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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. 11.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1873.

NO. 43.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING AT
HOLLAND, OTTAWA CO., MICH.
BY **S. L. MORRIS.**
Terms—\$2.00 Per Year.
Office in Van Landegend's Bar Room's Block.

Business Directory.

Cards in this column, of three lines or less,
\$2.00 per year. Each additional line, 50 cents.

ALING, J. Baker, Confectionery and Provisions, cor. 7th and River streets.

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

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

BERTSCH, Daniel, General dealer in Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, etc., cor. Eighth and Market streets.

BENTAMINSE, W., Publisher of *De Hollandier*, all kinds of printing done neatly, and at low figures, Eighth street.

BLAD JORE, G. W., House painting, Glazing, Paper hanging, Kalsomining etc. All work promptly attended to.

COETTING, A., Book Binder, and dealer in Books and Stationery, River street.

DE VRIES, U., Dealer in Harness, Satchels, Trunks, Saddles, Whips, Robes etc., Eighth street.

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

ELVERDINK & WESTERHOF, General Dealers in Boots and Shoes; repairing neatly done, River street, next Packard & Woodhams.

ELIEMAN, J., Wagon and Blacksmith Shop, horse shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. Cash paid for Furs.

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

HARRINGTON, E. J., Notary Public, collects accounts, also dealer in Lath, Plaster and Lime; office on River street.

HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of Pumps, Agricultural Implements, and commission Agent for Mowing Machines, cor. 10th & River.

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

JACOBUSSEN & BRO., Plain and Ornamental Plastering; all orders promptly attended to; call at residence, cor. 10th & Maple.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers, and dealers in Fancy Goods and Crockery, cor. Eighth and Market streets.

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

KANTERS, A. M., Agent for Grover and Baker's Sewing Machines, Eighth street.

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

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

KING, A., Proprietor of the Phoenix Hotel, Ninth street, near C. & M. L. S. R. R. depot.

LEDEBOER, B., Physician, residence on Ninth street.

LEDEBOER, F. S., Office with G. Van Schelven, Eighth street.

MCBRIDE, G. W., Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, office with M. D. Howard, cor. Eighth and River streets.

MEYER & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Candles, Picture Frames etc., River street, opposite the Grand Hotel.

POWERS, T. D., Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon; office on M. D. Howard's lot, corner of 8th and River st., residence on 10th st.

PLUGGERS MILLS, Pauls, VanPutten & Co., Manufacturers of and dealers in Lumber and Flour.

PACKARD & WOODHAMS, Dealers in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Musical Instruments and Sheet Music, River street.

POST, HENRY D., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Office in Holland and vicinity, N. E. Cor. 8th and River Sts.

SCOTT, W. J., Planing, Matching, Scroll-Sawing and Moulding, River street.

THE ROLLER, G. J., General dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes etc., Eighth st.

VAN DER VEEN, E., Dealer in General Hardware, cor. Eighth and River st.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Paints, Oils, Drugs, Medicines etc., cor. 8th and River st.

VAN DER HAAR, H., Dealer in Fresh, Salt, and Smoked Meats and Vegetables, 8th st.

VORST, C., Publisher of *De Wachter*, organ of the "Ware Holland Ger. church."

VANLANDEGEND & TER HAAR, Dealers in Hardware, Tin-ware and Farming Implements, Eighth street.

VORST & DALMAN, Agents of the *Etna* Non-Explosive Sewing Machine, office at Vorst's alter shop, River Street.

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

WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer, Insurance and Real Estate Office, Eighth street.

WYNNE, C. B., Watchmaker at J. Alber's, Eighth street; all work neatly done and warranted.

WALSH, HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist. A full stock of all good appearing to business See advertisement.

Chicago & Mich. Lake Shore R. R.

GOING NORTH. Night Ex. Mail. STATIONS. GOING SOUTH. Mail. Eve. Ex.

P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M.

12.15 8.30 Chicago. 8.30 6.00

4.48 3.33 New Buffalo. 5.15 3.00

8.57 3.29 Gr. Junction. 2.05 11.40

4.48 3.33 Painesville. 1.12 10.55

5.06 3.45 Richmond. 1.00 10.41

5.50 4.00 E. Saginaw. 12.25 9.50

5.50 4.30 Holland. 12.25 9.50

6.40 4.57 New Holland. 11.52 9.22

6.40 4.57 Olive. 11.37 9.22

6.55 5.12 Ottawa. 11.31 9.05

6.55 5.12 Spoonville. 11.05 9.05

7.40 5.51 Nunda. 10.55 8.85

7.58 6.06 Fruitport. 10.36 8.80

8.20 6.50 Muskegon. 9.30 7.20

9.50 7.50 Montague. 8.25 6.25

11.15 9.30 Pentwater. 6.45 4.45

Grand Rapids & Holland R. R.

GOING NORTH. Express. Mail. STATIONS. GOING SOUTH. Mail. Express.

A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.

5.55 4.25 Holland. 12.20 10.00

6.09 4.39 Zeeland. 12.06 9.46

6.32 4.52 Vriesland. 11.53 9.33

6.35 5.05 Hudson. 11.40 9.50

6.48 5.18 Jennison's. 11.27 9.07

6.54 5.24 Grandville. 11.21 9.01

7.15 5.45 Gr. Rapids. 11.00 8.40

Mich. Lake Shore R. R.

Condensed Time Card—June 1, 1873.

GOING NORTH. No. 1. STATIONS. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4.

P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M.

8.34 12.55 Muskegon. 2.25 7.00

7.48 12.10 Grand Haven. 3.06 7.41

6.37 11.04 Holland. 4.08 8.40

5.15 9.37 Allegan. 5.21 9.50

4.32 8.55 Monteth. 5.56 10.27

4.39 8.10 Kalamazoo. 6.45 11.20

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA

Condensed Time Card—June 1, 1873.

GOING NORTH. No. 1. STATIONS. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4.

P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M.

Richmond. 10.00 4.00

Newport. 10.30 4.30

Winchester. 11.18 5.12

Ridgville. 11.45 5.40

Portland. 12.00 6.10

Decatur. 1.30 6.40

Fort Wayne, A. 8.00 2.30

Sturgis. 10.42 5.21

Mendon. 11.22 6.00

Kalamazoo, A. 12.35 6.55

Kalamazoo, D. 1.23 7.51

Monteth. 1.33 7.51

Grand Rapids. 2.55 9.00

Howard City. 3.58 9.22

Up. Big Rapids. 6.47 10.31

Reed City. 7.30 11.04

Clam Lake. 8.50 12.35

Traverse City. 9.40 1.00

GOING SOUTH. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4.

P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M.

Traverse City. 5.00 10.15

Clam Lake. 6.30 12.30

Up. Big Rapids. 7.07 12.57

Howard City. 8.14 1.04

Public Schools, City of Holland.

Editor Holland City News.

Dear Sir: I noticed a long visionary and vindictive article in your paper of November 29th, which appears to have been written by the Rev. Charles Scott.

The article, of itself, is not worthy an answer; but out of regard for truth and the position which a Minister of the Gospel should occupy, I will correct one or two of the false statements this Reverend gentleman has made, and leave the balance to abler hands to answer.

1. This learned Reverend says: "They have cut off the High School."

Answer There never has been a better High School taught than there now is. Tully one.

2. Again he says: "The New Board have hired young and inexperienced, or incompetent, teachers."

Ans. I don't wish to say anything that will mar the feelings of the teachers heretofore employed by the Old Board; but will say that the teachers now employed are fully equal, if not superior, as a whole, to any employed by the Old Board, and the school speaks for itself ("by their fruits shall ye know them.") County Supt. Fassett says the present corps of teachers is, in no particular, inferior to those previously employed. This Reverend gentleman might attend our High School with profit to himself both as to learning and truthfulness. Tully two.

3. This Reverend asks "why did they" the New Board, or Messrs. Post and Joslin, cannot tell which he means, "not institute a comparison between expenses that were similar?"

Ans. The Reverend gentleman knows that the books, papers, and accounts of the Old Board have not been delivered up to the New Board. Hence how hypocritical to ask for statements which we would gladly make and the taxpayers would as gladly see! Now since this celebrated mathematician has asked for a comparison of expenses of a similar kind, I will make one from memory, and so far as pertains to New Board, it is correct, as to Old Board, I presume it will not vary materially.

Teachers employed last year by Old Board, and this year by New Board.

OLD BOARD. Prof. Miller, \$1,100. Miss Marsh, 500. Miss Penney, 400. Miss Wakker, 400. Miss Penney, 400. Miss Ledebore, 400. Miss Ledebore, 400. Miss Kroon, 400. Miss Fisher, 400. Total, \$4,400.

NEW BOARD. Prof. Chroux, \$900. Prof. Kay, 300. Miss Grot, 300. Miss Wakker, 300. Miss Eamons, 300. Miss Potter, 350. Miss Clark, 300. Miss Abbot, 300. Miss Carter, 300. Total, \$3,550.

The difference in favor of the New Board, on this item alone, \$850. Tully three.

This does not read as the Rev. would like to have it; at present. The figures under the heading "Old Board" are from hear say, not having their books to refer to. And I will here call the attention of tax-payers to their tax-receipts. Take your tax-receipts of this year and compare them with last year's (and other year's) as to both School Tax and other taxes and this, tax-payers, will furnish such evidence as we all can comprehend and not mistake. "For by their fruits ye shall know them." Tully four.

Had it been my happy lot to have been born away down in New Jersey, where I could have received much learning, I should have been more competent to judge of the great goodness, charity, brotherly love and learning of this Rev., this beacon light, who has been known to supply the place of other pastors during their absence and, there, on the Sabbath, let his light shine forth upon the dark and benighted traveler from time to eternity, and this, too, out of pure love for the cause of Christ (some say they believe he was pretty well paid for this Seventh day's labor.)

Then again, fellow citizens, have not some of you seen this learned minister letting himself gently down from the lofty place he is wont to occupy to a class of Sabbath School scholars explaining to their little minds how, once upon a time, a little girl became sick, yes very sick, even the complaint, or disease, she died of (Oh, horrors!) Then, fellows citizens, is it not self-

evident that this learned man can soar high and fly low, as the case may require?

Some may say "This is but a Seventh day picture of the Professor, that there are still six days to be accounted for, and his brotherly love does not always hold out here, either."

"He was one of the twenty who signed the petition for the new charter, which now so distresses him. He sometimes weighs goods over after the merchants, and with other things cheese; and, supposing himself cheated in the weight of the latter article, gave a certain merchant "jesse." But looking up his account a little more carefully found the merchant all right. And, again supposing he wrongfully accuses an Express Agent?—He is always willing to excuse himself, and why should not others excuse him?"

Now some of you who have not been educated down in New Jersey where people must have a certain amount of property before they can vote, may think that the Professor's meddling too much with worldly affairs for his own good; or even that of Hope College. But I would ask by what right are such inquiries made?

This learned Reverend knows his own business best. But I want it distinctly understood that I go for Professor Scott every time.

Dec. 11th 1873. E. J. HARRINGTON.

Cuba.

The Administration and Congress opposed to War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—While the Cuban situation is still regarded as critical, there are expectations that active hostilities may be avoided. There is no evidence of a desire on the part of the Castelar Government to avoid, on its own account, complying with the terms of the protocol; but its request for a modification is based wholly on the excited condition of affairs in Cuba. If any other part of the island beside Havana, had been selected, at which to deliver the Virginus, our authorities believe there would have been no trouble, and this belief is now shared by the Spanish Government, and it is therefore possible that some other port may be agreed on, for the sake of avoiding trouble, or that the delivery may take place outside of Cuban waters off Havana.

If the Cubans should fire on the Spanish Vessels, taking the Virginus out of the harbor, or upon the Virginus herself while leaving the harbor in charge of the Spaniards, it would involve us in hostilities, through the home government would immediately become so involved with its subjects on the island. The facts that our authorities are in earnest to avoid a war, and that the large majority of the members of Congress are strongly opposed to it are depended upon here, as the elements that will hold matters steady until a peaceful solution is obtained with due regard to national honor.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—The feeling in the city continues to improve. The opposition to the delivery of the Virginus is decreasing. Prominent Republicans and many Conservatives favor the delivery of the steamer, and advise cessation of opposition.

The message of President Grant to Congress is anxiously looked for.

HAVANA, Dec. 5, (via Key West).—The city continues quiet. The feeling on the question of the delivery of the Virginus has experienced considerable change since yesterday. Many Spaniards are now in favor of the immediate and quiet delivery of the vessel to the United States authorities, thinking that a contrary course would place them in open rebellion against the Government of Spain. Leading officers of volunteers held a meeting this morning at the residence of Senor Zulueta, President of Casino Espanol. Senor Sulueta subsequently informed American gentlemen that the Virginus would be delivered up quietly.

It is reported that Senor Zulueta has received a telegram from Senor Calvo, representative at Madrid of Casino Espanol counseling the delivery of the Virginus and saying that Spain will

afterward claim \$100,000,000 damages from the United States. The proposal to send the Virginus to Spain, and there turn her over to an American man-of-war is, received with favor by the Spaniards.

Battalions of volunteers are forming. The United States Naval Officers at Santiago de Cuba report officially that the number of men captured on the Virginus was 155, and of these fifty-three were executed. Of the 102 now living fourteen are native or naturalized Americans, and the remainder, are of various nationalities.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF MINISTER SICKLES.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—A *Herald* cable special cipher dispatch from Madrid says: "The Cuban question is again grave. Minister Sickles to-day tendered his resignation as Minister, in consequence of the disagreement about the Spanish complications. The disagreement has existed for some time, and it is understood that the recent negotiations of Secretary Fish, who acted directly with President Castelar, ignoring Sickles and disapproving of his imperative tone, has increased the difficulty. The *Correspondencia* says they have had frequent disagreements before, and that there was almost a rupture on the occasion of the correspondence, attending the remanding of Bidwell from Havana, and in the Howard case, when Fish ignored Sickles, and dealt directly with the Spanish Minister. It is generally said in diplomatic circles, that the good offices of the British Minister had accomplished the settlement, but as now Fish proposes further concessions, Sickles resigns. The Cuban authorities demand that the Virginus be delivered at some Spanish or Porto Rico port, at the discretion of Soler, the Colonial Minister there to await arbitration.

The opposition to Castelar is culminating in a Cabinet crisis, and the whole Spanish press indignantly protests against the tone of President Grant's message as impertinent interference in Cuban affairs, and really none of his business. The cause of the Cabinet crisis is, the charge that Castelar panders to America. The situation here springs from the ignorance, haughtiness, and pride of the people. The feeling is intensely warlike.

A Curious Animal.

—The *Lepus Bairdi* or Baird's Rabbit, is a very rare animal, and one of the most remarkable of mammals. A single specimen was obtained by Dr. Hayden, in 1860, in the Wind River mountains, near the headwaters of the Yellowstone. Mr C. H. Merriam of the United States Geological Survey, was so fortunate as to secure five more specimens in a late expedition, and it is described in Hayden's Geological Report for 1872. A very curious fact relating to it is that all the mails take part in suckling their young. Of the five specimens shot, four were adult males, and all had large teats, full of milk, and showed evident marks of having been suckled. Although no females were obtained, dissection showed that these were no hermaphrodites. Cases are familiar to readers of medical journals in which in the human subject a flow of milk has been determined to the breast of old women, and even of men, by the putting to the breast an infant that needed nourishment. The readers of Dr. Livingstones travels, will remember that he mentions such cases among the natives of Africa. But we do not remember any other case among mammals in which this is a rule. Among fowls it is not infrequent for the male to take his turn in hatching the eggs, and every one has seen bantam cocks leading about a brood of chicks in true motherly style.

City of Havana, Nov. 17, via Havana, Dec. 9.—Religious disturbances have occurred in Tezcoatlase. The Catholics made an attack on the Protestants with shouts of "Hurrah for our religion," and "Death to Protestants!" Troops have been sent to arrest the rioters and prevent further trouble. The *Reviata* newspaper says the rioters burned alive the Alcalde, of Aguanqu.

YUCATAN DISTURBANCES.

The revolution in Yucatan continues, but as the government has sent troops into the disturbed district it is thought it will soon be suppressed.

The Storm.

Accounts of Its Effect Throughout the Country.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 5.—A terrific gale of wind passed over this vicinity early Thursday morning and continued several hours, blowing down signs, fences, etc., and two houses north of the city which were being erected and were almost completed. The telegraph wires in all directions were blown down, cutting off all communications till early this forenoon.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Advice from the surrounding country show that the damage to houses, fences, etc., from the late gale was considerable. At Dayton, Ohio, a large brick building, 150x50 feet, four stories high, occupied by a screw factory, was razed to the ground. The structure was a substantial one, the walls being eighteen inches thick. The damage is estimated at \$10,000. The roof of Peregrine's machine shop was blown off, and a number of wooden hoists and sheds in different parts of the town were blown down. In the country near Dayton long lines of fences were leveled, and one large barn was moved several feet from its foundation. Mrs. Hill's barn was completely demolished, and for half a mile at one point, all the fences were blown down. A frame cottage was blown from one side of the pike to the other. At New Paris, Ohio, a flouring mill was unroofed, as was also the railway depot. Everywhere the streams are reported rising.

At Laurel, Ind., houses were blown down, and many were unroofed. A great amount of damage was done. A car was blown off a side track near Fort Wayne, on the Wabash Railway, and a fast train ran into it, but no one was injured.

At Boston, Ky., the booms of the Licking River Lumber Company were broken by the sudden rise in the Licking, and from 1,000 to 1,500 logs were washed away. A rise of twentythree feet at the headwaters of the Licking was reported yesterday.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—A terrific gale passed over Oshawa yesterday. Several churches and many dwellings were unroofed, and a number of buildings prostrated.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 5.—The snow storm throughout California is unprecedented in ten years. The weather is still stormy and unsettled. Many vessels were unable to make the harbor last night on account of the storm southeast gale.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 5.—The loss by the recent storm here and in the vicinity will probably be \$100,000. Report from various points east, west, north, and northeast indicate that the storm was of the most destructive character.

Mr. Lay's Torpedo, which it is expected will be bought by Congress, is a most remarkable instrument of war. One of them has been completed at Newport, and the results achieved with it are marvelous in the extreme. The machine is propelled by carbonic acid gas, generated on the boat, and can be sent in any direction under the water for a distance of two or three miles. A man on the ship, or on the shore, guides it by means of a magnetic wire by which he can explode it at any moment. It may naturally be asked, "But how is he to know where the machine is when it is submerged? How is he to know it went direct on its mission?" Attached to the boat, as in the case of the harbor torpedoes, is a small stick, but unlike the others it erects itself above the surface. By this the director can tell the precise location of the boat, and when it touches the ship, bang! and away she goes. But this brings us another question. "Suppose those aboard the vessel it is attempted to destroy observe the approach of the stick and know what it is. What is to prevent them from lowering a boat getting behind the torpedo, and cutting the wire?" Simply this: attached to the stern of the torpedo is a smaller one, and when the boat draws near the torpedo is moved in position, and the small one discharged at the boat, smashing it to pieces and killing those in it. This is the lay torpedo, a destructive, horrible engine, against which there is no escape.

House Moving!

WM. H. FINCH

would respectfully inform the citizens of this city and vicinity that he is fully prepared to move any building with entire new machinery which may be required of him, at short notice. Families need not leave the building while moving. Give me a call.

W. H. FINCH

UNION HOTEL, Zeeland, Mich., conven-
ient to Depot and Grist-mill; good stabling
in connection. C. Bloom, Prop'r.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS

S. L. MORRIS, Editor.

Holland, December 13, 1873

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION.

Rev. Charles Scott, has lately published an article in the NEWS, which is understood to be an official manifesto from the so called "Old School Board," who feel sorely aggrieved at the statements which have been made, that the public schools were carried on with much less expense than under their administration. He pretends to state the position of the article to which he replies, and then proceeds to say:

"The whole statement is deceptive and was intended to impose upon the public." Now, all the statements of amounts in the three first items he gives, are taken from the official reports of the "Old Board," except the official statement of the estimates for this year.

As Prof. Scott has for some years been a member of the "Old Board," and well knows how their books and reports were manipulated, he is a good witness as to their "deceptive character," and if he says, they were "intended to impose upon the public," he only confirms the worst suspicions of their opponents. The 4th proposition, is perhaps, a computation by the same arithmetical rule which he uses a little further along in his article in trying to defend the Old Board from the charge of using too much of the people's money by showing that they have spent still more money than was charged to them, in the shape of donations from abroad!

He further states, "The estimates of the Board of Education for teacher's wages, is a fancy display of figures." Is the Rev. Professor warranted in making an assertion of this kind, so positively? What means had he of knowing on what the estimate was based? another equally reckless assertion follows. "They had not yet contracted for their teachers." I will not coarsely brand these statements as "falseness," but will merely say that the estimate was based upon actual contracts, already made, and now being honestly and faithfully performed by our teachers.

He acknowledges that the school can be "manned" for \$3,400, by cutting off the "Night School," and the "Dutch School," and "by employing young and incompetent teachers," and proceeds to say "that they have discontinued the Night School and the Dutch School, and practically the High School," and "have employed a lower grade of teachers than before."

Here is more assertion less reckless perhaps, but more malicious than the other, because it attacks the reputation of the teachers employed in our public schools, many of whom depend upon their professional character for their livelihood. We have evidence of the fact that the foundation was carefully laid for this assault upon our teachers and that it is claimed that those employed in the lower departments hold third grade certificates, while during the last year the teachers employed by the Old Board held second grades, and, upon this technical point, this ungenerous attack upon the young ladies who are honestly and successfully carrying out their engagements in the school, is based.

But what is the character of our teachers as judged by our County Superintendent of Schools, who has duly inspected all of them, and has visited the schools several times since the present school year commenced? He says, "that we have now in our corps of teachers at least four, who will rank with any four who were employed in the school here last year, and further, "that he would as soon have the class of teachers we now have, as those of last year; and that those employed in the school last year only received second grades, after repeated examinations." It is fair to presume that our teachers will, if they see fit to apply for re-examination, receive second grade's before the close of the present school year.

The "Night School," and the "Dutch School," were discontinued for the reason that it was found on inquiry that the public did not demand them, and the Board concluded that those institutions were possibly devised by the Old Board for the benefit of teachers rather than of the scholars. The High School is in operation, and is as well, and perhaps better provided for than ever before.

He says that it was "implied by Messrs. Joslin and Post that the expense of teachers' wages in 1873 was

\$5,783.50," nothing of the kind was either said or implied by them.

As to the figuring in the latter part of this paragraph to explain away the obvious saving to the people by the estimates of the current year as compared with the expenditures of the past years, I will only say that if it has taken two months to cipher out this explanation, we may well despair of ever getting a clear and intelligible showing of the financial doings of the "Old Board."

He next admits, that the statements which he denounces in the outset, as "deceptive," and "designed to impose upon the public," are "technically correct." What becomes of his charges against us, if this is true?

What a pity it is, that "the directions on the printed forms are some what confusing," as that, or some other cause darkens and confuses the explanatory statement he makes in defence of the "Old Board," and leads to an array of items, reminding those who have read of the doings of the Tammany Ring, of the list of expenditures on the New York Court House. We notice the significant "&c." which covers the rear of many of the items, including the "Salary, &c." of the Secretary. Why not tell how much is "Salary," and how much is "&c.?" It would look much better and less Tammany like, to leave out all reference to "&c." and "repairs not separated," and give a clear, business like statement of account of expenditures.

One of the items is "a new well, and the bell \$147.50," our attention has been called to the fact that a voluntary subscription was raised among the scholars and citizens to pay for the bell. Ought not that charge to be corrected so as to read, "a new well &c. 147.50?"

I would like to give Prof. Scott some more problems in the way of comparative statements of taxation &c. to cipher over, but will not ask the room for them this week.

The whole end of his labored effort is to show the absurdity of attempting to carry on the "incidental and other expenses" of the Public Schools of the City of Holland, upon the estimates of the Board of Education. Now in making those estimates the committee had no precedents to guide them, as the books and records of the District, although they should be public property, were very carefully kept out of their reach. It was certainly prudent in them to seek to favor our tax ridden people by making estimates for no unnecessary expenses, and an error on the saving side of the account is much easier to be borne than the more usual mistake under the old regime, of taxing the people too much.

And now an outsider might very significantly ask the question, what is all this controversy about, and what does it amount to?

Our new city charter, enacted by our Legislature last winter, changes our School System and requires a Board of Education, composed of seven officers, called School Inspectors, but exercising other functions than the School Inspector provided by the General School Law. This board has been duly organized, but found the old incumbents, known as Trustees of School District No. 1, Township of Holland, unwilling to surrender possession to the New District organization, and the whole trouble resolves itself into a struggle between the *ins* and the *outs*, in which the *ins* are the New Board, who took possession, and are carrying on the School, and the *outs*, are the former authorities, who are quarrelling and litigating with them.

The Old Board, so called, is made up with a single exception, of ministers of the Gospel, and of those who are, or have been, elders in our churches; a class of people from whom we have a right to expect both precept and example in accordance with the spirit and teachings of the bible. How will their doings in this behalf, from the famous indignation meeting at the School House, where four leading clergymen of our city openly, appealed to the passions of the people, and urged resistance to the laws, down to their great Supreme Court Law suits, now pending, harmonize with the precepts of their Divine Master, which they preach and teach to others, and ought to practice themselves?

Have their consciences never smote them at the thought that they are fostering enmity, and dissension, in a poor weak, and fire scathed community, in which every one needs the help of his neighbor, to live, and make both ends meet at the end of the year?

This law suit, in which they have involved the people, will probably last a year or more, and will drain many hundreds of dollars from the hard earned savings of our people, to fatten for

eign lawyers. (We read in an old book of a sort of folks, "who bind heavy burdens, and grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders; but they themselves, will not move them with one of their fingers.")

Worse than all the squandering of the people's money, the seeds of hatred they have sown among us will grow and flourish for years to come, and bring forth evil fruit after their kind. Are these persons satisfied to have their names written down in our history as the responsible authors of all this?

But some will say, that there may be fault on both sides, as it usually takes two parties to make a quarrel. Let us look into this view of the question and see if the Board of Education, or the Common Council have ever quarreled with them.

At the Charter Election our people voted for officers, in full faith that the new charter had passed at that time. Learning afterwards that it had not then become a law, the Common Council appointed, as members of the Board of Education, the three clergymen who had just been elected by the voters, adding to their numbers, C. Doeber, the Secretary of the Old Board of Trustees, and thus, placed in their hands, the control of the Public Schools of the city of Holland.

Did this look like seeking to quarrel with them?

And when they refused to qualify and act, what could the Common Council do, but appoint other citizens of our city to fill their places, who would accept the offices, and perform their duties, rather than see our public School stopped?

One of the leading members of the Old Board is said to have stated that they only desired to be permitted to close the current school year, then nearly finished. They were permitted to retain possession of the school property, unmolested, and to close their school with a grand exhibition.

The New Board next attempted to make an amicable settlement with them, concerning certain debts of the district, but their proposals were treated with contempt. Who was right then? Failing in this quarter, the Board next appealed to the Township Board of School Inspectors, to meet with them, and settle all matters of property, debts, and credits, between the city and that part of the old district outside. Although they had promised to meet with us, the Inspectors failed to come. After patiently waiting at the appointed place until the time agreed upon for the meeting had passed, the Board of Education again notified them to meet us for the same purpose, and the second attempt to make a fair and friendly settlement with them, failed like the first. Now, who was right, and who was wrong in this instance? (The people of the District outside, will ask some of these days, "who was *wise*, and who was foolish?")

Finally, the time came to make arrangements for the School and the Board of Education, considering the circumstances of our community, determined that if it was possible to have a good and efficient school at less cost than the Old Board did, it should be done, and they therefore decided to cut off every unnecessary expense. Was this wrong?

In employing teachers for the school, they offered situations to those among our own people who were qualified, and had previously taught in the school, even going among the friends and the families of the Old Board for that purpose. They thought it just, and christian, and therefore wise, in the best sense, to do so, and it was no fault of theirs, that their friendly offers were scorned and rejected.

After exercising all possible care, the corps of teachers was filled, and the school has thus far been successful, in spite of the desperate opposition of its enemies.

Overlooking the manner in which they had been treated by the people of the District outside, in refusing all our attempts to get an amicable settlement, one of the earlier meetings of the Board of Education took in consideration their unfortunate situation, having no public school, and, it was resolved

that all who desired should have the privilege of attending our school for the nominal price of thirteen cents per week for tuition, and all poor people who were unable to pay this small sum might send their children free of charge.

How could a more friendly spirit be shown toward the people of the District.

So, in every instance in which questions have arisen with regard to the performance of their duties, the Board of

Education have acted to the best of their knowledge, in good faith, laying aside all enmity and prejudice, for the benefit of the public school, and of the people of the city of Holland.

And when their term of office expires, they will not follow the example of their illustrious predecessors, but will deliver up the keys of the school buildings and the school desks, and the record of their official acts, to their successors in office, honestly and faithfully, "without fraud or delay."

I wish to say a few words about the language and epithets used in the article under consideration. The charges "design to impose upon the public," of "deliberate falsehood"—"willfully left without correction"—of "slander"—"canards of Harrington & Co."—"unmanly attacks"—"persistent misrepresentation and abuse"—&c. &c. I do not deem worthy of any answer. Let them pass as specimens of Christian courtesy from the Rev. Charles Scott towards his fellow citizens in Holland.

H. D. POST.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We had expected to be able to give to our readers a condensed statement of ideas enunciated by President Grant in his annual Message to Congress but owing to the long argument of Mr Post on the school question we are forced to retire from the field early. The Message, for breadth of statesmanship, accuracy of statement, and consistency, is not inferior to any of his former messages. Its recommendations appear to give general satisfaction among the publicans and create but little fault finding among the Democrats.

From a cursory reading of it we find that every subject to which public attention has been directed, has been treated with calmness and consideration. Should Congress do its duty and legislate in the same sagacious spirit as the President has treated of the various matters of national importance, we shall have one of the most successful sessions that has assembled since the war.

There are some recommendations perhaps that we can not fully endorse but taken as a whole it is a plain straightforward document and is well received by the Republican press, and we have no doubt that its clear exhibit of national affairs will result, if practically applied by Congress, in alleviating the distress of the country and the speedy restoration of confidence with the people.

We believe that, no part of the message will be hailed with greater satisfaction than that announcing the amicable adjustment of our difficulty with Spain.

The calm and statesman-like course pursued by the President and his advisers is a complete refutation of the charge of Caesarism and the desire for kingly rule which has been so ready made by a partisan press.

The message is free from rhetorical flourishes, yet full of sound practical conclusions, well worthy the careful consideration of Congress.

The Salary Bill.

The Committee on Salary Repeal were in session several hours yesterday and after the consideration of numerous propositions agreed upon a bill repealing the law for all except judges and the president, and reducing pay to \$5,000 and mileage. There is a provision legalizing payments to the Treasury. The act is to take effect from the date of its approval, and does not effect pay already received. The proposition to refer the President's increase as well as was discussed at length, but the committee finally concluded that there was too much doubt in regard to the constitutionality of such repeal to justify its introduction into the present bill. Amendments to this effect will be offered on the floor, and there will be strong support for a proposition to fix the pay at \$6,500 and actual expenses, instead of mileage. This was substantially the proposition which passed the House last session, and was agreed to by the Senate. The final rate of \$7,500 was fixed in conference committee. The bill will be reported at the close of the morning hour to-morrow, when full debate will follow. A number of members claim to be ready to show that the law as it stands is really cheaper for the government than the old rate with mileage and other allowances. There will be a good deal of opposition to the sweeping repeal, and among others on the Democratic side Randall, of Pennsylvania, is ready with an extended defense of the present law.

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BONNETS, HATS,
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AT LOWEST CASH PRICES,
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We have on hand a Full Assortment of the Best

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

Stove-Pipe, Stove Furniture Etc.,

Horse Nails,
Horse Shoes,
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Glass, Putty,
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And many other things too numerous to mention.

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Highest Market Price paid for Butter and Eggs.

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