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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1872.

NO. 2.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS,
SATURDAY MORNING AT
OTTAWA CO., MICH.
S. L. MORRIS.
\$2.00 Per Year.
Harrington's Block, 8th St.

Business Directory.

This column, of three lines or less, \$2.00
Each additional line 50cts.

J. Bakery, Confectionery, and Provisions,
Cor. 7th and River Sts.

ANNIS, T. B., Physician, Residence S. W.
Cor. Public Square.

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

BAKER, J. D., Manufacturer of and Dealer
in Boots and Shoes, 8th St.

BERTSCH, DANIEL, General Dealer in Dry
Goods, Yankee Notions, Hats, Caps, etc., 8th St.

BRANDT, C., Restaurant, Warm meals at all
hours. Choice Wines and Liquors, Eighth St.

BENJAMINSE, W. L., Publisher of the Holland-
ian, all kinds of printing done neatly, and at
low figures, 8th St.

LOETINGH, A., Book Binder, and Dealer in
Books and Stationery, River St.

DE JONG, H., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries,
Crockery, Flour and Feed, 8th St.

DE VRIES, U., Dealer in Harness, Trunks, Satch-
els, Saddles, Whips, Boots, etc., 8th St.

DUKEMA & BRO., Wagon and Blacksmith
Shop, Horse shoeing and all kinds of Repair-
ing done, River St.

DUKEMA & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods,
Groceries, Crockery, Glass-ware, Hats, Caps,
Clothing and Feed, River St.

DUNLAP, F. W., Attorney and Counselor at
Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office with
J. Harrington, in Harrington's Block, 8th St.

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

HEROLD, E., Manufacturer of and dealer in
Boots and Shoes, Leather, Findings, etc., 8th St.

HARRINGTON, E. J., Notary Public, Collects
Accounts, also Dealer in Lath, Plaster and
Lime. Office on 8th St.

HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of Pumps, Agri-
cultural Implements, and Commission Agent
for Mowing Machines, Cor. 10th & River Sts.

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

JACOBSEN & BRO., Plaster and Ornamental
Plastering, All orders promptly attended to.
Call at Residence, Cor. 10th & Maple Sts.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewels,
Dealers in Fancy Goods and Crockery, Cor.
8th & Market Sts.

KANTERS, R., Dealer in Staves, Wood and
Bark; Office at his Residence on 8th St.

KANTERS, A. M., Agent for Grover & Baker's
Sewing Machines, 8th St.

KANTERS, L. T. & CO., Dealers in Stationery,
Books, Toys, Notions and Candles, Agents for
No. 8th St.

KRAKER & CO., Dealers in Fresh, Salt and
Smoked Meats and Vegetables, River St.

KROON, G. J., Dealer in Hardware, Stores
and Farming Implements, 8th St.

KENYON, NATHAN, Banking and Collection,
Drafts bought and sold. Office 8th St.

LEDERER, R., Physician, 9th St.

MC BRIDE, G. W., Attorney at Law and Soli-
citor in Chancery. Office with M. D. How-
ard, Cor. 8th & River Sts.

POWERS, F. D., Homoeopathic Physician and
Surgeon. Office at residence on 11th St.

PLUGGER MILLS, Panels, VanPutten & Co.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Lumber and
Flour.

PACKARD & WOODHAMS, Dealers in Grocer-
ies, Flour, Feed, Musical Instruments and
Sheet Music, River St.

POST, HENRY D., Real Estate and Insurance
Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Col-
lections made in Holland and vicinity. N. E. Cor.
8th and River Sts.

RYDER, JAMES, Proprietor of the Phoenix
Hotel, 9th St. near G. & M. S. R. R. Depot.

SPIRITSMA & SON, Manufacturers of and
Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Findings, 8th St.

SCOTT, W. J., Painter, Matching, Scroll saw-
ing and Moulding. River St.

TIGHE, R. G. J., General Dealer in Tobacco,
Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, etc.

VANDER VEEN, E., Dealer in General Hard-
ware, Cor. River & 8th Sts.

VAN PUTTEN, WM., Dealer in Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Medicines, etc., 8th St.

VANDER HAAR, H., Dealer in Fresh, Salt
and Smoked Meats and Vegetables, 8th St.

VORST, C., Publisher of the Wachter, Organ of
the "Ware Holland Church."

VAN HANDEGEND & TER HAAR, Dealers in
Hardware, Tinware and Farming Imple-
ments, 8th St.

VANPEL, L., Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Harness, Trunks, Saddles and Whips, 8th St.

WYMAN & KRUIDENIER, House Painters,
Glaziers and Paper Hangers, over Van-
der's store, 8th St.

WALSH, H., Chemist and Druggist, 8th St.

WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer,
Insurance and Real Estate Office, 8th St.

WYNN, C. R., Watchmaker at J. Alber's, All
Work neatly done and Warranted, 8th St.

WYNN, C. M., Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office at his Residence, 8th St., First.

Railroads.

Chicago & Mich. Lake Shore R. R.

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

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

8.30 6.18 Chicago. 8.07 6.00

11.55 8.56 New Buffalo. 8.05 6.00

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

3.50 12.00 Gr. Junction. 12.00 11.47

4.45 1.10 Pennsville. 11.17 11.03

5.00 1.25 Manlius. 11.05 10.50

5.00 1.25 Richmond. 11.00 10.50

5.50 1.00 E. Saugatuck. 10.53 10.15

5.50 1.00 Holland. 10.10 10.15

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The Baby.

George MacDonald, one of the story writers,
contributes to his Magazine, *Good Words for
the Young* the following tender philosophy con-
cerning the great problem of all times—the
Baby:

Where did you come from, baby, dear?
Out of the everywhere into here.

Where did you get your eyes so blue?
Out of the sky as I came through.

Where did you get that little tear?
I found it waiting when I got here.

What makes your forehead so smooth and high?
A soft hand stroked it as I went by.

What makes your cheek like a warm white rose?
I saw something better than any one knows.

Whence that three-cornered smile of bliss?
Three angels gave me at once a kiss.

Where did you get that pretty ear?
God spoke and it came out of the air.

Where did you get those arms and hands?
Love made itself into hooks and bands.

Feet, whence did you come, you darling things?
From the same box as the cherub's wings.

How did they all come just to be you?
God thought of me, and so I grew.

But how did you come to us, you dear?
God thought of you, and so I am here.

A Man with Three Arms.

Among the passengers on the train
bound south last evening, was a man
born and raised in the county of Otsego,
N. Y. His name is William Jacobs.
He prides himself on three well devel-
oped arms and hands, the member ex-
traordinary having grown above the
right shoulder-blade.

It hangs suspended down the back,
and can be raised and lowered at will.
In length it is shorter than the arms
proper, but possesses extraordinary
muscle, which he displays whenever
occasion demands it. No person pass-
ing through a railroad car, or meeting
him upon the street, would observe
any deformity, but after becoming cog-
nizant of this singular case, would ob-
serve a peculiar fit of his coat.

He states that he has often been
questioned as to why he does not place
himself on exhibition, or become one
of Barnum's permanent attractions.
His invariable reply is that he is averse
to public exhibitions. His father being
a wealthy farmer, he has always pre-
ferred to remain at home, and was the
most active and profitable of farmer's
help. He would assist in loading hay,
and at the same time hold securely the
horses' reins. On several occasions he
came near breaking this unnatural
member by sudden falls, and at one
time suffered the pangs of a full-sized
felon upon the fore-finger.

On one occasion, when about eight-
teen, the village boys thought they
would have a little sport at "three
arms" expense, and commenced
a system of blackguardism, followed
by bold attacks upon his person. For-
bearance ceased to be a virtue, and
throwing off his loose garments, he
went for them in true pugilistic style,
arm number three performing its duty
nobly, and apparently outwitting
numbers one and two. At the end of
the skirmish, six prostrate villagers
told what a fierce opponent they had
met. "Three arms" gained a notoriety,
and never afterwards was persecut-
ed on account of his deformity. At
the outbreak of the rebellion, he joined
a New York regiment, and so distin-
guished himself by bravery, that he
was finally promoted to Captain, and
ranked as the best drill officer in the
regiment to which he was attached.
At the close of the war he returned
to the farm, and has since remain-
ed there. He is now en route for
the South, to visit a sister some-
where in the interior of North Car-
olina. It may be a query with some
how he could use his arm with the
proper clothing upon his body. All
his garments intended for laboring suits
were so made as to open upon the back
and closed by buttoning, the same as
a child's apron. He is truly a wonder.
Being a man of fine conversational
powers, an interview with him is es-
pecially agreeable, and he relates many
pleasing anecdotes of himself with
great relish.—*Washington, Pa., Gazette.*

Experiences of a New York Banker.

"ELI PERKINS," of the New York
Commercial Advertiser, tells the follow-
ing story at the expense of Andrew V.
Stout, President of the Shoe & Leather
Bank:

Mr. Stout is known as a shrewd man.
A few mornings since, he was coming
down in the cars, when he sat in such
a confidential proximity to a sym-
pathizing pickpocket, that the latter was
tempted into the acceptance of Mr.
Stout's pocket-book, containing valu-
able papers and \$150 in greenbacks.
Then the pickpocket said good morn-
ing to Mr. Stout and left. On arriving
at the bank, Mr. Stout discovered his
loss. He was astonished that he, a
shrewd old New Yorker, should have
his pocket picked. "Pshaw!" said he
to his secretary, "no man could ever
pick my pocket. I am too smart for
that."

But the pocket-book, with the money
and valuable papers was gone, and the
next day Mr. Stout advertised in the
Herald. He said if the person who
took his pocket-book would return
the papers, he would give him the
money and \$25 besides. The next day
he got a confidential note from a party
who said a friend of his had the pocket-
book all safe, and that he would call
around in the morning and arrange the
matter. The next day the man was at
his post. He told Mr. Stout that he
would have to go with him a few
blocks, where the party who had the
pocket-book awaited them. So off
they started, Mr. Stout and his honest
friend, for a Center street restaurant.
As they entered the restaurant, Mr.
Stout's friend told him to wait in
the front room a moment and he
would go inside and see the man who
had the pocket-book. In a moment he
returned with the message that the man
wouldn't give up the pocket-book for
\$25, he wanted \$35.

"But I only advertised to give \$25,"
said Mr. Stout, with an eye to business.
"This is an extortion."
"Well," said Mr. Stout's friend,
"I'll go back and reason with him and
get the pocket-book for \$25." And he
disappeared into the back
room.
In a moment he returned smiling.
"Well, Mr. Stout," he said, "he
will take \$25, but he wants the money
before he gives up the pocket-book."
"All right," said Mr. Stout, blandly,
"here is \$25. Take it to him and
bring back the papers."
"One word, Mr. Stout," said the
man confidentially, "this thing is to
be strictly between ourselves. You
will never ask any questions, tell any
thing, or seek further knowledge, will
you?"

"No, never, I give you my word as
president of the Shoe & Leather Bank,
not to say anything about it."
"All right then—mum is the word,"
said Mr. Stout's friend, as he passed
into the back room with the money.
Mr. Stout waited patiently for his re-
turn—waited five, ten, fifteen minutes,
but alas! his friend never came back,
and the shrewd president returned to
the bank, a sad and ruined man. He
says his friend is welcome to the \$25,
but he wouldn't have the story get into
the newspapers, or around among his
friends for \$10,000. He says it wouldn't
be fair, for he promised, solemnly
promised his friend when he gave him
the \$25 not to mention the matter.

It is related that when Wigfall was
fleeing in disguise from the country
after Lee's surrender, he crossed the
Mississippi in company with a detach-
ment of Federal soldiers. Wishing to
know, if possible, how the wind blew,
he began a general tirade against the
leading Confederates, winding up by
inquiring what would be done with
that scamp Wigfall if they caught him.
The soldiers replied that they supposed
they would hang him. "Yes they
would do exactly right, and I would
pull at one end of the rope!" replied
Wigfall, mounting his mule and trotting
off westward.

A new company, which proposes to
lay a telegraph cable direct to New
York, has been registered. One of the
features of its prospectus is that it pro-
mises to fix the tolls on dispatches at
twenty shillings per ten words.

Be Kind to the Poor.

Aye, be kind to them! Ye who have
never felt the pangs of gnawing hunger
who have never passed through dreary
winter with chattering teeth and limbs
palsied with cold, who have never
prayed for the sweet forgetfulness of
sleep, to shut out for a brief season the
frost whose icy breath struck a chill to
your heart, and who have never fallen
a prey to the canker worm of grief
and misery, which all these sufferings
entail, we pray you, be kind to the
poor!

Be kind to the poor. Yes, for the
blessing of prosperity which Heaven
has showered upon you, will yield you
no true happiness if others are starv-
ing. Heaven has placed you upon
earth, and has exposed you to like
chances of want and wretchedness.
In a Pharisaical spirit, then, thank God
"that you are not as other men," but
rather with the Publican, sue humbly
for mercy, and enhance the efficacy of
prayer by charity and kindness. A
satisfied conscience sheds a peace and
comfort through the heart and soul,
without which the immortal spirit can
not be satisfied. Follow not then after
the selfishness of the world around
you, unless, like Dives, thou wouldst
hereafter reap thy fate, and view from
amidst thy torment the poor man in
Abraham's bosom.

Be kind to the poor. And well thou
mayst! How many gradations of suf-
fering and want that heart must endure
which, lacking life's necessities and
man's friendly hand, lies down to die
with a prayer for that mercy of Heaven
which earth denies. And though faint
be the voice of supplication, and weak
the heart which lifts itself up to God,
yet will it prevail with the Omnipotent,
and be registered above as testimony
against thee.

Be kind to the poor. Earth has
more sorrow than her heart can con-
tain, more of suffering than frail nature
can bear. The lone widow left to toil
and struggle alone amidst the desola-
tion of bereavement, appeals in tones
more eloquent than words for sym-
pathy and aid. The helpless orphan
brought into the world and left alone
by the relentless hand of death, claims
your guardianship and protection. And
as you expect a continuance of the
mercies and blessings of Heaven, so in
this wise be merciful to others; then
shall the gates of plenty and honor be
open to thee, and the pillow of peace
kiss thy cheek.—*Exchange.*

Victoria Woodhull's Revolution.

The following are verbatim ex-
tracts from a lecture by Victoria
Woodhull, delivered Friday night be-
fore the principal advocates of woman's
suffrage, in Washington:

"I here and now impeach the clergy
of the United States [great and contin-
ued applause] as dishonest and hypo-
critical, since the best of them
acknowledge that they do not dare to
preach the whole truth; for if they
should, they would have to preach to
empty seats—an admission sufficiently
damnable to consign them to the con-
tempt of the world and the hell of
which they prate so knowingly, but of
whose location they have never been
able to determine. I told Matt. Car-
penter to-day, when he told me that I
should be imprisoned because I spoke
so disrespectfully of the Constitution,
that I hated it; that I would spit on it;
that I would spit on Congress. It is a
stench in the nostrils of the people,
and to overthrow it, I told him I would
raise a revolution. That's why I come
before the people, and I mean to suc-
ceed. [Applause.] He said I would
find myself in Fort Monroe. I wish I
could put all in Congress there. [Laugh-
ter.] To-day, a Congressman said to
me, 'Now, Woodhull, just be quiet,
and let us bridge this over for a year
or so, and you will come out all right.'
Matt. Carpenter said to-day if you are
to have your rights at all, you will get
them through the Republican party.
We will have them through no party
but that of the people. I am going to
begin a revolution; [applause] and I
mean to stump every State from Maine
to California to accomplish it." [Great
applause.]—*Detroit Post.*

Turkish Dinner Party.

The following is an extract from a
letter written by a missionary's wife,
dated at Warpoor, Turkey:

Yesterday we together with our mis-
sionaries, were invited to dine at the
house of a native doctor. We met
there, not only his family, but also the
native pastor and wife, and two teach-
ers. A little before three P. M., we found
ourselves at the house; were very kind-
ly received and given the seat of honor.
After we were seated, the host and
hostess came to us, just touching our
hands and then their own hearts and
heads, saying in their native tongue,
"Welcome" and we, touching our
foreheads, reply somewhat brokenly,
"We are glad to see you."

Then we talk and chat, sometimes
American, sometimes English, and
sometimes Turkish, until four, when
their servant enters with the tablecloth,
which is of cotton, red and white.
This is spread on the floor, and on it is
placed a four-legged stool, about a foot
high; on this is put a round copper
waiter about three feet in diameter,
which serves as a table. Around the
edge of this is laid native bread, which
is made of unbolted flour, and is in
sheets as large round as a milk-pan,
and about as thick as heavy brown
paper, indeed looking much more like
wrapping-paper than anything else, and
can be torn just as easily. In the center
of the table is a dish of salt and pepper,
and two bowls of soup.

As we are not used to eating with our
fingers, they gave us each a spoon,
knife and fork. The napkins are wov-
en in one long strip with the fringes
between, but not cut apart, and one
edge is placed on the copper table en-
tirely around it, and the edge hangs
down, making a curtain. Now all is
ready and we take our seats. "What
no plates you say. Yes, no plates,
and usually no knives, forks or spoons."

We sit down on the floor, cross our
feet, put the tablecloth up over the lap,
spread down the napkins, and the bless-
ing being asked, begin. All dip their
spoons into the bowl of soup. (The
common people tear off a little piece of
bread, fold it up like a scoop or spoon,
dip it in the soup, and put the bread and
soup into their mouth, then take
another bit). The first course being
over, the second of boiled stuffed
chickens is brought in, and these are
carved a la Turk.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS,

S. L. MORRIS, Editor.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1872.

THE SITUATION.

Probably there has never been a time since the organization of the Democratic party that the rank and file of it has been so utterly bewildered as to its possibility of success as the present, whether in the matter of success at the polls or in their more mischievous efforts to divide the Republican party, they are equally cautious in defining any line of national policy.

They do not agree upon any settled theory or argument, neither do they appear to have any, except in one way or the other to defeat the re-nomination of General Grant, their arguments do not conceive any great national principle upon which they join issue.

There are wide spread antagonisms in their ranks relative to many questions of national importance yet they are overlooked and disregarded in their eagerness to impress the public mind of the imbecility and great unpopularity of our present Chief Magistrate and law makers. The Chief Oracles of their party do unite for this purpose and indicate their intention of dictating who shall be our next Candidate.

They are well aware that if they can defeat the re-nomination of General Grant the chance of reducing the great Republican majority is largely increased. In reference to this scheme they are in union. They hate General Grant and his administration, because it holds the winding sheet for their political death; and the great Republican party which elected him are paying no respects to the throes of dissolution, moreover they constitutionally disagree upon all matters emanating from his administration. A thorough system of fault finding has been organized and by their Press they keep it before the people that his administration is a failure.

The fact of General Grant being so unpopular in the Democratic party is certainly nothing to his discredit; if he was popular with them he would be unpopular as a Republican, his great popularity as an honest Executive Officer, and the certainty of his being elected if nominated can be the only reason why the Democracy are striving so hard to defeat him in convention.

However many the faults General Grant may have had, since his inauguration, this fact has been clearly demonstrated, that his general policy has been in accordance with an overwhelming popular majority, and since the election of last fall the Democracy are more than ever doubtful of their success. The last lingering hope has fled from them as a distinct organization; and they are now casting about hoping to find some disaffected Republican as their standard bearer. In view of the fact that of the twenty two States that held their election last fall fifteen are Republican and seven Democratic the former casting seventy one electoral votes the latter fifty one and including two States which we may hope will at the general election go Republican, which will reduce their strength to thirty nine, no such result could have been obtained had not this administration as a whole been satisfactory and it convinces us that the people are determined to continue General Grant's term of office.

For any disaffected Republican therefore to accept such a proposition at this time can not be seriously apprehended; that there are many good and honest Republicans who would prefer some other man can not be doubted. It is not reasonable to expect that the great army of Republicans should all agree as to the fitness and qualifications of any one man. It is idle to say that some other would not be a stronger Candidate in some certain localities than he, yet we must bear in mind that the voice of the people has been heard and the edict has gone forth that the policy of his administration has been sustained and his re-nomination demanded.

Mayor Hall, of New York City, is now being brought into the court of General Sessions, to be held on an indictment found against him of official misdemeanor. The Mayor is defending himself, assisted by his law partner, Vanderpool. Judge Edmonds, E. W. Stoughton, Assistant District Attorney Sullivan, Ex-Attorney Gen. Tremain and Messrs. Clinton and Peckham appear for the prosecution. Only three jurors were drawn previous to adjournment.

THE SALE OF ARMS.

Congress has for several days been engaged in discussing the Summer preamble calling for an investigation of the sale of arms and ammunitions during the French German war. In presenting the preamble Mr. Sumner made a lengthy speech in which he reflected his intense hatred of the administration and showed his vindictiveness in charging the administration with being remiss in duty in the matter of the sale of military stores.

The whole tenor of his remarks, is a divulgence of a secret within, that as he cannot rule the present administration he will do all he can to weaken it. Carl Schurz is playing second. From the Independent we learn the case:

The French Government had all its spare arms—three hundred thousand stand—locked up by the Germans in Metz. They were compelled to buy where they could. They purchased largely in England, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States. Other supplies—rations for the army and equipments of war—England exported without limit.

Just then the American Government happened to have guns for sale. Ever since the war it had been selling off all its old military stores as rapidly as possible. Mr. Remington, one of our largest manufacturers of and dealers in guns, bought largely. He was afterward discovered to be an agent for French Government, and his bids were rejected. Messrs. Hermann Boker & Co., among the largest German importers in the city, bought fifty thousand stand, it was suspected at the time, and we have no doubt correctly so, for the Prussian Government. Quite a number of other parties purchased freely, and the competition raised the price from five dollars to twelve. All these guns, three hundred and fifty thousand in number, whether bought by Americans or Germans, were secured by Mr. Remington and sold by him to the French Government. With these guns there were sold about 33,000,000 cartridges, including some new cartridges which were made for twenty-five or thirty thousand guns otherwise unsalable. Some fifty batteries were also sold. This business was done in a way perfectly satisfactory to the French Government, and with but the reasonable profit to Mr. Remington of his commission, which was at first five per cent, but was reduced by him to two and a half when he discovered the enormous increase in the orders sent to him. The alleged discrepancy between the amounts paid by the French Government and that received by the American is completely explained by the difference in the dates included in the two summaries; and a careful examination of the original invoices made out by our own Government officials and of the invoices of the parties who transferred them to Mr. Remington convinces us that there was no jobbery in the matter.

These are the facts. Now for the principles involved. And we treat only of lower principles, for millennium principles would beat bayonets into pitchforks and melt bullets into water-pipe. But assuming military weapons to be legitimate objects of traffic at all, while our Government could not transfer its arms directly to another government or to its known agent, it had a perfect right to sell its guns to private parties, and was not obliged to ask them any questions what they would do with them. We had no business to ask whether the German purchaser wanted them to sell to Bismarck, or the "Ilion lawyer" to Gambetta. Indeed, the Government had no occasion to know anything whatever about the bidders (unless information were volunteered by somebody, like that which threw out Mr. Remington's bids); and, we presume, did know nothing about their profession or residence—nothing more than that they paid down the twenty per cent. cash which Government requires to hold the purchaser. And, indeed, after the guns had passed into private hands, we were under no obligation to prevent their being exported to France; for the treaty with Prussia contained a clause, inserted at the instance of that power, expressly granting the right of export of contraband articles by either power, in case the other were at war. All we were bound to do was to warn our citizens that they engaged in the trade at their own risk; and this we did. Prussia could not and did not complain of us for allowing the trade, though she did bitterly of England for the same offense.

Allow, for the moment, that we had violated treaty rights or international law in thus putting eleven million dollars into our treasury. It escaped Germany's notice at the time; she has not noticed it yet. It is just the right thing to do to volunteer the information to Bismarck that the United States has committed an international crime, and to suggest to him that he present immediate claims for direct, and consequential damages?

The Sangtuck Commercial says: "The Western Union Telegraph Co. propose to establish a line of wire to this place from their lines on the Chicago & Mich. Lake Shore R. R., providing Sangtuck will give \$500 toward defraying expenses of putting up the line. Something can be said both for and against the arrangement."

THE REPUBLICANS OF MISSOURI REPUUDIATE SCHURZ.

The answer of the Republicans of Missouri to Senator Schurz is not at all calculated to soothe his feelings. The Republicans of Missouri—both the "Liberal" Republicans, who were deceived by Carl Schurz two years ago, and the regular Republicans—have combined and held their State Convention. This convention was fully attended. Indeed, it was the largest Republican convention, perhaps; ever held in Missouri. Every county in the State was well represented. And this convention, representing all the Republicans in Missouri, repudiated Senator Schurz and indorsed President Grant. One of its resolutions, declares that "we heartily indorse the present National Administration." Another declares that "we declare our unwavering confidence in the integrity patriotism zeal and devotion to the public interests of the present Chief Magistrate of the Nation," President Grant. Another resolution says that "the party in Missouri is now united, vigorous and enthusiastic," and that the recent bolting convention of Schurz' followers represents "a mere clique of disappointed persons," "contemptible in number, too feeble to organize," and only able to hang on at the tail of the Democratic mule.

This is severe on Schurz, but it is deserved. He has done his worst to destroy the Republican party in Missouri made him a Senator of the United States. In return for that favor he delivered the State into the hands of the Democrats; he made Frank Blair, the most violent of the Ku Klux Democrats, a Senator; he sought to destroy, and nearly succeeded in destroying the Republican party in that State; and he is now seeking to destroy the Republican party in the Nation. More and worse, he is doing his best to dishonor this Republic in the eyes of the world. He has been standing up in his place in the Senate, and with Senator Sumner, telling Europe the foul and slanderous falsehood that the Government of the United States violated the obligations of neutrality, and acted like an unprincipled villain toward its neighbors. To attempt to destroy the party which had conferred upon him the highest honor to which an adopted citizen is eligible is bad enough; but to attempt to blacken with a base slander the good name of his country is worse. To defame the character of one's own mother is no worse than to defame the character of one's own country. "It is a dirty bird that befools its own nest."

The Republicans of Missouri feel this. They can hardly hope to carry their State against treason in their old party leaders in the Senate, and a large Democratic majority at home; but they pluckily assure the country that they will poll the full Republican vote of the State for the Republican nominee for President, notwithstanding Schurz' threat to bolt if Gen. Grant is nominated; and that they are now "united, vigorous and enthusiastic."—Det. Post.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

The Republicans of Maine in their State Convention a few days since resolved unanimously in favor of the re-election of President Grant.

The Ohio State Republican Convention resolved unanimously in favor of the re-election of President Grant.

The Indiana Republican State Convention with only one dissenting voice voted in favor of nominating for re-election, President Grant.

The Missouri State Republican Convention endorsed the administration of President Grant.

The New Hampshire delegates are instructed to vote in National Convention for President Grant.

Connecticut is ready for Grant.

South Carolina wheels into line for President Grant.

Georgia State Central Committee are for President Grant.

District of Columbia is for Grant.

These States represent a total of eighty five electoral votes.

The Cincinnati Convention scare does not seem to deter the people from expressing their firm conviction relative to the great questions of the day, we hope the sovereign people of the Nation will not prove recreant to the trust bequeathed them by becoming allied to any particular scheme or pet politician only so far as an enlightened conscience may dictate.

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FROM INDIANA.

The Republican State Convention of Indiana, met at Indianapolis Feb. 22d, was organized by electing Gen. Morton C. Hunter President, with one Vice President from each Congressional District. E. W. H. Ellis, Secretary. General Tom Brown, of Randolph county was nominated for Governor on the second ballot. The Committee on resolutions reported that they will adhere to the Declaration of Independence sustain the Constitution as the basis of popular freedom. They approved the acts of Congress and the Administration; congratulated the country on the complete restoration of the Union, approved the efforts of the Administration to reduce the expenses of the several departments, and in the reduction of the tariff, also the financial policy of Congress and the Administration; opposes further grants of land to railroads or other corporations, and demand that the public domain be reserved for the use of actual settlers, and the obligations of the country to its brave defenders and the purposes of general education. That Congress ought to interfere for the protection of immigrants, approves the efforts now being made by the working men of the Nation to improve their own condition and vindicate their independence, strongly indorses the Administration of Gov. Baker, approves the acts of their Senators and Representatives in Congress, and closes as follows:

"That the Administration of Gen. Grant has been consistent with the principles of the Republican party and eminently just, wise and humane, and such as fulfills his pledges, and deserves our cordial support, and therefore we instruct our delegates to the National Convention to vote for the re-nomination of Gen. Grant and Colfax as our candidates for President and Vice President.

The resolutions were adopted amid deafening cheers and applause, but one single negative vote being given. The proceedings of the convention were harmonious throughout.

STATE ITEMS.

They are to have a new Court House in Bay City.

The dwelling of Mr. Truax, of Brandon was burned last week. The family barely escaping with their lives.

Burglars have commenced business at Kalamazoo. McCain's jewelry store and Shelling's grocery store were entered a few nights since, and many valuables stolen.

A new National Bank has been organized at Lansing with a capital of \$60,000.00.

The citizens of Hastings are to have a new school house, costing \$38,000.00. Bonds have been issued for \$35,000.

The Port Huron people are subscribing liberally for the Port Huron, Lexington & Bay City R. R.

Judge David Davis has been nominated for President by the Labor Reform Convention.

A few evenings since a negro fell from the third story of the Burdick House in Kalamazoo. It caused him some little inconvenience, and the next morning his head was as large as a barrel, and he complained of not feeling well himself.

Two invalid soldiers were found frozen to death in Milwaukee the other day. They had been missing for several weeks. Straying from the asylum and being nearly blind, they perished. The snow covering them, they could not be found at the time.

Grand Rapids has been victimized by a bogus Holland sufferer; Is that all? only one!

A St. Charles correspondent of the Wenona Herald facetiously writes: "Our village is getting as bad as Bay City for dogs. You meet five dogs then a man—three dogs and then a child. One man informed us yesterday that his dog-house fell down and killed all his dogs and pups but 18."

The reform in the civil service works promisingly, if we may trust a story of The World, which tells us of a senator who called on Secretary Boutwell, the other day, to ask the simple appointment of a messenger in his office, "My dear sir," said the Secretary, "I should like to oblige you; but really I have no power to do so. Lay your papers before the board, for the applicant to take his turn for examination, and await the result. Senators and members in that respect are now on the same level with all American citizens."

The Maine House has passed an amendment to the prohibitory liquor law which includes cider and wine among intoxicating drinks.

Phoenix Planing Mill!

The undersigned would hereby announce to the Public that their new

Planing Mill

IS NOW READY FOR BUSINESS.

We have re-built with entire new

Machinery

Of the Most Approved Pattern.

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

PLANING,

MATCHING,

Or Re-sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN,

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALITY.

Will receive Lumber of all kinds for

DRYING.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

Or anything in our line Manufactured to order on Short Notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co., Factory cor. River & 10th Sts. 1-1

For the Following Articles go to

E. J. Harrington

Lime, Cement, Stucco, Salt

Shingles,

1st & 2d QUALITY, LATH ETC.

ALSO A FEW

Choice City Lots

For Sale Cheap for

CASH

FARMING LANDS,

Adjacent to the city, valuable for fruit and other purposes, to wit:

Lot one and two, Sec. 26, town five, north of range sixteen west, about 77 acres, will be sold for \$50.00 per acre.

Also north 1-3, north-east 1-4 of Sec. 2, town 4, north of range 16 west, within one-half mile of Lake, for \$28.00 per acre, well timbered, good for fruit or farming.

In Filmore, south-east 1-4 of the north-west 1-4 and the south-west 1-4 of the north-east 1-4 of Sec. 27, 80 acres for \$800.00.

In Olive township, in Sec. 14 & 15, 200 acres for \$2000.00.

WANTED

White Oak Staves.

Hemlock Bark

And Cord Wood,

For which I will pay the highest

Cash Price.

E. J. HARRINGTON.

J. O. BAKKER

BOOT & SHOE

Emporium

Temporarily located in the

Post Office Building

Where may be found a Full Assortment

Boots,

Shoes,

Slippers

and Childrens' Wear

An Excellent Variety of

Ladies' Wear

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Special Attention will be given to

Custom Work

FINE FRENCH CALF

Made to order and a perfect fit. Guaranteed

Prices Reasonable. All Work Warranted.

Hardware Store!

E. Vanderveen,

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

Hoping 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.

Carpenters' Tools,

Farmers' Implements

and many other things too numerous to mention.

REPAIRING and JOBBING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.

E. VANDERVEEN, S. E. Cor. 8th & River Sts.

Drugs, Medicines

Wm. VanPutten

GENERAL DEALER IN

DRUGS,

Medicines

CHEMICALS,

PAINTS, OILS,

PUTTY, GLASS & C.

Patent Medicines

of all kinds constantly on hand.

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS

For Medicinal Purposes only.

Fancy Soaps & Perfumery

TOOTH BRUSHES, CLOTHES BRUSHES,

HAIR BRUSHES, SHAVING BRUSHES,

AND PAINT BRUSHES,

A FULL LINE OF THE

Celebrated Shaker Medicines

FOR CATTLE OR HORSES.

Proprietor of the

Oriental Balm

A remedy for Pains and Nervous Diseases.

RAZORS AND RAZOR STROPS,

CHAMOIS SKINS,

NURSING BOTTLES,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Supporters and Trusses,

And everything usually kept in Drug Stores.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Day or Night.

WM. VANPUTTEN, 8th St. Holland, Mich.

Holland, March 2, 1872

Local News.

Mr. Chas. Brandt has sold his restaurant to parties from Saugatuck.

Capt. E. L. Crow gave a reception at the Pomona House, on Tuesday evening last; two hundred guests were present.

A Special Communication of Unity Lodge, F. & A. M. is called for Thursday evening, March 7th, at 7 o'clock p. m. By order of W. M.

For cheap Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass-ware etc., go to Werkman and Sons. We have tried them and know whereof we speak. Give them a call.

There is to be a Leap Year Dance at Tanner's Hall, in Saugatuck, on Friday evening, March 8th. The Saugatuck Quadrille Band will furnish the music.

There were six men in Joslin and Breyman's store yesterday, whose weight was just 188 pounds each, which seems to be the average weight of our ordinary sized men here in Holland.

PERSONAL.—We have received from the Hon. W. D. Foster, the speech of Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, against the Chicago Relief Bill, for which, accept our thanks.

The Michigan State Woman Suffrage Association will meet at Kalamazoo, Mich., on Thursday, March 14th, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m. The convention is called for the purpose of inaugurating an active campaign to promote the interests of the cause in this State.

LAMP EXPLOSION.—A most distressing accident occurred at Coopersville, on Wednesday evening of last week, which has probably resulted in the death of a Mrs. Bromley, a very estimable lady, aged about 65 years.

We regret to see that the Otsego Herald of Feb. 24th announces to its patrons the fact of its discontinuance in the future. So much has been learned of Otsego enterprise, that we doubt if any further effort will be made to publish a paper in that village. Who'll try next?

The following notice explains itself: ANN ARBOR, MICH., Feb. 26th, '72.

Editor HOLLAND CITY NEWS.—Sir: The News of Feb. 24th makes the surplus \$10,000.180.386.00, instead of \$10,180.386.00. It also makes the expenses to every \$100 of income, \$1.34, instead of \$2.34. Will you please correct this week? and oblige, S. DAY, Special agt. Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co.

This morning we passed by the tannery of Cappon & Bertsch, and learned that their new tannery was, in wood work, nearly completed. The engine and other machinery is yet to be put in order, when that enterprising firm will again resume their usual business. They are also getting timber into position for a large four-story building, near their tannery, 40x80 feet, to be used as a dry house. Who says we are a deluded people, when such enterprise is manifested?

Chas. Brandt & J. Roovart, have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of building a large manufactory, where planing, matching etc. will be done and sash, doors and blinds will be manufactured for the wholesale and retail trade generally. Their manufactory is to be located on the lot near the Mich. L. S. R. R. track, formerly occupied by Schadelde & Wakker for the same purpose; will be ready for work the first of May next. The main building is to be 40x70 feet. They are of our thorough business men, and will succeed.

On Wednesday of this week, the new steam saw-mill of R. B. Ferris commenced running. He has put in a new engine, size 12x30, built at Lockport, N. Y., with a 4 1/2 foot saw, which will perform six hundred revolutions per minute. The edger and slab saw will soon be in operation. The building is 80x60, and engine room 24x50, main shaft 90 ft. long, with 20 ft. intermediate shafting. Mr. Ferris is one of the heavy losers by the fire and in common with the most of our sufferers, is showing an energetic spirit in thus weathering the storm of adversity by rebuilding his mill. Mr. Ferris has a host of friends, and they all wish him abundant success. His yard is well filled with logs awaiting the saw.

FRUIT PROSPECT.—Mr. H. Bacon, a successful fruit grower, near this city, informs us that he has made a thorough examination of the fruit buds in this vicinity, and finds that they have not been, up to this time, seriously affected; and thinks the prospects for fruit are better now, than for several years past. So we may calculate if nothing happens to the buds from this date forward, for a full crop of fruit.

The attention of our city fathers is called to the fact that in the west part of our city the open lots heretofore used for road purposes, located just west of Mrs. Bally's residence and east of Jan R. Klein's property has been sold, and parties are now moving on to the ground preparatory to building. It will be but a few days before the road way will be entirely blocked up. Our city authorities can not be so prompt in opening to the travelling public a commodious road-way from the south west, in to this city.

City Charter.

Now that a committee has been appointed to revise and recommend amendments to our city charter, we hope they will not overlook the fact that our present charter does not give the city any proper authority over our public library; we have several hundred volumes of books that have been locked up in the council room for several years and it is now a good time to agitate this matter, hoping our committee on revision will have incorporated a provision in our charter that shall give us a clear idea of the powers and duties relative to the library.

Correspondence Holland City News.

Union School.

HOLLAND, March 1st, 1872.

In all probability the people of Holland will not feel able to erect a substantial brick union school building for some years to come; but those who are at all acquainted with the present building, can judge of the necessity of doing something to improve its present condition. It is both cheerless and gloomy, and hence depressing. To say that the spirit and ardor of the pupils are influenced by such surroundings is only a mere fancy. A pleasant and cheerful school room will have more smiling faces and congenial dispositions than a gloomy one. We are glad to announce that some important change will be begun soon, which will contribute materially to the internal appearance of the various rooms, and the comfort of the children. With the donations given to our school from other public schools, the Board will be enabled to make other improvements, so long needed. By these donations, too, we can complete our corps of teachers, and have the same number as before the fire, which will be done immediately.

Common Council.

COUNCIL ROOMS, Feb., 23, '72.

Present, Hon. B. Ledebor, Mayor, Ald. Van Landegend, Lauder, Heald and Visser.

Petition of H. D. Post for duplicate order No. 465, said to have been destroyed by the fire, to the amount of \$51.00. On motion of Ald. Lauder, seconded by Ald. Heald: Resolved—that the request of H. D. Post be granted, and the Clerk be authorized to make said duplicate.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Jacob Smiths for labor \$13.00; M. Bongers, cleaning Engine House, \$1.60; G. W. Broadmore, painting, \$5.00; L. D. Visser, work, \$3.25; J. Van Landegend, sundries \$10.30; A. Steinaert, cleaning furniture, \$5.00. Referred to Com. on claims and accounts. Bills presented by A. Thompson for services as fire warden, \$10.00, which was ordered paid.

The Mayor gave notice that the books of record for chattel mortgages and entering city bonds, were damaged so much by the late fire as to make them unfit for further use, and recommended that a resolution be passed authorizing the Clerk to procure new books for such purposes.

The city Atty. F. W. Danlap, presented his report on the amendments of the City Charter. On motion of Van Landegend, seconded by Heald: Resolved—that the report of the City Atty. be accepted, and be referred to a Com. of five, consisting of the Mayor, two Aldermen and two citizens. The Mayor appointed as such committee, Ald. Van Schelven and Heald, Hon. J. Roost, and Hon. M. D. Howard. The condition of city fire-wells was referred to Com. on fire department.

J. W. Minderhout, Foreman of Eagle fire Company requested something in aid of said company, referred to Com. on Fire Dept.

If all parts of the city are improving as rapidly as those through which we daily pass, we should be willing to prophecy that ere another year had elapsed, the burnt district of our beautiful city will have been entirely rebuilt, with a much more substantial and elegant appearance than it had previous to the great fire of October last.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—In our perambulations through this city we have come across several unsightly places, and we believe, if no care be given them, will be a prolific source of disease as soon as warm weather approaches, we refer to the vaults of out houses. In every instance where an out house has been destroyed, great pains should be taken to disinfect the premises at the first approach of warm weather.

CITY ADDITION.

Now that our city is beginning to assume renewed vigor, and our population is increasing so rapidly, we begin to look around us to see where we can, with the greatest economy, enlarge our city limits.

That the present area of our city is too small cannot be denied, with our present rates of increase in population, it will be but a few months ere all the most eligible lots in market for building purposes will have been sold. Already many new comers are looking for lots where they can be purchased cheap, and still be of easy access to the city, and we know of nothing that would promote the general increase of this city to a greater extent than to persuade parties living on the north side of Black Lake that their interests are not antagonistic to ours in the city. By becoming a portion of the city proper, having a Ward by themselves, with ward officers and ward schools, and a central place for holding elections, does certainly seem to us an object that ought not long be delayed. It would surely bring those lands into a good reliable market and rapidly build up that portion of the city. We would suggest that efforts be made to add to our city the south one-half of Sec. 19 and 20 and the north-east fractional one-fourth of Sec. 30.

Grand Haven News.

Mayor Griffin gave a social on Thursday evening.

The Propeller Ironsides is again disabled, and laid by for repairs.

The salt well has now reached the depth of 1,500 feet, they are now drilling in a strata of rock strongly impregnated with petroleum.

The submarine cable question, is again being agitated, assuming a more definite shape with prospects of its being accomplished.

Sherman H. Boyce, one of our most prominent citizens, has been lying ill for several weeks and fears were entertained of his recovery. It is now said that his symptoms are slightly improving.

The Erie Iron Works, of Erie Pa. have agreed to locate their mammoth manufactory in this city, providing stock to the amount of \$200,000, be subscribed here. The stock has all been taken, and the project may be considered settled, that this city is to have the works located here. They will employ about 400 men. Muskegon is also striving to obtain the same object.

On Tuesday evening last, about 11 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the upper story of Deckers, Hardware store. The firemen were promptly on the ground, and with their Steamer Rix Robinson, done effective service, saving the citizens of Grand Haven from a terrible conflagration. The fire is supposed to have originated in a work shop, adjoining the building. The upper story was occupied by the Mason's and Odd Fellows. On the second floor was the office of J. C. Brayton city surveyor, and a large room used for storage purposes.

The loss as estimated in building \$3,000.00, total loss, no insurance. Mr. Deckers, loss, fully covered by insurance. The Masons lose \$1,300, insured for \$800.

The Odd Fellows loss \$400, insured for \$300.

An editor and his wife were walking out in the bright moonlight one evening. Like editor's wives, she was of an exceedingly poetic nature, and said to her mate: Notice that moon; how bright, and calm, and beautiful! "Couldn't think of noticing it," returned the editor, "for anything less than the usual rates—a dollar and fifty cents for twelve lines."

A Leap Year Party.

On Tuesday last, while we were busily engaged in our sanctum we were agreeably surprised by receiving a very pretty little note soliciting our company, we accepted the kind invitation, unconditionally and awaited results. About 5 p. m. of the same day a sleigh with four horses attached was seen to stop in front of our office, and soon we were emerging therefrom, being gallantly escorted to and seated in the sleigh. All in a flurry of course, we began to inquire, woman-like, our destination? Mum was the word! At every residence we called we noticed some lady would make a call and out would come a gentleman with her. They very politely gallanting them to the sleigh, telling them to be seated "and fear no danger." Our fears began to subside after the sleigh was well filled with the fair ones and their companions d'voyage; then a case of oysters, some crackers and a big fiddle had to be stowed away. However through the superior skill of the lady commanding the expedition, everything was soon made comfortable and the order of forward march was given. While we were thus getting ready we learned that three other sleighs were in waiting under like difficulties. On congregating in front of the office of Hon. M. D. Howard, we were informed that our point of destination was Greenleaf C. Jones, of Olive. All right, just the place we all wanted to visit. In crossing Black River bridge where the sleighing is poor, our lady gallants alighted and walked over, as willingly as we would have done, had we been the party in power. During our ride, wit and repartee held the entire party in good humor. On arriving at the residence of Mr. Jones, we found his always generous hospitality had anticipated our coming, his house well lighted and warmed so that but a few moments elapsed ere the whole party was engaged in enjoying the fullness of their hopes, games were introduced. Music and dancing formed a part of the recreation. At about eleven o'clock supper was announced, after which a little more music a few more games, and then for home. Really we think the inauguration of Leap year parties in Holland was a decided success, and that to our generous friend G. C. Jones and his estimable wife the whole party are indebted for many of their excellencies of the evening. We wish them many years of pleasure down the road of life, and many privileges for the interchange of thought and pleasure with their many friends in Holland. We are awaiting more invitations.

Mark Twain on Woman Suffrage.

Mark Twain says that when women frame laws the first thing they will do will be to enact:

First. That all men should be at home at ten p. m., without fail. Second. That married men should bestow considerable attention upon their own wives.

Third. That it should be a hanging offense to sell whisky in saloons, and fines and disfranchisement should follow in such places.

Fourth. That the smoking of cigars to excess should be forbidden, and the smoking of pipes utterly abolished.

Fifth. That the wife should have the title of her own property when she marries a man who hasn't any.

"Such tyranny as this," says Mark, "we could never stand. Our free souls could never endure such degrading thralldom. Women, go away! Seek not to beguile us of our material privileges. Content yourselves with your little feminine trifles, your babies, your benevolent societies, and your knitting and let your natural bosses do the voting. Stand back, you will be wanted to go to war next. We will let you teach school as much as you want to; and pay you half price too; but beware! we don't want you to crowd us too much."

A party of wits once stopped at a tavern. When the feast was over, one of the members called to the hostess. "Angelique," he said, "I am going to give you a lesson in astronomy. Have you not heard of the great Plutonic year, when everything must return to its former condition? Know, then, that in sixteen thousand years we shall be here again, on the same day and at the same time. Will you give us credit till then?" The hostess, however, had her reply. "I am perfectly willing," she retorted, "but it is just sixteen thousand years since you were here before, and you left without paying; settle the old score, and I will trust you on the new."

THE NEWS Ready Again!

AT THE STORE OF

H. MEENGs,

On River St., nearly opposite the Grandet Office, where all kinds of choice

Family Groceries

Crockery,

GLASS-WARE

ETC., ETC..

may be found

Yankee Notions,

FLOUR & FEED

at all times.

VEGETABLES,

In their seasons, at lowest prices.

Cash Paid for Butter, Eggs & Vegetables

1-1. River St., Holland, Mich.

City Drug Store

—OF—

H. WALSH,

Where may be found a full assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines

Chemicals,

Paints, Oils, Putty

GLASS &c.

Also a full assortment of

Patent Medicines

FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOILET GOODS &c.

of great variety.

Dr. Marsh's

CELEBRATED

Cough Syrup,

—AND—

Dr. Benjamin's

CORDIAL.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Prepared

DAY OR NIGHT—

1-1. 8th St., Holland, Mich.

BURNED OUT but not DESTROYED

Werkman & Sons

have built a new store near the site of the one destroyed, where now may be found an entire new stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Boots & Shoes,

HATS & CAPS, GLASS-WARE ETC.

A FULL LINE OF

Yankee Notions.

We sell at our own Price, which is lower than

Grand Rapids or Chicago.

Please give us a call. No trouble to show our goods.

Office in Harrington's Block, Holland.

The Highest Price Paid for Butter &c.

The Famous Dykes of Holland.

The American Indian.

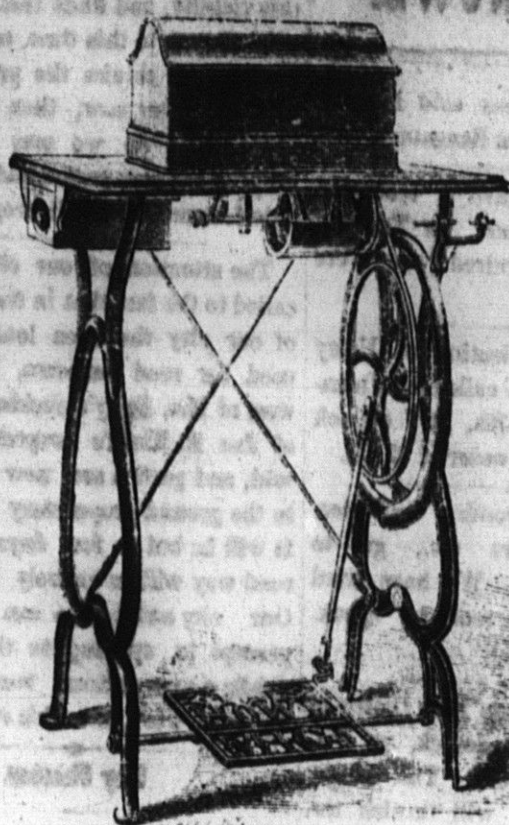
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School Directory.

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"ELIAS HOWE"

Come and see it,
Sit down and try it.



Trial is the test,
Success the proof.

IMPROVED

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINE.

You need not pay the whole cost of the Machine in Cash; we take \$10.00 down, and the balance in Monthly Installments.

J. S. HARDING, Special Agent,
HOLLAND, MICH.

CITY DRY GOODS STORE
D. BERTSCH

Opened the first stock of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS
NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS, GENTS'

Furnishing Goods
Etc., Etc.

Brought to Holland after the great fire. These goods he will sell at

GRAND RAPIDS PRICES.

CALL AT HIS

NEW STORE,
Corner of Market and Eighth Streets,
Holland, Mich.

M. H. HOWELL,
CARPENTER AND PAINTER.

Jobs in Town or Country Solicited.

Furniture Repaired, Stained and Varnished.

KITCHEN TABLES,
STANDS, CUPBOARDS,
WHAT-NOTS, AND BRACKETS

Made to order. Shop on Main St., East side
C. & M. L. S. R. R.

VARIETY AND JEWELRY STORE.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN,
Have on hand a constantly replenished, carefully selected and ever fresh stock of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

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 Lowest

CASH PRICES.

Remember the place and call Early

JOSLIN & BREYMAN,
Cor. 5th and Market Sts., Holland, Mich.

To the dykes Holland owes its existence. They are immense ramparts of earth and stone raised all along the coast, and sufficiently strong to prevent the sea from forcing its way through them, and high enough to defy inundation. They are also required to restrain the channels of the rivers, which are nearly as perilous to the kingdom as the ocean itself. The first thing necessary to the dykes is a solid foundation, obtained by running down the soil, and by lying a substratum of clay, or, when that is not possible, by driving piles. The dyke is formed of such earth as will cohere most readily, and its face is protected by the interweaving of willow twigs, whose interstices are filled with puddled clay. This wicker-work, being renewed every three or four years, makes such an active demand for willow boughs that the trees are extensively cultivated in Holland for that purpose. Not frequently the dykes are planted with trees, because their spreading roots aid greatly in holding the earth together. Sometimes their base is faced with masonry, and strengthened by huge heaps of stones brought from other countries, while the upper part of the dykes, rising in some places as high as forty feet, is thickly covered with turf. The vastness of these artificial protections are at the Helder, and at the western end of the island of Walcheren. The annual expense of keeping in repair each of those stupendous dykes is not less than 90,000 guilders—about \$36,000, and taking care of all the dykes of the kingdom and regulating the water levels cost from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 guilders—\$2,400,000 to \$3,200,000. A special corps of engineers (waterstaat), numbering many men of science, receive regular salaries for guarding the country from all danger of inundation. During the winter, when great storms are common, these engineers are stationed at the points where an irruption of the waters is most to be feared, and ample supplies are at the points where an irruption of the waters is most to be feared, and ample supplies are at hand to resist old Neptune in case of need. Watchmen are posted day and night along the line threatened with attack to give instantaneous warning of approaching peril, and to summon from the neighboring villages workmen appointed by the authorities to the scene of danger. The rising tide at such times is watched with intense anxiety; and when the calamity is anticipated an alarm bell is rung, and every man hurries to his duty. If the sea still rises a new rampart is built on the top of the dyke, and so rapidly that the water is almost always kept out. Should the strength of the dyke be doubted, or a breach be made, sheets of sail-cloth or mats of rushes are placed on the outside to resist the action of the sea. In the event of all these precautions failing, a semicircular rampart is thrown up behind the part of the sea-wall which has shown signs of weakness, thus presenting an inner barrier to the remorseless foe. There have been numerous instances in which all these efforts have been ineffectual, and entire districts have been overwhelmed and lost, with thousands of lives in the great rivers or in the ocean. What is now the Zuyder Zee was dry land up to the thirteenth century, and the Gulf of Dollart, in the province of Groningen, was made in 1277 by an inundation which destroyed not less than forty-five villages. The average height of the Holland dykes is about thirty feet, and their breadth at the base seventy feet, with room enough at the top for a roadway. Their total is estimated at \$1,700,000,000.

Not Satisfactory.

Mr. Gray discovered a non-explosive illuminating fluid. To show how safe the new compound was, he invited a number of his friends to meet him in his rooms, whither he had brought a barrel of the fluid, which he at once proceeded to stir with a red hot poker. As he went through the roof, accompanied by his friends, he endeavored to chain to his nearest companion d'voyage, that the particular fluid in the barrel had too much benzene in it; but the gentleman said he had an engagement higher up, and could not wait for an explanation. Mr. Gray continued his advance till he met Mr. Jones, who informed him that there was no necessity for him to go up higher, as every body was coming down; so Mr. Gray started back to be with the party. Mr. Gray's widow offers for sale the secret for the manufacture of the non-explosive fluid at a reduced rate, as she wishes to raise money enough to buy a silver-handled coffin with a gilt plate, for the late Mr. Gray. No cards.

Gen. Custer in his notes on the plains, has the following interesting sketch of the Indian: If the character of the Indian is enveloped in mystery, how much more so is his origin. From his earliest history to the present time learned men have striven to unravel this mystery, and to trace the genealogy of the red man to its original source. But in spite of all study and the deepest research capable of being brought to bear on this subject, it is to-day surrounded by a darkness almost as deep and impenetrable as that which enfolded it centuries ago. Various writers of ability have attempted to prove that the Indians came from eastern Asia; others trace them to Africa, others to Phenicia, while another believes them to be autochthonous. In favor of each of these beliefs strong circumstantial evidence can be produced. By closely studying the customs, costumes, faith and religious traditions of the various tribes, a striking homogeneity is seen to exist. At the same time and from the same sources we are enabled to discover satisfactory resemblances between certain superstitions and religious rights practiced among the Indian tribes and those which prevailed one time among the ancient Persians, the Hebrews and the Chaldeans. They who adhere to the belief of disparity of origin may readily adduce arguments in refutation of an opposite theory. The apparent similarity found to exist in the customs, dress, and religious rites of different tribes may be partially accounted for by their long intercourse under like circumstances, the effect of which would necessarily be an assimilation in beliefs and usages to a greater or less degree. The preponderance of facts inclines strongly in favor of that theory which does ascribe unity of origin to the Indian tribes. Passing down the Mississippi to Mexico, and from Mexico to Peru, there existed an unbroken chain of tribes, which, either in a peaceful or warlike manner, maintained a connection and kept up an intercourse with each other. In various ways proofs have been discovered that at one time the most northern tribes must have held intercourse with the civilized nations of Peru and Mexico. These evidences must have been seized upon by certain savants to support the theory that the Indian tribes of North America are descendants of the Aztecs and other kindred nations of the South—arriving at this conclusion from the fact of an apparent similarity in history, psychology, traditions and customs. But by studying the migrations and tendencies of ancient nations, and making allowance for such modifications as climatic influences, intermarriage, contact with civilization, and an altered mode of living would necessarily produce upon any branch of the human race—remembering, too, that in the vast majority of cases relating to our subject we must be guided by tradition rather than history—it is not difficult to establish a strong typical likeness between the tribes of American Indians and some of the nations of most remote antiquity. When or in what exact manner they first reached this continent is a problem difficult of solution. This theory necessarily involves the admission of emigration to this continent centuries before the landing of Columbus. Upon this point there is much that must be inferred, and not a little susceptible of strong proof.

A GOOD WIFE—OR A TOUGH STORY.

—A rich old gentleman, somewhat famous for his anecdotal powers, told a story the other evening which shows that he has either a most remarkable wife, or else that he has a remarkable faculty for extending the truth. He said that he had not been hard pressed for money during late years, but he was once when he was doing a large business. "One day in particular," he said, I looked so terribly grim at breakfast, that my wife discovered something was the matter. "What ails you, my dear?" says she. "Well," says I, "if you will know, I have got seventeen thousand dollars to pay to-day, and nothing to do it with." "Is that all?" says she. "And enough too," says I. With that she says nothing, but whips up stairs, and brings me down the seventeen thousand dollars, all in the small change I had given her, from time to time, to do her marketing with."

In the Chicago Postoffice, the other day, there was found in the mails a newspaper containing \$112, which the simple-minded sender was trying to forward to England under a two-cent stamp! The name of the party mailing the paper could not be ascertained, and the valuable package went to the dead-letter office.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel soberly narrates the following as a fact: A gentleman of high social position, living in this county, has a son engaged as a clerk in a large mercantile house in Omaha. A few weeks ago the father received a letter from his son to the effect that he had been robbed of \$5,000 belonging to the employer, while returning from a collecting trip into the country. The father was naturally troubled by the intelligence, and when he lay awake for some time thinking of the unfortunate occurrence. At last he fell asleep and, as it seemed to him, he was setting by a table in a bed-chamber of — Hotel of Omaha, listening to the conversation of two young men who were recalling the particulars of a robbery in which they had just been concerned, while they counted over the proceeds of the same with an exultant air. Learning the number of the room, he descended the stairs, consulted the register, fixed their names in memory, together with the date under which they were written, and then awoke. He immediately wrote a letter to his son requesting him to call at the — Hotel, look at the register, and if he found the names of John B. Wilson and James Frank inscribed on its pages under the date of November, to have the parties found, arrested, and charged with the theft of the \$5,000. The son followed the directions, and from a letter received by the father, we learn that the said John B. Wilson and James Frank were arrested at the said hotel, that they confessed to the felony, that \$4,812 of the lost money was recovered, and that the offenders had been sent to the penitentiary.

Elephantiasis.

A queer thing in Bellevue, yesterday was a case of elephantiasis, or swelling of the entire system.

Albert Morrow is the patient. He is forty years old, and has a most pleasing countenance. He was formerly slim in person, but twenty years ago his feet commenced swelling. That swelling went on increasing; then it began to crawl up his legs to his knees, then up his thighs to his body. Then the dreadful poison moved through his whole system below his breast bone. His legs and stomach have become immense. He now weighs 500 pounds, and is gaining fast. His legs and thighs measure 4 1/2 feet in circumference. His disposition is cheerful, and he does not seem to be in any pain.

His appetite, the doctor says, is immense, though he himself don't seem to think so.

"How much do you eat in a day, Albert," I asked yesterday.

"Well, not very much," he answered, "How much?"

"Let's see, our regular diet, three times a day, is beef, potatoes and soup. I don't know how much I do eat. I suppose one pound of beef, a half dozen potatoes, and a quart of soup. That is at my regular meals."

"That is at your regular meals; now, how much extra diet do you consume?"

"The doctor allows me, besides my regular meals, 6 ounces of whisky, 4 eggs, 24 oysters, 6 quarts of milk, 1 pound of beef, 5 quarts of beef soup, half-pound of crackers, one quart of rice, and some gruel."

Great heavens! I don't wonder that Albert swells up. The doctor tells me that he consumes the above amount of food daily. He eats constantly from morning till night. His great appetite has made him financially poor, but physically fat. It would take ten men to earn enough to feed him. —New York Commercial Advertiser.

Nearly a year ago Miss Hattie Thomas had the entire scalp of her head taken off by the machinery of a button factory in Naugatuck, Conn. Her attending physician has attempted the feat of replacing the skin by transplanting pieces of skin from other parts of the body and some from other persons, and thus far with apparent success, the wounded surface being about three-fifths covered, and it is believed the operation will be entirely successful.

One of the most recent triumphs of ingenuity recorded at the Patent Office is a device for opening in the morning and closing at night the gates of beehives, the object being to exclude the bee moth. The gates are so connected with a poultry roost that when the fowls are on their perches the additional weight closes the beehive gates, which open again when the fowls depart in the morning.

Grand Ledge has three hotels but they have all taken down their signs and shut up their houses against travelers because they can't sell whiskey, having paid \$25 and cost each for being too free with their liquor.

Legal.
Guardian's Sale.
Estate of Harlan P. Rogers, Laura E. Rogers and Adeline E. Rogers, Minors.
BY VIRTUE of license and authority to me granted by the Probate Court for the County of Oakland, State of Michigan, I, the undersigned Guardian of said Harlan P. Rogers, Laura E. Rogers and Adeline E. Rogers, minors, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1892 at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house on the premises, below described in the Township of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan all the right, title and interest of said minors in the following described Real Estate, viz: All the lands in the North west quarter of the South east quarter of Section number eighteen, in Township number five, North of Range fifteen West lying on the so called Allegan, Muskegon and Traver State Road, except two parcels of land, to wit: ten acres deced by Harlan Rogers and wife to Ezra Hopkins, and seven acres to Mary Adelia Osborne North of said land and in said North west quarter of South east quarter east from the line of the aforesaid Road, also one acre of the north half of the South west quarter of the South east quarter of said Section eighteen, bounded north by the north line thereof, Southeast by a line commencing at a point on the east line of the Allegan, Muskegon and Traver State Road, four rods South east from the house, now standing on said land and running thence Northwesterly in such a direction as to cross the South and East line of the North west quarter of the South east quarter of said Section eighteen in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan.

DIANTHA BOSTWICK,
(formerly Carpenter).

STEKETEE & KIM'S

Family Medicin's

—Consisting of—

KIM'S PILLS,
WORM CAKES,
AGUE CURE,
AND BITTERS.

May be found at H. Walsh and Wm. Van Patten's Drug Stores.

Ask your Druggist for Sketee and Kim's

Medicines

We are also General Dealers in Drugs Medicines &c

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67 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

HARD-WARE

VAN LANDEGEND & TER HAAR,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Cooking & Parlor

STOVES

HARD-WARE,

NAILS, GLASS ETC.

Manufacturers of

COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON-WARE.

GAS AND STEAM

FITTERS.

LEAD AND IRON PIPES.

TIN AND SLATE ROOFING.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

Hot Air Furnaces

Drive Wells and Pumps

Of all kinds constantly on hand.

All kinds of Repairing done at short notice

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