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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. III.—NO. 12.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1874.

WHOLE NO. 116.

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, (nonparel) 75 cents
or 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
1/2 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1/4 "	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 sig-
nify that no paper will be continued after date.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

The City of Holland,

Was located in the Fall of 1846, being selected as
the rendezvous of a powerful immigration from
the Netherlands, under the leadership of Rev.
A. C. VAN RAALTE, D. D., and others. The motives
governing this selection at that time, have been
amply justified by the facts as they are this day
presented to the world; and by the growth of our
City alone, but by the steady and tireless de-
velopment of this entire Colony, of which HOL-
LAND CITY is the "Commercial Centre."

The various attractions offered for Lake and
River Navigation, Fisheries, Manufacturing, Com-
merce, Agriculture, Horticulture, etc., were keenly
perceived by this people; and although but partly
developed, have already rewarded the industry and
frugality of the early pioneers. All this was fol-
lowed up by the privilege connected with Com-
mon School, Academies and College Education.
HOLLAND CITY was incorporated in 1867; con-
tains a population of about 3,000 inhabitants; is
situated on the beautiful shores of Black Lake, six
miles from Lake Michigan; has three Rail Roads,
and a good harbor. It is backed by a very fine ag-
ricultural district, North, East and South, varying
in extent from ten to fifteen miles, and of which
HOLLAND CITY is the Natural Market.

The place was almost entirely destroyed by the
memorable fire of 1871; and its re-building is
marked by that same tenacity, improved by Ameri-
can experience, which has characterized its first
history.

The Holland City News, is the only English pa-
per published in this City and surroundings, and
is circulated among a population of 18,000 in-
habitants. As such it is a most excellent medium to
advertise, to which fact we respectfully call
the attention of the business men of this and sur-
rounding places; our rates are fair, and will not be
deviated from.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
Express.	Mail.	Express.	Mail.
8.10	8.30	8.30	8.50
12.15	11.15	12.15	11.15
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
8.37	2.55	2.05	11.15
4.31	2.55	1.12	10.10
4.53	4.07	1.03	10.10
5.47	4.10	1.08	10.10
6.41	4.25	12.45	9.10
5.35	4.45	12.35	9.10
.....	5.10	A. M.	11.52
.....	5.21	.....	11.37
.....	5.27	.....	11.31
.....	5.35	.....	11.25
.....	5.45	.....	11.05
.....	6.15	.....	10.53
.....	7.38	.....	10.56
.....	6.32	.....	10.50
.....	6.00	.....	10.37
.....	7.30	.....	10.35
.....	8.35	.....	10.35
.....	10.00	.....	10.40

THE CONSTITUTION

OF

MICHIGAN,

As proposed to be amended by the Constitutional Commission of 1873, reviewed by the Legislature, and submitted to the people in the form of a joint resolution; with notations of the changes proposed, prepared by S. B. McCracken, pursuant to a concurrent resolution of the two Houses, and approved by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, including the joint resolution submitting the alternative proposition of extending the elective franchise to women.

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State of Michigan.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That the Constitution of the State of Michigan be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

PREAMBLE.

For the purpose of establishing, defining and limiting the powers and duties of the several departments of Government, the People of the State of Michigan do ordain this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

BOUNDARIES AND SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Section 1. The State of Michigan is bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the eastern boundary line of the State of Indiana, where a direct line drawn from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Maumee Bay shall intersect the same, said point being the northwest corner of the State of Ohio, as established by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union upon the conditions therein expressed," approved June fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; thence with the said boundary line of the State of Ohio till it intersects the boundary line between the United States and Canada, in Lake Erie; thence with the said boundary line between the United States and Canada through the Detroit river, Lake St. Clair, the St. Clair river, Lake Huron, the St. Mary's river and Lake Superior, to a point where the said line last touches Lake Superior, thence in a direct line through Lake Superior to the mouth of the Montreal river; thence through the middle of the main channel of the said Montreal river to the head waters thereof, as marked upon the survey made by Capt. Cramm by authority of the United States; thence in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South islands, in the Lake to the Desert; thence in a direct line to the southern shore of Lake Brule; thence along said southern shore and down the Brule river to the main channel of the Menominee river; thence down the center of the main channel of the same to the center of the most usual ship channel of the Green Bay of Lake Michigan; thence through the center of the most usual ship channel of the said bay to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence through the middle of Lake Michigan to the northern boundary of the State of Indiana, as that line was established by the act of Congress of the nineteenth of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen; thence due east with the north boundary line of the said State of Indiana to the northeast corner thereof; and thence south with the eastern boundary line of Indiana to the place of beginning.

Sec. 2. The seat of government shall remain at Lansing.

NOTE.—The first clause of the preamble is new; the last clause is the preamble to the present Constitution.

The words, "Lake St. Clair, the St. Clair river," and the words, "as marked upon the survey made by Capt. Cramm, by authority of the United States," where they occur in section 1 of Article I, are not in the present Constitution. They make no change in the boundary, however, being only intended to make the description more specific.

ARTICLE II.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Section 1. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal benefit, security and protection. They have the right to change or reform the same whenever the public good requires. No special privilege or immunity shall be granted that may not be revoked.

Sec. 2. Every person shall be at liberty to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. No person shall be compelled to attend, or against his consent to contribute to the erection or support of, any place of religious worship, or to pay tithes, taxes, or other rates, for the support of any minister of the gospel or teacher of religion.

Sec. 3. The civil and political rights, privileges and capacities of no person shall be diminished or enlarged on account of his religious belief, nor shall any person be incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions or belief concerning matters of religion, nor shall any witness be questioned touching his religious belief.

Sec. 4. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the accused shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Sec. 5. No bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed.

Sec. 6. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Sec. 7. The right of trial by jury shall remain, but shall be deemed to be waived in criminal cases in courts other than courts of record, and in civil cases in all courts, unless demanded by one of the parties in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. The Legislature may authorize, in courts not of record, a trial by a jury of a less number than twelve; in all courts, in civil cases, a verdict by not less than two-thirds of the jury; and, in criminal cases, by consent of parties, a discharge of not more than one juror and a verdict by the remainder.

Sec. 8. In every criminal prosecution the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, to be informed of the accusation, to be confronted with witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his

favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Sec. 9. Any auditor in any court in this State shall have the right to prosecute or defend his suit either in person or by any attorney or agent of his choice.

Sec. 10. The person, house, papers and possessions of every person shall be secure from unreasonable search and seizure. No warrant to search any place or to seize any person or thing, shall issue without describing such place, person or thing, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

Sec. 11. No person, after acquittal upon the merits, shall be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties except for murder and treason, when the proof is evident or the presumption great.

Sec. 12. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless upon the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Sec. 13. Excessive bail shall not be required; excessive fines shall not be imposed; cruel or unusual punishments shall not be inflicted; nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

Sec. 14. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. No person shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, but if any person shall elect to make a statement in his own behalf, he shall be subject to cross examination relative to the matter of such statement.

Sec. 15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of or founded on contract, express or implied, except in case of fraud, or breach of trust, or for moneys collected by public officers, or in any professional employment. No person shall be imprisoned for a military fine in time of peace.

Sec. 16. Every person has a right to bear arms for the defense of himself and of the State.

Sec. 17. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 18. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner or occupant, nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 19. The people have the right peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition the Legislature for redress of grievances.

Sec. 20. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, shall ever be tolerated in this State.

Sec. 21. Aliens who are or may hereafter become *bona fide* residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment and inheritance of property as native born citizens.

Sec. 22. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

NOTE.—The Constitution of 1835 contained most of the foregoing provisions, grouped together as Article I. In the Constitution of 1850 the arrangement is changed so that the provisions appear as sections in the articles on the legislative and judicial departments, and in the miscellaneous provisions. The proposed amended Constitution brings them together again as Article II., entitled, "Bill of Rights." Few changes have been made, only such as seemed desirable to improve the language, or render more clear and certain the right guaranteed. The first section is not in the present Constitution, but is found in that of 1835. The words, "or against his consent, to contribute to the erection or support of," where they occur in section 2, and the words, "nor shall any witness be questioned touching his religious belief," in section 3, are new. Section 7, while it does not itself make any changes in the jury system, permits some changes to be made by the Legislature. The last clause of section 14 is new.

ARTICLE III.

DIVISION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

Section 1. The powers of government are divided into three departments: Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

Sec. 2. No person belonging to one department shall exercise power properly belonging to another, except in the cases expressly provided in this Constitution.

NOTE.—The only change in this article is the verbal one by which the word "power," in section 2 is rendered the singular instead of the plural.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The Senate shall consist of thirty-three members. Senate districts shall be arranged by the Legislature, and not less than two shall be formed of the territory known as the Upper Peninsula. They shall be numbered consecutively, and each district shall elect one Senator. At the first election under this Constitution, Senators in the odd numbered districts shall be chosen for two years, and in the even numbered districts for four years, and thereafter all Senators shall be elected for four years. No county shall be divided in the formation of Senate districts, unless such county shall be equitably entitled to more than one Senator.

Sec. 3. The House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and ten members, to be apportioned among the several counties and districts, according to an equal ratio of population, as near as may be. Each county having a ratio of representation, and a fraction over equal to one-third of such ratio, shall be entitled to two Representatives, and above that number, one additional Representative for each additional ratio; but every organized county containing a population of not less than one-third of the ratio of representation, and every two or more contiguous organized counties containing a like population, shall be entitled to a Representative. Every unorganized county shall be attached to a Representative district. Representatives shall be chosen for two years and by single districts. In every county entitled to more than one Representative, the Board of Supervisors shall assemble at such time and place as may be provided by law, and divide the same into Representative districts equal to the number of Representatives to which such county is entitled by law, and shall cause to be filed in the offices of the Secretary of State and Clerk of each county, a description of such Representative districts, specifying the number of each district, and the population thereof according to the last enumeration. Such division into Representative districts shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, unless otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 4. The Legislature, after each enumeration of inhabitants under the authority of this State, and by the authority of the United States, shall rearrange the Senate districts, and apportion anew the Representatives among the counties and districts according to the number of inhabitants. But no rearrangement of Senate districts shall vacate the seat of any Senator. Each apportionment shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration. No ward or township shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial or Representative district. Boundaries of municipalities may be changed by law, but if thereby any territory embraced within a Senatorial or Representative district shall be detached therefrom, elections shall be held for Senator or Representative, as the case may be, in the territory so detached, until the return of another enumeration and apportionment, the same as though such change in boundaries had not been made. No law heretofore enacted, making a change in the boundaries of any municipality, shall be held void for the reason that the same altered a Senatorial or Representative district, and all such

laws are hereby declared to be valid and confirmed.

Sec. 5. Every Senator and Representative shall be a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the district he represents. A removal from his district shall be deemed a vacation of his office. Senators and Representatives elected to fill vacancies shall hold their office for the residue of the unexpired term.

Sec. 6. No person holding any elective State office, and no person holding the office of Probate Judge, County Clerk, Register of Deeds, County Treasurer, Sheriff, County Superintendent of Schools, Prosecuting Attorney, County Auditor, or any office to which he was appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be allowed to take or hold a seat in either house of the Legislature.

Sec. 7. Senators and Representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during sessions of the Legislature. They shall not be subject to any civil process during any session, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination thereof. They shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech in either house.

Sec. 8. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may prescribe.

Sec. 9. Each house, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, and judge of the qualifications, election and return of its members, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member. The reasons for such expulsion shall be entered upon the journal, with the names of the members voting on the question. No member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

Sec. 10. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as may require secrecy. The yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall be taken at the request of one-fifth of the members elected. Any member of either house may dissent from and protest against any act, proceeding or resolution which he may deem injurious to any person or the public, and have the reason of his dissent entered on the journal.

Sec. 11. In all elections by either house, or in joint convention, the votes shall be given *viva voce* . All votes on nominations to the Senate shall be taken by yeas and nays, and published with the journal of its proceedings.

Sec. 12. The doors of each house shall be open, unless the public welfare requires secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than where the Legislature may then be in session.

Sec. 13. Bills may originate in either House, but no bill or new subject of legislation shall be introduced after the expiration of the first fifty days of the session, except on recommendation of the Governor by special message. At extra sessions, legislation shall be confined to the subjects expressly named in the Governor's proclamation, or submitted by special message.

Sec. 14. Every bill and joint resolution passed by the Legislature, and every concurrent resolution appropriating money or property, shall be presented to the Governor, and if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and reconsider it. On such reconsideration, if two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass such bill or resolution, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall be reconsidered. If approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become operative. In such case the vote of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against it shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill or resolution be not returned by the Governor within ten days (Sunday excepted) after it has been presented to him, the same shall become operative in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not become operative. The Governor may approve, sign and file in the office of the Secretary of State, within five days after the adjournment of the Legislature, any act passed during the last five days of the session, and the same shall become operative.

Sec. 15. The compensation of members of the Legislature shall be four dollars a day for actual attendance, and when absent on account of sickness. They shall be entitled to ten cents, and no more, for every mile actually traveled going to and returning from the place of meeting, and for stationery and newspapers not exceeding five dollars for each member during any session. Each member shall be entitled to one copy of the laws, journals, and documents of the Legislature of which he was a member; but shall not receive, at the expense of the State, books, newspapers, or other perquisites of office not expressly authorized by this Constitution.

Sec. 16. The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be entitled to the same per diem compensation and mileage as members of the Legislature, and no more.

Sec. 17. No person elected a member of the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment other than that of notary public, from the Governor, the Governor and Senate, from the Legislature, or any other State authority, or be eligible to any office which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased by the Legislature of which he is a member, until the expiration of the term for which he is elected. All such appointments and all votes given for any person so elected, for any such office or appointment, shall be void. No member of the Legislature shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with the State, or any municipal corporation authorized by any law passed during the time for which he is elected, until one year after the expiration of his legislative term.

Sec. 18. Every bill and joint resolution, and every concurrent resolution appropriating money or property, shall be read three times in each house before the final passage thereof. No bill, nor any such resolution, shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be determined by yeas and nays, which shall be taken separately on each bill or resolution, and entered on the journal.

Sec. 19. No law shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title. No law shall be revised, altered or amended, by reference to its title only, but the act altered or amended shall be re-enacted and published at length. No public act shall take effect or be in force until the expiration of ninety days from the end of the session at which the same is passed, unless the Legislature shall otherwise direct, by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each house, such a vote to be taken by yeas and nays if demanded by any member.

Sec. 20. The Legislature shall not grant or authorize extra compensation to any public officer, agent or contractor, after the service has been rendered or the contract entered into.

Sec. 21. The Legislature shall provide by law that the furnishing of fuel and stationery for the use of the State, all blanks, paper and printing for the Executive Department and State offices, the printing and binding of the laws and journals, and all other printing ordered by the Legislature, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder or bidders, who

shall give adequate and satisfactory security for the performance thereof. The Legislature shall prescribe by law the manner in which the State printing shall be executed, and the accounts rendered therefor, and shall prohibit all charges for constructive labor. It shall not rescind or alter such contract, nor release the person or persons taking the same, or his or their sureties, from the performance of any of the conditions of the contract. No member of the Legislature or officer of the State shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any such contract, or any contract with the State.

Sec. 22. The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases:

First. Divorcing any named party, or upon the subject of divorce;

Second. Changing the names of persons or places;

Third. Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of Justices of the Peace or Constables;

Fourth. Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases;

Fifth. Granting any special powers to Boards of Supervisors;

Sixth. Summoning and impaneling grand or petit jurors;

Seventh. Regulating the rate of interest on money;

Eighth. Authorizing the sale, lease or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors, or by executors or administrators, or by any religious corporation, or society;

Ninth. Chartering or licensing ferries or toll-bridges;

Tenth. Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures;

Eleventh. Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentages or allowances of public officers;

Twelfth. Changing the law of descent;

Thirteenth. Granting to any corporation, association, or individual, any special or exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever;

Fourteenth. Declaring any named person of age;

Fifteenth. Extending the time for the assessment or collection of taxes, or otherwise relieving any Assessor or Collector of taxes from the due performance of his official duties;

Sixteenth. Punishing crimes or misdemeanors;

Seventeenth. Adopting, by any person, any named person as his child or heir;

Eighteenth. Vacating or altering any road laid out by Commissioners of Highways, or any street, alley, or public ground in any city or village, or in any recorded town plat; or for altering the boundaries of any school district, for building or repairing bridges, or for draining swamp or other low lands, except by expenditure of grants to the State;

Nineteenth. Exempting any property from taxation. The Legislature shall provide by general laws for the cases enumerated in this section, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws.

Sec. 23. The Legislature shall not establish a State paper.

Sec. 24. The Legislature may authorize the employment of a Chaplain for the State Prison.

Sec. 25. No collector, holder, or disburser of public moneys shall have a seat in the Legislature or be eligible to any office of trust or profit under this State, until he shall have accounted for and paid over, as provided by law, all sums for which he may be liable.

Sec. 26. The Legislature shall not audit or allow any private claim or account.

Sec. 27. The Legislature shall meet at the seat of government on the first Wednesday in January, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and on the first Wednesday in January in every second year thereafter, and at no other place or time unless as provided in this Constitution, and shall adjourn without day at such time as the Legislature shall fix by concurrent resolution.

Sec. 28. The Legislature, on the day of final adjournment, shall adjourn at twelve o'clock at noon.

Sec. 29. The election of Senators and Representatives pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November of every second year thereafter.

Sec. 30. The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all statute laws of a public nature, and of such judicial decisions as it may deem expedient. All laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

Sec. 31. The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitution.

Sec. 32. The Legislature may confer upon organized townships, incorporated cities and villages, and upon the Board of Supervisors of the several counties, such powers of a local, legislative and administrative character as it may deem proper.

Sec. 33. The Legislature shall not authorize any lottery or permit the sale of lottery tickets.

Sec. 34. No money shall be appropriated or drawn from the treasury of this State, or of any municipal corporation, for the benefit of any religious sect or society, theological or religious seminary, or school under private or denominational control, nor shall property belonging to the State or any municipal corporation be appropriated for any such purpose.

Sec. 35. The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each House of the Legislature shall be requisite to every bill appropriating the public money or property for local or private purposes.

Sec. 36. The Legislature shall not pass any act authorizing the grant of license for the sale of ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquors.

Sec. 37. The Legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and every ten years thereafter, and for the collection of such general statistics and information as shall be deemed necessary.

Sec. 38. The style of the laws shall be: "The People of the State of Michigan enact."

NOTE.—Section 2 of this article provides for thirty-three Senators, to be chosen for four years. The present Senate consists of thirty-two members, who are elected for two years. Sections 3 and 4 embody the general provisions of the corresponding sections of the present Constitution, with some changes of arrangement. Section 3 fixes the number of Representatives definitely at one hundred and ten. The present Constitution makes the House to consist of not less than sixty-four, nor more than one hundred members, the number now being fixed by law at one hundred. Counties having one-third of a ratio are allowed a Representative; by the present Constitution nothing less than a moiety of the ratio entitles to a Representative. The provision is framed with reference to the more rapid growth of the newer counties. The provision of the present Constitution against the division of cities in the formation of Representative districts is changed so as to read that "no ward or township" shall be so divided. All that part of section 4 commencing with the word "boundaries," after the words "Representative district," is new. The intervening sections to and including section 12 have some changes of phraseology. Section 13 embodies the provisions of sections 13 and 28 of the present Constitution, and that portion of section 15 which restricts legislation at extra sessions to subjects submitted by the Governor. It also has a new provision permitting the introduction of bills after fifty days at regular sessions on recommendation of the Governor. Sections 14 and 18 (14 and 19 of the present Constitution) are changed so as to place bills and joint resolutions, and concurrent resolutions appropriating money or property on the same footing. By section 15 the compensation of members is made four dollars per day instead of three, as now, and the clause limiting the pay to twenty days at extra sessions is omitted. Section 17 (18 of the present Constitution) is somewhat changed in

phraseology, and has added in the first clause the words, "Or be eligible to any office which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased by the Legislature of which he is a member." The words, "municipal corporation," are also added in the last clause in place of the word "county." Section 19 embodies the provisions of sections 20 and 25 of the present Constitution, the words, "Such vote to be taken by yeas and nays, if demanded, by any member," at the end of the section, being new. Section 21 has some slight changes of phraseology, and has added at the end of the section, the words, "or any contract with the State," is a new section, although some of its provisions are covered by sections 23 and 26 of article IV. of the present Constitution. The Constitutional Commission, in their report to the Governor, say with reference to this section: "The restrictions proposed by some of the subdivisions of this section are now embodied in the Constitution. Others of them are already covered by general laws. They are all found in some or other of the provisions of the States. It is believed that the adoption of these restrictions will reduce the length and expense of Legislative sessions fully one-third, as well as be a safeguard against much hasty, corrupt and partial legislation." The words, "no money shall be appropriated for the payment of any religious services in either House of the Legislature," are omitted from section 24. Sections 27 and 29, corresponding to sections 33 and 34 of the present Constitution, are changed in phraseology, to adapt them to the changes of time. Section 34 (section 40 of the present Constitution) has added the words, "a school under private or denominational control," and is further made applicable to municipal corporations. Section 37 covers the ground of the first clause of section 4 of the present Constitution, but the last clause relative to the collection of statistics, etc., is new. The numbering of the sections of the amended article does not correspond in all cases to those of the present Constitution, owing to the omission, reconstruction and transposition of sections. Corresponding references are given, however, in all cases deemed important. The language of sections 8, 11, 12, 16, 20, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36 and 38 is unchanged from what it is in the present Constitution. Section 16 of the corresponding article of the present Constitution relative to postage is omitted as obsolete, as all postage is now required to be paid in advance. Section 29, permitting compensation only to the person who may be declared entitled to the seat in case of a contested election, is also omitted. That part of section 35 which allows fifteen dollars to newspapers publishing the general laws of a session, is omitted as absurd in itself, from the smallness of the compensation offered. Under section 30 of this amended article, which requires the Legislature to provide for the speedy publication of all statute laws of a public nature, the Legislature may provide adequate compensation to newspapers for publishing such laws as they may direct. Sections 39, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 46, of the present article, are embodied in the Bill of Rights.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The executive power is vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for two years. A Lieutenant-Governor shall be chosen for the same term.

Sec. 2. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor who has not been five years a citizen of the United States, a resident of this State two years next preceding his election, and attained the age of thirty years.

Sec. 3. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing the members of the Legislature. The person having the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected. In case two or more persons shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the Legislature shall, by joint vote, choose one of such persons.

Sec. 4. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces, and may call out such forces to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection, and to repel invasion.

Sec. 5. He may require information in writing from officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 6. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 7. He may convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions.

Sec. 8. He shall give to the Legislature, and at the close of his official term to the incoming Legislature, information by message of the condition of the State, and recommend such measures to them as he shall deem expedient.

Sec. 9. He may convene the Legislature at some other place, when the seat of government becomes dangerous from disease or a public enemy.

Sec. 10. He shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as occur in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 11. He may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions, and with such restrictions and limitations, as he may think proper; but the Legislature may provide by law as to the manner of hearing applications for pardon. Upon conviction for treason, he may suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the Legislature at its next session, when the Legislature shall either pardon or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence or grant a further reprieve. He shall communicate to the Legislature at each session, information of each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon, and the reasons therefor.

Sec. 12. In case of the death of the Governor, or his removal or suspension from office, inability to perform the duties of the office, resignation, absence from the State, or other disability, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability ceases. But when the Governor shall be absent from the State at the head of the military forces thereof, he shall continue to be Commander-in-Chief.

Sec. 13. During the vacancy in the office of Governor, if the Lieutenant-Governor die, resign, be displaced, suspended, or be incapable of performing the duties of his office, or absent from the State, the President *pro tempore* of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy be filled or the disability ceases.

Sec. 14. The Lieutenant-Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be President of the Senate, and when there is an equal division, he shall give the casting vote. In committee of the whole he may debate all questions.

Sec. 15. No member of Congress, or any person holding office under the United States, or this State, shall execute the office of Governor, except as specified in this Constitution.

Sec. 16. No person elected Governor or Lieutenant-Governor shall receive any office or appointment from the Legislature, or either House thereof, during the time for which he was elected.

Sec. 17. The Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate *pro tempore*, when performing the duties of Governor, shall receive the same compensation as the Governor.

Sec. 18. All official acts of the Governor, his approval of the laws excepted, shall be authenticated by the great seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 19. All commissions issued to persons holding office under the provisions of this Constitution shall be, "In the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Michigan," sealed with the great seal of the State, signed by the Governor, and counters

none of sufficient importance to require specific mention.

ARTICLE VI. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts, Probate Courts, Justices of the Peace, and in such other courts, tribunals and officers as are or shall be established or authorized by law.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Court is continued subject to the provisions of this article. The Legislature shall provide for one additional Judge, so that the Court shall consist of five members, to be chosen by the electors of the State, and for a classification of Judges, so that one shall go out of office every two years. The Judge having the shortest time to serve shall be Chief Justice during the remainder of his term of office. The term of office of a Judge of the Supreme Court shall be ten years. A Judge of the Supreme Court may be assigned to hold a Circuit Court in cases provided by law.

Sec. 3. The Supreme Court shall have a general superintending control over all other courts and tribunals; and also such appellate jurisdiction as shall be provided by law; and to that end may issue writs of error, *certiorari*, *mandamus*, *prohibere*, prohibition, and all other appropriate writs and process. It shall also have original jurisdiction in cases of *mandamus*, *habeas corpus*, proceedings in the nature of *quo warranto*, and of proceedings by *scire facias*, to vacate letters patent. Its appellate jurisdiction shall not extend to any civil cases for the recovery of money or property in which the amount or value of the thing in controversy is less than one hundred dollars, exclusive of costs, except upon the allowance of an appeal, writ of error or *certiorari*, by the Judge who tried such case, or by a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Sec. 4. Four terms of the Supreme Court shall be held annually, at such times and places as may be designated by law.

Sec. 5. The Supreme Court shall, by general rules, except as otherwise provided by law, establish, modify, and amend the practice in such court and in all inferior tribunals and simplify the same, and shall appoint its clerks and a Reporter of its decisions. The decisions of the Supreme Court shall be in writing, and signed by the Judges concurring therein. Any Judge dissenting therefrom shall give the reasons of such dissent in writing, under his signature. All such opinions shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court. The concurring opinion of any three of said Judges shall be a decision.

Sec. 6. The Legislature shall divide the State into seventeen judicial circuits, and it may increase the number of circuits at the expiration of periods of six years. It may rearrange the circuits or decrease the number of the same at any time; for each of which circuits, so established, the electors thereof shall elect one Circuit Judge, who shall hold his office for the term of six years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. No alteration of any circuit shall have the effect to remove a Judge from office, provided he shall reside in the circuit of which he is Judge. In every additional circuit established, the Judge shall be elected by the electors of such circuit, and his term of office shall continue as provided in this Constitution for Judges of the Supreme Court.

Sec. 7. A Circuit Court shall be held at least twice in each year in every county organized for judicial purposes, and at least three times in each year in counties containing ten thousand inhabitants; and in counties having twenty thousand inhabitants or over, there shall be at least four terms in each year. Judges of the Circuit Court may hold courts for each other, and in other circuits in case of a vacancy, and shall do so when required by law or upon the request of the Governor.

Sec. 8. The Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, not excepted in this Constitution and [not] prohibited by law, and such appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals as shall be provided by law, and a supervisory control of the same. They shall also have power to issue writs of injunction, *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, and other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments, and decrees, and give them general control over inferior courts and tribunals within their respective jurisdictions, and in other cases provided by law. The appellate jurisdiction of said courts shall not extend to any civil case in which the amount or value of the thing in controversy is less than twenty-five dollars, exclusive of costs, except upon allowance of an appeal or writ of *certiorari* by a Circuit Court Commissioner or the Judge of the court entitled to exercise such appellate jurisdiction.

Sec. 9. Whenever a Judge shall remove beyond the limits of the jurisdiction for which he was elected or appointed, or a Justice of the peace from the township in which he was elected, or by a change in the boundaries of said township, shall be placed without the same, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Sec. 10. When a vacancy occurs in the office of Judge of the Supreme, Circuit, or Probate Court, it shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified. When elected, such successor shall hold his office during the residue of the unexpired term.

Sec. 11. The clerk of each county organized for judicial purposes, shall be Clerk of the Circuit Court of such county. The Judges of the Circuit Courts, within their respective jurisdictions, may fill vacancies in the offices of county clerk and prosecuting attorney.

Sec. 12. During their continuance in office, and for one year thereafter, the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall be ineligible to any other than a judicial office.

Sec. 13. In each county organized for judicial purposes there shall be a court of probate. It shall have such probate jurisdiction, powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law. Other jurisdiction, civil and criminal, may also be conferred on courts of probate. Judges of Probate shall hold their offices for a term of four years, and shall be elected by the electors of their respective counties, as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 14. The Supreme, Circuit and Probate Courts shall be courts of record, and shall each have a common seal.

Sec. 15. There shall be not exceeding four Justices of the peace in each organized township. They shall be elected by the electors of the townships, and shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified. At the first election in any township, they shall be classified as shall be prescribed by law. A Justice elected to fill a vacancy shall hold his office for the residue of the unexpired term.

Sec. 16. In civil cases Justices of the peace shall have exclusive jurisdiction to the amount of one hundred dollars, and concurrent jurisdiction to the amount of three hundred dollars, which may be increased to five hundred dollars, with such exceptions and restrictions as may be provided by law. They shall also have such criminal jurisdiction, and perform such duties, as shall be prescribed by the Legislature.

Sec. 17. Judges of the Supreme Court, Circuit Judges, and Justices of the peace, shall be conservators of the peace within their respective jurisdictions.

Sec. 18. The style of all process shall be: "In the name of the People of the State of Michigan."

NOTE.—This article contains 18 sections. The corresponding article of the present Constitution contains 35 sections. Eleven of these, namely, 24 to 34 inclusive, are transferred to the "Bill of Rights." The number of sections is further reduced by the mergence of sections 6 and 7 in section 6, and sections 5 and 10 in section 5. Four sections, namely, 16, 20, 21 and 23, are omitted from the amended article. The first of these, relating to Circuit Court Commissioners, is covered by section 5 of amended article X. Two others, 20 and 21, relating to the time of choosing Circuit and Probate Judges, are omitted as superfluous. Section 23, relative to courts of conciliation, is omitted, as all the power conferred by it is covered by the last

clause of section 1 of the amended article. The same clause also stands in lieu of the last clause of corresponding section of the present Constitution, which provides that "municipal courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction may be established by the Legislature in cities." The principal changes are summarized as follows:

First.—Of the Supreme Court: One additional Judge is provided for and the terms of Judges extended to ten years. The clauses declaring who shall be Chief Justice and providing that Supreme Judges may hold Circuit Courts are new. Also, that part of Section 3 as to the limitation of appellate jurisdiction, and the last clause of Section 5. Also, the provision authorizing the Supreme Court to appoint its clerks. By the present Constitution the clerk of each county where the Supreme Court is held is clerk of the court.

Second.—Of the Circuit Courts: The present Constitution allows an unlimited increase of circuits at any time; the amended article permits an increase only at periods of six years. Section 11 of the present Constitution requires two terms of the Circuit Court to be held each year in all organized counties, and four terms in counties of 10,000 inhabitants. Amended Section 7 stands in lieu of this section. The words, "and in other circuits in case of a vacancy," at the end of Section 7, is an important and needed addition, it having been held by some of the circuit judges that under the present Constitution a Judge cannot be assigned to hold court in a circuit where the judgeship is vacant. The resignations of judges consequent upon the low salaries, cause frequent vacancies, and terms of court in important counties have been thrown over for the want of a judge. The last clause of section 2, authorizing Judges of the Supreme Court to hold Circuit Courts, is also pertinent to this point. The limitation as to appellate jurisdiction in section 8 is new.

Third.—Of Probate Courts: The clause in section 13, which says that "other jurisdiction, civil and criminal, may also be conferred on courts of probate," is new.

Fourth.—Of Justices of the Peace: The only change is the omission from section 15 (section 17 present Constitution) of the clause permitting an increase of the number of Justices in cities.

ARTICLE VII. ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Section 1. In all elections, every person of the age of twenty-one years who shall have resided in this State three months, and in the township or ward in which he offers to vote ten days next preceding an election, belonging to either of the following classes, shall be an elector and entitled to vote:

First. Every male citizen of the United States.

Second. Every male inhabitant of this State, who shall have resided in the United States two years and six months, and declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States pursuant to the laws thereof, six months preceding an election.

Third. Every male inhabitant residing in this State on the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Sec. 2. In time of war, insurrection or rebellion, the right to vote at such place, and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, shall be enjoyed by all persons otherwise entitled thereto, who may be in the actual military or naval service of the United States, or of this State, and their votes shall be made to apply to the township or ward of which they are residents. The Legislature may provide by law for allowing townships to hold their elections in any city wholly or in part within the limits of such townships.

Sec. 3. All elections shall be by ballot, except of such township officers as may be authorized by law to be otherwise chosen.

Sec. 4. Every elector, in all cases except treason, felony, misdemeanor, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during his attendance at election, and in going to and returning from the same. No elector shall be obliged to attend court as a suitor or witness on the day of election, or to do military duty thereon except in time of war or public danger.

Sec. 5. No elector shall be deemed to have gained or lost his residence by reason of absence therefrom in the service of the United States or of this State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State or of the United States, or of the high seas, nor while a student at any seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in any public prison.

Sec. 6. Laws may be passed to preserve the purity of elections, and guard against abuses of the elective franchise.

Sec. 7. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States, shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed in any place within the same.

Sec. 8. Any inhabitant of this State who may hereafter be engaged in a duel shall be disqualified from holding any office and [from] voting at any election.

NOTE.—The first section of this article has been re-arranged and changed in phraseology, but does not affect the qualifications of electors. The last clause of section 2 is new.

ARTICLE VIII. STATE OFFICERS.

Section 1. There shall be elected at each general biennial election in November a Secretary of State, a State Treasurer, a Commissioner of the State Land Office, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, an Auditor General, and an Attorney General, for the term of two years, each of whom shall keep his office at the seat of government, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. Their term of office shall commence on the first day of January following their election.

Sec. 3. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in any of the State offices, the Governor shall fill the same by appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, if in session.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Commissioner of the State Land Office, shall constitute a Board of State Auditors, to examine and adjust all claims against the State not otherwise provided for by law. They shall also constitute a Board of State Canvassers, to determine the result of all elections for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and State Officers, and of such other officers as shall by law be referred to them.

Sec. 5. In case two or more persons have an equal and the highest number of votes for any office, as canvassed by the Board of State Canvassers, the Legislature, in joint convention, shall choose one of said persons to fill such office. When the determination of the Board of State Canvassers is contested, the Legislature, in joint convention, shall decide which person is elected.

NOTE.—There are some slight changes of phraseology only in this article.

ARTICLE IX. SALARIES.

Section 1. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars; the Circuit Judge shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the State Treasurer shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the Auditor General shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars; the Secretary of State shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars; the Commissioner of the Land Office shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars; the Attorney General shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; they shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their offices. It shall not be competent for the Legislature to increase or diminish the salaries herein provided. The Auditor General, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Secretary of State, the Commissioner of the Land Office, and the Attorney General, shall each reside, during the term of his office, at the seat of government, and shall personally superintend the duties of his office.

NOTE.—The changes of salaries proposed will be best shown by a tabulated statement, as follows:

	Present.	Proposed.
Governor.....	\$1,000	\$3,000
Circuit Judges.....	1,500	2,500
State Treasurer.....	1,000	2,500
Auditor-General.....	1,000	2,500
Superintendent Public Instruction.....	1,000	2,000
Secretary of State.....	800	2,000
Commissioner Land Office.....	800	2,000
Attorney-General.....	800	2,500

The last sentence of the article, requiring the State officers to reside at the capital, and personally superintend the duties of their offices, is new.

ARTICLE X. MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Section 1. No county, city, township, or other municipal corporation, shall become a stockholder in, or make any loan or gift to, or lend its credit in aid of any person, private corporation or association; nor shall any county, city, township, or other municipality construct or become the owner of any railroad. The provisions of this section shall not prevent such municipalities from aiding enlistments, and in the support of the families of soldiers in time of war; or supporting their poor in such manner as may be provided by law.

COUNTIES.

Sec. 2. Each organized county shall be a body corporate, with such powers and immunities as shall be prescribed by law. All suits and proceedings by or against a county shall be in the name thereof. The power of counties to levy taxes, borrow money, and contract debts, shall be restricted by law.

Sec. 3. The board of supervisors of any county may, by a vote of two-thirds of their whole number, borrow or raise by tax a sum not exceeding in any one year one mill upon the dollar of the assessed valuation thereof, for constructing or repairing public buildings, highways, or bridges: *Provided*, The indebtedness of a county incurred under this section shall at no time exceed two mills upon a dollar of such assessed valuation, unless authorized by a majority of the electors of the county voting thereon, as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 4. No organized county shall ever be reduced, by the organization of new counties, to less than sixteen townships as surveyed by the United States, unless, in pursuance of law, a majority of electors residing in each county to be affected thereby shall so decide. The Legislature may organize any city into a separate county when it has obtained a population of twenty thousand inhabitants, without reference to geographical extent, when a majority of the electors of a county in which such city may be situated, voting thereon, shall be in favor of a separate organization. Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Legislature from organizing any county composed wholly of islands within the territory of the State, or discontinuing any such county and attaching the same to the nearest county or counties on the main land.

Sec. 5. In each organized county there shall be a sheriff, a county clerk, a county treasurer, a register of deeds, one or more circuit court commissioners, and a prosecuting attorney, chosen by the electors thereof once in two years, whose duties and powers shall be prescribed by law. The board of supervisors in any county may unite the offices of county clerk and register of deeds in one office, or disconnect the same.

Sec. 6. The sheriff, county clerk, county treasurer, judge of probate and register of deeds, shall hold their offices at the county seat.

Sec. 7. The sheriff shall hold no other office. No person shall be eligible to the office of sheriff for more than four in a period of six years. The county shall never be responsible for his acts.

Sec. 8. A board of supervisors, consisting of one from each organized township, shall be established in each county, with such powers as shall be prescribed by law. Cities and villages shall have such representation in the board of supervisors of the counties in which they are situated as the Legislature may direct.

Sec. 9. No county seat, once established, shall be removed, until the place to which it is proposed to be removed shall be designated by two-thirds of the board of supervisors of the county, and a majority of the electors voting thereon shall have voted in favor of the proposed location, in such a manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 10. The board of county auditors in such counties as may be authorized by law to elect county auditors, and in every other county the board of supervisors, shall, except as otherwise provided by law, have power to prescribe the compensation for all services rendered for, and adjust all claims against their respective counties, and such determination and adjustment shall be subject to no appeal. Supervisors and county auditors shall receive for their services such compensation as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 11. The board of supervisors of each organized county may provide for laying out highways constructing bridges, and organizing townships, under such restrictions and limitations as shall be prescribed by law.

TOWNSHIPS.

Sec. 12. Each organized township shall be a body corporate, with such powers and immunities as shall be prescribed by law. All suits and proceedings by or against a township shall be in the name thereof.

Sec. 13. There shall be elected in each organized township, annually, on the first Monday of April, or at such other time as the Legislature may provide, one Supervisor, one Township Clerk, who shall be *ex officio* School Inspector, one Commissioner of Highways, who shall hold his office for one year, one Township Treasurer, one School Inspector, who shall hold his office for two years, not exceeding four Constables, and one Overseer of Highways of each highway district, and such other officers as may be provided by law, whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by law.

CITIES AND VILLAGES.

Sec. 14. Cities and villages shall hereafter be incorporated only under general laws, in which their powers of taxation, borrowing money, and contracting debts, shall be restricted.

Sec. 15. No city or village shall incur indebtedness, including that incurred by or on behalf of any school district within its corporate limits, so that its aggregate debt at any time shall exceed ten per cent, on the valuation of its taxable property, as shown by the assessment roll, unless authorized by a majority of the electors residing within such corporation voting thereon as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 16. The judicial, chief executive and legislative officers of cities and villages shall be elected.

Sec. 17. Existing charters of cities and villages may be altered and amended.

NOTE.—In the present Constitution the subject of "Counties" is treated in article X, and of "Townships" in article XI. In the revision the two are combined into a single article under the title of "Municipal Corporations," to which is also added "Cities and Villages," which have no special place in the present instrument. Section 1 and the last clause of section 2 are new. Section 3 stands in lieu of section 9 of article X of present Constitution, which limits the amount to one thousand dollars that may be raised in any county any one year by a majority vote of the Board of Supervisors, but does not limit the aggregate to which the indebtedness may reach by successive yearly appropriations. The amended section requires a two-thirds vote of the Board of Supervisors to raise any sum, and limits the amount that may be raised by a per cent upon the assessed valuation as being more equal in its operation; and also limits the aggregate of indebtedness that may be incurred. The last sentence of section 4 is new. Section 5 corresponds to section 3 of present article X. The only change is the omission of the words, "and as often as vacancies shall happen" where they occur after the words "two years" in the last named article.

Section 7 corresponds to section 5 of present article X. The clause relative to renewal of the Sheriff's bond is omitted. Section 8 combines sections 6 and 7 of present article X. The words, "and villages," used with reference to representation on Boards of Supervisors, is new. In section 10 the words "except clause of the section, are new. In section 13, the words, "or at such other time as the Legislature may provide," and the words, "and such other officers as may be provided by law," are new. The office of Commissioner of Highways is fixed definitely at one Commissioner to hold for one year (the present Constitution is ambiguous on this subject), and one School Inspector to be chosen each year, to hold for two years, the present Constitution providing only for one. Under the present Constitution, cities and villages may be incorporated either under general law or by special charter. By section 14 of the amended article they can only be incorporated under general law, although by section 17, existing charters may be amended. Section 15 is new. Section 16 is represented by section 14 of article XIV. of present Constitution.

ARTICLE XI. CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

Section 1. Corporations (other than municipal, and those for charitable, educational, penal and reformatory purposes under the control of public authority) shall be hereafter created only by general laws. All general acts of incorporation, and general laws affecting incorporations, may be altered, amended, or repealed. The charter of no existing corporation, not embraced in the above exceptions, shall be renewed or extended, nor shall the power of such corporation be increased or enlarged.

Sec. 2. No banking law, authorizing banks of issue, shall have effect until the same shall, after its passage, be submitted to a vote of the electors of the State, at a general election, and be approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon at such election, but the Legislature may alter or amend the same.

Sec. 3. The stockholders of every corporation or association for banking purposes, issuing bank notes or paper credits to circulate as money, shall be individually liable for all debts contracted during the time of their being stockholders of such corporation or association, equally and ratably to the extent of their respective shares of stock in any such corporation or association.

Sec. 4. The Legislature shall provide for the registry of all bills or notes issued or put in circulation as money by any bank organized under the laws of this State, and shall require security to the full amount of notes and bills so registered, in interest-bearing stocks of this State, or of the United States, which shall be deposited with the State Treasurer, for the redemption of such bills or notes in lawful money of the United States.

Sec. 5. In case of the insolvency of any bank or banking association, the billholders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment over all other creditors of such bank or association.

Sec. 6. The Legislature shall pass no law authorizing or sanctioning the suspension of payments by any person, association, or corporation.

Sec. 7. The stockholders in all corporations shall be individually liable for all labor done in behalf of such corporation during the time of their being such stockholders.

Sec. 8. All fictitious issues or increase of the bonds or other evidence of indebtedness, or of the capital stock of any corporation, is prohibited.

Sec. 9. No corporation shall hold any real estate for a longer period than ten years from the time of acquiring the same, except such real estate as shall be actually occupied by it, or necessary in the exercise of its franchises.

Sec. 10. Foreign corporations may be permitted to do business in this State under such limitations and restrictions as may be prescribed by law, but shall be subject to the same restrictions and liabilities that are imposed, and shall have no greater rights than are conferred upon, domestic corporations of like character, and the stockholders of such foreign corporations shall be subject to like personal liabilities as stockholders in similar domestic corporations. No foreign corporation shall acquire or hold any more lands in this State than a domestic corporation of like character is permitted to acquire or hold, and all lands hereafter acquired or held in violation of this provision shall escheat to the State. Provision may be made for debarring all foreign corporations which shall violate any law of this State from thereafter being allowed to do business in the State.

Sec. 11. The Legislature may, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight, and regulate the speed of trains, on different railroads in this State, and shall prohibit running contracts between such railroad companies whereby discrimination is made in favor of either of such companies as against other companies owning connecting or intersecting lines of railroads. The Legislature may also pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of tolls or freights on ship or other canals in this State.

Sec. 12. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line, and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given of at least sixty days to all stockholders, in such manner as shall be provided by law, nor shall any such corporation hereafter lease any parallel or competing line of road, and no two or more competing lines of railroad shall be run or operated, directly or indirectly, wholly or in part, under the same management or supervision, or under or subject to any arrangement, agreement or understanding, with reference to rates of fare or freight to be charged, or for the division of earnings.

Sec. 13. Every corporation organized in this State shall maintain an office therein, where a record of the transfers of its stock shall be made, and where books shall be kept for inspection by any stockholder or creditor of such corporation, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and amount paid in, and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock, and the amounts owned by them respectively, the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers.

Sec. 14. No president, director, officer, agent, or employee of any railroad or canal company shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company, nor in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled, or operated by such company.

Sec. 15. No telegraph company shall consolidate with, nor hold a controlling interest in the stock or bonds of any other telegraph company owning a competing line, nor acquire by purchase or otherwise any competing line of telegraph.

Sec. 16. No corporation, except for municipal or mining purposes, for life insurance, or for the construction of railroads, canals, and the establishment of cemeteries, shall be created for a longer period than thirty years.

Sec. 17. The term corporation, as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

Sec. 18. All railroads shall be public highways, and all railroad companies shall be common carriers. Any association or corporation, organized for the purpose, shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this State, and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad company shall have the right, with its road, to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad, and shall receive and transport each other's passengers, tonnage, and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

Sec. 19. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged or so

construed as to prevent the Legislature from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of the State shall never be abridged or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such a manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals, or the general well-being of the State.

NOTE.—This article corresponds to article XV. of the present Constitution, and also includes article XIX—A, relative to railroads, adopted in 1870. Section 1 is changed in phraseology, and is strengthened by the addition of the words, "nor shall the power of such corporation be increased or enlarged." (See sections 1, 8 and 16, article XV. present Constitution.) Section 2 has added the words, "authorizing banks of issue," in the first line, and the words, "but the Legislature may alter or amend the same," at the end of the section. Otherwise the section is the same as section 2 of present article XV. But yet section 1 of that article says: "But the Legislature may, by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, create a single bank, with branches." This was adopted as an amendment in 1862. It authorizes the establishment, by special charter, and without submission to the people, of a single bank, with branches permeating the State. The force of the provision could hardly have been understood at the time of its adoption. It is wisely omitted from the revision. Section 11 and section 12 to and including the words, "provided by law," stand as sections 1 and 2 of article XIX—A, of the present Constitution. The remainder of section 12, and also the words, "and regulating the speed of trains," in section 11, are new. Sections 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 19 are all new. There are a number of sections of article XV. of the present Constitution that do not appear in this amended article, but are represented in other parts of the revision. Section 7 is changed in phraseology.

ARTICLE XII. IMPEACHMENTS AND REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

Section 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching civil officers for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of the members elected shall be necessary to direct an impeachment.

Sec. 2. Every impeachment shall be tried by the Senate. When the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor shall be tried, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside. When an impeachment is directed, the members of the Senate shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try and determine the same according to the evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected. Judgment in case of impeachment shall not extend further than removal from office; but the party accused, whether acquitted or convicted, shall be liable to trial and punishment according to law.

Sec. 3. When an impeachment is directed, the House of Representatives shall appoint, from their own body, a committee whose duty it shall be to prosecute such impeachment. An impeachment may be tried after the final adjournment of the Legislature.

Sec. 4. No officer shall exercise his office after an impeachment is directed, until he be acquitted, but such disability shall not continue longer than three months, unless the trial of such impeachment shall have been commenced and proceeded with.

Sec. 5. For reasonable cause, which shall not be a sufficient ground for the impeachment of a Judge, the Governor shall remove him on a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the Legislature, after the party accused shall have had an opportunity to be heard in his defense; but the cause for which such removal is required shall be stated at length in such resolution. Provision may be made by law for the suspension of a Judge when the Legislature is not in session.

Sec. 6. County, township, city, village or school district officers, may be removed in such manner for such cause as may be provided by law.

Sec. 7. The Governor shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to examine into the condition and administration of any public office and the acts of any public officer, elective or appointed, and, except at such times as the Legislature may be in session, to suspend from office for gross neglect of duty, or for corrupt conduct in office, or any other misfeasance or malfeasance therein, either of the following State officers, to wit: The Attorney-General, State Treasurer, Commissioner of the State Land Office, Secretary of State, Auditor General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, or members of the State Board of Education, or any other officer of the State, except legislative and judicial, and report the cause of such suspension to the Legislature at its next session.

Sec. 8. Whenever, during a recess of the Legislature, it shall, in the opinion of the Governor, become necessary to direct an impeachment of any civil officer, he may, by proclamation, convene the House of Representatives for that purpose; and if the House, when so convened, shall direct an impeachment, he shall in like manner immediately convene the Senate to try such impeachment; and whenever, in the opinion of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, it shall, during a recess of the Legislature, become necessary to direct an impeachment of the Governor, they may, by their joint proclamation, convene the House for that purpose; and if the House direct such impeachment, the said President and Speaker shall, in like manner, immediately convene the Senate to try such impeachment.

Sec. 9. The Governor may make a provisional appointment to fill a vacancy occasioned by the suspension of an officer, by impeachment or otherwise, until he shall be acquitted, or until the election or appointment and qualification of a successor.

NOTE.—Section 4 of present article XII, relates only to judicial officers. The amended section strikes out the word "judicial," leaving it applicable to all officers. All that part of the section after the word "acquitted" is new. The last sentence of section 5 is new, and section 8 is new entire. There are some changes of phraseology not necessary to note.

ARTICLE XIII. EDUCATION.

Section 1. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall have the general supervision of public instruction, and his duties shall be prescribed by law; and he shall be a member *ex officio*, of the boards of a State educational institutions, including the Reform School.

Sec. 2. The Regents of the University and their successors in office shall continue to constitute a body corporate by the name and title of "The Board of Regents of the University of Michigan." Said Board shall consist of the two *ex officio* members provided for in this article, and eight elective members. The terms of office of the elective members shall be eight years, and two of such members shall be elected every second year at the time of the annual township election, so as to succeed the Regents now in office as their several terms expire. Said Board of Regents shall as often as necessary, elect a President of the University who shall be its chief executive officer, and, *ex officio*, a member and president of said board, with the privilege of speaking, but not of voting. The Board of Regents shall have the general supervision of the University, and the directions and control of all expenditures from the University interest fund.

Sec. 3. The State Normal School shall continue under the supervision of the State Board of Education, which shall consist of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, *ex officio*, and three elective members. The terms of office of said elective members shall be six years, and one of said members shall be elected every second year, at the time of the election of Governor, and shall enter upon the duties of this office on the first day of January succeeding his election. Said Board shall perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. The Boards of Control of the Reform

[Continued on Sixth Page.]

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, - - EDITOR.

Saturday, May 9.

"WOMAN-SUFFRAGE" is again before the people of this State. The Legislature has submitted the proposition separate from the constitution, to the electors for their decision at the coming November election. Meetings are being held and the press has begun to review the merits involved. In Grand Rapids, a meeting was held the other day and a permanent organization effected to promote the cause. Judging from reports, the meeting did not come up to the expectations of the friends of the measure. Remarks in opposition to suffrage were received with hissing. A call was issued for a meeting at Grand Haven, on last Saturday, signed by 82 of the prominent men and women of that place. In this locality the movement has received but very little encouragement, if any. Only a very few persons in this city are decided advocates of woman-suffrage, and in glancing over the signatures to the above named calls, we fail to find a single Holland name. We are quite certain that the female population of this place do not wish for the suffrage, and that if it were left to them to decide, it would be lost; and we believe that if the question was submitted to the women of this State, a majority, of the better class at least, would vote against it. We look upon the movement as being premature. The demands for this right and privilege carrying with it, its responsibilities and burdens, does not emanate from our women, who as mothers, stand charged with the education of the future generation. That some of our best women are honest in their desire for the right of suffrage, and that they are competent to exercise that right, should not be denied; but unless it is clear to us that a majority of the female population ask for the ballot in order the better to protect their rights and promote their interests, we do not think it good etiquette, political or social, to thus increase their burdens and responsibilities in life. Whenever it is evident that a majority of our women desire the ballot, we shall vote in favor of granting them such. Until then we cannot be classified among those favoring "WOMAN-SUFFRAGE."

The Saugatuck Commercial has the following in regard to the projected Holland & Saugatuck Railroad:

"We received a letter from a well-known railroad man, who resides in the South-west, a few days since, urging the adoption of the 3 feet gauge for the contemplated Saugatuck and Holland railroad. Accompanying the letter, the writer sends a printed pamphlet, in which he very ingeniously discourses the economy and capacity of a narrow gauge railroad. Like all the advocates of the narrow gauge, the writer shows conclusively the adaptability of the 3 feet gauge to accommodate isolated traffic in mountainous mining districts, but fails to demonstrate their suitability for other localities in the great net-work of four feet, 8½ inch roads. "The problem of cheap transportation, through the agency of cheap and efficient railways," was most thoroughly solved by a body of engineers consisting of some of the most eminent scientists of the time, appointed by the Great Western Railway (England), at the instance of Parliament, when they decided upon the four feet, eight and one half inches gauge. A few years after this decision, this gauge was fixed by public act applicable to all the railways in England and Scotland, the Great Western and certain branches excepted. This is the gauge, varying to 4 feet, 10 inches, upon which nearly all the American roads are built. It is to be hoped that we have no advocates of the 3 feet roads among us who are interested in the contemplated railroad thence to Holland."

The House Military Committee, in attempting to perfect a basis for the equalization of bounties, is meeting with an objection that will render the scheme impracticable, for the present at least. The appropriation of a sum for that purpose in accordance with the provisions of the Senate bill, as mentioned by us last week, will be so enormous, that if it should become a law, there would be required at least \$150,000,000 to pay the claims that would be at once presented. As far as conclusions have been arrived at up to this time, it is probable that a bill will be reported granting bounties to three classes, as follows: First, the widows and minor children, and soldiers who died or were killed before they had served two years in the late war; second, to the soldiers who were discharged for disease before they had completed two years of service; third, those enlisted who were discharged to accept promotion to be commissioned officers before they had served two years as such enlisted men. It is notable that the officials of the War Department are, from the Secretary down to the heads of bureaus, all very much opposed to the equalization of bounties.

A REFORMER is a man who wears rubbers on a warm dry day.

FIRE!

On Thursday last, a fire broke out in Clyde, (a small station on the C. & M. L. S. R. R., 20 miles South of Holland) which, compared with the size of the place, and the number of inhabitants is equal to an entire destruction. The fire extended along both sides of the railroad track, for a distance of 20 rods, destroying the track, and prevented the mail train from passing. At 7 o'clock P. M., Conductor Fyfield, of the G. R. Branch, received orders to back down, and take the passengers and mails. We jumped aboard the train and upon arriving at Clyde obtained the following information:

At 12:15 P. M., the saw and shingle mill of Messrs. Eggleston, Hazleton & Co., situated east of the railroad track, caught fire from sparks, passing from the smoke stack, and in less than half an hour the entire mill was burned to the ground. The lumber piled up around the mill and along the track, covering about 10 acres, and amounting to 2,800,000 feet, could not be saved and was all burned, together with a pile of 1,500 cords of hard-wood slabs, sold to the R. R. Co., and piled up on the west side of the track, 3,000 cords of shingle bolts, 100,000 cull shingles, 75,000 A shingles, and 1,000,000 feet of logs, mostly pine. We shall not attempt to describe the scene as we arrived, it reminded us vividly of the October fires in 1871. The men were all hard at work, trying to prevent a further destruction. At 5 P. M. there was full 20 acres of flame, nearly all on the east side of the track.

The loss is estimated at \$100,000 to \$125,000, with an insurance of \$8,000 on the mill, and \$15,000 on the lumber in several companies.

The mill was built in 1871, cost \$20,000, and cut from 35 to 40 M per day. It was considered one of the best and most profitable saw-mills on the road, being very systematically arranged and managed. The mill company owned a large store also, but although the building was saved the stock was somewhat damaged in moving. Luckily the boarding house and the houses of the men were on the west side of the track and were saved. This fire has thrown out of employment from 75 to 100 men and inasmuch as this firm was the only one operating at that point, it will materially effect the future development of that point. The probabilities are that the boilers and engines are not entirely ruined and will be taken to some other point where there is more timber, and the balance of stock of logs on hand will be sawed by a portable mill.

At 9 o'clock, P. M., the train from the South arrived and after a transfer of passengers and mail we started back to Holland, the train going through to Grand Rapids that same night. All along the road we noticed fires in the woods and unless we have rain soon, we may hear of more troubles.

We learn that Messrs. O. R. Johnson & Co., of Saugatuck, are one of the parties in this firm. Mr. Eggleston is of Chicago, and Mr. Hazleton lives at Clyde, superintending the business. The track was damaged some 20 rods, and was repaired that same night, in time for the Friday morning express from the South.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Hazleton for the information he gave us, and also to Dr. Daniels, of the Brecksville Messenger, whom we had the pleasure of meeting at that point.

A FIRE broke out on Tuesday forenoon, at the house of Mr. M. Poppe, on 9th Street, west of the creek. The steam whistles in that neighborhood sounded the alarm, and with their usual promptness our people were out en masse, and by organizing into a pail brigade, managed to subdue the flames, until the arrival of the Fire Department, which, considering the distance and the sandy street, was prompt on hand with no delay in commencing operations. The Allegan engine worked first-rate and has become quite a favorite with the Department. The boys had seen it work before. The necessity for side-walks, outside of their comfort, has again been demonstrated by this and needs no further comment. Nothing should be left undone by the people which will add to the efficiency of our Fire Department, and we have no doubt this fire will revive the agitation of more fire-wells. The fire broke out in the wood-shed from some unknown cause. The building was saved, but badly damaged, and the furniture did not fare much better. Mr. Poppe has a policy in the Watertown Ins. Co., for \$700 on his house, and \$300 on his furniture. The damage is estimated at about \$500.

QUARTER has finished his jobs of fencing in the Public Squares of the City. The fence is a plain 4 board fence, substantial, and answers the purpose; the improvement gives satisfaction. Under the direction of the Committee on Public Buildings and Property some seventy maple trees have been set out on the Public Square and the Council has also ordered trees to be set out on Market Square. The next thing we would suggest in regard to these Squares, since we have three of them, besides a "Fish Market," is to designate them by some appropriate name. In this connection we should appreciate the liberality towards the public, displayed in the platting of the original village.

Among the Harbors favorably reported upon in the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill, besides Holland, we find: Chicago, \$75,000; Calumet, \$25,000; Michigan City, \$50,000 and Grand Haven, \$50,000. The entire amount of the appropriations is \$4,500,000, or \$1,000,000 less than the amount of the bill reported to the House last year. Hereafter all balances of appropriations for River and Harbor improvements are to remain credited to such fund, and not carried to the surplus of the Treasury at the expiration of two years.

No. An Ordinance, Relative to the Prevention of Fires.

The City of Holland Ordains:—

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the City Marshal, twice in each year, in the months of May and November, and as much often as may be deemed proper, to enter into any house, or building, lot, yard, or premises, in the city of Holland, and examine the fire places, chimneys, stove pipes, furnaces, and all other places where fire is kept, or used; also, the places where gunpowder, or other combustible materials are kept or stored. And the said Marshal shall give such directions as we may deem proper, for such repairs, changes or alterations as he shall consider necessary for the safety of the premises against fire. And all such directions or orders shall be obeyed by the owners or occupants of such premises, under a penalty of one dollar for every twenty-four hours of default, in obeying such directions, or orders.

SECTION 2. No ashes, (except at manufactories using them for soap making, or other purposes,) shall be kept in any building in this city in wooden vessels of any kind, under penalty of a forfeiture of one dollar for every twenty-four hours, such ashes are allowed to remain after notice from the City Marshal to remove the same.

SECTION 3. No open light, not secured in a lantern, shall be used, or carried in any stable, or barn, or other building where hay or straw are stored in this city, nor shall any lighted pipe or cigar be carried in any such building under penalty of a forfeiture of two dollars for each offence.

SECTION 4. No stove pipe shall be carried or placed within three inches of any wood work in any building in this city, unless the same is properly guarded by a safe, or non conducting substance to the satisfaction of the City Marshal as to its safety, and no stove pipe shall be carried through the outer wall or the roof of any building, unless the same is so guarded and constructed as to be in the opinion of the City Marshal safe against fire, under a penalty of forfeiture of one dollar for every twenty-four hours it remains in an unsafe condition after notice from the Marshal to repair or change it.

SECTION 5. The owner or occupant of each house or place of residence in the city of Holland shall keep one suitable fire bucket, and the owner or occupant of every shop, store, mill, tannery, or other place of business, shall keep at least two such fire buckets. All such fire buckets shall have the name of the owner painted or marked thereon, and shall be always kept in some safe and convenient place, and shall be carried and used at all fires in the neighborhood, within thirty days from the passage of this ordinance, under penalty of fifty cents for each day such building is without such fire bucket or fire buckets, as the case may require.

SECTION 6. The owner or occupant of each house or place of residence in the city of Holland shall keep one suitable ladder, for going on the roof of such house, or place of residence, and every shop, store, mill, tannery, or other place of business, shall keep at least one such ladder for the same purpose, in some safe and convenient place. Said ladders shall be provided within forty days after the passage of this act, under penalty of fifty cents, for every day such building is without such ladder.

SECTION 7. The ordinance, entitled, "An Ordinance relating to fires," passed Aug. 29th, 1869, and all other ordinances and parts of ordinances conflicting with the provisions of the foregoing ordinance, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 8. This ordinance, shall take effect in twenty days after its passage.

Approved this 7th day of May, A. D. 1874.

ISAAC CAPPON, Mayor.

Attest: CHAS. F. POST, City Clerk.

Special Notices.

Lost.

On Eighth Street, near the Hardware Store of Messrs. G. J. Haverkate & Son, a SILVER WATCH. A Liberal reward will be given to the party finding the same, and returning it at the News Office.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 6, 1874. 116

Notice!

I hereby give notice to all my customers that on and after the 1st day of May, 1874, I will not sell BEER at Retail, either by the glass or measure. All orders for a keg will be promptly filled.

CARL ZEEB.

HOLLAND, May 1, 1874. 119-1w

To the traveling public, and those leaving for Grand Rapids on the afternoon train, we would state that BURGER'S under Sweet's Hotel, 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.

THE American Sardine Co's Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines.

106-1y.

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, May 27th, at 7½ o'clock, sharp.

N. B. The Annual Election of Officers will take place. A full attendance is ordered.

W. J. SCOTT, W. M.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

47-1y

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 receipt and direction 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.

42-16

42 Cedar St., New York.

I. O. 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.

N. W. BACON, N. G.

R. E. HEALD, Rec. Sec'y.

R. A. SCHOOTEN, Pr. Sec'y.

47-1y

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is desirous 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,

RAV E. A. WILSON.

42-16 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Holland City, May 9th, 1874.

Course Hellen. Nichols L. H.
Gaze Henry. Nort George H.
Graham J. M. Olson P. C.
Griswold John D. Rolin M. N.
Jennings J. J. Thomas Ant.
U. S. Harbor Engineer.

New Advertisements.

Notice!

I hereby forbid any and all persons from trusting or sell on credit any goods to my wife ANNIE on my account.

JOHN GREERENS.

Holland, Mich., May 8, 1874.

Public Letting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee on Streets, Roads and Bridges will let to the lowest bidder, on Wednesday, May 30, 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the job of grading and leveling part of Pine Street, lying between Eighth and Ninth Streets. Further information can be had by applying to any one or all of the undersigned. The Committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids. The place of letting will be on the grounds.

J. DYKEMA, Com. on Streets,
J. VANLANDEGEND, Roads and
R. KANTERS, Bridges.

Holland, Mich., May 8, 1874.

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

\$5 to \$20 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. STINTON & Co., Portland, Maine. 50-1y

For Sale at a Bargain.

A beautiful suburban residence on Black Lake, with a full view of the city, containing ten acres of land, all improved, with good house and barn, six acres of fruit, all varieties, in good condition, good dockage, with water for large vessels, will be sold for cash at a sacrifice.

For particulars inquire on the premises, or of Jacob Fileman, at his wagon shop on River street. Aug. 23, 1873. 47-1f

Dr. G. SITES,

DENTIST.

To the Public of Holland and vicinity—I would respectfully announce that I have permanently located in this place, for the purpose of practicing my profession of Dentistry. All operations upon the teeth will be carefully performed, and diseases of the mouth belonging to Dental Practice, will be promptly treated. Mechanical Dentistry, in all the various styles will be executed in the most workmanlike manner; all operations warranted. My office is in Mr. Van Landegend's Brick Building, 2nd floor, in rooms lately occupied as Reading Room of the Y. M. C. A.

G. SITES, Dentist.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 17, 1874. 113-2-1f

B. T. BABBITT'S

Pure Concentrated Potash.

OR LYE,

Of Double the Strength of any other

SAPONIFYING SUBSTANCE.

I have recently perfected a new method of packing Potash, or Lye, and am now packing it only in Bales, the containing which will saponify, and does not injure the Soap. It is packed in boxes containing 24 and 48 lb. Bales, and in no other way. Directions in English and German, for making hard and soft soap with this Potash, accompany each package.

B. T. BABBITT.

113-125 64 to 84 Washington St., N. Y.

Hay! Hay! Hay! Hay!

Having lately purchased the Hay Press and Building of J. E. Higgins, situated near the old

M. L. S. R. R. Depot,

HOLLAND,

I am now prepared to buy

HAY.

In any quantities, for which I will pay the

Highest Wholesale Cash Market Prices,

FOR A GOOD ARTICLE.

HENRY S. EAGLE.

—117

ELLSWORTH, BENSON, & WADSWORTH.

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies and Champagnes,

No. 30 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Sole Agents in the United States for the

Wine Houses of C. C. BENSON & CO.,

OF RHEIMS, COGNAC AND LONDON.

Benson's Fine Old Golden Grape Cognac is the finest Brandy ever exported from a French vineyard, and can be procured only from us. Champagnes, Sherries and Ports of the finest flavors, all from the houses of C. C. Benson & Co. Our goods are sold and delivered in their original packages as they left the vineyard in France, and guaranteed perfectly pure.

PRICE LIST sent free on application. 115-1y

Meat Market,

—OF—

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 KUIE.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874. 46-2a-1f

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. 46-1c1-1y

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.

46-2a-1y

Spring & Summer!

—1874.—

A FRESH STOCK

OF

Boots and Shoes,

At the Store of

L. SPRIETSMAN & 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,

MISSSES AND

CHILDREN'S WEAR,

Of the Latest Styles.

CUSTOM WORK AND REPAIRING

Done at short notice.

Cash Paid for Hides.

Our prices compare favorable 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. SPRIETSMAN & SON.

HOLLAND, April 1, 1874. 46-1c1-1y

WERKMAN & SONS.

This Firm have brought to this City one of the largest and best selected stock for the

Spring and Summer Trade,

That has ever been offered to Holland and vicinity. A complete Line of Dry Goods, including a choice selection of Dress Goods, Alpacaes, Ginghams, Trimmings and Notions, Spring and Summer Shawls, Sheetings and Shirts, In Gent's Furnishing, Clothing, Hats & Caps, we have a full assortment.

Choice Groceries, Crockery and Glassware.

Our Department of Family Supplies, Flour, Feed, Graham, etc., will receive the same attention as heretofore. No charge for delivery.

We are determined not to be undersold. Our prices compete with those in Chicago or Grand Rapids.

Farmers will find with us a ready market for all their produce.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 10, 1874. 47-3a-1y

BOOKBINDERY

OF

A. CLOETINGH,

River, St., Holland

I would inform the Public that by an increased supply of necessary tools and machinery I am better enabled than heretofore to meet their wants and satisfy all who have BOOK BINDING to perform, of whatever kind or nature it may be. I shall give this branch of my business more particular attention than heretofore. I have limited my trade exclusively

BOOTS & SHOES.

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. 1-31/8-1y

HOLLAND CITY BREWERY.

CARL ZEEB,
PROPRIETOR.

A good article of LAGER BEER and ALE on hand at all times.

All orders promptly attended to, and no cartage charged for

DELIVERY.

The proprietor would announce that he pays the highest

CASH PRICES

FOR

Barley and Hops.

Holland, January 28, 1874. 50-3s-1y

F. SLOOTER. J. E. HIGGINS.

FLOUR & FEED

STORE OF
SLOOTER & HIGGINS,
8th Street, Holland, Michigan.

We beg leave to call the attention of the Public to the fact that we have opened, in LABARBE'S OLD FURNITURE STORE (west of Van Landeghe's) a FLOUR AND FEED STORE. We shall keep constantly on hand everything that pertains to a

First-class Flour & Feed Store.

Flour, Feed,

Hay, Grain,

and Mill Stuff,

At Lowest Cash Prices.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS.
HOLLAND, March 13, 1874. 108-1y

Ready Again!

AT THE STORE OF

H. MEENGs,

Where all kinds of choice

Family Groceries,

Crockery,

Glass-ware,

Yankee Notions,

Flour & Feed,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

May be found at all times.

VEGETABLES,

In their Seasons, at Lowest Prices.

Cash Paid for Butter, Eggs & Vegetables.
River St., Holland, Mich.
46-31/8-1y

THE NEW

VICTOR SEWING MACHINE.

THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD.

Divested of every loose and clumsy attachments and every delicate and complicated contrivances.

Self Setting Needle.

The most Perfect Shuttle.

Movements all Positive.

No reaction from Springs.

AGENTS WANTED.

Address:

VICTOR SEWING MACHINE CO.,

5410th St. 4 Doors West of Broadway, N. Y.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY AT

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

51-11

Nathan Kenyon, Banker.

HOLLAND, MICH.,

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

1-1y 11

N. KENYON.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF HOLLAND.

[Our Weekly Report of Arrivals and Departures, has been crowded out this week, and will be continued in our next.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

At present there is 10 feet of water in the channel.

The Holland Line of Ocean Steamers have declared a dividend, equivalent to 7 1/2 per cent.

The Scow *Spray*, was sold under the hammer, by the marshal, on Thursday, and brought \$95.

The Schr. *St Peter*, loaded with grain, bound down, was foundered off from Milwaukee some day this week. The crew are rescued.

The schooner *Avigat* arrived at Chicago Wednesday night, and was considerably damaged by running on the rocks, near Milwaukee.

It is rumored that the Prop. *Minneapolis*, of the Engleman Line is beached, north of Grand Haven. Also the Schr. *Three Sisters* was capsized north of Holland, during the blow of Wednesday, with all hands lost.

The scow *Cousin Mary*, from Chicago, has been hauled out at Anderson's shipyard on Tuesday, for caulking and some slight repairs, and was launched again on Thursday. The *Jones* is on the stocks now, as we understand for the same purpose.

The body of Indian Paul, the fisherman recently drowned in the Lake, was found near Grand Haven, on Saturday. It was brought to his late home and buried on Monday. The body of his companion, Henry Blink, has not been recovered.

Commercial.

Notings.

INFLATION—Market-Day next Wednesday.

GRANT has bottled Butler again; this time with a veto-cork.

TWENTY-FOUR aliens took out their first papers with Mr. Tracey, on Friday of last week.

The temperance movement in this town has got so far that Zeeb, the Brewer, has quit selling at retail.—See his Special Notice.

Dr. R. A. SCHOUTEN, has sold the east 44 feet of his lot on ninth street to Mr. R. King, who intends to put up a two-story brick residence this summer. The doctor says he has two more sites to dispose of.

Mr. K. SCHADDELEE is making some decided improvements on the Van De Wall lots, on ninth street. They are being fenced in, subdivided into smaller lots and planted with shade and fruit trees.

AFTER an advisory meeting of the people of Fractional School-District No. 1, of the Township of Holland, the School-Inspectors of said Township have appointed the following school-officers:

Director—Wiepke Diekema.

Moderator—Bernardus Grootenhuis.

Assessor—Walter Van der Haar.

On Friday, of last week, the boiler in the grist-mill of John Peque & Co., at Douglas, exploded, causing the death of the engineer John Peque, and his little daughter. The direct cause of this terrible disaster, says the *Commercial*, is not definitely known, but is supposed to have occurred by allowing the water in the boiler to get low, and suddenly replenishing it with cold water, which, coming in contact with the hot sides of the boiler, created a gas that was too powerful for the iron to retain, thereby causing the explosion with the result above recorded.

Since the above was set up we met Mr. Gerbert, one of the owners of the mill, who informed us that the damage will not exceed \$3,000, that the injury to the building was limited to the engine house, and that he expects the mill to be running again inside of three weeks.

Our enterprising banker, Mr. N. Kenyon, is in earnest about putting up his building on the corner of River and Eighth Street. Mr. J. Roost has the job of putting up the basement walls, and Messrs. H. W. Verbeek & Co., have contracted to do all the carpenter's work and the furnishing of the material. The building is to be 44x75 feet, 60 feet high, and two stories above the basement. The latter will be one room. On the ground floor will be two stores, and the second floor will be arranged into a Public Hall 44x55, being the whole of the second story with the exception of two offices, fronting on River Street. The staircase and entrance to the hall will be on River Street between the two stores, the height of the offices will be 10 feet, leaving room for a gallery. The building will be veneered and when finished in accordance with the plan and specifications will add its due share to the real improvements of the city, and will no doubt have its effect upon the land-owners of the other corners.

We learn Mr. P. Visser has abandoned the liquor trade.

The county wing of the old Court-house, at Chicago, was sold for \$10,000.

AMERICAN bacon is dull in the Rotterdam market, with a more active demand for future delivery.

WANTED, by a friend in the First Ward to exchange some M. L. S. R. R. stock for an old setting hen.

Mr. METZ has bought the North half of the lot he now occupies, of Mrs. Nies, and is making improvements thereon.

The usual appointments of officers for the fiscal year were made by the Common Council on Monday evening. See proceedings on last page.

We learn from the G. H. papers, that L. M. Comstock, lately of Eastmanville and formerly of this city, is running the Lake View House at that place.

The Hollanders in Chicago and vicinity will have a grand celebration, May 13, in honor of the quarter-centennial reign of the present King of the Netherlands, William III.

The first volume of Rev. Dr. Coheine Stuart's work, on the late meeting of the Evangelical Alliance at New York, has been received from the old country. Subscribers are referred to Mr. D. J. Doorink, Grand Rapids.

UNDER the management of Mr. J. Myers, the *Michigan House* has been renovated, improved and fixed up generally, and the genial face of that well known landlord is again seen, welcoming his old guests.

The Supervisor is making his annual rounds, assessing real estate and dogs. The total valuation of the real estate this year, he expects will reach about \$350,000 against \$290,000 as equalized by the Board of Review last year.

PROSECUTING Attorney Lowing, disputes the correctness of the rumor in regard to the finding of the body of C. C. Pratt, the defaulting treasurer of Jamestown, and considers it as the work of Pratt, for the purpose of throwing the detectives off the track.

WE understand that Ald. R. Kanter will draw the amount due him on salary as alderman for the past year, and build a fire-well in the First Ward. On a proposition like this, so public spirited and honorable no one in the First Ward, will be found to vote, NO!

THE dedication of Hope (Second Ref.) Church took place on Sunday afternoon, as announced. At the request of interested parties connected with this church, and in order to obtain full and authentic statistics, such as will give a complete history up to date, and a reliable document for future reference, we will postpone any further account until next week.

ANOTHER Dramatic entertainment will be given by our amateurs, on Wednesday evening next, May 13, at Music Hall. The programme calls for "Ticket-of-Leave Man," with a full cast of characters. The satisfaction gave on their former effort will undoubtedly secure them again a good attendance. For further particulars, see bills.

At last it is claimed that Bender, the Kansas butcher, has been caught. He was arrested at Salt Lake City and has been brought to Topeka, Kansas. Several persons claiming to have known Bender believe this man to be the individual. He is a German of about 50 years, and dressed in ragged, filthy clothes, and his entire appearance is that of poverty and neglect. He refuses conversation in English, but held a conversation with a German, in which he said he had been in this country about fifteen years, but declined to give any account of his life since he came to America. When questioned about the farm he feigned insanity.

THE following happened on the Lake Shore, on Friday of last week. Thomas, a nine-year old son of Mr. J. Brown, residing in that locality, went home from school in the afternoon, at the usual hour, and in a playing manner ran ahead of his playmates, and was not again seen by them. The boy did not reach home that evening and the above was all the information the parents of the child could obtain on that day. Search was instituted, but without success, and the anxious parents passed a restless night. Thomas, in running ahead of his playmates went into the woods, intending to hide himself, and although well acquainted in that section failed to reach the road again, and got entirely lost. He was out in the woods the whole of that night, and was found the next morning near Dykema's saw-mill, a distance of at least seven miles north of his home. One of the men working around the mill hearing somebody crying, went to his relief, and found Tommy sitting on the railroad track weeping and pretty well exhausted. The boy was rather thinly clad, and during the night we had a drizzly rain, while besides that the poor fellow hadn't got anything to eat for 24 hours.

POWER's Opera House, at Grand Rapids, will be opened some day next week.

DECORATION day comes on Saturday the 30th of May. We are anxious to see it.

MOST all the trains, not only here but elsewhere, come in behind time, caused by the fires in the woods.

AMONG the names of Grand Jurors for the May term of the United States District Court, we find George Lauder, Holland.

We intend to allow the friends and opponents of Woman-suffrage to occupy a limited space in discussing the pro and con.

REV. W. B. GILLMORE, late of this city, has received and accepted a call to the Ref. Church of Spring Lake, Ill.—*Chr. Int.*

Prof. G. J. KOLLEN, left for Chicago on Wednesday, to canvass in Illinois and Wisconsin for the endowment of Hope College.

At the last session of the Classis of Michigan, of the Ref. Church, held at South Bend, Ind., it was decided that the fall meeting should be held in this city.

THE express messenger on the Chicago Mail train, says he took on board over 100 bbls. of pigeons last Monday, for New York, which were transferred at Nunica.

OUR Street Commissioner is tinkering away, making sundry repairs. He don't like the report of the City Treasurer for April, and is anxiously waiting for an inflation of the "General Fund."

The improvement in the rolling stock of the M. L. S. R. R. is indeed great. Under the management of Receiver CLAY, the Road has been supplied recently with 3 new engines, 3 coaches, 100 box-cars and 75 flat cars.

AN unusual number of shade and fruit trees have been set out this spring. Thousands of dollars' worth of the latter have been brought to this point during the past ten days for delivery in the city and surrounding country.

LAST week returned from their Eastern tour, Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Eagle. After a thorough survey and examination of different places and localities, Mr. E. has decided to make this city his home, and devote himself to the grain and produce business.

A young man, whose name we did not learn, met with an accident at Saugatuck the other day. He is a Belgian, and had not been very long in this country; while working at one of the saw-mills at that place, he had his hand caught in a circular saw, and two of his fingers badly injured. Dr. R. A. Schouten, of this city, dressed the wound.

AMONG our many visitors last week was Mr. R. D. Peironnet, of Amboy, Ill., father of Mrs. J. O. Doesburg. Mr. P. is serving as a juror in the U. S. Circuit Court, at Chicago, and was so fortunate as to receive a furlough for a few days. A trip through our agricultural district leaves him a preference for Illinois prairies, but as regards Holland City, he considers it well located, and destined sooner or later to become a prominent place.

A DIRECT proof of what even a limited amount of manufacturing does for a town, can be seen at a glance by a drive through the neighboring village of Zeeland. While it has its abundance of stores, hotels, shops, etc., it can boast of only two manufacturing establishments, the *Unity* grist-mill of Keppel, Herder & Van Den Bosh, and the saw mill and pump-shop of Vyn Brothers. To-day Zeeland is a thriving village, and it owes its late thrift and growth greatly to the above named enterprises. A village government and a few local improvements, will add greatly to its present attractions and make it a pleasant suburb.

DURING the week we were visited by Prof. F. Everett, of Grand Rapids, who is spending a week or ten days in this city, collecting material and information for the "Memorials of the Grand River Valley," a work to be published under the auspices of the "Old Settlers' Association of the Grand River Valley." Prof. E. located in Grand Rapids in '46, and is put forth by said Association as their agent, visiting every point of prominence in the Counties of Ionia, Kent and Ottawa, and as such comes recommended by them to the hospitality of all that feel an interest in this enterprise. He has now been engaged some ten weeks, and expects to be occupied with his travels until September next. While here he has made certain arrangements by which he will be greatly facilitated in his work. The absence of Dr. Van Raalte, at this time leaves a vacancy in his connections. The Prof. expressed himself to us, that in his opinion a true history of this colony, its settlement and early growth could only be written from the standpoint occupied by the parties in charge of the movement at that time, and he considers the Doctor the proper person to history that period. The work will be out in the fall of 1875, and when completed will be a volume of about 1500 pages, highly illustrated and thoroughly reliable and correct.

ATTENTION!

Carriage Making,

AND

BLACKSMITHING.

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-Xcl-1y

J. FLIEMAN

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-Xcl-1y

WINTERS Bro's & 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.

THE BLACKSMITHSHOP formerly run by P. & E. Winters, will be continued as before.

THE FLOW 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

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.

W. VAN PUTTEN,

GENERAL DEALER IN

Drugs and Medicines,

Paints and Oils,

Putty, Glass, Etc.

Patent Medicines,

Choice Wines and Liquors,

Fancy Soaps & Perfumery.

Tooth Brushes,

Clothes Brushes,

Hair Brushes,

Shaving Brushes,

and Paint Brushes.

Razors and Razor Straps,

Chamois Skins, and

Nursing Bottles.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Supporters and Trusses,

And everything, usually kept in Drug Stores

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded, Day or Night.

46-Xcl-1y

School, the State Public School and of the Agricultural College shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, and their duties shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 5. Any vacancy that shall occur in any of the boards mentioned in this article shall be filled by appointment by the Governor.

Sec. 6. The Legislature shall provide a system of primary schools, by which a school shall be maintained in each school district in the State, free of charge for tuition, at least three months in the year. The instruction shall, in all cases, be conducted in the English language.

Sec. 7. A school shall be maintained in each school district at least three months in each year. Any school district neglecting to maintain such school shall be deprived for the ensuing year of its proportion of the income of the primary school fund, and of all funds arising from general taxes for the support of schools.

Sec. 8. The proceeds from the sale of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to the State for educational purposes, and the proceeds of all lands or other property given by individuals or appropriated by the State for like purposes, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest and income of which, together with the rents of all such lands as may remain unsold, shall be inviolably appropriated and annually applied to the specific objects of the original gift, grant or appropriation.

Sec. 9. All lands which have heretofore escheated or which shall hereafter escheat to the State, shall inure to the benefit of the Primary School Fund and be held and disposed of as Primary School lands.

Sec. 10. All moneys belonging to the public derived from fines, penalties, forfeitures or recognizances imposed or taken in the several counties, cities or townships for any breach of the penal laws of this State, shall be paid into the County Treasury and apportioned in the same manner as is the income of the Primary School Fund, and paid over to the several cities and townships of the county in which such money accrued, for the support of a library in each township or city, or for the support of primary schools, as the Township Board of any township, or Board of Education or School Board of any city, may determine. But fines, penalties, forfeitures, and recognizances, accruing from the violation of village or city ordinances, shall be paid into the treasury of the village or city where the same are collected, and be applied as the Board of Education or School Board of such village or city may determine.

Sec. 11. Institutions for the benefit of those inhabitants who are deaf, dumb, blind or insane shall always be fostered and supported.

NOTE.—The last clause of section 1 is new. Section 2 embraces the subject matter of section 6, and 8 of the corresponding article of the present Constitution. The only controversial point was that relating to the power of the regents in the management of the University and its funds. In this, the amended section follows the language of the last sentence of section 8, above referred to. Section 4 and 5 are new. The insertion of the word "general," before "taxes," section 7, is regarded as noteworthy. Section 10 corresponds to present section 12, and as it is considerably changed, the last named section is given entire, for convenience of comparison, as follows:

"Sec. 12. The Legislature shall also provide for the establishment of at least one library in each township; and all fines assessed and collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws shall be exclusively applied to the support of such libraries."

ARTICLE XIV.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Section 1. The Legislature may provide for the collection of specific taxes from banking, railroad and plank-road corporations, and may, in its discretion, impose specific taxes upon other corporations, and upon any property or business within this State; but when a specific tax is imposed upon a corporation, it shall only apply to such property of the corporation as shall be necessary for the exercise of its corporate franchise.

Sec. 2. All specific State taxes received from corporations, except mining companies of the upper peninsula, shall be applied in paying the interest upon the primary school, university and other educational funds, and 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.

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall provide for an annual tax, sufficient, with other resources, to pay the estimated expenses of the State Government, the interest of the State debt, and such deficiency as may occur in the resources.

Sec. 4. Every law hereafter enacted by the Legislature, creating a debt or authorizing a loan, shall provide a sinking fund for the payment of the same.

Sec. 5. The unfunded debt shall not be funded or redeemed at a value exceeding that established by law in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

Sec. 6. The State may contract debts to meet deficits in revenue. Such debts shall not in the aggregate at any time exceed fifty thousand dollars. The moneys so raised shall be applied to the purposes for which they were obtained, or to the payment of the debts so contracted.

Sec. 7. The State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State, or aid the United States in time of war. The money arising from the contracting of such debts shall be applied to the purposes for which it was raised, or to pay such debts.

Sec. 8. No money shall be paid out of the State Treasury, except in pursuance of appropriations made by law. The Legislature shall provide by law for barring all claims against the State, unless presented within a time to be therein fixed.

Sec. 9. The State shall not aid, by gift, or pledge of its credit, any person or corporation, nor shall it subscribe to, or become interested in, the stock of any corporation, nor assume any indebtedness of a municipal or [other] corporation. The provisions of this section shall not apply to educational, charitable, reformatory, or penal institutions which are or may be under the care and control of the State.

Sec. 10. No scrip, certificate or other evidence of State indebtedness shall be issued, except for the redemption of stock previously issued, or for such debts as are expressly authorized by this Constitution.

Sec. 11. The State shall not be a party to or be interested in any work of internal improvement, except the ship canal at the Sault Ste. Marie, and the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal, nor engage in carrying on any such work, otherwise than in the expenditure of grants to the State of land or other property.

Sec. 12. The Legislature shall provide a uniform rule of taxation, except on property or business paying specific taxes. Taxes shall be levied on all property except such as may be exempted by law.

Sec. 13. All assessments hereafter authorized shall be on property at its cash value.

Sec. 14. The Legislature shall provide for an equalization by a State Board in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and every fifth year thereafter, of assessments on all taxable property except that paying specific taxes.

Sec. 15. Every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax, shall distinctly state the tax, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

NOTE.—All of section 1 after the word "corporations" where it first occurs, of section 4, and the last sentence of section 8 are new. Section 9 is substantially new, although represented to some extent by Sections 6 and 8 of present Article XIV.

The words, "except the ship canal at the Sault Ste. Marie and the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal," in section 11, and the words, "or business," in section 12, are new. The clause relating to the canal is made necessary by the construction of those works since the present Constitution was adopted.

ARTICLE XV.

EXEMPTIONS.

Section 1. The personal property of every resident of the State, to consist of such property only as shall be designated by law, shall be exempted to the amount of not less than five hundred dollars, from sale on execution or other final process of any court, issued for the collection of any debt contracted after the adoption of this Constitution.

Sec. 2. Every homestead of not exceeding forty acres of land, and the dwelling-house thereon, and the appurtenances, to be selected by the owner thereof, and not included in any town plat, city or village, or instead thereof at the option of the owner, any lot in any city or village or recorded town plat, or such parts of lots as shall be equal thereto, and the dwelling-house thereon and its appurtenances, owned and occupied by any resident of the State, not exceeding in value fifteen hundred dollars, shall be exempt from forced sale on execution or any other final process from a court, for any debt contracted after the adoption of this Constitution. Such exemption shall not extend to any mortgage thereon lawfully obtained, but any mortgage not given for the purchase money, and any other alienation of such land by the owner thereof, if a married man, shall not be valid without the signature of the wife to the same.

Sec. 3. If the owner of a homestead die, leaving a widow, child, or children such homestead shall be exempt from the payment of his debts so long as the widow shall be without other homestead of her own, and during the minority of said child or children.

Sec. 4. The real and personal estate of every woman, acquired before marriage, and all property, real and personal, to which she may afterward become entitled, shall be and remain the estate and property of such woman, and shall not be liable for the debts, obligations or engagements of her husband, and may be held, controlled and disposed of by her in the same manner and with like effect as if she were unmarried. And the husband of any married woman shall not be liable for or on account of any debt or obligation of his wife contracted before her marriage, or contracted by her in relation to her sole property after marriage.

NOTE.—This article stands as article XVI. of the present Constitution. There are some changes of arrangement and phraseology, but its essential features are unchanged. The last sentence of section 4 is new.

ARTICLE XVI.

MILITIA.

Section 1. The militia shall be composed of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as are exempted by the laws of the United States or of this State; but all such citizens of any religious denomination whatever, who from scruples of conscience may be averse to bearing arms, shall be excused therefrom upon such conditions as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall provide by law for organizing, equipping and disciplining the militia, in such manner as it shall deem expedient, not incompatible with the laws of the United States.

Sec. 3. Officers of the militia shall be elected or appointed, and be commissioned in such manner as may be provided by law.

NOTE.—This article is unchanged. It stands in the present Constitution as article XVII.

ARTICLE XVII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Section 1. Members of the Legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this State, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of _____, according to the best of my ability."

Sec. 2. Judicial and legislative proceedings shall be conducted, and the laws and public records promulgated and preserved, in the English language.

Sec. 3. Public officers, receiving or having charge of public moneys, are prohibited from using or employing the same in any manner for their private use or benefit, and whenever any public funds are loaned or deposited, the interest or other consideration received therefor shall be paid over to the general fund of the State, county, municipality, corporation or board to which such funds belong.

Sec. 4. The Legislature may authorize the taxing of private property for the opening of navigable streams, and for flowage when the public interests demand it.

Sec. 5. Before any private property shall be taken without the consent of the owner, for public use (except for public highways not within any city or village), or for any purpose named in the last above section, the necessity for taking such property, and the compensation to be paid therefor, shall be determined by a jury of freeholders of the vicinity, or by not less than three commissioners, freeholders as aforesaid, appointed by a court of record, as may be provided by law, and such compensation shall be paid or tendered in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. The right of the public or of any individual to the free use of any navigable stream for any purpose for which such stream is capable of use, without improvement, shall not be abridged or obstructed by or under color of any authority which may be given by law to any individual or corporation to improve such stream and charge toll for the use of such improvement.

Sec. 7. No navigable stream in this State shall be either bridged or dammed without authority from the board of supervisors of the proper county, under the provisions of law. No such law shall prejudice the right of individuals to the free navigation of such streams, or preclude the State from the further improvement of the navigation of such streams.

Sec. 8. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys shall be attached to and published with the laws, at every regular session of the Legislature.

Sec. 9. No mechanical trade shall hereafter be taught to convicts in the State Prison of this State, except the manufacture of those articles of which the chief supply for home consumption is imported from other States or countries.

Sec. 10. Any woman above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be a resident of this State, and of the proper county, township, city, or ward, and who is a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible to the office of Register of Deeds, Notary Public, offices connected with schools and libraries, and to such other offices as may be designated by law.

Sec. 11. No lease or grant hereafter of agricultural land for a longer period than twelve years, reserving any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid.

NOTE.—This article stands as article XVIII. of the present Constitution. Sections 3, 6, and 10, are new. Section 5 is compounded from sections 2 and 14 of article XVIII., and section 15 of article XV., of the present Constitution. That part of section 4 after the words "private roads," is new, the first part of the section being taken from section 14 of article XVIII. Section 15, article XVIII., of present Constitution, prohibiting a general revision of the laws, is omitted from the amended article. Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, and the first clause of section 14, are transferred to the Bill of Rights.

ARTICLE XVIII.

AMENDMENT AND REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the

Senate or House of Representatives. If the same be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, such amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals respectively, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the same shall be submitted to the electors at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe. And if a majority of the electors, qualified to vote for members of the Legislature, voting on the amendment or amendments proposed, shall ratify and approve such amendment or amendments, the same shall become a part of the Constitution, and take effect at the commencement of the year following its adoption.

Sec. 2. At any time after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, the Legislature may provide for a convention, to be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, or for a commission to be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Representatives in joint convention, to revise or amend this Constitution. Such revised or amended Constitution shall be submitted to the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature, at such time and in such manner as said convention or commission may provide. If a majority of the electors voting on such revised or amended Constitution shall decide in favor thereof, the same shall take effect at the commencement of the year following its adoption.

NOTE.—This article stands in the present Constitution as article XX. The only essential change in the first section is the one providing that amendments may be submitted "at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe." Instead of the "next general election." Section 2 is so far changed that the corresponding section of the present Constitution is appended entire, for convenience of comparison, as follows:

"Sec. 2. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and each sixth year thereafter, and also at such other times as the Legislature may by law provide, the question of the general revision of the Constitution shall be submitted to the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature; and in case a majority of the electors so qualified voting at such election, shall decide in favor of a convention for such purpose, the Legislature at the next session shall provide by law for the election of delegates to such convention. All the amendments shall take effect at the commencement of the year after their adoption."

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into operation, it is hereby declared:

Section 1. The common law, and the statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this Constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or are altered or repealed by the Legislature.

Sec. 2. All writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the State and all charters of incorporation, shall continue; and all indictments and informations which shall have been found or filed, or which may hereafter be found or filed, for any crime or offense committed before the adoption of this Constitution may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction, both at law and equity, as if this Constitution had not been adopted, and until the organization of the judicial department under this Constitution.

Sec. 3. All fines, penalties, forfeitures and escheats accruing to the State under the present Constitution and laws, shall accrue to the use of the State under this Constitution.

Sec. 4. All recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this Constitution, to the people of this State, or to any county or township, or to any public officer or public body, or which may be entered into or executed under existing laws, to the people of this State or to any such officer or public body, before the complete organization of the departments of government under this Constitution, shall remain binding and valid, and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and may be prosecuted as provided by law. And all crimes and misdemeanors and penal actions shall be prosecuted, tried and punished as though no change had taken place, until otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 5. All officers, civil and military, now holding any office or appointment, shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by competent authority, until superseded under the laws now in force, or under this Constitution.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, to adapt the present laws to the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 7. Any territory attached, or that may be attached, to any county for judicial purposes, if not otherwise represented, shall be considered as forming a part of such county, so far as regards elections, for the purpose of representation.

Sec. 8. The terms of office of all State and county officers, of the Circuit Judges, members of the Board of Education, and members of the Legislature, shall begin on the first day of January next succeeding their election.

And be it further resolved, That said constitutional amendments shall be submitted to the people of this State at the next general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four; and the Secretary of State is hereby required to give notice of the same to the sheriffs of the several counties in this State, in the same manner that he is now required to do in case of an election of Governor or Lieutenant Governor; and the inspectors of election in the several townships and cities in this State, shall prepare a suitable box for the reception of ballots, cast for or against such amendments. Each person voting for said amendments to the Constitution of this State, shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, on his ballot the words "Constitutional Amendments—Yes," and each person voting against them shall have on his ballot, in like manner, the words "Constitutional Amendments—No." The ballots shall in all respects be canvassed and returns made as in election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor. In case a majority of the votes cast at said election, as above provided, shall have on them the words "Constitutional Amendments—Yes," then the foregoing preamble, articles and sections, and each and all of them, shall stand as the Constitution of the State of Michigan, from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and each and every other pre-existing provision of the Constitution of the State of Michigan shall be superseded thereby, and be absolutely null and of no effect.

Approved March 26, 1874.

NOTE.—Sections 1, 3, 4, 6, 13 and 15, of the schedule of the present Constitution, are reproduced with some verbal changes, as the first seven sections of the schedule to the amended Constitution. The remaining sections are omitted as inapplicable, although the provisions of section 8 are found in portions of omitted sections.

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing an amendment to section one of article seven of the Constitution, in relation to the qualification of electors.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That at the election when the amended Constitution shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, there shall be submitted to such electors the following propositions, to be substituted in case of adoption, for so much of section 1 of article VII. as precedes the proviso therein, in the present constitution of this State as it now stands, and substituted for section 1, article VII. in said amended constitution, if the latter is adopted, to wit:

Section 1. In all elections, every person of the age of twenty-one years who shall have

resided in this State three months, and in the township or ward in which he or she offers to vote, ten days next preceding an election, belonging to either of the classes, shall be an elector and entitled to vote:

First, Every citizen of the United States; shall have resided in the United States two years and six months, and declared his or her intention to become a citizen of the United States, pursuant to the laws thereof, six months preceding an election:

Third, Every inhabitant residing in this State on the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Said proposition shall be separately submitted to the electors of this State, for their adoption or rejection, in form following, to wit: A separate ballot may be given by every person having the right to vote, to be deposited in a separate box.

Upon the ballots given for said proposition shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, the words, "Woman suffrage—Yes;" and upon the ballots given against the adoption thereof, in like manner, the words "Woman suffrage—No."

If, at said election, a majority of the votes given upon said proposition shall contain the words "Woman suffrage—Yes," then said proposition shall be substituted for so much of section 1 of article VII. as precedes the proviso therein in the present Constitution of this State as it now stands, or substituted for section 1 of article VII. in said amended Constitution, if the latter is adopted.

Approved March 23, 1874.

COMPILER'S CIRCULAR.

Accompanying the document as transmitted to the press is a circular from Mr. McCracken, which is as follows:

LANSING, April 28, 1874.

TO THE PUBLISHER: In preparing the notations of changes, while it was necessary to make them as clear and specific as possible, it was also necessary to consult the convenience of the newspaper press. To have made them too long, would have excluded both the Constitution and notes from many of the newspapers. The analysis which I prepared of the changes as proposed by the Constitutional Commission was with more especial reference to their critical examination by the Legislature. For this purpose the use of italics to designate new matter, the foot notes referring to specific provisions, and the marginal references, were valuable, if not indispensable, aids. For newspaper publication this plan would be impracticable, for the reason that the amount of italic would greatly exceed the proportion of italic types in newspaper offices, while the notes and references that are practicable in the pamphlet page would be unadapted to newspaper columns.

As a compliance with the terms of the resolution by which I was appointed to do the work, I have appended to each article a note stating briefly the changes proposed by such article. This will come within the resolution authorizing the publication by newspapers. For the pamphlet edition, however, I have prepared a prefatory statement referring more in detail to some of the principal changes, and in some cases showing wherein the instrument as submitted by the Legislature differs from the recommendations of the Constitutional Commission. It would of course be most desirable to have all of the newspapers publish this prefatory statement, but it is not imperative.

With a view of getting the Constitution and notes into the hands of the press at the earliest time practicable, they are printed in the form in which you receive them, in advance of the pamphlet edition, which will be delayed for a few days on account of the additional matter, and the index which is required to be published with it.

It would be desirable, in your publication of the Constitution and notes, if you would give also the substance of the foregoing explanations.

Very truly yours,
S. B. MCCracken.

A Crazy Crusader.

The village of Perrysburg, Wood county, Ohio, has been the scene of the most determined fight in the history of the whisky war, and of some of the most startling performances. The latest occurred on yesterday afternoon. The crusaders were making their usual rounds, when suddenly there appeared among them a bare-headed and bare-armed woman, flourishing a huge club, who seemed nearly crazed. A clear road was given her, and she made straight for the saloon the women were serenading, smashing the windows, glasses, decanters, etc., and all the while shrieking out the most terrible curses upon the heads of all saloon-keepers. From this she rushed to another saloon, serving it in a similar manner. Efforts were made to capture her, but she escaped and plunged into a third, which was demolished as quickly and as effectually as the others. She hurried to the fourth, where her club was taken from her. Again tearing away from her captors, she sprang through the window, and smashed the bottles and glasses with her fists, cutting herself badly. She was only rescued when the last saloon on the street was reached. On the devoted head of the proprietor of this establishment she poured out her pent vials of wrath. Her husband was a drunkard, it seems, and had attempted to reform, but on yesterday came home drunk and beat and otherwise misused her, and she was bound to wreak her vengeance upon those who had made him the brute he was.—*Cor. Chicago Times.*

The public at large has probably no conception of the number of fishing vessels which are yearly lost, with their crews, on the various fishing banks outlying our coasts. According to the figures given by the *Nautical Gazette*, there were lost in forty-two years 1,265 lives and 280 craft of all sizes. The value of the property thus destroyed is estimated at \$1,145,500. These are formidable statistics to contemplate. A very large proportion of these vessels were run down by steamers and large sailing ships during the prevalence of the dense fogs which are constant in these latitudes. The *Nautical Gazette* recommends the general introduction of fog horns sufficient in volume to be heard from one to three miles in bad weather.

"LIVER-POOL."—The policemen of Liverpool wear a badge, fastened on the cap, a silver bird, somewhat resembling a crane, but in reality intended for a liver, the old-time bird of Liverpool, which was once literally a marsh or pool. There the liver went to nest and live, and was found in no other place in England. The liver is now extinct, though specimens of the bird are preserved in the British museum.

VINEGAR BITTERS.—The great merit of VINEGAR BITTERS has made them the leading medicine of the day, and respectable druggists everywhere write: "They are the best and most popular preparation in the market." They have stood the test of public opinion and won confidence. They sell rapidly because they cure. If you are sick you want reliable medicine. VINEGAR BITTERS commend themselves to the ailing and afflicted, as they are deficient in one thing alone, viz.: the stimulant that unduly excites the brain, and creates a morbid thirst for spirits! There is no phase of Indigestion, Bilio-nervous Disease or Physical Debility in which they will not effect a cure. Invalids who are wasting away from a want of proper action in the liver, stomach and bowels, will find them a constitutional specific, and a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilarating as a cool, gushing spring of water to the parched and fainting traveler in the desert.

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Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acid, thick and tenacious; mucous, purulent, muco-purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. No disease is more common or less understood by physicians. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay \$500 reward for an incurable case.

READ WHAT IT WILL DO.

BROOKVILLE, Pa., April 27, 1872.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: Sir—Having first applied to a number of home physicians and failed to get relief, I resolved to try your Remedy. Four bottles have completely cured me of one of the worst cases of Catarrh of which I have any knowledge, having suffered for months with an acute pain in the head, and breathed only with the greatest difficulty. I deem it due you as well as suffering humanity that this recognition be made of what we deem an invaluable medicine.

CHAS. Q. ANDERSON.

THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE.—Dr. Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic! No case of incurable Chills has yet presented itself where this scientific and safe medicine has been employed. No case has been found so obstinate as to resist its prompt and masterly action. No man has been so reduced by malarial influences but with its use has come up perfectly reconstituted. No pills or purgative required with this medicine. WHEELLOCK, FINLAY & Co., proprietors, New Orleans. For sale by all druggists.

THE most stupendous enterprise on the continent for the relief of human woe is the National Surgical Institute of Indianapolis, Ind. It has a capital stock of \$500,000, with over fifty surgeons, assistants, and instrument makers, who are constantly employed in giving relief to thousands of sufferers annually. They treat as specialties, crooked feet, legs, spines and all other Human deformities; also paralysis, chronic diseases, piles, fistula and catarrh. Send for circular.

VICTIMS of consumption seeking relief and restored health should use Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. This is the only preparation that develops the full virtue of Tar.

RAGGED stockings and protruding toes are not seen on feet where SILVER TIPS are worn. Parents, remember this—they last twice as long.

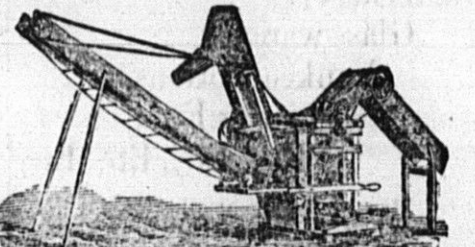
THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL CO.'s "Finished" Nail is the best in the world.

Go to RIVERSIDE Water Cure, Hamilton, Ill.

40 RATS KILLED

With one box ARAB'S DEAD SHOT. Price 25cts. Ask your Storekeeper for it. JOHN F. HENRY & Co., New York. JOHN SON, HOLLOWAY & Co., Phila.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT.—At home, male or female, \$30 a week warranted. No capital required. Full particulars, and a valuable sample sent free. Address, with 6c. return stamp, A. D. YOUNG, 200 Fifth St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.



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SANDWICH, DE KALB CO., ILLINOIS. ADAMS' PATENT SELF-FEEDING POWER CORN-SHELLERS (popularly known as the "Sandwich Shellers"), varying in size and capacity to suit all wants. Farm Horse-Powers. Hand Corn-Shellers. Sole manufacturers of the celebrated CORN KING CULTIVATOR.

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WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

Nature's Great Remedy

FOR ALL

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES!!

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medicinal properties are retained. Tar even in its crude state has been recommended by eminent physicians of every school. It is confidently offered to the afflicted for the following simple reasons:

1. It cures, not by abruptly stopping the cough, but by dissolving the phlegm and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter causing the irritation. In cases of *acute* consumption it both prolongs and renders less burdensome the life of the afflicted sufferer.
2. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs, *penetrating to each diseased part*, relieving pain, and *subduing inflammation*.
3. IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Positively curing all humors, from the common PIMPLE or ERUPTION to the severest cases of Scrofula. Thousands of affidavits could be produced from those who have felt the beneficial effects of PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL in the various diseases arising from IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.
4. It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

All who have known or tried Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's remedies require no references from me, but the names of thousands cured by them can be given to any one who doubts our statement. Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Worm Sugar Drops have never been equalled. For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers, and at

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office,
No. 222 N. Second St., Philad'a.

"The Durndest Knowinest Dog that Ever Wore Har."

He came in from Truckee Meadows yesterday, did that level-headed dog. He rode in by the side of his master on a load of potatoes. He was not a pretty dog, not a dog of blue blood and high degree. He was a tall, gaunt, shaggy-haired, wild-eyed looking brindle beast, of unrecorded pedigree. As the wagon, carrying man, dog and potatoes, halted for a time in front of a saloon in North O street, one of a party of half a dozen loungers thereabout made some remark in regard to the appearance of the canine, when thus spake ye horny handed, frowny headed tiller of ye soil: "Fellers, that air ain't a purty dog, I know—he's like me, makes no pretensions to nateral beauty—but he's just the durndest knowinest dog that ever wor har. He's got more instinck, that dog has, an' more savey, an' pentration, an' insight into human natur', jist in that ugly old cabez of his, nor can be found in the heds of a whole plaza full of yer eddicated town dogs—poodles an' sich. What I pride in him for is his regular human sense; he's jist the durndest dog out! Now ef I come home from town perfectly sober (when I've left him to see after the ranch) it would jist do your hearts good to see that dog show off what a sense of appreciation he's got of me. Fellers, his gorgeous tail stands aloft; he skygules about; he runs on afore me a scrapin' up the yearth with his hind feet, sendin' the chips a flyin'; he holds up his head and barks in a cheerful an' manly tone o' voice, escortin' me forward, an' feelin' prouder'n if he'd holed a wood-chuck! But let me come home full of tangle-leg, sheep-herder's delight and terrantiler juice, and this is the durndest shamedest dog yer ever saw. He jist takes one look at me an' he knows it all. Down goes his tail, he lops his years, hangs his head, squats his back, an' lookin' back now an' then, he slinks off an' crawls under the barn—actually ashamed to be seen about the premises for fear somebody will find out that I own him. I tell you, fellers, he's the cussedest dog for right out human sense that ever was seed in these parts, and Truckee Medders is proud that he war pupped thar!"—Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

Working in Hot Atmospheres.
In relation to the subject of how high a temperature men can endure and work in, a writer in the *British Journal of Science* notes the following interesting cases: During the re-heating of furnaces in an iron-works in England, the men worked when the thermometer, placed so as not to be influenced by the radiation of heat from the open doors, marked 120 deg. In the Bessemer pits, 140 deg. was reached, and yet the men continued a kind of labor requiring great muscular effort. In some of the operations of glass-making, the ordinary summer working temperature is considerably over 100 deg.; and the radiant heat to which the workmen are subjected far exceeds 212 deg. In a Turkish bath the steamers continue four or five hours at a time in a moist atmosphere at temperatures ranging from 105 deg. to 110 deg. A case is mentioned of a person in the same establishment working half an hour in a heat of 185 deg. In enamel factories, men work daily in a heat of over 300 deg. On the Red sea steamers, the temperature of the stovehole is 145 deg., and some men labor there for half an hour without a drop of perspiration, while others are carried out fainting. These examples of continuous work at 110, 120, 140 and 145 degrees correspond to depths in mines of 3,650, 4,250, 5,450 and 5,750 feet. The author thinks, therefore, that the limit of 4,000 feet, fixed by the English commissioners as the extreme workable depths of mines, is too small, and he considers 8,000 feet as a safe boundary.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY, and DIARRHEA in CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK,
from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS
will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

HOUSEHOLD Why will You Suffer?
PANACEA
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PANACEA
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LINIMENT.
To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

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ALL ABOUT London, 6th Edition, from Paris, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 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MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

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' SUITS AND SACKS AND SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.

We are prepared to meet with increased facilities all demands for

MILLINERY AND TRIMMINGS, OF THE LATEST STYLES.

A Beautiful Selection of

PARASOLS, FANS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

And a complete stock of

KID GLOVES.

All First Class Goods. At the Lowest Cash Prices.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERG,

EIGHTH STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

A CARD.

To the Public of the City of Holland and Vicinity.

In view of the vacancy in the Medical Profession, occasioned by the departure of my Father Dr. B. Ledebor, I would respectfully announce to my friends and to the Public, that I have resolved to remain here and reside in this city, and practice my Profession. I have established my office in Van Landegend's brick building, 2nd floor, where I can be found DAY AND NIGHT.

In case of absence leave orders for all calls on the slate at the door.

Respectfully Yours,

F. S. LEDEBOER, M. D.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 1, 1874.

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.

46-4cl-17

J. DUURSEMA.

T. KOFFERS.

G. GRINGHUIS.

ARRIVAL

Of the

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK

At

J. DUURSEMA & CO.

Immense Supplies of

Dry Goods,

Furnishing Goods,

Clothing,

Crockery,

Stoneware,

Notions and Trimmings,

Hats & Caps,

Groceries,

Glassware,

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.

[Official.]

Common Council.

MONDAY, May 4, 1874.

The Common Council met pursuant to provision of the Charter and in accordance with a previous adjournment. The meeting was called to order by the Mayor, and the roll called by the clerk. A full board was present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The rules were suspended, and the Council proceeded to the appointment of City Officers as required by the City Charter.

The following officers were appointed for one year:

For City Attorney—Henry D. Post.

For School Inspectors—Simon Reidsema, William J. Scott and Henry D. Post.

For President Pro-Tempore of the Common Council—Johannes Dykema.

The appointment of a City Surveyor was deferred to some future regular meeting.

Application was made by N. Kenyon, for the use of Streets fronting on his premises, for placing building materials, during the construction of a building; one-third of the Streets so fronting was granted.

The Council then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 7th, 1874.

The Common Council met in regular session, and was called to order by the Mayor. The roll was called by the clerk.

Present—Ald. Kanters, Van Landegend, Kamperman, Dykema, Duursema, Sipp and Visser.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A petition was presented from D. de Vries and 125 others praying that the proceedings of the Common Council and all legal printing be published in *De Hollander* and *De Grondwet*, at the same rates that they are published in the *HOLLAND CITY NEWS*. The petition was referred to the Committee on printing.

The following bills were presented for payment:

H. W. Verbeek & Co., for repairing jail door..... \$ 0 65

R. K. Bead, for gate and posts..... 3 00

J. D. Everhard, for bal. of salary as Fire-Warden..... 5 00

C. Brandt, for shade trees for Market Square..... 35 10

H. Wiersma, labor as Street Com'r..... 25 50

T. Venhuizen, for gravel on 8th Street..... 85 00

The foregoing bills were referred to the proper Committees.

The Com. on Public Buildings and Property reported that they let the job of furnishing and setting 117 shade trees around Market Square, to Mr. C. Brandt at 30 cts. per tree, that the job has been completed, and recommend that it be accepted and payment made. The report was adopted and payment ordered.

The City Marshal reported the arrest of M. Welsh and J. Clapper as "D." or "D.," brought before Justice Post, and fined each, \$5 and costs.

Justice Van Schelven reported no prosecutions had in his court for the month of April.

Justice Post reported, accompanied by City Treasurer's receipt for \$10 fines collected for the Month of April. The report was accepted and ordered placed on file.

City Clerk was ordered to advertise for bids for furnishing the city with good common pine and hemlock lumber, during the year.

The Com. on Streets, Roads and Bridges were authorized to purchase one hundred cubic yards of gravel, for repairing 8th street.

The same Committee were authorized to let the job of repairing Pine street between 8th and 9th street.

An Ordinance "Relative to the Prevention of fires," was duly passed.

Moved by Ald. Kanters, 2d by Ald. Visser, That an Ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance Relative to the Prevention of Fires," be published in *De Hollander* and *De Grondwet*, in the Holland language. The *Yes* and *Nays* were called, and resulted as follows: Ald. Kanters, Van Landegend and Visser, *yea*;—Ald. Kamperman, Dykema, Duursema and Sipp, *nay*. Lost.

The council then adjourned.

A FELLOW who owed eight hundred dollars offered his creditor eight promissory notes of a hundred dollars each, payable on the first day of eight consecutive months, which were accepted. The first note was protested on its becoming due; and on the creditor's asking the debtor for an explanation, the latter said, "The fact is, my friend, I can't pay you anything, and divided the debt into small portions to save you the shock of losing it all at once."

A good lady of Columbus, Ga., was "struck all of a heap" by an old colored woman she met, the other day. She beamed all over her face as she said, in the most approved Georgia style: "How-do, Aunt Maria!" The aged negress raised herself erect placed her arms akimbo and remarked, loftily, looking sideways, "I ain't yer ant, and I ain't yer uncle; I see yer ekal!"

SENATOR MORTON's plan for electing the President and Vice President is to give the vote of every Congressional district to the candidate receiving a plurality of votes and the votes of the two Senatorial electors are to be given to the candidate receiving a plurality of all the votes in the State.

THE number of manufactories in Detroit is 402; capital employed, \$28,540,000; value of annual products, \$29,540,000; number of employes, 14,668; annual amount paid in wages, \$7,181,780.

"What, Sambo, drunk again?" exclaimed the magistrate. "No, Mas'r Judge," replied the colored habitual with indignant emphasis, "it's de same drunk sah!"

"THINK of it, Mr. Bobbs, the United States drinks \$90,000,000 worth of spirits every year!" Bobbs (excited)—"How I wish I was the United States!"

City Drug Store.

HEBER WALSH,

(DRUGGIST & PHARMACEUT.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN DRUGS,

PAINTS,

GLASS,

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES,

SUPPORTERS,

FANCY GOODS,

MEDICINES,

OILS,

PUTTY,

PERFUMERY,

TRUSSES,

SHOULDER BRACES,

ROOTS & HERBS.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use only; and all other articles usually kept in a

First-Class Drug Store.

I have the largest and most complete stock of goods in Western Michigan, all purchased for Cash, from FIRST HANDS, selected with great care and shall sell at reasonable profits.

HEBER WALSH,

Druggist & Pharmacist, of 27 years practical experience. 46-34-17

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 STREAM

DRY KILN,

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER

WE SHALL MAKE A

SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

46-34-17

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.

46-2-17

BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS, ETC.

A Very large stock on hand.

8th Street, HOLLAND, MICH.

46-3-17

TEA AGENTS WANTED.

TEA AGENTS wanted in town and country to sell TEA, or get up club orders, for the largest Tea company in America. Importers' prices and inducements to Agents. Send for circular. Address: ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y. P. O. Box 1287.

The *Christian Union*, Henry Ward Beecher. Editor, of Oct. 25th last, says: "Parties wishing to get up clubs, and all who can get orders for TEA, should write him for a circular."

The *New York Weekly Tribune*, of Sept. 3d, says: "All 'Granges' should write Robt. Wells for circular."

The *Spectator*, of Sept. 30, says: "Robt. Wells is thoroughly reliable."

115-17

Dr. E. WOODRUFF,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

38 CANAL STREET

[UP STAIRS.]

WHO has for the past twelve years been located in Opera Block, has now, since being burned out, removed his stock to 38 Canal street, where he continues to cure every description of ACUTE, CHRONIC and PRIVATE DISEASES, on the most reasonable terms. He manufactures all his remedies from the raw material, hence, known to be PURELY VEGETABLE. He uses no MINERALS or POISONS. Having prescribed for over eighteen thousand patients within the past ten years, WITHOUT LOSING ONE OF THEM, where he was the only doctor called. He guarantees reasonable satisfaction in the treatment of every disease which afflicts humanity.

He keeps constantly on hand over 200 kinds of the most choice Roots, Bark and Herbs, and over 100 kinds of his own manufacture of medicines. He is to be found at his office at all hours—day or night.

Among the leading articles of medicine manufactured by him are his LIVER STIMULANTS, COUGH SYRUPS, and FEMALE RESTORATIVES; all of which give universal satisfaction. Call and counsel with a doctor who will promise you nothing but what he will faithfully perform, and will correctly locate your disease and give you a correct diagnosis of your case without asking you scarcely a question. Liver complaints treated for fifty cents per week, and other diseases in proportion. Council at the office FREE.

Liver Complaint treated for fifty cents per week and other diseases in proportion. Council at the office free. Medicine sent by express all parts of the United States.

25-1.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, made and executed by John C. Cottrell and Rhoda Cottrell his wife, of Plainwell, Michigan, parties of the first part, and Albert H. Campbell and William C. Carrier of the same place, parties 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 22d day of March, A. D. 1869, in Liber K of Mortgages, on page 678, and afterwards assigned by the said Albert H. Campbell and William C. Carrier, by deed of assignment to John C. Bassett, Charles R. Bates and John H. Bates of Kalamazoo, for a valuable consideration, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1869, in Liber R of Mortgages, on page 138, and again assigned by John H. Bates, one of the surviving co-partners of the late firm of Bassett, Bates and Bates, and William A. Wood and John W. Brees, executors of the estate of John C. Bassett, deceased, to Charles R. Bates the other and surviving partner of said firm of Bassett, Bates and Bates, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1874, in Liber R of Mortgages, on page 638. And whereas there is now claimed to be due and unpaid on said Mortgage the sum of seven hundred and ten dollars and eighty cents (\$710.80) and no suit either in law or in equity having been commenced to recover the same or any part thereof, Therefore: Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door, in said County of Ottawa (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County), there will be sold for cash, to the highest bidder at public auction or vendue, 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 at ten per cent, and all legal costs and charges of such sale and also an attorney fee of fifty 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 as described in said Mortgage, which will be offered for sale on the said day aforementioned, to wit: that part of the fractional South West quarter and West half of South East quarter of section sixteen, in township five, north of range sixteen West; which is bounded by a line running from a certain stake on the shore of Lake Michigan twenty-three chains and fifty-six links North from the South line of said section; running thence East, parallel with said South line to the East line of the tract first described; running thence North along said East line far enough to include forty acres of land; thence West parallel with the South line to Lake Michigan; thence South along the shore of Lake Michigan, to the place of beginning; containing forty acres of land; also the West one-half (1/2) of the following described land: bounded by a line commencing at a point where the South line of section sixteen in township five, North of range sixteen West, intersects Lake Michigan, East, variation four degrees thirty minutes thirty-four chains, to a stake twenty chains East of the South quarter post of said section sixteen, North (variation four degrees, twenty-five minutes East, twenty-three chains and fifty-three links to a certain stake West) variation four degrees, thirty minutes East, thirty-three chains and fifty links to the water of Lake Michigan; thence South three degrees West, variation four degrees, twenty-five minutes East, twenty-three chains and fifty-six links to the place of beginning, containing eighty acres of land; it being the intention of the parties of the first part, to convey forty (40) acres of land of the last description; all lying and being in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan. Holland, Mich., February 27, 1874.

CHARLES R. BATES, Assignee of Mortgagee.

HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attys. for Assignee.

Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in CHANCERY.

CHARLES SCOTT, Complainant,

FRANKIE A. MCGEORGE, NATHANIEL T. MCGEORGE, JOSEPH OXNER, WILMINA OXNER, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery, made in the above entitled cause on the thirtieth day of January, A. D. 1874, Notice is hereby given, that on the SECOND (2nd) DAY OF JUNE next (1874), at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in the said County of Ottawa, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder: All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, known and described as Lot number two, in the north-west fractional quarter of section thirty (30), in township five (5), North of range fifteen (15) West, according to the recorded plat of said section thirty, now of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, to which reference is hereby made for a more particular description; the premises said to contain ten acres of land, be the same more or less.

Dated, April 10, 1874.

EDWIN BAXTER, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Michigan.

GEORGE W. McBRIDE, Complainant's Solicitor. 113-119

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, Twentieth Judicial Circuit, in CHANCERY. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery, at Grand Haven, in said County, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1874.

DENNIS DESHONG, Complainant,

NANCY MARILLA DESHONG, Defendant.

In this case, it appearing from affidavit of the Complainant, that the defendant Nancy Marilla Deshong is a resident of this State, and that process for her appearance has been duly issued but the same could not be served by reason of her continued absence from such place of residence:

On motion of Edwin Baxter, Complainant's Solicitor, it is ordered that the appearance of said defendant Nancy Marilla Deshong be entered herein within three months from the date of this order, and in case of her appearance she cause her answer to the Bill of Complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the Complainant's Solicitor within fifteen days after service on her of a copy of said Bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof, said Bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident Defendant.

And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the Complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the *HOLLAND CITY NEWS* a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said County, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident Defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for her appearance.

GEORGE W. McBRIDE, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Michigan.

EDWIN BAXTER, Complainant's Solicitor. A true copy—A. A. TRACY, 115-221-17 Register.

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