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WHOLE NO. 435.

L. T. KANTERS.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

NEW YORK.		
BREYER'S		\$8 00 @10 25
HOGS		4 65 @ 4 85
COTTON		12 @ 12 1/2
FLOUR—Superfine.	3 30	@ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2.	1 15	@ 1 26
CORN—Western Mixed	47	@ 53
OATS—Mixed	37	@ 40
RYE—Western.	37	@ 38
PORK—Mess.	11 75	@12 00
LARD.	7	@ 7 1/2
CHICAGO		
BREYER'S—Choice Graded Steers.	4 50	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers.	2 75	@ 3 90
Medium to Fair.	4 10	@ 4 25
HOGS	3 00	@ 4 25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 25	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	4 75	@ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring	94	@ 96
CORN—No. 2	85	@ 86
OATS—No. 2	83	@ 87
RYE—No. 1	74	@ 75
BARLEY—No. 2.	73	@ 75
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	19	@ 20
HOGS—Fresh.	10 1/2	@ 11
PORK—Mess.	11 00	@11 15
LARD.	6 1/2	@ 7
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1.	1 02	@ 1 09
No. 2.	94	@ 95
CORN—No. 1.	84	@ 85
OATS—No. 1.	27	@ 28
RYE—No. 1.	95	@ 96
BARLEY—No. 2.	69	@ 70
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1 06	@ 1 07
CORN—Mixed	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2.	22	@ 30
RYE—No. 1.	80	@ 81
PORK—Mess.	11 25	@11 40
LARD.	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT.	1 10	@ 1 12
CORN.	38	@ 39
OATS.	32	@ 33
RYE.	85	@ 86
PORK—Mess.	10 73	@11 00
LARD.	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
TOLDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White.	1 09	@ 1 10
No. 2 Red.	1 12	@ 1 13
CORN—No. 2.	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2.	31	@ 32
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice	5 00	@ 6 40
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 08	@ 1 09
CORN—No. 1.	42	@ 43
OATS—Mixed	25	@ 26
BARLEY (per cental)	1 25	@ 1 35
PORK—Mess.	11 50	@11 75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1 07	@ 1 08
CORN	36	@ 37
OATS	28	@ 32
PORK—Clear	15 90	@15 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best.	00	@ 5 25
Fair	4 00	@ 4 80
Common.	3 50	@ 3 75
HOGS	4 15	@ 5 00
SHEEP	3 00	@ 5 00

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE death of James A. Bayard calls public attention to one of the most remarkable families in the political history of this country. No other family has had so many of its members in the Senate of the United States, or had them there through so long a stretch of years.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF is said to have made a marvelous recovery. He is now in Baden, full of health and spirits. He will spend the summer there and go to Paris for the winter. It was but a few weeks ago that he was dying of old age and a complication of diseases. It seems strange to hear that he has gained a new lease of life and is likely to live many years yet.

CHACHIM PASHA, formerly Minister of War in Egypt, has been naturalized in Italy, thus transferring his immense property, generally supposed to belong to the dissolute ex-Khedive, to the protection of that power. There is great disgust in official circles at Cairo over this piece of sharp practice, and the Khedive has emphasized his wrath by degrading Chachim and forbidding his return to Egypt.

PROF. RILEY, of the Agricultural Department, is to investigate the army worm. The pest continues its ravages in Eastern New Jersey and on Long island, and has appeared on the northern shore of the sound near New Rochelle. In some parts of the afflicted districts the worms are so thick that they cover the roads, so that the wheels of passing vehicles seem to roll upon a carpet. It is twenty years since the last plague of this sort occurred.

WHEN the Princess Louise was shopping in Chicago another feminine shopper approached her and said: "There is a lady present who was born within the dominion of your mother, and she would like to speak to you." The Princess immediately shook hands with the diffident Englishwoman and said she was glad to see her. After a short but kindly conversation the good Louise turned to go, saying: "How lonely you must be to stay away from your own country so long."

GEN. GRANT, at the soldiers' reunion at Milwaukee, met every attention with a kindly word, a shake of the hand, or a friendly nod. During the procession innumerable babies were poked into the carriage that the General might kiss them, and cheerfully did his duty. The crowd of infants at last became so great that both Gen. Sheridan and Col. Forsyth, who accompanied Grant, were pressed into the service, each of the soldiers having two or three little creatures in his arms at once.

In his address to the graduating class at West Point, the other day, Gen. Sherman said to them: "If you will give me your youth and aspirations you may take my rank and age. Let me urge you not to toil by the midnight lamp, but cultivate the heart and all affections. Mingle with the soldiers. The men are not common, and you have many things to learn before you can command. Honor your position and your flag, loving your brother as yourself, and defend your country."

THE Chicago Journal says: "The representatives of the weekly press who came from various parts of the country to attend the convention were not fairly treated by those who had the distribution of the tickets. Scores of fellows who secured tickets on the false pretense of being representatives of daily papers gained admission, while scores of bona-fide editors and publishers of enterprising weekly papers were very unhandisomely snubbed. Next time the distribution of press tickets for such an occasion should be placed in the hands of men who know what they are about."

THE greatest law case in Kentucky's annals, the libel suit of Editor Thomas M. Green, of the Maysville Eagle, against Judge Horgis, has just ended at Louisville in the Judge's favor, after a lingering trial of four months, which employed the best legal talent in the State and produced evidence and speeches covering no less than 10,000 pages of legal cap. Horgis was recently chosen to succeed Judge Elliott in the Court of Appeals, after Elliott was shot down by Buford, and the result of the trial has been looked to determine the reliability of reports circulated against him for some years. Editor Green, through the columns of

his paper, charged Horgis with mutilating the records of Rowan county to destroy evidence that he had not been practicing law for eight years in 1874, the time required to make him eligible as a candidate for Circuit Judge. Horgis called Green a liar and a slanderer in a communication to the Louisville Courier-Journal, and Green brought the libel suit to prove the truth of his accusations. One of the jurors was taken sick during the trial, but the case was continued with the other eleven, and when they brought in a verdict in Judge Horgis' favor, Judge, lawyers and the crowd in the court room cheered, laughed and cried in hysterical emotion.

SHEPARD CLEMENS, who died in a St. Louis hospital a few days ago, was a notable figure in the politics of twenty years ago. He represented a Virginia district in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses, and was one of the most promising orators of his day. In 1856 he fought a duel with O. Jennings Wise, son of Henry A. Wise, receiving a wound that lamed him for life. Wise, who was also a man of brilliant talents, edited the Richmond Enquirer, and lived to be killed in the Confederate service, at Roanoke Island. Clemens never forgave himself for his part in the duel, being at heart opposed to that method of settling disputes. The last years of his life were passed in obscurity.

PASSING SMILES.

THE speculator may shape his course by the rise in cotton. The cotton will help the shape.

PATRICK on the zebra: "That kind of a baste is that—the mule wid his ribs on the outside of his shkin entirely?"

PHILADELPHIA clergymen state that the commandment against swearing was gotten up before croquet was invented.

A WIFE should preserve the honor of her husband's name, for frequently that is all he has ever given her worth mentioning.

THERE are more watches worn in the United States than in any other country. Of course the people have a better time.

"DUTY stares me in the face," said the deacon, when the custom-house officers caught him smuggling a dozen pairs of gloves.

PRINCIPAL, drawing out his watch to an unpunctual clerk: "Mr. Johnson, it is already half-past nine." Clerk, drawing out his watch and looking at it: "Agrees, precisely, sir."

A COUPLE of soldiers of the Salvation Army approached a Philadelphia broker recently and asked: "How is it with you my friend?" "I am short on Reading," replied the broker.

A VERMONT couple put off applying for a divorce one term of court, so that they could profit by their tin wedding. And yet they tell us the people of this country are needlessly extravagant and unthrifty.

HE was informed that a lady had called to see him in his absence. "A lady," he mused aloud, "a lady." Upon an accurate description he suddenly brightened up and added, "Oh, dot vas no lady; dat vas my wife."

STRAIGHT where she strayed, with stride he strode. Said sighing he to the soul and said: "Say, see I sigh and see you w." She had no heed, but hid her head—Maud's mood the mood of meed made mad. Nor answer knew she now but "No."

A BARGAIN. (Scene, a country inn.) Tourist—"Confound it, woman; there's a chick in this egg." Landlady—"Well, sir, you are a lucky one! In a few weeks I could have had half a crown for that fowl, and ere you get it for twopence." And still he was not satisfied.

No Fun in Being a Princess.

The position of the Princess of Wales is too exalted a one to permit of much social enjoyment, yet has not the splendid potentialities of reigning royalty. The Princess, too, is peculiarly unostentatious, and evidently finds the magnificent loneliness of her position an actual trial. To be young and beautiful, and idolized, and yet to be shut out from most forms of social amusement, can be by no means delightful. Yet, there are, of course, very few houses, even among those of the highest nobility, to which the Princess of Wales can go as an invited guest. And, when she does go, an awful state hedges her around. She is passionately fond of dancing, yet no gentleman can ask her to dance. She it is who signals out the personage whom she desires as a partner, and, when she stands up to dance, all other dancers must sit down. After circling around the room some half a dozen times, she pauses and sits down to rest, and then the remainder of the waltzers may take a turn, but as soon as she stands up again they must stop. This solitary Grand Llama kind of performance cannot be very amusing to this kindly, gentle, amiable lady. She is, I am told, a most accomplished dancer, despite her slight lameness. But, of all the recreations of her life, she most enjoys driving in the park. In her little victoria, with her dame de compagnie beside her, she is free to enjoy the testimonials of affection and enthusiasm that meet her everywhere, and no one that notes the gracious smile and bow wherewith she returns every salutation can doubt her delight at her own popularity.

ARTIFICIAL pearls have long been manufactured with the greatest skill and ingenuity, and so close is the imitation that alternate strings of false and genuine shown by jewelers can scarcely be distinguished. Mourning jewelry of black glass has replaced the more expressive jet ornament among the lower classes.

SABBATH READING.

REST.

Rest, weary feet, that slow and halting tread
Life's short, rough path; rest till that wondrous day
When ye, upon the eternal hills of God,
Shall run with strong, firm step, your joyful way.

Fold, patient hands, upon the quiet breast;
Faithful ye toiled an humble place to fill;
Hereafter, called to do His high behest,
Ye shall work out your Maker's glorious will.

Close, dreamy eyes, out from whose depths there
Shone
Longings in this poor life unsatisfied;
Ye shall behold the King upon his throne,
And life and joy, and beauty multiplied.

Peace, throbbing heart; nor pain, nor care, nor
grief,
Hopeless desire, nor powerless zeal shall more
Trouble thy pulses. Pain shall find relief,
And hope fulfillment, on that deathless shore.

Rest where soft shadows lie and grasses wave,
While summer birds sing round thy lowly bed;
Sleep when the snow falls gently on thy grave,
And winter winds sigh hoarsely o'er thy head.

"Blessed the dead who, dying in the Lord,
Rest from their labors." That sweet rest be thine!
Rest in the promise of His gracious word;
Rise in the likeness of the life divine.

—Churchman.

Night Life of Young Men.

One night often destroys a whole life. The leakage of the night keeps the day forever empty. Night is sin's harvesting time. More sin and crime are committed in one night than in all the days of the week. This is more emphatically true of the city than of the country. The street lamps, like a file of soldiers, with torch in hand, stretch away in long lines on either sidewalk; the gay-colored transparencies are ablaze with attractions; the saloon and billiard halls are brilliantly illuminated; music sends forth its enchantment; the gay company begin to gather to the haunts and houses of pleasure; the gambling dens are aflame with palatial splendor; the theaters are wide open; the mills of destruction are grinding health, honor, happiness, hope out of thousands of lives. The city under the gaslight is not the same as under God's sunlight. The allurements, and perils and pitfalls of night are a hundred fold deeper and darker and more destructive. Night life in our cities is a dark problem, whose depth and abysses and whirlpools make us start back with horror. All night long tears are falling, blood is streaming.

Young men, tell me how and where you spend your evenings, and I will write out the chart of your character and final destiny, with blanks to insert your names. It seems to me an appropriate text would be, "Watchman, what of the night?" Policeman pacing the beat, what of the night? What are the young men of the city doing at night? Where do they spend their evenings? Who are their associates? What are their habits? Where do they go in, and what time do you see them come out? Policeman, would the night life of young men commend them to the confidence of their employers? Would it be to their credit?

Make a record of the nights of one week. Put in the morning paper the names of all the young men, their habits and haunts, that are on the street for sinful pleasure. Would there not be shame and confusion? Some would not dare to go to their places of business; some would return home at night; some would leave the city; some would commit suicide. Remember, young men, that in the retina of the all-seeing Eye there is nothing hid but shall be revealed on the last day.—Baptist Weekly.

Ten Minutes' Delay.

All well-informed people are familiar with the sad account of the death of the young Prince Napoleon, who fell, pierced by nineteen assegai wounds at the hands of the Zulus, in South Africa, June 1, 1879.

Many will remember that Capt. Carey, in his published report, mentioned that, after they had selected the camping-ground—the object for which the squad of six had been detailed—and had had coffee and rested, that he suggested that they should remount and return to camp. But young Prince, who commanded the squad, said:

"No, let's wait ten minutes."

Just as they prepared to dismount, at the expiration of that ten minutes, a body of Zulus came on them, and all fled but the Prince, whose horse broke from him. After a desperate resistance, he fell covered with wounds, and died "in the tall grass of the danga."

I presume all do not know that this pleading for ten minutes' delay was a habit of the young Prince from early childhood.

A correspondent of a leading Paris journal interviewed the Empress recently, as she was on the eve of departure for the scene of the tragedy that had wrecked all her earthly hopes, and drew her into conversation on the subject of her son.

She talked freely during the interview, but with an evident anguish of spirit, which seemed only the more sad from her effort at control.

During this interview, while speaking of the childhood of her son, the Prince, she unconsciously revealed the trait in his character that had caused all this woe—to her, wrecked hopes and a broken heart; to him, the probable loss of a throne, an earthly future, and his life.

After describing her as still lovely in her lonely grief, the writer from whom we quote said: "The Empress had now risen and stood, slightly trembling with emotion, when, stepping rapidly and gracefully across the room, she opened a cabinet, from which she took a pocket-book, and read therefrom on a leaf, 'Going with Carey,'—the last words ever written by the Prince; then she added—

"Of all that Captain Carey has ever written in regard to my son, those fatal ten minutes; alone, I hold to be true."

"She then spoke in terms of bitter reproach of Captain Carey's course in forsaking her son, and then striving afterwards to cast blame on his memory; for," continued she, "it was ever his

habit to plead for ten minutes' delay; so much so that I used to tell him they ought to call him 'Monsieur Dix Minutes.' It was always just ten minutes more mornings to sleep; ten minutes more at night to sleep in his chair; and when too much overcome with sleep to speak, he would hold up his two little hands, the ten fingers representing the ten minutes more for which he pleaded."

The habit of procrastination is a deadly foe to all prosperity in temporal or moral affairs. Do every duty as soon as it can be done.—Youths' Companion.

What Has Been.

Our youthful illusions linger with us still, to a certain extent, world-worn though we are. The friends of our childhood stand forth boldly in our memory. None other were half so true, so kind, so witty, so clever. There was that sweet young poet who might have become a second Tennyson, if only he would have condescended to give his music to the world, but who preferred instead to inscribe his matchless gems in albums and the like—how devoutly we believed in him! how profoundly we admired him! The other day we turned up a batch of his lucubrations, and re-read them with the light of thirty years in between. We found them sickly in tone, false in sentiment, halting in their feet, and of impure or femine rhymes. And we were foolish enough to regret that the illusion of years had been shattered! What boundless wealth with his \$2,000 a year had the Cressus of our modest village! We have since known men only tolerably well off on \$10,000—men who envied their neighbors who had \$20,000, and thought themselves poor by comparison. The local beauty of our young days would, we are very sure, prove herself to have been an ill-dressed, simpering, milliner-like young person, could we but see her now, with our experience of what real, high-bred, well-dressed beauty is; the clever young lady who used to talk in hexameters, who confessed in Latin and was suspected of Greek, and whose learning we took to be as deep as the sea, would turn out to be only a voluble young blue stocking, who flourished boldly where she could not swim. The Hebe of our youth would reveal herself as the hoyden of our age; the self-made local scientist with his discovery of perpetual motion, his balloon that would not collapse, his locomotive that was as safe as a church—he was only a poor dreamer; and the village Hampden, whose arguments were so convincing, was a purblind partisan, who never saw more than half of any question he took up. But we see nothing of all this. Memory has crystallized all these forms and characters; and we see them by the light of youthful imagination even now in the twilight of our decay, and seeing them as we thought they were, we love them for what they never have been.

Over-Curious People.

Over-curious people are not easily silenced, but the feat is to be accomplished. An old gentleman complaining that his glasses were not strong enough to serve his turn was told by the optician that they ought to be so, seeing they were twos.

"What have you got after twos?" inquired he.

"Number ones," was the reply.

"And after ones?"

"Oh," said the optician, "if you don't find them strong enough, sir, you will require a dog and a string."

The following colloquy took place outside a house in an American city, between some country visitors, unable to obtain entrance, and a German living next door:

"Jane not at home, did you say?"

"Nein, Chané's nod at home."

"Where is she?"

"She's gone the cemetery down."

"When will she come back?"

"Oh, she won't come back already any more; she's gone to stay; she's det!"

A stranger, passing a churchyard and seeing a hearse standing hard by, inquired who was dead.

The sexton informed him.

"What complaint?" asked the inquisitive one.

"There is no complaint; everybody is satisfied," was the reply.

One man remained unsatisfied when he read in a California newspaper a paragraph respecting the vexed question of how Cain obtained a wife. It read as follows:

"You want to know where Cain obtained his wife. Upon any subject of a public nature we never refuse to throw the desired light. But this is altogether a different thing. It is a family matter with which we do not care to meddle. Cain died some time before many of us were born, and such idle curiosity respecting the family affairs of a deceased person we regard as most reprehensible, and calculated to violate the sanctities of domestic life."

Work Doesn't Hurt.

Made crazy by hard work is the report concerning a very active business man in Troy. It will do to call it that, although the trouble comes generally from another direction. It is not so much the hard work that crazes and kills men of business as it is the close application and the inevitable worry of mind. The man who cannot possess his soul in patience has no right to carry on a large business. It is suicide, slow, perhaps, but not the less certain. There are some men who manage their business until it reaches a certain magnitude, after which it manages them and runs away with them. Plain work seldom hurts people, be it ever so hard. It is the mental anxiety, caused by the perplexities of an unmanageable business, that vexes and frets and worries a man out of his equilibrium. No amount of pecuniary success can ever pay for this.—Philadelphia Times.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

THE yield of copper of the Calumet and Hecla mine in May amounted to 1,643 tons, 1,550 pounds.

ICHABOD COLE, a resident of Jackson since 1837, died lately. He was first City Marshal of Jackson.

SCHOOLCRAFT has a fire-engine, but it was found on trying it that it is of no use, on account of a defective suction.

THE Literary Association of the American Rabbis meets in Detroit the 12th of July, and will be in session one week.

IN Wayne county, including Detroit, the births last year were 4,419, and the deaths 1,941, as now officially reported.

HOUSE equipments complete have been issued to Gen. Withington and staff of the First Brigade of Michigan State troops.

THE foliage of some of the orchards near Ionia is being stripped from the trees by multitudes of black worms about an inch long.

THE township of Bridgehampton, Sanilac county, has a blind girl 20 years old, who has learned to read by feeling of raised letters on bottles.

A PROMINENT business man of Wyandotte promptly signed a petition to remove a nuisance from his own yard. He was not aware that the petition referred to himself.

THE mills at Tawas City and East Tawas are running full time, and one of them is engaged largely in the manufacture of water-pipe from pine logs for an Eastern firm.

THE Sixth ward of Saginaw City has a French lady who gives her age as 110 years. She is still very active, and only last season planted, cultivated and dug two acres of potatoes.

THE big saw-mill of Hannah, Lay & Co., at Traverse City, is now run on the ten-hour system. This is something of an innovation; most saw-mills of the State being run from twelve to fourteen hours per day.

THE editor of the Albion Recorder has been shown two specimens of what is said to be a new species of insect. They are covered with a transparent, isinglass-like shell, and bear upon their backs a mottled shell like that of a turtle.

G. C. SYMONDS, of Bushnell township, Montcalm county, was playing with his 3-year-old son, when the child stumbled and fell into a boiler full of hot water which was standing on the floor. The child was so badly scalded that he only lived a short time.

A WOMAN who had just been released from the Detroit House of Correction, after a term of four years, at once acted so badly on the street that the police were obliged to run her in. She then asked the officers to send her up for ten years next time, as she believed she was born in the House of Correction, and she might as well die there.

Michigan Liquor Laws.

Below we give some of the more important provisions of the liquor laws of 1879:

Act No. 267 forbids the sale of any intoxicating beverage to minors, intoxicated persons, habitual drunkards, or in a room where billiards, pool, pigeon hole or games of chance are played.

Requires bars to be closed on Sundays, election or legal holidays, and from 9 p. m., till 6 a. m., week days. In cities and villages they may be open till 10 p. m., unless otherwise ordered.

Druggists may sell for medicine at any time, but must keep a record of name, date and proposed use, under heavy penalties for neglect, and like penalties to be visited if a person obtaining it from them under false pretenses.

Punishes a person drunk in any public place or assemblage by fine of \$5 and costs, imprisonment not exceeding twenty days, or both fine and imprisonment.

Requires Justices to question persons before them for intoxication as to when, where and how they got the liquor, and to arrest and prosecute those furnishing it them.

Act 268 fixes the amount of tax required from persons in various branches of the traffic, as follows: Retailing spirits, \$200 per annum; retailing malt or fermented liquors, \$65; wholesaling malt or fermented liquors, \$130; wholesaling spirits, \$400. Retailers are those selling by the drink, or in quantities of five gallons or less.

The sale of wine or cider from fruits raised or gathered in this State is not taxable, unless it is sold by the drink.

Keeping or storing spirituous liquors on premises having only a beer license is prima-facie evidence of crookedness.

Druggists selling only for chemical, scientific, or medical purposes are exempt, upon filing a bond with the County Treasurer, in the penal sum of \$300, to be prosecuted for by the Prosecuting Attorney if he has reason to believe the conditions have been violated.

Engaging in the sale of intoxicating liquors before paying the tax in full and having the receipt conspicuously displayed is punishable by a fine, not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment not less than ten days nor more than ninety, and each day constitutes a new offense.

Persons enlarging business without paying the enlarged tax and posting receipt may be fined \$90, imprisoned in the county jail three months, or both, and \$10 additional to be paid to the informant.

It is the duty of all officers and citizens to notify the Prosecuting Attorney of all infractions of this law, and he shall forthwith prosecute the persons violating its provisions.

Any officer whose duty it is to see the provisions of the act enforced, and willfully neglecting or refusing to do so, shall be liable to a penalty of \$100 for each and every offense.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1880.

GENERAL ARTHUR, OF NEW YORK.

In our issue of the 19th inst., we said: "Gen. Arthur of New York, nominated for Vice-President on the Republican ticket, ostensibly to mollify Roscoe Conkling, is the same man who was kicked out of office by President Hayes—for dishonesty."

This statement does not seem to please our friends of the *Allegan Journal*, and spoke thus:

"Our contemporary is very much mistaken when it makes such an assertion about the cause of General Arthur's removal. Gen. Arthur was removed for violation of President Hayes' civil service reform order forbidding the interference of government office-holders in politics, and not 'for dishonesty,' as the *News* represents. Gen. Arthur, during his long term of service as collector of the port of New York, handled many millions of dollars of the public money and accounted for every cent of it. At the time of his removal from the collectorship he was chairman of the Republican city general committee of New York (a post which he now holds), and rather than accept the President's civil service policy he surrendered the most lucrative federal office in the country. In short, Gen. Arthur preferred the enjoyment of his political convictions rather than hold the collectorship. For doing this, free and independent Americans will make him Vice-President. Now let us see whether the neutral *HOLLAND CITY NEWS* will make a suitable correction."

In the first place we disclaim neutrality, but claim to be independent. We claim to uphold all the good we please, and come down on all we don't like, regardless of any party, by whatever name they may be known.

We drew our information from the well-known letter of Secretary Sherman to President Hayes, dated Jan. 29, 1879. Mr. Sherman said:

"If, to secure the removal of an officer, it is necessary to establish the actual commission of a crime by proofs demanded in a court of justice, then it is clear that the case against Mr. Arthur is not made out, especially if his answer is held to be conclusive, without reference to the proofs on the public records and tendered to the committee and the Senate. But if it is to be held that, to procure the removal of Mr. Arthur, it is sufficient to reasonably establish that gross abuses of administration have continued and increased during his incumbency; that many persons have been regularly paid on his roll who rendered little or no service; that the expenses of his office have increased, while collections have been diminishing; that bribes, or gratuities in the nature of bribes have been received by his subordinates in several branches of the Custom House; that efforts to correct these abuses have not met his support, and that he has not given to the duties of the office the requisite diligence and attention, then it is submitted that the case is made out. This form of proof the department is prepared to submit."

In short, John Sherman claimed to have proof in his possession that Chester A. Arthur was either a fool, incapable of watching the thieves whom he cherished in his office, or a rascal who winked at their crimes.

Now, if the editors of the *Journal* can get John Sherman to take back that letter, we will follow with an apology, not before.

That you don't like to see such statements about your candidate, we can easily comprehend, but that don't alter the facts any.

If the Convention had ignored Conkling entirely, and had nominated such a man as Gen. Ben. Harrison, of Indiana, you would never have heard a disparaging word from us in regard to this matter. We were on the ground; took in the situation; spoke with many of our old friends—all of the same opinion. It was a slap in the face of Hayes' administration. It was sop for Conkling; but it was a prodigious error, and time will learn whether the kite can carry upward such a heavy tail.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

Lippincott's Magazine for July contains two illustrated articles of a light and entertaining character—"The Palace of the Leatherstonepauls," which is a humorous sketch of artist life in Rome, and "Paradise Plantation," which is a description in a similar vein of amateur farming in Florida. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell concludes the interesting account of his tour "Through the Yellowstone Park," and some peculiar phases of Western life are described by Louise Coffin Jones in a paper entitled "On the Skunk River." "A Forgotten American Worth," by Charles Burr Todd, recount the remarkable career of Joel Barlow, whose name is known to most readers as that of the author of epic

poems long since buried in oblivion, but whose philanthropic character and patriotic services entitle him to a higher place in the recollection of his countrymen. "On Spelling Reform" presents some strong arguments against the proposed changes in English orthography. "An Open Look at the Political Situation" criticizes the course of the "Independents," and discusses the chances of Civil Service Reform. "Pipistrelli," by "Quida," is a picturesque and powerfully written story of Italian life. "Adam and Eve" and "Studies in the Slums" are continued. The poetry is by Emma Lazarus, J. B. Tabb, and H. L. Leonard, and the "Monthly Gossip" and "Literature of the Day" are as good and varied as usual. This number begins the twenty-sixth volume.

Mr. A. Neiger, Taylorville, Pa., writes: My mother, an old lady of sixty years, suffered for thirty years with Rheumatism, to such an extent that she was at times entirely lame. We procured from Messrs. Ludwig Bros., Druggists in Scranton, Pa., a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, used it according to directions, and saw our efforts crowned with perfect success. Mother was relieved.

A RUSSIAN Magazine, in a recent notice of "Peter the Great," paid a high compliment to Scribner's Monthly, in which that historical serial is now appearing, and remarked incidentally that "the number of subscribers to that journal reaches two hundred and eighty thousand." Although Scribner has gained in circulation twenty thousand during the past year, and in England alone has added five thousand subscribers to its list, it has hardly attained the circulation which our Russian friend ascribes to it, but is content with a modest regular edition of one hundred and twelve thousand, and one hundred and twenty-five thousand for "extra" issues. It is impossible to determine the number of readers reached by such a magazine, but estimating five to each copy gives it a constituency of more than half a million—perhaps a million would be nearer the correct figure.

Be Ye Like Foolish.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Be ye likewise foolish."—H. W., Detroit, Mich.

Special Notices.

WANTED—Twenty good men to peel bark, at \$1.60 per cord. Apply to A. D. VAN PATTEN, Ottawa Station.

This is the best chance Yet!—41 feet front by 132 feet deep, very close to the Grand Haven railroad depot, can be bought for a small amount, cash down. Cheaper than dirt. Inquire at THIS OFFICE.

The best kind of Ice Cream can be had at L. T. Kanters, at wholesale and retail. Also fire-works, candy, cigars, etc., etc.

Mr. E. J. Harrington is agent for the Muskegon Wood and Package company, and will keep all kinds of baskets to ship fruit in, strawberry boxes, etc. Call and see samples. 16-1f

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

I KEEP as fine a line of Cigars as any body. Come and try them, at 16-1f E. J. HARRINGTON.

TARLETON such as fruitgrowers use in shipping, for sale in quantities, at 16-1f E. J. HARRINGTON.

If you want canned goods, call at the City Bakery, where you can see a larger variety than anywhere else in the city.

CANDIES warranted pure and fresh. A new lot received yesterday, also Oranges, Lemons, Cocoanuts, Figs, Dates, Peanuts, which we roast every day, at 16-1f PESSINK'S BAKERY.

Take Notice.

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

Respectfully, 52-1f R. A. SCHOUTEN, M. D.

AN immense stock of dry goods to pick from, a large assortment of summer dress goods, hosiery, and notions, can always be found at H. C. Akely & Co., at Grand Haven. 17-1f

New show cases—new cigars. Have added still more to our variety and are bound to take the lead in the city for cigars as well as fancy tobacco. Come and take a peep in, gent's. 18 different kinds of smoking tobaccos, and 40 brands of cigars, at 16-1f JOHN PESSINK.

A LARGE stock of Ready Made Clothing can always be found at BRUSSE'S CLOTHING HOUSE, opposite the Grist Mill, on Main street, Zeeland, Mich. 12-1f

New Advertisements.

Special Assessors Notice.

CITY OF HOLLAND.
Clerk's Office, June 16th, 1880.

To B. Kruidenier, H. Wykhulzen, the Third Reformed Church, J. Te Winkel, Estate of A. Plugger, Isaac Fairbanks, C. Van der Veer, John Nies, Moore & Blair:

You and each of you are hereby notified that a special assessment roll for the repair of sidewalks has been reported by the Board of Special Assessors to the Common Council of the City of Holland, and filed in this office, and that the Common Council has fixed upon the Sixth day of July, A. D. 1880, at 7:30 o'clock, p. m. at the Common Council Rooms in said city, as the time and place when and where they will meet with the said Board of Special Assessors to review said roll.

By order of the Common Council,
19-3w GEO. H. SIPP, City Clerk.

P. & A. Steketee

keeps constantly on hand

DRESS GOODS

From the 10 cent Shirting up to very nice Cashmeres for 87c, 60c and 75c, variety of colors

Bleached and Unbleached

COTTONS

at Bottom Prices.

GINGHAMS OF EVERY COLOR.

A fine selection of crepe and other ruggings, Torchon, Briton and Russian Laces, very nice and cheap.

Embroideries, the largest assortment in the city

CORSETS, FROM 25cts. UPWARDS.

Machine Needles for all kinds Machines.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Is Complete.

Canned Corn, Tomatoes, Salmon, Pickles, (in br. or bottle), etc. Coffees very cheap and of the best quality.

We have got a Tea which can't be beat by anybody, at 35 cents per pound, and one at 50 cents per pound.

The best Out Meal kept on hand.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

\$350 A MONTH! AGENTS WANTED
75 Best Selling Articles in the World; a sample free. Ad. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer,

Hop Bitters will cure you.

If you are simply all-; if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why,

HOP BITTERS WILL REVIVE YOU.

If you are a minister and have overtaxed your self with your pastoral duties; or a mother worn out with care at work,

HOP BITTERS WILL RESTORE YOU.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your every day duties; or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work,

Hop Bitters will Strengthen You.

If you are young, and suffering from any indigestion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case,

HOP BITTERS WILL RELIEVE YOU.

If you are in the work-shop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating,

HOP BITTERS IS WHAT YOU NEED.

If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning,

Hop Bitters will give You New Life and Vigor.

TRY HOP BITTERS FOR CURE AND PAIN RELIEF.

For sale by Heber Walsh, Druggist.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Thomas McDermott and Kate McDermott to Galen Eastman, dated the seventh day of October, 1874, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa County, Michigan, on the twentieth day of October, 1874, in Liber Z of mortgages, on page 540, by which the power to sell in said mortgage has become operative; which mortgage was assigned by said Galen Eastman to Grover S. Wormer, Henry G. Wormer and Clarkson C. Wormer, by deed of assignment, dated November ninth, 1874, and duly recorded in the Register's office aforesaid on the Eighteenth day of November, 1874, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of three hundred and five dollars, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of said power of sale, and pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises therein described, to-wit: All that parcel of land situate in the city of Grand Haven described as follows, to-wit: beginning at the quarter post on the north line of section twenty-nine in town eight N., of range sixteen W., thence west, along the said section line of sec. 29, sixteen rods; thence south ten rods; thence east, parallel with said section line, sixteen rods, and thence north ten rods to place of beginning, containing one acre of land, reserving, however, for street purposes two rods in width off the east end and also two rods off the whole length of the north side of said premises, at the front door of the Court House of said Ottawa County, in the city of Grand Haven, on the **Ninth day of August** next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to pay the sum due on said mortgage with interest and costs.

Dated, May Fourteenth, 1880.
GROVER S. WORMER,
HENRY G. WORMER,
CLARKSON C. WORMER,
Assistants of Mortgage.

R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney. 14-13

STEAMBOAT!

Excursions!!

THE STEAM TUG
TWIN-LIGHT

And a large barge, which is large enough to carry from 400 to 500 people, fitted up for the purpose, can be chartered during the summer season of 1880 to run Sunday School Excursions, Picnic parties, etc., on Black Lake, and Lake Michigan.

For further particulars, apply to
CAPT. F. R. BROWER,
19-2m Holland, Mich.

The Literary Revolution.

Leading Principals of the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE.

- I. Publish only books of real value.
- II. Work upon the basis of present cost of making books, about one half what it was a few years ago.
- III. Sell to buyers direct, and save them 50 to 60 per cent commission commonly allowed to dealers.
- IV. The cost of books when made 10,000 at a time is but a fraction of the cost when made 500 at a time—adopt the low price and sell the large quantity.
- V. Use good type, paper, etc., do careful printing, and strong, neat binding, but avoid all "padding," fat and heavily leaded type, spongy paper and gaudy binding, which are so commonly resorted to to make books appear large and fine, and which greatly add to their cost, but do not add to their value.
- VI. To make \$1 and a friend is better than to make \$5 and an enemy.

Standard Books.

- Library of Universal Knowledge, 50 vols., \$10.
Milton's Gibbon's Rome, 5 vols., \$2.50.
Macaulay's History of England, 3 vols., \$1.50.
Chambers' Cyclopaedia of Eng. Literature, 4 vols., \$2.
Knight's History of England, 4 vols., \$3.
Plutarch's Lives of Illustrious Men, 3 vols., \$1.50.
Geikie's Life and Words of Christ, 10 cts.
Young's Bible Concordance, 311,000 references (preparing), \$2.50.
Acme Library of Biography, 50 cts.
Book of Fables, Aesop, etc., illus., 50 cts.
Milton's Complete Poetical Works, 50 cts.
Shakespeare's Complete Works, 75 cts.
Works of Dante, translated by Cary, 50 cts.
Works of Virgil, translated by Dryden, 40 cts.
The Koran of Mohammed, translated by Sale, 35c.
Adventures of Don Quixote, illus., 50 cts.
Arabian Nights, illus., 50 cts.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, illus., 50 cts.
Robinson Crusoe, illus., 50 cts.
Munchausen and Gulliver's Travels, illus., 50 cts.
Stories and Ballads, by E. T. Alden, illus., \$1.
- Acme Library of Modern Classics, 50 cts.
American Patriotism, 50 cts.
Taine's History of English Literature, 75 cts.
Cecil's Books of Natural History, \$1.
Familiar Handy Lexicon, 8 cts.
Searles, by author of Shakespeare's Papers, 50 cts.
Mrs. Hemans' Poetical Works, 75 cts.
Kitt's Cyclopaedia of Bible Literature, 2 vols., \$2.
Rollin's Ancient History, \$2.25.
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, illus., \$1.
Works of Flavius Josephus, \$2.
Comic History of the U. S., Hopkins, illus., 50 cts.
Health by Exercise, Dr. Geo. H. Taylor, 50 cts.
Health for Women, Dr. Geo. H. Taylor, 50 cts.
Library Magazine, 10 cents a No. \$1 a year.
Library Magazine, bound volumes, 60 cts.
Leaves from the Diary of an old lawyer, \$1.
- Each of the above bound in cloth. If by mail, postage extra. Most of the books are also published in fine editions and fine bindings, at higher prices.

Descriptive Catalogues and Terms to Clubs sent free on request.

AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE,

JOHN B. ALDEN, Manager.

19-14w

Tribune Building, New York.

Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN: The Circuit Court for the county of Ottawa.—IN CHANCERY.

Jan Trimpe, Complainant,
vs.
Neeltje Zalsman and Pieter Zalsman, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the circuit court of the county of Ottawa, in chancery, made in the above entitled cause, on May twenty-sixth, A. D. 1880; Notice is hereby given that on the **Twenty-third day of July, A. D. 1880**, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Grand Haven, Ottawa county, Michigan, (said court house being the place of holding the circuit court in said county of Ottawa) I, the underscriber, a circuit court commissioner in and for said county, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder the lands and premises described in said decree, being all that certain parcel of land which is situated in the city of Holland, county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and further known and described, as lot numbered five, in block numbered thirty-five, in said city, according to the map thereof of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa county aforesaid, as of the village of Holland.

Dated, June 4th, 1880.

EDWIN BAXTER,
Circuit Court Commissioner, Ottawa County, Mich.

J. C. Post, Complainant's Solicitor.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss. At a session of the Probate court of the county of Ottawa, holden at the probate office in the city of Grand Haven in said county, on Thursday the Third day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Myron M. Stanford deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Mary M. Stanford, representing that said Myron M. Stanford, lately died in said county intestate, leaving real and personal estate in said county to be administered, and praying that administration thereof may be granted to her said petitioner. Thereupon it is ordered, that **Tuesday the Sixth day of July** next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of the said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office, in Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "*Holland City News*," a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Ottawa, for three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy, (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

18-4w.

WANTED 10,000 BUCKEYE BUCKETTES, of which I make Buckeye File Oilment, Warranted to cure Piles. Address with stamp, Dr. J. N. Tabler, St. Louis, Mo.

Sheriff Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, in favor of George W. Joselyn, against the goods and chattels and real estate of Jacob P. De Coudres and Findley E. Harnish, in said county to me directed and delivered, I did, on the twenty-third (23d) day of April, A. D. 1880, levy upon and take, all the right, title and interest of the said Jacob P. De Coudres and Findley E. Harnish, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the township of Holland, County of Ottawa, Michigan, and further described as the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter, and the west ten (10) acres of the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section four (4), township five (5) north range sixteen west, containing fifty acres more or less, according to government survey, all of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Grand Haven City, in said county, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said county of Ottawa, on the **Second day of August** next at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 16th day of June, A. D. 1880.

JOSEPH VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa Co., Mich.

P. H. McBRIDE, Atty.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. The great Eng. TRADE MARK.

lish remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow, as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Un-After Taking.

Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.

No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Holland and elsewhere by all whole sale and retail druggists.

8-1v

FOR SALE.

A Magnificent Fruit Farm.

Situated one-half (1/2) mile south of the city limits, containing about eleven acres, upon which are thirteen hundred and fifty peach trees, which are in fruit, and also several hundred apple trees, several pear, cherry and chestnut trees; also a few grape vines. A good house and barn are on the premises. Fences all in good repair. Title clear. For further information inquire

18-2mo AT THIS OFFICE.



ALFRED CARPENTER, Ansonia, Conn., writes: Please send Oil C. O. D. I first learned the value of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil while living in Ohio, and I think it the best medicine in use for man or beast.

WILLIAM BOLAND, Jr., 14 E Swan street, says: "In the past two years I have had occasion to use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil quite frequently for violent Neuralgic pains and sick headache. I have found it to be an absolute monarch over pain, subduing it in a quiet, soothing manner, and yet acting almost instantly."

MRS. MARY GRIMSHAW, No. 113 Main street, Buffalo, was cured of a violent attack of Rheumatism of the hip, confining her to her chair, by a few applications of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. She says: "Less than a bottle cured me entirely. My son was cured with Rheumatism of the knee, and was cured entirely in twenty-four hours."

SOLD BY D. R. MEENGS.

Go to D. R. MEENGS for Mrs. Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color they are unequalled. Color 2 to 5 lbs., price 15 cents.

1880. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1880.

MILLINERY & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Laces, Embroidery, Ruching, COLLARS AND CUFFS,

Fans, Parasols, Circulars, Ul-tors, and Ready Made Suits, Gloves, Mitts and Warranted Pearl Kid Gloves.

A full line of Crapes, and all kinds of SILK, Black and Colored Brocade and Pekin in Velvet and Silk for Trimmings.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,
EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH

Notings.

THE weather is hot.

CORN is growing fast and wheat is ripening.

SEVERAL farmers expect to cut their wheat before the Fourth.

A LARGE excursion passed through here from St. Joe to Grand Rapids on Wednesday last.

THE Third Ref. Church picnic was a success. The weather was fine and the crowd immense.

THE Rector of Grace (Episcopal) Church will officiate to-morrow, Sunday 27th inst. both morning and evening.

ERROR—In the heading over the first page the number should read 30. Date, June 26th. Whole No. 436.

PROF. G. J. Kollen has purchased the fine residence in which he has resided for the past few months. We congratulate the Professor on securing such a comfortable home.

Rev. Dr. Mandeville and Mr. J. C. Post captured twenty fine black bass and one large catfish, during three hours fishing, on Saturday last. Dr. Mandeville is an expert fisherman and he heartily enjoyed the sport.

Mr. Sam'l Smith, of the Grand Haven road, brought the first "black caps" in town on Thursday morning. Mr. Smith never forgets the printer, and takes a pardonable pride in his enterprise. Many thanks—they were fine.

THE Vriesland cheese factory is doing an immense business this season. It manufactures and ships very nearly double the amount of last year, and the farmers feel happy over the net proceeds. Now, why can't the Fillmore cheese factory do just as well?

FOR a quick trip, we think we can mention one which was made by the tug Twilight and a large barge. She started Sunday night to Eastmanville, took on a cargo of bark and landed her cargo at Metz' tannery on Tuesday morning. This is towing one hundred miles and handling the cargo.

WE would like to call the attention of the authorities to the fact that the stone which was put in the outer cribs of the harbor has disappeared, and it is certain that if they are not refilled soon, these cribs will be missing some fine morning. Can't our Harbor Board exercise a little influence over the Government engineers?

THE time table of the Chicago railroad is changed entirely. That company has put on a lightning express train which does not make a single stop from here to Grand Rapids; and only stops at Grandville, Zeeland, Holland, Grand Junction, Bangor, Hartford, and St. Joe on her way to New Buffalo. See time table on the first page.

WE had the pleasure to meet Dr. Moon, of Jamestown, a few days ago, and he reports that for a wide strip through the eastern part of that township, from Forest Grove northeast, where that terrific hail storm struck, not half of a crop of fruit, wheat, etc., will be harvested; and that in the undamaged localities fruit and grain will be abundant. Corn seems to be backward all over Western Michigan.

GUSSEY SIPP, the only son and child of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Sipp, died on Wednesday morning last, at 9 a. m., of diphtheria. He was buried in the evening at 6 p. m. Rev. D. Van Putt officiated, and made some eloquent remarks. It is a terrible blow for the grieved parents. Of the many children he had, it seems they are not permitted to raise one. The father crippled and growing old fast, the mother weak and old, and now to lose their only child—a bright, good, nice boy, of eleven—who was such a vast amount of help and comfort to them already—is a blow which can only be understood by those who have had similar experience. The whole community sympathizes with them.

A WORD or two to Slayton's Lyceum Bureau, of Chicago, will not come amiss. After diligent advertising for nearly four weeks the citizens of Holland and surroundings assembled in this city to go and hear the highly "puffed up" Remenyi. And just because there were not enough tickets sold to suit his "puffed up" foreign highness, he abruptly breaks his engagement and leaves town. This is insulting to say the least, it is one of those tricks which you can expect only from Hungarian banditti or common "cat-gut scrapers." The wonder is how a beaureaux like Slayton's will have anything to do with such unreliable characters, let alone make engagements for them. For our part, we shall be very careful in the future before we recommend anything hailing from these headquarters to the attention of our readers. We take this opportunity to apologize to our readers whom we have innocently deceived and brought to town on that occasion to hear—curses for, instead of praises of Remenyi.

PICNIC parties are fashionable.

"CASE" Wiersema was in town on a visit.

AGAIN we have made corrections in the time table of the Grand Haven railroad.

WE notice a new residence going up on Tenth street for the widow of the late Rev. R. Pieters.

Miss Rowley has gone to spend the vacation at Hastings, Mich., and Miss Garrod to Robinson, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kingsland were presented on Monday last with a fine girl. "They think they'll keep her."

THE damage to highways and bridges by the severe rain storms of this spring, in Jamestown, is computed at \$2,000.

THE ladies of Scott's Hotel gave a gum social on Friday evening last, which passed off very pleasantly. It was voted to give the proceeds to the 4th of July Committee.

THE finest box of strawberries (Joe Condy variety) we have received this year we got from Mr. A. A. Alverson, of the Grand Haven road. They were excellent and he will please accept our thanks.

THE Pessinks are making elaborate preparations for the 4th of July. Their store has been considerably improved, and the constant large orders for ice cream from the surrounding villages attests the quality of the article.

THE Baccalaureate sermon of Rev. Dr. Mandeville, delivered on Sunday last before the students of Hope College, at Hope Church, was an eloquent effort. The church was full. If our paper was large enough we would like to publish it in full.

TWO sons of our banker, Mr. J. Van Putten, are home on a visit. The blind son, Marinus arrived from Flint, Mich., on Thursday evening of last week, and Leendert, formerly engaged in his father's bank, arrived home day before yesterday, from Montgomery, Alabama.

A SIX-YEAR old girl of Mr. and Mrs. Geerlings, residing about four miles east of the city, got her hand in the gear of a mowing machine, a few days ago, and two of the fingers were that badly mutilated that they had to be amputated. Dr. F. S. Ledebor took them off, assisted by the doctors Schouten.

IT appears to us that the days of the horse-power threshing machines are numbered. Mr. P. Wilms displays a "Canton Monitor," which is so pretty as to draw the attention of every passing farmer. These monitors are powerful and compact steam engines, and are well worthy the attention of people looking for portable machines. The large two-story building which Mr. Wilms has designed for the display of farming implements is in course of construction, and will be pushed to completion in a few weeks.

THE physicians in the vicinity of Grandville met at Dr. Weston's office, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of organizing and establishing a medical society. After organizing the following officers were elected for the coming year: President—H. W. Strong; 1st vice-pres.—J. W. Cooper; 2nd—O. N. Moon; Sec'y—O. H. Weston; Treas.—H. Kremers. This society will henceforth be known as the Grand River Valley Medical Society. Their next meeting will be held at the same place on Monday next, at 1 p. m. sharp. All regular practitioners are cordially invited to come and join.

THE past week has been red hot in more than one sense. It usually is at commencement time, and the past week was no exception. The exercises of the Preparatory Department on Monday evening are highly praised, and the College Chapel was unable to contain all the people. The general commencement was held in the First Reformed church, on Wednesday evening. The building was comfortably full. The whole arrangement was a success. The graduating class was larger than usual. The music was quite an attractive feature of the evening. The singing and playing on the piano was better than we have heard in this city for years, and was performed by Miss Minnie Wallace, pianist, Mrs. Dr. A. Van der Veen, Miss Rice, Miss Cross and Mr. Cross, singers, all of Grand Haven. Lack of space forbids us to mention these exercises in detail, although their execution merits it. The graduating class appeared very favorable—all did well, but while we cannot go into a detailed criticism, we throw our bouquet (from the back seats) to Bernard J. de Vries, of the Township of Holland. The degrees were conferred by Rev. Dr. Mandeville with impressiveness, and after a few eloquent remarks to the assembled mass the exercises closed with the doxology and benediction at 10:30.

THE finest Japan Dust Tea in the market can be bought at 25 cents per pound, of

P. & A. STEKETEE.

PEACHES and grapes are growing very fast.

OUR thanks are due Mr. H. Niemeyer for some choice cherries.

Miss Anna Breyman, who has been on a protracted visit to Milwaukee has returned home.

THE freemasons of this city celebrated the 24th inst. by a picnic in the beautiful woods at Hamilton, Mich.

THE Jamestown farmers are clamoring for a grist mill. They think it would be a paying enterprise for a good miller.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., June 24th, 1880: Edwin Shivel, Mrs. S. A. Norton, C. O. Marrow.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

WITHIN a short period we have noticed three windmills put up in this city. One for ex-mayor Cappon, for stable use, one for Ed. J. Harrington, Jr., for his sprinkling and stable business, and one for Mr. Wick's glue factory.

A LETTER received gives the reason why Rev. J. A. De Spelder did not make his appearance at the Alumni meeting of Hope College on Tuesday evening. He was taken sick on Monday morning; perhaps from overwork on the previous day.

MR. Chas. Odell's new yacht—F. O. Nye—was launched on Saturday last. She is a large fine sail boat, and is well fitted out. Mr. Odell will let her at very reasonable rates, which can be ascertained by inquiring of him at the Chicago depot.

THE following trio was made by the congregational meeting of the First Reformed church, held last Thursday evening. The vote stood as the names appear: 1. P. Lepeltak, of Overijssel, Mich. 2. H. Beuker, of Amsterdam, Netherlands. 3. A. Wormser, of Cleveland, Ohio.

MR. Wm. E. Derrick, traveling agent for Telford, Goodrich & Co., of Grand Rapids, was in town this week. Mr. Derrick makes friends wherever he goes. He sells only three articles—soap, baking powder and cigars—and these are all first-class, and his motto is to sell nothing but first-class goods.

SENATOR Ferry received a very gratifying welcome home on Monday last from the citizens of Grand Haven, irrespective of party. The welcoming address was given by Mayor Hubbard. The reply of the senator was felicitous and appropriate. For a full report of the affair we are indebted to an extra of the Spring Lake Republican.

THE steam tug Twilight is making many excursion trips to the mouth of our beautiful lake and Lake Michigan, with picnic and pleasure parties. Capt. Brower takes parties out in the morning and brings them back in the evening for the small sum of five dollars. Now is the time for boat-rides. Give notice in time, so that he can be prepared for you. See advertisement for arrangement of large picnics.

OUR beautiful school house is nearing completion. The carpenter's work is finished, and everybody says it is a good job. The worst feature of the whole thing is that they have lost heavy by their contract, not alone by having figured low to keep the work here, but also by the raise in price of labor and material. Now would it not be fair and just for our people, through the authorities, to give these contractors something more than the stated figures. Or, must we go on boasting of that fine building at the expense of the ruin of two or three of our honored citizens?

A FEW days ago we had occasion to visit the Lake Shore, so-called, and we must confess that we were astonished to see what progress the people are making in fruit-raising and farming. More and more land is being cleared, the stumps pulled out, and brought under cultivation. Messrs. George and Fred Souther are pushing fruit culture and James Souther has as fine a field of wheat as can be seen anywhere. The farms of Messrs. Jno. Cochrane and Jas. Cornford also show admirable progress, and many others—too many to particularize. Lake Shore farming is booming, and this region, which has so often been ridiculed, will yet be one of the finest in the country.

Democratic Convention

THE National Democratic Convention met at Cincinnati on Tuesday last, and organized without any slates, in good harmony. The different committees were ready for business the next day, and before they adjourned on the second day, took one ballot, which showed General Winfield Scott Hancock leading. The third day opened gloriously, and the first ballot taken on that morning, secured the nomination of the General. Wm. H. English, of Indiana, was nominated for vice-president, by acclamation. It is a clean, strong ticket, and creates the wildest enthusiasm throughout the whole country. Our readers will find the full particulars about the Convention on the inside of the paper in our next issue.

G. S. Deane & Son,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL

IMPLEMENTS

AND MACHINERY.

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

Grand Rapids, Michigan.

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

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

Cor. Canal & Bridge Sts.

G. S. DEANE & SON.

GRAND RAPIDS, April 7, 1880.

9-3m

Telford, Goodrich & Co.

Manufacturers of

S:O:A:P:S

AND

Baking Powders

And Wholesale Dealers in SPICES, WOODEN WARE, etc.

22 South Division St.

GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

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

50-6m.

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1880.

6-17.

FOR SALE.

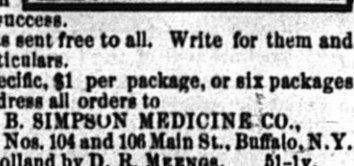
THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices. Lot 8, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, North West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the M. L. S. depot at \$225 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$200 each. Also 6 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 3 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down. Apply to,

M. D. HOWARD.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

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

It is a positive cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, as Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pains in Back or Side and diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success. Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars. Price, Specific, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5. Address all orders to J. B. SIMPSON MEDICINE CO., Nos. 104 and 106 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold in Holland by D. R. MENNES. 61-17.



PHENIX Planing Mill

In rebuilding our new shop we have purchased entirely new

Machinery of the most Approved Patterns,

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

OR

Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE

DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line manufactured on short notice.

38-17

WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

FIRST WARD

Hardware Store

Cor. of Fish and Eighth Sts.

J. VAN DER VEEN, Prop'r.

A large stock of

General Hardware

STOVES

TINWARE, GLASS, ALABASTINE, STEPLADDERS, FARM BELLS.

Bread Kneading Machines

TIN AND COPPER WARE

always on hand and a full line.

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

J. VAN DER VEEN.

HOLLAND, May 8, 1880.

12-

FIRST WARD

DRUG STORE,

Three doors East of Krulsenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,

PROPRIETOR.

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

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, Cigars,

Writing Material, &c.

And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,

(for Medicinal use only.)

PAINTS AND OILS,

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 compounded at all hours, day or night.

86-17

FOR SALE.

A greatly reduced price, 45 feet front on Eighth street, between Cedar and Market. \$800 will buy it. For further information apply to H. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, March 18, 1880.

J. R. KLEYN

Dealer in

HARDWARE, BAR IRON,

Glass, Paints, Oils,

Brushes, Sash, Doors, Blinds,

Drain Tile, Fence Wire,

Pumps, Alabastine, Packing,

Steam Fittings, etc.,

WOODEN AND IRON PUMP TOPS

for drive wells and pipe always on hand.

WRINGER ROLLS REPAIRED.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 20, 1880. 15 3m

JUST RECEIVED

—at the store of—

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

The best kinds of OVERALLS strong enough to stand the hardest test.

A large line of

Dress Goods, Trimming Silks

and a full line of EMBROIDERIES.

Ladies' & Gents. Hosiery,

Genuine British Hose, Etc.

TRIMMING SILKS IN ALL COLORS.

A full line of Cashmeres and Table Linens

OUR STOCK OF GENERAL DRY GOODS IS LARGE.

A fine line of Notions.

A full line of the choicest

GROCERIES

A GREAT VARIETY OF HATS.

CALL SOON AND GET THE FIRST CHOICE

G. Van Putten & Sons.

HOLLAND, April 24th, 1880.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Vetoing the Deputy Marshals' Bill.

To the Senate of the United States:

After mature consideration of the bill entitled "An act regulating the pay and appointment of Deputy Marshals," I am constrained to withhold from it my approval, and return it to the Senate, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage. The laws now in force on the subject of the bill before me are contained in the following sections of the Revised Statutes:

Section 2,021. Whenever an election at which Representatives or Delegates in Congress are to be chosen is held in any city or town of 20,000 inhabitants or upward, the Marshal for the district in which such city or town is situated shall, on application in writing of at least two citizens residing in such city or town, appoint special Deputy Marshals, whose duty it shall be, when required thereto, to aid and assist the Supervisors of Election in the verification of any list of persons who may have registered or voted; to attend in each election district or voting precinct at the times and places when and where registration may by law be scrutinized and the names of registered voters be marked for challenge; and also attend at all times for holding elections at the polls in such district or precinct.

Sec. 2,022. The Marshal and his general deputies shall keep the peace and support and protect Supervisors of Election in the discharge of their duties, preserve order at such places of registration and at such polls; prevent fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting thereof, or fraudulent conduct on the part of any officer of election, and immediately at the place of registration or polling-place or elsewhere, and either before or after registering or voting, to arrest and take into custody, with or without process, any person who commits, or attempts to commit, any of the acts or offenses prohibited herein, or who commits any offense against the laws of the United States; but no person shall be arrested without process for any offense not committed in the presence of the Marshal or his general or special deputies or either of them, or of Supervisors of Elections or either of them, and for the purposes of arrest or preservation of the peace the Supervisors of Election shall, in the absence of the Marshal's deputies, or if required to assist such deputies, have the same duties and powers as Deputy Marshals; nor shall any person on the day of such election be arrested without process for any offense committed on the day of registration.

Sec. 2,023. Whenever an arrest is made, under the provision of this title, the person so arrested shall forthwith be brought before a Commissioner, Judge or court of the United States, for examination of the offenses alleged, and such Commissioner, Judge or court shall proceed in respect thereto as authorized by law in case of crime against the United States.

Sec. 2,024. The Marshal or his general deputies, or such special deputies as are thereto specially empowered by him in writing and under his hand and seal, whenever he or either or any of them is forcibly resisted in executing their duties under this title, or shall by violence, threats, or menaces be prevented from executing such duties, or from arresting any person who has committed any offense for which the Marshal or his general or special deputies are authorized to make such arrest, are, and each of them, empowered to summon and call to his aid bystanders or a posse comitatus of his district.

Sec. 2,025. No person shall be appointed a Supervisor of Election or Deputy Marshal under the preceding provisions who is not at the time of his appointment a qualified voter of the city, town, county, parish, election district, or voting precinct in which his duties are to be performed.

Sec. 5,521. If any person be appointed Supervisor of Election or special Deputy Marshal under the provisions of the title, "The Elective Franchise," and has taken the oath of office as such Supervisor of Election or such special Deputy Marshal, and thereafter neglects or refuses, without good and lawful excuse, to perform and discharge fully the duties, obligations and requirements of such office until the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, he shall not only be subject to removal from office with loss of all pay or emoluments, but shall be punished by imprisonment with not less than six months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than \$200 and not more than \$500, or by both fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the cost of prosecution.

Sec. 5,522. Every person, whether with or without any authority, power, or process, or pretended authority, power, or process of any State, Territory, or municipality, who obstructs, hinders, assaults, or by bribes, solicitation, or otherwise interferes with or prevents Supervisors of Elections, or either of them, or the Marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, in the performance of any duty required of them, or which he or they or either of them may be authorized to perform by any law of the United States in execution of process or otherwise, or who, by any of the means before mentioned, hinders or prevents free attendance or presence at such places of registration or at such polls of election, or full and free access and egress to and from any such place of registration or poll of election, or in going to and from any such place of registration or poll of election, or to and from any room where any such registration, or election, or canvass of votes, or of making any returns or certificates thereof may be had, or who molests, interferes with, removes or ejects from any such place of registration or poll of election, or of canvassing votes cast thereat, or of making returns or certificates thereof, any Supervisor of Election, the Marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, or who threatens or attempts or offers so to do, or refuses or neglects to aid and assist any Supervisor of Election or Marshal or his general or special deputies, or either of them, in the performance of his or their duties when required by him or them or either of them to give such aid and assistance shall be liable to instant arrest without process, and shall be punished by imprisonment not more than two years or by fine not more than \$3,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the cost of prosecution.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the recent case of *Ex parte Siebolt* and others, decided at the October term, 1879, on a question raised in the case as to the constitutionality of the sections of Revised Statutes above quoted, uses the following language:

"These portions of Revised Statutes are taken from an act commonly known as the Enforcement act, approved May 31, 1870, and entitled 'An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union and for other purposes,' and from a supplement to that act, approved Feb. 28, 1871. They relate to elections of members of the House of Representatives, and were an assertion on the part of Congress of the power to pass laws for regulating and superintending elections and for securing the purity thereof and the right of citizens to vote thereat peaceably and without molestation. It must be conceded to be a most important power and of a fundamental character. In the light of recent history and of the violence, fraud, corruption and irregularity which have frequently prevailed at such elections, it may easily be conceived that the exertion of power, if it exists, may be necessary to the stability of our form of government.

"The greatest difficulty in coming to a just conclusion arises from mistaken notions with regard to the relations which subsist between State and National Governments. It seems to be often overlooked that the national constitution has been adopted in this country, establishing real government therein, and which, moreover, is or should be, as dear to every American citizen as his State Government is. Whenever

the true conception of the nature of this Government is once conceded, no real difficulty will arise in the just interpretation of its powers. But, if we allow ourselves to regard it as a hostile organization, opposed to the proper sovereignty and dignity of State Governments, we shall continue to be vexed with difficulties as to jurisdiction and authority. No greater jealousy is required to be exercised toward this Government in reference to the preservation of our liberties than is proper to be exercised toward State Governments. Its powers are limited in number and clearly defined, and its action within the scope of those powers is restrained by a sufficiently rigid bill of rights for the protection of its citizens from oppression. The true interests of the people of this country require that both the national and State Governments should be allowed without jealous interference on either side to exercise all powers which respectively belong to them according to the fair and practical construction of the constitution. State rights and the rights of the United States should be equally respected. Both are essential to the preservation of our liberties and the perpetuity of our institutions. But in endeavoring to vindicate one we should not allow our zeal to nullify or impair the other.

"The true doctrine, as we conceive, is this: That, while States are really sovereign as to all matters which have not been granted to the jurisdiction and control of the United States, the constitution and constitutional laws of the latter are, as we have already said, the supreme law of the land, and when they conflict with laws of States they are of paramount authority and obligation. This is the fundamental principle on which the authority of the constitution is based, and, unless it be conceded in practice as well as in theory, the fabric of our institutions as it was contemplated by its founders cannot stand. The questions involved have respect not more to the autonomy and existence of States than to the continued existence of the United States as the Government to which every American citizen may look for security and protection in every part of the land.

"Why do we have Marshals at all if they cannot physically lay hands on persons and things in the performance of their proper duties? What functions can they perform if they cannot use force? In executing the process of the courts, must they call on the nearest constable for protection? Must they rely on him to use the requisite compulsion and to keep the peace while they are soliciting and entreating the parties and bystanders to allow the law to take its course? This is a necessary consequence of the positions assumed. If we indulge in such impracticable views as these, and keep on refining and refining, we shall drive the National Government out of the United States, and relegate it to the District of Columbia, or perhaps to some foreign soil. We shall bring it back to a condition of greater helplessness than that of the old confederation. The argument is based on a strained and impracticable view of the nature and powers of the National Government. It must execute its powers or it is no Government. It must execute on the land as well as on the sea, on things as well as on persons, and to do this it must necessarily have power to command obedience, preserve order and keep peace, and no person or power in this land has the right to resist or question its authority so long as it keeps within the bounds of its jurisdiction.

I have deemed it fitting and proper to quote this largely from an important and elaborate opinion of the Supreme Court, because the bill before me proceeds upon the construction of the constitution as to the power of the National Government, which is in direct conflict with the judgment of the highest judicial tribunal of our country.

Under the sections of the present law above quoted, the officers of the United States are authorized, and it is their duty, in case of Congressional elections, to keep peace at the polls and places of registration; to arrest immediately any person who is guilty of crime against the United States election laws and to protect all officers of election in the performance of their duties, and, whenever an arrest is made, to bring the person so arrested before a Commissioner, Judge, or court of the United States for examination of offenses alleged against him. Such special Deputy Marshals are specially empowered thereto by Marshals in writing. "If forcibly resisted they may call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus." It is made a crime punishable with fine or imprisonment to hinder, assault, or otherwise interfere with a Marshal or his special deputies, or to threaten or to attempt to do so. If any person appointed such special Deputy Marshal has taken the oath of office and thereafter neglects or refuses to fully discharge the duties of such office, he is punishable not only by removal from office, but by fine and imprisonment. The functions of special Deputy Marshals, when provided for by law, being executive, they are placed under the authority of a well-known chief executive officer of the courts of the United States. They are, in fact, not merely in name, the deputies of Marshals, and he and his bondsmen are responsible for them. A civil force for the execution of the law is thus instituted in accordance with long-established and familiar usage which is simple, effective, and under a responsible head. The necessity for the possession of these powers by appropriate officers will not be called in question by intelligent citizens who appreciate the importance of peaceable, orderly and lawful elections.

Similar powers are conferred and exercised under State laws with respect to State elections. The executive officers of the United States, under existing laws, have no other or greater power to supervise and control the conduct of Congressional elections than State executive officers exercise in regard to State elections.

The bill before me changes completely the present law by substituting for the special Deputy Marshals of the existing statutes new officers hitherto unknown to law, and who lack the power, responsibility, and protection which are essential to enable them to act efficiently as executive officers.

The bill under consideration is as follows:

"Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the pay of all Deputy Marshals for services in reference to any election shall be \$5 for each day of actual service, and no more.

"Sec. 2. That all Deputy Marshals to serve in reference to any election shall be appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which said Marshals are to perform their duty in each year, and the judges of the several Circuit Courts of the United States are hereby authorized to open their respective courts at any time for that purpose; and, in case the Circuit Courts shall not be open for that purpose at least ten days prior to registration, if there be one, or, if no registration be required, then, at least ten days before the election, the Judges of the District Courts of the United States are hereby respectively authorized to cause their courts to be opened for the purpose of appointing such Deputy Marshals, who shall be appointed by said District Courts, and the officers so appointed shall be in equal numbers from the different political parties, and shall be well-known citizens of good moral character and actual residents of the voting precincts in which their duties are to be performed, and shall not be candidates for any office at such election; and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

"Provided, That Marshals of the United States for whom deputies shall be appointed by the court under this act shall not be liable for any of the acts of said deputies.

It will be observed that the Deputy Marshals proposed by the bill before me are distinctly different officers from the special deputies of Marshals, as such officers are now provided for in the statutes. This bill does not connect the new officers with the existing laws relating to special Deputy Marshals, so as to invest the proposed Deputy Marshals with the same powers, to im-

pose upon them the same duties, and to give them the same protection by means of the criminal laws.

When new officers are created, distinct in character, and appointed by different authority, although similar in name to the officers already provided for, such new officers are not held by similar responsibilities to the criminal law; do not possess the same powers and are not similarly protected unless it is expressly so provided by legislation. The so-called Deputy Marshals provided for in this bill will have no executive head. The Marshal can neither appoint or remove them. He cannot control them, and he is not responsible for them. They will have no authority to call to aid, if resisted, the posse comitatus. They are protected by no criminal statutes in the performance of their duties. An assault upon one of these deputies, with intent to prevent a lawful election, will be no more than an ordinary assault upon any other citizen. They can not keep the peace. They can not make arrests when crimes are committed in their presence. What powers they have are confined to the precincts in which they reside. Outside of the precincts for which they are appointed, the Deputy Marshals of this bill cannot keep the peace, make arrests, hold prisoners, take prisoners before a proper tribunal for hearing, nor perform any other duty. No oaths of office are required of them, and they give no bond; they have no superior who is responsible for them, and they are not punishable for neglect of duty or misconduct in office.

In all these respects this bill makes a radical change between the powers of the United States officers at national elections and the powers uniformly possessed and exercised by State officers at State elections. This discrimination against the authority of the United States is a departure from usage of the Government established by precedents beginning with the earliest statutes on the subject, and violates the true principles of the constitution.

The Supreme Court, in decision already referred to, says: "It is argued that the preservation of peace and good order in society is not within the powers conferred to the Government of the United States, but belongs exclusively to States. Here again we are met with the theory that the Government of the United States does not rest upon the soil and territory of country. We think that this theory is founded on an entire misconception of the nature and powers of that Government. We hold it to be an incontrovertible principle that the Government of the United States may, by means of physical force, exercised through its official agents, execute on every foot of American soil the powers and functions that belong to it. This necessarily involves the power to command obedience to the laws, and hence the power to keep the peace to that extent. This power to enforce its laws and execute its functions in all places does not derogate from the power of a State to execute its laws at the same time and in the same place. The one does not exclude the other, except where both cannot be executed at the same time. In that case the words of the constitution itself show which is to yield: 'This constitution, and all laws which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme laws of the land.'

In conclusion, it is proper to say that no objection would be made to the appointment of officers to act with reference to elections by the courts of the United States, and that I am in favor of appointing officers to supervise and protect elections without regard to party. But the bill before me, while it recognizes the power and duty of the United States to provide officers to guard and scrutinize Congressional elections, fails to adapt its provisions to the existing laws so as to secure efficient supervision and protection. It is, therefore, returned to the Senate, in which it originated, for that further consideration which is contemplated by the constitution. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 15, 1880.

The Daily Life of Admiral Porter.

Admiral Porter is a man of the quietest habits. He never goes to the Navy Department, and really does little toward the actual command of the navy. He is, of course Inspector General of the navy, and has a board of officers who inspect every ship when she goes out or comes in. Examining the reports of his officers and giving orders constitutes the larger share of his work. He was a Secretary of the staff office, who come every day to his office, and their duties, no doubt, are quite onerous. The Admiral is not one of our early risers. He is much like all other good people who live long, except in the matter of early rising. He generally turns out (how easy it is to become nautical!) about 8 or 8:30, and by 9 or 10 he is in his office. The latter part of the day he is less busy, and he will smoke a cigar with a friend in his free-and-easy office with entire freedom. He sticks close to his house, and is rarely seen in the streets. He owns good horses, but when he is out, he is as likely to be in his daughter's pony phaeton as in the dignified family carriage. He entertains handsomely, but mostly at dinners. He goes out only enough to keep him in the circle of society. In appearance Admiral Porter has not a military air, and he looks no more like an old salt than any business man. He is about five feet nine inches high, with a figure well-knit and straight and just stout enough. He weighs about 180. His full-trained whiskers are turning gray slowly, his hair is full and black, with a few hairs (too many) turning gray here and there. He is not a particularly striking man, but, if you talk with him, you will find that he reads and thinks and that his ideas are about as near right as they can be. He is now 65 years old, but he looks fifteen years younger. He has been engaged for several years in writing a history of the navy during the war.—*Washington Republic.*

What Patsey Is Doing.

Mrs. Hoolahan, whose rather coltish son, Patsey, went out West a few months ago to seek his fortune, received great news from him yesterday. "Did Patsey write to you?" we inquired. "No, he jabbers, he has never written a line since he left, but one of the Conner boys who went to dinner a fortnight ago promised to hunt up Patsey and let me know what he is doing." I got a letter to-day, and Conner tells me that Patsey has a great situation as superintendent of a free-lunch route, which extends pretty much over the whole city. "That must be a pretty nice thing," we suggested. "Well, I should say so. Patsey is a nice boy, and I knew he'd do well if he had a chance," returned the confiding old woman; her innocent, motherly old face brightening at the thoughts of her wayward boy's success, and showing no trace of suspicion that "the Conner boy" was trying to be funny by perpetrating a joke on a loving and unsuspecting old woman.

SCHOOL-DAY MEMORIES.

A Postoffice Class in History, Geography, and Grammar.

[From the New York Sun.]

Fifty-eight applicants for appointments in the New York postoffice were notified to appear for civil-service examination. Eleven of the number failed to report, and nine were rejected on the certificate of the examining physician. One of the medical questions, as to the age, if living, of the father and mother of each candidate, or the age at death, was made to determine the vital powers of each candidate. The question, "Do you chew tobacco?" was also asked. In the class of thirty-eight that was examined the youngest was 16 years old, and was small for his age. The eldest was 44 years of age, and had been a Colonel in the army. He had for classmates two other Colonels, about whom there was the coincidence that they had been commanders of the same New York regiment at different times. The questions and examples in arithmetic were written on a large blackboard, and the members of the class were required to fill out the answers and solutions on blanks spread before them on their desks. The subjects for the examination were arithmetic, geography, grammar and history. Thirty minutes were allowed in which to write the answers in arithmetic, and fifteen minutes for the other subjects. In arithmetic the first example was: "Write nineteen million two hundred and ten in figures," and the others were sums in addition, division and multiplication. In geography the class was required to say "what States border on the Atlantic ocean and Long Island sound, north of the mouth of Chesapeake bay;" also the names of the States touched by the Mississippi river south of the mouth of the Ohio, and to give the boundaries of the State of Massachusetts, as well as the names of the capitals of Wisconsin, Mississippi, Georgia, New Jersey, and Ohio. The names of the principal seaports on the Atlantic coast were required to be given.

"What is grammar?" "What is a verb?" "Name the different parts of speech of the following sentence: 'John strikes a horse,'" were some of the questions about grammar. The class was also given the sentences, "We lay down our burdens and then laid down ourselves." "Neither wealth nor honor can secure happiness to their votaries." "The rapidity of his movements were beyond example," and "He was exceeding careful not to give offense," to correct. Such questions as "What foreign nations once had territorial possessions which are now owned by Great Britain or the United States?" were asked in history. Most of the answers omitted "Alaska," and one or two of the examiners were found to have momentarily forgotten that William H. Seward had purchased that land from Russia twelve years ago. "What independent nation voluntarily consented to becoming a State in the Union?" and "What nation was that State a part of previous to its admission to the United States?" seemed sticklers for most of the junior members of the class. In naming the "three memorable wars in which the United States had been engaged since the acknowledgment of its independence," many gave the Revolution as one of the wars, and one or two fixed the date as 1772. One of the cleverest complained of a violent headache and quit the examination after exercise. Abercrombie was named as a prominent General of the United States.

Cold in the Head.

Most people look upon a cold as a small matter. "O," they say, "it is nothing but a cold." And yet a cold may prove speedily fatal, or be a source of lifelong harm. The danger is more apparent when we remember that a vigorous person but seldom takes cold, but mainly those persons in whom the power of vital resistance is already weakened. A cold may run rapidly into pneumonia. It may give rise to rheumatism, and thence to diseases of the heart. It may throw itself with dangerous symptoms on the bowels. It may bring on a kidney complaint. It may inflame and close up the gall ducts, and thus cause indescribable agony from the distention of the inflamed bladder by the accumulated bile. Finally it may result in a cold in the head.

The original attack—slight and brief fever—is general. The point of special harm is from the consequences which remain when the fever is over.

Of all colds, it is generally thought that one in the head is of the least significance, beyond being annoying. But, at a late meeting of the New York Medical Society, a paper was read by Dr. Ross, in which he declared it to be the most frequent cause of certain chronic diseases—and indeed of very many of the maladies which terminate life before the age of 70. He added: "The first great precaution to be taken by each individual is to keep himself in good general condition; and to do that he must studiously avoid all that tends to disorder the skin and the functions of all the organs of the body. Children must be clothed in flannel the year round, and must be made to know that the staples of diet are milk, bread, meat, vegetables and fruit, and that tea, coffee and pastry of all kinds are to be used only as the greatest of luxuries, and therefore in small quantities and at long intervals."—*Youth's Companion.*

The Old Method.

A young lady in Vassar College claims that Phthologyrrh should be pronounced Turner, and gives the following explanatory table:

Ph (as in phthisic) is	T
th (as in thence) is	U
gn (as in gnash) is	N
yrh (as in myrrh) is	ER

A MULE is no physician, but he well understands the art of healing.



WILL CURE

Scrofula, Scrophulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Canker, Salt Rheum, Pimples or Humor in the Face, Congruent Colds, Ulcers, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Constipation, Coerciveness, Piles, Dizziness, Headache, Nervousness, Pains in the Back, Faintness at the Stomach, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness and General Debility.

This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs and barks that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used. "PERFECT SAFETY," as it does not contain any metal, is a compound. For eradicating the system of all impurities of the blood it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. Its wonderful effects upon the complaints named are surprising to all. Many have been cured by the VEGETINE that have tried many other remedies. It can well be called

The Great Blood Purifier

Dr. W. ROSS WRITES.

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. B. STEVENS, BOSTON:

I have been practicing medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for 7 years and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

Dr. W. ROSS, Druggist, Wilton, Iowa.

Sept. 18, 1878.

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MENTAL AND PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, Nervousness, Hysteria, Night Sweats, Sleeplessness, Cough, Emaciation and Decline are at once arrested by MALT BITTERS. This original and incomparable FOOD MEDICINE is rich in nourishment and strength. It feeds the body and the brain. It regulates the stomach and bowels, cleanses the liver and kidneys, increases the appetite and enriches the blood. Health, strength and peace of mind are sure to follow its use. Prepared by the MALT BITTERS COMPANY from Unfermented Malt and Hops, and sold everywhere.

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SKIN Diseases. Cuticular Remedies, which have performed miracles of healing, unparalleled in medical history. Send for ILLUSTRATED TREATISE on SKIN DISEASES, and receive a copy of the same. Address R. VALENTINE, Manager, Jacksonville, Fla.

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The Koran.

A curiosity to every one, and a necessity to all students of History or Religion. THE KORAN OF MOHAMMED, translated from the Arabic by George Sale. Formerly published at \$2.75; a new, beautiful type, neat, and revised edition; price, 35 cents, and 8 cents for postage. Catalogue of many standard works, remarkably low in price, with extra terms to clubs, free. Say where you saw this advertisement. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Tribune Building, N. Y.

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17-Stop Organs,

Sub-base & Oct. Coupler, boxed & shipped, only \$97.75. New Pianos \$195 to \$1,600. Before you buy an instrument be sure to see my Museum after illustrated, free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.



AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD. Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc. It contains 672 fine historical engravings, and is the most complete history of the world ever published. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

KIDNEY-WORT

The Great Remedy For THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS. These great organs are the Natural cleansers of the System. If they work well, health will be perfect. If they become clogged, dreadful diseases are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally. KIDNEY-WORT will restore the natural action, and throw off the disease. Thousands have been cured, and all may be. For sale by all Druggists.

RED RIVER VALLEY 2,000,000 Acres Wheat Lands

best in the World, for sale by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R. CO. Three dollars per acre allowed the settler for breaking and cultivation. For particulars apply to D. A. MCKINLAY, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

USEFUL SUBSTITUTES.

[From the British Trade Journal.]

THE manufacture of imitations of precious stones has long been an important industry in France, but it has increased enormously of late years, on account of the perfection attained in the art; and at present the supply can not keep pace with the demand for fictitious gems. A revolution has been brought about lately in the manufacture of artificial diamonds by substituting a preparation of gold for the oxide of lead in making the strass, and further, the stones when cut are subjected to a chemical process by which the refractive power is made equal to that of diamonds of the purest water. These perfect stones attracted great attention in last Paris Exhibition, where they were exposed side by side, and in the same cases, with real diamonds of great price. Whether the latter can be artificially made on an extensive scale is still a matter of dispute, although its possibility is claimed. Any man can convert a diamond into charcoal, but it is not so easy to turn charcoal into diamonds. The recent claim of Mr. MacTear, of Glasgow, to have crystallized carbon is acknowledged, but the diamonds produced are as yet too minute to affect the value of natural ones.

IVORY, being an expensive material and in continual demand, has formed the subject of many patents for good substitutes, but those tried have generally had more the appearance of an opaque cement than the natural dentine. The best and most effectual imitation, which takes a good polish, is the American substance passing under the name of "celluloid." Celluloid is one of those inventions of recent origin which has become a substitute for many natural raw materials. It is a species of solidified cellulose produced by dissolving gun cotton in camphor with the aid of heat and pressure. The applications of celluloid are now legion. As a substitute for ivory it is best known, and so perfect is the resemblance that a close inspection is required to distinguish it from the genuine; the absence of the grain, or decussation, is the chief distinction. Celluloid possesses not only all the strength and elasticity of ivory, but it does not warp nor discolor with age. It is much used in making combs, backs of brushes and hand mirrors, frames for looking glasses and portraits, handles for knives and forks, piano and organ keys, and billiard balls, which are said to be equal in elasticity to those of ivory. One advantage it has over ivory is that it may be moulded, so that the most delicate and elaborate articles can be made with it at a fraction of the cost of true ivory. An endless variety of colors can also be given to celluloid by the admixture of proper pigments. In imitation of tortoise shell it is made into such articles as combs, card cases, cigar cases, napkin rings, etc. The pink coral so popular for jewelry is admirably imitated with it, and so are malachite and amber mouthpieces for pipes, cigar holders and musical instruments.

NUMEROUS patents have been issued from time to time for making imitation marble, which in practice have been more or less successful, by some of these an almost perfect imitation of the various shades and colors of marble is obtained, and slate is made to imitate marble. Artificial stone is now made to any extent.

Within the last six or seven years a complete revolution has taken place in the substitution of artificial alizarine for the natural alizarine of madder. The culture of this dye root has almost been abandoned now in the producing countries where it was formerly grown. The product from an agricultural industry which yielded over \$10,000,000 in value has been entirely replaced by a chemical.

BEAUTIFUL fancy ornaments are made of artificial tortoise shell, which is formed by melting gelatine at a moderate temperature with a small amount of metallic salts, running the whole into moulds, and staining the mass with hydro-sulphate of ammonia, so as to produce an imitation of the grain of natural tortoise shell.

CAREFUL thought and ingenuity are always on the search to utilize waste products, and to find substitutes. For instance, there is a large demand for eggs for various manufacturing purposes—for glove-making, book-binding, photographing, calico printing, clarifying liquors, etc., in the form of albumen, and the yolk of the egg, etc. Large premiums have been offered for a good substitute for egg albumen, but no really efficient substitute has yet been discovered. In glove-making a mucilage obtained from the root of the marsh mallow has been tried. Some manufacturing processes require the white of the egg, some the yolk. At least four eggs are required to clarify every barrel of wine; and when the production of wine in France and other continental States is considered, the demand becomes extensive, reaching hundreds of millions of eggs. Some of the seaweed isinglass might certainly be used for this purpose.

THERE is no end to artificial productions, and the list might be extended indefinitely, including artificial ice, which renders us independent of King Frost; artificial sugar, which we can make from starch or rags; artificial fruit essences, artificial horn from seaweed, artificial wood from compressed sawdust or straw, artificial leather from old scraps or the leather cloth, artificial parchment from paper chemically treated with sulphuric acid; and as hides for leather become more in demand, we have come to utilize the formerly neglected skins of the alligators, the snakes, the kangaroos, the porpoise and other sea animals and fishes.

People talk of moneyed responsibility! There is no responsibility like a Baby. How important, then, that its health be maintained by the use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Rotten Row in the Season.

The Shah of Persia, in his memorable visit to England, was much struck by Rotten Row. He went there in the morning and saw the riders going up and down, while the pedestrians on the sidewalks looked on and criticised. He went again in the afternoon and drove around the Ladies' Mile, round and round, up and down, and the same crowd enjoyed the spectacle. In his journal he enters his views of this social obligation laid upon the English nobility of being expected to amuse the populace for a certain number of hours daily. He preferred his own country, he said, as the nobility paid others to do their work, even to dance for them. How much would we have stared at the well dressed crowd on our Sundays this season, creeping up and down, the ladies displaying their wonderful taste in dress, their red parasols, their moss-colored dresses, with amber bead necklaces and fringes, their high-heeled boots, their terrible laced-in waists, their glittering head trimmings, the pale blue, the heliotropes, the peacock blues, and all the other colors that go to make up the one hundred and fifty different shades that fashion is said to require every year before she can issue her models for the season.—London Correspondence Newark Advertiser.

[St. Paul and Minneapolis Pioneer Press.]

We incline to the opinion that it is not so much what a thing promises as the service it will render, that should control us in its selection. In indorsement of the worth of a popular remedy, Mr. Nicholas Krebel, St. Paul, Minn., observes: By the use of the Hamburg Drops, I was completely cured of a severe and painful disease of the stomach, from which I feared I would never recover.

In Worth county, Ga., a little 4-year-old child, while playing in the dooryard, was bitten by a large moccasin which had come into the yard in search of water. As soon as the snake bit the child the first time, being terribly frightened, it fell down, and the reptile continued to bury its deadly fangs in its flesh. There were more than forty punctures made by the snake's teeth. The child died next day.

[Cincinnati Star.]

Undoubtedly it is a remarkable medicine, says Stacey Hill, Esq., of the Mt. Auburn Inclined Plane Railway, Cincinnati. I was limping about, hardly able to move, with Rheumatism in the hip, or Sciatica. Hearing of St. Jacobs Oil, I procured a bottle of it, and with the third application, was able to go about with perfect ease and comfort.

Are You Not in Good Health?

If the Liver is the source of your trouble, you can find an absolute remedy in DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, the only vegetable cathartic which acts directly on the Liver. Cures all Bilious diseases. For Book address Dr. SANFORD, 162 Broadway, New York.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon thirty days' trial. See their advertisement in this paper, headed, "On Thirty Days' Trial."

When You Go to Chicago,

and want to stop at a first-class hotel, where you will be courteously entertained and given comfortable apartments, at a reasonable price, try the Tremont House. It is the best house in the West for travelers who wish comfort and convenience. Don't forget the Tremont.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, as the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the great blood purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

DR. C. E. SHOEMAKER, the well-known nasal surgeon of Reading, Pa., offers to send by mail, free of charge, a valuable little book on deafness and diseases of the ear—especially on running ear and otitis, and their proper treatment—giving references and testimonials that will satisfy the most skeptical. Address as above.

HOFMANN'S HOP PILLS, a specific cure for Fever and Ague, Biliousness and Malarial Poisoning of the Blood. Fifty pills for 50 cents.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and infidelities of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a Recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH I. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

McLAIN'S VERMIFUGE BOBONS for Worms in Children are delicious and never fail to cure.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers. DR. MARCHIST'S UTERINE CATHETERISM will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful Suppression and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with testimonials, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD, Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—\$1.50 per bottle.

Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, buoyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters.—Telegraph.

Kidney Complaints

of all descriptions are relieved at once and speedily cured by Kidney-Wort. It seems intended by nature for the cure of all diseases of the kidneys caused by weakness and debility. Its great tonic powers are especially directed to the removal of this class of diseases.—Press.

DR. BULL'S
BA:W
SYRUP

Abundant Hair.

Japanese women are very proud of their hair, which is black and luxuriant. They cultivate and arrange it with great care by brushing their tresses back from the forehead and gathering them in a plaited topknot, covered with flowers, spangles and hairpins of gold, silver and tortoise-shell. Rich and poor are alike proud of their coiffure, and the kull-woman in rags devotes the same attention to her hair as any great lady. To preserve the elaborate structure from being disturbed, women during sleep rest their necks on a padded fork. There is no difference between single and married women in wearing their hair, as in China; and their respective social status is indicated by the position of the bow in which the waist scarf is tied, girls wearing it at the back, matrons in front. The latter likewise shave their eyebrows, and dye their teeth black. Girls use rouge freely, and sometimes gild their lips. They are all fond of smoking, and wear their embroidered tobacco pouches as belt ornaments.

DELICATE females find Malt Bitters nourishing, strengthening and purifying.

WILLIAM BINKLEY, East Hempfield township, Lancaster, Pa., went to his field to hoe tobacco. He hung his coat and vest on the fence. In the vest pocket were \$68 in money and a draft for \$500. At the other end of the field a cow was grazing. The cow meandered up to the fence and ate the pocket-book, money, draft, and all.

NUTRITION improved, strength restored, and disease arrested by Malt Bitters.

A MANATEE, or sea-cow, has been received in Charleston, which was recently captured in the St. Lucia river, in Southern Florida. The captors design taking it to Cincinnati to be disposed of to the Zoological Garden, or for exhibition. It is about eight and a half feet long and weighs 800 pounds.

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

TWO-THIRDS of all the axle grease used in the United States is made by the Frazier Lubricator Company. Buy the genuine.

RHEUMATISM or neuralgia, very painful diseases, find in Medetur, a specific cure.

Nothing is uglier than a crooked boot. Straighten them with Lyon's Heel Stiffeners.

WILHOFF'S Fever and Ague Tonic. This old reliable remedy now sells at one dollar.

ALWAYS get C. Gilbert's Linen Starch.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer

IS RECOMMENDED
By Physicians, by Missionaries, by Ministers, by Mechanics, by Nurses in Hospitals,
BY EVERYBODY.

PAIN KILLER IS A SURE CURE FOR
Sore Throat, Chills,
Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST REMEDY
For Sore Throat, Chills, Headache, Pain in the Back, Pain in the Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

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Its equal having never been found.
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Send 10c to DR. C. R. SYKES, 100 E. Madison st., Chicago, Ill., and he will send by return mail "The True Theory of Catarrh and full information of a Sure Cure." Name this paper, and write without delay.

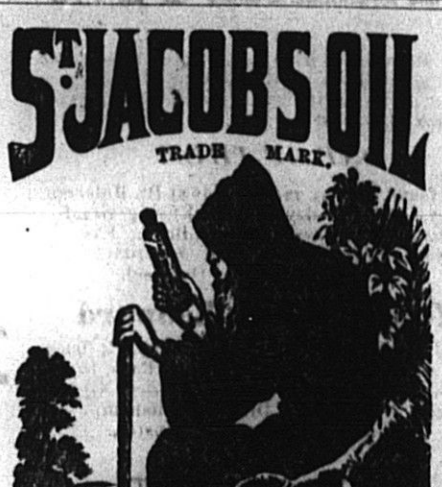
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NOTORIOUSLY DULLED. Never excelled. Superior to all other machines. A fast yet thorough thrasher, perfect cleaner, and entire saver of all kinds and conditions of grain and straw and timothy seeds.
NOTORIOUS as the only machine that is a success in all kinds of threshing and a failure in none.
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STEAM THRESHERS a specialty. Their superiority, it can be said with truth, is acknowledged throughout the world.

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NO OTHER AMERICAN ORGANS HAVE BEEN AWARDED SUCH AT ANY.
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WANTED Local Agents everywhere to sell The Coffee, Baking Powder, Flavouring Extracts, etc., by sample, to families. Profit good. Cash soon. **PEOPLE'S TEA CO.,** Box 908, St. Louis, Mo.

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New Law. Thousands of Soldiers and heirs entitled. Pensions date back to discharge or death. Time limited. Address, with stamp,
GEORGE E. LEMON,
P. O. Drawer 225, Washington, D. C.

NATRONA BI-CARB. SODA
Is the best in the World. It is absolutely pure. It is the best for Medicinal Purposes. It is the best for Baking and all Family Uses. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Penn's Salt Manufacturing Co., Phila.

MINNESOTA CHIEF


BEST THRESHER ON WHEELS

Is not a Vibrator nor an Apron Machine. Is wonderfully simple and admirably perfect in its thrashing and separating qualities. Saves all the grain, and cleans it ready for market. Runs easily, is constructed durably, is finished beautifully, is the most economical, most extensive and most satisfactory machine in the market. Will handle wet grain as well as dry. Has no equal in thrashing and separating, thrashing and cleaning both as well and nearly as rapidly as wheat, and requires no change except the stones. Has more square feet of separating and cleaning surface than any other machine made, and can be overhauled in both over and under-blast. Out CLOVER HULLING ATTACHMENT is new and very desirable. Does the work more rapidly and better than an exclusively Hulling Machine.

SEPARATORS of the various sizes fitted for Steam or Horse Power, as desired.

An Improved Pitts Power, an Improved Woodbury Power, and the Improved Equalizing Power, all mounted on four wheels, are manufactured by us, and not surpassed by any in the market.

We are also prepared to furnish first-class Portable Engines with our Separators.

For Price-List and Circulars, address
SEYMOUR, SABIN & CO.,
Manufacturers, Stillwater, Minn.

WILHOFF'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC

FOR CHILLS AND FEVER AND ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY

Malarial Poisoning OF THE BLOOD.

A Warranted Cure.

Price, \$1.00.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. GILBERT'S STARCH

Important to the Fair Sex!

MRS. WILSON'S REGULATOR
PERIODICAL

MYSTIC PILLS

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, cures Leucorrhoea, or white, watery Menstruation, Ulceration, Prolapsus, Abnormal Menstruation, all diseases known as female weakness. Have been used in England for years as a periodical anti-scurvy pill. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Price \$1.00 per box or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail free of postage, securely sealed.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Manufacturers, 100 E. Franklin St., Chicago.

Wholesale Agents for U. S. & Canada, VAN SCHAAK, STEVENSON & CO., Agents, Chicago.

C. N. U. No. 26

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

Farmers' Column.

The Sewage Waste of the Family.

We are making some progress, both on the farm and in the village, in utilizing the contents of the sink drain, and the water-closet, or the earth-closet. But still there is great room for improvement. We consume in our families abundance of animal food, furnishing all the materials out of which plants are made. These fertilizing matters are nearly all wasted, unless there is some contrivance to incorporate them with the soil. If properly saved, the wastes of the family would fertilize the half-acre garden adjoining the dwelling, and make it produce maximum crops of fruits and vegetables for the supply of the table. We have tried the two most common methods, that of composting fecal matters, and that of turning them into cistern for the manufacture of liquid manure. While both are good, and each has its advantage, we prefer the application of these wastes in the form of liquid manure. There is not much choice in either case as to the labor to be expended in conveying fertilizers to the soil. The use of the liquid manure involves a little more expense in the fixtures. For this purpose a cistern is needed of sufficient capacity to hold all the water used in the family for six or eight weeks. The privy vault enlarged and cemented will answer a good purpose. A large earthen or iron pipe four or more inches in diameter, should conduct the sink and laundry water into this cistern. This liquid manure can be used to advantage at all seasons of the year. For the seven months or more it is available for direct application to growing vegetables and fruits in the garden, and for the winter season it can be pumped on to the compost heap where all the vegetable wastes of the garden, and leaves, and muck, are fermenting for next season's use. This liquid not only furnishes plant food, but supplements the rain-fall which is oftentimes quite deficient for maximum crops. So great is the satisfaction of seeing luxuriant vegetation in the garden, and of eating well-grown fruit and vegetables, that we should use liquid manure even if it was more expensive.—*American Agriculturist.*

Do Thistles Enrich the Soil?

It is stated that a good growth of thistles (Canada) leaves the soil richer than before. This is doubtless the truth, and the same may be said of any crop, provided it is not removed from the ground. This is merely the general way that soil is made rich in the organic elements that are so essential to the growth of profitable crops. But there is more than ordinary ability possessed by the thistle plant to enrich the soil. The roots penetrate to a great depth, and bring up large quantities of potash and other valuable constituents, and deposit them upon or near the surface, as their stems and leaves decay. Again, the mechanical action of a vigorous growth of thistles is to loosen, pulverize, and render the soil more accessible to the roots of other plants. Granting that the action of the thistle plant upon the soil is good, we must look at the other side of the question. What is the cost of this method of improvement? While the thistles hold possession no paying crop can be obtained. When useful plants are sown, they must be carefully tended, or the thistles will crowd them out. Lastly, the bringing up of valuable substances from the subsoil, can be as well done by plants that are themselves useful for food, as clover, etc., and no miserable weed afterwards left to infest the ground. The best that can be said of the thistle is that it is a miserable prickly pest, which, when allowed to have its way, loosens and enriches the upper soil.—*American Agriculturist.*

Dipping Sheep.

The effect of a Dip is to free the sheep from all external parasites, as ticks, scab, etc., and skin diseases, the causes of some of which are not fully understood. A Dip of 12 lbs. of Tobacco and 8 lbs of Flowers of Sulphur, to 50 gallons of water, is one that has been so generally used, that it can be recommended. Some add to this a little Concentrated Lye, a pound or so, and about the same quantity of Arsenic. If arsenic is used, proper caution should be exercised, and the poisonous nature of the mixture kept in mind. The sheep are to be dipped while the mixture is warm. Those who have had experience claim that the dip of tobacco and sulphur will do all that can be accomplished by the use of arsenic. It may not be generally understood that sulphur does not dissolve in the Dip; hence, in order that each sheep may get its share, the mixture while in use, should be frequently stirred up from the bottom, and the sulphur thus thoroughly diffused.—*American Agriculturist.*

The *British Medical Journal* says that garlic has always had a great reputation among anti-hydrophobia remedies, and is found as a principal integral portion in a large number of formulae long kept secret. A young man bitten by a mad dog was shut up in a loft. In his delirium he seized upon some bundles of dried garlic, ate greedily of it, fell into a deep sleep, and awoke calm and cured.

STALLIONS

The undersigned have again placed their three beautiful Stallions at the service of all those owning mares, as in former years. Price, \$8.00, of which \$2.00 must be cash down.

ONE OF THEM

will be found Monday and Tuesday at Dr. Hulsman, Overysel; Wednesday at Lukus Eening, Graafschap; Thursday at G. H. Brink, East Sangatuck; Friday and Saturday at Dr. Hulsman, Overysel.

Young Black Leopard

will be Mondays at John De Pree, Zealand; Tuesday and Wednesday at City Hotel Barn, Holland; Wednesday evening, J. Heider, Nijkerk; Thursday, Dr. W. Hulsman, Overysel; Friday, F. Boonstra, Drenthe.

THE THIRD

will be Mondays and Tuesdays at F. Boonstra, Drenthe; Wednesdays and Thursdays at Jacob Raab, Salem; Fridays again at F. Boonstra, Drenthe; and Saturdays at Willem Smit, at Beverdam.

G. STOVENJANS & SMIT, Proprietors.

BEAVERDAM, Mich., April 1, 1880.

10-11

BEST IS CHEAPEST! LEWIS' CONDENSED BAKING POWDER

STRICTLY PURE!
We will give \$1000.00 for any Alum or other adulteration found in this POWDER.

Indorsed by the Brooklyn Board of Health, and by the best chemists in the United States. It is STRONGER than any Yeast Powder in the world. It NEVER FAILS to make light bread when used as directed. It is COMMENDED by every housekeeper who has given it a fair trial. It is an entirely NEW INVENTION, without any of the bad qualities of soda or saleratus, yeast or other baking powders. It has in itself a tendency to maintain and nourish the system.

Good food makes good health; and health is improved or impaired in proportion as the food we eat is nutritious or otherwise. LEWIS' BAKING POWDER always makes good food. One can of this is worth two of any other baking compound. It makes bread whiter and richer. More than half the complaints of bad flour arise from the use of common baking powders, which often make the best of flour turn out dark bread. The most delicate persons can eat food prepared with it without injury. Nearly every other baking powder is adulterated and is absolutely injurious. This is made from Refined Grape Cream of Tartar, and is PERFECTLY PURE. It makes the BEST, lightest, and most nutritious BREAD, BISCUIT, CAKE, CRULLERS, BUCKWHEAT, INDIAN, and FLANNEL CAKES. A single trial will prove the superiority of this Powder.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
GEO. T. LEWIS & MENZIES CO.
PHILADELPHIA.

Or any other kind, you can file yourself with our New Machine so that it will cut better than ever. The teeth will all remain of equal size and shape. Send for a receipt of \$2.50 to any part of the United States. Illustrated Circulars free. Good Agents wanted in every county and city. Address E. ROTH & BRO., New York.

We have hundreds of letters from men using our Machine who say they would not take \$5 for it.

CARPENTER SAWS

A. L. HOLMES, W. F. HARRIS
Manufacturers of and dealers in

BOOTS and SHOES

Slippers Etc.
No. 74 Washington Street,
GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

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

Custom Made Goods

will remain our Specialty.
Quality of work guaranteed, and repairing done on short notice.
A. L. HOLMES & CO.
GRAND HAVEN, Mich., March 1st, 1879.

Lake Navigation!

OPENED.

Goodrich Transportation Co.

Side Wheel Steamers on their Routes.

DAILY BETWEEN CHICAGO AND GRAND HAVEN and MUSKEGON. (Sunday excepted.)

CHICAGO DOCK, FOOT OF MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Grand Haven Dock, foot of Washington Street.

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

T. G. BUTLIN, Supt. Chicago.

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

E. J. HARRINGTON.

47-5m.

MONEY SAVED!

Wishing to reduce my stock, I offer for sale the next 30 days

DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, READY MADE CLOTHING at great bargains.

All those goods were purchased before the rise, and can be sold very cheap.

THE STOCK IS COMPLETE.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

E. J. HARRINGTON,
HOLLAND, MICH.

Farms for Sale.

160 acres, three miles north of the city, on the Grand Haven road, with dwelling and orchard. 130 acres, of which ten are cleared, situated in the township of Olive, near Cole's mill. Good house.

60 acres of land in Section 21, of the township of Holland. Also 50 acres, mostly cleared, clay, gravel and sandy land, adjoining Dirk Paulus', in the township of Holland.

The above lands can be bought at reasonable terms. Inquire of

M. D. HOWARD.

Holland, Sept. 16, 1879.

33-11.

Home Treatment at Little Cost. Seminal Weakness, Pimples, Impure Blood, Loss of Energy, Partial Impotence, Distressing Night Emissions, and many vital evils resulting from Early Error and excesses, which, if neglected, end in premature decline, treated with unparalleled success on entirely new principles, effecting cures in as many days as required weeks under old nauseating and dangerous remedies. "Treatise on Debility" and list of questions sent in plain sealed envelope on receipt of two 3c. stamps. No Fee Required until satisfactory results are obtained. Address DR. CLEGG, 151 Larned Street East, Detroit, Mich.

METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT

BONEY CARPENTER, Prop'r

This is at present the most popular

OYSTER HOUSE

IN THE CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS,

Nos. 12 and 14 Canal Street

Opposite Sweet's Hotel.

You will find all GAME in their season,

and every effort will be made to make

you feel AT HOME, and to minister

to your wants with

kindness and alacrity.

FINE LIQUORS and CIGARS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Regular Meals only 25 cts.

44-11

USE TOLU ROCK AND RYE

SURE CURE

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, And All Diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS.

Put up in Quart-Sized Bottles for Family Use.

Scientifically prepared of Balsam Tolu, Crystallized Rock Candy, Old Rye, and other tonics. The Formula is known to our best physicians, is highly commended by them, and the analysis of our most prominent chemist, Prof. G. A. MARINER, in Chicago, is on the label of every bottle. It is well known to the medical profession that TOLU ROCK AND RYE will afford the greatest relief for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Weak Lungs, also Consumption, in the incipient and advanced stages.

Used as a BEVERAGE and APPETIZER, it makes a delightful tonic for family use. It is pleasant to take; it weakens debilitated, it gives tone, activity and strength to the whole human frame.

(CAUTION. DON'T BE DECEIVED)

are who try to palm off upon you Rock and Rye, which is the only medicinal article made, the genuine having a GOVERNMENT STAMP on each bottle.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Proprietors, 111 Madison Street, Chicago.

Ask your Druggist for it! Ask your Grocer for it! Ask your Wine Merchant for it! Children, ask your Mothers for it!

Sold by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS everywhere.

47-5m.

NEW FIRM!

New Stock! New Store!

Boot & Kramer.

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

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

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

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

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

No trouble to Show Goods.

BOOT & KRAMER.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 21, 1879.

Ague Cure

Is a purely vegetable bitter and powerful tonic, and is warranted a speedy and certain cure for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, and all malarial disorders. In malarial districts, the rapid pulse, coated tongue, thirst, lassitude, loss of appetite, pain in the back and loins, and coldness of the spine and extremities, are only premonitions of severer symptoms, which terminate in the ague paroxysm, succeeded by high fever and profuse perspiration.

It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic and other poisonous minerals, form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syrups," and "Tonics," in the market. The preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinine, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. AYER'S AGUE CURE thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate patient; and its crowning excellence, above its certainty to cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the attack.

For Liver Complaints, AYER'S AGUE CURE, by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

We warrant it when taken according to directions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS WANTED

THE BOLD WESTERN OUTLAW. By H. J. A. DAVIS, Ph.D. A true and thrilling romance (illustrated) of their bold operations for 15 years in 20 States and Territories, building detective and officials of the law. Best Selling Book of the year. 10,000 sold in three months. 50 cents for north; \$1.20 for sample copy. Liberal terms in Agents. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, 530 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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A Large and Fine NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

—O—

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

—O—

CALL AND SEE US.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1880.

E. HEROLD.

CONFECTIONERY AND TOBACCO STORE

—OF—

Wm. Ten Hagen.

This place, formerly a saloon, has now been re-modelled into a confectionery and Tobacco store, where all the best brands of Cigars and Tobaccos will be found on hand and for sale constantly. Also, all kinds of Temperance Drinks. We would especially call the attention of our zealous temperance people to the fact, that they now have an opportunity to show with their deeds that they believe in supporting a place which they advocate in theory.

Lunches prepared at Short Notice.

All kinds of Spices.

The finest and fresh Candies always on hand.

CALL AND SEE ME.

HOLLAND, June 1, 1880.

WM. TEN HAGEN.

Again in Business.

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

Eight and River Streets,

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

The stock of goods offered for sale consists of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Provisions, Etc.,

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

Taken in Exchange.

Call and See for Yourself.

J. Duursema.

HOLLAND, April 17, 1880.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

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

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

W. BUTKAU, J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.