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### Holland City News, Volume 1, Number 4: March 16, 1872

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

S. L. MORRIS, Editor.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1872.

## THE NEW STATE HOUSE.

It is generally expected by the public that Gov. Baldwin will lay before the Legislature at its present session, the necessity that exists for some important amendments to the law regulating the building of our new State House. That the plan as contemplated by the present law of letting the work in small contracts is objectionable, cannot be doubted, for any person who has ever built an ordinary sized dwelling or store, knows full well the inexpediency of such methods of building. Our board of building commissioners, have, after a thorough investigation of this matter, come to the conclusion that for the general interests of the tax payers of the State, the contracts should be let to responsible parties for as great a portion of the work as may be desired by such contracting parties, pushing the work to completion in as short a time as possible. The greater economy consists in doing such work with as much dispatch as is consistent with thorough mechanism. As to how the "ways and means" are to be provided, we fully endorse the views of the Detroit Tribune, which says:

"We favor most emphatically the meeting of this outlay by direct taxation and the passage of a law making the appropriation and apportioning the cost of the new edifice through the few years that may be necessary for its erection. This seems to us to be the sensible, straight-forward and business-like way of meeting this matter. The money must be paid at no distant day at the best, and we believe that considerations of economy dictate its raising as rapidly as required, and the finishing of this important work with a clean financial record."

Now let us look this scheme fairly in the face, with the \$630,000,000 valuation in the State, as established by the State Board of Equalization, August last, for the basis, and that the expenses of our State for all other purposes will not exceed those for the year 1871, to wit: \$757,026.05, we can arrive at a pretty clear calculation of the percentage necessary to raise the means to pay as we go. The ratio of taxation for 1871 we believe is about one and one-fifth mills to the dollar; suppose that a four-fifth mill tax be added, which will make just a two mill tax, will give us the snug little sum of \$504,000 toward building the State House. But this sum is even larger than we suppose to be necessary to be expended in any one year, we will reduce it to one-half mill per dollar to be added to the present ratio of taxation and we will have \$320,000 each year for our building, which we suppose will be adequate to meet the requirements of the case; this amount in four years will pay the estimated cost of the building, and we think could the citizens of the State be allowed to express their opinion upon this matter, they would decide in favor of increased taxation and against the issue of bonds and the payment of interest.

## OUR SENATORS.

Pending the final disposition of the Chicago Relief bill, it is well to say a few words relative to our honored senators. That they are antagonistic to such a ruinous scheme none knowing them could doubt. Messrs. Chandler and Ferry are waging a fearless warfare against this Chicago scheme for plunder, and our citizens who have closely watched this debate, can but feel a renewed confidence in the ability and sterling integrity of our Michigan senators. Truly was the remark made by senator Chandler in his speech against this bill, that "Michigan was in ashes but not on her knees" as truly he might have continued Chicago is in ashes but not humiliated or shorn of her desires for ill gotten wealth. That was a proud sentiment uttered by senator Chandler, and gratefully will every citizen of our burned city, who has an especial interest in proper representation of Michigan suffering, remember Mr. Chandler for his fearless vindication of our rights. By securing the assistance of personal friends we can work out from our ruins; we are getting time and a legal rate of interest; so can Chicago; so should Michigan.

Senator Ferry is also gaining friends by his bold, fearless course in sustaining the rights of his constituents. His speech in the United States Senate delivered against this giant fraud; it will be remembered by his people

as an able and skillful argument, convincing many of the older Senators present that this bill was wrong, taxing most heavily the very class, a portion only of whom it attempts to relieve.

Although Senator Ferry has received letters threatening political annihilation if he persisted in his opposition to this swindle from the Mayor of Chicago and others, yet we are able to announce to our readers that Mr. Ferry still lives more truly in the hearts of his constituents and we hope will live long enough to convince Mayor Medill of Chicago and all others, that no amount of intimidation will ever succeed to influence him or divert him from defending the interest of his State or any great principle involving national prosperity. In thus standing fearlessly for the honor and interest of his State, as he ever has, and ever will, he will have gained a new hold upon the affections of the people, regardless of political views.

The lumber interest of Michigan has for many years paid tribute to Chicago avarice and cunning, and probably will have to for many years to come; now to add insult to injury by trying to reduce the price of those articles, the products from which we are to re-build our burned up homes and business, is more than our Senators are willing to submit to, and they are right.

We copy from a speech delivered by the Hon. J. G. Sutherland, the only democratic member of Congress from Michigan the following, relative to the Chicago relief bill:

"The inevitable effect of such a law would be to reduce the price of all building material in the general market to the extent of the duty. Hence, not only the one hundred and fifty million feet of lumber which would be furnished by Michigan and other States would contribute \$375,000 to repair the waste which the fire made in Chicago and the Government lose all duties, but there would be a corresponding reduction of price on the entire production of lumber. The loss to Michigan alone would not be less than five million dollars."

In this aspect it is not an appeal to Congress for aid from the Government simply or principally; it would operate to deprive the Treasury of a considerable sum, but the greater loss, would fall on particular private industries of the country. Three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of this reduction on lumber would go to those who re-build Chicago, while the reduction on the remaining nineteen twentieths of the production of three States would inure to the profit of a class that had no part in the losses by the Chicago fire. It will be a godsend to the speculators in lumber. This bill is a free-trade measure in a specious guise, an attempt in the name of suffering Chicago to compel the producers of our country to submit to a sacrifice of millions of dollars for the emolument of purchasers, and attempt to establish a temporary free trade in a few leading articles, while the country is not willing to accept and Congress is not prepared to inaugurate it as a general system.

It would be better for the State of Michigan to furnish gratis the one hundred and fifty million feet of lumber necessary for rebuilding on the burnt district of Chicago, than to have this bill pass. Such a donation would not involve more than half as much sacrifice as will be incident, and inevitably incident to the operation of such a law.

In the province of Ontario there are vast forests of pine belonging to the Government. For a small royalty of forty or fifty cents per thousand feet material may be obtained convenient to the lakes for any quantity of lumber. Labor is also cheaper there than in the United States, so that if this bill passes the markets of our country can be at once supplied from this source at prices which defy any competition from our manufacturers.

This measure at any time would be ruinous to our lumbermen. It is especially so at this time, for the same cause that affords the pretext for this legislation—the destructive fire that overran the lumber regions of all the States in the Northwest. It is not necessary to remind this House of the losses both of life and property that marked its course; they have been frequently described. In many parts of northern Michigan, in the lower peninsula, deprivation and distress were brought to nearly every home in entire communities. A melancholy feature of the calamity was that the flames devoured the whole property of a large part of the sufferers. They were left destitute; reduced suddenly from a state of comfort to poverty. These sufferers were the men that do the work of our State. Before the fire their little properties likewise added much to the wealth of our State. Their lot is cast with the lumbermen. And this bill, nominally to aid Chicago, but not aimed so much to reach the most considerable losers there as to give speculators everywhere a rich harvest of gain, will take away the means of recuperation. It will oblige them in addition to bearing their own individual losses to contribute to enrich others, many of whom are not even entitled to sympathy because they did not suffer any loss. Our lumbermen have lost in pine lands burnt over at least \$20,000,000. To prevent further loss of timber, killed by the fire, which will deteriorate and become valueless if not immediately worked, they are obliged, at an increased expense, to extend their operations; to convert nearly fifty per cent, more timber than usual."

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We have received the message of Gov. Baldwin and have merely time to say that it is a clear and concise document, setting forth the immediate wants of our State and recommending such measure as he deems for the best interest of the State. In reference to re-districting the State he urges that careful consideration which its importance requires, recommending the letting of the work of building the State House in our contract to be completed in six years, at a cost not to exceed \$1,200,000 and recommend special taxation to pay for the works. Several amendments are recommended to various laws. Relative to the relief work we quote as follows:

"While the people of Michigan were engaged in the noble work of sending relief to sufferers in Chicago, the same devouring element was making sad havoc in our own State. Thriving towns, farm and school houses, churches, stock, crops, and thousands of acres of valuable timber were consumed. Nearly three thousand families, or about eighteen thousand persons were rendered houseless and deprived of the necessities of life.

Immediately after the fires, two State Relief Committees were appointed, one at Detroit for the eastern, the other at Grand Rapids for the western part of the State. Committees or agents were also designated in each of the counties and many towns of the burned districts, to procure information as well as to receive and distribute supplies to the sufferers.

Responsive to the appeal of the Executive and of the committees prompt and liberal contributions of money, food and clothing came from our own citizens, from almost every State in the Union, from Canada, and from beyond the Atlantic.

Cash contributions to the Relief Fund have been received as follows:

By the Governor	\$156,876.50
Committee at Detroit	129,958.79
Grand Rapids	43,353.57
Holland	35,018.11
Manitowish	5,408.49
East Saginaw	12,811.47
Port Huron	18,532.00
Fillmore, Over-	
sele and Laketon	492.00
By Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, Grand	
Mayor, Detroit	23,329.73
By Hon. W. W. Weston, (then	
Mayor), Detroit	11,343.64
By other committees and individuals,	
probably	30,000.00
Total	\$462,106.30

Large quantities of clothing and other supplies have also been received, the value of which is estimated at fully \$250,000.

Lieutenant General Sheridan very promptly proffered aid for our suffering people. From his department of the federal government we received two thousand pairs of blankets, four hundred men's overcoats and one thousand pairs men's socks.

Being of the opinion that the gifts of a generous public could be more discreetly distributed by the committees, that it would be unwise to multiply agencies for that purpose, I have from time to time placed in their hands all moneys received by me—with the exception of \$135 paid to the special object for which it was contributed. To the committee at Detroit I have paid \$128,068.41, making the cash, receipts of this committee, \$258,057.20; to Grand Rapids \$28,643.00—total money receipts of that committee, \$71,697.66.

So prompt and bountiful had been the donations, that believing the people of Michigan would be unwilling to tax a generous public one moment longer than was necessary, a proclamation was issued by me early in January—with the full concurrence of the committees—in which I took occasion, in behalf of the State, to thank the public for their noble charity, by means of which, the sufferings of our citizens had been so greatly alleviated, and to announce that further contributions were unnecessary.

The members of the several relief committees have devoted a very large amount of time and labor, at great personal sacrifice, to the difficult work imposed upon them, and have discharged the duties of this almost thankless task with fidelity and good judgement, and all without the slightest compensation, except such as always comes from a consciousness of having lightened the burdens of suffering humanity.

I cannot close this notice of the great fires without grateful mention of the valuable favors and substantial services rendered by railroad, express, and telegraph companies. Freight in very large quantities, from almost every State in the Union, has been transported free of charge. The use of the telegraph has also been freely given for all relief business. Thousands of dollars have thus been saved to the relief fund.

The people of Michigan can never forget or fail to express their high appreciation of the generosity and warm sympathy so nobly manifested by the old and young, the rich and the poor, in behalf of our afflicted citizens."

## INSTRUCTIONS to SUPERVISORS.

The Secretary of State has distributed to Supervisors and Assessors the following circular, which we publish, in order that the public may know the full extent of the statistics collected yearly:

"Your careful attention is respectfully called to the provisions of Act No. 194, of 1867, as amended, by Act No. 125, of 1869, 'To provide for the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.' By this law it is made your duty to ascertain by actual inquiry or otherwise, the Births and Deaths which has occurred in your township, city or ward during the year 1871. This duty is to be performed between the tenth day of April and the first day of June of the present year. The law requires you to make your returns to the Clerk of your county on or before the first day of June, (1872) and this should be done for both Births and Deaths, over your official certificate, whether any Births or Deaths have occurred or not. Blank forms, with headings and space for all the facts you are to return, have been sent to your County Clerk, who will deliver them to you on or before the tenth day of April. It is of great importance that the returns be made correctly, as upon this depends their value. Color or race should be specified as white, black, mulatto, Indian, white and Indian, Chinese, etc., and not simply as 'African' or 'colored,' when the color is not white. If any of the information called for by the law cannot be obtained; write in such a space of the blank 'Unknown,' that it may be evident the item has not been overlooked. Please be particular to return to the County Clerk the Christian names of children reported by your predecessor, in 1870, to whom names were not given at the time of inquiry. Your County Clerk will furnish you with a list of such children. In reported Births give nativity to both parents. For your return of deaths, ascertain if possible from the physician attending the deceased, the name of the disease or cause of death. Every physician within your jurisdiction should be requested to furnish you with a list of all the births and deaths which he knows have occurred. Many reported causes of death are not sufficiently definite to be of any service whatever. Such cases go to swell the number compiled as 'Unknown.' When indefinite answers are received, the Supervisor or Assessor should further inquire as to the cause of death, so as to be able to state it clearly and fully.

In the instructions the most minute classification of causes of death is required.

## STATE ITEMS.

A Liquor war is raging at Fentonville.

A postoffice has been established on the Peninsular road at Volinia station, and is called "Wakelee."

A new postoffice, to be called Mechanicsburg, is about to be established at the station called Howard, on the Air Line railroad, in Cass county.

The wife of a citizen of Centerville is said to have recently commenced suits against liquor venders there to recover money invested by her husband to tanglefoot.

A new postoffice has been established at Tarry Station, on the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad ten miles north of Wenona, and James G. Terry has been appointed postmaster.

STATE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the members of the State Prohibition Central Committee and a special committee of delegates to confer with the central committee held in this city on Thursday of last week it was voted to call a State Prohibition Convention to be held in this city on the 12th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket and ratifying the action of the recent National Prohibition Convention.—State Democrat, Lansing.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—Last Thursday morning Michael Martley left Wenona with a load of hay for Martin Brennan's timber camp, about eighteen miles up the shore. Reaching a point some miles above here he passed the road leading to Brennan's camp by mistake, and continued on eleven miles when the sleigh ran against a snag partially upsetting the load, and becoming fast. On Saturday evening forty hours after, the team was found, and the driver sitting by a bale of hay, dead. During this time the team had been without food, remaining standing hitched to the load. The unfortunate man was about 25 years old, and has relatives at Cleveland.—Wenona Herald.

## 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 1-2, 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 Fillmore, 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.

1-1, E. J. HARRINGTON.

## J. O. BAKKERS

## BOOT & SHOE Emporium

Temporarily located in the

## Post Office Building

Where may be found a Full Assortment of

Boots,

Shoes,

SLIPPERS &C

and Childrens' Wear.

An Excellent Variety of

Ladies' Wear

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Special Attention will be given to

## Custom Work.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS

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

## 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,

CHAMPAIGNS,

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 16, 1872

## Local News.

The Star Hook and Ladder Company propose giving a social hop at Brandt's Hall on the evening of March 22 inst., for the benefit of the Company. A good time may be expected.

On Wednesday evening of this week, a little son of H. Mulder about 6 years old, while playing at the turn table of the C. & M. L. S. R. R. accidentally broke his leg, above the knee.

Twenty-one thousand dollars have been subscribed by the people of Ludington to ensure the elongation of the Chicago Mich. Lake Shore R.R. from Pentwater to that place.

### New Hampshire.

CONCORD, March 13—1:30 A. M.—One hundred and seventy four towns give Straw 32,339; Weston, 29,812; Blackmer, Temperance, 338; Cooper, Labor Reform, 391. The Legislature stands; Republican, 168; Democrats, 101; Labor Reform, 3; Temperance, 0.

Mr. A. Geerling formerly of the firm of Werkman, Geerlings & Co., is making preparations to build a new flouring mill to be propelled by wind-power. He has been absent in Minnesota and other States investigating the feasibility of such power and is himself confident that it will prove a success.

Our popular and efficient County clerk Mr. A. A. Tracy informs us that he will visit this city the 2nd day of April next for the purpose of granting naturalizations papers to all those who desire to become citizens of this Country Parties wanting to see Mr. Tracy at that time, will find him at the new office of H. D. Post on eighth street.

The Benton Harbor Polladium says: Scarlet fever is making sad havoc with the children in Arlington. Five deaths have occurred recently in three families. Two in Mr. Allen's family; two in Mr. Colburn's, and one at Mr. Reading's house—a child belonging in a family at Cassopolis, who were visiting at Mr. Reading's. Also, more recently, another child of Mr. Cronin's family, making six deaths in the town during the month of February.

Our Jamestown correspondent writes us that Mr. C. C. Pratt of Jamestown Center has purchased the interest of S. W. Sage, and will keep a full assortment of dry goods, groceries etc., etc. The Dutch reformed society are preparing to build a new church in the neighborhood of Woodard and Chamberlain's. The old settlers have of late acquired a reputation for selling out, but some of them having learned the folly are now settling down to business contentedly. John Woodard, Norman Chamberlain, Ebmeyer Garrett, Joseph Morrison, Philander Standish, John Green and many others are thorough farmers owning good farms, much valuable timber is still here to be marketed. While we can hear the whistle of the steam engine on the right and on the left of us, we are still praying for the Midland road to run through our settlement to Holland. Jamestown will do her share for such a road let Holland push ahead.

Pursuant to call the Republicans of this city, met at the office of E. J. Harrington on the evening of March 14th. The object of the meeting being stated—to choose a city committee and for a general interchange of views politically.—The meeting was organized by choosing Mr. E. J. Harrington, Chairman, and J. O. Bakker as Secretary. The report of the old city committee was read and on motion adopted and committee discharged. On motion Resolved, that a new city committee be elected to consist of eight persons 2 from each ward. The following persons were then duly elected:

1st ward, E. J. Harrington and H. Vaupell; 2nd ward, Geo. Lauder and J. Aling; 3rd ward, Wm. Wakker and Wm. Vorst; 4th ward, I. Cappon and M. Hoogesteger.

On motion Resolved, that the ninth member be elected to act as chairman of such committee.

On motion duly seconded and carried, J. O. Bakker was elected as chairman of city committee for the ensuing year.

The meeting was largely attended enthusiastic and harmonious in its action and altogether betokens a united, long pull, strong pull and a pull altogether for the spring and fall campaigns. We hope no elements of discord will be allowed to penetrate the ranks of the Republican party of this city. As the majority decides, so go we.

### Teacher's Institute.

We have received the following notice from Superintendent Fassett.

A Teacher's Institute, for the County of Ottawa, will be held at Grand Haven in said County, commencing on Wednesday the 21st day of April A.D. 1872, at 10 o'clock, A.M., and continuing 3 days. All Teachers of the County are earnestly solicited to be present, and avail themselves of its benefits. Entertainment provided for Teachers, free of expense, in the families of Citizens.

Grand Haven March 11.

### A Terrible Explosion.

WAYLAND, March 11, S. P. M.

Between four and five o'clock this afternoon the mill belonging to Leaver & Larvey, at Moline, five miles north of here, was blown up, caused by being short of water in the boiler. A piece of the boiler about four feet long was found thirty-five rods from the mill. It seems that James Leaver was filing a saw at the time of the explosion, and part of his body was found about fifteen rods from the mill and the file close to him in the snow. The remainder of his body was found in the mill. J. Stauffer, the fireman, and Fred Huff, scaler for Berkey Bros. & Gay, were also killed. David Grundy was dangerously injured and A. Lucien badly hurt in the knee. B. Jefferies, D. Hackett and Henry Franks were also injured. Doctors Ball and Pease, of this place, and Dr. Wright, of Corinth, attend the wounded. Stauffer was torn into fragments; Fred Huff's bowels were torn out and one leg blown off below the knee. Loss to the owners of the mill, \$5,000. Large numbers of people from this place went up to Moline on the evening train and assisted in caring for the wounded. The bodies of those killed were deposited in the warehouse.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED.—Experiments tell us that cholera always follows small-pox, and the fact that the former dreaded disease has prevailed of late to a great extent in Persia and elsewhere over sea, and has already made its appearance in American cities, though as yet in a mild form, gives additional import to the prophecies that it will, during the coming summer, be epidemic in this country. We are no alarmist. Yet we feel it a duty thus early to urge upon our people and authorities the great necessity of preparing for the most unwelcome visitor. We cannot, it is true, hope to keep our city entirely free from cholera should the existing fear in regard to it prove true, but we can do much to lessen its ravages. If it finds our cellars and our alleys reeking with filth, our houses without proper and sufficient ventilation, the slums of down town unpurified, and our sewers neglected, we shall count our dead by thousands and mourn when too late that we turned a deaf ear to timely advice.—Philadelphia Press.

Correspondence Holland City News.

### HOLLAND HARBOR.

On the "Eastern Shore," is, at the most easterly point of the great basin, scooped out of the boulder clay formation of the Lower Peninsular, to contain the waters of Lake Michigan. It is the outlet of the Black River Valley, which lies between the basin of the Grand and Kalamazoo Rivers, and whose surface drainage gathers into Black Lake, a deep body of water of nearly four square miles superficial area, receiving at its head Black River, and along its north and south shores are eight smaller streams which rise from springs at no great distance inland.

In some places near Lake Michigan, Black Lake is 100 feet deep, and owing to its great depth and the temperature of the spring waters constantly flowing into it, the channel through which its waters outlet into Lake Michigan never freeze.

Holland Harbor has been made by closing the old channel and cutting a new outlet of about 500 feet in length from the waters of Black Lake into Lake Michigan, and constructing works to protect the entrance to the channel from Lake Michigan, and to prevent the wash of the sides of the channel through too deep water of Black Lake.

The piers and crib work are so far completed as to afford the necessary protection, and a small amount expended in dredging out a temporary obstruction, (caused by a sand-bar which washes into the outlet through a breach in the south pier, which has since been thoroughly and permanently repaired,) would give a straight channel of fourteen feet depth from Lake Michigan into Black Lake.

The physical and topographical features of Black Lake and its outlet into Lake Michigan, are such as to make it one of the best points on the Eastern Shore for the construction and maintenance of a first-class harbor at a moderate expense. And the fact that it is at the extreme eastern point on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, saving distance of land transportation across the peninsular marks it as the best point for the shipping port of a great through line of freight and travel, seeking to save in distance as much as possible. For example, from the point where the Midland Railroad line as surveyed, crosses the Thornapple River to the waters of Holland Harbor, is thirty miles. By the route surveyed by way of Grand Rapids to Grand Haven, the line runs from the Thornapple crossing, fourteen miles to Grand Rapids, thence ten miles along the line of the Grand Rapids & Holland Railroad to a point fifteen miles from Holland; thence, twenty-one miles to Grand Haven, increasing the distance from the point of departure from the direct line fifteen miles, or fifty per cent, and adding to the cost of construction, if the road is first-class, \$375,000, and the constant annual charge of running the additional mileage and of its maintenance.

Another strong point in favor of the entrance to Holland Harbor, is the fact that the direction of the coast line north and south from it for a long distance is nearly due north and south, with no projecting points or obstructions.

Hence, the drift ice seldom blockades the shore, as it can only be driven in here by a due west wind, while the prevailing winds are north-west which would carry the drift ice to St. Joseph, or south-west, which would shut up our neighbors at Grand Haven, as on the 27th of January last, when the Engelmann steamers Ironsides and Lac La Belle were blocked in the ice some three or four miles off from the shore and the single passenger on the Lac La Belle wended his solitary way over the ice to the shore at Grand Haven, and described his perilous journey in the columns of one of the Grand Rapids papers. Now, we have the testimony of Capt. Hopkins to the fact that at that very time there was a channel free from ice, broad enough for any steamer to pass from open water in Lake Michigan into Black Lake, which channel has not since been closed.

And not longer ago than last Sunday the Engelmann steamer Manistee was caught in the drift ice off Grand Haven, driven ashore, and was obliged to throw overboard a large part of her cargo to save her from destruction.

Now the deepening of the channel into Black Lake would be a great convenience to the Milwaukee and Grand Haven steamers, enabling them when Grand Haven is blockaded by the ice, to take refuge in Holland Harbor, and land their passengers at a point having railroads leading in five different directions, instead of setting them off on the drift ice of Lake Michigan four miles from shore, to make their way to land at the peril of their lives.

At the mouths of the large rivers on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan as well as in other places where the formation of the coast is similar, shoal water and sand-bars, extend to quite a distance from the shore, as the river deposits are spread out at their mouths, and the larger the river, the more extensive are these deposits, making it necessary in constructing harbors at those places to build very long and expensive piers to carry the channel through the bars, and requiring frequent additions to the piers to keep up with the sand and mud, brought down constantly by the ordinary river current, and accumulated in great quantities by the periodical freshets.

At such points, harbors can never be completed, and their maintenance is a continual struggle against the forces of nature, requiring a flow of money from the treasury which is charged with the burden, as constant, and in proportion as heavy as the flow of the great river against which this ceaseless battle must be maintained.

At Black Lake, on the contrary, Holland Harbor is made by cutting a short channel from one deep body of water to another, and there being no heavy river current to carry out the sand and mud, Lake Michigan has great depth within a very short distance of the beach, and from deep water in Black Lake.

The sides of the channel are protected by cribs and pile work, and after the removal of the sand-bar we have mentioned as temporarily obstructing it, there will be a constant deepening of the channel into Black Lake from natural causes.

Along the coast of Lake Michigan its waters are constantly rising and falling, and consequently there is as constantly, a heavy current, either inward or outward through the channel into Black Lake. When the flow is heavy enough to carry the sand inward, it is deposited in the depth of Black Lake, far below the sweep of the returning waters. The four square miles of surface of one lake forms an immense reservoir, to receive the water which flow into it from outside, and when the level of Lake Michigan falls again, as heavy a current sweeps outward, thus cutting down and deepening the channel, like the alternate pushing and pulling of a great saw.

At the mouths of the great rivers the same effect is not produced for the reason, in the first place, that there is no deep interior basin to receive the deposits from the inward flow, and in the next place, the river current meeting the flow from the lake, drops all the moving sand on the bar at the mouth of the river.

Holland Harbor is at this present time so nearly completed, that the expenditure of a few thousand dollars will open it to the largest class of steamers and vessels navigating Lake Michigan. It should be completed and opened at once, and we could then justly claim that Holland, with her splendid harbor, and her two complete systems of railroads under the management of the Pennsylvania Central and the Michigan Central companies, giving us the benefit of the competition between the richest and best managed railroad corporations on this continent, possesses commercial advantages which ought to make her the Queen City of the Eastern Shore.

H. D. P.

### Grand Haven News.

From our own Correspondent.

Mr. Boyden succeeded last Monday in placing an engine weighing 8,500 pounds in his new shingle mill.

The "Cutler House" and the Sheldon "Bath House" are being crowded forward rapidly to completion.

The Congregational, Presbyterian and Dutch Reform Societies, each anticipate erecting new church edifices, to be constructed of brick or stone during the coming season.

Business property is rising in value rapidly in this city, and is now selling from \$120.00 to \$130.00 per foot, and several new "brick fronts" are to be erected during the season.

The Odd Fellows of this city intend to erect a brick block three stories high, upon their lot, on the corner of Washington and Seventh streets this summer and to fit up a magnificent hall for their own use upon the third story.

The result of the action of the Grand Rapids business men with reference to the Midland railroad will probably be, that that city will be left several miles to the north of the line, as it is generally understood that by passing through Paris and thence direct to Grandville, that seven or eight miles can be saved in the distance.

Last Sunday morning, the propeller Manistee, while attempting to enter the harbor, was carried around the end of the pier by the floating ice, and in her endeavor to turn around, went upon the beach; in order to lighten her, thirty or forty tons of pork, flour and general merchandise had to be thrown overboard; but we understand that a considerable quantity of the goods have been recovered by wreckers on the shore and the use of tug-boats in the Lake.

### Holland Market.

Corrected Weekly.	
Flour	\$7 50
Wheat, (white)	1 40
Corn	50
Oats	40
Barley, (per 100 lbs)	1 38
Buckwheat	75
Middlings	1 20
Brans	1 00
Feed, (corn & oats mix'd, pr. ton)	25 00
Apples, (green, per bu.)	1 00
Apples, (dried, per lb.)	11
Butter	15
Eggs	16
Beans	1 25
Potatoes	1 00
Hides, (green)	16@18 00
Hides, (dry)	15
Leather, (sole)	25
Leather, (harness)	35
Leather, (calf)	1 00@1 25
Leather, (kip)	90@1 00
Leather, (split, No. 1)	4 00
Black, (hemlock, per cord)	3 00
Cord-wood, (beech)	3 00
Cord-wood, (maple)	3 50

Use Walsh's Cough Syrup, for coughs, colds etc. Price 50cts.

Use Dr. Benjamin's Cordial for children's teething etc. Price 50cts.

### Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Co-partnership, heretofore existing between Richard K. Heald, William J. Scott and Jacob Van de Roovaard, has been dissolved by mutual consent; said dissolution to date from the 1st day of July A. D. 1871. All accounts of the late firm Scott & Van de Roovaard must be settled with Jacob Van de Roovaard.

RICHARD K. HEALD.  
WILLIAM J. SCOTT.  
JACOB VAN DE ROOVAARD.

Holland, Mich., March 24 1872.



**J.S. Johnson**  
**DENTIST!**

Having been in constant practice East, for the past six years, he is confident that his experience will enable him to please all who may favor him with a call. Artificial teeth inserted that will not start or drop while eating, speaking or laughing; neither will particles of food or berry seeds get under the plates. Loose or poorly fitting plates made over by this process at a slight expense and a perfect fit guaranteed. Teeth extracted without pain or injury to health by the use of Nitron Oxide Gas. All my work will be warranted, and if any fails, it will be replaced *Free of Charge*.  
Office over Kroon's Hardware store.

### Masonic Notice.

There will be a regular communication of Unity Lodge of F. & A. M. on Wednesday evening March 20th, at their Hall in this city for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting. It is hoped that every member may be present.

By order of W. M.

### Holland Township Union Caucus.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Holland Township Union Caucus will be held on Thursday the 22nd of March, at 2 o'clock p. m. at the house of Mrs. Scholten, to nominate candidates for the annual election.

By order of the Township Board.

## THE NEWS

# JOB ROOMS

## UNEQUALED

IN EXTENT AND FACILITIES

BY ANY

## Printing House

—IN—

## WESTERN MICHIGAN!

## EVERY VARIETY

## PRINTING

EXECUTED PROMPTLY

AND AT

## Reasonable Prices

Harrington's Block, Holland.

## Ready Again

AT THE STORE OF

## H. MEENGES

On River St., nearly opposite to Grand Hotel, 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

## HEBER WALSH,

(DRUGGIST & PHARMACEUT.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS,

GLASS,

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES,

SUPPORTERS,

FANCY GOODS,

MEDICINES,

OLDS,

PUTTY,

PERFUMERY,

TRUSSES,

SHOULDER BRACES,

ROOTS & HERBS,

Pure wines and Liquors for medicinal use only, and all other articles usually kept in

## First Class Drug Store

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

HEBER WALSH,  
Druggist & Pharmacist  
of 27 years practical experience.

1-1.

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

## Holland City White Lead

made in New York, expressly for my own use cannot be surpassed. It is warranted superior to any White Lead in this market, and is sold at a much less price. My stock is purchased in large quantities of first hands, saving all jobbers' profits, and can, therefore, afford to sell to my neighbors.

Remember—I am not to be undersold by House in the State of Michigan. Call and examine.

HEBER WALSH,  
Druggist & Pharmacist

4-30.

## INSURE WITH THE OLD

## "North America"

INS. Co. OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(ESTABLISHED 1794.)

Why? Because it is the oldest Ins. Co. in the United States.

Because it was the first to pay its losses in Ready Cash.

Because it has paid over \$20,000,000 losses. Because it has a surplus (over and above debts) of more than two Ins. Co's. in United States.

Because it has a surplus of more than times that of all the other Ins. Co's. in the combined.

For proof, read the (Jan. 1872) Report of Superintendent of the Insurance Department New York.

Policies issued at the Holland Agency, as by any other responsible Company.

Do not waste your money with worthless insurance but insure with the old.

## "NORTH AMERICA"

HEBER WALSH,  
Holland, Mich.

4-30.

BURNED OUT but not DESTROYED

## Werkman & Sons

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

## DRY GOODS.

## PRINTING 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 show our goods.

The Highest Price Paid for



(Continued from First Page.)  
nessed right; it never was." And I further remarked that when I was all sewed together I revived, and found I had been sewed up with sewing machines, and in the room stood every sewing machine maker in the United States waiting for certificates. One wanted me to write that his machine ran and sewed the easiest; another that his made the least noise; another that his worked the smoothest; and I'm darned if one fellow with a patent hemmer didn't propose to rip the stitches in my neck and hem my head on to show how perfectly his machine worked.

"But," says the stranger, "I don't see where the bear hunt comes in." "Why," said I, "don't you see? I didn't shoot any thing; and that made it a bare hunt." Then the stranger left me to my own reflections.

The town was laid out in 1788, and would have been laid out again in 1864 if the Johnny Rebs had got in there. They would have settled it so it would have stayed settled.

Fort Washington stood on Arch street, and Gen. Harrison marched hence in 1870, to go gunning after Indians. He was subsequently President of the United States. The first mill erected was a coffee mill, and the first church was built corner of Main and Fourth streets in 1792, and there was preaching in it.

The streets here don't run any way. They all stand still. The nurses of George Washington who live here are all dead. The citizens kill hogs day-times, and the hogs kill the citizens nights, being digested. This is an awful place for pork. The river ought to have been named the Rhine-Pork Rhine. Years ago the people used to travel through the woods by the blazes and notches of the trees, and they travel here now by the blazes on the lamp posts.

There is a man here with a mouth so large that when it is open it is taken for space. I saw him this morning going to get the roof of his mouth shingled. He once fell into the Ohio River. He lay over on his back and opened his mouth, and the river ran into it until the water got so low his nose struck out and saved his life. There have been two flatboats loaded with lumber missing ever since, and it is supposed he swallowed 'em. If it was pine lumber, one would think he would pine away.

**PEAR BLIGHT.**

The address of President Mathews last month before the Iowa Horticultural Society, contains some observations on the management of pear trees, which will be interesting to fruit growers, and may contribute towards the accumulating stock of knowledge on the subject, which may ultimately enable us to get the upper hand of this disease. Mr. M. says he has been earnestly laboring for the last seventeen years to overcome this difficulty, and during this time has slanted out over a hundred different varieties for experimenting. All of these except two have been, to a greater or less extent, the victims of the blight, till within the last six or seven years, during which period he has not lost a tree by this disease.

In 1864, examined a nursery of pear trees, and found a part badly injured, and others healthy and unaffected. The rows ran east and west, and were headed by a row of evergreens seven or eight feet high on the south. The first row, standing in close proximity to the arbor vitae, was uninjured, the trees thrifty, and most of them bearing. The second row had some injured trees; the third and fourth nearly all dead. The escape of the first row was attributed to growth given by the shade. The trees were dwarfs on Angers quince. Many of the sound trees were removed and placed on the north side of evergreens, where they continue in a healthy bearing condition. The ground is worked and mulched in winter.

In addition to this treatment, Mr. M. goes over his trees in autumn and cuts off the ends of all branches having a soft or unripened terminal growth, down to the mature wood. Thus cut up, there was no soft wood left to freeze and engender poisoned sap and induce blight. He thinks this treatment not one-tenth part of the labor of Dr. Hull's foot-pruning. From seven years trial, he now counts on a crop of pears every year as certainly as he does apples. This for the State of Iowa he regards as eminent success.

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull spits upon constitutions. Those who have constitutions, therefore, had better take them in unless they believe in the doctrine of universal salvation.

**One Sermon on Sunday Better than Two.**

Dr. Holland writes in *Scribner's Monthly* for March:

"The world has been preached to pretty thoroughly for the last hundred years. The advocates of many sermons have had it all their own way, and we should like to ask them whether the result of preaching—pure and simple—satisfies them? What preacher is there who has not been a thousand times discouraged by the result of his labors in the pulpit? How small are the encroachments made upon the world by it! With all our preaching in America—and we have had more of it, and better than has been enjoyed in any other country—we should, but for the prevalence and power of Sunday schools, have drifted half-way back to barbarism by this time. Preaching to a great population of lazy adults, who do nothing for the church but grudgingly to pay the pew-rent, and nothing for the world around them is about as thriftless a business as any man can engage in. Let us saw wood and eat pork and beans, for to-morrow we die.

And now let us state our conclusions:

First—There is no way to improve the character and quality of our preaching, except by reducing the quantity. The advancing intellectual activity and capacity of the people demand a better sermon than the fathers were in the habit of preaching—such a sermon as our preachers cannot possibly produce with the present demand for two sermons on a Sunday.

Second—For all practical purposes and results, one sermon on a Sunday is better than two. It is all that the average preacher can produce, doing his best, and all that the average hearer can receive and "inwardly digest."

Third—One sermon each Sunday gives the whole church half a day in which to engage in Sunday School and missionary work, and a Sunday evening at home—an evening of rest and family communion.

Of course we shall be met by the stereotyped questions: "Will not our people go somewhere else to hear preaching if they cannot get the two sermons at our church?" "Will not young people go to worse places on Sunday night if the churches should be shut?" The answer to the first question is, that no one will leave "our church" who is worth anything in and to it; and to the second, that whether the young will go to worse places will depend something upon the attractiveness of Christian homes, which are now rather lonely and cheerless places on a Sunday, we confess. Still, if places of worship must be open for them, it is to have union services, dividing the work among the pastors. There are a thousand ways to meet special exigencies like this, for which we shall find our means amply sufficient when the broad reform moves through the land, for the reform must come, and the sooner the better.

**Sample Clerk Wanted in a Drug Store.**

Jem B—is a wag. A joke to Jem is both food and raiment, and wherever there is an opening for fun he "goes into" it.

Jem was recently in a drug store, when a youth, apparently fresh from the "mountings," entered the store and at once accosted Jem, stating that he was in search of a job.

"What kind of a job?" inquired the wag.

"Oh! a most anything. I want to get a kind of a genteel job; I'm tired o' farmin', an' kin turn my hand to almost anything."

"Well, we want a man—a good, strong, healthy man—as sample clerk."

"What's the wages?"

"Wages are good; we pay \$1,000 to a man in that situation."

"What's a feller got to do?"

"Oh! merely to test medicines, that's all. It requires a stout man, one of good constitution; and after he gets used to it he doesn't mind it. You see, we are very particular about the quality of our medicines; and before we sell any we test every parcel. You would be required to take—say, six or seven ounces of castor oil some days, with a few doses of rhubarb, aloes, croton oil, and similar preparations. Some days you would not be required to test anything; but, as a general thing, you can count upon—say from six to ten doses of something daily. As to the work, that does not amount to much; the testing department simply would be the principle labor required of you; and, as I said before, it requires a person of very healthy organization to endure it. But you look hearty, and I guess you would suit us. That young man (pointing to a very pale-faced, slim-looking youth, who happened to be present) has filled the post the past two weeks; but he is hardly stout enough to stand it; we should like to have you take right hold if you are ready; and, if you say so, we'll begin to-day. Here is a new barrel of castor oil just come in. I'll go and draw an ounce."

Here Verdant, who had been gazing intently upon the slim youth, interrupted him with:

"N-no, I g-u-e-s-s not—not to-day, anyhow. I'll go down and see my aunt; and, ef I c-l-u-d-e to come, I'll come up ter-morrer and let yer know."

He has not yet turned up.

**Seeing Alexis.**

From that very humorous weekly, the *New York Dispatch*, we clip the following burlesque on the popular topic of the day, the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis:

Happening in Chicago during the royal cub's visit to that city, I had the honor of cultivating Alexis' acquaintance. Noting my arrival in the city journals, the Grand Duke sent a *coupe* for me, and I met him at one of the largest hotels. It is not universally known that I and Lex, as I have familiarly termed him at home, have met before. Durring my visit to Russia for the purpose of introducing Lippmuck's Bedbug Exterminator into the realm, I encountered the Duke in Sawmynose-off's saloon, and a brotherly affection sprang up between us at once. I parted from him with many mutual tears, and now after a lapse of years, we meet again. I found the Duke depicting to the editor of the *Chicago Tribune* the great fire of Moscow, of which he was an eye witness.

My arrival broke the narrative in the most thrilling part, and the editor was forced to publish, "To be continued when Alexis comes back," below the article. I hear that the *Tribune* Company threatens to sue me for damages; but, as I am not an incorporated body, how can I be sued?

His Royal Highness received me with open arms, and instantly recalled the glorious days when we—yes, we, for he traveled with me incog.—sold "Bedbug Exterminator" in Russia. He talked of many little incidents connected with our travels—how we cheated an old woman out of two kopeks, and how we went to our hotel in Smolensk on shutters. He could talk of nothing save those palmy days, and recollecting a promise given to a high official, I began quizzing Lex.

"What is the present state of feeling between Russia and Germany?" I asked.

"Pretty well," he answered; "but don't make a blow about it, Lipsy. It would be certain to get reversed in the papers."

"What do you think of the catfish muddle, Lex?" was my next question.

"I don't think they will," was his reply, which was entirely satisfactory.

"I'm not ashamed of my opinion just delivered," he continued. "Put it in the paper and send Grant a marked copy."

I promised to do so.

"Lex, what is your opinion of the American women—the female eagles?" was my third interrogative.

Here Alexis rose to his feet, and plucked many a hair from his head.

"They're as pretty as red wagons!" he said; "the prettiest whitewashed fence I've seen in my American travels can't outvie them in beauty. Oh, why did I promise to marry a woman before I left home? Say, can't I cable back to my girl that I'm dead? Are not the American girls free lovers?"

I sighed as I answered "no."

Alexis sighed aside a dreadful sigh.

"What particular woman do you prefer, Lex?" I asked.

"Horace Greely. Is she single?"

I groaned as I answered, "No she married a *Tribune*."

Again aside Alexis sighed.

"What's your next choice?" I put.

"Oh, don't wring it from my heart!" he said, "She's married and forever lost to me. Not for Lex."

I pressed him further—I couldn't help it; and, as I drew nearer him, he groaned in my ear:

"Bennie Butler; but, alas! she is married."

"Alas!" I groaned.

"No; she's not a lass any longer," said Alexis.

"Wouldn't J. Davis suit you, Lex?"

"No; she runs too much to *nude de partures*," said the Grand Duke. "I much prefer Miss Anthony and the Woodhull to J. D."

I pitied my old bosom friend in his love lorn condition, and not willing to bruise his heart more I left him and returned to my home.

Yesterday's mail brought a letter from Lex. He only said:

"I've decided to marry the woman 'over the sea.' Let those whom I have loved in this country think kindly of me."

Tell Greeley that I received her work on farming, the Alaska clover seed and premium *Tribune* and strawberry roots she so kindly sent me. I fear that I can never fully reward the dear, good woman."

I fear Lex will go home an almost broken hearted man. My Bedbug Exterminator costs the nominal sum of twenty cents per box. SPOT.

**School Directory.**

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.  
Dr. B. LEBERSON..... Moderator  
C. DOERBUNG..... Director  
T. KEPPEL..... Assessor  
Rev. R. PIETERS; PROF. SCOTT; I. CAPON.

TEACHERS.  
Gram. School Dept., (female) Mrs. Vanolinda  
Higher Inter. " Miss J. Penoyer  
Lower " Miss R. Lebeboer  
Primary " Miss M. Decker  
Supt. and Teacher of High School, L. C. Miller  
Gram. School Dept., (male) Miss E. Allen  
Higher Inter. " Miss C. Penoyer  
Lower " Miss L. Fisher  
Primary " Miss M. Kroon  
Spring Term commences 3d Monday in April.

**Legal.**

**Guardian's Sale.**

Estate of Harlan P. Rogers, Laura E. Rogers and Adelbert 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 Adelbert E. Rogers, minors, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1872 at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house on the premises, now 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 Traverse State Road, except two parcels of land, to wit: ten acres deeded by Harlan Rogers and wife to Ezra Hopkins, and seven acres to Mary Adella 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, South east by a line commencing at a point on the east line of the Allegan, Muskegon and Traverse Bay Road, four rods South east from the house now standing on said land and running thence Northeasterly in such a direction as to cross the South and East line of the said Section 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. VanPutten's Drug Store.

Ask your Druggist for Steketee and Kim's

**Medicines**

We are also General Dealers in Drugs Medicines &c

STEKETEE & KIM,  
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 TEAM**

**FITTERS.**

LEAD AND IRON PIPES.

**TIN AND SLATE ROOFING,**

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

**Hot Air Furnaces**

**Drive Wells and umps.**

Of all kinds constant y and.

**All kinds of Repairing done at short notice**

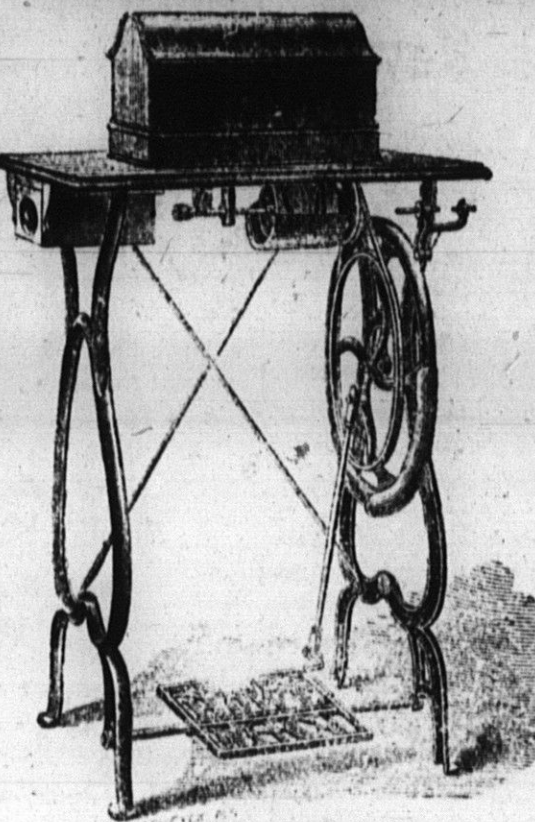
5th St. Holland Mich.

**THE ORIGINAL, CELEBRATED**

**"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.

**FANCY TOYS,**

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, NOTIONS, FANCY GROCERIES ETC.**

Call on us and you may be sure the appearance, prices and quality of our Goods will suit you. We are ready to repair

**WATCHES, CLOCKS OR JEWELRY**

In a Thoroughly Satisfactory Manner.

**JOSLIN & BREYMAN,**  
Cor. 8th and Market Sts., Holland, Mich.

**New Rail Road to Town,**

**FREIGHTS REDUCED**

**GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.**

**BURNED OUT but not DESTROYED**

I have re-built at my old Stand and am ready to supply my Customers with as complete an assortment of

**BOOTS, SHOES AND FINDINGS**

As can be found in Western Michigan.

**A FULL LINE OF**

**CUSTOM MADE WORK**

**ALWAYS ON HAAD.**

The most competent Workmen constantly Employed. All work made up in the latest style and with dispatch.

**Particular Attention paid to Repairing**

—E. HEROLD,  
8th St. Holland, Mich.

**NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!**

**P. & A. STEKETEE**

Have opened a large and well-selected Stock of

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