E. L. C. WARD, Editor and Proprietor.

九二年 527日本東京中央市政制度 中国社工

THE ORGAN OF THE ROANOKE AND MEHERRIN SECTIONS.

SUBSCRIPTION-\$2.00 per Annum, in Advance

VOL. II.

MURFREESBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1877.

NO. 21.

A Curious Literary Production, The following is one of the most remarkable compositions ever written. It evinces an ingenuity peculiarly its own. The initial letters spell "My Boast is the Glorious Cross of Christ," The words in italio, when wad on the left hand side from top to bottom, and at the right hand side from bottom to topy for the Lord's Prayer complete :

Make known the gospel truth our King : Yield up thy grace, dear Father from above Bless us with hearts which feelingly can sing-"Our life thou art forever, God of Love."

Assuage our grief in love, for Christ, we pray Since the Prince of Heaven and glory die Took all our sins, and hallowed the display. Infant being-first a man, and then was crucified.

Stupendous God! Thy grace and power make known;

In Jesus' name let all the world rejoice. Now labor in thy heavenly kingdom own-That blessed kingdom for saints the choice.

How vile to come to the is all our cry; Enemies to thyself and all that's thine; Graceless our will -we live for vanity; Loathing the very being-evil in design.

Oh, God! Thy will be done, from earth to heaven;

Reclining on thy gospel, let us live-In earth from sin delivered and be forgiven ; Oh, as thyself, but teach us to forgive-Unless its power temptation doth destroy,

Sure is our fall into the depths of woe. Carnal in mind, we have not a glimpse of joy, Raised against Heaven; in us no hope we

Oh, give us grace, and lead us on the way : Shine on us with thy love, and give us peace-Self and this sin that rise against us, slay. Oh, grant each day our trespasses may cease;

Forgive our evil deeds, that oft we do; Convince us daily of them to our shame : Help us with heavenly bread-forgive us, too, Recurrent lusts, and we'll adorn thy name.

In thy forgiveness we as saints can die, Since for us, and trespasses so high, Thy Son, our Savior, died on Cavalry.

BLANCHE'S WEDDING.

"That he should turn up now, of all times in the world," soliloguized Mr. Fordyce Fotheringay. "That, after I had relapsed into the blessed certainty that he was comfortably dead and buried, off the coast of Van Diemen's Land, he should make his appearance as discouragingly well as ever !"

He was a portly, middle-aged man, with one of those ruddy complexion which it is difficult to dissociate from excellent port wine and sherry, at two dollars a bottle, staring light blue eyes, and flaxen side whiskers.

"I hate poor relations," said Mr. Fordyce Fotheringay to himself. And as these charitable reflections passed through his mind, he looked distastefully at the handsome young fellow opposite, who was cracking walnuts, peeling bananas, and enjoying old Madeira with the zest that belongs only to five and twenty.

"I'm sorry," said the young man, with a laughing light in his eye as he looked up and beheld the other's baleful regards; "but I can't help being your half-brother, being penniless, and being without a friend to turn to. I would if I could."

"Just so, just so," said the elder Mr. Fotheringay, feeling his chin. "I was only thinking how best you could be provided for.

"I'll do anything," said Charlie Gale, pushing back his glass. "Anything you choose to find me, from breaking stones to peddling oranges through the

"Do you know anything of architec-

"I have a smattering of that, as of most other useless accomplishments."

"Good," said Mr. Fordyce Fotheringay. "You shall superintend the improvements that are going on at my house at High Bridge. You shall re- Gale, tenderly. main there, and make yourself generally useful, until—until something else turns up. I am having a new wing thrown out, with a conservatory, and an aviary.

The fact is, I am going to be married." "Oh," said Charlie Gale, "that accounts for the conservatory and the aviary?"

Mr. Fotheringay drew himself primly

"I am not aware that it is necessary to render an account to any one for my actions," said he.

"Oh, certainly not," said Charlie, " to me, least of all."

"The prettiest place you ever saw," my dear," said Mrs. Medlicott, gushingly. "A conservatory with a glass dome overhead, and a fountain in the center, done off in pearl gray satin, puffed with rose colored velvet and seamless Aubusson carpets imported in one piece! her royal palace!"

tle Blanche Medlicott, "I don't want be cut, The clergyman stood up with work."

to marry him. He's eight-and-forty and open book as the bridal train swept into I'm only eighteen ! He's got false teeth the room, andand a bald spot on the top of his head a ndI"- Here Blanche shook her clus rows of pearly teeth. "What's that, Mary Anne?

Potheringay's compliments," said the do-

A bougget of hot-house flowers and a set of rubies, mounted in antique gold. Oh, how levely!" cried out Blanche, instinctive admiration for pretty things.

venient for me to drive out to High Bridge with him this afternoon, to look Mr. Fordyce Fotheringay, in full wedat the improvements projected and complete. Oh, dear, I suppose I shall have

"It will be such an excellent opportunity for you to wear your new fall hat," said Mrs. Medlicott.

Blanche Medlicott ran in and out of the spacious rooms of the High Bridge villa like a child in a new playhouse. She was a prettty little creature; plump and rosy as a peach, with jet black hair growing low on her creamy brow, big, wandering eyes, and a deep dimple in her chin. She was young enough to be Mr. Fordyce Fotheringay's daughter, but he cared little for that. He was wealthy enough to buy a wife to suit him, as well as any other expensive luxury, and Blanche Medlicott was just the article he needed to complete his estabishment!

Mrs. Medlicott followed, with stately tread, as Blanche slipped through the

"And this is the dining-room, eh?" said she. "A stately apartment, indeed! Blanche, my love, I shall expect-why, where is the child?"

Fotheringay. "Oh, here she comes!"

"Who is that handsome young man in

Mr. Fotheringay's brow darkened.

in making architectural drawings," said he, constrainedly. "Shall we go on to the billiard room?"

"If you like," said Blanche; but she had evidently lost all interest in the new house, until Mr. Fotheringay asked whether she would prefer satin draperies or velvet lambrequins to the boudoir

"It shall be according to your taste," said he. "Or shall the upholsterer put up both to-morrow, and let you choose?" Blanche caught at this suggestion.

She would like that plan, she said. "Only I am sorry I shall not be able to be here, myself, on account of a meet-

ing of bank directors, but"-"Oh, that will make no difference a

all," said provoking Blanche. It was wonderful, after this, how many meetings with upholsterers, decorators, florists and plumbers was necessary, and what a lively interest the future Mrs, Fotheringay seemed to take in her new

"I told you it would be so," said Mrs.

The December sunset was reddening over the snowy banks of the Harlem river—the carriage had waited an hour for Miss Medlicott. The decorators having decided that the octagon dressingroom should be "done off" in steel gray and violet, beaded with gold, had gone back to their Broadway headquarters, and still Miss Medlicott lingered in the conservatory with the young architect, whose opinion seemed to be so necessary on most subjects.

"You are quite sure you don't regret your decision, Blanche?" said Charlie

(As if it were such an essential question between steel gray and violet and story about Washington, which came

pink and fawn!)

he say?"

with supreme indifference. "Your hap--my own, the next. As for the pursenor toleration for him."

Blanche Medlicott's wedding day ar- ess and asked: "Have you plenty of rived at last—a brilliant, windy, January milk in the house? If you can, I wish morn—the earth all glittering with the vou would give me a bowl of hasty puddiamond powder men call snow; the sky, ding and milk." The frugal fare was three communicating drawing-rooms, all blue as a dome of sapphire; the bride- furnished, and he would eat nothing maids, in white and lilac, fluttered to else. After dinner one of the family and fro, dimpled and expectant; the said to him: "Your work is so hard, tuberoses and cape jessamines flung we should suppose you would need Why, my love, you'll be like a queen in their fragrance on the air; the great something more hearty than hasty pudcake, sparkling with sugar crystals and ding and milk." Placing his hand upon "Mamma," piteously pleaded poor lit- garlanded with flowers, was waiting to his head, he replied: "Here is my

"Why," cried out the mother-in-law elect, with clasped hands, and eyes neartering black curls and bit her lip with ly starting out of her head, "it's the wrong man! Stop, Dr. Fullalove." "Go on, Dr. Fullalove," said the "Please, miss, a parcel for you, with Mr. | bride, her velvet eyes glittering beneath the wreath of orange flowers. "It is

the right man. I am of age; so is he.

Go on !" There was a momentary silence, so deep that you might have heard a pin who was possessed of all a woman's drop, and then Dr. Fullalove went solemnly on with the marriage service. He "And a note, asking if it would be con- had scarcely pronounced the last words man, one of the electors, declaring that one when there was a bustle at the door, and

ding costume, rushed into the room. "I am sorry to be detained," he began, breathlessly, "but the hackman was behind time, and"-

"You are too late," said Blanche, turning upon him with eyes of mischievous exultation. "I am married!"

"To your half-brother, Charles Gale." The poor relation bowed low. Penniless, friendless, he had yet won the prize which all Fordyce Fotheringay's money could not buy.

"How dared you do this?" huskily demanded the millionaire.

"Because she loved me and loathed you," was the boldly spoken reply. And that was Blanche's wedding.

The stately villa at High Bridge, with its domed conservatory and Italian portico, stands empty yet; but Blanche is as happy as a crowned queen, in the little two-story cottage, on the Harlem railroad, where Charlie comes home every night when his duties as book keeper in a wholesale house down town are over. Mrs. Medlicott does not recognize her daughter when, seated in her "She was here just now," said Mr. claret colored landau, she sweeps past Blanche sitting under the trees of the And Blanche ran in, coloring like a Central Park; but little cares the young wife for that.

"I have my husband," she says, "and the library?" she demanded, flushed and that is all I care for. If I had married breathless. "I lost the chain to my that rich man, I should have been bracelet, and we had such a time finding | wretched for life; and their feelings blind the happy couple to the falsehood and treachery of which they were guilty "He—he is a young person engaged toward Fordyce Fotheringay.

Horses in Winter.

The bad condition of the roads and severe winds are very trying to horses. After labor give them a good rubbing down, and blanket them carefully if exposed to a current of air. Give food in proportion to the work required. From the grain bin comes the strong muscles. The practice of regulating the food of horses by the amount of work they are required to perform is a good one if properly followed. A horse, when lying comparatively idle in winter, should have less solid food than amid the hard work of spring and summer. When a horse is to be driven or put to extra hard labor, it is well to prepare him by extra feeding beforehand. If extra services are required of a horse on any particular after the observance of the usual formality, anday, and an extra feed is given, let him have it the previous evening rather than an hour or two before using. If put to work soon after eating the food does not digest, and the animal is required to carry about with him a large mass of undigested fodder which is rather a burden than a help to him. Whereas, if fed the evening before, the food is assimilatedchanged to flesh and blood-and sends health and vigor through all the system. As a general rule, working horses should be fed regular'y, both as to time and amount. The care and attention requisite for the health and comfort of our animals is a sacred duty we owe them-inadequate return for services which are indispensable to the proper enjoyment of life by our race.

A Story About Washington. The Boston Transcript tells a little

from the lips of an old lady in Rhode "I don't regret anything, Charlie," Island twenty-five years ago. Her father said Blanche, with a downward sweep of kept a tavern in that small colony during | States, and should be counted for President the long black lashes. "But what will the Revolution. He received word that Gen. Washington and his staff would ar-"What he pleases," said Mr. Gale, rive on a certain day and call for dinner. Great preparations were made, piness, dearest, is my first consideration and when the distinguished guests entered the dinning-room their eyes fell on proud aristocrat who grudges me the a dainty feast. The members of the bread I honestly earn, and is ashamed family stood behind the chairs, dressed to own me as his relative before the girl in their best clothes, to wait upon the sion. The president of the Senate refused to he intends to marry, I have neither pity officers. Great was their surprise when Washington quietly turned to the host-

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The Joint Convention.

After the debate in the House upon the Electoral commissioners' decision in the Louistana case, and the rejection in that body of the decision by a vote of 172 to 99, the two houses assembled in joint convention, and the electoral votes of Louisiana were counted for Hayes.

There was no manifestation of any kind at

the announcement, and the opening and counting of the certificates proceeded in alphabetical order, the State of Maine giving seven votes for Hay's and Wheeler, Maryland eight votes for Tilden and Hendricks, and Massachusetts thirvotes for Hayes and Wheeler. hen the certificate from the State of

Michigan was read giving the eleven votes for irgina, rose and presented an objection to the counting of the vote of Daniel L. Cross-Benton Hanchett, having been elected one of the electors for the State of Michigan and having held and still holds the office of United States commissioner, had absented himself from the meeting of electors on the sixth of December, and that his place had been filled by the other electors.

The houses separated and debated the objection, but both of them soon agreed to accept the elector in question and the joint convention again assembled.

Then followed the State of Minnesota, with five votes for Hayes and Wheeler; Mississippi, with eight votes for Tilden and Hendricks; Missiouri, with fifteen votes for Tilden and Hendricks; Nebraska, with three votes for Hayes and Wheeler, and Nevada, with three

votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Springer (Dem.), of Illinois, objected to the count of one of the three votes of Nevada, on the ground that the elector R. M. Daggett, was at the time of his appointment, and for a long time previously, and thereafter continued to be, a United States commissioner for the circuit and district courts of the United States in the district of Nevada. The objection is signed by Messrs. Springer, Tucker, Vance, of Ohio, Sparks, Savage, Marsh and-Jenks, representatives; and by Senators Barnum, Wallace and Hereford.

Once again the houses separated, and the Senate voted to accept the Nevada elector, but the House, without discussing the case, took a

recess until the next day.

When the joint convention reassembled, the decision of the tribunal giving the vote of Oregon to Hayes and Wheeler was announced. The presiding officer asked whether there were objections to the decision.

Senator Kelly (Dem.), of Oregon, objected to the decision, giving his reasons. The two houses then separated. The action of each house on the objection to the decision in the case of Oregon having been

read, the presiding officer announced the two houses again met in joint convention. The certificate from the State of Pennsylvania, giving twenty-eight votes for Hayes and Wheeler, having been read, and the presiding officer having asked whether there was any objection to the vote, Mr. Stenger (Dem.) of Pennsylvania, rose and objected to the counting of the vote of Henry A. Boggs, of Pennsylvania on the ground that the electors

had no right to appoint him in place of Daniel J. Morrell, who was rendered ineligible because an officeholder. Attached to the objections are a copy of the President's commission to Mr. Morrell, certified by the secretary of State, and the testimony taken with reference to this case before the committee on the powers, privileges and duties

When the reading was finished (there being no further objections to the vote of Pennsyl

vania) the Senate retired. The joint convention having reassembled. Senator Allison, one of the tellers, announced that the State of Pennsylvania had given twenty-nine votes for Hayes and Wheeler. The certificates from Rhode Island was then

read, showing four votes for Hayes and Objection was made to the vote of Elector Slater, it being set forth in the second section of such objection, as follows: That George A. Corliss, according to the decision of the Electoral commission, if said decision by law rendered, in the count of the vote of J. W. Watts, as elector of the State of Oregon, was duly appointed elector by the State of Rhode Island and the substitution for him of said Slater was

illegal and unconstitutional The question having been referred to the two houses, in separate session, and decided in favor of Slater, the senators re-entered the chamber, and the vote of Rhode Island was,

nonnced as four for Hayes and Wheeler. The next certificate opened was that from South Carolina authenticated by Governor Chamberlain, showing seven votes for Hayes and Wheeler. It was followed by another certificate showing seven votes for Tilden and Hendricks, with a statement by the electors explaining the absence of the governor's au-

The objection to the Republican certificate was presented by Representative Cochrane, of Pennsylvania; and the objection to the Democratic one was presented by Senator Patterson, of South Carolina.

The South Carolina election question being before the commission, the certificates numbered one and two were discussed at considerable

Mr. Frelinghuysen offered the following: Resolved, That Theodore R. Barker, S. Mc-Gowan, John W. Harrington, John Isaac Ingraham, William Wallace, John B. Erwin and Robert Aldrich, the persons named as electors in certificate number two, were not the lawful electors for the State of South Carolina, and that their votes are not the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and should not be counted.

This was adopted unanimously. Mr. Morton offered the following: Resolved, That C. C. Brown, J. Winsmith,

Thomas B. Johnston, Timothy Hurley, W. B. sons named as electors in certificate number one were lawful electors for the State of South Carolina, and that their votes are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United and Vice-President of the United States.

This was adopted—yeas, 8; nays, 7.
The South Carolina electors were counted for Hayes—the House voting against them. The convention reassembled. Tennessee and Texas were next counted for Tilden and Hendricks. Vermont was then reached, and became the subject of a struggle in the joint convention. Not only was one of the Vermont electors objected to, but Mr. Springer insisted that there were two certificates from that State, and that entertain this proposition, and the two houses again separated.

The Electoral Tribunal. The tribunal having concluded its discussion the following resolution was offered by Mr.

Edmunds: Resolved. That the certificate signed by E. A. Cronin, J. N. T. Miller and John Parker, purporting to cast the electoral vote of the State of regon does not contain or certify the constitutional votes to which said State is entitled,

Justice Field offered the following as a sub-

Whereas, J. W. Watts, designated in certificate No. 1 as an elector of the State of Oregon for President and Vice-President on the day of election, viz., the seventh day of November, 1876, held an office of trust and profit under he United States; therefore,

Resolved, That the said J. W. Watts was then ineligible to the office of elector within the expressed terms of the Constitution.

Rejected-yeas, seven; nays, eight, as fol Nays-Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman-7. Yeas Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Freling-

huysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Justice Field then offered the following: Whereas, At the election held on the seventh

of November, 1876, in the State of Oregon, for electors of President and Vice-President, W. H. Odell, J. W. Watts and J. E. Cartwright received the highest number of votes cast for electors, but

Whereas, The said Watts, then holding ar office of trust and profit under the United States, was ineligible to the office of elector Resolved, That the said Odell and Cartwright

were the only persons duly elected at said election, and there was a failure on the part of the State to elect a third elector. Rejected—yeas, seven, nays, eight—the same vote in detail as the preceding.

Justice Field then offered the following: Whereas, The legislature of Oregon has made no provision for the appointment of an elector under the act of Congress where there was a failure to make a choice on the day prescribed by law; therefore Resolved, That the attempted selection of

third elector by the two persons chosen was inoperative and void. Rejected-yeas, seven; nays, eight (as

Mr. Bayard then offered the following Resolved, That the vote of W. H. Odell and the vote of J. C. Cartwright cast for Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President of the United States, and for William A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice-President of the United States, were the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that the aforesaid Odell and Cartwright, and they only, were the persons duly appointed electors in the State of Oregon at the election held on Nov. 7, 1876, there having been a failure at the said election to appoint a third elector in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the laws of the State of Oregon, and that the two votes aforesaid should be counted, and none other, from the State of Oregon.

Rejected—yeas, 7; nays, 8, as above. A vote was then taken on Mr. Edmunds' original proposition, and it was adopted-yeas, 15

Mr. Morton then offered the following : Resolved, That W. H. Odell, J. C. Cartwright and J. W. Watts, the persons named as electors in certificate No. 1, are the lawful electors of the State of Oregon, and that their votes are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and should be counted for Presi dent and Vice-President of the United States Mr. Hunton moved to strike out the name of

J. W. Watts, which was disagreed to by a vote of 7 yeas to 8 nays. Mr. Morton's resolution was then adopted-

yeas, 8; nays, 7; as follows: Yeas-Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Freling huysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong-8.

Nays-Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman-7. The decision of the commission was then drawn up and signed by the eight members voting in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Morton the injunction of secrecy upon the acts and proceedings of the commission, except as regards their report to the joint session of Congress, was removed and

The report in substance is as follows: The Electoral commission, having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of the State of Oregon, and certain papers accompanying the same, and the objections thereto, report that it has duly considered the same, and has decided, and does hereby decide, that the votes of W. H. Odell, J. C. Cartwright and J. W. Watts, the persons named in the certificate of the secretary of State of Oregon as the persons receiving the highest number of votes for Presidential electors, are the votes provided for by the Constitution ; and that the same are lawfully to be counted as testified to in the certificate of said electors, namely, the three votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, for President, and three votes for William A Wheeler, of the State of New York, for Vice-President.

The South Carolina election question being before the commission, the certificates numbered one and two were discussed at considerable

Mr. Frelinghuysen offered the following: Resolved, That Theodore R. Barker, S. Mc-Gowan, John W. Ha rington, John Isaac Ingraham, William Wallace, John B. Erwin and silk, are used in trimming the new bon-Robert Aldrich, the persons named as electors, in certificate number two, were not the lawful electors for the State of South Carolina, and that their votes are not the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and should not be counted.

This was adopted unanimously. Mr. Morton offered the following: Resolved, That C. C. Brown, J. Winsmith Thomas B. Johnston, Timothy Hurley, W. B. Nash, Wilson Cook and W. F. Myers, the persons named as electors in certificate number one, were the lawful electors for the State of South Carolina, and that their votes are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and should be counted for President and Vice-President of the United States. This was adopted-yeas, 8; nays, 7.

The Song of Kathleen Mayourneen.

Mile. Titiens sang recently at the Guildhall, Plymouth, and in response to highly dangerous and a public nuisance. an encore gave the well known song "Kathleen Mavourneen." In noticing of a Spitz dog, even when the animal is this the Western Morning News tells the in health, is likely to produce the horri-Nash, Wilson Cook and W. F. Myers, the per- following story: The author of "Kath- ble disease, hydrophobia, in both human leen Mayourneen" was Mr. Crouch, a Plymouth music master, who received for the copyright a £5 note. He left the town a quarter of a century ago. Exactly a year ago Mlle. Titiens, being in New York, gave "Kathleen" as an en-, it by the little girl five minutes before core, the only time she did so while in the States. It excited a furore of applause, and when it had subsided she was told that some man, presumed to be a lunatic, was fighting his way over the barriers from the pit to the flies (it was in the opera house), saying he was determined to speak to Titiens. The prima donna told them to let him come in. On entering, he burst into tears, sobbing out : "Oh, Mlle. Titiens, I never before heard my song sung as you have just sung it !" "Your song," was the reply, "why, you are not Crouch, surely?" "I am, indeed," rejoined the poor old composer, "and I felt I must thank you myself." Crouch had scraped together the two dollars for a pit seat, little thinking to hear his now famous song made the most telling morceau of the

Fashion Hints.

Fly fringes, with deep netted headings, are among the new dress trim-

mings. Basket woven camel's hair stuffs in dark colors are among the early spring

goods. Florid brunettes of the finest type are the only ladies who can wear tilleul to

advantage. Handsome veil and scarf pins are in demand to attach scarfs to the back of

the bonnet Wool stuffs to match the color of the camel's hair goods are preferred to silk for skirts.

The new percales show great improvement in the designs, colors and finish of

the goods. Woolen fringes, knotted and netted in new styles, come for trimming spring

China crape, Indian tissues, and all kinds of Oriental fabrics, are sought for

by choice buyers. The new de beiges are woven in basket and damassee effects, and in shaded

stripes and plaids. The new shades of yellow are butter cup, maize, old gold (a yellowish brown),

and Mandarin, a vivid yellow. The figured and striped percales are made up into basques, tunics and polonaises, and worn over skirts of solid

Japanese silks, Indian cashmere, Surah foulard, and a great many China crapes and gauzes, are among the spring importations.

The favorite combination in camel's hair stuffs are tilleul grounds shot with darker threads of myrtle green, brown, black or dark red. Twists of knotted silk, ruches of

frayed bias silk and tulle ruches are worn as face trimmings inside the close brims of capote and Normandy bonnets. The most exquisite Torchon lace

chemise yokes and sleeves, all in one piece, are shown to choice customers in some of our best lace importing houses Torchon lace is the rage. It forms

the ends of scarfs, trims dresses and underwear, forms ruches and frizes for the commission adjourned to meet in the su- the neck, and occasionally bonnet Deep blue, myrtle green, and seal brown, with rich stripes, figures and

> flowers in bright contrasting combinations of color, are seen in the new per-Camel's hair stuffs, vigognes, de beiges, percales, cashmeres, American prints, ginghams, lawns and organdies

for spring and summer are all to be seen in the dry goods retail houses. The newest bonnet scarfs are of fine linen lawn trimmed on the edges and ends with round point, duchesse, Malines, or Valenciennes lace, the lace ap-

plied to the lawn with exquisite embroi-

Loosely folded scarfs, or bias bauds of nets; knots of flowers peep out on the side or above the fastening of the scarf in the back. Sometimes a tiny bouquet trims one side or the top of the face

The Dangerous Spitz Dog.

The Boston Herald says: The legislative committee on agriculture is doing an important work for the community at large by its investigation into the peculiar character of the Spitz dogs. The committee has accumulated a mass of evidence from every section of the State, all going to show that these dogs are It seems capable of proof that the bite beings and animals. Mr. Alley, of Wenham, testified that in March, 1876, his little daughter was bitten through one of her fingers by a Spitz dog, the pet of a neighbor. The dog drank water given biting her, thus showing that it was not in a hydrophobic condition. It was noticed, however, that the dog's eyes were glassy, and it was very restless, though this breed is remarkably nervous. In ten days the wound had healed, and the parents felt no particular apprehension. But toward the close of the month of May the child's finger, hand, and arm pained her. She became restless and feverish. The father recalled the incident of two months previously, and, fearing hydrophobia, called in a physician. In a few days the darling of the household died, after enduring torments and agonies. The story was but one of many which are now matters of evidence. It is very probable that a bill will be reported compelling the putting to death of those dangerous animals.