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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. III.—NO. 48.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 152.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.
G. S. DOESBURG & Co., Publishers.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.
JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square of ten lines, (nonpareil) 75 cents
for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subse-
quent insertion for any period under three
months.

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three
lines, \$2.00 per annum.
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-
lished without charge.
An X before the Subscriber's name will denote
the expiration of the subscription. Two X's sig-
nify that no paper will be continued after date.
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Monday, Dec. 7, 1874.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	Mail.	Express.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.		
9 00	8 30	Chicago.	8 05	6 30	
12 15	1 50	New Buffalo.	4 55	3 05	
3 47	1 33	Gr. Junction.	2 40	11 40	
4 21	2 15	Pennsville.	1 02	10 55	
4 55	2 25	Richmond.	12 50	10 41	
5 30	2 50	Holland.	12 5	10 10	
5 40	3 00	Zeeland.	11 57	9 46	
5 54	3 22	Vriesland.	11 43	9 33	
6 28	3 54	Grandville.	11 16	9 01	
6 53	4 10	Gr. Rapids.	11 00	8 40	

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

GOING NORTH.		STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.	Mail.	Express.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.		
5 35	5 10	Holland.	12 15	9 55	
6 07	5 10	New Holland.	11 30		
6 35	5 38	Zeeland.	11 35	9 30	
7 10	4 30	Nation.	11 17	8 58	
7 38	4 40	Fruit-port.	10 55	8 45	
8 03	5 10	Muskegon.	10 35	8 15	
8 30	5 30	Montague.	10 05	7 45	
8 50	5 50	Pontwater.	9 30		

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, June 23, 1874.

Going North.		STATIONS.	Going South.	No. 1.	No. 2.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.		
8 05	14 45	Muskegon	2 15	7 00	
9 05	14 04	Perryburg	2 54	8 00	
7 50	12 01	Grand Haven	2 56	8 10	
7 05	11 27	Pigeon	3 30	9 05	
6 30	11 01	Holland	3 58	11 00	
6 20	10 41	Pittsburg	4 18	11 30	
4 03	9 53	Allegan	5 10	1 00	

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, August 23, 1874.

FROM GR'ND RAPIDS.		STATIONS.	TO GR'ND RAPIDS.	Express.	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.				
4 31	7 31	Grand Rapids.	10 30	9 30	
4 45	7 47	Grandville.	10 05	9 15	
5 00	8 04	Byron Centre.	9 50	9 00	
5 16	8 18	Dorr.	9 35	8 45	
5 36	8 38	Hilliards.	9 25	8 35	
5 55	8 55	Hopkins.	9 15	8 25	
6 25	9 25	Allegan.	8 50	8 05	
6 39	9 39	Plainville.	8 28	7 40	
6 45	9 45	Cooper.	7 56	7 15	
7 00	10 00	Kalamazoo.	7 40	7 00	
7 23	10 23	Portage.	7 14	6 31	
7 42	10 40	Schoolcraft.	7 00	6 12	
7 54	10 50	Flowerfield.	6 48	6 02	
8 08	11 00	Moorepark.	6 38	5 52	
8 14	11 10	Three Rivers.	6 28	5 41	
8 37	11 32	Florence.	6 17	5 38	
8 35	11 31	Constantine.	6 10	5 31	
P. M.	A. M.	White Pigeon.	A. M.	P. M.	
8 45	11 40		6 00	5 10	
A. M.	P. M.	Chicago.	P. M.	A. M.	
6 50	9 30		10 40	8 50	
A. M.	P. M.	Toledo.	P. M.	A. M.	
2 30	5 10		11 55	12 01	
A. M.	P. M.	Cleveland.	P. M.	A. M.	
7 05	9 35		7 40	9 00	
P. M.	A. M.	Buffalo.	P. M.	A. M.	
1 10	4 05		12 25	1 00	

Lodges.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of UNITY LODGE,
No. 191, F. & A. M. will be held at Masonic Hall,
Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Jan.
30, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

W. H. JOSELYN, W. M.
J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

I. O. of O. F.

Holland City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd
Fellows' Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening
of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
OTTO BREYMAN, N. G.
R. K. HERRICK, Sec'y.

Nathan Kenyon, Banker.

HOLLAND, MICH.

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

N. KENYON.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

G. H. SWOLD & ORT, Attorneys at Law, Collec-
ting and Pension Claim Agent. Office, East
of "City Hotel."

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

M. BRIDE, G. W., Attorney at Law and Soli-
citor in Chancery; office with M. D. How-
ard, cor. Eighth and River streets.

Bakeries.

BINNEKANT, J., Proprietor of the Pioneer
Bakery; baking done to order; 8th street.

PRESSINK, Mrs. L., Proprietress of City Bakery;
Confectionary and cigars; Refreshments in
this line served on call; 8th street.

Banking and Exchange.

KENYON, NATHAN, Banking and Collecting,
Drafts bought and sold; cor. Eighth and
River streets.

Books and Stationery.

BINNEKANT, Mrs. A. M., Dealer in Books &
Stationery; Confectionary, Toys, etc.; River
street.

KANTERS, L. T. & CO., Dealers in Books,
Stationery, Toys, Notions and Candles; op-
posite City Drug Store, Eighth street.

Boots and Shoes.

ELFERDINK, W. & H., General dealers
in Boots and Shoes; repairing neatly done;
River street.

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

SPRITZMA, L. & SON, Dealers in and Manu-
facturers of all kinds of Boots and Shoes; 5th
street.

Drugs and Medicines.

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

VAN PUTTEN, W., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr.
W. Van Den Berg's Family Medicines; River St.

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

Dry Goods.

BERTSCH, D. General dealer in Dry
Goods, Yankee Notions, Hats, Caps, etc.;
cor. Eighth and Market streets.

Flour and Feed.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS, Dealers in Flour and
Feed, Grains and Hay, Mill-stuff, &c., &c. La-
barbe's old stand, 8th street.—See advertisement.

Furniture.

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

REIDSEMA J. M. & SON, General Dealers in
Furniture & Coffins; Eighth street. See ad-
vertisement.

Groceries.

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

TE VAARWERK, G. J., Family Supply Store;
a choice stock of groceries always on hand.
Blacksmith shop in rear of store; Eighth street.

General Dealers.

DURSEMA J. & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods,
Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Hats, Caps,
Clothing and Feed; River street.

TE ROLLER, D., Retail Dealer in Dry Goods,
Groceries, etc.; Notary Public and convey-
ance; office and store, cor. 9th and Market street.

VAN PUTTEN & DE VRIES, General Retail
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,
Hats and Caps, Flour, Provisions, &c.; River st.

WERKMAN, H. D., Dealer in Dry Goods, Gro-
ceries, Crockery, Flour & Provisions. New
Store, Eighth street.

WERKMAN & SONS, General Dealers in Dry
Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, etc.;
Grain, Flour and Feed made a specialty; River st.

Hardware.

HAVERKATE, G. J. & SON, 1st Ward Hard-
ware Store; sell cheaper than any other;
8th street.

VAN DER VEEN, E., Dealer in General Hard-
ware; cor. Eighth and River street.

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS, Dealers in
Hardware, Tin-ware and Farming Imple-
ments; Eighth street.

Hotels.

AETNA HOUSE, P. ZALAMAN, Proprietor
First-class accommodation. Free Buses to and
from the Trains. Eighth street.

CITY HOTEL, E. KELLOGG & SON, Proprietors.
Built in 1873; Furnished in elegant style, and
a first-class hotel throughout.

PHOENIX HOTEL, J. McVie, Proprietor;
opposite the C. & M. L. S. M. R. Depot; good
accommodation; building and furniture new.

Livery and Sale Stables.

BENDER, G. H. Livery and Sale Stable; new
barn; opposite City Hotel; Market street.

BOONE, H., Livery and Sale Stable; Market
street.

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable;
good accommodation for horses; 9th street,
near Market.

Meat Markets.

KLEYS, P., First Ward Meat Market; best of
Meats always on hand. Eighth street.

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, and Dealer
in ready-made clothing and Gents' Furnish-
ing Goods.

VORST, W., Merchant Tailor. Cloth purchas-
ed elsewhere, will be cut to order. Repairing
promptly attended to. River street.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Agricultural Implements; commission agent
for Mowing Machines; cor. 10th & River street.

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

SCOTT, W. J., Planing, Matching, Scroll-saw-
ing and Moulding; River street.

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

WINTERS BROS. & BROWER (successors to
DUTTON & THOMPSON), Engineers and Ma-
chinists. See advertisement.

Notary Publics.

DOESBURG, H., Notary Public and Convey-
ance; office at residence, Ninth street.

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

VAN SCHULVEN, G., Notary Public, Justice
of the Peace and Conveyancer. Office *Hol-
land City News*, 8th street.

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

Photographs.

LAUDER GEORGE, Photographs and Gems
in all the various styles and sizes; Gallery
on Eighth Street.

Physicians.

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

BLANK N., Surgeon, Physician and Obstetri-
cian. Office and residence, Ninth Street, East
of Cedar Street.

CARPENTER, J. H., Physician, Surgeon and Ac-
couchant. Office and residence on 9th street.
Strangers are requested to inquire at Van Putten's.

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

LEDEBOER, F. S., Physician and Surgeon;
Office corner Eleventh and River street op-
posite public square.

SCHOUTEN, R. A., Surgeon, Physician Obstetri-
cian, Regular graduate and Licensed. Of-
fice at residence, corner 9th and Fish street.

Saddlery.

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

Sewing Machines.

KANTERS, A. M., Agent for Grover and Bak-
er's Sewing Machines; Eighth street.

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

KANTERS, R., Dealer in Staves, Wood and
Bark; office at his residence, Eighth street.

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

DIKEMA & BRO., Wagon and Blacksmith
Shop. Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repair-
ing done. River Street.

FLIEMAN, J., Wagon and Blacksmith Shop;
Horse Shoeing and all kinds of repairing
done. Cash paid for Furs.

Watches and Jewelry.

ALBERS & WYNNE, Jewelers and Watchma-
kers. The oldest establishment in the city;
Eighth street.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewel-
ers, and dealers in Fancy Goods; cor. Eighth
and Market streets.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 25	60
Beans, bushel	1 25	1 50
Butter, lb.	28	28
Clover seed, bushel	4	4 50
Eggs, dozen	22	22
Honey, lb.	18	25
Hay, ton	12	12 00
Flax, green, lb.	6	7
Maple sugar, lb.	12	12
Onions, bushel	0 75	1 00
Potatoes, bushel	50	55
Timothy Seed, bushel	6	2 50
Wool, lb.	6	7

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed, lb.	4	4
Chickens, dressed per lb.	6	9
Lard, lb.	10	12
Pork, dressed lb.	6	6 1/2
Smoked meat, lb.	6	10
Smoked ham, lb.	6	12
Smoked shoulders, lb.	6	8
Turkeys, lb.	6	10
Tallow, lb.	6	7

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 3 00	
" " green		
" " beach, dry	2 50	
" " green		
Hemlock bark, white oak	4 50	25 00
Staves, 12 ft.	12	10 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	3 00	3 50
Heading bolts, hardwood	4 50	
Stave bolts, softwood	3 50	
Stave bolts, hardwood	4 00	
Railroad ties	12	

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white, bushel	\$ 1 00	
Corn, shelled, bushel	85	60
Oats, bushel	50	
Rye, bushel	80	85
Brass, lb.	16	100
Feed, lb.	30	30
" " 100 lb.	1 70	
Barley, lb.	1 75	
Widling, lb.	1 50	
Flour, lb.	8 00	
Pearl barley, lb.	6 00	7 50
Smoked ham, lb.	3 75	
Smoked shoulders, lb.	3 75	
Fine meal, lb.	2 00	

35 to 500 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of
working people, of either sex, young or
old, make more money at work for us in their
spare moments, or all the time, than at anything
else. Particulars free. Address G. STANTON & Co.,
Portland, Maine.
50-1y

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. S. DOESBURG & CO., PUBLISHERS.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

GOV. BAGLEY'S MESSAGE.

Delivered to the Legislature
Jan. 7, 1875.

Senators and Representatives:

The organic law of the State provides for the assembling of the immediate representatives of the people, for general action upon public affairs, but once in two years, and it therefore happens that changes of great importance, affecting the interests of the whole people, may occur during the recess of legislative power. Such has been the case since the adjournment of our predecessors at their regular meeting. A financial crisis of more than ordinary severity has been encountered by every section of the country, and the best thought of the nation has been taxed for measures of relief—to a large extent unsuccessfully—in fact, to such extent as to raise the inquiry whether too much is not expected from legislative remedies, and whether too little reliance is not placed upon the economies and recuperative energies of the people. History has failed to demonstrate that either legislative enactments or executive policies can provide the means of general prosperity, or insure the revival of industries over an extended country, but it has taught the practical lesson that a people, relying upon their own industry and economy for advancement, will most surely succeed, while those who await the aid of government will find even the most direct and liberal legislative enactments inadequate.

Is it not time to accept and adopt the maxim that all solid prosperity must depend upon the frugality and energy of the people?

The right road to the highest prosperity is productive industry, with reliance on the government only for general encouragement and ample protection.

That such is the belief, and, to a large extent, the practice of our own citizens, the facts developed by the State census of 1874 give abundant proof.

The aggregate products of the soil, mines, and forests of the State for the year amount to \$145,000,000, distributed among the different interests as follows: Agricultural, \$84,000,000, consisting of 15,000,000 bushels of wheat, 21,000,000 bushels of corn, and 13,000,000 bushels of other grains, 14,000,000 bushels of potatoes, 1,400,000 tons of hay, 7,800,000 pounds of wool, 48,500,000 pounds of pork, 4,000,000 pounds of cheese, and 28,000,000 pounds of butter; cattle and horses estimated at \$7,000,000, and fruits estimated at \$5,000,000. Products of the mines, \$16,000,000, consisting of 880,000 tons of iron ore, 80,000 tons of pig iron, 22,000 tons of copper, and 1,000,000 barrels of salt. Product of the forests, \$45,000,000. To this should be added the product of the mechanical and manufacturing labor of the State, the value of which can hardly be estimated.

The educational, charitable, and penal institutions of the State represent, in buildings, grounds, and personal property, \$2,492,900, distributed as follows:

University.....	\$443,000
Agricultural College.....	241,200
Normal School.....	60,950
Insane Asylum.....	630,720
Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.....	429,690
State Public Schools.....	107,879 24
Reformatory.....	107,590
State Prison.....	238,300
Total.....	\$2,492,900

Our population is 1,384,111—an increase of 149,475 since 1870.

There are 103 chartered banks in the State, with a capital of \$14,772,918, and deposits of \$18,138,617.

This partial exhibit of the productions and wealth of the State, while gratifying to our pride, should impress us with the responsibility resting upon us, to so guide our affairs as to make us fit possessors of so rich an inheritance.

The finances of the State are in an excellent condition.

Balance in the treasury Nov. 30, 1870.....	\$ 458,307 97
Receipts for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1871.....	1,610,178 83
Total.....	\$1,968,486 80

Disbursements for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1871.....

Total.....	\$1,274,364 14
-------------------	-----------------------

Balance in treasury Sept. 30, 1871.....

Total.....	\$ 694,122 66
-------------------	----------------------

Receipts for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1872.....

Total.....	\$2,181,498 22
-------------------	-----------------------

Disbursements for same time.....

Total.....	\$2,875,620 88
-------------------	-----------------------

Balance in treasury Sept. 30, 1872.....

Total.....	\$977,224 03
-------------------	---------------------

Receipts for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1873.....

Total.....	\$2,192,431 52
-------------------	-----------------------

Disbursements for same period.....

Total.....	\$3,169,655 55
-------------------	-----------------------

Balance in treasury Sept. 30, 1873.....

Total.....	\$354,718 44
-------------------	---------------------

Receipts for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1874.....

Total.....	\$2,446,199 33
-------------------	-----------------------

Disbursements for same time.....

Total.....	\$3,100,912 77
-------------------	-----------------------

Balance in treasury Sept. 30, 1874.....

Total.....	\$1,070,274 32
-------------------	-----------------------

Of this balance there belongs to the sinking fund.....

Total.....	\$563,862 90
-------------------	---------------------

To the canal fund.....

Total.....	\$5,615 86
-------------------	-------------------

To the trust fund, to be transferred July 1, 1875, to sinking fund.....

Total.....	\$1,153 72
-------------------	-------------------

Agricultural College fund, perpetual under Act No. 68, Laws of 1871.....

Total.....	107,879 24
-------------------	-------------------

Primary School interest fund.....

Total.....	85,177 30
-------------------	------------------

Military fund.....

Total.....	64,754 76
-------------------	------------------

Total.....

Total.....	\$920,443 77
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This amount has been received and is held in trust for the purposes named in accordance with law.

The amount of specific appropriations unpaid Sept. 30, 1874, was \$326,223 94. Under existing laws these appropriations are retained in the treasury to the credit of the different institutions or purposes to which they were appropriated, subject to draft only on actual disbursement. This system, making the State Treasurer the sole custodian of the public funds, while increasing the treasury balance, protects the State from loss and increases its revenue from interest.

The bonded debt of the State has been reduced during the past four years as follows:

In 1871.....	\$ 23,735 71
In 1872.....	169,000 00
In 1873.....	454,157 14
In 1874.....	144,000 00
Total.....	\$800,892 85

* In addition to the above \$27,000 has been paid since the close of the fiscal year.

Of this amount \$482,000 00 were purchased before maturity, the amount of interest saved thereby being \$202,913 85.

The funded and fundable debt of the State, Sept. 30, 1874, was as follows:

Canal loan bonds, 6%, due July 1st, 1875.....	\$ 61,000 00
Renewal loan bonds, 6%, due January 1st, 1878.....	105,000 00
Two-million loan bonds, 6%, due January 1st, 1878.....	333,000 00
Two-million loan bonds, 6%, due January 1st, 1880.....	690,000 00
War bounty loan bonds, 7%, due May 1st, 1880.....	366,000 00
Total interest-bearing bonds.....	\$1,555,000 00

NON-INTEREST-BEARING BONDS.

Adjusted bonds due January 1st, 1863.....	\$ 3,000 00
War bounty loan bond due January 1st, 1863.....	50 00
\$52,000 part paid five-million loan bonds, adjustable at \$57.57 per \$1,000.....	30,085 64
Total.....	\$3,135 64

Total bonded debt.....

Total.....	\$1,588,135 64
-------------------	-----------------------

The cash in the Treasury applicable to its payment is as follows:

Sinking fund.....	\$ 563,915 93
Trust funds received since July 1st, 1874.....	9,153 72
Canal fund.....	85,615 86
Balance from sale of two-million loan bonds to pay adjusted and five-million loan bonds.....	33,135 64
Total.....	\$ 691,821 15

Which leaves the total bonded debt of the State, less cash set apart for its payment, \$896,314.49.

The trust debt of the State is composed of the following funds and amounts:

Primary School fund.....	\$2,157,179 53
Five per cent. Primary School fund.....	289,887 39
University fund.....	335,287 39
Agricultural College fund.....	107,879 24
Normal School fund.....	107,879 24
Railroad and other deposits.....	2,890 35
Total.....	\$2,943,862 37

SINKING FUND.

This fund consists of the excess of specific taxes, after the payment of the interest on the public debt and trust funds in accordance with section 1, article XIV, of the Constitution, which is as follows: "All specific State taxes, except those received from the mining companies of the upper peninsula, shall be applied in paying the interest and principal of the State debt, in the order herein recited, until the extinguishment of the State debt other than the amounts due to educational funds, when such specific taxes shall be added to and constitute a part of the primary school interest fund." And also the proceeds of the sales of Primary school, Normal school, and University lands, under the provisions of section 413, of the Compiled Laws. In addition to the receipts from these sources, there has been placed to the credit of this fund, \$266,828.40 received from the general government for reimbursements of war expenses, and the further sum of \$200,000 transferred from the general fund by authority of joint resolution of the Legislature in 1869. While the propriety of the action of the Legislature, or of the heads of departments in placing these two amounts in this fund at the time need not be questioned, the present condition of the fund, owing to the large increase in receipts from specific taxes, and the rapid diminution of the public debt, shows very clearly that there is no necessity for longer retaining them there. However large the amount may be in the sinking fund, so long as it is derived from sources provided by the Constitution, not a penny of it can be diverted for any other purpose; but the right and power of the Legislature by proper enactment to transfer these two items from this fund to the general fund cannot be doubted. So believing, I recommend such legislation.

The present balance in the sinking fund is \$563,915.93. Should the transfer be made, the balance remaining as of Sept. 30, 1874, would be \$97,087.93. The following table of estimated receipts and expenditures of this fund show that after such transfer, by the year 1882, the whole bonded debt will have been provided for. These estimates are made upon the basis of the receipts and expenditures of the past two years. In this table it will be observed, that no estimate is made of any receipts from the sale of lands, and the results attained show very conclusively that there is no further necessity for these receipts being placed in this fund, and I therefore recommend that the law be amended, placing the receipts from the sale of lands in the general fund.

Balance in sinking fund, Sept. 30, 1874.....

Total.....	\$563,915 93
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Deduct war expenses reimbursed by general government.....

Total.....	\$266,828 40
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And transfer from general fund, J. R. No. 7, 1869.....

Total.....	200,000 00
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Which leaves the fund.....

Total.....	\$97,087 53
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Receipts for specific taxes in 1875.....

Total.....	\$506,000 00
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Total.....

Total.....	\$602,087 53
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Payments:

Primary School interest.....	\$173,292 79
University interest.....	30,617 97
Normal School interest.....	3,126 18
Agricultural College interest.....	8,137 65
Interest on bonded debt.....	93,300 00
Total.....	\$308,474 59

Sinking fund, Sept. 30, 1875.....

Total.....	\$233,612 94
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Receipts for specific taxes in 1876.....

Total.....	\$10,000 00
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Total.....

Total.....	\$243,612 94
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Payments:

Primary School interest.....	\$182,832 79
University interest.....	30,617 97
Normal School interest.....	3,206 18
Agricultural College interest.....	8,137 65
Interest on bonded debt.....	93,300 00
Total.....	\$320,104 59

Sinking fund, Sept. 30, 1876.....

Total.....	\$143,508 35
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Receipts for specific taxes in 1877.....

Total.....	\$15,000 00
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Total.....

Total.....	\$158,508 35
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Payments:

Primary School interest.....	\$192,372 79
University interest.....	31,177 97
Normal School interest.....	3,286 18
Agricultural College interest.....	11,597 65
Interest on bonded debt.....	93,300 00
Total.....	\$331,734 59

Sinking fund, Sept. 30, 1877.....

Total.....	\$666,173 76
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Receipts for specific taxes in 1878.....

Total.....	\$20,000 00
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Total.....

Total.....	\$1,186,173 76
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Payments:

Primary School interest.....	\$201,912 79
University interest.....	31,457 97
Normal School interest.....	3,396 18
Agricultural College interest.....	13,327 65
Interest on bonded debt.....	76,740 00
Total.....	\$326,804 59

Bonds due in January and July, 1878.....

Total.....	\$359,969 17
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Sinking fund, Sept. 30, 1878.....

Total.....	\$421,969 17
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Receipts for specific taxes in 1879.....

Total.....	\$25,000 00
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Total.....

Total.....	\$946,969 17
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Payments:

Primary School interest.....	\$ 211 452 79
University interest.....	31,377 97
Normal School interest.....	3,446 18
Agricultural College interest.....	15,057 65
Interest on bonded debt.....	54,210 00
Total.....	\$315,904 59

Sinking fund, Sept. 30, 1879.....

Total.....	\$31,064 58
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Receipts for specific taxes in 1880.....

Total.....	\$30,000 00
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Total.....

Total.....	\$1,161,064 58
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Payments:

Primary School interest.....	\$220,992 79
University interest.....	32,017 97
Normal School interest.....	3,526 18
Agricultural College interest.....	16,787 65
Interest on bonded debt.....	54,210 00
Total.....	\$327,534 59

Sinking fund, Sept. 30, 1880.....

Total.....	\$33,829 99
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Receipts for specific taxes in 1881.....

Total.....	\$35,000 00
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Total.....

Total.....	\$1,368,929 99
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Payments:

Primary School interest.....	\$ 230,532 79
University interest.....	32,237 97
Normal School interest.....	3,606 18

Agricultural College interest.....	18,517 65
Interest on bonded debt.....	64,210 00
Total.....	\$ 83,727 65

Sinking fund, Sept. 30, 1881.....

Total.....	\$1,029,363 40
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Receipts for specific taxes in 1882.....

Total.....	\$40,000 00
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Total.....

Total.....	\$1,069,363 40
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Payments:

Primary School interest.....	\$240,072 79
University interest.....	32,477 97
Normal School interest.....	3,686 18
Agricultural College interest.....	20,247 65
Interest on bonded debt.....	54,210 00
Total.....	\$350,694 59

Sinking fund, Sept. 30, 1882.....

Total.....	\$1,218,670 81
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Bonds due Jan. 1, 1883.....

Total.....

will construct a side track as soon as it is required.

After the selection of the site, in compliance with Sec. 4 of the Act, M. E. Crofoot and W. M. McConnell, of Pontiac, were appointed as additional Commissioners, and S. G. Eves, of Livingston county, was appointed Commissioner to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. Rathbun. The plans are being prepared under the supervision of the board, material for the foundation is being collected, and work will be commenced as early as possible. The act appropriated \$400,000 for the construction of the buildings, and directs \$100,000 to be levied in each of the years 1873, '74, '75, '76. It was found impracticable to sufficiently mature the plans to permit of the erection of the shops and boiler-house last year, hence a considerable portion of the appropriation remains in the State Treasury. Since, as shown elsewhere, the number of the insane now in the State is sufficient to fill both of our asylums, it is hoped that the erection of the buildings will be pressed as rapidly as a proper regard for stability will permit.

THE DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND.

The biennial report of the Trustees of this institution will be laid before you. The legislation of 1873, and the active efforts of the Trustees and officers have largely increased the attendance. The average number in the institution in 1871 was 150; in '72, 155; in '73, 185; in '74, 203. It is to be hoped that these efforts will not be relaxed until every deaf, dumb, and blind child of proper age is gathered under its roof, where they may be educated and fitted to better compete with their more fortunate fellows, and become self-sustaining citizens. It should be the duty and pleasure of Supervisors, Superintendents of the Poor and county officers generally to see that this unfortunate class receive the benefits that the State, for "sweet charity's sake," has provided for them in this institution. Radical and important changes, tending, I believe, to a broader and better usefulness of the institution, have been inaugurated within the past two years. The blind are being taught basket-making, type-setting and being added to the industries for the deaf and dumb, and sewing and cooking is taught to the girls.

Every child in the institution is instructed not alone in the ordinary branches of what we call education, but in the equally, and to them, perhaps, more, important education which will enable them to earn their own living. The increase in the number of inmates will augment the current expenses and necessitate the purchase of additional furniture. The Board of Trustees ask appropriations for 1875 and 1876, as follows:

To pay foreman and assistants in the cabinet, shoe and basket shops, and the printing office.....	\$ 10,000
For grading and ornamenting the grounds.....	2,000
For building sixty rods of sidewalk at \$3 per rod.....	180
For building one-half house.....	500
For building one-half house.....	1,000
For building partitions in and ventilating dormitories.....	2,000
For building two water-closets for dormitories.....	500
For erecting one brick building for shoe and basket shops, and printing office.....	4,000
For buying and furnishing fifty additional beds.....	1,500
For building 200 rods of board fence.....	350
For digging one well.....	500
For current expenses for institution for two years, including painting, repairs, boilers, engines, heating apparatus.....	90,000
Total.....	\$112,530

The necessity for each item of expenditure is fully set forth in the report of the trustees. I am of the opinion that the item of \$90,000 for "current expenses for two years, including painting, repairs, boilers, engines and heating apparatus," should be divided, and that \$80,000 be appropriated for current expenses, and a separate sum of \$5,000 be appropriated for the other items.

The item of \$10,000 for foreman and assistants the Trustees think may be safely reduced to \$8,000. I had hoped that we should not be called upon to construct any more buildings for this institution, yet the increased attendance, and the new but wise policy of teaching all the pupils some trade, may necessitate the erection of the shop asked for by the board. If any addition could be made to the shops already built, it would be economy to do so, rather than to build anew. I recommend the appropriation for this purpose, however, as I have confidence in the judgment of the board on the subject. The other items asked for by the Trustees are all necessary and should be provided for.

The total expenditures for 1874 were \$45,393.36. Of this sum there was expended for furniture \$11,401; for buildings, \$1,327.32; new coal, \$125; new pump, \$584.80, and a new boiler, \$1,325.16.

Personal property, as per inventory, being in excess of the year 1873, \$10,581.11. The report of the Board and officers is very full and complete in its details of the management and workings of this most beneficent State charity.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

This institution was opened in May, 1874, and there had been received at the close of the fiscal year 159 children. The present number is 162. The current expenses from its opening to Sept. 30 were \$7,021.72. I believe if the idea of the law founding this State charity, namely, "that it shall be a temporary home for neglected and dependent children from our poor-houses, where they shall be cared for and educated until homes can be found for them," is faithfully adhered to in its management, that this institution will in its results accomplish as much, if not more, real good than any other yet founded by the State. If it succeeds in transforming these children from paupers to producers, from dependent to independent citizens, it will be not simply a charity, but an economy, of which we shall be justly proud. I have full faith, from the success attending it so far, that it will prove all that its originators and promoters anticipated. Nine children have already been placed in good homes.

The construction account, as shown by the report of the Board, has exceeded the appropriations \$6,560, for which, together with the sum of \$2,000 for laying the gas main from the works to the premises, they ask an appropriation. The school has been open so short a time that no very close estimate can be made of its wants for the future, but the Board think \$25,000 will be required for general expenses for 1875. This estimate is made for 160 children, the full capacity of the present buildings. They also ask for \$3,000 in 1875 for the purchase of cows and stock, furniture, tree-planting, fencing and grading, library, horses, harness, and sleigh.

The returns from the several counties for 1874 report 468 dependent children under sixteen years of age, most of them in the poor-houses of the State, 331 of whom are entitled to admission to the school. If these are all to be admitted, and they certainly should be—the number of cottages should be increased. It is not probable that room will need to be provided for all those entitled to admission, as it is to be hoped that the number going out to homes will constantly increase, so that it does not seem necessary at present to build for 330 children. Yet provision should be made for many more than can be accommodated at present. Should you deem it best to direct the erection of two or more cottages, the wings of the main building, containing the shops and schools, will require to be raised another story, one for school purposes and one for employees' dormitory.

The Board of Control submit in their report estimates in detail of the cost of construction of these additional buildings, to which I call your attention. The estimate for general ex-

penses for 1876 will depend upon the number of inmates, and this will depend upon your decision as to buildings. It must be remembered that the inmates of this institution have heretofore been supported in the poor-houses of the State, so that while it increases the appropriations from the State Treasury, it is saving the County Treasuries probably an equal amount. I commend this institution, its aims and wants, its purposes and prospects, to your earnest consideration. If it can be kept and maintained as a sort of half-way house between the poor-house and the haven of a home, and not as a permanent residence for neglected children, it will return an hundred fold all the time and money expended upon it.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The reports of this institution for the past two years show a marked and decided improvement in every part of its management, whether as a school or workshop, a home or place of confinement, in its financial affairs, and on every side there are many evidences of progress. It has grown less prison-like and is really becoming a reform school. A quotation from the report of its officers for 1873 and 1874, regarding the unsightly and unnecessary fence surrounding it, is indicative of how and why it has been improved. The Legislature of 1873 declined to appropriate anything for the building of the fence or wall, and the report for 1873 says that any person "must come to the conclusion that for a portion of those committed here we must either have impassable walls or an immense increase of overseers and watchmen, to prevent escapes." The report for 1874 says of the wall or fence: "Admitting its restraining uses in the past or present, yet we have a large number of boys who can be restrained as effectually without it, and with more humanizing effect."

Of the appropriation of \$30,000 for current expenses for 1874, only \$22,500 was expended, and the balance was returned to the State Treasury, while the inventory of property on hand shows a gain for 1874 of \$8,335.92. The average number in the school for 1873 was 211; for '74, 222. The average time of detention in '73 was two years and seven months; in '74, two years and five months. The average age of boys received in '73 was 13 years 3 months; in '74 13 years 3 months. The receipts for boys' labor for 1874 were \$11,826.08.

The Board of Control call attention to several changes in the law regarding commitments to the school, which they deem of importance, namely, that the age at which boys may be received be changed from ten to eight years; that the limit of detention be changed from twenty-one to eighteen; and that power may be given them, under proper regulations, to admit boys without the stain of conviction, and a record of the same to annoy them in their subsequent life. I am convinced that the limit of detention should be changed. If a boy entering this school at ten or twelve can not be fitted to go out into the world by the time he is eighteen, it would seem that he ought not to be the companion of one or two hundred young lads. Then, too, it seems to me that a boy at eighteen should have a chance for himself to see what he is made of.

Law and custom have regarded children of eight as not being responsible for crime; yet in our larger cities many boys of this age do commit serious crimes and very many are well known to police officers, as surely growing up to be paupers and criminals.

If the law of 1873, permitting the Governor to appoint agents of the State Board of Charities and Correction in each county could be carried out, it would in great degree solve this question. But the lack of any compensation to the agent has made the law a failure, as I have never been able to find any one to serve except in three counties. With these agents to investigate each case, and the State Public School acting concurrently with the Reform School, we ought to be able to care for every class of neglected, dependent, or criminal children, and with these, there would be no danger in changing the law as asked for by the Board. Without this or some better provision, I doubt very much the propriety of allowing parents or magistrates to commit children of eight, or those who have committed no crime, to the Reform School. In this connection I beg to call your attention to the law above mentioned, and to express the hope that it may be so amended as to make it operative. We owe it to the army of children abused by parents, neglected by community, arrested by policemen, homeless, houseless wanderers, that they have a show of fair play and justice and intelligent watchfulness, before we "send them up," and this act if put in successful operation will accomplish this result.

The Board of Control in their report ask that the sum of \$30,000 be appropriated for each of the years 1875 and 1876 for current expenses and \$500 for each year for library, periodicals and papers; also \$10,000 for the erection of a third family house. Since the report of the Board was prepared one of the boilers has given out, and a new one has been ordered. An appropriation of \$1,000 will be required for this purpose. Although it is quite certain that the receipts for the boys' labor will be less than they were in 1874, I am of the opinion that \$25,000 per annum will be sufficient for current expenses, and I believe the board now think that this sum may prove sufficient. The appropriation for library, etc., is none too large. Each family house that has been erected has had a lifting up effect upon the school. It is to be regretted that this plan had not been adopted in the beginning, before so large an amount was invested in the main buildings. It may be that some plan could be devised to convert a portion of the main building into a family house. If this can be done, it should be. If not, I hope you may be able to grant the appropriation asked for by the board.

The report of the board and officers is a model in completeness of detail, and well worthy your careful attention.

STATE PRISON.

The year just closed has been, in many regards, an eventful one to this institution. The panic of 1873 affected it as seriously, perhaps, as it did any of the general industries of the State. Two of the contracts expired in the midst of the panic, one of which was not renewed, and the other was renewed upon the basis of 50 instead of 125 men. Every effort has been made by the authorities to find some employment for the daily increasing population of the prison, but—with the exception of a small number placed upon a coageage contract, without success. The number of convicts in the prison Sept. 30, 1871, was 627; Sept. 30, 1872, 589; Sept. 30, '73, 655; and Sept. 30, '74, 708; while the number at work on contracts in 1871, was 460; in '72, 440; in '73, 401; and in '74, 445; being fifteen less in '74, with 753 convicts, than in '74, with only 627 convicts. Yet with this discouraging condition of its productive labor, the earnings of the prison for 1874 were \$10,255.14. Had the same ratio of prisoners been at work on contract as in the three previous years, the earnings would have been at least \$10,000 more. The convicts not on contract, have been kept employed so far as was possible, in improving the prison yard and State lot. The average price per day of convict labor for 1871, was 56 cents; in '72, 57 cents; '73, 58 cents; and in '74, 64 cents. The experience of the past six years, is, to my mind, abundant proof that a well-conducted prison can and should always pay its current expenses and aid in the support of those who are dependent upon convicts, that are now often supported by the public. In this connection, would it not be wise to authorize the prison authorities to establish one or two industries in the prison, to be conducted by the Board of Inspectors, authorizing them to buy material and dispose of the product, for the purpose of keeping the convicts em-

ployed when no contracts can be let? I would like to see the experiment tested in a small way at first and under proper limitations. If successful (and I can see no reason why it should not be), it would increase the earnings of the prison in times of depression and tend to keep up the price of convict labor. One thing is certain, prisoners must work, not alone for the sake of the earning, but for health, for discipline, for life. The management of the prison in all its aspects has been satisfactory. The completion of a portion of the improvements now in progress has been of great assistance in maintaining discipline, and in the economies of the prison.

The increase in the number of prisoners gives the management much trouble and anxiety. There are 100 more convicts than there are cells, and no suitable accommodations can be provided for them.

Some better provision should be made for the insane convicts. The present building, though comparatively new, is entirely unfit for the purpose.

It is the universal testimony of prison officials, and probably the unanimous opinion of all those who have ever given any thought to the subject, that the allowance of good time to convicts, who, by their conduct merit it, has accomplished more real reform in the convict, more reform in prison management, and has done more to make prisoners obedient and manageable, than all the whips and punishments ever devised. The increase of the allowance of this good time to long-term convicts is earnestly urged by the agent in his report. There must be, however, a limit to its operations. Where it should be placed is a question that deserves earnest consideration in the interest of community, both inside and outside the prison walls. The reports of the Board of Inspectors, agent, and other officers are interesting and suggestive, containing much information on prison life and prison management.

There is no executive duty that so impresses me with its responsibility as the exercise of the pardoning power, as there is none so constant in its demands and so annoying in its persistency. The effect of pardons upon community and upon convicts cannot be rightly estimated. Each case has a foundation of its own, and, taken by itself, would perchance not be objected to by any one; but when we see in the public press that a convict has been pardoned, or read in the Governor's message that ten or twenty convicts have been pardoned during the year, we are apt to moralize over the effect of pardons, and to criticize the exercise of the power at all. Many pardons in one sense can hardly be called pardons. For instance, one man was pardoned by me two days before his time expired, as a reward for his exposure of a conspiracy to escape. Several have been pardoned while upon boding. I have always pardoned every one that the Prison Physician informed me was past recovery. Two have been pardoned upon the statement of the Prosecuting Attorney who conducted the case and the Judge who sentenced them, that circumstances had come to their knowledge which convinced them of the entire innocence of the men. Desiring to know something of the effect of pardons upon the prisoner, that might be a guide for the future and perhaps be of service to the public, I addressed inquiries to parties cognizant of the facts, asking a history of the man since his pardon. The replies received accompany the report of the pardons granted.

STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The Commissioners appointed under act No 170 of the laws of 1873 to select a site and prepare plans for the State House of Correction have decided upon its location at Ionia. The site, comprising fifty acres of ground, with water supply and right of way for sewerage, was donated by the residents of that city. The Commissioners have adopted a theory of construction, so far as expense is concerned, that is entirely new in prison architecture, unless the Detroit House of Correction can be an exception, namely, to omit altogether massive stone masonry and heavy iron work, believing that the internal discipline and government should be of such a character as to prevent escapes. The walls and all the buildings are intended to be of brick, and of a plain substantial character, the estimated cost being \$270,000, with capacity for 600 prisoners. The plans, specifications, and map of the grounds will be submitted to you for consideration. The total expense incurred by the Board was \$1,033.

To recommend entering upon the construction of a new prison at this time, is not a pleasant duty, yet it is a duty. We have to-day in the State Prison and Detroit House of Correction 250 prisoners more than there are cells to keep them in. The State Prison can not be enlarged, and if it could, it should not be, as 600 prisoners is the maximum number that should ever be confined in one institution. To employ, clothe, feed, restrain, and govern 600 convicts is a task too great for any man. The Detroit House of Correction, though used for the confinement of many State prisoners, belongs to the city of Detroit, and before a new prison can be completed will be needed for the use of that city and the county of Wayne. It, too, is as large as a prison should be, and the authorities of the city will not increase its capacity.

The question is not one of choice, but of necessity. Prisoners come to us from the courts and must be confined, fed, clothed and employed.

The appropriation need not be for the whole amount estimated by the Board, as neither the whole number of cells nor all the shops require to be completed at once. After the wall and main buildings, with one block of cells are built, the remainder could be constructed as they are needed, and by convict labor.

I am of the opinion that an appropriation of \$75,000 for each of the years 1875 and 1876 would so far construct the prison as to make it tenable for two hundred convicts, and I recommend such appropriation.

SLATE INSTITUTIONS.

The annually recurring reports of our charitable institutions, with their statements of expenditures and wants, of the constantly increasing demands upon them, while they bring us in closer and closer connection with the unfortunate and diseased side of humanity, are apt at the same time to excite our criticisms upon the system, especially so as regards the seemingly large public expenditure necessary to conduct them. The aggregate of current expenses for the year surprises us. We are told at each succeeding session of the Legislature that this or that institution is full to overflowing, and that additions must be made, or the construction of a new one must be begun, and thus are led to inquire if expenditures in these directions are never to cease. There are the reflections that challenge my attention on every personal examination, and when the yearly budgets are presented.

A deeper insight, however, into the system and its practical results show that the State manages them better than any other power, that they are really a saving to the public instead of a wasteful expenditure, and above all, that they are an absolute necessity.

The number of unfortunate in the State, deaf, dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic, is nearly, if not quite three thousand. They must be cared for, either by friends or by the public. Proper care by friends, whether rich or poor, is impracticable; such care, therefore, devolves upon the State.

The framers of the Constitution recognized this duty by declaring in that instrument "that institutions for the deaf, dumb, blind, and insane shall always be fostered and supported."

The annual saving to the State by the withdrawal of an insane person from the consuming, and adding him to the producing classes,

cannot be fully estimated, but there is no doubt that the money value to the State, of the patients restored to health by the Asylum at Kalamazoo, aggregates more than the entire cost of construction and maintenance of that institution.

The economy of hospitals for the insane, in another direction, is shown by the percentage of cures of those placed under immediate treatment. The ratio restored to health and reason that are treated within two months of the attack is 70 per cent.; of those treated within five months, 47 per cent.; within twelve months, 39 per cent, and of those not treated within two years only 17 per cent.

The education of the deaf, dumb and blind is also a pecuniary gain to the community, in so far as it enables them to support themselves.

The education and care of criminal, neglected and dependent children is an investment that yields a larger profit than perhaps any other made by the State.

The almost absolute certainty that eight-tenths of these classes, if left to drift alone, will become in some way permanent dependents upon the commonwealth, is ample proof of the correctness of this statement.

The annual cost to the State for the support of a convict, and the loss to the public of the value of his labor, make reformatory prisons a real economy. If we cure criminals we save money.

Our treatment of pauperism in the county poor-houses, as a rule, is of the most expensive nature, in so far as results are concerned. They increase instead of curing it. The recommendations of the State Board of Charitable Institutions on this subject are in the line of practical statesmanship, and deserve careful consideration.

The proportion of insane persons, convicts in prison, and confirmed paupers, is one of each class to every thousand persons. If we grow in population, these also grow, so that we shall always have "these poor with us."

The reports of the Superintendents of the Poor for 1873 show that the poor-houses and jails had in that year 512 insane, 190 idiotic, 54 blind, and 16 mute persons as inmates.

The total cost of maintaining the present charitable and penal institutions of the State is less than sixteen cents per capita for each inhabitant.

The inevitable conclusion from the consideration of this subject, putting aside the requirements of the Constitution, the demands of a common humanity, the teachings of a higher civilization, and the obligation of duty, must be that we should foster and support these institutions, as measures of public economy.

NEW CAPITAL.

The work upon the new Capital has progressed rapidly and to the entire satisfaction of the Board of Commissioners. The expenditures from the beginning of the work to the close of the fiscal year have been \$378,346.84, and the balance in the treasury to the credit of the building fund was \$151,663.16. The Commissioners, in their report, suggest several changes in the material and construction for your consideration. The change asked for in the roof is, in my opinion, absolutely necessary. The investigations made by the Commissioners relative to the durability of iron as a suitable material for the roof of a building of this character show conclusively its unsuitability, and I recommend such action by you as will enable them to substitute tin or copper laid on brick arches in its place. The change will cost not to exceed ten thousand dollars, and I recommend an appropriation of that amount.

In the original plans and specifications no reference was made to heating and ventilation; as this work will require to be begun before another meeting of the Legislature, an appropriation will be necessary for it. The Commissioners have not yet decided upon the exact plan to be adopted, but they estimate that it will cost from sixty-five to seventy thousand dollars. The appropriation when made can be divided, one-half in the tax of 1875, and the balance in 1876.

The suggestions of the board relative to the change in main entrance are commended to your consideration, and your decision desired thereon.

RAILROADS.

The report of the Commissioner of Railroads for the year ending Dec. 31, 1873, is before you. At that date Michigan had 3,719 miles of railroads, of which 3,253 miles were main track. The cost of construction and equipment is \$141,532,400, represented by capital stock of \$90,331,492, and bonded and floating debt of \$50,114,317. The net earnings for 1873 were 5.06 per cent. on the total cost. The earnings of eighteen companies were \$2,638,264 less than their operating expenses and interest account. This is certainly a very unsatisfactory showing, and cannot fail to elicit inquiry as to the cause. With unequaled facilities for constructing and running roads cheaply, with no restrictions in our statutes as to rates of freight, and comparatively none as to passenger rates, the reasons for this condition of affairs must be entirely inside the business itself.

Railroads are something more than mere private enterprises. They are not only a public convenience but a public necessity. They have, in a large measure, taken the place of the highway known to the common law, and so far occupy the same relations to the public. By the law of necessity they must be made subservient to the public ends. The public are directly interested to see to it that these roads are constructed and operated honestly, that the capital invested in them represents the actual cost of their construction and equipment, and that they are managed and operated alike for the benefit of their owners, creditors, and the public, and with a view to the public convenience and interests.

The companies organized under our laws, investing their money within our borders, expect and are entitled to just and liberal treatment from us, and they certainly have no reason to complain of the State in this regard. Yet, we see this large interest making little, if any, return to its owners, and are tempted to ask if the State in its legislation can do nothing to give it value. Stockholders and bondholders are here loag, if they are not already doing so, make the same inquiry.

It must be evident to a careful observer, and the reports made to the Commissioner go to prove, that the system of corporations organized within and inside the railroad corporations, known as "Transportation Lines," "Dispatch Companies," "Car-Loading Companies," "Fast Freight Lines," "Sleeping and Palace Car Companies," are sapping the life-blood of the railroad companies. They are earning hundreds of thousands, if not millions of dollars, on the track of our railroads, not a dollar of which finds its way into the treasury of the road. These corporations pay good dividends, but the railroad stockholder gets none, and the bondholder receives no interest. Parties whose money is invested in our roads should reap some benefit from it; we want low freights and fare for our own citizens; but we cannot expect them, if the roads are to be used for the benefit of outside corporations. Do we not owe it to our people and to the holders of \$150,000,000 of property in this State, to protect them from this loss, if possible? When we remember that the railroad bonded debt issued under the laws of the State is \$90,000,000, an amount far in excess of all the State, city, town, county and school debt, ought we not, as a State, to aid in every just way in sustaining their credit?

In the present necessary system of running through trains, with so many competing lines in other States, seeking for business, the difficulties in the way of legislation seem almost insurmountable, without the co-operation of surrounding States; but the subject seems to me to demand your thoughtful consideration.

The public demand sleeping and palace car accommodations, and our roads must be enabled to meet it. For them to do so it will be necessary to amend the railroad charters and the general railroad law, permitting them to run such cars and to charge proper rates for their use.

The Commissioner suggests several needed amendments to the railroad laws, all of which he deems important, and to which your attention is directed.

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MARQUETTE AND MACKINAC RAILROAD.

Act No. 136 of 1873, amended in 1874 granting ten sections to the mile of swamp land in the Upper Peninsula to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Straits of Mackinac to Marquette, has not accomplished the hoped-for result. The panic of 1873, and the depression in business since, with other causes, have prevented any new railroad enterprises.

I do not know that any action can be taken by you, that will hasten this work; but if any reasonable and proper addition to the grant would do it, I would most earnestly recommend it. When it is remembered that we have in the Upper Peninsula a population of 61,890 persons, who export everything they produce, and import everything they consume, it would seem that this great commerce of our own citizens ought not to be diverted from us to other States, as it now is. The construction of this road would give our farmers, manufacturers, and traders a market for their products, from which they are now practically excluded. So, too, it would give our miners a winter market for their products.

The swamp lands of the Upper Peninsula, amounting to 1,789,612 51-100 acres were given to the State by the general government for the purpose of building roads and ditches and reclamation. Wagon roads are being built by grants of these lands, and they are gradually slipping away, year by year, yet doing but little for the real development of the country.

I firmly believe, if a grant of the whole of them would construct a railroad from Mackinac to Marquette, and another from L'Ance to Houghton and thence up the Mineral Range, it would be wise policy to make it.

It must be borne in mind that this is not a question of "land grants" in the ordinary acceptance of the term. It is a question of whether the lands already granted shall be given for wagon roads or a railroad.

The State has 240,358 30-100 acres of other than swamp lands in the Upper Peninsula that would be largely increased in value by the construction of these roads.

ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL.

The business of this canal for the past two years has been as follows:

Tonnage passing through for 1873.....	Tons.
Tonnage passing through for 1874.....	1,307,445
Gross receipts for 1873.....	\$44,948.18
Gross receipts for 1874.....	45,387.74
Copper carried through 1873.....	15,927
Pig iron carried through 1873.....	39,949
Iron ore carried through 1873.....	504,121
Copper carried through 1874.....	19,151
Pig iron carried through 1874.....	41,904
Iron ore carried through 1874.....	505,384

Tolls were reduced by the Board of Control July 1, 1873, from 4 cents to 3 cents per ton.

The amount of State bonds issued for the canal outstanding Sept. 30, 1874, was \$61,000, while the balance to the credit of the canal at the same date was \$85,615.68. The State having thus been fully reimbursed for its expenditures, it was decided to expend the surplus earnings of the canal in putting it in complete repair, and orders to that effect have been given the Superintendent. The mouth of the canal was ordered dredged. New gates were ordered for the lower lock. The piers at both ends were ordered repaired, and those at the lower end extended. It is estimated by the board that the net earnings for 1875 will enable them to accomplish these improvements, and that by 1876 they will be enabled to reduce the tolls to an amount sufficient to pay running expenses and a small surplus for contingencies.

The repairs and improvements are absolutely necessary, as the piers, gates and timber work are very badly decayed.

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR CANAL.

The work upon this canal has been completed according to the plans and specifications. Upon its completion the company requested me to issue my certificate to that effect, that they might therewith acquire title to the land grant made by Congress to the State for the purpose of constructing the canal. As the title to the lands upon which the canal was constructed was vested in individual hands, I held that the work was not completed in accordance with the act of Congress or the laws of the State, so long as neither the company nor State owned the bottom and banks of the canal. Application was made by the canal company to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel me to issue the certificate, which was denied. Thereupon the owners of the lands offered to deed the right of way to the canal company, and asked for my certificate. I again refused to issue it until the canal itself, with the right of way, was conveyed to the State or the United States. This the company has refused to do, claiming that the act of 1865 gives them the ownership and control of the canal. I have claimed, on the contrary, that the act of Congress conferring the grant does no such thing. In the meantime the canal company has been placed in bankruptcy; the United States court has appointed a receiver over it; has fixed the rate of tolls, and given the receiver absolute control of its management. In its present condition, if the company were to accept the construction of the act claimed by the State, they have no power to convey the canal.

The State and canal company are so widely apart in their construction of the law that the decision of a competent tribunal as to ownership is the only way the question can be settled. Under existing laws the State cannot bring the case into court, and I respectfully urge the prompt passage of an act enabling it to do so, that the question may be finally settled. Until the canal is accepted, the State has no control over it, to fix the tolls, or keep it in repair; the canal company and its bondholders cannot get possession of the lands; the counties in which the lands lie are losing the taxes that should be paid on them, and the whole interest is in a state of perplexing uncertainty. I cannot think it possible that Congress, in conferring the grant, or the State in giving the company the contract, ever intended that the canal, when constructed, should become the property of any individual or corporation.

TAXATION OF RAILROAD LANDS.

The Legislature of 1873 passed an act providing for the assessment and taxation of lands known as railroad lands.

The Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company, acting, I presume, for themselves and all the land-grant roads, commenced suit in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District, in chancery, to test the constitutionality and validity of the act. Deeming the case of great importance to the State, involving a large amount of money, and knowing that able counsel would present the case on the part of the complainants, I advised and directed the employment of Messrs. Charles A. Kent, E. W. Meddagh, Alfred Russell, and Charles Upson, as counsel to assist the Attorney-General.

The case was argued in Detroit, before Judges Emmons and Longyear. Judge Emmons delivered an elaborate opinion, which was concurred in by Judge Longyear, sustaining the validity of the act subjecting such lands to taxation. The complainants have appealed the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it is now pending, and the question is of such moment to the State, and to the counties in which these lands

(Continued on 5th Page.)

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. VAN SCHIELVEN, Editor.

Saturday, January 16.

The Centennial agents in New York announce five subscriptions of \$5,000 each, besides quite a list of smaller sums, in addition to \$10,000 by Stewart & Co.

Gov. TILDEN, in his inaugural, speaking of the constitutional amendments considers these questions settled by the war, never to be reopened. The adoption of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution, says he, closed one great era in our politics. It marked the end forever of the system of human slavery and of the struggles that grew out of that system. These amendments have been conclusively adopted, and they have been accepted in good faith by all political organizations and the people of all sections. They close the chapter; they are and must be final. All parties hereafter must accept and stand upon them, and henceforth our politics are to turn upon questions of the present and future not upon those of the settled and final past.—These remarks receive additional weight from the fact that Gov. Tilden is one of the men mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

The action of the military authorities at New Orleans, in deciding contested elections by the more abrupt process of forcibly ejecting one of the parties to the contest, is being reviewed by the press and the people in a manner which will eventually lead to important political results. The act has been sustained by the President and the administration generally, although it is claimed that Sec'y Bristow and Gen. Sherman quietly but earnestly disapprove of it. In Congress it has become a party matter, and the entire Republican strength has been forced into the approval and support of Gen. Sheridan's conduct, as interpreted by a special message of the President. Not so however among the people. In New York city a large and enthusiastic meeting has been held, and among the speakers we find the venerable William Cullen Bryant, Wm. M. Everts, Wm. E. Dodge and Peter Cooper. A strong and emphatic protest was entered against such despotic actions. Says Mr. Bryant:

"It must be rebuked the instant it is perpetrated. The evil must be crushed in its infancy, while its bones are yet in the gristle, and before it becomes formidable as a precedent. These practices which contemplate the subjection of local politics to the Federal authorities by the exercise of the military power, must be denounced, must be stopped, must be broken up forever."

It is that aggressive spirit of unwarranted interference at the point of the bayonet, which of late has been too often resorted to in that section of the country, in settling personal disputes between political rivals, which he condemns when he says:

"How happens it that men educated to the profession of arms at our national military school seem not to understand what are the rights of the citizen and what the due limits of the military power? If Gen. Sheridan, that daring soldier, but despiser of civil rights, had either been properly trained or had not forgotten his training, he would never have obeyed the mandate which ordered him to New Orleans on that guilty errand. He would have said: 'I owe my education to this republic; I was brought up to be its soldier and servant, and not the vassal of the President.'"

In Boston a similar meeting is to be held and among the signers to a call for a meeting there, we find the name of Charles Francis Adams. Senator Schurz has denounced the measure on the floor of the U. S. Senate in an able and eloquent speech. Gov. Allen of Ohio, in addressing the Legislature of his State on the subject, places it in the following light:

"If there is a law warranting the settling of contested election cases in State Legislatures by the use of the Federal troops, then in my judgment you should request its immediate repeal. If there is no law for it, then your indignant protest should be heard at Washington, insisting upon such action by Congress as will prevent in the future such flagrant outrages against civil liberty."

Among the Republican press, such papers as the N. Y. Times and the Boston Advertiser, condemn the course pursued, and the latter calls upon Republican States to protest. There is no doubt, but what an inefficient like the above will have its effect upon the Republican party as a political organization. What the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was to President Pierce, or the Lecompton Constitution to President Buchanan and the Democratic party generally, is undoubtedly in store for the party that is responsible for this improved system of a military legislature and judiciary. In the one case it was "bleeding Kansas," in the other it is "re-constructed Louisiana."

The roll sabbo has played in the political parties of this country during the last twenty years, is remarkable indeed. As a slave, and the personal property of his southern master, he swamped the democratic party. What he will do for the republican party as a freeman and the political property of the northern carpet-bagger, time will develop.

The Grangers are attempting to introduce a change in the present system of purchasing school books. The following resolution, adopted by several Granges, shows the tendency:

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the Legislature of our State to enact such laws as will provide all children, who are entitled to the benefits of common schools, with books at cost of publishing and transportation, either erecting a publishing establishment for the purpose, or by making arrangements with publishers.

While the amendments to our charter, relative to school matters, were under discussion, the other day, a member of the committee suggested that our chapter on education be so amended, that all the books used in the schools be furnished by the Board and to remain the property of the district. In support of this it was claimed that it would prevent constant changes of text books; that after a series of books were once established for all the classes, each book could be of service to several scholars as they passed up from one class to the other, and save to each family the purchasing of a library of school books; that it would become a part of the duties of the teachers to see that the books were properly taken care of, and that in ordering large lots, the board could purchase from first hands, saving profits and commissions. We have no doubt that if there is no constitutional objection to the principle involved in the above, it would bring about a great saving. Surely the proposition is in harmony with the fundamental principle that the State must provide for the education of the children. We confess that since the above idea has been suggested, the more we reflect upon it, the more favorable it strikes us; it would create another serious obstacle to the establishment of parochial or sectarian schools, and draw the masses of the people more closely to their dearest friend—the common schools.

LLOYD, the famous map man, who made all the maps for General Grant and the Union army, certificates of which he published, has just invented a way of getting a relief plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of the American Continent—showing from ocean to ocean—on one entire sheet of bank note paper, 40x50 inches large, on a lightening press, and colored, sized and varnished for the wall so as to stand washing, and mailing anywhere in the world for 25 cents, or unvarnished for 10 cents. This map shows the whole United States and Territories in a group, from surveys to 1875, with a million places on it, such as towns, cities, villages, mountains, lakes, rivers, streams, gold mines, railway stations, &c. This map should be in every house. Send 25 cents to the Lloyd Map Company, Philadelphia, and you will get a copy by return mail.

Two great hotels, the "United States" at Saratoga and the "Pacific" at Chicago, have gone into bankruptcy. Both have done a profitable business, but complications arising out of debts contracted in their construction have proved disastrous.

Deaths.

SEERY—At Brandon Station, Ottawa County, Mich., on Wednesday, January 13, 1875, EDWARD HUGH, aged 22 months, and LAWRENCE EUGENE, aged 2 months, children of MICHAEL and ANNIE SEERY.

Special Notices.

Special Notice.

The CITY DRUG STORE will be kept open on Sundays, until further notice is given.

HEBER WALSH, Proprietor.
HOLLAND, Sept. 18, 1874.

A New Attraction.

Children buying their school books of us, will receive with each purchase a present worth ten cents.

L. T. KANTERS & Co.
HOLLAND, Mich., January 14, 1875.

Notice of Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Mrs. N. VYN & SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The Saw Mill and Pump business, at the Village of Zeeland, will be continued by PETER VYN on his own account.

All book accounts must be paid to PETER VYN at his office in Zeeland; and all notes and other obligations must be paid to Mrs. N. VYN, or CORNELIUS VYN, at Centerville.

Given under our hands this 26th day of December, A. D. 1874, at Zeeland, Mich.
Mrs. N. VYN.
P. VYN.
G. VYN.
C. VYN.

To the Tax-payers of the Township of Holland.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, has been appointed Township Treasurer of the Township of Holland, vice D. B. K. Van Raalte, resigned, and that for the purpose of receiving and collecting the annual taxes, he will be found on Friday, Jan. 8th, 1875, and on every subsequent Friday during the time allowed for the collection of taxes, at the store of Bakker & Van Raalte, in the City of Holland.

B. VAN RAALTE.
HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 5, 1875.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.



There is no pain which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling which they will not subside, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. The receipt is published around each bottle. They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for sprained or swelled horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, \$1.00. J. B. ROSE & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only safe article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

To the travelling public, and those leaving for Grand Rapids on the afternoon train, we would state that BURGARD'S, 28 Pearl Street, is the best place for a meal, or a lunch, in Grand Rapids. Everything necessary for a first-class restaurant, is kept there and there is no unnecessary delay. Try and see.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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

Parties wishing the prescription will please address: REV. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

P. S.—The above medicine can be procured at the "City Drug Store," of HEBER WALSH, who has been appointed sole agent for this city.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who has suffered for years from Nervous Debility, premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar st., New York.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION !!

THE FIRM OF
JOSLIN & BREYMAN,
Intends to dissolve co-partnership on or about the 1st of February, 1875. The business however will be carried on by

W. H. JOSLIN,

The same as heretofore.

With a view to facilitate matters they wish to reduce their stock and close out their entire line of

Sporting Goods, Notions and Varieties.

Here is a splendid opportunity for a good bargain. We offer for

CASH

AND

WITHOUT RESERVE.

Our entire stock

AT COST,

And will hold open this inducement until the day of dissolution. After that date, the stock, at present occupied by the Firm will be offered to rent. All accounts due to the Firm must be collected before that time, and we hope this will be a sufficient warning to all indebted to us.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., January 10, 1875.

The Estey Organ

NOW ON HAND BY

L. T. KANTERS & CO.

Our advice to the Public is not to purchase any instrument, without investigating first the PRICE and QUALITY of these Organs. They are constantly kept on hand and open for inspection at

THE "CITY BOOK-STORE,"
NO. 72, EIGHTH STREET.

We also take orders for

STECK'S & HAYNE BROS' PIANOS.

We keep in stock the two kinds of "HOWE" and of the "GROVER & BAKER" Sewing Machines. These four different kinds of machines, are the simplest and strongest in the country.

The depository of the American Bible Society has been removed by the committee, to the "CITY BOOK-STORE" of

L. T. KANTERS & CO.,

No. 72, Eighth Street, - - - HOLLAND, MICH.

THE GALAXY.

"The Galaxy" is about entering on its tenth year. It was started with the full intention of making it the foremost literary magazine published. Perfectly independent, with no set theories of politics, religion, or sociology to propagate and maintain, it freely and gladly opens its pages to the expression of varying opinions and discussions, provided they are by the ablest representatives in each department. Only the writers (whose names always appear) are responsible for the views expressed.

All sides have a chance to speak through its pages, on any subject which is exciting public interest, and demands thoughtful discussion.

"The Galaxy" is the representative among the monthlies of the independent journalism of some of our leading dailies.

That this plan has been a great success is proved by the brilliant history of this magazine for the past ten years. Our ablest statesmen and leading writers in all branches have expressed their views in its pages.

But not only as the medium of thoughtful discussion has The Galaxy succeeded. It has attached to itself as regular contributors a staff of brilliant writers, of which a y periodical may be proud. Justin McCarthy, Richard Grant White, Mrs. Anne Edwards, John G. Saxe, Henry James, Jr., Professor H. H. Boyesen, Julius Henri Browne, Richard Kimball, Albert Rhoads, Geo. E. Pond, and Fanny Kober Feudge, have made too bright a mark on our current literature to need any praise from us.

During the coming year a series of articles is promised by prominent southerners, giving the Confederate side of the war from its military and legislative standpoints. These articles will not be controversial, but will deal with facts, to which both North and South will gladly give attention, as they will be written by men personally cognizant of what they speak.

Professor H. H. Boyesen, whose delightful pictures of Norse life have won for him a high place in the literature of his adopted country, will contribute a story called A Norseman's Pilgrimage. Albert Rhodes will have a series of personal sketches of leading European statesmen. Justin McCarthy and Mrs. Edwards will each have a serial story during the year. Richard Grant White will have musical discussions, etc. In the departments The Galaxy is especially rich. The Scientific Miscellany is particularly full and varied. The Driftwood, by Philip Quilbitt and the Nebulae are very fresh and bright, and the department of Current Literature is well maintained.

SHELDON & CO., New York.

The Galaxy one year.....\$4 00

The Galaxy and the News one year.....\$ 5 75

CASH! CASH! CASH! FOR—
GOOD BUTTER, OATS AND POTATOES.
I want to dispose of my Stock of DRY GOODS, at very low Prices, because I need my money again to buy PORK.
M. P. VISSER.
at 18 Cents a gallon at
HOLLAND, Mich., January 9, 1875.

Estrayed.

Came into the Inclosure of the subscriber, in the township of Georgetown, on the 10th day of Nov. 1874, four Red yearlings, one steer and three heifers; the steer and two of the heifers have an ear-mark and some white on the belly. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take them away. H. W. SWEET, GEORGETOWN, Ottawa Co., Mich. Jan. 4, 1875.

BURRALL'S
IRON CORN SHELLERS,
FOR SALE BY
G. J. HAVERKATE & SON
AND
VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS.
for \$8.00; until further notice.
HOLLAND, - - - MICHIGAN.

I WANT

Everybody who wishes to purchase PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, GLASS, etc., to call and examine my stock. The

Holland City White Lead

is not surpassed. It is warranted superior to any White Lead in this market, and is sold at much less price. My stock is purchased in large quantities of first hands, saving all jobbers' profits, and I can therefore afford to sell below my neighbors. Remember—I am not to be undersold by any House in the State of Michigan. Call and see.

HEBER WALSH
Druggist & Pharmacist.

R. KANTERS,
DEALER IN
STAVES, WOOD AND BARK.

I hereby give notice to all interested that during this season, I will pay the Highest Cash Price for White Oak Staves.

CASH ON DELIVERY!

I will also contract for future delivery, and am prepared to receive staves on any Dock on the Banks of Black Lake, and River or at any of the Railroad Stations. All correspondence by Mail will receive prompt attention. R. KANTERS.
HOLLAND, Mich., May 1, 1874. 115-1f

P. & A. Steketee,

Desire to inform their many friends and customers that they have on hand and for sale

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

GLASS-WARE,

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Etc., Etc.

—In the—

Brick Store,

—of—

E. J. HARRINGTON,

Where may be found at all times, at

Wholesale or Retail.

Goods of the Best Quality and at the Lowest

CASH PRICES.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1st, 1874.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES

AND

FLOUR & FEED.

8th Street, Holland, Michigan.

We beg leave to call the attention of the Public to the fact that we have opened, in LABAREE'S OLD FURNITURE STORE (west of Van Landegend's) a FLOUR & FEED and GROCERY Store. We shall keep on hand everything that pertains to a complete Family Supply store.

Flour, Feed,
Hay, Grain,
and Mill Stuff,

At Lowest Cash Prices.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS.

HOLLAND, Aug. 13, 1874. 108-1y

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

The oldest Furniture House in the City.

Always keep a full and well selected stock of Furniture, at prices corresponding with the times.

Wall Paper,
Window Shades,
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Feathers,
Feather Beds,
Mattresses,
COFFINS.

Wall paper bought of us, will be trimmed free of charge.

46-2 a 1y

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, - - - EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints and Oils.

Are sold as cheap at this Drug Store as at any other. Medicines warranted to be strictly pure.

Trusses,
Chamois Skin,
Counter, Cloth,
Hair and
Paint Brushes.

All the leading Patent Medicines in the market. A full Stock of the very best Perfumery sold in bottle or by measure.

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1874.

VAN PUTTEN & DE VRIES,

Have just opened a Large and well Selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, AND

HATS & CAPS,

Which they are offering at Prices, that defy Competition.

Also a complete Stock of

FLOUR & FEED,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

All goods purchased of us will be

Delivered Free!

To any part of the City.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, at our New Store on River Street, next to Van Putten's Drug Store.

46-Xc-1y

For Sale.

A two-thirds and controlling interest in the Schooner Arrow, 69 33-100 ton, now lying at this port. For further information apply to the undersigned at Holland, Mich. J. KUIJTE & BRO.
HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 6, 1874.

Findings.

THE health of Hon. W. A. Howard is improving.

THE next term of the Allegan Circuit Court opens on Tuesday, Feb. 2nd.

IN a few days Mr. Kenyon will remove his banking office in his new building, up stairs.

THE newly elected officers of the Lodge of I. O. O. F., were duly installed on Tuesday evening last.

THE City Attorney is at work drawing up the Bill for the Legislature embodying the proposed amendments.

THE Union Hotel at Grand Haven, was destroyed by fire on Monday night last. Loss mostly covered by insurance.

"BIDDY, did you put an egg in the coffee to settle it?" "Yes, mum, I put in four; they were so bad I had to use four of them!"

MESSRS. P. GUNST and A. Baert, wagon-makers, have dissolved co-partnership. The former talks of going West, for the health of his family.

RECTOR, going his rounds—"An uncommonly fine pig, Mr. Dibbles, I declare!" Contemplating—"Ah, yes, sir, if we was all of us as fit to die as him, sir!"

A CONGREGATIONAL meeting of the Third Reformed Church was held on Thursday evening, and a committee appointed to let the job of building all the pews.

THE severe storm and cold weather on Saturday night, has "winter-killed" many a collection of flowers in this city. We have met with more than one despondent "Flora."

MR. HENRY WASHINGTON, aged eighty years, who is described as a cousin of the father of his country, died last week at Shreveport, La. Like his distinguished relative, he was a surveyor by profession.

HON. A. C. ADAMS began life as a public prosecutor in the case of the People vs. Gardner, before P. H. Chappell, Esq., Justice of the Peace at Berlin. Mr. Gardner was arrested on the complaint of John Murphy, for stealing a hen valued at 25 cents. The defendant was convicted—S. L. Independent.

A son of Mr. G. Van Den Belt, Nicholas, aged 16 years, left for Ann Arbor on Monday, the 4th inst., to have an operation performed on the left eye. From a letter received by his folks the other day, we learn that two operations have been made, one on Thursday of last week, and the other on last Monday, both with good results.

THE ocean disasters during the month of October, 1874, number 210 sailing vessels reported as lost, embracing all flags, as follows: 105 English, 23 French, 21 Norwegian, 18 German, 11 Dutch, 7 Swedish, 4 Italian, 4 Russian, 3 American, 2 Austrian, 2 Spanish, 7 Danish, 1 Portuguese, and two of which the nationality is unknown.

THE remains of the late Senator Stephen A. Douglas, will be removed from their present location and transferred to the grounds of the Chicago University just West of the present site, and of which the distinguished Senator was the founder. The object is to sell the present site and with the proceeds finish the monument. Mrs. Williams, formerly Mrs. Douglas, has given her consent to the proposed removal.

THE "Holland Literary Association will give a public entertainment at Bakker & Van Raalte's hall, on Friday evening, the 22d inst. The exercises will consist in orations, essays, debates, reading of journal, etc. Van Lente's choir will be there to give the vocal music. The object of the entertainment is to make a contribution for the relief of the Kansas sufferers. The price of admission will be twenty-five cents.

THE Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, under the management of D. P. Clay, Esq., is becoming more prosperous. Mr. Clay was appointed receiver of the road over a year ago, and during the year of his management, from Dec. 6, 1873, the net earnings of the road amount to \$30,467.88. The year before it lost \$7,001.84. The rolling stock is new, consisting of three locomotives, three coaches, one baggage and express car, and sixty-eight flat cars.—S. L. Independent.

THE firm of Joslin & Breyman intend to dissolve on or about the 1st of next month. After that date Mr. Joslin will continue the same business in the building now occupied by Mr. N. Kenyon. Mr. Breyman will remain Agent of the American Express Company, and continue to keep his office at the present site, a part of which he will offer to rent. Our readers will do well to read their advertisement in another column. They wish to close out a part of their stock and tempting offers are made.

FRED DOUGLASS lectured in Grand Haven last week.

THE Calendar for the present term of the Circuit Court contains 105 cases.

MR. CHANDLER's chances for re-election are on the decline. Tuesday is the day of trial.

THE Legislature has organized and the Governor's message will be found on our inside.

A PETITION is in circulation requesting the Common Council to erect street lamps.

A PEEP behind the curtain—"Mother, don't get me mad, now! Harry is coming and I shall be all of a flush."

HON. RIX ROBINSON, the pioneer settler of the Grand River Valley, died at his home, in Ada, on Tuesday, aged 86 years.

A DUTCHMAN describes New Yorkers as "berry fine peeples," who "go about der streets sheeting each oder, and dey call dat becness."

ON Wednesday evening a party of twenty, members of the Masonic Lodge at Douglas, paid a visit to the brethren of Unity Lodge, of this city.

THE Atlantic cotton mills at Lawrence, Mass., lately running only four days in the week, start on full time Monday. They give employment to 1,900 operatives.

AYER, the pill-man, who was defeated for Congress the other day, manufactures an excellent expectorant, but Ayer don't expect to rant in the Forty-fourth Congress.

THE Milwaukee *Notes*, having nothing else to think of, says that "Mrs. Grant is not as handsome as Anna Dickinson, but she can get up a better boiled dinner than Anna."

THE Firemen's Concert has been postponed until next Wednesday evening, at Kenyon's hall. We understand there will be a very interesting and attractive programme.

IT is said that Daniel Webster never was guilty of paying back borrowed money, and if this fact was what made him famous we know of a thousand men who will in time become bright stars in the galaxy of fame.

A CASE of sickening cruelty on the part of the Sheriff of San Antonio, Texas, toward a prisoner confined in jail, is reported. The prisoner was held for murder, and when a circus came to town the other day, the Sheriff refused to allow the man to attend. Public indignation at San Antonio runs high.

PURSUANT to a call some twenty or more of the late soldier-boys, met at the Council room on Thursday evening, to consider the organization of a military association. After discussion a committee was appointed to draw up articles of association and report at an adjourned meeting to be held on Monday evening, January 28.

THE N. Y. *Weekly Witness*, a copy of which has been sent us lately, is indeed one of the best Weeklies published in the country. Its circulation has reached over 50,000 copies. It is not surpassed by any of the large eastern weeklies. Sample numbers will be sent on application, address: N. Y. Witness, No. 2, Spruce Street, New York.

A CHUNK of a boy was seen studying the weather report charts hanging in the Post-Office yesterday, and wondering at the lad's interest a gentleman approached him and asked:

"Well, my son, what do you wish to find?"

"I'm looking to see how the old thermometer stands at Duluth," replied the boy; "if she's 10 below I've got to dust for home and split more wood; if she's at zero I can go off with Bill Jackson to see his dog fight a tame coon!"—*Free Press*.

A MAN and his wife who had been married ten years disagreed and determined to separate. The terms of separation were to be decided by the justice of the arrondissement in which they lived. They were Parisians.

"Have you any children?" said the judge.

"Yes, monsieur."

"How many?"

"Three—two boys and a girl—and it is with them lies our difficulty. Madame wishes to have two of them; so do I."

"Have you agreed to abide by my decision?"

"We have," said both of them.

"Very well, my friends; I condemn you to have another child, so that you may each have two. When you have obtained that you may return to me."

The matter was then adjourned for the time being. Two years afterward the worthy magistrate, who in the meanwhile had heard nothing of the husband or wife, met the former.

"Ah," said he, "how about the separation?"

"Still impossible, monsieur. Instead of four children, we have now five."

It is said that Victor Hugo contemplates writing the life of John Brown.

THE Prince of Wales has received the thirty-third, or last degree of Masonry.

How immense appear to us the sins that we have not committed.—[*Mme. Neck-er*.]

THERE lives more faith in honest doubt, believe me, than in half the creeds.—*Tennyson*.

MR. TOM AKELBY has gone into the grocery business, at West Olive—Bark Landing—Pigeon Creek.

MISS MOORE, of Trenton, N. J., is so opposed to intemperance that the sight of an apple gives her convulsions.

THE Depository of the American Bible Society has been changed, and is now with the firm of L. T. Kanters & Co.

A WHITE marble monument has been placed over the grave of William H. Seward, in the Fort Hill Cemetery at Auburn.

THE charity social and dance on Thursday evening, at Kenyon's Hall, for the benefit of Mrs. Gannane, netted about twenty-five dollars.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office, at Holland, Mich., Jan. 15th, 1875: Geo. H. Fisher.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE office of County Superintendent of Schools will be thoroughly discussed by the present Legislature, and a proposition for its abolition will undoubtedly be made.

A DUTCH dwarf is now being exhibited in Paris who is scarcely three feet high. He speaks five languages perfectly, and is the proprietor of five houses at The Hague.

THE tramp of the tax-collector, the incessant strains of the wood-fiddle, the peculiar state of the weather of late, the re-appearance of Borstlap—everything indicates that winter has set in for good.

THE thermometer reached as low as 10 degrees below zero, during the late storm. We have made some few inquiries in regard to the effect it may have had on our fruit orchards, and find that the peach bud is not damaged.

MR. HERBER WALSH has been appointed sole agent for this city, by the Rev. E. A. Wilson, for the sale of his celebrated remedy for consumption. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "To Consumptives."

MESSRS. L. T. KANTERS & Co., Book-sellers and Stationers, have never been surpassed in their line of trade, for enterprise and energy. Their advertisement on another page shows what they are doing, and upon personal investigation it will stand confirmed.

AN important mortgage was recorded in the Register's office, at Grand Haven, this week. The Michigan and Ohio R. R. has executed a bond mortgage for \$15,000, 000 to the Farmer's Loan and Trust Co., of New York, as Trustee for the foreign capitalists who see a good investment in the M. & O. R. R.—*Herald*.

AMONG the appointments of the Committees of the House we notice the name of our representative as a member of the committees on education and military affairs. A motion to print fifteen hundred copies of the Governor's message in the Holland language was referred to the committee on printing, and the committee on ways and means instructed to investigate the cost of translation.

A MEETING has been held on Tuesday evening, to attempt to re-organize a Young Men's Christian Association. The meeting was composed of nearly all the clergymen of the city, the professors of Hope College, the principal of the Union School, and eight or ten of the old members of the last organization. The preliminary steps were widely discussed and a committee on organization appointed to report at an adjourned meeting to be held a week from next Tuesday evening.

OUR friend Hadsell, editor of the *Hartford Day Spring*, has apparently been interfering with one of the school teachers of Bangor, exciting the wrath of the editor of the *Reflector*, who mounts his editorial war-horse and in true Pickwickian style reents as follows: "The tumble-bug editor of the *Hartford Day Spring*, in this week's issue of his vulgar foul-mouthed sheet, speaks of one of our school teachers from Breedsville in his usual unmanly, low, disparaging way. This promising young teacher stands as far above Hadsell in point of intellect, morals and accomplishments as heaven above earth. The editor who will stoop to such a contemptible act as this is unworthy the name of man, and is too mean to be tolerated in any civilized community. The petty insignificant soul of such a person is small enough to dance a jig in a pea-nut shuck and leave plenty of room for the fiddler besides. * * * * * for there is not another like him this side of purgatory."

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

NEW DRESS SILKS!

In addition to our Department of MILLINERY AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, we have this season added to our Stock, a NEW and COMPLETE Line of

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS, LADIES' READY CLOAKS, CLOAK MATERIAL AND CLOAK TRIMMING, AND SHAWLS.

AT

AT

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, AND FEATHERS.

FURS, GLOVES, AND HOSERIES.

A Complete Stock of Holiday Gifts. Butterick Patterns.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERG,

EIGHTH STREET . . . HOLLAND, MICH.

Boots and Shoes, The Best Paper.

At the Store of

L. SPRIETSMA & SON.

Judiciously and carefully selected for the season, and comprising the most complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES ever offered in THE CITY OF HOLLAND.

LADIES, GENTS, YOUTHS, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR, Of the Latest Styles.

CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING Done at short notice. Cash Paid for Hides.

Our prices compare favorably with those of our neighbors, and it is our purpose to compete successfully with the trade outside this city, intending not only to satisfy our old friends, but to draw a new trade to this city and the Boot and Shoe Store of L. SPRIETSMA & SON. HOLLAND, April 1, 1874.

GUN-SMITH.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public of Holland and vicinity that he has opened a shop for the repairing of

Guns, Sewing Machines, Etc., and all other repairs in that line, either of wood or metal.

I have located my shop for the present on Eighth Street, opposite the brick store of VAN LARDE & MELIA.

I also deal in second hand Sewing Machines, and parties wishing to make purchases, will do well to call and examine my stock.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 10, 1874.

MAILED FREE. Something worth \$3. to any family. Address The Messenger Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

The Old and Reliable House

OF E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

The undersigned respectfully announces that he still sustains his old reputation, and that nobody needs to be wanting in anything which belongs to his line of trade.

Ladies, Gents, Youths, and Misses Wear.

Also a full line of

FINDINGS!

The most competent workmen constantly employed, and all work made up in the latest style and with dispatch.

Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention.

E. HEROLD, HOLLAND, Feb. 20th, 1874. 1-8½-1y

J. DUURSEMA.

T. KOFFERS.

NEW STOCK

At the

GENERAL RETAIL STORE

Of

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS.

Immense Supplies of

Dry Goods, Notions and Trimmings, Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps, Clothing, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Stoneware, Provisions,

Flour, Feed and Grains.

Our Assortment of Goods is complete and selected with a view to accommodate the various classes of Trade.

WE SELL CHEAP.

Everything in the line of Produce will find with us a ready market and the highest prices.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND MICH.

ALASKA.

The Exaggerated Reports Concerning Our Northwestern Territory.

Henry W. Elliott, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his report upon the condition and importance of the fur trade in the Territory of Alaska, the condition of the natives, and the revenues and resources of the island. The extravagant statements which have been made in regard to the revenues of this Territory, which, if true, would either prove its fitness for the future reception of a highly-civilized population, or show it to be a land of utter desolation, and the \$7,000,000 purchase money a total loss to the general government, have caused Mr. Elliott to pay great attention to the subject; and in his report he has endeavored to give a concise description of the agricultural character of the Territory as he has seen it. This, he says, might be truthfully summed up in saying that there are more acres of better land now lying a wilderness and jungle in sight of the car windows of the Pennsylvania railroad while crossing the Alleghenies, than can be found in all Alaska; "and when it is remembered," he says, "that this Pennsylvania land, in the heart of one of our oldest and most thickly-populated States, will remain as it now is, cheap and undisturbed for an indefinite time, in spite of its close proximity to the homes of millions of energetic and enterprising men, it is not difficult to estimate the value of the Alaska acres, remote as they are and barred out by a most disagreeable season climate, leaving out altogether the great West and vast agricultural regions of British America. But then, directly to the contrary, it would be wrong to hint by this statement, true as it is, that the country is worthless; for in the Sea Islands alone the government possesses property which would not remain in the market many days unsold were it offered for seven millions, and from which the annual revenue is doubly sufficient to meet all expenditures for the proper government of the whole Territory if the matter were correctly adjusted."

Moreover, beyond a few outcrops of tertiary coal, and small leads near Sitka of gold and silver, with reports of native copper *in situ*, nothing is known of the mineral wealth of the Territory so far as Mr. Elliott could learn, but he has reason to think that it will develop into some value. The value and probable yield of the cod banks of Alaska have been greatly overrated, but he thinks it may be reasonably anticipated that the success attending the canning of salmon on the Columbia river will stimulate the prosecution of this industry at the mouths of all the large streams and rivers of the Territory. It is safe to assert, he remarks, that no other almost unknown section of the world was ever brought into notice suddenly about which more has been most emphatically and positively written, based quite entirely upon the whims and caprices of the authors, than about Alaska; and, therefore, it will be surprising if the truth in regard to the Territory does not frequently come into conflict with many erroneous popular opinions.

Pianos and Organs.

Fine new rosewood pianos for \$300.
Fine walnut organs, six stops, \$125.
Good second-hand pianos, \$150 to \$200.
Reed's Temple of Music, Chicago.

PETROLEUM.—The heaviest item of American manufacture exported is that of our refined petroleum. It foots up to the enormous figure of \$37,000,000 annually. For the year ending June 30, 1874, the export of refined oils was 271,000,000 gallons of an aggregate value of \$37,561,513, and the residuum and crude exported in the same year totaled the amount to about \$41,000,000.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—The *Texas New Yorker* says: "An old Scotch physician once said to one of his patients: 'Keep your feet warm, your head cool, and your bowels open, and there's little 'ilse' can harm ye.' This aphorism is full of wisdom, and expresses exactly what Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS will do for you. We speak of what we know from nearly two years' practical experience in the use of this indispensable family medicine. Its office is to attack a lazy, torpid liver, and impart new life to this vital organ—a proper flow of bile and a prompt discharge of effete matter. A good digestion and appetite are restored to the sufferer. Pure blood, the 'life of the flesh,' is secured, and the patient soon feels himself a walking electrical battery. Good health is more precious than fine gold—VINEGAR BITTERS restores it, and is, therefore, above price. The man who discovered it is a philosopher and a benefactor of his race."

One of the oddest sensations is said to be that of being lowered fifteen hundred feet into a mine. The great length of cable allows a spring of a foot or more upon the slightest movement in the basket, and W. J. Florence, the actor, who has just had the experience in Nevada, says it feels like being a ball at the end of a rubber string.

We were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some pretty severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an interesting lecture by Rev. Jno. S. C. Abbott, kept a continuous coughing, which prevented many from hearing. People who cannot refrain from coughing, had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Linctament with them.

The importance of giving *Sheridan's* Cavalry Condition Powders to horses that have been out in the cold rain, stood in the cold wind, or drank too much cold water, cannot be overestimated; no man should be without them who owns a good horse.

If you regard comfort, safety and economy, stop at the Sherman House when in Chicago. Under its new management and reduced scale of prices, it leads all the other hotels.

A Wrong Custom Corrected.
It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ, like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicine, which, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy. Such remedies are found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.
RUSE, Texas, May 10, 1875.—Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed 82 pounds; now she weighs 140 pounds, and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your Medicine.
WILLIAM MEAZEL.

FROM THE NOTED SCOUT, "BUFFALO BILL."
HOLLAND HOUSE, Rockford, Ill., April 20, 1874.—Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Sir—I have now taken four bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery in connection with your Pellets, and must say that nothing I have ever taken for my liver has done me as much good. I feel like a new man. Thanks to your wonderful medicine.
W. F. COFF, ("Buffalo Bill.")

WILHOFF'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—This invaluable and standard family medicine is now a household word, and maintains its reputation unimpaired. It is endorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in the Charity Hospital and other hospitals in New Orleans. Wilhoff's Tonic is thus highly recommended by the leading medical men of the country, and is worthy of such endorsement. WILHOFF, FINLAY & CO., Proprietors, New Orleans, LA. SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

There is no better way of saving money than in purchasing a good article. This is especially the case in so conspicuous an article of dress as a gentleman's collar. Those who have worn either the Elmwood or Warwick Collar have discovered this, and advise their friends to try these first-class goods.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAH Most approved, reliable and well-known remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Get the genuine. Price \$1; small 50c. CUTLER BROS. & CO., Boston.

\$15 A WEEK. Agents wanted everywhere. For outfit see FRITCH & WALKER, Dayton, Ohio.

\$70 A WEEK to Agents. Business legitimate. Address W. E. BLISS & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

SEND stamp to Business and Telegraph College, Kalamazoo, Mich., for specimen of Penmanship.

\$5-\$20 per day at home. Terms free. Address Geo. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED—Men or Women. \$25 a week or \$100 per month. The secret free. Write at once to COWEN & CO., 8th St., New York.

\$25 PER DAY Commission or \$30 a week Salary, and expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. G. Webster & Co., Marion, O.

(One box of *Gray's Instant Ink Powder* will make a plot of BEST BLACK INK in five minutes. \$1.25 per box, \$1.25 by mail. H. G. O. CARY, Kansasville, O.)

SOMETHING FOR YOU.—Send stamp and get it. Free to all. Address HURST & CO., 70 Nassau street, New York.

Guns. Catalogue Free. Rudolph & Co., 1018 N. 5th St., St. Louis, Mo.

IF YOU WANT 5 GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS of the prettiest girls in the U. S., their names, age and P. O. address, send 50 cents immediately to J. H. MORRIS, Mill Springs, Kentucky.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT—At home, Male or Female. \$30 a week insured. No capital required. Particulars and valuable sample free. Address, with 6c return stamp, C. Ross, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Agents Wanted to canvass for old Pictures to copy and enlarge. Address, with stamp, J. H. NASON, 212 & 214 State St., Chicago.

EPILEPSY or FITS cured by the use of Ross' Epileptic Remedies. Trial Package FREE. For circulars, evidence of success, etc., address ROSS BROS., Richmond, Ind.

CATARRH CURED—Send stamp for full information. Price lists, etc., to DR. T. F. CHILDS, TROY, MIAMI COUNTY, O.

The question is often asked why Dr. N. D. Jones succeeds in curing many cases, where all others have failed? The reason is simply this: he treats the cause of the complaint; and this he does in the most effectual manner. A case of catarrh was cured by his method. Several physicians had treated him, but Dr. Jones cured the case by purging the bowels of the patient. The job requires prescriptions free.

ADVERTISERS! Send 25 cents to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 51 Park Row, New York, for their Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 5000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of advertising.

\$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first-class. Particulars sent free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

ADVERTISERS. The American Newspaper Union numbers over 1,000 papers, separated into seven subdivisions. For separate lists and cost of advertising, address B. F. SANBORN, 114 Monroe St., Chicago.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY WITNESS. Giving News, Markets, Stories, Pictures and Live Editorials at \$1.20 per Year, postage paid (or 30 Cents a Quarter on trial). Has reached 75,000 Circulation in three years. Send for free Sample Copy.

HOG RINGER. 15,000,000 Rings. 70,000 Rings. 5,000 Tongue Solds. Hardware Dealers Sell Them. Rings \$1.25, by mail, post paid. Circulars free. Address H. W. HILL & CO., Decatur, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED To Sell RUBBER HAND STAMPS. Marking Clothing, Books, Printing Envelopes, Cards, Bags, &c. Bankers Stamp a specialty. Agents Outfit, \$2.00. Send Stamp for Circular.

VANDERCOOK & CO. CHICAGO. STATE & MADISON STREETS.

SENT FREE A Book exposing the mysteries of WALL-ST. and how any one may operate successfully with a capital of \$50 or \$1000. Complete instructions and illustrations to any address. TUMBRIDGE & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 3 Wall Street, New York.

Chicago Business Directory.

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CHICAGO SCRAPE & DITCH CO., 44 LaSalle.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.
DR. HATT & LE ROY, 101 South Clark.

AWNINGS, TENTS, TWINES AND CORDAGE.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 235 to 250 South Water.

BAKING POWDER AND EXTRACTS.
DR. PRICE'S, Steele & Price Mfrs., 301 & 323 S. Water, Chicago, 301 N. 3d, St. Louis, 344 Main, Cincinnati.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
W. B. KERN, COOK & CO., 115 to 115 State.

BOOTS AND SHOES—AUCTION AND COMMISSION.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 57 E. Washington.

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DOUGLASS, BARRETT & HILLS, 29 to 31 Lake.

CANNED FRUITS AND CRYSTAL LAKE PICKLES.
F. A. WARDNER, 45 and 47 River.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, ROCKING HORSES, SLEIGHS, ETC.
JAMES B. THOMAS, Manufacturer, 114 N. Peoria.

CHINA GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.
BOWEN & KENT, 362 to 364 Wabash-av.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
ABRAHAM FRENCH & CO., 101 & 103 Wabash-av.

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E. BURNHAM & SON, 62 and 64 Lake.

ENGRAVERS, SEALS, PRESSES, BURNING-BRANDS, SOAP STAMPS, STEEL AND BRASS STAMPS.
L. BOCHER, 171 E. Randolph.

ENGRAVERS.
S. D. CHILDS, JR., & CO., 115 Franklin.

ENGRAVER, STENCILS AND STOCK.
C. H. HANSON, 35 South Clark.

FLOWERS AND STRAW GOODS—SPECIALTY.
DALY, HENROTIN & CO., 144 and 146 Wabash-av.

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A. L. HALE & BRO., 200, 202, 204 and 206 Randolph.

GLASS SHOW-CARD PAINTER.
J. J. O. BURGHOFER, 199, 201 and 203 E. Randolph.

GUNS, CUTLERY, FISHING TACKLE.
Address W. E. SPENCER & CO., 53 State. Est. 1857.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—WHOLESALE.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 55 and 57 Lake.

HEAVY HARDWARE—WHOLESALE.
KIMBARK BROS. & CO., 90 to 94 Michigan-av.

HOTELS.
NEVADA HOTEL, Wabash-av., bet. Madison and Monroe. Central, convenient. \$2.00 per day.

IMPERIAL AXLE GREASE.
GEO. B. SWIFT & CO., Mfrs., 142 to 146 Fulton.

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD MANUFACTURERS.
E. W. BLANCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton.

LINSEED OIL AND OIL CAKE MANUFACTURERS.
B. W. BLANCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton.

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J. F. WOLLENBAK, 225 LaSalle.

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THE FRESHCO CO.—Green Bay Lumber. North Pier. W. E. Strong, Pres. G. C. Hempstead, Sec.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANUFACTURERS.
THE GOWEN MARBLE CO., 11 North Clark.

MUSIC, SHEET AND BOOK, AND DEALERS IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
THE ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., 109 State.

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W. W. KIMBALL, 305 to 309 State.

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J. F. TEMPLE & SONS, Mfrs., cor. Polk and Canal.

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JAB. B. GOODMAN & CO., 73 Dearborn.

SEWING MACHINE COMPANIES.
AMERICAN S. M. CO., 243 Wabash-av.

"DOMESTIC" S. M. CO., 74 State. Agents wanted. GILBERT & BAKER S. M. CO., 150 State.

HOMER & M. CO., Johnson, Clark & Co., 141 State. VICTOR S. M. CO., 351 West Madison.

SHOT.
CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., 70 North Clinton.

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WANTED Agents for the "Life and Lavingsville." Complete, authentic, fresh book. Price suited to the times. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

BOOK AGENTS get Best Book and Best "Cyclopedia of Things Worth Knowing." For Circulars, send for circulars. Descriptive Books, 16-color Chromo free. CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING CO., Muscatine, Iowa.

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OPIMUM Habit Cured A certain and sure cure, without inconvenience and at home. An antidote that stands purely on its own merits. Send for my quarterly magazine, (4 cents you nothing), containing certificates of hundreds that have been permanently cured. I claim to have discovered and produced the FIRST, ORIGINAL AND ONLY SURE CURE FOR OPIMUM EATING.

DR. S. B. COLLINS, La Porte, Ind.

OPIMUM Habit Cured at Home. No Publicity. Terms Moderate. Time short. Four years of unparalleled success. Descriptive case, 500 testimonials. Address Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

\$200 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first-class. Particulars sent free. Address WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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"THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR." WHAT IT WILL DO. A single dollar sent to the N. E. Dollar Sale buys a fine Silver-Plated Castor, Butter Dish, Goblet, Napkin Rings, Toilet Stand, Spoons, Forks, Knives, 13 Flint Glass Tumblers, 6-bottle Castor, Large Lamp and Chimney, 12 Knives and Forks, Carver's Knife, Fork and Steel, Pair Razors, &c., &c.

\$1.00 buys a fine Silver-Plated Castor, Butter Dish, Goblet, Napkin Rings, Toilet Stand, Spoons, Forks, Knives, 13 Flint Glass Tumblers, 6-bottle Castor, Large Lamp and Chimney, 12 Knives and Forks, Carver's Knife, Fork and Steel, Pair Razors, &c., &c.

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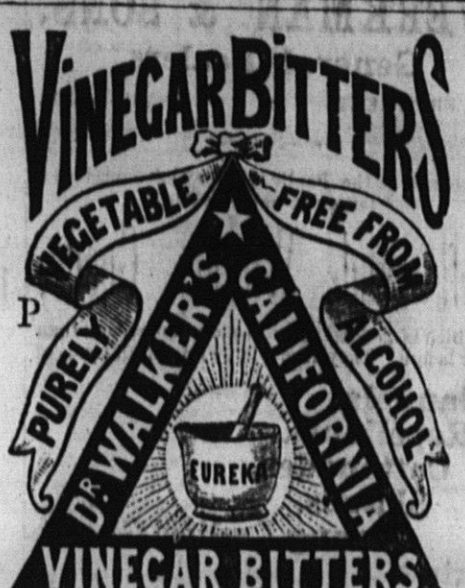
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Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fortified.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin

From the Chicago Tribune:
THE NEWBOY'S SONG.
"PLEASE, SIR, TELL ME WHERE'S THE TUNNEL."
CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—One bitter cold morning, about half-past 5, I met a little fellow in front of Burke's Hotel, who asked me this question, and also told me that he never sold papers before: "Please sir, tell me where's the tunnel."
"Please sir, tell me where's the tunnel, Johnny said that he was told
The boys go there to fold their papers
When the weather is so cold.
"The wind don't blow down in that place, sir, Johnny says: 'tis good and warm;
Down there the boys go fold their papers,
'Cause their ain't no cold or storm.
"I just commenced a-selling papers,
I'm 'fraid the boys won't like me to,
But sis and mother both are sick,
And I must try what I can do.
"John is working hard and late, sir,
But he can't support us four;
And I'm going to try and help him
To keep hanger from the door.
"Want a Times or Tribune, Mister
Thank you; that's the first I sold.
I only tried a few this morning,
'Cause I see 'twas too cold
"I wish my coat was a little thicker,—
Mother packed it in her bed,—
It don't keep out the cold this morning,
But sis and Mother must have bread.
"I'll hurry down and get 'em folded,
Try and sell 'em everywhere,
'Cause sis and Mother both are waiting,
And no one else to give them care."
A. H. TITUS.

DIX AND TILDEN.

It is really pleasant and refreshing, in glancing over the many columns of political news and strife to find something like the following passages, as a substitute for empty compliments and vulgar abuse—we refer to the courtesies exchanged between the retiring and incoming Governors of New York, on the 1st inst. On receiving Mr. Tilden and before taking the oath of office, he was thus addressed by Gov. Dix:
Mr. TILDEN: The people of this State have called upon you to preside over the administration of their government by a majority which manifests the highest confidence in your ability, integrity and firmness. I need not say to you, who have had so long and familiar an acquaintance with public affairs, that in a State of such magnitude as ours, with interests so vast and diversified, there is a constant demand on the Chief Magistrate for the exercises of the essential attributes of statesmanship. It is gratifying to know that the amendments to the Constitution approved and ratified by the people at the late general election, by limiting the powers of the Legislature in regard to local and special laws, will in some degree lighten the burden of arduous and responsible duties. While a material progress has been made during the last two years in the correction of abuses, much remains to be done, and the distinguished part you have borne in the work of municipal reform in the city of New York gives assurance that under your auspices the great interests of the State will be vigilantly guarded. I tender you my sincere wish that your labors in the cause of good government may be as successful here as they have been elsewhere, and that your administration may redound to your own honor and to the lasting prosperity of the people of the State.
Mr. Tilden responded as follows:
"Gov. Dix: It is he who has completed a period of distinguished public service, and having gathered all its honors, has nothing left to him but to lay down its burdens; it is he who is to be truly congratulated on this occasion. I cannot stand in this hall to assume the Chief Executive trust of the people of this State, now to be transferred by you, without my thoughts turning on him (Silas Wright), your friend and mine, and my father's, who held it in its early manhood. I come here to sustain his administration. In the interval how vast and diversified have the interests become which are under the guardianship of the State Administration. To build up this great Commonwealth in her polity and institutions until they shall become a greater blessing to all the people within her jurisdiction and an example worthy of imitation by other communities, is a work far surpassing any object of human ambition. I had hoped to pass the coming winter in the cradle of ancient literature and arts. In the exchange in which I undertake the duties you have so honorably performed, I understand that you find an opportunity to visit a portion of our own country not inferior in natural advantages to the renowned climes of the Old World. I felicitate you on the pleasures to which you may look forward by reason of your fortunate transfer, and beg to assure you that you and your accomplished lady and other members of your family will carry with you my warmest wishes for your happiness in those recreations and in all your future."
It seems that after the discovery of the Tammany frauds, a re-action has set in in New York, which admits of only good and sound men to take the helm, and administer the affairs of State and City.
"The Last Journals of Dr. David Livingston" will be the first important book of the year at the Harper's.

WERKMAN & SONS,
General Dealers.
RIVER STREET, HOLLAND.
Announce to the Public that they have received a large and new stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Which is more complete in every department than ever before. They have a large line of all kinds of
Flannels, Repellents, Cottonades, Shawls, Young Ladies' Goods, Skirts, Ladies and Gentlemen's Underwear, Prints, Notions, Hats & Caps. Groceries, Flour and Feed.
Give them a call before buying elsewhere.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 15, 1874. 47-38-1y

WINTERS BROS & BROWER,
(SUCCESSORS TO DUTTON & THOMPSON)
PRACTICAL Engineers and Machinists.
Messrs P. WINTERS, E. WINTERS and J. BROWER, have formed a co-partnership under the above firm name, and will devote themselves with all due attention and diligence to anything and everything pertaining to the line of Engineers and Machinists. The Shop and Foundry are located at the old stand, west of Heald's.
This Blacksmith Shop formerly run by P. & E. Winters, will be continued as before.
The Plow Business heretofore conducted and managed by H. K. Heald has been transferred to us, and will be run in connection with the above.
MILL REPAIRING, will receive our special attention.
SHIP BLACKSMITHING, done in all its branches with promptness and dispatch.
Mill owners and manufacturers are requested to give us a call.
HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1874. 108-1y

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 Wednesday, the thirtieth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the Estate of Jan H. Huls, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Anneus J. H. Hebrands, Administrator of said estate, representing that said estate is fully administered, and praying that a day may be appointed by this court for the hearing and examination of his final account, that the same may be allowed, the residue of said estate assigned the heirs at law, and be discharged from further trust as said administrator.
Thereupon it is Ordered, That Wednesday the third day of February 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 petition should not be granted: And it is further ordered, That said petition give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of the 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.


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 Tuesday, the fifteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the Estate of Lambert J. Van Dis, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Francis B. Wakker, late widow of said deceased, praying among other things for the Probate of an instrument in writing filed in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of Lambert J. Van Dis, deceased, and that administration thereof may be granted to the person named therein as Executor.
Thereupon it is ordered, That Wednesday, the twentieth day of January 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.

Mortgage Sale.
Whereas default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the nineteenth (19) day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (1872), made and executed by Arend Cloetingh and Trijntje, his wife, of the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, parties of the first part, Charles Scott of the same place party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, on the Twentieth (20) day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (A. D. 1872) at one o'clock P. M. of said day, in Liber "47" of Mortgages, on page five hundred and fifteen (515); And whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said Mortgage, the sum of two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eighteen cents (\$259.18); And no suit or proceedings either in law or in equity having been commenced to recover the same or any part thereof: Now therefore notice is hereby given that on Monday the fifth (5) day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (A. D. 1875), at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said County, there will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, the premises described in said Mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and payable on said Mortgage, with interest thereon, and all the legal costs and charges of such sale, and also an Attorney fee of twenty (20) dollars as provided for in said Mortgage. In case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same. The following is the description of the lands and premises, situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, as appears in said Mortgage, to-wit: The South half of Lot numbered Two (2), in Block numbered Sixty-Six (66), in said City of Holland, according to the recorded map of the same.
Dated: HOLLAND, November 10th, A. D. 1874.
CHARLES SCOTT, Mortgagee.
HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attys for Mortgagee.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO
HEBER WALSH,
Proprietor of "CITY DRUG STORE."
Established in New York from 1845-1857. In Michigan since 1857.
A Change of Programme Each Week.
USE MARSH'S COUGH SYRUP.
It will cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all affections of the THROAT AND LUNGS.
H. WALSH, Proprietor.
For Sale by all Dealers.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS PREPARED AT THE CITY DRUG STORE AT HALF THE PRICE OTHER STORES CHARGE.
We do not purchase Physicians, and have no percentage to pay to any one.
Eighth Street, Holland City.

Hardware Store!
E. VAN DER VEEN.
Gratefully acknowledging the liberal patronage of his many friends and customers in the past, respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his
LARGE STOCK OF GENERAL Hard-ware.
I hope to see all my old friends and many new ones to examine my goods, so well selected for the trade.
We have on hand a Full Assortment of the Best
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.
Stove-Pipe, Stove Furniture, Etc.,
Horse Nails,
Horse Shoes,
Wagon Springs,
Horse Trimmings,
Glass, Putty,
Paints, Oils,
Nails, etc.
Farmers' Implements, Carpenters' Tools,
And many other things too numerous to mention.
REPAIRING & JOBBING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.
E. VAN DER VEEN.
S. E. cor. 8th & River Sts. 46-47-1y


ALBERS & WYNNE
JEWELERS.
Watches, Silver Ware, Clocks, Spectacles, & Jewelry, Pocket-Knives.
These goods will be sold at the lowest possible Price. Every Article Warranted to be just as Represented.
Watches, clocks and Jewelry Repaired in the best manner.
HOLLAND, Mich., December 1, 1874.

BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, ETC.
A Very large stock on hand.
8th Street, HOLLAND, MICH.
46 3-1y

PHENIX Planing Mill.
In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery,
Of the Most Approved Patterns;
And we are confident we can satisfy all who want
Planing, Matching,
Or Re-Sawing Done.
WE HAVE A STEAM
DRY KILN,
AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER
WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALITY.
DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,
Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.
H. W. VERBEER & Co.
46 3-1y

JACOB FLIEMAN,
Has re-opened his carriage and wagon manufactory at his old stand on River street, where he may be found, ready at all times to make anything in the line of
Top or Open Buggies, Light & Heavy Wagons, Sleighs, Trucks, Etc., Etc.
A good assortment of Thimble Skins always on hand.
Warranted Seat-Springs of any shape or style.
I USE NOTHING BUT
THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.
My Spokes and Hubs are manufactured from
Second Growth Eastern Timber.
All Work Warranted.
General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.
Horse Shoeing a Speciality.
Thanking my old customers for past favors, I solicit a call from them, and as many new ones as want anything in my line.
47-48-1y J. FLIEMAN.

J. E. HIGGINS,
DEALER IN
All Kinds of Grain & Produce, MILL FEED, CORN, &c.
All orders promptly attended to.
AGENT FOR
U.S. Ex. Co. & M. L. S. R. R.
Office at M. L. S. R. R. Depot,
HOLLAND, MICH.
46-23-1y

KEARNEY'S Fluid Extract BUCHU!
The only known remedy for
BRIGHT'S DISEASE,
And a positive remedy for
GOUT, GRAVEL STRICTURES, DIABETES, DISPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DROPSY,
Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the
BLADDER & KIDNEYS,
SPERMATORRHEA,
Leucorrhoea or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges.
KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Permanently Cures all Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.
Existing in Men, Women and Children,
NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE!
Prof. Steel says: "One bottle of Kearney's Fluid Extract Buchu is worth more than all other Buchus combined."
Price, One Dollar per bottle, or Six bottles for Five Dollars.
Depot, 104 Duane St., New York.
A Physician in attendance to answer correspondence and give advice gratis.
Send stamp for Pamphlets, free. 121-172
—TO THE—
Nervous & Debilitated OF BOTH SEXES.
No Charge for Advice and Consultation
Dr. J. B. DYOTT, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs, which he has made an especial study either in mail or female, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. A practice of 30 years enables him to treat diseases with success. Cures guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letter describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to prepay postage.
Send for the Guide to Health. Price 10c.
J. B. DYOTT, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, 104 Duane St., N. Y.

JOHN ROOST & SON,
GENERAL DEALERS IN
Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, Boots & Shoes, Yankee Notions, Hats & Caps,
FLOUR AND FEED.
The highest price paid for
BUTTER AND EGGS,
in Trade or in Cash.
REFRESHMENTS!
I have opened in the old Lawrence place, opposite the Post Office, on Eighth Street.
A RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON.
And I hereby inform the public that a ready lunch will be served at any time of the day, without the least delay.
CHOICE LIQUORS & CIGARS.
Farmers coming to town, will find this a comfortable and pleasant resort.
F. CONVERSE.
HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 4, 1874.

Meat Market, Jacob Kuite.
Since the dissolution of our co-partnership, I am carrying on this business alone, at the OLD STORE, where I can be found at all times, and where I will keep constantly on hand, the choicest of Salt and Fresh Meats, and offer them at the lowest prices. I expect to see all our old friends, to come and call on me, when I will offer them such bargains as will induce them to purchase their daily rations with me.
JACOB KUIITE.
Holland, Feb. 14, 1874. 46-23-1y