

Emilius, who was probably thinking
of the dreadful thrashing Hannibal was
going to give him, sighed, and said he
didn't know, unless it was "mashed"

on her husband.

But Varro wouldn't listen to that, and
Emilius tried again:

"Because there is a good deal of illu-
sion about it."

Terentius told him he couldn't stay in
unless he could put up something better
than that.

Emilius suggested that the bonnet you
had to tie on the hair, while the hat
would lie on the tear itself.

But his colleague said this was no
sample-room, and he hoped he would
remember he was a Consul at Rome.

And then Emilius said if it wasn't be-
cause they were both "worn out" he
wouldn't guess any more.

"It is because," replied Terentius
Varro, with great severity, "it is an
used file."

"Hey!" inquired his colleague, in
great amazement.

"It is an used style—a new style,"
Varro replied.

Emilius respondit non (didn't say
anything) *sed maximus cumulus acce-
seri!* (but thought within himself
guam autem praestiterim tamdin (that
he didn't see why he should call) *ejus
non fuit recusandum* (his hat a tile),
nisi (unless) *hac praeterunda non sunt*
(because it had so often) *per hosce annos*
(of late years) *ita se jam pro cive* (had
a brick in it).—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

PITH AND POINT.

TRUE as a dye—Indigo.

THE THROWN OF RUSSIA—Turkey.

HEADQUARTERS—The hatter's store.

CAN the close of legal proceedings
possibly be called a lawsuit?

RICHES will never take wings and fly
away if you sprinkle a little economy on
their tail.

WHEN two girls meet, they kiss.
When two men meet, they don't. That
shows who wants kissing the worst.

It is asserted of a Philadelphian that
he died "worn out by too severe mental
effort in the study of how to live with-
out work."

"Ah, yes," said a cabinet-maker to a
crookery-dealer, to whom he was intro-
duced; "ah, yes; you sell tea-sets, and
I sell settees."

THE Arctic travelers tell us of the cu-
rious illusion of a double sun. This
proves that even in that cold region they
have pair o' sols.

THE faint green of the coming water-
melon peepeth above the sod, and the
peppermint bottle beaeth with a dim,
sad smile.—*Breakfast Table.*

MRS. MALAPROP, during the hard
weather, was heard to inquire whether
the cold was in any way supposed to be
occasioned by positive or negative ec-
centricity.

THE prayer of the Norman might suit
the spirit of our own time. It was
"Kind Heaven, I do not ask for wealth;
only to be placed within arm's length of
some man who has it."

"We had short-cake for tea," said a
little girl to a neighbor's boy, to whom
she was talking through the fence. "So
did we," he answered; "very short—so
short it didn't go round."

"Does your sister Annie ever say
anything about me, missy?" asked an
anxious lover of a little girl. "Yes," was
the reply; "she said if you had rock-
ers on your shoes they'd make a nice
cradle for my doll."

WHEN they get telephones in the ho-
tels it will refresh the weary traveler
who is sent up to the fifth floor to sit
down quietly and impart to the clerk
down in the office his private opinion of
that functionary's conduct.

WILSON, the celebrated vocalist, was
upset one day in his carriage, near Edin-
burgh. A Scotch paper, after recording
the accident, said, "We are happy to
state that he was able to appear the fol-
lowing evening in three pieces."

At bed-time little Willie was saying
the usual prayer at his mother's knee,
and, having got as far as "If I should
die before I wake," hesitated. "Well,
what next?" asked his mother. "Well,
I s'pose the next thing would be a
funeral."

A MOTHER was explaining the origin
of things to her little daughter. Hav-
ing been told that God made the earth,
the child asked: "Who made God?"
The mother hesitating a moment for an
answer, the child said: "I suppose he
just blistered right out!"

"MARIA," observed Mr. Holcomb, as
he was putting on his clothes, "there
ain't no patch on them breeches yet."
"I can

The Old Man.

One time there was an old man whose back was bent, his step slow, and men who gazed upon his snowy hair and wrinkled face shook their heads and whispered to each other, "He is a good old man, who has not long to live."

The old man had been well off in his day, but when he found himself on the shady side of life, wife dead and home broken up, he said to his only son: "Here, William, take all I have, and let your home be my home until I die."

The son took the papers—you bet he did; and his father was given a cozy corner, a big chair and a corn-cob pipe.

All went well for a year or so, and then the son and the son's wife began to make it uncomfortable for the nice old man in the corner. They threw out hints, deprived him of his comforts, and one cold day in winter he was told that he had better go to Halifax—Nova Scotia.

The old man's heart was sore as he went out into the world to battle against hunger and cold, and when night came he cowered in a doorway, and wept like a child.

"Who is making that chin music up there?" called a reporter whose steps had been arrested by the sobs, and he went up the steps, patted the old man on the back, and sat by him until his story was told.

"Come down to the station with me," said the reporter, taking the old man's arm. "Your son is first cousin to the man who preferred buzzard to lamb; and I'll help you fix him."

Next morning one of the daily papers contained an item to the effect that an old gentleman named Goodheart had been found wandering the streets at night, and that when taken to the station \$10,000 worth of United States bonds were found on him. The old man read it over three times, slapping his leg as he saw the point, and a beautiful smile covered his face and climbed up through his hair. In about an hour his son William rushed into the station and called out:

"Father, dear father, come home! All of us were crying all night long, and my wife is now lying in a comatose state on your account."

The old man went home with him, winking at the lamp-posts and smiling as he turned the corners. He had all of his comfort back, and the son bought him a costly pipe and a pair of box-toed boots that very day.

Well, as time went on, the son ventured to suggest that the bonds had better be turned over to him, and every time he said "bonds" the old man would smile and turn the subject.

The other day the father went to bed to die, and he smiled oftener than before as he lay waiting for the summons. The son said his heart was breaking, and then went through the old man's clothes to find the bonds. He didn't find any. He searched the barn and the garret and the cellar, and finally, when he saw that death was near, he leaned over the bed and whispered:

"Father, do you know me?"

"Oh, yes; I know you like a book," replied the dying man.

"And, father, don't you see this thing is killing me?"

"Yes, William, I see it."

"And, father—those—those—bonds, you know. I suppose you want them used to purchase a monument?"

"Yes, correct, William," whispered the father, winking a ghastly wink, and, as the same old smile covered his face, death came to take him to a better home.

When evening fell, the son and son's wife were wildly searching the straw bed to get their hands on those bonds.

The Late Thomas Winans.

Baltimore papers chronicle the death of Thomas Winans, one of the wealthiest residents of that city. His fortune is estimated at \$20,000,000. He was the eldest son of Ross Winans, and was born in New Jersey in 1820. He inherited in a large degree the mechanical genius of his father, by whom he was trained as a practical machinist. When a young man he went to Russia as a member of the firm of Harrison & Eastwick, through whom he secured important contracts from the Russian Government for the construction of locomotives for the road between St. Petersburg and Moscow. While in Russia Mr. Winans amassed a large fortune, and, on returning to Baltimore, purchased a square for \$52,000, where he built a residence after his own design, and laid out and decorated the grounds with great care and taste. After his return to this country Mr. Winans did not engage in active business, but busied himself with inventions and improvements in machinery, giving much of his time every day to the workshop. He spent a great deal of time in making experiments, and one of the subjects to which he especially devoted his attention for experimental purposes was ventilation. He made a number of experiments for the purpose of obtaining an approved system of ventilation, and erected a tower at his city residence with that object in view. His experiments in ship construction, resulting in the building of the "cigar steamer" which now lies rotting at Winans' wharf, are well known. He obtained a patent for an appliance by which carriages could be turned suddenly out of railroad tracks without danger to the wheels, and indeed was constantly engaged in mechanical work.

The Fearful Famine.

A census has been taken in Madras, British India, to determine the loss of life occasioned by the famine. The conclusion reached by the authorities is that a little more than half a million persons have perished from starvation out of a population of 2,000,000, and this in spite of the fact that the greatest exertions were made, both by the Government and individuals, to give relief to the sufferers. These are the facts representing a single district. A calculation based

on these estimates that "the total losses in South India will not be far short of 6,000,000." It is to be feared that few persons in this land of plenty have realized the horrors of the dearth from which India has suffered. It is fearful to think that 6,000,000 of persons, not less than a seventh of the entire population of the United States, should have perished for want of food in this age of the world.

The Black Hills.

Col. M. V. Sheridan, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, lately returned to Chicago from a trip to the Black Hills country, which he visited on business connected with military affairs. In conversation with a newspaper reporter the following dialogue occurred in regard to this newest of all the gold-mining regions of the West:

"Colonel," inquired the reporter, "what do you think of the Black Hills as a country? Did it strike you as possessing the elements of great, of permanent wealth?"

"I think it has. There are vast and valuable ranges for stock all around the Hills, and rich mines, both placer and quartz. It's the funniest mining country you ever saw for a mining country. There, near Rapid City, the mines are taking out large quantities of gold from what is like nothing if it isn't like a wheat-field. That Rapid creek is the finest in the hills. Above the town that bears the name of the creek is Rockerville, a camp where the miners are busy. On the east side of the hills there are many fine places for ranches and ranchmen. That is a fine territory for stock raising."

"Have there been any Indians around the Hills this spring, and do you think the hostiles will get down as far as the Hills this summer?"

"There have been but few there thus far, and not for some time. It's difficult to say whether or not there will be trouble there, but the troops are in good shape to protect all that country."

"You think there is gold in that country, Colonel?"

"Yes, and a good deal of it, too."

What One Woman Did.

Miss Emma Bartlett, one of the most remarkable of American women, has just died in this city. Twenty-five years ago she came to America a penniless English girl, and she has since, by her own unaided exertions, amassed a large fortune. Over twenty years ago she set up for herself in the trade of harness-making and saddlery, starting with just enough money to buy leather for a few halters. She worked in a little loft on Pearl street, and sold her manufactures around the city. Her commercial abilities were marked, and it was not long before she employed several journeymen, and she soon extended her trade beyond the city. She finally traveled with samples of her wares, and, in course of time, visited every State in the Union, and gradually built up a large trade. Six years after she started, her business had outgrown the loft and filled a large building on Pearl street. She invented some machinery for harness-making, was the first to use the sewing-machine for sewing leather, and bought up all the patents on horse-bonnets, thereby securing a monopoly. She was very diminutive in stature, but was very masculine, full of energy and business talent, and could drive a sharp bargain with the sharpest. She has never had nor desired a business partner. For years she has occupied the whole of a five-story warehouse on Warren street, and has employed 100 workmen. Her rent, for the past seven years, has been \$10,000 a year. She leaves her large property to relatives.—*New York Tribune.*

White Elephants.

The oldest of the white elephants, which the *Times*, of India, says was born in 1770, died in its Temple of Bangkok in November last. Every one knows that this famous white elephant, before which a whole people bow the knee, is the emblem of the Kingdom of Siam. It is honored with the most beautiful presents, for the Indians, full of the idea of metamorphosis, still believe that so majestic an animal could be animated by only the spirit of a god or of an Emperor. Each white elephant possesses its palace, a vessel of gold and harness resplendent with jewels. Several mandarins are attached to its service, and feed it with cake and sugarcane. The King of Siam is the only personage before whom it bows the knee, and a similar salutation is rendered it by the monarch. The deceased idol was accorded a magnificent funeral. A hundred Buddhist priests officiated at the ceremony. The three surviving white elephants, preceded by trumpets and followed by an immense concourse of people, accompanied the funeral-car to the bank of the Menam, where the King and his noble lords received the mortal remains, which were transported to the opposite bank for burial. A procession of thirty vessels figured at that curious ceremony. All the floating houses, ranged in double file on the Menam to the number of over 60,000, were adorned with flags and symbolical attributes.

There is an automaton exhibited in London which really plays the trumpet. Wind is supplied by bellows. There is no illusion about the performance. The fingers move the valves which determine the note, hold it for the required time, move rapidly up and down when a trill is given, and stop moving when the sound stops. Three or four times have thus far been provided. The execution is good, but the higher notes are not very agreeable, and there is yet, evidently, room for improvement. The inventor hopes to complete an entire band of automatons.

The Work of Invisible Lightning.

Hopkinton, N. H., reports a strange occurrence in that village, recently. An electric current took off a high branch two feet in diameter from an ancient elm standing in front of the residence of Mrs. L. A. Stanwood. As the branch fell to the ground it took off two large limbs of an adjacent elm. The singular part of the occurrence lies in the fact that there was no flash, or thunder, or wind, but only a noise which a man walking a few rods away describes as sounding like an explosion of fire-crackers. There was no shower in the village all day, but a slight sprinkle of rain fell just at evening. There was a shower in the distance at the time of the stroke. Nobody knew that it was an electric current that did the mischief till next day, when a dark circular line, as if scorched by lightning, was traced upward on the trunk of the tree about twenty feet, to where the branch was taken off, above which point it is also seen where it stripped off a splinter of wood and bark about fifteen feet in length. At the base of the separated branch is an appearance as if gunpowder had been burned there. The current of electricity probably ascended from the earth and dissipated over the tree, and hence there was no report.

A Missouri lawsuit about a quart of buttermilk cost several hundred dollars.

Brown Breakfast Cakes.

One cupful each of graham and white flour, one teaspoon DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, one pint sweet milk, one egg, a little salt; separate white and yolk of the egg, and beat thoroughly. Bake in heated irons, and in a quick oven.

Don't FORGET that the country is full of traps and thieves, and that you ought to be provided with a weapon of defense. See advertisement—in another column headed "Don't Forget It."

We still assert that Heart Disease can be cured, and ask you to read this:

I was afflicted for several years with Palpitation of the Heart, attended with dizziness and gradually increasing debility. For more than two years I was subject to severe darting pains through the heart, followed by a sense of suffocation and difficulty of breathing, threatening instant death. For eight months I was unable to lie down, but was obliged to sit bolt upright in bed, or in my chair, through the night. When asleep the motion of the heart would often stop, causing me to wake suddenly in great distress, and preventing me from getting necessary rest. I was very much reduced in flesh and strength, and had given up all hope of permanent relief, when I was induced by a friend to try the efficacy of the HEART REGULATOR. By the use of a few bottles I was restored to my usual health, and, for the last ten years, I have suffered no more attacks. I cheerfully and gratefully recommend its use to all persons afflicted with Disease of the Heart.

Mrs. E. P. REED, Concord, N. H.

The HEART REGULATOR is for sale by all druggists, at 50 cents and \$1 per bottle.

WILHOFF'S TONIC!—UNFAILING AND INFALLIBLE!—This great Chili Tonic cures Chills without the intervention of doctors and their bills. No consulting visits—no prescriptions to be filled—no huge bills, entailing personal embarrassments, added to loss of health. It is the friend of the poor man, because it enables him to earn a living, and of the rich, because it prepares him to enjoy his wealth. This great boon to mankind is cheap, safe and prompt. WHELOCK, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MOTHERS! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THOUSANDS of dollars might be annually saved to farmers if they would give freely of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders to their horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and fowl. They prevent disease and promote the growth. We said Sheridan's. Those put up in large packs are utterly worthless.

AFTER you have read all of the important news in this paper read the advertisements, and the "Don't Forget It" advertisement in particular.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.

THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston and Chicago.

Old Dr. Johnson was a benefactor. Seventy-five years ago he invented what is now called Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, the wonderful success of which in the cure of diseases of the head, throat and lungs is truly astonishing. No family should be without it.

FRANK LESLIE, Esq., of the *Illustrated Weekly*, says: "For some time past I have been using BURNETT'S COCAINE, and think it far preferable to anything I have ever used for the hair."

Don't FORGET IT!—That you ought to read the advertisement so headed in another column of this paper.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without after giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, etc. Sore, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park St., New York.

\$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fire-side Visitor, Terms and Outfit Free. Address F. D. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

SWEET
Chewing
JACKSON'S
BEST
NAVY
Tobacco

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellent and lasting character of smoking and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue ship trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

CALIFORNIA.

Advertisements inserted in a list of over 100 Co-operative Papers. The only list on Pacific Coast. Send for circular containing list of papers, prices, etc. Address CARLOS WHITE, 923 S. 2d St., Market Street, San Francisco. P. O. Box 2271.

Consumption Can Be Cured.

PULMONA is a certain remedy for the cure of CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. It invigorates the brain, tones up the system, makes the weak strong, and is pleasant to take. Price, One Dollar per bottle at Druggists, or sent by the Proprietor on receipt of price. A pamphlet containing valuable advice to Consumptives, many certificates of ACTUAL CURES, and full directions for using, accompanies each bottle, or will be sent free to any address. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York.

At this season of the year the human system is liable to become disordered from the insufficient efforts of the liver to discharge the excess of bile. If nature is not assisted in her efforts, severe bilious attacks or prostrating fevers necessarily follow, causing great suffering and even death. A little timely precaution, however, will prevent all this, and may be found in that favorite household remedy, **SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR**.



SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR has been in use for half a century, and there is not one single instance on record where it has failed to effect a cure when taken in time according to the directions. It is, without doubt, the greatest LIVER MEDICINE in the world; is perfectly harmless, being a carefully compounded from rare roots and herbs, containing no mercury or any injurious mineral substance. It takes the place of quinine and calomel, and has superseded these medicines in places where they have heretofore been extensively used. Procure a bottle at once from your druggist. Do not delay. Give it a fair trial, and you will be more than satisfied with the result obtained.

CAUTION.

As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to buy no Powders or Prepared **SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR** unless in our engraved Wrapper, with Trade-Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Price, \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

RECIPE FOR CURING CONSUMPTION given gratis by DR. H. JAMES, 1032 Race St., Phila.

ORGANS
Retail price \$280 only \$65. Pianos, retail price \$510 only \$135. Great bargains. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

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DR. O. R. SYKES, 1639 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

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1,200,000 Acres DUE WEST from Chicago at \$5 to \$8, in farm lots and on terms to suit all classes. Send postal-card for maps and pamphlet descriptive of 16 counties. Low freight. Excursion tickets, out and back, free to buyers. Start right! For information apply to Iowa R. R. Land Co., 92 Randolph Street, Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
J. R. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner.

WELLS BORED & DRILLED!
The Tiffin Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machine is the only Machine that will succeed everywhere. It makes the best of wells in any soil or rock. One man and one horse can make from \$25 to \$60 a day. Circulars and references sent free. No Patent Right Swindle. Address
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A Safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine

The only 25 cent
ACUE REMEDY
IN THE WORLD
CURES
CHILLS & FEVER
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The GREAT REMEDY for
CORPULENCE.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. Taken in accordance with directions, it will reduce a fat person from two to five pounds per week.

"Corpulence is not only a disease itself, but the harbinger of others." So wrote Hippocrates two thousand years ago, and what was true then is none the less so to-day.

Sold by druggists, or sent, by express, upon receipt of \$1.50. Quarter-dozen \$4.00. Address,
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NEW BUCKEYE MOWER WITH TABLE RAKE

Will cut any kind of grain and in any condition it may be found, doing thoroughly clean work, and without waste deliver the grain in the best possible shape for the binder.

We also build the **Buckeye Harvester** and Self-Binder. Send for descriptive circulars and prices.

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FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE
Warranted a PERFECT CURE (or money returned) for all the worst forms of PILES, LEPROSY, SCORFUA, RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM, CATARRH, KIDNEY DISEASES, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD.
H. D. FOWLE & CO.,
Montreal and Boston.
Sold everywhere, \$1.00 a Bottle, and for Pamphlets.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for coughs and colds
\$3300 A YEAR. How to Make It. New Agents
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CLOCKS
E. INGRAM & CO.,
Superior in design. Not equaled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your jeweler for them. Agency—8 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

AGENTS, READ THIS!
We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per Month and Expenses to sell our New and Wonderful Inventions. Address **SHERMAN & CO.**, Marshall, Mich.

\$10. \$20. \$50. \$100.

Invested judiciously in Stocks (Options or Privileges), is a sure road to rapid fortune. Full details and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address **T. POTTER WRIGHT & CO.**, Bankers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

CELEBRATE THE FOURTH OF JULY.
My new Nickel-Plated Seven-Shot Steel-Barrel and Cylinder REVOLVER makes a Louder Report than anything of the kind ever invented. Just the thing for firing Fourth of July salutes with. Cartridge to its load can be had at any general store. Unequaled as a weapon of defense. Sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of \$2.00. Send in your orders early. G. A. HARRIS, Manufacturer, 177 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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SETH THOMAS CLOCKS
RUN WELL. WEAR WELL.
KEEP GOOD TIME.

Don't Forget It!

After you have been aroused at night by burglars in your house a few days you will feel the necessity of having a good REVOLVER. REVOLVER. Probably not. When you do feel that necessity, DON'T FORGET that you can buy a FIRST CLASS Nickel-Plated Steel-Barrel and Cylinder SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVER. Warranted perfect in every particular, for the small sum of

THREE DOLLARS,

and, in addition, receive a copy of the BEST FAMILY PAPER in the United States, **THE CHICAGO LEADER**—one year, postage paid. This Paper will be mailed FREE FOR ONE YEAR to every person who buys one of our Revolvers.

REMEMBER, this is no cheap, cast-iron Revolver. It is first-class in every particular, and will be sent by mail, to any address, on receipt of \$3.00. Or for \$3.50 we will send the Revolver and 100 Cartridges by Express. These Revolvers are manufactured expressly for us, and are the best ever offered or the money. THE LEADER is mailed one year FREE to every purchaser. Three Sample copies of the Paper for 10 cents. Address **THE CHICAGO LEADER**, Chicago, Ill.

TRADE MARK
'VIBRATOR'
Reg. March 24, 1874.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Waste.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous waste of grain, and the labor and work done by the other machines, when once they see the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 2 1/2 times the cost) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Rakes, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Healed or Sound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and the like, but the most successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuiding" to change from Grain to Seed.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, saving less than one-half the usual labor and wear. Makes no Littering or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from six to thirty horse power, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size Separator for separating from Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engine, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

BY Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Gears, Cranks, and all other parts, our "Vibrators" Threshers are unsurpassed.

FOR Particulars, ask our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

O. N. U. No. 25

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

NEW BUCKEYE MOWER WITH TABLE RAKE

Will cut any kind of grain and in any condition it may be found, doing thoroughly clean work, and without waste deliver the grain in the best possible shape for the binder.

We also build the **Buckeye Harvester** and Self-Binder. Send for descriptive circulars and prices.

Address,
C. AULTMAN & CO., Canton, O.,
Or, **AULTMAN, MILLER & CO.,** Akron, Ohio.

Farmers' Column.

Seasonable Hints on Canned Fruit.

Very soon the season of canning fruit will be at hand, and it is well to go over the best methods in time. Preserved fruits were all the go when I was a young girl, but of late years canned fruit have taken their place, for the reason that canned fruits are the healthiest, cheapest and easiest to prepare. It is now the usual custom for every householder to can her supply of fruit for the season, and I highly recommend the habit, for it is certain that every householder, by observing a few simple rules, can have a good supply of fruit on hand, much better than she can purchase. It will soon be time to gather the empty cans for examination and see if they are without crack, that the elastic are firm and close fitting, and that they are perfectly air-tight. The great secret of all successful operations in canning is to have the fruit boiling hot when sealed, for this excludes the air. First, roll the empty can in hot water, and for this purpose it is handy to have on the stove a pan of hot water in which the can is set, fill the can to the very top with the fruit, and as it cools, a vacuum is almost sure to fill with air; now when the can is perfectly full put on the top quickly, screw down as tight as you can, then screw down again as the contents shrink. This may seem strange to a new beginner, but it is a fact that the metal and glass do shrink as they grow cold, and also that the top can be screwed on closer and tighter as the fruit cools.

Glass cans, Mason's make are considered the standard cans, and they are cheaper because they can be used for years with careful treatment, new elastics are obtainable at almost any hardware store. After cans are filled there are two fine points to be observed, first, they are to be placed away in a dark, cool place, for light is an incentive to fermentation, and second they are to be placed in a spot where they are not subject to constant jar, as this begets fermentation.

There is a general simple rule for canning strawberries, cherries raspberries, grapes, blackberries, currants, and huckleberries, which is as follows: Heat slowly to a boil in a goodsized kettle, and then add half a teaspoonful of sugar to each quart of fruit, then boil fifteen minutes and can as above suggested.

Another way of canning fruit of the softer kinds, such as plums and cherries, is to have your fruit well selected, and the skins free from any grit or imperfections. Fill your cold cans with your fruit; then make a syrup in a pan by itself, allowing a cupful of sugar to each quart can, adding water enough to cover the fruit in the cans. Now place these cans in a boiler of cold water and set upon your stove, taking care to have strips of wood upon the bottom of the boiler, as they are apt to crack while heating if resting on the bottom. Boil about three hours, until the fruit becomes tender; have more syrup on hand, as the fruit shrinks; keep your cans filled, and when the fruit seems tender, take the cans from the boiler and screw on the covers, watch them for about 15 or 20 minutes, for as the cans cool you can tighten the covers. This I think is one of the secrets of canning, for as the cans become cool the cover is apt to be a little loose, and hence admits air.

Fruits canned in this way looks very nice, and always retains its form. In regard to the quantity of sugar to be used a housekeeper must use her own judgment, as some people prefer their fruit more sweet than others, and some fruits like plums and crab-apples, require more sugar to make them palatable—but I think it the best plan always to add in canning all that you require, and not add it afterward when you open your cans for use.—AUNT KATE in *Detroit Post and Tribune*.

Charcoal for Fowls.

There is one thing which nature does not supply and which civilization renders quite necessary to fowls. It is charcoal. Charcoal made of wood does not answer the purpose. It has no taste for food, is not attractive to the fowl, and is seldom eaten. But if any one will put an ear of ripe corn into the fire until the grains are well charred, and then shell off the corn and throw it to the flock, he will see an eagerness developed and a healthy constitution brought about which will make a decided improvement. All pale combs will become a bright red, that busy song which precedes laying will be heard, and the average yield of eggs will be greatly increased.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

Currant Worm.

One habit of the currant worm is worth a careful notice, as it is the key to a successful fight with the pest. The eggs are laid on leaves close to the ground, and when they first hatch the broods are confined to a very limited area about the roots of the bushes. If the bushes be examined with care and doctored with hellebore in water when they first start, it is very little difficulty to overcome them and saves a good deal of chewing of the leaves.

NEW FIRM!!

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,

Burned out by the late Fire we re-opened in the store formerly occupied by
J. ROOST & SON,
Corner Ninth and River Street,
But we will soon move to our own store on River Street, now being built. We have just received a large new stock of

Dry Goods,
Hats & Caps,
Groceries,
Crookery,
Flour & Feed.
Etc., Etc.

Come and see for yourself, no trouble to show goods.

PRICES ARE LOW.

A prompt delivery free of charge, can be relied upon.

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.
HOLLAND, April 27, 1878.

At the New Hardware Store —OF— J. Vanderveen,

Will be found a large assortment of new goods at NEW PRICES.

Plows, Cultivators, Drags,
Hay and Manure Forks,
Corn Planters, Rakes, Hoes,

Also a complete stock of
General Hardware,
Together with a large assortment of COOK STOVES of the best manufacturers.

Repairing Neatly Done and Promptly Attended to

We respectfully solicit a share of your patronage. Old metals taken in exchange.

GIVE US A CALL.

J. VANDERVEEN.
HOLLAND, April 15, 1877. 4-6m

Ready Made Clothing.

Under this head we offer a variety of goods cheaper and better than ever was offered before in this city.

Gents' suits (common wear) \$3.75 to \$10.00.
" (fine dress) \$10.00 to \$26.00.
Boys and children's suits, all wool \$4 to \$10. Also a large stock of Overall's and Jackets, at the

**Cheap Cash Store of
E. J. HARRINGTON.**

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

All kinds of Ready Made Shirts—including Fine White Shirts, from 85c to \$1.75; Sailors' Blue Flannel, Hickory and Cheviots Shirts, etc., etc., also the finest lot of neckties and collars, including the

Sultan Linen Collar

with a patent duplex curve, etc., etc., too numerous to mention, at the

**Cheap Cash Store of
E. J. HARRINGTON.**

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. \$12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address Trux & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Fine Building Site For Sale.

THE East 45 feet of Lot 5 in Block 36. Situated between J. O. Doeber's Drug Store, and P. & A. Stoket's General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of
H. DOESBURG.
HOLLAND, April 7, 1877. 8-11

GOLD.

Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine.

BOOKBINDING!

The undersigned wishes to inform his old friends and residents of Holland and vicinity that being at present located at Muskegon, he has made arrangements with Mr. D. R. Meenas, at Holland, at whose store, on River street, all job work for binding can be left. I have purchased a new and complete line of tools and stock and will furnish first-class work.

A. CLOETINGH.
Muskegon, Sept. 3 1875.

RADEKE & SON,

Wholesale Dealers

Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco
—And all kinds of—

Smokers' Fancy Articles.

—ALSO—
Wholesale agent for Ph. Best
Brewing Co's celebrated
Lager Beer.

Fair dealing can always be relied upon.

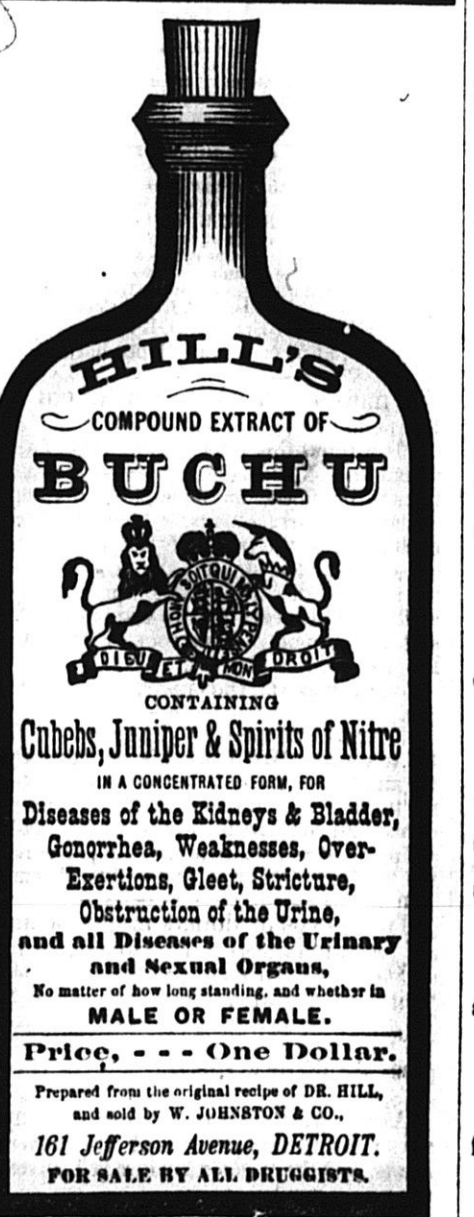
Warehouse & Office on
WASHINGTON STREET.
GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices. Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 4, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the M. L. S. depot at \$225 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E. Lots 2, 4, 5 and 6 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down. Apply to,
M. D. HOWARD.

Wanted.

A RELIABLE Business Man to get up a party to go to Virginia and settle on a large tract of land owned by the advertiser, and to be divided up into village lots with farms adjoining. These lots and farms are divided into Shares at low rates, so that working men, mechanics, incipient manufacturers, &c., can easily buy the shares. It pays better than any other agency Apply to
E. BAUDER, Fenton, Mich.



**HILL'S
BUCHU**
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
CUBEBS, JUNIPER & SPIRITS OF NITRE
CONTAINING
IN A CONCENTRATED FORM, FOR
Diseases of the Kidneys & Bladder,
Gonorrhea, Weaknesses, Over-
Exertions, Gleet, Stricture,
Obstruction of the Urine,
and all Diseases of the Urinary
and Sexual Organs.
No matter of how long standing, and whether in
MALE OR FEMALE.
Price, --- One Dollar.
Prepared from the original recipe of DR. HILL,
and sold by W. JOHNSTON & CO.,
161 Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

\$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$30 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Term - and \$5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine 33-1y

I would respectfully call the attention of the public that I have on hand a large stock of

Stoves,
Hardware,
Agricultural
Implements,
Etc., Etc.

Which I will sell cheaper than ever before at the

Hardware Store,

—OF—
J. VAN LANDEGEND.

HOLLAND, April 27, 1878. 11-4w

GROCERIES.

A complete stock of Groceries constant on hand. Our stock of sugars cannot be beat.

New Orleans Sugar..... 8c.
Extra C..... 9c.
A..... 10c.
Granulated..... 11c.

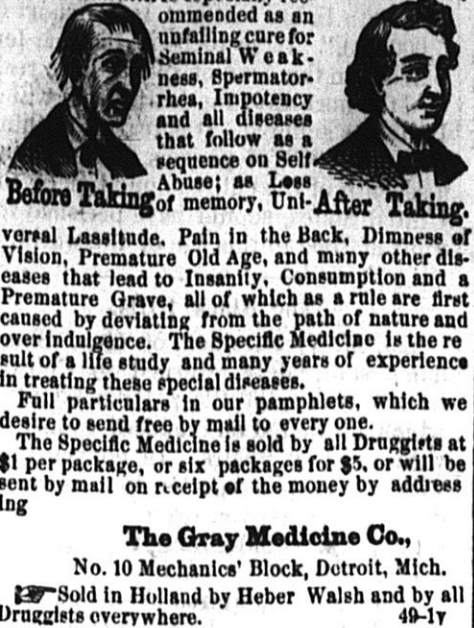
We have a fine lot of coffees and spices, and we have among our large variety of Teas, one that we offer for 50c per pound that cannot be surpassed. Try it. Also, a full assortment of canned fruit including Corn and Tomatoes, etc.,

Hay, Corn, Oats, Butter and Eggs, will be taken in Exchange for goods, at the highest Market Price, at the

**Cheap Cash Store of
E. J. Harrington.**

The Great English Remedy

GRAY'S Specific Medicine



TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a consequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of memory, Un-After Taking. Before Taking of memory, Un-After Taking. veral Lassitude. Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and overindulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases. Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by address ing
The Gray Medicine Co.,
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Holland by Heber Walsh and by all Druggists everywhere. 49-1y

Lime, Lath, Shingles, Cordwood, and Stovewood, Akron cement, always on hand at the

**Cheap Cash Store of
E. J. HARRINGTON.**

WANTED.

at the New Tannery of
F. HUMMEL & CO.,
A large quantity of fresh Eggs and also a quantity of dove manure.
F. HUMMEL & CO.,
HOLLAND, May 15, 1878. 141f

PHENIX Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery,

Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,
Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER
WE SHALL MAKE A
SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

HATS and CAPS.

We have just received from New York, a splendid stock of the latest styles of

HATS AND CAPS,

for sale at a bargain, at the

**CHEAP CASH STORE OF
E. J. HARRINGTON.**

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—
FIRST WARD.

The undersigned announces to the Public that they have finished their new Meat-Market, and are now ready to supply their customers with all kinds of Meats and Sausages. By promptness and fair dealing they feel confident of giving satisfaction to all those who wish to favor them with part of their trade.

The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store.

W. BUTKAU.
J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

TUG FOR SALE.

I AM authorized to sell the Steam Tug "Gem" on favorable terms. Inquire of
MANLY D. HOWARD.
Holland, Mich.

1878. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1878.



Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods,
And a large stock of
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
Fans, Parasols, Gloves and Mitts,
Standard Trimmings, Worsted Goods, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Lace Collars, Silks and Shawls.
A Handsome lot of New Style Ties, also a large selection of Table Linen, Ladies' Jewelry, and Double Satin Ribbon—entirely new, etc.
L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,
EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH

Money! Money!!

Can be made by examining the large new stock of

FURNITURE

Which I have purchased lower than ever a 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 you 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.

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Ellis Thompson, Complainant, vs. Susan Thompson, Defendant.

By virtue of an execution, issued out of and under the seal of said Court, tested on the 13th day of May, 1878, and founded upon a decree entered in said cause on the 4th day of April, 1878, which execution is to me directed and delivered, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Ellis Thompson, the complainant therein named, I did, on the 15th day of May, 1878, levy on all the right title and interest of the said Ellis Thompson in and to the following described lands situated in said County of Ottawa, viz: the south-east quarter of north-west quarter of section twenty-four in town eight north, range fifteen west. Notice is hereby given, that I shall expose said lands for sale at public vendue to the highest bidder to satisfy the amount due on said execution, including costs and collection fees, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on the **thirtieth day of July, 1878,** at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, May 22nd, 1878.

JOOS VERPLANKE,

Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan.

ANGEL & SOULE, Defendant's Solicitors. 15-7w

\$66 a week in your own town. \$5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the sixth day of November, 1874, by Eli Argersinger and Melissa Argersinger, his wife, of the township of Blendon, County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, to Stephen L. Lowing, of said county and state, which mortgage was on the 26th day of September, 1878, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa, in Liber V of mortgages, on page 180, and whereas there is now due and unpaid upon said mortgage by reason of the breach of the covenants therein contained, and as provided therein, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, also an attorney fee of fifty dollars, provided for in said mortgage, as after as any proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same; and no suit or proceeding having been instituted either at law or in equity to recover the same or any part thereof, and the same being now due and unpaid; Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, on **Tuesday the 15th day of August, 1878,** at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Grand Haven, in said Ottawa county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, to satisfy said debt, attorney fee, and costs and expenses of sale of said premises, being described as follows, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Blendon in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and known and described, as follows, to-wit: The north-east quarter (1/4) of the north-east quarter (1/4) of section twenty-three (23) Town six (6) north of range fourteen (14) west, containing forty acres, be the same more or less.

Dated, Grand Haven, May 3rd, 1878.

STEPHEN L. LOWING, Mortgagee.

LOWING & CROSE, Attorneys for Mortgagee. 13-13w

WANTED: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

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

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

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

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

Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.