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Holland City News, Volume 8, Number 20: June 28, 1879

Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 20.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 384.

The Holland City News.

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

OTTO J. DOESBURG,
Editor and Publisher.

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

Grand Haven Rail Road.
Taken Effect, Monday, June 23, 1879.

Going North.	No. 2.	STATIONS.	Going South.	No. 1.
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.
12 20	11 47	Muskegon,	2 17	2 50
8 23	11 42	Ferrysburg,	2 54	6 15
7 57	11 12	Grand Haven,	3 22	6 53
7 30	10 44	Pigeon,	3 55	7 22
7 12	10 25	Holland,	4 13	7 42
6 25	9 35	Allegan,	5 00	8 35

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

Business Directory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.
HEALD, R. E., Manufacturer of and Dealer in Agricultural Implements; commission agent for Mowing Machines; cor. 10th & River street.

PAULS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of Plugging 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.

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

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

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

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

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

ASH & PALMER, Surgeons, Physicians and Accoucheurs. Office at his residence, Overysel, Mich.

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

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

MCULLOCH THOS., Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Office, Van Patten's Drug Store, Holland, Michigan.

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

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

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

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

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

Societies.

I. O. O. F.
HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellow's Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week.
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
W. BLOX, N. G.
G. A. KONING, 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 2, at 7 o'clock, sharp.
OTTO BREYMAN, W. M.
C. B. WYNN, Sec'y.

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

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

The Pensink Bros. have opened up their Ice Cream business, and are now ready to furnish parties, societies, or anybody, Ice Cream which cannot be beat by measure or dish.

Cured of drinking.
"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for Liquor, that had so prostrated his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man, for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups, and I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ills.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.
The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcer, Salt Rheum, Tetters, 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.

I wish to inform my patients and friends generally, that until further notice I will keep my office at the Drug Store of Dr. R. A. Schouten, where orders for my services can be left, or at my residence on Eighth street, near Chicago Railroad crossing.

Respectfully,
F. S. LEDEBOER, M. D.

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

Lecture-Talk before the Fraternal Society of Hope College, June 21st, 1879.

BY REV. G. HENRY MANDEVILLE, D. D.,
PRESIDENT OF HOPE COLLEGE.

Thinking and its Responsibility.

Rational thought is the exclusive prerogative of man among the creatures that people the earth. In this he possesses relationship to the higher orders of intelligences. In his capacity for intellectual and moral advancement he takes rank next to the Sons of Light, and is, equally with them, an emanation from the Deity. You are engaged in pursuits by which you hope to enlarge your thinking effectiveness, by the development and enrichment of your mental faculties. This is my apology for the rather grave theme of my talk to you to-night, as the first of the exercises of this commencement season. My desire is to assist you, if possible, in this great interest.

It is scarcely necessary to dwell in illustration of the wondrous power of thought. Every man's real, permanent influence upon his generation, or subsequent generation is measured largely by his thinking-power. Thought gives one pre-eminence over another. Thought imparts excellence, dignity, nobility to character and life. Its triumphs are manifest in every department of human enterprise and energy, material, intellectual, moral and spiritual. In act, in science, in philosophy, in religion, its marvellous power is felt and witnessed. The needle of the compass pointing changelessly and mysteriously to the equally changeless and mysterious star; the iron girdle binding the earth, over which leaps the iron courser with his breath of flame and his eyes of fire; the lightning-tongue travelling on the little wire suspended in the air buried in the ocean's bed; the tireless pulse of the engine throbbing in the mine; the wheel churning the ocean and bringing peace and plenty; these and a multitude of other appliances that minister to man's necessities and material interests are its fruits. In all history and ages it is true that it is grasp and energy, clearness and force of thought that seizes upon, moulds and shapes "the pilable and passive minds of others."

It is a "consummation devoutly to be wished" that the young men of our age, and especially our educated young men, should have this truth deeply burned in their mind: *that real power is power of mind—that real wealth is wealth of thought.* For there is very much in the influences that surround them to beget a contrary impression. When they behold the glitter of sham and shoddy; the success that seems to crown fraud and villainy and wickedness; the homage that waits fawningly upon mere wealth with the pageantry of its trappings; they find it difficult to believe that real, earnest, noble thought is man's highest prerogative and greatest riches. There is widely spread and deeply rooted among us—in this country of enterprise and excitement—of hurry and high pressure—a distressing intolerance—a foolish, juvenile impatience of thought and demonstration—a luxurious appetite for high spiced rhetoric—a passive, spectacular indulgence that desires to be fed as infants are, and that too, without even the trouble of absorption—by having the luscious mixture placed within our lips—a peevish refusal to meet a reflective speaker half way, and to follow him through any lengthened train of reasoning and argument—a perverse determination to be tickled and entertained—rather than a manly effort to rouse our *thinking faculties*, and to task our reason—as Heaven intended we should do, when it made *conscience the crown, and reason the scepter of human society.* Yet with all this, time and experience invariably demonstrate that the truly successful man—the man whose influence is mightiest—whose strength of wisdom is most relied upon—is the man of profoundest thought.

I do not mean thereby mere knowledge, the acquisition of information. A man may possess these, have an acquaintance with many languages, be familiar with the laws and facts of all science, and almost count and call the stars by their names; and yet never wield any power over men, never mould opinions, never originate trains of thought, never be a truly, strongly thinking person. He is simply an encyclopedia of information, a walking dictionary.

But I mean the power to use the knowledge acquired and form it into practical and permanent influence over men. Such a man of thought is a man of power. He may for a time be overlooked by the greater glitter of the superficialist who, like the swallow spins gracefully over the surface of things—or by the louder blare of the egotist—who blows his trumpet of brass with consummate self-complacency. But in the end he takes his true place. His real worth is acknowledged. For it ever hath been—is now, and ever shall be, that the people bow to the powers of thought. It is Heaven's decree, never abrogated, irrevocable. I will not pursue on this point. A wide door opens. A fruitful field invites us to gather its harvest. But I ask you to look at what is involved in this capacity—or

II. Some of the obligations that the simple possession of this thought power imposes.

(a) It appears a waste of words to say that every man is bound to use whatever power of thought—he it little or much—God has given him.

The fact that God has given this power is demonstration that he designed it to be used. Our Maker intended that we should, every one, put forth honest, manly, persevering efforts to rouse and develop to the utmost our thinking facilities; to task our reason and make it do its level best.

All men—doubtless—do not possess equal powers in this respect—I am not bound to use a power I do not possess. There can be no obligation to perform an impossibility. But up to the uttermost stretch of my power I am bound to strive and require my reason to accomplish its best possible work, in my circumstances—with my opportunities. The one talent must be employed to the very best advantage, equally with the five. I may use, in a legitimate way, the fruit of an other's thought and research and scholarship; but not to the exclusion of my own personal and independent thought. No reverence for the authority of great and good men; no admiration of the richness of mental furniture that others may possess; no respect for the authority of synods or classes or creeds or forms of faith should have such enslaving weight on your intellect as to prevent your own independent investigation and reflection upon subjects requiring your judgement, whether political, literary, scientific or religious. No otherwise can you be able to give an intelligent reason for your opinions. If you would be really free and independent and influential in your circles and associations in life you must rise above the indolence or slavery of multitudes who elect to have others do their thinking for them and receive their sentiments and opinions by inheritance. The day is past when a man may hold the opinions of his ancestors, simply because they held them. You can not be *guiltless* if you fail to exercise faithfully your God given prerogative of private judgement. When I was in College one of our most venerable professors was accustomed to say to his classes at almost every recitation—*think young gentlemen—think—think; and especially if a student was evidently about to stumble and give a wrong answer, the good man's voice would be heard, think, think.* Thought power God has given to every rational mind. The bestowment of the power is in itself the command to every recipient, to use it to the very utmost of ability and opportunity. Forget not—God says to every one of us—*think, think.*

(b) You are bound to think correctly. I refer now more particularly to the general principles to the formation of habits of *correct thinking on any subject whatever.* I suppose that every man thinks he does think correctly. You could hardly insult a man more seriously than to charge him with incorrect thinking. Yet is not so easy a thing as many imagine. A man's mind is subject—almost unconsciously—to manifold influences, whose tendency is to make him think wrongly. The mistakes that we are prone to make are many; sometimes ludicrous—sometimes serious and painful and render necessary the greatest care and caution.

Addison in one of his papers relates the following story: "I see says the susceptible young lady, as she looks through the telescope at the moon—I see *two lovers conversing sweetly.* No, says the parson, as he puts his eye to the instrument, they are *two church steeples* inclining to each other. The idea is, we see things according to the prepossessions and prejudices in our minds. The color of our mental glasses gives the same color to every object on which we look.

The lecturer illustrated this by reference to ghosts seen in the dark—the tricks of legerdemain—the prevalent silly notion that bad luck and disaster are sure to attend any enterprise or journey begun on Friday. He narrated also this incident:

I have read of an elderly gentleman in Kentucky who had contracted a very strong prejudice against the Baptist Church. He loved to argue and had had many a hot controversy with some of its members and ministers. Whether or not he was conscious of getting the worst of the argument I do not know. At all events he was determined to *prove them* a very bad people who were not to be trusted in the least. He purchased a large blank book and on its title-page put this label—"Scandalous acts of the Baptists." You may be sure he was not *slow of heart* to believe any damaging reports he might hear, for scandal always finds ready listeners and believers and reporters. And whenever he heard any thing mean or wrong, or that could be so interpreted, down it went in his book. Of course his pages rapidly filled, just as they would, if he had been collecting damaging reports against any other denomination! He looked only at one side of the subject. He would not see anything else. And you know there are none so blind as they who will not see.

These things and other illustrations that abound show the danger of wrong thinking and hence of wrong conclusions, from failure to get all the facts, from failure to go all round a subject and to look at it from all points of view and in all lights.

Again—Some years ago there was wonderful excitement in all England, over the wonderful cures that were said to be wrought by the *golden pill.* By and by some one demonstrated that they were made of nothing but *bread*—and the charm was broken. Their efficacy ceased. At another time wonderful faith was placed in *electricified medicine.* A current of electricity would be passed through a little mass of opium, this would be placed in a little vial, and the vial in the vest pocket, and men would affirm stoutly that it stippled them. A vial of castor oil, that had been similarly electricized would be thoroughly efficacious.

Zimmerman says that down in Chili doctors drive away diseases by *blowing* around the beds of their patients, and that physic consists wholly in this wind. If that law obtained in this country *political*, sure it is the *body politic* would be in a most healthy and flourishing condition, for never around any poor body were there so many blowers and so much blowing. These incidents are mentioned to illustrate the difficulties to right thinking, from

failure to consider established, explanatory principles and understand psychological law; how matter and mind act and react upon each other. This danger obtains largely in all cases where the strange, the wonderful predominate. Forgetful that in the human mind exists a very strong, natural *love for the marvellous*, for the supernatural or apparently supernatural, and that under the influence of this emotion there is a very great liability to deception—men are ready to believe at once all they hear of the wickedness of institutions or persons that have an air of mystery and of the marvellous experiences and wonderful feats of clairvoyance—spirit-rappings, etc.

Sometimes you will find it difficult to get the mind started on a course of thought. It is slow, sluggish, balky. It must then be wound up by reading some strong, vigorous thinker; as Dr. Chamberlain tells us he used to wind up the ear of a balky horse he owned in India.

Sometimes also you will find you have taken a subject that you could not master. It is too big for you, like the man who found he was too big to get into a quart bottle. Own up, lay it aside and wait till you have grown large enough to give it admission.

I might continue, but I have said enough to show that when urged to think rightly, correctly, logically, truly, independently, conservatively, you are urged to a task of no small difficulty—one requiring all your powers—all your energies—yet the obligation is upon you—solemn as God's command and your responsibility. You can not help but think. Thoughts of some kind will possess you.

"Thoughts flit and flutter through my mind,
As o'er the waves the shiffling wind;
Trackless and traceless are their flight,
As fading stars of yesternight—
Of the old tide-marks on the shore,
Which other tides have ripped o'er."

How immensely important then is it that you strive—your whole character and life are affected—for as a man thinketh in his heart, so is he.

I have only just opened the door and let you get a glimpse of this vast and grand sanctuary. But I will not detain you lest I should find myself in the condition described by the satirist—

"Explain about it, and explain—till all men doubt it—
And talk about it—and about it—and about it."

Let me say one thing more—let all your thoughts be *in love—in charity*, as opposed to narrow-mindedness, hatred, bigotry; in true large heartedness, that peerless quality so matchlessly described in 13th of 1st Cor. J. Russell Lowell has said:

"All thoughts begin in feeling;
In the great mass its base is laid—
And, narrowing up to thought—stands glorified—
A moveless pyramid."

I will not argue the philosophy of this sentiment. But surely, when there are so many dangers to mistake; where there are so strong liabilities to deception—that we are almost as likely to be wrong, as to be right—we surely ought to think in charity—even when most positive in our convictions, especially when forming opinions of the motives of others. I have made so many mistakes myself. Every thought makes its own impress—leaves its own likeness, that every year I find myself growing more tolerant of other people's right to their own opinion. I am growing to better understand the marvellous meaning of the Apostle's words, "let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." Why should any man arraign me at his bar and pronounce "anathema-mare-natha" upon me, because my thoughts do not run in his grooves, and my opinions do not come to the same goal with his?

Thoughts innumerable may come into the mind and pass away and be entirely unrecalled, but not consigned to eternal oblivion. They have left their impress. When the light of eternity shall be let in to the soul these will reappear and startle the soul with the kindred multitude. Let us realize to our conscience our obligation to think lovingly, charitably, kindly. Good thoughts never die. Let all our thoughts lead us to God.

"There is our mind—one omnipotent mind;
Omnific. His most holy name is Love,
Truth of subliming import! with the which
Who feeds and saturates his constant soul,
He from his small, particular orbit flies
With blessed outstaring."

"The sublime in man—
Our noontide majority, to know ourselves
Parts and proportions of our wondrous whole!
This fraternizes man—this constitutes
Our charities and bearings. But 'tis God
Diffused through all, that doth make our whole."

This emphatically applies to religion and religious truths.

There are those who style themselves "free thinkers," and in their satanic freedom laugh at the humble believer in divine revelation and ridicule his adherence to the sacred scriptures as a slavish subjection of his intellect to a superstitious credulity. There are those who call themselves "liberal believers" and present you with an aesthetic Christianity as the only true theory of religious faith that leaves a man at liberty to use his thinking faculties for himself. There are so-called rationalists, who luxuriate in what they term a rational, philosophical system of religion—in whose aerial heights and transcendental fogs one feels when applies the instincts of common sense—that he stands on nothing—that every foundation has been taken from beneath his feet, that all his efforts to arrive at truth in this system are simply beating the air. But we cannot enumerate the vagaries of men. We wish simply to guard you against every form in which they may present themselves to your thoughts.

Thought then, thus trained and used as the Creator has designed will guide you through the labyrinthine difficulties of life; and remember too that you are to think forever and must thereby be linked with immortality.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

FIRE destroyed the residence of Samuel Miller, near Montoursville, Pa., the other night, and Mr. and Mrs. Miller were fatally burned. Jealousy caused James F. Dougherty, of Frankford, Pa., to fatally shoot his wife and himself. Eliza Duer, the Maryland young woman who shot her friend some time ago, through jealousy, has been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to a fine of \$500.

HOLYOKE, Mass., was last week the scene of one of the most horrible tragedies ever recorded. A man named John Kemmler, out of work and disheartened by idleness, shot and killed his three little girls, one of them 1 year old, and the others twins, 3 years old. He descended his family in February, drawing what money he had in the bank, and went to Denver, Col. Later he returned, however, and sent his wife up street to buy a hat, and when she was out of sight he called the children up from the street, promising them candy. He then looked the dox and tried to poison the children with green mix, with cyanide of potassium. The dose was too bitter, however, and after taking several spoonfuls the older girl threw it up. The other children refused the poison. He then took one of the twins into the front room and shot her through the head with a revolver, leaving her weltering in her blood. He took the other twin into a rear room and put a bullet through her head, and she fell bleeding on the floor. The youngest girl was treated likewise, and all were dead, shot through the head. Kemmler worked surely in every case, placing his pistol so near the heads of his victims that their hair was singed and the flesh blown away. He thinks he was justified in the work, as he believes the children would come to want. Alfred T. Sanford, son of Prof. Sanford, of the Chicago University, and Olive C. Holmes, daughter of Judge Holmes, of Syracuse, N. Y., were drowned a few days ago, in Onondaga lake, near the latter place. They were rowing, and, in changing places in the boat, it was capsized.

HON. A. E. BORIE, ex-Secretary of the Navy, who has been traveling with Gen. Grant in foreign lands since January last, has just returned home to Philadelphia. In conversation with a reporter Mr. Borie said Grant would probably reach San Francisco on Sept. 10.

THE wife of Antonio Rolland, a celebrated French gunmaker, while on a tour around the world, fell into the Niagara river and was carried over the falls the other day. Her husband saw but was unable to assist her. One of the most terrible boiler explosions that has ever taken place in Eastern Pennsylvania occurred recently near East Texas, on the East Pennsylvania railroad, at the iron ore mines of the Lehigh Iron Company, by which four men were instantly killed, two so badly wounded that they died shortly after, and several others more or less injured.

THE mystery attending the death of Mrs. Hull, in New York, has at last been solved by the arrest and full confession of the murderer. The missing jewelry proved to be the clew, and the discovery in a Boston pawnshop of a cameo set belonging to the murdered woman led the foundation for the detection which followed. The murderer proves to be a negro named Christine Cox, who lived near the Hull residence, and was in the habit of doing odd jobs about the place. After having committed the murder and secured the plunder, he left for Boston, where he pawned a portion of the jewelry, and then returned to New York, where he remained for some days, but went back to Boston again, and there was arrested. Another collision has occurred upon the New York elevated railroad, the fireman being the only person injured, however.

THOMAS DUNKEL, charged with killing his wife, killed himself in jail, at Buffalo, N. Y., with a razor, given him to shave before the trial. The New Jersey Court of Appeals has dismissed the writ of error in the case of Mrs. Smith and Covert Bennett, convicted of the murder of Policeman Smith, and it now seems certain that the guilty pair will die on the scaffold.

THE WEST.

JUDGE DRUMMOND, of the United States Circuit Court, at Chicago, has decided in a long-pending patent suit that the process of canning, preserving and packing meat was not patentable. In this view Judge Blodgett concurred. The question goes at once to the United States Supreme Court.

THE danger of allowing unauthorized military companies to carry arms was shown at Chicago last Sunday, when a company of Bohemians charged bayonets, and finally fired upon a crowd of hoodlums who were trying to enter the picnic grounds of a Bohemian school, which picnic the military were attending. A number of the crowd were hit by bullets, though probably no one was killed. The company—called the Bohemian Sharpshooters—are all held to the Criminal Court.

THE six distillers known as the Chicago "first batch" have at last received a full and unconditional pardon of all assessments, penalties, damages or claims of the United States against them. In the matter of the controversy between the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad and the old officers of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, in Colorado, United States District Judge Hallett has decided that the action of the latter company in gaining possession of the Denver and Rio Grande road, under authority of the State court, was illegal. An order on the latter road was granted, restoring possession to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company.

CHICAGO elevators contain 4,328,467 bushels of wheat, 3,216,735 bushels of corn, 336,688 bushels of oats, 73,922 bushels of rye, and 78,627 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 7,039,499 bushels, against 1,444,802 bushels at this period last year. Serious apprehensions have been aroused by warlike symptoms among the Northern Cheyennes and other tribes in the vicinity of Fort Reno, Indian Territory. Ten companies of troops have just arrived at the fort, to be in readiness to deal vigorously with the threatening redskins. The number of the hostiles who are ready for the war-path is between 2,000 and 3,000. Their cause of anger is the fact that the Government has refused them permission to have their reservation for a hunting raid northward.

THE SOUTH.

ADVISES from Frankfort, Ky., indicate a probability that troops will be sent to Breathitt county immediately. The trial of the desperadoes will be held soon in that county. A number of their adherents have been sending letters to Gov. McCreary regarding the same, threatening to annihilate the troops if sent to protect the court. It is stated the Governor has concluded that there is necessity for the immediate presence of troops. Three illicit stills were found in Georgia a few days ago, and a fight between the moonshiners and revenue officers ensued. One of the for-

er was killed and several captured. The loss in a recent Mobile (Ala.) fire reached \$125,000.

THE Legislature of Georgia will convene the first week in July.

A HORRIBLE casualty occurred near Jonesboro, Ga., the other day, two young ladies, sister and daughter of J. L. Reynolds, being burned to death by the destruction of his house. Mr. Reynolds was severely hurt while trying to rescue the girls, while his wife is insane from grief.

A DISPATCH from Frankfort, Ky., says: "On Saturday night, at Sand Riffe, twelve miles distant, a party of unknown men attacked the house of Samuel Faulkner, severely wounding Faulkner as he ran from the house, and then setting fire to the dwelling, which was consumed, with its inmates—Harry Russell, aged 17 (who was also shot), and two children of Faulkner, aged 11 and 3 years. No cause is given for this brutal affair."

GENERAL.

THE Allan Line steamship Sardinian has just made the fastest ocean passage on record. She sailed from Londonderry Friday, June 6, at 4:40 p. m., and passed the Belle Isle lighthouse Wednesday, June 11, at 7 p. m., five days and thirty minutes from land to land; she landed the mails at Rimouski Friday, June 13, at 1 p. m., arriving at Quebec at midnight the same day—seven days, seven hours and twenty minutes out from Derry.

THE University of Pennsylvania won the Inter-Collegiate boat-race this year, with Columbia second, and Princeton third.

POLITICAL.

CALIFORNIA Republicans were in convention at San Francisco for three days last week, making up a ticket for State officers. The result of their labors was the nomination of George C. Perkins for Governor, John Mansfield for Lieutenant Governor, D. M. Burns for Secretary of State, D. M. Renfield for Comptroller. The platform adopted reaffirms the principles of the Republican party; denounces the attempt of the Democracy to interfere with the purity of elections; sustains the President's veto policy; pledges the party to a faithful application of the new constitution and support of progressive education; opposes Chinese immigration and land monopoly.

THE State Convention and anniversary of the Republican party in Wisconsin will be held at Madison, July 23. Maryland Democrats hold their State Convention Aug. 7.

THE State Central Committee of the Wisconsin National Greenback party have decided to hold their convention for the nomination of a State ticket in Watertown, Tuesday, July 15.

THE convention of Nationals who withdrew from the Columbus (Ohio) Convention, held at Toledo, June 24, refused to nominate a ticket, as was anticipated. A platform of principles was adopted, containing the following financial planks: "That the United States should exercise its most vital function, the coinage of money, independent of any foreign power; that it is the duty of the General Government to supply the entire currency medium; that all bank issues of currency should be suppressed; that the so-called specie-resumption is a fraud and swindle; that the locking up in the treasury of the United States of the largest part of the scanty volume of the people's money we denounce as an atrocious crime, without excuse or palliation; and we demand the unlimited coinage of the silver dollar of 412 2/3 grains."

WASHINGTON.

THE Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that he will redeem, at once, without regard of interest, all the outstanding 5-20 bonds, consols of 1867 and consols of 1868, called, to mature July 3 and 4 next.

THE President has approved of the joint resolution relating to the bridge across the Detroit river at or near Detroit.

THE legal difficulty discovered by the Senate Judiciary Committee in the way of confirming the appointment of Secretary McCrary to an office which will not be vacant for nine or ten weeks induced the President to send a brief message withdrawing the nomination. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections decided to commence the legal investigation in Kansas by a sub-committee of five, to proceed to that State next September, and to prosecute the Kellogg-Spofford inquiry in New Orleans next November by a sub-committee of three. Senator Saulsbury is the Chairman of the Kansas sub-committee, and Senator Hill will probably be placed at the head of the sub-committee for New Orleans. Information has reached the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department that a new counterfeit \$5 legal-tender note has made its appearance in Western New York. It is of the series of 1875, and bears the name of Allison, Register, and Wyman, Treasurer. It is executed on printed imitation fiber paper, which is lighter than the genuine. Bankers pronounce it a dangerous counterfeit.

FOREIGN.

ROME dispatches report violent earthquakes in the vicinity of Aci, Italy. Several persons were killed, and the inhabitants of the district were fleeing en masse.

THE British steamer Thessaly, from Havre for Bombay, has been wrecked 100 miles from Aden. No lives were lost. The Thessaly was an iron vessel of 1,920 tons burden, and was built in 1877. Information is received through the cable dispatches of the death in South Africa, at the hands of a party of Zulus, of the French Prince Imperial, Eugene Louis Jean Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the late Emperor Napoleon III and the Empress Eugenie. The young Prince, it will be remembered, accompanied a column of British troops sent to reinforce Lord Chelmsford's beaten battalions in Zululand, and when he met his death was one of a party of officers who had set out on a reconnoitering tour, and who fell into an ambush of savages. It does not appear that any member of the party except the Prince Imperial was killed. He was stabbed in seven places by the assegai which the Zulus use as their chief weapon, and it was with great difficulty that his body was subsequently recovered. At a review in Madrid an ammunition wagon exploded, killing two soldiers and wounding a number of soldiers and spectators.

SIXTY-NINE cases and bales of various kinds of merchandise and fourteen trunks have been recovered from the wreck of the steamer Pomerania. The agent of a heavy German cotton firm has absconded after involving his house to an enormous extent on the London market.

THE belt given by Sir John Astley, emblematic of the long-distance pedestrian championship of the world, comes back to the United States once more, this time in the hands of Edward Payson Weston, who won it last week in London, after covering the greatest distance ever accomplished in these competitions. Weston walked and ran 550 miles in six days, beating Brown, the only other contestant who kept on the track, nearly 100 miles. Rowell, who held the belt, was unable to compete, on account of sickness, but has challenged the winner.

At the full sitting of the Bonapartist Senators and Deputies, a resolution was adopted declaring that, though the Prince Imperial is

dead, his cause survives, and the succession of Napoleon has not lapsed, and that the empire will live. An address of condolence with the ex-Empress Eugenie was drafted expressing the deepest sympathy. The English Court went into mourning for the Prince Imperial.

By the death of the Prince Imperial of France, Prince Victor, the son of Prince Napoleon Jerome (nicknamed "Plon-Plon"), becomes the heir-apparent to the throne, according to the Prince's will, in the event of the restoration of the empire. He is a lad of 17 years. His mother is the Princess Clothilde, daughter of the late Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

PRINCE JEROME BONAPARTE occupies a rather peculiar, but in his case a perfectly consistent, position with regard to the question of the imperial succession—a sort of dog-in-the-manger attitude, for he announces that he is a Republican now and always, and will not consent to be regarded as a pretender to the Bonapartist succession, and that while he sleeps on his rights, as the lawyers say, nobody else can put in a claim. Serious apprehension is felt in regard to the anti-landlord agitation in the West of Ireland, and additional police are to be provided.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

(EXTRA SESSION.)

The Senate was the scene of a long and hot debate on the 18th, the Army bill constituting the bone of contention. The debate culminated in a personal altercation between Messrs. Conkling and Lamar, which for a time produced considerable of a sensation about the Capitol. Mr. Conkling delivered a bitter speech, in which, referring to the course of the Democrats in regard to the Appropriation bills, imputed to them bad faith. Mr. Lamar rose at the conclusion of Mr. Conkling's remarks, and said that as far as any imputation of bad faith to him was concerned, he had lived in vain if he was not superior to such a charge from such a source. "It is not my purpose," he said, "to indulge in personalities, but I will say to the Senator that he intended to intimate that anything I have done was not in good faith. I pronounce his statement a falsehood, which I repeat with all the unmitigated contempt that I feel for the author of it." Mr. Conkling, who had been walking slowly back and forth behind the bar, advanced to his seat and said: "Mr. President, I was diverted during the commencement of the remarks, the culmination of which I heard, from the member from Mississippi. If I understand the member right, he intended to impute, and did in plain and unparliamentary language impute, to me an intentional misstatement. [Pausing.] The Senator does not disclaim that? Mr. Lamar: 'I will state what I intended, sir, so there can be no mistake.'"

The preceding officer (Conkling) called Mr. Lamar to order, and Mr. Conkling proceeded: "Whether I am willing to respond to the member from Mississippi depends entirely upon what that member has to say, and what he did say, and for the time being I do not choose to hold any communication with him. I understood the Senator to state, in plain, unparliamentary language, that the statement of mine to which he refers was a falsehood. If I caught his words aright, I have only to say—this not being the place to measure with rules of the Senate, or to commit any of the improprieties of life—I have only to say that if the Senator, the member from Mississippi, did impute, or intended to impute, to me a falsehood, nothing except the fact that this is the Senate would prevent my denouncing him as a blackguard and a coward. [Applause and hisses.] Let me be more specific, Mr. President. Should the member from Mississippi, except in the presence of the Senate, charge by intimation or otherwise, with falsehood, I would denounce him as a blackguard, as a coward and a liar. The rules and proprieties of the Senate are the only restraint upon me. I do not think I need say anything else, Mr. President. [Applause and hisses.] The Chair demanded quiet in the galleries. Mr. Lamar: 'I have only to say that the Senator from New York understood me correctly. I did mean to say just precisely the words and all that they import to a legible reader of the report of the proceedings of the Senate for unparliamentary language. It was very harsh; it was severe; it was such as no good man would deserve and no brave man would wear.' [Reverend demonstrations of approval and disapproval.] Another effort was made in the House to take up the bill prohibiting political assessments, but the Republicans renewed their filibustering, leaving the House without a quorum. The Legislative Appropriation bill was passed in both houses.

The Senate remained in continuous session, without making any progress in legislation, till 11:50 in the forenoon of the 19th, when an adjournment was ordered, to allow the new legislative day to begin at 12. When the Senate was again called to order, a discussion arose on the question of dispensing with the reading of the journal, which, owing to the all-night session, the clerks had not been able to fully prepare. Several attempts at a vote were made, the Republican Senators declining to vote. Finally Mr. Carpenter suggested an agreement for adjournment, saying that if opportunity was given him to discuss the bill before the Senate, he had no doubt a vote could be reached by 6 o'clock the following day. Mr. Withers, on the Democratic side, favored the proposal, and, on motion of Mr. Thurman, the Senate adjourned at 3 o'clock p. m. In the House, Mr. McMahon submitted the conference report upon the Judicial Expenses bill. Section 2 prohibits the making of any contract or the incurring of any liability under the provisions of the Revised Statutes authorizing the appointment or payment of general or special Deputy Marshals for service in connection with elections on election day. After some discussion, the report was adopted—yeas, 102; nays, 79.

The Senate, on the 20th, continued the consideration of the Army bill. The measure was debated by Messrs. Carpenter, Ingalls, Kirkwood, Logan, Conkling, Eaton, Bayard and Thurman. The bill then passed—yeas, 17; Mr. Burnside the only Republican voting with the majority—and at 2 o'clock in the morning the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the minority of the Judicial Committee presented their views upon the subjects discussed in the President's veto message. Referring to the majority report, presented some days before, the minority say:

"The repeated effort to make it appear that the right or authority to interfere with State elections, or with the freedom and lawful conduct of any election, is claimed or asserted in any quarter, is hardly deserving of serious notice. The minority in Congress have made no such claim. The right of Federal supervision contended for applies to Congressional elections only. This is entirely ignored in the report of the majority. Their report proceeds upon the false assumption that the President advocates the use of Federal authority to supervise State elections. No such claim is made in the message under consideration or in any other message or utterance of the President; neither does the message advocate or justify military interference with the freedom of any elections. On the contrary, the President uses the following language:

"Holding, as I do, the opinion that any military interference at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and would tend to destroy the freedom of elections, and sincerely desiring to concur with Congress in all its measures, it is with very great regret that I am forced to the conclusion that the bill before me is not only unnecessary to prevent such interference, but it is a dangerous departure from long-settled and important constitutional principles."

"The true rule as to the employment of military force at elections is not doubtful. No intimidation or coercion should be allowed to control or influence citizens in the exercise of their right to vote, whether it be in the shape of combinations of evil-disposed persons, or of armed bodies of militia of the State, or of the military force of the United States. Election at all times from all forcible interference, and as far as practicable from all apprehensions of such interference. No soldiers, either of the Union or of the State militia, should be present at the polls to take the place or to perform the duties of the ordinary civil police force. There has been and will be no violation of this rule under orders from me during this administration."

The report says it is conceded that during the civil war, some Generals—among others, Gen. McClellan—issued orders interfering with elections where disloyalty existed, and that these and similar orders undoubtedly exercised influences in securing the enactment of the law of 1845, which prohibits the use of the army or navy at the time and place

of any general or special election in any State, except it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or to keep peace at the polls, and also prohibits any military or naval officer from prescribing the qualifications of voters, or in any manner interfering with the exercise of the free suffrage in any State. This law, with appropriate penalties for its violation, was approved by President Lincoln, and since its enactment we do not believe there has been any well-grounded cause of complaint of military interference with elections." The report of a Congressional committee in regard to the operation of the law in New York city is alluded to, in which it was declared that "This happy result [a free, fair, and honest election] was the consequence of the co-operation between the official advisers of city and United States officers."

In conclusion the minority say: "It is to remain a law of the land. All efforts for its repeal have been for the present abandoned. It is the constitutional duty of the President to see that it is faithfully executed. Many of its provisions are applicable to the operation of this or any other election is held. Why should the authority to use all lawful and constitutional means to execute it be suspended or crippled on that day? To whatever extent this may be done, the law will be rendered a nullity so far as it is a law for such days only. Why should the day of election be excepted from the operation of this or any other statute? Surely, the need may be as great on that day as on any other. A proposal to impose like restrictions at every place where a count is to be held on the Fourth of July, or Eighth of January, or any other holiday or anniversary that is to be celebrated or observed, would be met with the jeers or contempt of all good men. The laws should be enforced and executed on all days and at all times and places. To abdicate the authority of the Government of the United States to execute its laws on the day of election would be a fatal mistake, and constitute a precedent of the most dangerous character."

On the 21st the Senate adopted the conference report on the Judicial Expenses bill—yeas 17. After a long discussion upon the proposition to strike out the item in the Postal Deficiency bill increasing the pay of letter carriers, it was voted that the item be retained in the bill. The House joint resolution authorizing the completion of the foundation of the Washington monument was passed. In the House a message was received from the President announcing his approval of the Legislative bill. During the day's session there was other spotty manifesting, so that it was almost impossible to obtain a quorum on any vote, and no business of any importance was done.

The Senate confirmed a number of appointments on the 22d. That of D. T. Corbin, of South Carolina, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, was reported from the Judiciary Committee adversely and placed upon the calendar for consideration by the Senate hereafter. In the House, the President's Secretary delivered a message in writing, vetoing the Supplementary Judicial bill; also, announcing that he had signed the Army bill. At the conclusion of the reading of the veto message, the House proceeded to vote on the question whether the bill should be passed, notwithstanding the objections of the President, and it was decided in the negative—yeas, 104; nays, 78; not the necessary two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

In the Senate, on the 24th, the proceedings were tame and of no general interest. In the House, a resolution providing for adjournment June 25 was voted down—103 to 82. The Political Assessment bill was taken up, and the Republicans availed themselves of the parliamentary privilege to prevent action upon it.

PERSONAL.

JOHN HANNAH, of Alabama, died recently, aged 136 years.

SENATOR CARPENTER has returned to Washington from the South improved in health.

SECRETARY EVARTS sent out a congratulatory message to Emperor William on the latter's golden-wedding day.

THE man Sanders, of Belmont county, Ala., who dreamed that he should subsist forty days without food, and tried it, is dead.

It will be a long time before the Emperor of Germany will have another golden wedding.

SIGNOR CANZIO, son-in-law of Gen. Garibaldi, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for resisting the police in Genoa.

MR. JOHN B. GOUGH has ended his lecture tour in Great Britain, and is about to return home. He has given 115 lectures there.

BISHOP SAMUEL S. HARRIS, the successor of Bishop McCoskry, is 42 years old, of fine presence and a moderate churchman. He was rector of St. James' Church, Chicago.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY, who has now come to still higher honors and responsibilities, hardly looks the strong commander that he is. He has a very slender figure, and there is something wonderfully pleasing rather than masterful about his expression. He has a bright face, gray hair, and a quick, yet womanly eye.

SENATOR HILL, of Colorado, has three children—a son being as tall as himself, although not out of his teens, and a daughter equally large for her years. "I ascribe their fine development to their being allowed plenty of sleep in their childhood, and never being allowed to keep late hours," said the Senator, when some one remarked upon the physical beauty of his children.

THE late William Sloane, of New York city, who amassed a fortune of about \$1,000,000 in the carpet business, left bequests to charitable institutions, connected chiefly with the Presbyterian church, amounting to \$140,000; to his pastor the Rev. Dr. John Hall, \$20,000; and \$55,000 to be distributed among his old and faithful clerks, some of whom will receive \$5,000 each, others \$1,000.

Merited Punishment.

In Stockholm and other Swedish cities, the police now arrest men who are accustomed to annoy and insult women in the streets and places of public resort. Such offenders are made to pay a fine of 25 kroner—about \$7—and their name, residence and profession are published in all the journals, under the head of "Disturbers of the Peace of Women."

Bread Cast Upon the Waters.

Ten years ago a widow lady in Liberty county found a little, half-starved lamb. She raised it and took care of it. From that beginning she now has eighty sheep, and has, from time to time, sold thirty head. If this is not a good dividend from such a small investment, we would rise to a point of order and ask what is?—Hinesville (Ga.) Gazette.

Symmes' Theory Improved Upon.

A correspondent of the *Journal of the Telegraph* submits the following: "We will suppose the earth to be a hollow sphere, with an opening at the poles of 400 or 500 miles in diameter—the shell being, probably, 1,000 miles in thickness. This leaves 6,000 miles diameter of space inside the shell. In the center of this space is a sun, having the same elements of light, heat and proportional power as the sun of our planetary system. As the sun, by a force as yet not fully understood, causes the planets to revolve around him in their orbits, so this sun in the center of the earth by a like force causes the shell to revolve around him, and also gives light and heat to the inner surface, which is composed of land and water, as is the outer surface, the heat of which, penetrating the opening at the poles, would account for Kane's open polar sea. From the fact that all the planets travel on the same plane and in the same direction, I infer that there is one force actuating them all, and that force emanates from the sun. Now, if there is a sun in the center of the earth, the moon and the earth's shell stand in the same relation to it as the planets do to the sun of our solar system. I hold that each heavenly body revolving on its axis is revolving around an electrical center, and each planet is a perfect system within a system, 'a wheel within a wheel.' We attribute the cause of the motion of the planets in their orbits to the sun; why not, then, attribute the revolution of the earth and the other planets on their axis to a like cause contained in their center? A bar of iron surrounded by coils of insulated wire and a current of electricity passed through the wire causes the whole to become polarized. The supposed sun in the center of the earth is probably composed largely of iron, and the natural currents of electricity around and through the shell being insulated from the center by intervening space results in the polarization of the earth."

The Cost of Raising a Boy.

The heaviest tax that can be imposed upon a nation is one that is paid in human lives. From whatever point of view the subject may be regarded, this conclusion is irresistible. If we look at it according to purely economical considerations, we may obtain very remarkable results. It has been estimated that an actual money cost of £300 is incurred in raising a boy, cradled among the poorest classes, from birth to manhood. It does not require us to ascend very high in the social scale before we find that this estimate must be trebled. If we take what we may call the cost price of the human unit at any definite time, say at £500 on arriving at maturity, the producing power of the unit in question will bear some relation to that sum; the more costly and careful education producing, as a rule, the more valuable result as to productive power. If the laborer who earns 14s. or 15s. a week adds £50 per annum to the wealth of the country, the physician, the scientific, military or naval officer, the barrister or the engineer may look forward to the time when his yearly labor will be worth more than a hundred times that amount, even if appraised only by the price he is actually paid for his time. Taking any producing individual, whether valued at £50 or £5,000 per annum, at any period of his career, no income tax to which he can be subjected can approach in its pressure the extravagant tax of death, for the payment of that tax at once annihilates the total earning power of which there was, until that moment, a fair mathematical expectation.—F. R. Conder, in the *Popular Science Monthly*.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	Choice Graded Steers	4 70	5 10
HOGS	Cows and Heifers	3 90	4 30
COTTON	Medium to Fair	10 40	4 40
WHEAT	No. 1	1 04	1 17 1/2
CORN	Western Mixed	39	44
OATS	Mixed	36 1/2	38 1/2
RYE	Western	59	60
PORK	Mess	9 50	10 25
LARD		6 1/2	6 3/4

CHICAGO.

BEEVES	Choice Graded Steers	4 70	5 10
HOGS	Cows and Heifers	3 90	4 30
COTTON	Medium to Fair	10 40	4 40
WHEAT	No. 1	1 04	1 17 1/2
CORN	Western Mixed	39	44
OATS	Mixed	36 1/2	38 1/2
RYE	Western	59	60
PORK	Mess	9 50	10 25
LARD		6 1/2	6 3/4

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT	No. 1	1 06	1 07
CORN	No. 2	38	37
OATS	No. 2	33	33
RYE	No. 1	58	54
PORK	Mess	10 25	10 50
LARD		6 1/2	6 3/4

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT	No. 2 Red Fall	1 06 1/2	1 09 1/4
CORN	Mixed	34	35
OATS	No. 2	31	32
RYE	No. 1	52	53
PORK	Mess	10 25	10 50
LARD		6 1/2	6 3/4

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	No. 1	1 05	1 09
CORN	No. 2	38	39
OATS	No. 2	33	33
RYE	No. 1	52	53
PORK	Mess	10 25	10 50
LARD		6 1/2	6 3/4

TOLEDO.

WHEAT	No. 2 Red	1 10	1 12
CORN	No. 3	38	39
OATS	No. 2	33	34

DETROIT.

WHEAT	No. 1 White	1 10	1 10
CORN	No. 1 Amber	40	41
OATS	Mixed	37	38
RYE	Per cental	50	50
PORK	Mess	10 25	10 50

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE	Best	4 75	5 00
HOGS	Fair	4 00	4 60
LARD	Common	5 00	5 30
SHEEP		2 25	2 40

A RECENT census of Portugal shows the total population of that kingdom is 4,745,124, being an increase of 401,189 since 1863.

A FOOLHARDY man and his wife started on the 1st of June from Boston to sail around the world in a boat only eighteen and one-half feet long.

EGYPT is written and spoken of as the squeezed orange. England considers it an orange that the Khedive has only peeled, and she is prepared to take some of the pulp.

MR. VREDENBURG, of New Orleans, was attacked and killed by a pet bear belonging to the Crescent City Rifle Club. Mrs. V. sued the club for damages, and has just obtained a verdict awarding her \$15,000.

At last accounts there were about 12,000 prisoners in the Russian Central prison, at Moscow, 8,000 of whom were arrested Nihilists. These were being sent off into dreary exile in Siberia in batches of from 300 to 600 a day.

THE Prince of Orange, heir apparent to the throne of the Netherlands, has just died at Paris. The Prince was born Sept. 4, 1840, and was an Admiral Lieutenant in the navy. This death leaves Prince Alexander, born Aug. 25, 1851, as heir apparent. He is now a Captain in the navy.

"SILVER and gold have I none," is not a phrase that Uncle Sam can use with truthfulness. Last year the mines of this country turned out \$95,000,000 of silver and gold. This year the silver mines are not as productive as they were, and it is estimated that the silver and gold mined will amount to only \$65,000,000.

An English clown, Billy Walton, was buried according to his dying wish. There was a procession of the performers in costume and paint, the band occupying the gaudy circus carriage, the air being "In Some Fair Sultry Clime," etc., and as the grave was filled his brother clowns turned a somersault over it.

RESIDENTS of Texas have called on the Governor for protection against thieves, murderers and outlaws, and a petition reciting the necessity of military aid has been sent to the capital, and militiamen are ordered to the counties thus troubled. The petitioners aver that armed bands rob and pillage and defy interference. They run off stock and carry away property, and whoever goes in pursuit endangers his life. The trouble is in the main near the borders of New Mexico and the Indian Territory, and there, according to the petitioners, little short of a reign of terror exists.

THE recent order of the Governor General of St. Petersburg, that every house in the city must be guarded, day and night, by a porter or dvornick created a demand for 25,000 men for that special service; but, as it was soon found that the same men could not be on duty day and night, the number of dvornicks needed was 50,000. Even this force proved insufficient, as many houses have two or more entrances on different streets; and it was found impossible to procure in St. Petersburg the full number of trusty dvornicks. The landlords of the city are groaning under the burden imposed upon them by the new order, and the many troubles that grow out of it.

THE Chinese question has broken out in Australia. The Mongolians have been pouring into the country by the thousands, and already the whites complain that they are being ruined by Chinese cheap labor. The seamen have struck against the employment of the intruders, who will work for much smaller wages, and several serious riots have occurred in consequence at Sydney, an attempt being made, on one occasion, to burn the Chinese quarter of the city. Popular feeling, which is inflamed by rumors that the Chinese Government means to pour its people into Australia by the wholesale, sustains the strikers, and at last accounts it was expected that the steamship companies would yield.

SOME letters of good old Greeley's, written prior to the campaign of 1860, have been published by Pike, a Maine editor, to whom they were addressed, and prove very interesting reading. Just before the Chicago Convention, when, with him, it was any man to beat Seward, he wrote: "But I don't care what is done about the nomination. I

know what ought to be done, and, having set that forth, am content. I stand in the position of the rich old fellow, who, having built a church entirely out of his own means, addressed his townsmen thus:

"I've built you a meeting-house
And bought you a bell;
Now go to meeting
Or go to—h—l."

DESPITE the check put upon our cattle trade with England, our importation not of beef only, but also of live animals, into that country is steadily increasing. On the Mersey the facilities for slaughtering cattle after landing are entirely inadequate to meet the demands of our increasing importations, and enlarged abattoirs are rapidly being pushed forward to completion, both on the Liverpool and Birkenhead sides of the river. Dead meat from this country has already overcome the prejudice against it in some quarters in the Old Country, and is now largely sold as home-raised beef by the London butchers. English families are rapidly becoming acquainted with this fact; the newspapers speak of it; and public opinion is arraying itself against the butchers, not on account of selling an inferior article as English beef, but because they sell at the full price of English beef an article which, though equally good, can be had in the market at a lower figure.

THE pastor of a Roman Catholic church in Maine is trying to find some way to make a young man pay his pew rent, but so far has been unsuccessful. The young man asked the priest to perform a marriage ceremony for him some weeks ago, but the request was refused on account of the unpaid pew rent. He went to a neighboring town with his fiancée, and was married. Ever since he has regularly attended church and sat in the pew which he had not paid for. The priest has denounced the delinquency from the pulpit, but, as that had no effect, he applied to a Trial Justice for a warrant. The Justice decided that he could do nothing as long as the member made no disturbance, and the fact is he is one of the most quiet and devout worshippers. That is the present situation. The priest continues to preach, the young man continues to attend the church, and continues to refuse to pay his pew rent, and nobody seems to know what to do about it.

In 1870 France took a month to concentrate 250,000 men, and her reserves numbered only 300,000. Now, according to Capt. Von Firoks of the Prussian staff, the French infantry battalions on a war footing are 1,000 strong; the squadrons, 150 sabres; the mounted batteries 160 men, 120 horses and six guns. In the way of troops ready to take the field France possesses 396 battalions, 296 squadrons, 397 mounted batteries and 57 batteries of horse artillery, 80 companies of engineers, 4 railway companies and 4 pontoon companies; total, 605,000 foot, 44,000 cavalry, 71,700 artillery and 2,700 guns. Neither the staff, military train, administrative or auxiliary services are included in these figures. This host is divided into nineteen army corps—eighteen in France, the nineteenth in Algeria—besides five reserve corps. The nineteen army corps are composed of 34,000 men, 5,500 horses and 120 guns each; the reserve corps of 32,000 men, 4,000 horses and 108 guns. In addition to the field army France possesses the depots of the active army, the wood-rangers and Custom House men, the gendarmerie, the territorial army and the reserve of the territorial army, which, taken altogether, make over 2,000,000 men.

The Wicked Branches.

An old lady, possessed of a large fortune, and noted for her penchant for the use of figurative expressions, one day assembled her grandchildren, when the following conversation took place: "My children," said the old lady, "I'm the root and you're the branches." "Grandmamma," said one. "What, my child?" "I was thinking how much better the branches would flourish if the root was under ground!"

In the Other World.

Before the Cadi, a Mohammedan was brought up for burning down a Christian's house. "Where is the complainant?" "May our souls be a sacrifice, but he is in the other world! He was burned up with his house." "The Koran," said the magistrate, "provides that where the complainant is unable to appear, if his abiding-place be known, the culprit shall be taken there and confronted with him. In the present case the plaintiff does not appear, and is known to be in the next world. Let the law be executed—ditto prisoner."

SABBATH READING.

"All of Self, None of Thee."

Oh, the bitter shame and sorrow
That a time could ever be,
When I let the Savior's pity
Plead in vain, and proudly answered:
"All of self, and none of Thee!"

But He found me. I beheld Him
Bleeding from the sacred tree,
Heard Him pray, "Forgive them, Father!"
And my wistful heart said, faintly:
"Some of self, and some of Thee!"

Day by day His tender mercy,
Healing, helping, full and free,
Sweet and strong, and ah! so patient,
Brought me lower, while I whispered:
"Less of self, and more of Thee!"

Higher than the highest heavens,
Deeper than the deepest sea,
Lord, Thy love at last hath conquered,
Grant me now my soul's desire:
"None of self, and all of Thee!"
—Pastor Theodore Monod.

Contentment: A Sermon by Prof. David Swing.

When one of our poets said:

Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long.

When he said:

Happy the man whose wish and care
A few paternal acres bound,
Content to breathe his native air
In his own ground.

he expressed what all thinking hearts love to say and repeat. Those words come to us all as the absolute truth of God. They are the foundation-stone of the man's philosophy.

Socrates said, "Contentment is natural wealth;" the riches which nature is willing to bestow upon her children. God cannot undertake to give us all the millions of money for which our hearts might ask. And should an indulgent Creator grant each man such fabulous sums it would not be long before we should wish we had asked for double the amount. Instead, therefore, of attempting to make the bulk of our property large enough to satisfy all longing, which would be impossible, nature passes inside the soul of the noble being and stops the longings. Instead of carrying food to a glutton it cures the gluttony. Hence, said Socrates, Contentment is natural wealth; it is the only thing that satisfies. And he adds, Luxury is an artificial poverty. For luxury creates a poverty. It so enlarges natural wants that it throws them all out of proportion it builds up a false world, and one which no bank account can at last meet; and thus, passing under the name of riches, it is a created poverty. Thus contentment is the Lord's wealth, and luxury is an artificial, self-inflicted poverty. For, said another ancient, Every man is poor who wants more.

It certainly is an ordained law of society that some few individuals shall drive onward in the pursuit of enormous property, when the property represents some public enterprise. It is desirable that some man or group of men shall amass money enough to construct our railways and telegraphs, or to launch steamships, or conduct large public works, but it is as truly a law of nature that a majority of earth's people must find their happiness in the natural riches called contentment. It being impossible that all should be millionaires, and there not being public works for each individual to build, it is the inevitable conclusion that God designed that from natural wealth—that is, peace of mind—most persons should extract the sweets of life. Paul and the young man Timothy were taken from the common people, and bore its image, and were to follow moral pursuits, those of teaching the multitude, and they were to leave to Emperors the building of viaducts and aqueducts, and ships of war or peace. With the money that might buy food and clothing these two were to be satisfied. In these two we see millions of men, noble ones at that. It might perhaps have made us weep could we have been present at the death of St. Paul, and have seen in what plainness that body was clad; how worn the sandals; how old and worn the cloak; for after death these emblems of poverty become most touching. They draw tears more quickly than do the wounds on the body. But a moment's reflection would have dried our eyes, for his calling was one which did not need much riches, nor fine raiment, but one which needed only common raiment and common food, for it was in the regions of the intellect and the soul the most of his wants ran. In all other departments of possession his contentment was wealth.

If, therefore, contentment is to be the wealth of the majority, the practical question arises, How can we all secure the most possible of this substitute for property? The acquisition of immense riches being difficult, how may we find its spiritual equivalent? First, by reflection. This is the general cure for all unreasonable turmoils of the heart. That pitiable man who shot at one of our most popular actors reflected after he had done his insane deed. What the public condemns in that almost assassin it habitually does itself—resorts to philosophy when too late. We blunder first and reflect afterward. The moment we shall all learn common sense, the blunders and crimes will disappear. God has not left mankind to be at the mercy of all kinds of emotional manias. He gave man reason, and we are to make use of that reason all along, until it shall have mastered what is called mania.

To the reflecting mind there will come thought enough to fill the bosom with contentment. I have alluded to one fact—that there can be, and need be, but few rich men. If all were wealthy money and labor would lose their value, and civilization would sink back toward barbarism until a working class should be created again. Brain and soul would sink under universal

opulence. Therefore to be in your humble home is to be in the path of the highest duty. It is essential that the vast majority of earth's inhabitants be, as were Paul and Timothy, in the possession of only sufficient of clothing and food. Suppose all the world were poets! Even were our 900,000,000 all good poets, what a most ridiculous world we should have! The entire human race writing poetry! All other forms of action suspended! As things exist, to be a Longfellow or a Whittier is well enough, but the world needs only a few such. So the world needs only a few rich men. Society soon passes away from such, and needs millions like you and me, who would starve in a year if we quit work. When the laboring man takes up his bucket in the morning to be gone ten hours; when the clerk enters his store, or bank, or office; when the schoolmaster enters the door where the children are crowding in; when the preacher enters his study-room, or visits the sick, the great god of nature takes each one of these by the hand and says, "I am with you!" Such reflections as these will bring many an hour of peace. As the world needs only a little group of poets, so it needs only a few millionaires.

It is one of the defects of a wild and misguided Communism that it is inducing the lower orders of people to feel that nothing but plenty of money can bring them any happiness. Its desire to distribute property is founded upon the theory that riches and idleness are the elements of blessedness to be sought. This violent Communism has a taste so gross that it cannot rise above the common appetites. It ignores a spiritual world in which a poor shoemaker, or a plowman, or a blacksmith like Gerrit Smith, or like our Collyer, has something in his hard lot which needs no help nor pity from men who would carry firebrands or firearms to equalize the rich and the poor. Communism that means brotherhood and love, and the consequent help of man toward man, is a divine idea, but the violent form of this equalization is a philosophy of plenty of food and drink, and plenty of idleness for all. It fails to see that there is something in a poverty of property which has been wonderfully prolific in great men. It fails to make any note of all those mental lights and shadows which have for thousands of years played around the little cottages where a few pennies a week set the table for the children and paid for the fagots on the hearth. It fails to make any note of that contentment which is nature's fortune. It is so wretched a mental philosopher that it assumes that discontent can be cured by a free distribution of realities and moneys, whereas were each citizen given \$10,000, Communism would need to return in five years to pour out blood again and make the sum \$20,000 for each.

Brain Work and Skull Growth.

The London Medical Record sums up as follows the results of some very interesting measurements of heads by two French physicians, Messrs. Lacasagne and Chiquet:

Having the patients, doctors, attendants and officers of the Val de Grace at their disposal, they measured the heads of 190 doctors of medicine, 133 soldiers who had received an elementary instruction, 90 soldiers who could neither read nor write, and 91 soldiers who were prisoners. The instrument used was the same which hatters employ in measuring the heads of their customers; it is called the conformator, and gives a very correct idea of the proportions and dimensions of the heads in question. The results were in favor of the doctors; the frontal diameter was also much more considerable than that of the soldiers, etc. Nor are both halves of the head symmetrically developed; in students, the left frontal region is more developed than the right; in illiterate individuals, the right occipital region is larger than the left. The authors have derived the following conclusions from their experiments: 1. The heads of students who have worked much with their brains are much more developed than those of illiterate individuals, or such as have allowed their brains to remain inactive. 2. In students the frontal region is more developed than the occipital region, or, if there should be any difference in favor of the latter, it is very small; while in illiterate people the latter region is the largest.

Broad Experience.

Once upon a time, the mule, without having received an invitation, attended a convention of animals that was called for the purpose of discussing the best methods of family government.

"What do you know about all this?" asked the President, tauntingly; "have you ever raised any children?"

The mule wept.
"Ah, no," she said; "I have never raised anything but full-grown men; but, land of the Pilgrims! you should see how I raised them; you should see me raise a man that weighs as much as David Davis."

Upon a rising vote the mule was immediately elected Financial Secretary, with power to send for persons and papers.—Burdette.

A Test for Color-Blindness.

Chevreul proposes a new test for Daltonism or color-blindness. One-half of a disk is painted with a certain color, and the other half is left white. The disk is then turned at a speed of from 60 to 160 revolutions per minute, and the color complementary to that which had been painted on one-half appears on the white half. The ability to determine the complimentary color constitutes the test.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

JACKSON is about to construct a street railway.

ROBERT POWELL, aged 17, was drowned in a mill-pond, near Adrian.

THE Northville Opera House will be opened with a ball the Fourth of July.

GEORGE L. COLDWELL'S planing-mill, at Harrisville, burned to the ground lately.

A WAYNE COUNTY man lost his pocket-book containing about \$400. He gave the lad who found it a cent.

MENOMINEE Herald: The late forest fires were quite severe all around us. On the Oconto river considerable damage was done.

MRS. K. MASTENBROEK died at Eastmanville recently, aged 85 years. Mrs. M. was the mother of twenty-seven children.

THE people of Little Traverse have set about the work of raising \$30,000 to extend the G. B. & I. R. R. from Bay View to their town.

THE degree of D. D. has been conferred by Howard University, Washington, D. C., upon Rev. John R. Sutherland, of the First Presbyterian Church, Grand Haven.

THOMPSON SMITH'S mill, at Duncan City, was entirely destroyed by fire, the other day, involving a loss of about \$100,000, and throwing a large force of men out of work.

HENRY SMITH, of Burlington, Calhoun county, had a rich uncle in Australia, who is reported to have died and left \$10,000 for Henry. The latter is a general storekeeper at Burlington.

A NUMBER of improvements are to be made at the State Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind during the summer, among which is the building of a grand portico over the front entrance, the erection of a large grain barn, additions to the shops, etc.

THE Grangers of Birmingham and vicinity held their annual picnic at Gilbert lake last week, and they turned out several hundred strong. A part of the programme consisted of plowing matches. There was also a fine show of farming implements. The festivities closed with a dance in the evening.

THE programme at the commencement exercises of the Michigan Military Academy was as follows: Class examination from 10 to 12 in the forenoon; in the afternoon address by Col. Henry M. Duffield; presentation of diplomas by Gov. Croswell; military exercises; and remarks by Gen. Sherman.

MANLY STEVENS, a night watchman at a saw-mill at Hunter's Creek, on the Detroit and Bay City railroad, going home the other morning, found John House there, when he became furiously jealous, and shot House, his wife and himself, with fatal effect upon his wife and himself. Stevens had been married only five months.

THE Calhoun County Pioneers held their summer meeting and picnic at the county fair grounds, in the city of Marshall, last week. The attendance was not as large as that of last year. Since the last annual meeting the society has lost twenty members by death. The following officers were elected: President, William R. McCall; Secretary, S. S. Lacey; Treasurer, A. O. Hyde.

JOHN M. BENNETT, aged 50, from the suburban town of Plymouth, near Detroit, has been mulcted in \$7,000 damages for a breach of promise to marry Mary C. Bean, aged 20. A singular feature of the case was that defendant not only persistently denied the violation of the promise, but insisted that he was still anxious to marry the girl.

A NEW Court House is in process of erection at Roscommon, costing, when completed, \$1,500, which will be a credit to the town and county. A spot of ground, embracing sixteen lots, 180x182 feet, has been donated by George O. Robinson, of Detroit, for the courtyard. The building is to be completed, ready for occupation, Sept. 1.

THE Rochester old-well on the Barnes mill property flows, when unobstructed, about four barrels per minute, of nice, clear water. It impedes further progress of the well, and arrangements will be made to use it for washing the print pulp in the mill. There is much confidence in the oil show entertained by parties, and further prospecting on other territory may be done.

EARLY Sunday morning policemen found a man who proved to be Fred Rischert, a German baker, lying on the sidewalk within a block of a police-station, at Detroit. He was unconscious and bleeding from numerous cuts in the head, evidently having been made by a blunt instrument. It is not known how he was assaulted, but he had apparently been left for dead by his assailants, and had crawled toward the station-house to give information.

JACKSON Patriot: An apple orchard covering twenty-five acres of ground and comprising over 700 trees, owned by Jeff Smith, of Sandstone, has been so badly injured by the canker worm that it has been decided to cut it down. Mr. Smith has another orchard of equal size, which was also attacked, but he showered the trees with water impregnated with Paris green, and the effect was magical. The liquid killed the worms, and the foliage which had turned brown from their attacks has resumed its natural color. This mixture was in the proportion of one-half pound of Paris green to forty-four gallons of water. The liquid was thrown over the trees by means of a portable force pump, and Mr. Smith pronounces it an infallible remedy for the pest in question.

Hotting.

Good corn weather.

Mr. A. Helder is building a new residence on Eleventh street.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday it was ninety degrees in the shade.

On Wednesday last the members of the M. E. Church indulged in a boatride and picnic.

The time-table of the Grand Haven railroad has been changed again, and we refer our readers to our first page for particulars.

Our citizens will bear in mind that the Postoffice in this city will not be open all day on the 4th July: Only from 9 to 10 o'clock in the forenoon, from 12 to 1 o'clock at noon, and from 4 to 5 o'clock in the evening.

Picnics are the order of the day. Black Lake seems to be better appreciated than in times gone by. It is a pity that some one does not fit up a place near the harbor, to accommodate excursionists. It seems to us it might be made remunerative.

We are in receipt of a communication from Prof. T. Romeyn Beck, who is at present sojourning at the East, about the commencement at Rutgers' College, N. J., etc. Space forbids the publication of it in this issue, but we hope to produce it in our next.

We are in receipt of a lengthy but very interesting communication of Mr. Henry P. Scott, oldest son of Prof. Chas. Scott, of this city, who is at present in the Rocky Mountains, describing his experience and the scenery of that locality in his own flowing style. We shall publish it in our next issue, or soon thereafter.

This was evidently a gala week. On Thursday last the large sabbath schools of the First and Third Reformed church indulged in a boatride and picnic, under the guidance of their teachers. These picnics have become a regular annual feast-day for the young folks, and is largely participated in by the parents of them.

By looking at our new advertisements our readers will notice the one of Mr. Wm. C. Melis, who is always reaching out in genuine American spirit to something new, necessary and useful in his line of business. He is now agent for the celebrated Homestead Superphosphate, or Bone Black Fertilizer, and whereas we have many pieces of land in this vicinity of very doubtful fertility, we would like to see this remedy applied, and tested, to the benefit of both the enterprising hardware man, who has introduced it, and the progressive farmer.

Among the new things we notice Mr. Geo. L. Bruner endeavoring to introduce a new kind of soap, which can be easily and cheaply made, and for which is claimed that it is much cheaper and better. He likewise sells the receipt to make a cheap but superior illuminating oil. He exhibited the written recommendation of some of our most prominent citizens, as to the quality of the articles, and we don't hesitate to say that if it is what it is claimed to be, it will become very popular. We prefer to test it, however, before we express our opinion.

Without going into minute particulars it is but fair to say that each succeeding Commencement seems to be an improvement on the previous one, and the exercises at Hope College Chapel and at Hope Church, on Wednesday evening, will bear us out in this statement. The innovation in this city to take professional musicians to furnish the music for such notable occasions is a move in the right direction, and has been a custom years ago at other colleges. The program of Rutgers' College—now before us, shows that Graffula's famous band was engaged for the occasion and produced the choicest overtures and parts of operas the world possesses. The music on Wednesday evening was excellent. The stage was handsomely decorated with evergreens and flowers. The graduating class showed off well and went through their exercises without a flaw. One of the finest features of the occasion was the graduation of the two Japanese students mentioned below, who spoke fluent, gesticulated with freedom and appeared easy, although their native dialect made it difficult to understand them at the distance we were from them. Hope Church was crowded to its utmost in spite of the hot weather. Space forbids us to go into the details of merit as the students appeared to the audience. They all did well. The following are the College graduates: D. J. de Bey, Chicago, Ill.; M. Ohgimi, Shizuoka, Japan; G. Niemeyer, Saugatuck, Mich.; E. de Spelder, city; K. Mura, Tokio, Japan; A. Vennema, city. Rev. Dr. Mandeville, of New York, President of the College, conferred the degrees, and spoke a few fatherly words to the graduates, and after that to the audience—expressing the hope that the College would go on and lay its foundation deep and broad and that it would continue with its mission of instruction from generation to generation.

Circus next Wednesday.

After this week we will go right on with our column for the farmers.

This part of the country was visited by a refreshing rain on Thursday night.

Work on the foundation wall for the public hall was commenced on Tuesday last.

The work of removing the old school buildings is progressing nicely. The new building will be commenced shortly.

List of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., June 26th, 1878: Eugene A. Arnold, Mrs. Wm. Brasted, Gerri Kempfuis.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

Yesterday Gee's Brass Band went to Allegan to furnish the music for the commencement exercises at the High School in that village; and next week they will go to Grand Haven to play at the celebration of the Fourth of July.

Our thanks are due Rev. Dr. Mandeville, for a copy of his Lecture, delivered before the Fraternal Society of Hope College, on Saturday evening last, June 21st, which will be found on our first page. We deem it so full of instruction, and enlightenment that it ought to be studied by everyone.

Large sums have been expended in trying to produce a safe kerosene lamp, that would be within the reach of the poorest. This has at last been accomplished, and is worth a vast sum to the owners, as every family in the land will adopt the new Harris & Smith Safety Lamp now for sale at P. and A. Steketee.

Several ladies and gentleman complained to us of the annoyance caused by some boys and girls, who lay claim to being ladies and gentlemen, on Wednesday evening last, at the General Commencement. We saw it also, were requested to publish their names, which we will not do this time; but if we ever notice it again at any public gathering where silence and order is a necessity, we will publish their names in full.

The brushwork at Lincoln Park, Chicago, under the supervision of R. Kanter & Son, is progressing beautifully. Some 400 feet have been successfully sunk. The general view of the work is beginning to reap more and more applause from the inhabitants of that part of the city. The favorable weather, so far, has assisted the contractors to a considerable extent. We shall give a more detailed account of the progress of this work in a few weeks.

The following are the arrivals and clearances as reported at the custom house up to Thursday night:

ARRIVED.

June 20—Schr. Jones, Chicago, light.
" 23— " Maria, Manistee, 25 bbl lime, 25 m lath, 50 shingles.
" 25— " Banner, Racine, light.
" 25— " Spray, Kenosha, light.
" 26— " Dreadnought, Racine, light.
" 26— " Tri-Color, Chicago, light.

CLARED.

" 20— " Jones, Chicago, 8,500 bbls brush.
" 23— " Maria, Manistee, 10 cds wood.
" 25— " Banner, Waukegan 64 cds hemlock.
" 25— " Spray, Racine, 25 m oak lumber.
" 26— " Dreadnought, Chicago, 45 w o piles, 12 r ties.
" 26— " Schr. Tri-Color, Chicago, 88,800 ft staves, 300 bbls headings.

For the Holland City News:

MR. EDITOR:—I am sorry that my remarks in your paper of June 14th has given so much offence to "S." and hereby make my apology. I was not aware that an American newspaper is not allowed to publish an article as correspondence without being taken to task for doing so. S. seems to have very limited and narrow ideas in regard to journalism. If I understand our institutions; Liberty of the Press is one of the many pillars that support the Structure of American Freedom, and I would kindly advise S. to make the study of said structure the pastime for his leisure hours. This I am sure, is the very best antidote for his Sty judgement.

OLD JOHN ROBINSON.—A few names are distinguished in every age, for some special talent or character, which attaches to their possessor, and a very few. We can all remember some names in all the walks of life, with a temporary notoriety, which have passed almost out of our knowledge since twenty years ago. Why? Because they did not maintain their reputation. If they were noted for distinguished personal characteristics, they proved to be of too small caliber to maintain that character, which, if maintained for a long term of years, becomes to its possessor—fame, and few achieve it. We have been thinking of this subject in view of the show which have been so well advertised in these columns the past two weeks, and we have passed through a long list of the names which have had a place in the knowledge of the people, as showmen since we were boys. How few remind us who are able to maintain their places among showmen during a term of say, twenty-five years. We can count on the fingers of our left hand all of this class whose special province is entertainment of the people in large crowds by outdoor shows.

These names comprise—second to none, the name of Old John Robinson.

The frame of the new blacksmithshop for Winter Brothers is up.

Is the celebration of the Fourth of July in this city to go by default?

The Dutch Presbyterian church at Chicago, Ill., has extended a call to Rev. J. Brock, Beaverdam, Mich.

In a nursery wherein all is life and laugh instead of crying and fretting, there is sure to be found Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents a bottle.

P. T. Barnum's Failure. Was only for a few days. Pettit's Blood Purifier will brace up the feeblest man in the world. Tones the Stomach, Invigorates the Liver, Opens the Pores of the Skin. An unfailing source of health and comfort. Sold by T. E. Annis & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries, Holland, Mich.

The Baccalaureate sermon was preached on Sunday evening last in Hope Church, by Rev. G. Henry Mandeville, president of the College, to an immense audience. To say that it was an intellectual and oratorical treat such as we rarely get, is but a commonplace expression. The more our people hear and see him, the better they like him, and it is thus that we can understand that the Council of Hope College has re-elected him President, with an almost unanimous vote.

SAILORS! what might have terminated in a sad catastrophe, is now a good joke to tell on a sailor. On Saturday evening last, at a late hour, a captain of one of our schooners, residing on the north side of Black Lake, started on his lonely trip to scull his yawl across Black Lake, as he had done so many times before. But it happened to be very foggy, and the fog was so thick that the captain took some pains to find his bearings and to take a true start. What little breeze there was stirring seemed to be from the northeastward so that our old "salty" took the breeze on his right cheek, and started for the north shore. Now before we heave ahead, you must bear in mind, that that little breeze felt very cool on the flushed cheek of the captain, for he had been in a hot debate all the evening and had come away a little excited. Well, he started for the north shore, sculled in a semi-circle. The wind shifting in the mean time to the west, and he stranded his boat on the south shore, just east of the point near Anderson's ship-yard; but the captain did not know at that time where he was, and waited until daybreak to solve the mystery. The captain blushed a little when he told this on himself, and said, such is "a life on the Ocean wave," (Black Lake.)

On Tuesday last, right in the midst of the commencement exercises of Hope College, that being St. John's day, this city assumed the appearance of a general holiday by the celebrating of the day by the masonic fraternity of this and surrounding cities and villages. Extra trains from Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, and by boat from Saugatuck, brought a large number of masons with their wives and children to the city, to indulge in a picnic and boatride. Gee's brass band was engaged to assist in receiving the visitors at the depots and the dock. The Grand Rapids people brought a brass band with them who discoursed some beautiful music, and likewise did the Grand Haven people. The vast concourse of people gathered in the capacious orchard of Ex-Mayor Harrington, where they indulged in luncheon. After dinner the visitors were welcomed by an eloquent speech of Dr. Thos. McCulloch, which was answered in a few appropriate remarks by General Innes, of Grand Rapids. After this ceremony was over the fraternity marched in one procession to the dock, under the command of Mr. Chas. J. Pfaff, marshal of the day, assisted by Gen. Innes. (If Mr. Ed. Ronayne, who was here a short time ago, exposing the secrets of this order, could have seen this respectable mass of citizens, he would not have thought much of his twaddle which he uttered at the close of his second night, when he said; "and to-morrow night we will bury them," buried forsooth!) The vessels Tri-Color and Spray had been fitted up for the occasion and were towed down Black Lake by the towboats McMillan, Fanny Shriver and Gem—making quite a fleet. The bands were playing their finest selections, and everything passed off with decorum and the best of harmony prevailed. It is but fair to say that this city has never witnessed such a large display of masons before. The hotels were taxed to their utmost to feed the excursionists, and from all with whom we came in contact, we heard the expression of satisfaction about the treatment received in this city. Among several prominent citizens from the surrounding cities, and county officials we noticed the press was well represented, who were taking notes of the festivities. We expect they will give a favorable account. In spite of the extreme heat, it must be classed as a decided success.

FOURTH OF JULY.

At the Ice Cream Parlors of Mr. L. T. Kanter there is room for over 100 persons. Mr. Kanter intends to have Ice Cream enough to supply both Ottawa and Allegan Counties, at wholesale. It will also be sold by the measure. Orders from families, private parties, and the surrounding towns are solicited. The Cream is warranted to be first-class, or no pay. Go and try it. Also try the soda water, or take a smoke.

Look out for our Advertisement next week.

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

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHOEA.

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely new and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Prostate Gland, and Urethra. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and urinary organs, which will convince the most skeptical. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no knowledge about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1 (enough to last a month,) \$3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) \$5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor to the worst case,) \$7. Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrapper. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany each box. Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and aided for the duties of life, name as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the HARRIS REMEDY CO. INF & CHEMISTS. Market and 6th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Watchmakers & Jewelers,
DEALERS IN
Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,
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ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

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HOLLAND, March 24, 1878. 6-17.

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Three doors East of Krusenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,

PROPRIETOR.

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

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars,

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And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,

(for Medicinal use only.)

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

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

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

AND Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prescriptions carefully compound at all hours, day or night. 36-17.

NOTICE.

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

HEBER WALSH, WALTER C. WALSH.

HOLLAND, April 8th, 1878. 9-3m

After you have Read the above then Read This.

HAVING dissolved the co-partnership with Mr. H. Walsh, we are now buying wheat and all other grains in our own name; and we want the citizens of Holland to feel and understand that we have come to stay, and you can safely tell your neighbor that we will pay the highest market price for all grain—especially wheat. BEACH BROS. HOLLAND, April 8th, 1878. 9-3m

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, PREMATURE DECAY and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.

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A Large and Fine NEW STOCK

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

CALL AND SEE US.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

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EXCURSIONS !!

The Staunch and Noble Steamer

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CAPT. F. R. BROUWER,

Is in readiness to run for private excursions during the season of '78, anytime, except Sundays, and is also prepared to take School picnics on large barges fitted up for that purpose. Price for taking parties to the mouth of Black Lake and Lake Michigan, \$5.00. For Sunday School excursions or large excursion parties with barges \$30.00.

Parties can choose their own time for going and returning. For further particulars apply to

CAPT. F. R. BROUWER.

Don't forget the Moonlight Excursions. 18-1f

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and Blisters, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, enclosing 3c. stamp, BEN. VANDEL & CO., 20 Ann St., N. Y. 1-20w

Werkman, Van rk & Co.,

Manufacturers of

DOORS, S SH,

Blinds, Stair Railing, Etc.

Having recently purchased the Phoenix Planing Mill, are now better prepared than ever to do all kinds of

Scroll Sawing of all kinds done to order.

Also Planing, Match-

ing and Resawing.

Any one of the above articles made to order to any size or measure on short notice and at Grand Rapids prices.

Cor. River & Tenth sts. 38-17

POEM.

(Read by Oliver Wendell Holmes at the dinner given by the Boston Club to the Chicago Commercial Club in Boston, June 14, 1879.)

Chicago sounds rough to the maker of verse;
One comfort you have, Cincinnati sounds worse.
If we only were licensed to say Chicago—
But Worcester and Webster won't let us, you know.
No matter, we songsters must sing as we can;
We can make some nice couplets on Lake Michigan.
And what more resembles a nightingale's voice
Than the oily tri-syllable, sweet Illinois?
Your waters are fresh, while our harbor is salt,
But we know you can't help it—it isn't your fault.
Our city is old, and your city is new,
But the railroad men tell us we're greener than you.
You have seen our gilt dome, and no doubt you've
been told
That the orbs of the universe round it are rolled;
But I'll own it to you, and I ought to know best,
That it isn't quite true of all stars of the West.
You will go to Mount Auburn, we'll show you the
track,
And can stay there, unless you prefer to come
back.
And Buncker's tall shaft you can climb, if you will,
But you'll put life in a paragraph praising a pill.
You must see—but you have seen—our old
Faneuil Hall.
Our churches, our school-rooms, our sample-
rooms all:
And, perhaps, though the idiots must have their
jokes,
You have found our good people much like other
folks.
There are cities by rivers, by lakes and by seas,
Each as full of itself as a cheese-mite of cheese;
And a city will brag as a rooster will crow—
Don't your cockerels at home—just a little, you
know.
But we'll crow for you now: Here's a health to the
boys.
Men, maidens and matrons of all Illinois,
Each as full of itself as a cheese-mite of cheese;
And the rainbow of friendship that arches its span
From the green of the sea to the blue Michigan.

HAUNTED.

BY MARION HARLAND.

"Haunted!" Yes, for thirty-two years.
I was 50 my last birthday. I gradu-
ated at 20. I was 13 and a "Soph"
when we fellows sent John Grey to
Coventry. "John James Grey," so
stood his name in the college cata-
logue. Among us he was known as
"Lady Jane."

I cannot tell you how odd it seemed
to me to stand fifteen years ago in front
of a small, faded portrait of the poor
little 10-days' Queen, whose head was
the foothill to the vaulting ambition of
Messrs. Northumberland & Co., and to
recognize in the sad brown eyes the
same wistful appeal I saw in another
pair when I last looked into them. It
was a mere coincidence, of course, but
the portrait in the Bodleian Gallery,
Oxford, has John Grey's eyes, as I
noted before I knew whose the likeness
was.

We called him "Lady Jane," then, par-
tly in parody of his real name, as much
because of a certain refinement of man-
ner and appearance, that was neither
delicacy nor lack of manliness. It was
a boyish way of acknowledging that he
was a bit of choice porcelain cast by
chance among coarser pottery. None
of us even in jest called him a milkop
—or, as the collegian of this generation
would put it, a "muff."

He was an admirable student, a jovial
comrade, ready alike for work and
frolic—in short, "a good fellow through-
out," and a decided favorite
with us all until what I am about to tell
you happened.

We were in Old Chess's room that
morning. "Chess" was short for Ches-
terfield. We thus dubbed the pro-
fessor of Greek, his name being Field,
his body as long and stiff as the Leviti-
cal law, and his disposition as surly as
that of a hyena. To hate him came to
us by nature, and he taught thirty-
nine out of the forty in the class to
abhor the sight and sound of a Greek
word. The fortieth man was Lady Jane.

His aptitude for language, ancient
and modern, was marvelous, and Old
Chess, with characteristic tact and
grace, used the lad's proficiency as a
ferule for the rest of us—never praising
him, you may be sure, but with happy
adroitness proving what dunces we
were not to attain unto even so mean a
standard as was set up by one of our
number.

Nevertheless, it was well understood
that if Chess could like anybody, to
Lady Jane belonged the honor of his
partiality. It was at once an evidence
of the unpopularity of the professor,
and our fondness for the pupil, that
none of us envied the latter. In no
other department of the venerable in-
stitution we were to remember as our
Alma Mater did the lord of misrule
have such sway as in the Greek room.
The like law obtains in every college,
I fancy. Your best-beloved perceptor
gets, likewise, the credit of being the
wisest disciplinarian.

Upon the day I have named we were
in a state of badly-suppressed revolt.
A frightful "imposition" had been laid
upon us at the last recitation; Lady Jane
again excepted. The punishment was
not quite undeserved, being the direct
consequence of a boyish prank perpe-
trated by the class at large, a "barring-
out," or something of that kind. By
general consent none of us had pre-
pared the prescribed task. Before this
fact could transpire, indeed, by the
time Old Chess had given the menacing
"Hem!" that always preceded the reci-
tation, a slight puff and flash went up
from the top of the heated stove, and
then a Tartarian odor.

The veriest tyro in chemicals there
knew how it was done. Given—a ju-
dicious mixture of gunpowder, brim-
stone and cayenne pepper, the last-
named ingredient having the balance of
power; pour it dexterously upon a red-
hot plate. Result—wild symptoms of
suffocation on the part of all present,
and an empty room in forty-five seconds.
It was a witless joke, for college-
boys' humor was no finer then than
now; but we enjoyed it immensely, and
the obnoxious imposition was a dead
letter for that day. Old Chess had a
chronic disposition to asthma, and, an
hour after the "eruption," was reported
as coughing in a manner that sent
ecstasy to our souls.

There must be a form of investigation
into the occurrence, so it was no sur-
prise to us when, as Lady Jane and I
sat in our room that evening (did I tell
you that we were chums?), he was sum-
moned to the President's private apart-
ment—the "Star-Chamber," as we
called it.

I looked up with a laugh.
"I hope the dons won't squeeze you
unmercifully, old boy."

I remembered afterwards that he was
pale and ill at ease.

"I don't mind the squeeze," he said;
"but I wish you had not done it, Dick.
These senseless tricks put the class so
evidently in the wrong as to hurt our
reputation with sensible people."

In about an hour I was sent for. Just
without the Star-Chamber I met Lady
Jane. He was very pale, and his agita-
tion awakened me to pitying curiosity.
"What cheer?" I hailed him, gayly.
He cast a warning glance at the "sub"
who had brought me the summons,
shook his head and passed on. I threw
away the stump of my cigar and laughed
softly.

"The dons have scared him badly," I
remarked to my attendant, in entering
the judgment-hall.

They were all there, from Prex, whom
we liked, to Old Chess, our abomina-
tion, and an awful silence prevailed while
I walked the length of the room and
stood before the table about which they
were seated.

Prex opened the ball—not with cate-
chism, but with downright accusation.
It was I, he stated, who had committed
an offense against law and order so flag-
rant as to challenge prompt and severe
measures on the part of the faculty, in
sulting in the person of Prof. Field, and
so on, and so on.

I was so far stunned that I understood
but two things clearly. No denial, or
attempt at justification, would be ad-
mitted, the faculty having ample proof
of my guilt in the positive, although re-
luctant, testimony of one who had been
an eye-witness of the deed, and I was to
be publicly reprimanded in the chapel
next morning.

When the buzz and whirl of my senses
ceased, I found myself back in my
room, Lady Jane, still pale and alarmed,
gazing into my face.

"I was afraid of it," he repeated more
than once; and upon hearing what was
to be the form of punishment—"I wish
I could stand by you and share it."

"I would rather stand in my shoes
than those of the informer when the
class have hunted him down," I returned,
sore and savage.

In less than three days they had run
him to earth, to the indignant astonish-
ment of all—to my grief and horror.
Searching inquiry revealed that no wit-
ness beside Lady Jane had been called
before the tribunal which had con-
demned me. When bidden to speak in
his own defense, he stoutly denied hav-
ing given evidence against me, but re-
fused to repeat what had passed be-
tween the inquisitors and himself.

"They informed you upon whom sus-
picion rested, I presume?" asked a
Sophomore.

"They did."

"And what was your reply?"

"That I should answer no questions
relative to the conduct of any of my
classmates."

"An honorable man would have hid
his friend out of danger sooner than
utter such a contemptible evasion!"
said the hot-headed querist.

The Chairman of the "Vigilance Com-
mittee" summed up the case after the
accused had been sent out of the
room.

"The fellow is not a malicious spy,
but he lacks backbone, and dreads los-
ing the good opinion of the faculty.
He was frightened into confession, but
he must be made an example of all the
same."

So said they all. Even I, whose
dearest friend he had been, recalling his
speech and behavior before and after
my arraignment, could not resist the
weight of evidence.

So we sent him to Coventry. So far
as we could, we carried into execution
the ancient ban of excommunication.
We cursed him, by cool and disdainful
non-intercourse, when he lay down and
when he arose up. Sitting, standing,
walking, eating, he was the Pariah of
his whilom mates.

Youth is cruel in love or in hate, and
we never wavered in our declared pur-
pose, even going out of our way, when
occasions rose not ready to our hand,
to make him feel the full weight of our
vengeance. And—Heaven help us! we
thought ourselves manly and righteous
throughout, worthy vindicators of the
soiled honor of the class that had
"spawned an informer." That was our
grandiose way of describing the offense
which smelled so rank in our heroic
nostrils.

After one vain attempt to induce me
to listen to his story, the culprit offered
no resistance to his doom, bearing it
with a steady mien, so far and so equally
removed from sullenness or abjectness
that we would have called him "game"
had we not preferred to consider him
insolent.

Thus went on two long months, in
which, although we still roomed togeth-
er, Lady Jane and I had not exchanged
one word. There was asperb skating
that season, and we spent most of our
leisure hours upon the river. One af-
ternoon, in passing the "bend" where
the stream was widest and most crowd-
ed, I heard shouts, and saw all recoil, as
one man, from the middle of the
channel.

"It is a student! I saw his cap in the
water!" I overheard some one say.

The next second I was in the open
space left by the aghast throng, had
thrown myself flat upon the ice, and,
leaning over the jagged edges of the

hole, was watching and groping in the
water in the frenzied hope of seeing or
touching the vanished man.

I did both. A head arose—it was for
the third time—within reach of my
grasp. I clutched and held it until we
were pulled out together and dragged
ashore. The crowd closed around the
rescued student, and he was borne off
before I had seen his features.

By the time I could extricate myself
from officious friends and strangers, I
found a messenger awaiting me on the
bank, with a request from the "young
gentleman whose life I had saved." He
wanted to see and thank me. He had
been taken into the nearest house, and
lay in bed wrapped in blankets. Only
his face was visible.

Wide brown eyes, with the solemn
memory of a just-escaped death shadow-
ing their depths, dark curls clinging to
his forehead, lips quivering in the ef-
fort to shape into words the gratitude
he would express to his deliverer, was
the unwelcome vision that met my
sight—for eyes, brow and mouth were
Lady Jane's.

I halted upon the threshold, staring
at a wraith.

"Dick!" he cried, in amazement as
great as my own. "Dear old fellow, do
I owe my life to you?"

"It is nothing," I said, coldly. "They
said a student was drowning; I did not
suspect who it was."

The boy gazed at me as loth to credit
the evidence of his senses, his eyes
filled with a grief for which language
had no vent.

"You did not suspect who it was?" he
repeated, slowly. "If you had suspected
that it was I—"

He turned his head upon the pillow,
his face to the wall, which was no more
blank and cold than the visage of the
man who had been for two years to him
as a brother.

I lingered one awkward moment, then
left the place.

It was Saturday afternoon, and I was
glad I had engaged to spend the Sab-
bath with a friend out of town. I could
not meet those haunting eyes again, for
we had, by solemn pact and covenant,
sent him to Coventry, and I should be
the last of all the league to sound a
recall. When I returned on Monday,
Lady Jane's trunk and other posses-
sions had disappeared from our dor-
mitory. He had been summoned home
by news of his father's sudden death.
He never came back to our college.

Ten years later I met "Prex," now a
somewhat garrulous old gentleman, at
Saratoga. He came to my room one
night with a newspaper in his hand.

"Do you remember John Grey, of the
class of '48?" he began.

"I do," I replied briefly.

"By the way, I never guessed how
unjustly the poor fellow had been treat-
ed by you hot-headed boys until after
he left college," pursued the good-
natured official, crossing his legs after
the manner of one who had a story to
tell. "He never gave information
against you in that little stove-and-pep-
per escapade. Perhaps you have for-
gotten it?"

Forgotten it! Nothing less likely!

Prex prosed on. "A youth of un-
common ability was Grey, espec in
languages. In Greek a prodigy, ac-
cording to Prof. Field. By-the-by, it
was Field himself whose lynx eyes saw
you sift the pepper and brimstone com-
pound upon the stove"—here he
laughed—"like the scaramouch you
were. He gave direct evidence to that
effect before us. We sent for Grey to
thank him formally for the consistency
of his respectful and gentlemanly de-
portment toward Prof. Field, he being
in that respect a marked exception to
the rest of his class. He looked like
one receiving censure, rather than
praise, while I was talking. As I fin-
ished, Field broke in in his blunt way:
"Now tell us who spilt pepper upon
the stove to-day?"

"I decline answering that question,
sir," said the lad, "or any other that may
criminate my classmates."

"Field smiled. 'Don't trouble your-
self,' he said. 'It was your Fidis Achates—
your room-mate! We have caught
him this time!'

"Grey did not move a muscle. 'As I
have said, I do not play spy, much less
informer, upon any of my class,' he re-
peated. 'May I go now, sir?' to me.

"I assented, willing to spare his feel-
ings, and secretly admiring his gallant
bearing. A fine boy, with a heart of
gold! But, as I was about to say, I am
truly grieved to see this."

He passed the paper to me, his thumb
upon a paragraph.

"On the 9th inst., in Memphis, of
yellow fever, John James Grey,
aged 28."

"Think a Minute First."

Appropos of the sayings of the little
ones I am reminded of an incident
which touched the very much at the
time, and may find a responsive chord
in the hearts of some who are parents.
I was sitting on my porch on a pleasant
summer morning, when up runs little
5-year-old Ben, intent on a visit to a
playmate across the way. "Papa," she
asks, "may I go over and play with
Carrie awhile?" and then, as she seemed
to discern a dissent in my face, she put
her little rosebud lips to mine, and
quickly added: "Please don't say no—
think a minute first." Was there ever
a more charming protest against a hasty
and inconsiderate answer? Of course
the little girl had her wish. We are,
perhaps, all too ready, thoughtlessly, to
deny many of the requests of the little
ones—things that seem trifling to us,
but are everything to them. And when
their little appeals come, before letting
the "no" rise too quickly to our lips,
let us think a minute.—Harper's Mag-
azine.

VETO MESSAGE.

Full Text of the President's Objections to the
Judicial Expenses Bill.

To the House of Representatives:
After a careful examination of the bill en-
titled "An act making appropriations for certain
judicial expenses," I return it herewith to the
House of Representatives, in which it origi-
nated, with the following objections to its ap-
proval:

The general purpose of the bill is to provide
for certain judicial expenses of the Govern-
ment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880,
for which the sum of \$2,000,000 is appropri-
ated. These appropriations are required to keep
in operation the general functions of the Judi-
cial Department of the Government, and if
this part of the bill stood alone there would be
no objection to its approval. It contains, how-
ever, other provisions to which I desire re-
specially to ask your attention.

At the present session of Congress a majority
of both houses, favoring a repeal of the Con-
gressional Election Laws, passed a measure
entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative,
executive and judicial expenses of the Govern-
ment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880,
and for other purposes." Unable to con-
cur with Congress in that measure, on the 29th
of May last, I returned the bill to the House
of Representatives, in which it originated, without
my approval, for that further consideration for
which the constitution provides.

On reconsideration the bill was approved by
less than two-thirds of the House, and failed to
become a law. The election laws, therefore,
remain valid enactments, and the supreme law
of the land, binding not only upon all private
citizens, but also alike and equally binding upon
all who are charged with duties and responsi-
bilities of the legislative, executive and judicial
departments of the Government.

It is not sought by the bill before me to re-
peal election laws. Its object is to defeat their
enforcement. The last clause of the first sec-
tion is as follows:

"And no part of the money hereby appropri-
ated is appropriated to pay any salaries, com-
pensation, fees, or expenses, under or in virtue
of title 26 of the Revised Statutes or any pro-
vision of said title."

Title 26 of the Revised Statutes, referred to
in the foregoing clause, relates to the elective
franchise, and contains the laws now in force
regulating Congressional elections.

The second section of the bill reaches much
further. It is as follows:

Section 2. "The sums appropriated in this act
for the persons and public service embraced in the
provisions are in full for such persons and public
service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and
no department or officer of the Government shall,
during said fiscal year, make any contract, or incur
any liability for the future payment of money under
any of the provisions of title 26 of the Revised
Statutes of the United States, authorizing the ap-
pointment or payment of general or special Deputy
Marshals for a trial or election in connection with an elec-
tion, or on election day until an appropriation suffi-
cient to meet such contract or pay such liability
shall have first been made by law."

This section of the bill is intended to make
an extensive and essential change in the exist-
ing laws. The following are the provisions of
the statutes on the same subject which are now
in force:

Section 2,679. No department of the Government
shall expend, in any one fiscal year, any sum in ex-
cess of the appropriations made by Congress for
that fiscal year, or involve the Government in any
contract for the future payment of money in excess
of such appropriations.

Section 2,731. No contract or purchase on behalf
of the United States, shall be made unless the same
is authorized by law, or is under an appropriation
adequate to its fulfillment, except in the War and
Navy Departments for clothing, subsistence, forage,
fuel, quarters or transportation, which, how-
ever, shall not exceed the necessities of the current
year.

The object of these sections of the Revised
Statutes is plain. It is, first, to prevent any
money from being expended unless an appro-
priation has been made therefor; and, second,
to prevent the Government from being bound
by a contract not previously authorized by law
except for certain necessary purposes in the
War and Navy Departments.

Under the existing laws, the failure of Con-
gress to make the appropriations required for
the execution of the provisions of the election
laws would not prevent their enforcement. The
right and duty to appoint general and special
Deputy Marshals, which they provide for, would
still remain, and the Executive Department of
the Government would also be empowered to
incur the requisite liability for their compensa-
tion. But the second section of this bill con-
tains a prohibition not found in any previous
legislation.

Its design is to render the election laws in-
operative and a dead letter during the next
fiscal year. It is sought to accomplish this
by omitting to appropriate the money for their
enforcement, and by expressly prohibiting any
department or officer of the Government from
incurring any liability under any of the pro-
visions of title 26 of the Revised Statutes, au-
thorizing the appointment or payment of gen-
eral or special Deputy Marshals for service on
election days, until an appropriation sufficient
to pay such liability shall have first been
made.

The President is called upon to give
his affirmative approval to a positive en-
actment which, in effect, would deprive him of
the ordinary and necessary means of executing
the laws, still left on the statute book and em-
braced within his constitutional duty to see
that laws are executed. If he approves this
bill, and thus gives to such positive enactments
the authority of law, he participates in a cur-
tailment of his means of seeing that the law is
faithfully executed, while the obligation of law
and of his constitutional duty remains unim-
paired.

The appointment of special Deputy Mar-
shals is not made by the statute a spontaneous
act of authority on the part of any executive or
judicial officer of the Government, but is ac-
corded as the popular right of citizens to call
into operation this agency for securing the
freedom of elections in a city or town having
20,000 inhabitants or upward.

Section 2,021 of the Revised Statutes puts it
in the power of any two citizens of the district
town to require of the Marshal of the district
the appointment of these special Deputy Mar-
shals. Thereupon the duty of the Marshal be-
comes imperative, and his non-performance will
expose him to a judicial mandate or punishment,
or to removal from office by the President, as
the circumstances of his conduct might re-
quire.

The bill now before me neither revokes this
popular right of citizens nor relieves the Mar-
shal of the duty imposed by law, nor does the
President of his duty to see that this law is
faithfully executed.

I forbear to enter again upon any general
discussion of the wisdom and necessity of the
election laws, or the dangerous and unconsti-
tutional principle of this bill; that the power
vested in Congress to originate appropriations
involves the right to compel the Executive to
approve any legislation which Congress may
see fit to attach to such bills under the penalty
of refusing the means needed to carry out es-
sential functions of the Government.

My views on these subjects have been suffi-
ciently presented in special messages sent by
me to the House of Representatives during its
present session.

What was said in those messages I regard as
conclusive to my duty in respect to the bill be-
fore me. The argument urged in those com-
munications against a repeal of the election
laws and against the right of Congress to de-
prive the Executive of that separate and inde-
pendent discretion and judgment which are equally
constitutionally conferred and requires are equally
cogent in opposition to and requires are equally
leaves the powers and duties of the Supervisors
of Elections untouched. The compensation of
these officers is provided for under the perma-
nent law, and no liability for which an appro-

priation is now required would, therefore, be
incurred by their appointment; but the power
of the National Government to protect them in
the discharge of their duty at the polls would
be taken away.

States may employ both the civil and military
power at the elections; but by this bill even
the civil authority to protect Congressional
elections is denied us. The object is to prevent
any adequate control by the United States over
national elections by forbidding the pay-
ment of Deputy Marshals, the officers who
are clothed with authority to enforce the
election laws. The fact that those laws are
deemed objectionable by a majority of both
houses of Congress is urged as a sufficient
warrant for this legislation. There are
two ways always to overturn legislative en-
actments. One is their repeal; the other is the
decision of a competent tribunal against their
validity. The effect of this bill is to deprive
the Executive Department of the Government
of the means to execute the laws which are not
repealed, which have not been declared invalid,
and which it is, therefore, the duty of the Ex-
ecutive and of every other department of the
Government to obey and to enforce.

I have in my former messages on this sub-
ject expressed a willingness to concur in suit-
able amendments for the improvement of the
election laws, but I cannot consent to their ab-
solute and entire repeal, and I cannot approve
legislation which seeks to prevent their enforce-
ment.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 21, 1879.

Sumner's Complacency.

It was the misfortune of Sumner that,
more than any other public man of his
time, he was subjected to the extremes
of adulation and obloquy. His real
character can hardly be discerned amid
the tumult of puffs and scoffs, of exalta-
tions and execrations, which the mere
mention of his name excited during his
public career. Sumner himself was in-
clined to take the compliments at more
than their real worth, while he experi-
enced another though different satisfac-
tion in reading the calumnies. The
compliments he considered as indica-
tions that all lovers of liberty and jus-
tice were on his side; the calumnies de-
lighted him, because, as they grew
fiercer and fiercer, they seemed to prove
that his blows directed at slavery and
injustice were telling more and more
against the enemies of freedom and
right. It is difficult to say whether his
enjoyment was more intense in exhibit-
ing to his friends the private letters
from distinguished men, abroad and at
home, which exalted him to the skies,
or in spreading before them other let-
ters, mostly anonymous, which damned
him to everlasting infamy as the foe of
his country and of the human race. It
must be confessed that, during the Re-
bellion, our Southern friends did not
confine themselves within the limits of
good taste in their private communica-
tions to their Northern opponents. It
is impossible for me to compute the
number of times that Sumner's soul was
consigned to perdition, with all the ad-
ditions of superfluous profanity known
to gentlemen in whom profanity ap-
pears to be a secretion in the throat.
These private threats and public de-
nunciations were a source of humorous
pleasure to Sumner. He never swore
as an individual; nobody ever heard an
oath slip from his lips even in his
ecstasies of philanthropic rage; but he
was the best swearer by proxy and quo-
tation that I ever listened to. The
oaths launched at him by his Southern
enemies, the oaths which some Repub-
lican Senators would occasionally hurl
at him when they were vexed by his
obstinacy in clinging to his own view
of a party question that had been de-
cided against him by a majority of Re-
publican statesmen—these, in narrating
his experiences in political life to a
friend, he would roll over on his tongue
in quite an unsanctified but still inno-
cent fashion, and laugh at the profanity
as something exquisitely comical. The
more people swore at him the more de-
lighted he was; and it is a pity that he
did not have the same sense of humor
in estimating the hyperboles of panegyric
addressed to him by his admirers,
which he unquestionably had in estimat-
ing the hyperboles of execration
shot at him by his assailants.—E. P.
Whipple, in Harper's Magazine.

John M. Clayton.

At Dover, not far from the Court
House, stands a roomy old dwelling,
formerly the residence of John M. Clay-
ton, Secretary of State under President
Tyler. Here he lived during the more
active portion of his life; here he enter-
tained his friends in the broad, generous
style of Delaware hospitality, playing
for their delectation his fine old fiddle,
or expounding for their edification the
State constitution.

John M. Clayton was a man of un-
doubted ability, and great power and
strength of character. During his life
he possessed an influence in his native
State such as is rarely attained in this
country of uninherited political power,
but an influence which died with him
and the Old-Line Whig party to which
he belonged, leaving as its fruit a State
constitution the most deleterious to
progress and the most unfair to its
subjects.

It was he that really built the consti-
tution of 1831, and so hedged it in by
clauses that, as he said himself, he
"locked the door and threw the key
away." As the constitution now stands,
an equal number of State Representa-
tives and Senators are elected from each
county, notwithstanding that Newcastle,
the upper county, has a population equal
to both the others together, and ten
times their wealth.

John M. Clayton was born in Sussex
county, Delaware, July, 1796, and died
at his residence in Dover, November,
1858. He is buried in the Presbyterian
burial-ground, his remains being cov-
ered by a not large, but tasteful, man-
solemn.—Howard Pyle, in Harper's
Magazine.

"I had no time to stuff the chicken,"
apologized a landlady to her boarders.
"Never mind, madam, it's tough enough
as it is," replied one of them.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA.—Take two ounces of chloroform, two ounces of chloral hydrate, one and a half ounces of alcohol, one ounce of sulphuric ether, six grains of sulphate morphine, and two drams of oil of peppermint. Put the mixture into a bottle sufficiently large to hold it, cork it tightly, shake it thoroughly, and bathe the part affected frequently. The above is intended for outward application only.

SUN-STROKE.—Now that the "heated term" is upon us, care should be taken to avoid excessively heating the blood, which tends to the attack called sun-stroke. They who are temperate and hygienic in their eating and drinking are much less liable to sun-stroke than they who eat "everything they want," and drink wine, whisky or ale. Then, too, the hygienic and they who practice abstinence with respect to alcoholic beverages, when sun-struck, recover much easier from the attack than the drinkers. This is the testimony of all physicians of experience. The treatment of one who has been sun-struck is similar to that required in apoplexy, as the brain-congestion is similar. Cold ablutions over the whole person and ice to the head, considered the best method by many physicians, may do with strong, robust persons, but the majority of cases would sink under such treatment. A better method is to make hot applications, or alternate hot and cold. If hot water can not be obtained at first, bathe the head with tepid water, and with the hands moistened, rub the extremities, the neck, and the whole length of the spine, rubbing in a downward direction to draw blood from the head. As soon as boiling water can be obtained, put a dry blanket around the body, then wring flannels from the hot water and apply them quickly to the region of the stomach, liver, bowels, and spine over the blanket; also immerse the feet in hot water, or wrap them in hot flannels as far as the body. Re-wring the flannels once every five or eight minutes for half an hour or more, then remove them and apply cool water in the same way, either by wet towels or by sponging with cool water; dry well and rub the surface lightly and briskly with the hand until a glow is produced. As soon as the patient can swallow, give hot water to drink—plenty of it—with occasional bits of ice, or sips of cold water.

SPRAINS.—These are among the more common accidents and are more serious and painful than is commonly supposed. A broken leg or arm is often more readily cured than a sprained ankle or wrist. In sprains, the tendons, ligaments, and soft parts around the joint are stretched and perhaps torn. The first thing to be done is to place the sprained part in the straight or natural position, and to keep it perfectly quiet until the injured parts have resumed their normal state. To reduce the inflammation, warm applications are in most cases the best for the first three or four days, and may be applied in the following manner: Dip a good-sized piece of flannel into a pail or basin full of hot water or hot poppy fomentation—six poppy heads boiled in one quart of water for about a quarter of an hour; wring it almost dry and apply it over the sprained part. Then place another piece of flannel (quite dry) over it, in order that the steam and warmth may not escape. This process should be repeated as often as the patient feels that the flannel next to his skin is getting cold—the oftener the better. If, however, the patient find cold or tepid water more comfortable, it should be used. If the swelling be great, cold water should be applied. The diet should be nourishing, and not tending to constipate the bowels. When the knee is the joint affected, the greatest pain is felt at the inside, and therefore the fomentations should mainly be applied to that part. When the shoulder is sprained, the arm should be kept close to the body by means of a linen roller, which is to be wrapped four or five times round the whole of the chest. It should also be brought two or three times underneath the elbow, in order to raise the shoulder. Gentle friction with the hands, after the swelling and pain have subsided, will help toward recovery. In severe cases, treatment should be applied under direction of a physician.

Optical Delusions.
Some new optical delusions have been described by Dr. S. P. Thompson. Those connected with the railroad may serve to relieve the tedium of travel by affording an agreeable exercise to the mind in endeavoring to explain them: When a landscape is observed from a moving train, all objects to the remote horizon appear to be passing in the contrary direction, those nearest having the greatest velocity. Consequently if the attention be fixed upon any object at some distance from the line, all objects beyond will relatively appear to be moving forward with the train, while objects nearer appear to be moving backward. The combined effect is to make the landscape appear to be revolving centrally round whatever point we fix our attention upon. Rain seen from a moving train always seems to fall obliquely (except in a very strong gale in the direction of the train's motion) in a direction opposite to that of the motion of the train. But if another train happens to pass in an opposite direction, and we look out at this and follow it with our eyes, rain-drops falling between the two trains will seem to be flying forwards with ourselves. If we stand upon the platform of a station and watch a train approach, the end of the engine appears to enlarge or swell as it approaches and occupies a larger area of the field of vision. Conversely, the end of the last car

of a retreating train appears to shrink down and contract as it diminishes in apparent magnitude. An observer at some light elevation above a railroad, seeing two trains pass along the lines simultaneously in opposite directions, will receive the impression of one long train moving round a circle.

HOME DECORATIONS.

ONE of the latest dressing stands is entirely decorated with brass intaglios, and has all its appointments, caskets, brushes and perfume flasks, in brass.

The cabinet is a favorite piece of furniture for drawing-rooms and parlors. They have spindle balustrades and leveled glass doors, and many are Japanese open cabinets with irregular shelves.

LIBRARIES are fitted with mahogany or walnut, usually. The book-cases are low and the table in the center of the room is square. Figured stuffs are much used for the hanging and furniture coverings in libraries.

MANY elaborate suits are rich with carving or inlaid panels. Large-sized mirrors for bureaus and dressing-stands are insisted on by purchasers, even though they may not be in keeping with the style of the furniture.

The light woods, such as ash, oak, or Virginia pine, are shown for simple English bedroom suits, while mahogany, rosewood and ebony are for more costly rooms. The light, natural-tinted mahogany is much used for this purpose.

A Woman's Invention.

All lovers of good toast will be interested in the following useful bread toaster, the invention of Mrs. A. C. Harris, of Greenville county, N. C. It is not patented, and can be made by all who wish to use it. It is made by taking a piece of sheet iron or tin, about eighteen inches square, and turning up the edges so as to form a shallow tray, to give sufficient stiffness to the sheet. A number of V-shaped openings are now made in regular order across the bottom; and the tongues of the Vs are turned up at right angles to the sheet. These sharp points are to hold slices of bread pressed upon them. A short piece of stout wire hinged to the back serves as a prop to hold it in any angle to the fire. After placing the pieces of bread in position by pressing them on the points, the toaster is set on the hearth before an open fire, where the bread soon assumes a rich brown color, and then the slices should be reversed. If the lower part should brown before the upper, the toaster can be turned upside down, and so bring the underdone bread nearest the fire.

The "Vibrator" Threshing Machine.

For upward of forty years Messrs. NICHOLS, SHEPARD & Co., of Battle Creek, Mich., have been prominent manufacturers of farm implements and machinery, steam engines, mill machinery, etc., during which period their wares have become well known and highly valued throughout the country. Over twenty years ago, they made a fortunate hit by originating the celebrated "Vibrator" Thresher, a machine which has so rapidly gained favor with farmers, that, from the manufacture of only ten the first year, their sales now largely exceed those of any other thresher factory in the world. And this popularity is founded upon merit, for the machine (which is said to be undoubtedly the original and only genuine "Vibrator") probably comprises all possible improvements for threshing and separating grain in the most expeditious and perfect manner. As now offered to the public, the machine is the result of long and careful experimenting by persons of genius and skill, with the aid of liberal expenditure, and hence it is not surprising that the "Vibrator" should far excel all the old-fashioned threshers in every essential requisite. Indeed, the great value and success of the "Vibrator"—which long ago achieved a national reputation—renders it worthy the attention of all grain and seed growers and threshermen, whether located in the East or West, North or South. The Mounted Horse Powers and Steam Thresher Engines which Messrs. NICHOLS, SHEPARD & Co. manufacture at their celebrated Agricultural Works have also acquired a high reputation, and are worthy of commendation to all interested. Those of our readers desiring specific information in regard to the machines named, should address the manufacturers, as above, for illustrated pamphlet containing full particulars.

Fresh Supplies of Vitality

To renew a waning stock may be gathered from a source accessible to all, and never sought in vain by any whose constitution and vigor are not so much dilapidated as to be wholly past repairing. Evidence direct, convincing and ample, indicates Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic of unexampled efficacy and perfect purity, and possessed of properties that constitute it an invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, urinary and uterine weakness, rheumatic complaints and malarial fever. Delicate females and infirm old persons are invigorated and soothed by it, and the physical prostration which usually follows a severe illness is in a great degree remedied and convalescence accelerated through its use. It occupies a leading position among medicinal staples.

It ever there was a specific for the cure of all malarial diseases, such as are produced by swamp poison, like Intermittent, or Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills and Enlarged Spleen, it is certainly Dr. F. W. Wilcox's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic. From its composition, which accompanies each bottle, it may be seen that it contains no dangerous drug; and that in these diseases it never fails, as guaranteed by its proprietors, Wheelock, Finley & Co., New Orleans, La. For sale by all Druggists.

There are moments when by some strange impulse we contradict our past selves—fatal moments when a fit of passion, like a lava stream, lays low the work of half our lives.

If each one of several makers had taken the highest medal at one of the great world's exhibitions, there would be room to question which was best; but Messrs. Johnson & Hamlin have taken the highest honors at every such competition for twelve years.

The Mendelssohn Piano Co., No. 21 East 15th Street, N. Y., sell Pianos at Factory Prices. Write for a catalogue.

Speculation.

Since the creation, it is estimated that 27,000,000,000,000,000 have lived on the earth. This sum divided by 27,894,000, the number of square miles, gives 1,314,824,086 to a square mile, and 5 to a square foot. Suppose a square rod be divided into 11 graves, each grave would contain 100 persons. But this is speculation, and of no benefit to the 1,000,000,000 people that now exist, 500,000,000 of whom are invalids, 33,000,000 dying each year. What they most want are the facts concerning Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. For years his Golden Medical Discovery has been the standard remedy for the cure of all scrofulous, throat, and lung diseases. While for over a quarter of a century, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been unrivaled as a positive cure for catarrh. The testimony of thousands of ladies has been published, certifying that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription positively cures the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women. For full information, see the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of over 900 pages, price (postpaid), \$1.50. Over 100,000 copies sold. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

There is nothing to cleanse an impure circulation or wake up a dormant liver like SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. It does the business thoroughly in every case, promoting active bilious secretion, restoring to the life current the purity of perfect health and removing from the cuticle disgusting eruptions and sores. Chronic Rheumatism and gout also succumb to its curative influence. For the diseases peculiar to the gentler sex it is a capital remedy. All Druggists sell it.

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would please our trade, we have opened this large double

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No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Holland and elsewhere by all wholesale and retail druggists.

THE CURTIS TURBINE!

At a recent test gave \$5 42.00 per cent.

A full description, power, price, etc., is given in an extra of the Turbine Reporter.

Send for a Copy.

GATES CURTIS,
Ogdensburg N.Y.

BANKING.

JACOB VAN PUTTEN

BANKER,

HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.

Does a general Banking, Exchange, and Collection business. Collections made on all points in the United States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the collections of Banks and Bankers. Remittances made on the day of payment. All business entrusted to me shall have prompt attention. 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.

9-ly JACOB VAN PUTTEN.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, dated the 13th day of May, A. D. 1871, executed by Rodolf A. Schouten and Gijbberje Schouten, his wife, of the township of Zealand, Ottawa county, Michigan, to Hubert Keppel, of Zealand, aforesaid, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, in Liber X of mortgages, on page 93, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1871, at one o'clock, p. m., and whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Hubert Keppel to Jan Bos, by assignment, bearing date the 18th day of February, A. D. 1873, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the said county of Ottawa, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1873, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in Liber No. 4, of mortgages, on page 366, and the same is now owned by him; and whereas the amount now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and sixty five dollars and seventy-eight cents, principal and interest, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on 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, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative; Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises there-in described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Grand Haven, in said county of Ottawa, on Monday, the Eleventh day of August, next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Ottawa County and State of Michigan and described as the west eighteen and 50-100 acres off of the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-five in township six north of range thirteen west, also a piece of land in said county commencing in the center of the Jennison road at the north-west corner of Hiram Andries' land running thence south fifty rods in a strip two rods wide, thence east a strip three rods wide and twenty rods long, thence south a strip of land two rods wide and fifty rods long to land owned by Jan Bos, said land being on the east half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-four, in township six north, of range thirteen west, containing one acre and seventy-six rods of land according to the government survey, be the same more or less.

Dated, May 12, A. D. 1879.

JAN BOS, Assignee of Mortgage.

Geo. W. McBride, Att'y for Assignee, 14-13w

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 ZOERN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1879.

NEW FIRM!!

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,

Burned out by the late Fire we re-opened in our new store just completed at our old stand on

River Street,

We have just received a large new stock of

Dry Goods,
Hats & Caps,
Groceries,
Crockery,
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, Aug. 17, 1878.



Macallister's COUGH MIXTURE.

An Extra Fine Remedy for

COUGHS.

MACALLISTER'S Cough Mixture loosens the phlegm, and acts like a charm in cases of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and CROUP.

Those who are troubled with coughing at night, can find immediate relief.

No family ought to be without it.

Prepared only by J. P. LEE, Chicago, Ill.

LEE'S HAIR RENEWER

Restores the Hair to its Original Color, and prevents it from falling out.

Both these remedies are for sale at Dr. SCHOUTEN'S Drug Store.

Eighth Street, Holland Mich. 6-ly

BOOKS For the MILLION

A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A complete Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Evidence of Virginity, Temperaments, compatible and incompatible, Sterility in Women, causes and treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage in male and female, Science of Reproduction, Single Life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, etc., including Diseases peculiar to Women, their causes and treatment. A book for private and considerate reading, of 320 pages, with full Plate Engravings, by mail, sealed, for 60 cents.

"THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER" on Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, etc., also on Spontaneous Emission, Sexual Debitility, and Impotency, from Self-abuse and Excesses, causing Seminal Emission, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Confusion of Ideas, Physical Decay, Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment to Women, their causes and treatment. A book for private and considerate reading, of 320 pages, with full Plate Engravings, by mail, sealed, for 60 cents.

"FOR ONE DOLLAR" we send all three of the above described books, neatly bound in one volume, containing 600 pages and over 100 illustrations, and embracing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing. The combined volume is positively the most popular Medical Book published. The Author is an experienced physician of many years practice, (as is well known), and the advice given, and rules for treatment laid down, will be found of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, early cures, lost vigor, or any of the numerous troubles coming under the head of "Private" or "Chronic" diseases. Postage stamps taken in payment for any of these books.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, established in 1847, has acquired a national reputation for skill in the treatment of chronic diseases and complicated cases. Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Gravel, all Urinary Troubles, Syphilis or Mercurial affections of the throat, skin or bones, treated with success, without using Mercury.

PATIENTS TREATED, by whom possible personal consultation preferred, which is FREE and invited.

DR. BUTTS invites all persons suffering from RUPTURE to send him their name and address, and hereby assures them that they will learn something to their advantage. — It is not a Truism.

All communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed to DR. BUTTS, 12 North 9th St., St. Louis, Mo.

CONSUMPTION CURED!

The undersigned, an old and retired physician, having been permanently cured of the much dreaded disease CONSUMPTION, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, FREE OF CHARGE, with directions for preparing and using the same, which will be found a sure cure for Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Nervousness, etc., etc., etc. Address with stamp—

DR. C. STEVENS, Brockville, Ont.

Something New

—IN—

HOLLAND.

GENUINE

CHINA WARE,

And I have made such arrangements that I can sell it by the PIECE, PART OF A SET, or

WHOLE SET.

Come and Look at it anyway! No Trouble.

I have also put on the shelves a large and complete stock of the fine and popular kinds of CROCKERY and

GLASSWARE.

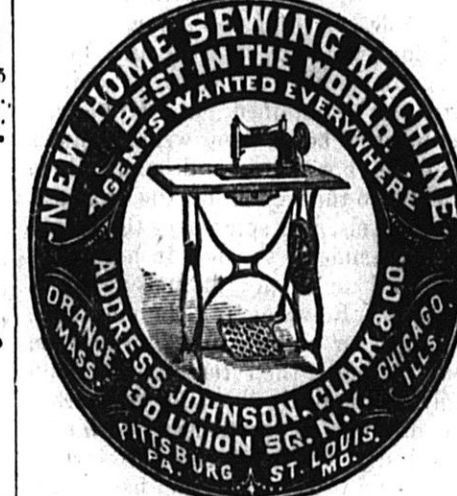
Lamps and Chandeliers—the latest styles—the safest—and most beautiful.

At HARD PAN PRICES.

Call and see the stock, no trouble to show goods.

G. J. TE VAARWERK,
Eighth Street, Holland, Mich.

10-6m



SOLD BY

H. MEYER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Furniture, Coffins, Sewing Machines, Etc.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND MICH.

PILES OF all kinds, TUMORS, discharges BLOOD or mucus, and all diseases of the RECTUM quickly and perfectly cured by a simple and soothing REMEDY.

For information, address DR. J. FABER & CO., 22 Ann St., N.Y. 1-25w

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices. Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the A. 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 1, 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.

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 Township of Fillmore. Inquire of

M. D. HOWARD.

TO RENT.

Premises recently occupied by W. C. Melis, west of Hope Church Parsonage.

Inquire of H. D. POST.

CITY BOTTLING WORKS.

No. 18 Eighth Street, Holland, Michigan.

(UNDER GERMANIA HOUSE.)

Our celebrated Lager Beer is bottled fresh at this establishment, and will be delivered to families free of charge at \$1.20 per dozen full quart bottles, or 60 cents per 1/2 dozen.

Come and try Samples at the Bar.

E. F. SUTTON, Brewer.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 17th, 1879. 10-ly

1879. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1879

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

Flowers, Laces, Embroidery, Ruching,

COLLARS AND CUFFS,

Hosiery, Gloves, Fans, Parasols, Shawls, Sacques,

Circulars, Dolmans,

And a full line of

SILK AND CRAPE.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH