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### Holland City News, Volume 1, Number 8: April 13, 1872

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS,

S. L. MORRIS, Editor.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872.

## REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A republican State Convention, to appoint twenty-two delegates to represent this State in the National Republican Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5th, 1872, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, and also to elect a republican State Central Committee, will be held in the City of Jackson, at Union Hall, Thursday, the 16th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The several counties will be entitled to two delegates for each Representative in the lower branch of the State Legislature; and every organized county having no representation will be entitled to one delegate.

By the resolution of 1858, no delegate will be entitled to a seat who does not reside in the county he represents. Signed by the Republican State Central Committee, Lansing, March 12, 1872.

## OUR FRUIT LANDS.

From Lake Michigan to the city of Holland is six miles, following the course of Black Lake, at the head of which is the city of Holland. On either side of Black Lake are lands which experience has proved specially adapted to the growing of fruits. The soil is usually of a light loam, characterized by a free deposit of the phosphates, and capable of growing good grain, grass and the vegetables when properly cultivated, but this tract of country has for agricultural purposes been quite ignored from the fact that most of our farmers seek the more heavy soil east of this city. Holland is situated on medial line between the clay or clayey loam and sand or sandy loam. Thus the stranger often forms an unfavorable opinion of our resources and our city, when if he were to traverse one mile east or west he would soon be introduced to the real beauties and resources of our soil. Hence: we in fact have the soil, the climatic influences; and the complete adaptation for two independent producing classes, the Agriculturist from the city east, as far as you desire, the Horticulturist, from the city west to Lake Michigan. It is rarely that a city is thus favored; notwithstanding we are thus situated, but little attention has thus far been given to the cultivation of the fruit, and the lands best adapted for them are still, in price, below any other locality north or south of us, and to those who have a desire to raise the peach, the grape, or any other small variety of fruits, there can be no better chance given than between this city and the great Lake. These lands are high and dry, and many choice bargains are to be made, it only requires the eye of an experienced Horticulturist, to at once detect the beauties and advantages of our situation. But we are sometimes asked the question: if you have such advantages for fruit raising, why have they not been more generally improved? We answer, simply from the fact, it is not generally known.

The southern portion of Ottawa county was originally settled by Foreigners, for many years it has been the impression that none but foreigners reside here, and that the foreign language was the only language in use, although the foreign language is to some extent used here, it is by no means the one used in business relations. Our public schools are of the highest grade, and exclusively English.

Another reason why our real advantages are not more thoroughly improved or understood is, that until quite recently we have had no means of corresponding with the American reading public, we have, comparatively speaking, been a community by ourselves, closed in, as it were from the American world. Now we are having all the benefits of enterprise and civilization, means of ingress and egress, the press, the college, the church and the high schools, a disposition for improvement, and a desire to see our fertile lands raising in abundance the luscious fruits for which nature has so well adapted them. We invite the stranger to visit us, and tarry with us until he has familiarized himself with the resources which are here in reserve for him who desires the thorough cultivation of the soil. To the man of energy and small means no better inducements can be secure, than can be offered him in our vicinity, and the chances for success are greater here than at any other point of the Michigan fruit belt. We are knowing to the fact that peach-trees have borne for 19 years in succession, the crop of fruit at this place three years ago was an average crop, while at Spring Lake it was almost a failure, in fact our oldest settlers in-

form us that a failure of fruit has never occurred here.

Then, to the man who wants to raise fruit, we say come and see us, try us, and abide with us, and your labors will be crowned with success equal to any other fruit locality in Michigan.

## WHAT IS NEEDED.

In the first place, we need sidewalks on our principal streets, and these are of the greatest importance, as they would benefit the greatest number; for if anything is disagreeable, it is wallowing around in six inches of sand in dry weather, and a corresponding depth of mud and water in wet weather. We also want our public square improved; it should have a good substantial fence around it and should be leveled down and cleared up, and have plenty of ornamental trees and shrubbery planted in it with a few seats in different places where the weary pedestrian could sit and rest himself enjoying the work of art and nature combined, secure from the bustle and turmoil of the busy world outside.

Next in importance is a public library, one that will be free to every citizen of the town. Could not the young ladies of the city inaugurate a Ladies' Library Association, by appointing a place of meeting and choosing a Board of Trustees and making such other arrangements as may seem to them, to meet the requirements of the case? Then invite the young men to be present at the next meeting, and we have no doubt but money enough could be subscribed and paid to procure a good selection of books, which might be increased at any time the officers of the association might desire. They might perhaps be able to get small donations from the business men of our city and others. It is at least a worthy object, and one that deserves a trial. Who will take the initiatory steps?

## THE USE OF TOBACCO.

'How much tobacco do we consume in this country simply for chewing and snuffing?'

'405,000 fourteen hundred pound hogsheads. This, at fifteen cents per pound, would amount to \$21,000,000, which goes into the hands of the producer. \$40,000,000, I should say, goes to the retail dealer. This for chewing and snuffing alone, and that is only the commencement of the story. You would despair at the smoking statistics.'

'Well, how many cigars were smoked last year?'

'According to Gen. Pleasanton, who collected the taxes on them, there were, 1,332,246,000 cigars used last year. Thus one billion three hundred thirty-two million, two hundred and forty-six thousand cigars were retailed at ten cents apiece. So we smoked up in this country, last year, \$133,214,000 worth of tobacco.'

'Good gracious!' said I: 'if I only had my old Saratoga statistician here now, how he would revel over these figures!'

'133,225,000 for cigars, you say Mr. A?'

'Yes.'

'How much spent for flour, then?'

'I suppose about \$300,000,000.'

'Now that little \$133,224,000 was only paid out for cigars—how much would it be for chewing tobacco, snuff and cigars?'

'As near as I can estimate it about \$250,000,000.—Exchange.'

A bill has been reported in Congress, which, if it should become a law, will seriously interfere with the business of the counterfeiters. There are very few people outside of banks and large business houses who cannot be imposed upon by spurious treasury or national bank notes; and as the person passing such currency cannot be punished unless it be proved that he knew the character of the notes, the traffic in bogus money has been an unfortunately safe one. The pending bill requires the officers of national banks to stamp the word "counterfeit" on all spurious or altered notes shown at their counters, whether offered as genuine or only shown for examination. The effect of this, of course, will be to make the time during which a spurious note can be circulated an exceedingly short one, and it is to be hoped the bill will speedily become a law.—Ingham Co. News.

The decrease of the public debt for the month of March was \$15,481,968.84 while the present debt, less cash in the treasury, is \$2,210,331,529.24, at such a rate of decrease, we may hope to see the country free from debt by the 1st of Feb. 1884.

## SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

The inventor of the electric telegraph is dead. All civilization has caused for gratitude to him, and ought to mourn his death. But the maker and readers of newspapers have especial reason for thankfulness to the discoverer of that most wondrous application of the subtilties of forces, which has annihilated distance and revolutionized journalism. To the present generation, accustomed to the magic performance of the telegraph, which gives us to-day the yesterday's news of all the civilized world, "from furthest end to the remotest West," it seems almost incredible that the electro-magnetic telegraph was put in practical use less than thirty years ago, and that its inventor was but yesterday among the living. Yet so it is. He has had the rare fortune of seeing his discovery adopted where ever civilization has gone, of seeing two continents united under an ocean by his wonder-working idea, and of knowing that the world is drawn nearer together, and the unity of mankind made more and more a reality by his genius and persistence.

Samuel F. B. Morse was born in Charlestown, Mass., on the 27th of April, 1791. He was the son of the first American geographer, Rev. Jedediah Morse. Educated at Yale College, and graduated in 1810, he followed his early inclination and became a painter, winning high praise and great success in England, to which he went in 1811. His pictures of "The Dying Hercules," and "The Judgement of Jupiter," and his portrait of La Fayette, executed under a commission from the city of New York, are perhaps his most celebrated productions, and after the lapse of half a century, are still regarded as among the highest results of American art. In 1826 he organized the "National Academy of Design," and became its first President, continuing in that office for sixteen years.

It was in 1832, when he was over forty years of age, that the suggestion of his great discovery occurred to him. He was then crossing the Atlantic on a return voyage from Europe, and in discussing the experiments made with the electro magnet, and being informed that its action, through a wire a hundred feet in length, was instantaneous, he suggested that the same principle might be extended indefinitely, and might be made a means of transmitting intelligence. He worked out the idea during the voyage, and before its end had drawn out and written the general plan of the invention which has since made his name illustrious. After many experiments in the endeavor to make the invention a practical one, he availed himself of the action of the electro-magnet upon the lever, the fundamental idea of all subsequent telegraphy, and in 1832 demonstrated the practicability of his invention before the New York University.

In 1837 he filed his caveat for the invention at the Patent Office in Washington. In 1840 he perfected his patent, and set about the work of putting it into practical operation. Through all these years he struggled against incredulity, ridicule and envious detraction with a steadfastness which only his full faith in the value of his invention could give him, and which was almost heroic in his character. He sought in vain from England and France a recognition of his invention; and in the United States he was only gratified after years of waiting by an appropriation by Congress in 1843 of \$30,000 for an experimental essay. In 1844 his first line was completed, between Baltimore and Washington, and the first intelligence of a public character which is transmitted was the announcement of the nomination of James K. Polk as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency by the Baltimore convention.

From that time, the success so long struggled for was secure. The electro-magnetic telegraph of Morse was a recognized invention. To-day, over a hundred thousand miles of telegraphic wires in both hemispheres, dispatches upon his system are daily and hourly transmitted. He has been showered with testimonials from almost every civilized country. Ten States of Europe, including France, Russia, Austria, Sweden and Holland, voted him \$60,000 as a personal tribute, in a convention held in 1859. He has received medals and crosses of honor from the Emperor of Austria, the Sultan of Turkey, the Kings of Prussia, Wurtemberg and Denmark, the Emperor of France and the Queen of Spain; and has been made an honorary member of European and American scientific associations almost without number.

The discovery of the application of electricity to the transmission of intel-

ligence has been claimed by others than Morse. In the same year that Morse filed his caveat with the Patent office in Washington, Wheatstone in England, and Steinheil in Bavaria, invented magnetic telegraphs, both, however, much inferior to Morse's. The honor of originating the idea is also claimed by Prof. Joseph Henry, formerly of Princeton College, and now Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington. But Professor Morse is the only man who put the invention into practical and successful shape, and deserves the credit which he has received.

The latest achievement of telegraphy—the Atlantic telegraph—is claimed also as the invention of Prof. Morse. In 1842 he laid in New York harbor the first submarine wires which were ever used for telegraphic communication, and in 1843, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, he promulgated the idea of the Atlantic telegraph.

He dies now, full of years and honors. He stands first in the rank of inventors of the present century, and his death will be mourned throughout the whole world. The very telegraph he has left us as our heritage from his life will carry the news of his death eastward to Hindoostan and ever to China, and westward to the Pacific Ocean, and to-day the whole civilized world will mourn, as we, his countrymen do, the death of Morse.—Detroit Tribune.

## THE SOLDIERS' HOMESTEAD LAW.

The bill to amend the homestead law for the benefit of soldiers, which passed the Senate on the 22d instant, and the House on the 25th, and is now a law, makes a very sensible and just distinction in favor of the veterans in the war for the Union. It provides that every officer, soldier, sailor or marine who served in the war for a period exceeding 90 days, may, in settling upon the public lands, under the homestead laws, count the period of his service as a part of the five years' residence required to obtain a patent to 160 acres. The actual residence on the land must be at least one year. Six months are allowed after the location of the land before the residence upon it must commence. Persons discharged for wounds or disability may have their whole period of enlistment counted. In case of the death of a person who would be entitled to the privileges of the act, his widow, if unmarried, or minor children, if the widow be married or dead, are entitled to its benefits. Any person to whom the bill gives the right to acquire land may have the same entered by an agent.—Detroit Tribune.

## THE EARTHQUAKE.

California has been visited by an earthquake in the Lone Pine country 40 miles southwest of San Francisco, which has caused considerable excitement in the immediate locality of the disaster, but no apprehension is felt outside the district affected. A dispatch dated San Francisco, March 31st says:

Additional advices from Inyo county, place the number killed by the earthquake on Tuesday at 30, and the wounded at 100. The shocks continued decreasing in force till Thursday morning, when over a 1000 had been counted. Big Owen's Lake has risen 4 feet since the first shock. From a distance of three or four miles through the Lone Pine country the earth cracked, and one side remained stationary, while the other sank seven or eight feet, leaving a wall extending three miles in length, where formerly was a level plain. Kern and Owen's rivers turned and ran up stream for several minutes, leaving their beds dry, and finally returned with increased volume. There has been no parallel of this earthquake since 1812, when the missions of San Juan Capistrano and La Purisissima of Southern California were destroyed.

## STATE ITEMS.

The wife of John Diddleline, of Adrian, used some kerosene oil to kindle a fire with on Tuesday morning. Her funeral was well attended.

The Michigan State Fair will be held at Kalamazoo, commencing Tuesday, Sept. 17th, 1872. The Northern Michigan Agricultural Society will hold their Fair at Grand Rapids the same week. This will be decidedly a fair week.

A young man in Kalamazoo had the fore finger of his right hand shot off on Thursday last week while shooting pigeons; as is usual in accidents of this kind, two of them were employed in loading the gun, one putting in the powder and shot and the other adjusting the cap, when the hammer slipped from his fingers, and the gun went off and did the mischief. It is high time that more care was exercised in the use of fire arms.

## 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 STREAM

## DRY KILN,

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALTY.

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.

1-1, E. J. HARRINGTON.

## J. O. BAKMER'S

## 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

—OF—

## GENERAL Hard-ware

Hoping to see all my old friends and many new ones to examine my good 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,

3. 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 Medicine

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 Com-pounded Day or Night.

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



Hollad, April 13, 1872.

## Local News.

The rug store of Wm. VinPutten is near ready for use.

The name of the Post office, South Georgetown, in this county has been changed to Hudsonville.

The gar store of P. Van Landegend has been torn down preparatory to the erection of a brick building in its place.

The grading of Eighth street is progressing, Mr. K. van Hatten the contractor pushing the work with his usual energy.

Quite a serious fire occurred at Windsor, across the river from Detroit Tuesday afternoon, loss \$10,000, particulars not known.

The Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore R. R. sold \$68.95 worth of tickets at their office in this city during the month of March.

The depot of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Rail Road at Plainwell was struck by lightning, caught fire and was entirely consumed on Thursday night of this week.

FURNITURE.—We notice that S. Riedesma and Son are getting into their new store; also Mr. Vennema. This will give us three furniture stores from which to select goods required in that line.

Spring is fast approaching, and judging from the vast piles of agricultural implements in front of our warehouses we would suppose that farming was carried on quite extensively in the surrounding country.

On Wednesday afternoon, to vary the monotony of our quiet town, a horse belonging to H. Boone, came dashing up Eighth st. at a 2:40 gait with some portions of harness clinging to him, creating considerable excitement.

Dolley Varden is expected to visit some of our merchants in a few days catering to the ladies of this city and vicinity. The ladies hereabout are anxiously watching for Dolley and the merchant who first secures her, will secure their patronage.

The Hartford Day Spring comes to hand this week, a half sheet, and in its apology thereof, says: "All day Sunday we worked on election tickets." Are we to understand from this that they usually work on Sunday to get out the other half of their paper?

At Grand Rapids, a few days since, James Crews, a man employed in the foundry of Butterworth & Lowe, spilled a quantity of molten iron in his boot, and before the boot could be taken off the iron had partially cooled and burned away the flesh to the cords and tendons on the upper part of the foot. The entire sock was burned, except a small piece of the heel.

We notice a new sign on the building of M. D. Howard, on River street, bearing the inscription: Law Office of G. W. McBride. Mc is a young man of more than ordinary talent, and possesses a thorough knowledge of law, and is free from the vices that prevail to such an alarming extent among the young men of the present generation. He has our best wishes for future prosperity and success.

On Monday last, a young man, a brakeman on a freight train, was killed at Breedsville. It seems that two of them were twisting on one brake, when the chain suddenly broke, precipitating one of them to the track between the cars, then in motion; the train passed over him, mangle him up in a frightful manner, killing him instantly. It is time that railroad employees learned to use more care in the pursuit of their duties.

A few evenings since, three young men, residing not a hundred miles from this city, becoming dissatisfied with their mode of life, resolved to reform, and accordingly drew up a resolution imposing a heavy fine upon the one who should drink the first drop of intoxicating liquor between that time and the 4th day of July next. This is a sensible proceeding, and we hope they may hold out faithful to the end. There are many young men in our midst who might be benefitted by adopting the same course, men who are wasting their best talents by too close a familiarity with the intoxicating cup, and who but for the baneful influence of strong drink might be a blessing to themselves and an honor to their country.

## Unveiling Ceremonies.

The unveiling of the Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument took place at Detroit on Tuesday last. All day Monday and Early Tuesday morning the trains arriving in the city were loaded to the fullest capacity bringing in the old veterans, their wives and sweethearts, until nearly 50,000, people were in attendance upon the ceremonies.

The monument is located in the Campus Martius, in the space between the City Hall, Opera House, and Russell House. It is built of Rhode Island granite, and is about 56 feet in height. The statuary and ornaments are all of the golden bronze of Munich, were all designed by Mr. Rogers himself, and were cast at the Royal Foundry at Munich. The statuary of the first section consists of four American eagles, and of the second of four figures of men, each seven feet in height, and representing the four branches of the service—the cavalry, infantry, artillery, and the sailors. It was originally intended that there should be a third group of statues, just above these, composed of four female figures in a sitting posture, each six feet high if erect. They were to represent the just results of war, Victory, Union, Emancipation, and also History. As, however, their cost would be \$16,000 over the amount raised for the monument fund, these figures have been omitted for the present and can be erected afterwards, if desired.

The crowning statue of the monument is an allegorical representation of Michigan, or a cultivated Indian land coming under the union of States. The statue is 11 feet in height and bears in one hand a shield for protection, and in the other a sword. There are below the statue of Abraham Lincoln, Gens. Grant and Sherman and Admiral Farragut, all of more than life size and admirably executed. There are also a large number of wreaths, stars and other basso relievo ornaments. The only inscription upon the monument is a contribution of Mr. Rogers, as well as his own design, reading, "Erected by the people of Michigan in honor of the Martyrs who fell and the Heroes who fought in defense of Liberty and the Union." This gift from the sculptor alone cost him \$27 sterling, and he has remitted several very large items of expense to which he was strictly entitled, in consideration of the fact that Michigan is the State from which he hails.

## Common Council.

COUNCIL ROOMS, HOLLAND, April 5th, 1872. Present, Mayor Harrington, and full Board of Aldermen.

The appointment of officers was the order of the evening.

The following gentlemen were then duly appointed.

Harbor Board, John Roost and K. Schaddelee. Street Commissioner, A. Woltman. Chief Engineer, A. Thompson. Assistant Engineer, J. Kramer. Fire Warden 1st Ward, G. Wakker.

" " 2nd " M. M. Clark. " " 3rd " J. Everhard. " " 4th " A. Thompson.

The salary of the various offices were made as follows: Clerk, \$125.00; Marshal, \$400.00; Fire Wardens \$10 and \$15.

Resignation of C. Hofman City Clerk was handed in. Resignation accepted, and Chas. F. Post duly appointed to fill vacancy.

Mayor Harrington has appointed the following standing committee for the year:

Committee on Ways and Means, Aldermen, George Lauder, Dijkema and Aling.

Committee on Streets, Roads and Bridges, Ald. S. L. Morris, Schaddelee and Van Landegend.

Committee on Claims and Accounts, Ald. J. Van Landegend, Lauder and Morris.

Committee on Public Buildings and Property, Alderman J. R. Kleyn, Aling, Dijkema.

Committee on Printing, Alderman M. Hoogesteger, Morris, Kleyn.

Committee on Fire Department, Ald. G. Lauder, Kleyn, Hoogesteger.

The Supervisors elected in this county are: Allendale, Frank Brown, Rep. Blendon, Adam Forbes, Rep. Chester, George F. Porter, Dem. Crookery, Benj. Murray, Rep. Georgetown, John Tate, Rep. Grand Haven City, G. E. Hubbard, Rep. Grand Haven Town, H. Sani, Rep. Holland City, D. TeRoller, Rep. Holland Township, W. Dijkema, Rep. Jamedtown, W. S. Curtis, Rep. Olive, J. M. Fellows, Dem. Polkton, Chas. Clark, Rep. Spring Lake, A. C. Adalt, Dem. Tallmadge, John Rice, Rep. Wright, John Wasson, Dem. Zeeland, J. Den Herder, Rep. Republicans, 13; Democrats, 5.

Mr. E. Herold is the man to buy boots and shoes of, he has a large and well selected stock of these goods, and is desirous of selling them at prices which will defy competition, he has the largest stock from which to select from and will sell no article under misrepresentation.

## Railroad Disaster.

Last Tuesday the No. 1 mail train on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad going north, met with a severe accident between Big Rapids and Rust. The train left Grand Rapids at 4:15 P. M., two hours and five minutes behind time, running to Big Rapids without any accident. Between Big Rapids and Rust, while running through a deep cut, they came in contact with a large stump, which had been washed up by the rains and rolled down upon the track. The engine and three cars were badly damaged. The engineer was thrown from the engine and escaped with his life. Both fireman and brakeman were instantly killed. None of the passengers were seriously hurt.

## Grand Haven News.

From our own Correspondent.

Mayor Hubbard has issued a Proclamation, requiring all streets, alleys, sewers and vaults to be thoroughly renovated.

The city authorities have rented the east half of the third story of the Howlett block for the use of the Recorder and Council.

A Car Company is about being organized in this city, and negotiations are now going on for the purchase of a suitable location of the works.

The Cutler House is being pushed forward to completion rapidly. The offices have all been rented, and will be occupied as soon as completed.

On Wednesday night last, a span of horses were stolen from a farmer by the name of McPherson, residing about three fourths of a mile east of Coopersville.

The propeller C. J. Truesdell of the Goodrich Line arrived in this port on Thursday morning from Chicago, being the first trip made by that Line since the opening of navigation.

William Medewitz was on Wednesday last convicted in the Circuit Court of "malicious mischief" for breaking down and otherwise injuring fruit trees while in a fit of passion.

The valuable business property belonging to the "Congregational Society" situated on Washington street near the corner of Second will be sold at public auction on Monday the 15th inst at two o'clock P. M.

We understand that the contract has been let for the building of the Second Dutch Reformed Church, in this city to be situated on the south-east corner of Washington and Sixth streets. The edifice is to be 40x60 feet upon the ground, and constructed of brick and wood, or in what is technically termed the "veneered style."

BROADMORE & HINMAN, House painting, Glazing, Paper hanging, Calcimining etc. All work promptly attended to.

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Convention to elect four delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Jackson, May 16th, will be held at the Court House, Grand Haven. On the evening of Wednesday, May 8th, 1872, at 7:15. At this Convention a new County Committee may also be elected and such other business as may properly come before the Convention. As this Convention is to have its bearing on the Presidential contest, a full representation of the Cities and Townships of the county is requested. The apportionment of the delegates, based on the last Republican vote for Governor, is as follows:

Allendale, 3; Blendon, 1; Chester, 2; Crookery, 4; Grand Haven city 1, 1st Ward 3, 2d Ward 2, 3rd Ward 1, 4th Ward 1; Grand Haven township, 1; Holland City 1, 1st Ward 2, 2d Ward 4; Holland township, 5; Jamestown, 4; Olive 1; Polkton, 1; Robinson, 1; Spring Lake, 6; Tallmadge, 6; Wright, 6; Zeeland, 5; Georgetown 4.

E. P. FERRY, Chair'n. GEO. LAUDER, H. A. NORTON. J. B. PERHAM, GEO. LUTHER. H. S. CLUBB, Sec'y. Republican County Committee.

## Cheapest Store in

the State, Mr. Joseph Specht, a Hollander, to attend to customers. Star Clothing House, Grand Rapids.

## Holland Market.

Corrected Weekly.	
Flour.....	\$8 00
Wheat, (white).....	1 40
Corn.....	50
Oats.....	40
Barley, (per 100 lbs).....	1 35
Buckwheat.....	75
Middlings.....	1 35
Bran.....	1 25
Feed, (corn & oats mix'd, pr. ton).....	25 00
Apples, (green, per bu.).....	1 00
Apples, (dried, per lb.).....	11
Butter.....	18
Eggs.....	12
Beans.....	1 25
Potatoes.....	1 00
Hay.....	16 25
Hides, (green).....	97
Hides, (dry).....	15
Leather, (sole).....	35
Leather, (harness).....	35
Leather, (saddle).....	1 00
Leather, (split, No. 3).....	25
Bark, (hemlock, per cord).....	4 00
Cord-wood, (beech).....	3 00
Cord-wood, (maple).....	3 50

## 75 cents only for

men's Cottonade Pants, at the Great One Price Store of Grand Rapids, Star Clothing House.

## DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP

On account of conflicting official duties, the law copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Lowing and Tate, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business now in our hands will be completed by the late firm, and all debts due said firm are payable to Samuel L. Tate, and all documents against said firm will be paid by him.

Stephen L. Lowing.  
Samuel L. Tate.  
Grand Haven, March 23d, 1871.

## Choice Cigars at

H. Walsh's City Drug Store 8-11.

Use Marsh's Cough Syrup, for coughs, colds etc. Price 25cts.

Use Dr. Benjamin's Cordial for children teething etc. Price 25cts.

## Masonic Notice.

There will be a special communication of Unity Lodge of F. & A. M. on Wednesday evening April 17th 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.

\$3.00 buys a good suit for little boys Star Clothing House, Grand Rapids.

## R. K. HEALD'S

## Agricultural Works

MANUFACTURER OF

## Farming Tools,

Agent for the Celebrated Mowing and Reaping Machines:

THE CHAMPION Improved, with 10 Lbs.

THE RUSSELL MOWER & REAPER Improved.

THE AETNA MOWER & REAPER.

THE WILBER EUREKA, Direct Draft.

THE BUCKEYE MOWER & REAPER

Call and see Samples.

We also have the ITHICA WHEEL RAKE,

of which, over twenty were sold in the Colony last year, the best in the market. Other machines furnished on short notice. Particular attention will be given to

## Plows, Cultivators, Harrows ETC.

At the old place opposite City Hall.

With thanks for past favors I have hopes for the future.

Holland, Mich. R. K. HEALD, 6-1.

## O. M. DUNHAM,

General Dealer in

Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty etc.

A full stock always on hand.

## VARNISHES,

Paint & Whitewash

## BRUSHES,

## WINDOWS

of all varieties and sizes furnished to order at

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

PAINTING, GLAZING, GRADING, CALCIMINING AND PAPER HANGING neatly done.

## JOBING IN THE CITY

solicited, and promptly attended to.

A specialty made in Glass and Windows.

Store and Shop Corner River and Ninth Streets. Holland, March 26th. 6-1.

## PHOTOGRAPHS

The undersigned would respectfully inform his old customers that he is again ready to take

## Photographs & Gems

In all the various styles and sizes. Particular attention given to secure a

## Perfect Likeness

—OF—

OLD & YOUNG.

New Chemicals, New Light, New Room.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded

Thankful for past favors, he is now ready to receive visitors at his New Gallery, on Eighth street, between Market and River streets. 6-1 GEORGE LAUDER, Artist.

## 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 in 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 Nitrous 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. 8-1.

## STEKETEE & KIMM'S MEDICINES

are on sale at my store, consisting of

Kimm's AGUE CURE, Kimm's ANTI-BILIOUS ROOT, AND PLANT PILLS.

Kimm's Holland Worm Cakes

S. & Kimm's Holland Stomach Bitters

The above named Medicines can, at all times be had at my store.

None can equal Kimm's Medicines. Try them. H. WALSH, 6-1. Holland, Mich. March 26th.

## THE NEWS

## JOB

## ROOMS

## UNEQUALED

EXTENT AND FACILITIES

BY ANY

## Printing House

—IN—

## WESTERN MICHIGAN!

## EVERY VARIETY

—OF—

## PRINTING

EXECUTED PROMPTLY

AND AT

## Reasonable Prices

Harrington's Block, Holland.

## Ready Again!

AT THE STORE OF

## H. MEENGES,

On River St., nearly opposite the Grandvet 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

HEBER WALSH,

(DRUGGIST & PHARMACEUT.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS, PAINTS, GLASS, BRUSHES, PATENT MEDICINES, SUPPORTERS, FANCY GOODS,

MEDICINES, OILS, PUTTY, PERFUMERY, TRUSSERS, SHOULDER BRACES, ROOTS & HERBS.

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

First Class Drug Store.

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

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

1-1.

## I WANT

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

## Holland City White Lead

made in New York, expressly for my own trade 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 below my neighbors.

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

HEBER WALSH, Druggist & Pharmacist.

4-30.

## INSURE WITH THE OLD

## "North America"

778. 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 Holland losses to *Ready Cash*.

Because it has paid over \$26,000,000 losses.

Because it has a surplus (over and above its debts) of more than any two Ins. Co's. in the United States.

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

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

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

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

"NORTH AMERICA."

HEBER WALSH, agt. Holland, Mich.

4-30.

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

The Highest Price Paid for Butter & Eggs.



Continued from First Page.

years ago, and a day's work is shorter now than it was then. After I had learned a mechanics trade in the place where I now live I worked fourteen and fifteen hours a day, month after month, to earn forty dollars a month. There are hundreds of men there now who in ten hours can earn a hundred dollars more easily than I could earn forty in fifteen hours. I am grateful to God that this is so. I do not care anything about a few men or corporations piling up a great amount of money. The wealth of the Astors, the Stewarts, and the Vanderbilts has no allurements for me. I believe God made this world to grow good men and women, and not to pile up money. That is my belief, and want to see the men and women who bear the burdens and do the work have a full share of all they earn, and that an honest day's work shall always have a fair day's pay. [Loud Applause.]

Why is it that the Democrats of New Hampshire are circulating free-trade documents, pictorials and cartoons over this State? Why should they strive to deceive poor laboring men, when they were never so prosperous as now under the system that tends to diversify our industries, increase our production, add to our own wealth, and take care of our own country? My heart goes out to the workmen of England and Ireland, of Germany and France, and of Asia and Africa, too! A man is a man, no matter where he born or what blood courses in his veins. I believe that God made him and Christ died for him, and that he is destined to an immortal inheritance. I believe, too, in that comprehensive policy that watches over the poor and lowly and takes care of the interests of all the world; but after all, I am for the Republic of the United States, one and indivisible, and the people of the United States, before any other country or any other people. [Applause.]

I am for taking care of our own interests, and not allowing the importing houses of Englishmen or Frenchmen or Germans to control the financial or business affairs of the people of the United States. I think we are old enough and large enough to take care of ourselves. [Applause.]

One would suppose, to here our Democratic friends talk, that we never had any corruption before; that they had always been pure, because they never punished a thief. [Applause and Laughter.] I propose right here to lay down this proposition: that the reason why this Administration is so assailed is not that it has been more corrupt, or as corrupt as its modern predecessors, but that it is doing much to expose thieves and to punish men who steal. The Democratic party—mean the modern Democratic party—came into power in 1829, under General Jackson.

One man, Samuel Swartwout, in General Jackson's day, when the Government raised only about thirty million dollars a year, stole a million dollars in the New York customhouse—nearly as much money as has been stolen under this Administration in three years, in collecting and paying out nearly twenty-one hundred million dollars. The percentage of loss under the Administration has been less than under any Administration since General Jackson was inaugurated President of the United States. There is not a shadow of doubt of it. I assert here and now, that there has been a less percentage of loss under General Grant's administration than under that of any other Administration since the days of John Quincy Adams. John Tyler, a son of President Tyler, in a letter recently published, states that there were, in Van Buren's administration, ninety-eight receivers of the public money, ninety-six of whom became defaulters. Ninety-six out of ninety-eight! [Laughter.] Is there any man here to-night who knows that any one of those men was ever sent to the penitentiary?

I believe a Republican thief is a worse man than a Democratic thief. [Laughter.] He has not had so many bad examples. [Laughter and applause.] A Republican thief is the wickedest and meanest thief in all the land. He joins a great party that was brought into being to give freedom to the slave, maintain the unity of the country, and preserve the life of the nation. In the ranks of that party is a large mass of the intelligence of the country, of the praying men and women of this country. A man that joins that political organization, betrays his trust, and steals the money of the Government, is a base creature, and the penitentiary is the only place where he should dwell.

The difference between Republicans and Democrats on this question is this: the Republicans try to discover and punish their thieves; the Democrats never punish theirs. You cannot tell me to-night of a man who stole from the national Government under a Democratic administration who was sent to the penitentiary. Under the Administration several thieves have been sent there. Most of their stealing was under the late administration, for there has been little stealing under this. Under Andrew Johnson's administration mean men got office. He went back on his party, on his record, upright Democrats paid little attention to him, honest Republicans kept away from the White House, and mean men of both parties sought the benefits of his patronage. About forty collectors of internal revenue under his administration became defaulters for about a million and three quarters. Under the three years of General Grant's administration four collectors became defaulters, and for amounts less than two hundred thousand dollars.

During the war we paid through the paymaster's department of the Army more than a thousand million dollars. That money was paid sometimes when troops were on the march, sometimes when they were under fire, and we lost less than a quarter of a million dollars. Never in the history of the human family was there any higher evidence

of integrity. In the war of 1812, in paying out the little money we paid during that war, we lost about two million dollars. Since General Spinner entered upon his office as Treasurer of the United States, \$55,000,000,000 have passed through his office, counted by from three to four hundred men and women. We have lost between fifty and sixty thousand dollars in these eleven years, while \$55,000,000,000 have gone through the office. We punished one man, fined him, and he is now trying to get back \$5,000, for he says we made him pay \$5,000 more than he stole. [Laughter.] We have sent to prison three trusted clerks, men of capacity and ability, whom everybody trusted and respected. That is the way we have served our thieves. We have sent two men who stole under Andrew Johnson's Administration, and were prosecuted under this Administration in Baltimore, to the penitentiary.

We had a paymaster in the Army; he was not a Republican; his father was not a Republican but an old Whig, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Thomas Corwin. This young man was a college graduate, inherited \$100,000, was a member of a Christian church, had a noble wife and three beautiful children, lived within his income, got a passion for stock gambling, lost his \$100,000, and then took \$400,000 of the Government. He was arrested when he might have run away. He was sent to the penitentiary at Albany for ten years. About the same time the discovery was made of the boldest and most gigantic robbery of the people ever perpetrated in ancient or modern times. Bill Tweed—"Boss Tweed"—a man who, a few years ago, went through bankruptcy, and who is said to have boasted, within a year, that he had \$18,000,000, and, with him, the tribe of Tammany Hall, have been discovered and exposed. Some of these thieves have gone to Europe, some of them are enjoying the pleasures of the healthful breezes and snow-drifts of Canada, some of them are in other parts of the country and some in another. While we were trying Major Hodge, and sending him to the penitentiary at Albany for ten years, with the approval of the entire Republican party of the country, Bill Tweed, the greatest thief in all the history of the human family, the boss thief of the world, [loud laughter and applause,] was sent to Albany, not to the penitentiary, but the State House as a State senator, by twelve thousand Democratic majority. [Applause.]

These two cases illustrate exactly the difference between two parties: the one denouncing thieves and arresting and punishing them. I am told by leading Democrats, some of them members of the committee of seventy, men who have done all they could to expose and break these Tammany thieves down, that they do not believe one of these thieves will ever go to the penitentiary. They stole the Erie railroad; they stole the State of New York from General Grant in 1868; they have stolen judges and stolen juries, and they get elected to the Legislature; they do not get sent to the State prison. And the men who denied this stealing, who denied that they stole the State of New York when they knew that they did it, who denied the stealing of these Tammany Hall men, until it was finally brought out and established so clearly that nobody could longer deny it, these very men are accusing the Administration of stealing. I have heard before the Satan's rebuking sin, but I never saw anything so brazen as this. [Loud applause.]

There has been collected, under General Grant's administration, in three years, nearly twelve hundred million dollars—nearly four hundred millions a year; there has been paid out nearly a thousand million dollars; making about twenty-one hundred million dollars. We have lost out of this immense sum, in all the departments of the Government, a million and a quarter—less than a fifteenth part of one per cent. We have paid out, during these three years, ninety million dollars, in pensions, and we have had five defalcations, all of them soldiers, and four of them shed their blood for the country. But the Government has not lost a dollar, for the agents made good their accounts, or their bondsmen did it for them.

Everybody knows that the Indians have been cheated and wronged for years, and that many of our Indian wars have grown out of our violations of treaty obligations, our bad conduct, and the stealing from the appropriations for the Indians. General Grant, knowing the Indians and their wrongs, two years before he came into the Presidency tried to devise a plan by which the Indians should receive what the Government appropriated for them.

When he came into power he invited the Christian denominations of the country to select some good men whom he could send out to see that the Indians were not cheated, and they selected men like George H. Stuart, like Friend Lang, in Maine; like Friend Hoag, of Iowa; like William E. Dodge, of New York; and like Edward S. Tobey, of Massachusetts, some of the noblest, best, and purest men who tread on earth. These noble men have worked these three years to save these poor Indians from being wronged. The Indian policy of General Grant, were there nothing else, is enough to immortalize any Administration that ever existed in the country, from the foundation of the country. [Applause.] It has more of justice in it, more of humanity, more of the spirit of the divine Master, than can be found in any other deed of the Government, except the emancipation of the slaves. It stands by the side of the grandest achievement of the nation. It will be acknowledged hereafter, it will go into history, and men will applaud it, when many of the men who are assailing the present Administration sleep in forgotten graves.

This Administration came into power

with the pledge to maintain the faith and honor of the country, and weakly or wickedly assailed. During these last thirty-five months there has been paid \$287,000,000, saving nearly eighteen million dollars a year in interest. This money has been mostly saved, on the one hand, by an honest collection of the revenues, for we collected the first fifteen months of General Grant's administration \$87,000,000 more than was collected under the same laws, in the last fifteen months of Johnson's administration; and on the other hand, by a reduction of the expenses of the Government. From these two sources we paid this \$287,000,000. Throughout the financial world it is a matter of wonder and amazement that the financial policy of the United States should be so successful. We elected General Grant pledged to maintain the faith of the nation, to make our debt sacred, and what is the result? Why, the \$700,000,000 of currency is worth to-day \$140,000,000 (twenty per cent.) more than it was three years ago. The laboring man who has earned two dollars to-day has received forty cents, in real gold value, more than he would have received three years ago this day. There has been added twenty per cent. to every dollar the laboring men of this country have earned this day these many months; and it has been added because of the signal fidelity and ability with which that pledge has been kept to maintain the faith of the nation, honestly collect the revenues, reduce expenses, and extinguish the national debt as fast as we could.

We have a class of men who are always looking behind them. They have never been satisfied. They have taken their position on the great issues of the last forty years and been wrong every time. They linger behind their age. All their predictions have failed. They are the instruments of defeat and failure. Still these men continue to believe that all the statesmanship of the country is gone. They once looked up at the slave-masters of the South, who were their masters, too, when they stood on the heads of their negroes. They looked pretty tall then. A great convulsion came, and it shook them from their high position, and they look quite as small now as other people. But our Democratic friends do not see it; the old illusion still haunts them. To hear these men talk you would suppose General Grant was vastly inferior to such great, magnificent statesmen as Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan. Who is General Grant—this man so denounced? When the war opened he was earning a few hundred dollars a year tanning leather in Galena. He offered his services to the nation, and they were not accepted. He went down to Springfield and served there for some weeks, helping to enroll and organize the regiments they were raising in Illinois. Finally, they gave him a regiment. He had not money enough to buy a sword with which to fight the battles of his country, nor a horse to ride. You did not know anything about him; the nation knew nothing about him; few had heard of him. He had served in the Mexican war when a young man, fresh from West Point, and won two brevets for gallant conduct, but nobody knew anything of this humble man. He took his regiment and marched away. He never asked anything of the Government; he never disobeyed an order; he never made any complaint. He went straight forward and did his duty, a quiet, silent, modest man.

About the first thing we heard of him was that he took about twenty-five thousand men up the Tennessee river, moved on the enemy's works, attacked an army of twenty thousand rebels, and captured fifteen thousand of them. You next heard of him coming on the field of Shiloh when it was nearly lost, and when asked if he had prepared for a retreat he said that one boat would take all that would retreat. He defeated the rebel army that had been nearly victorious. Then he went down the Mississippi river, passed Vicksburg, made a movement into the country, attacked the rebel armies, captured Vicksburg; and then you find him at Chattanooga to restore a lost battle. You have heard of the magnificent victory he won on Mission ridge and Lookout mountain.

He was then brought to Washington, and took command of the armies of the country, led the army of the Potomac through the Wilderness, fighting every day in the month of May, 1864. He placed his army before Richmond, and when the hour came, moved upon the doomed city, and received the surrender of the rebel army at Appomattox. Nineteen battles behind him, and all victories! He did not march his army to make a parade through the rebel capital, but started off alone, with his carpet-bag in his hand, for Washington, to stop the raising of troops and the manufacture of munitions, to make preparations to disband the army and save expense, and to save what he regarded as a very important thing, a general bankruptcy in the country.

We Republicans turned to this man when Andrew Johnson failed us, and asked him to be President. He did not seek the Presidency; he felt and said that his place at the head of the Army was the post for him. We made him President, and it was his strength and commanding influence that carried the fourteenth amendment. That same potent influence carried the fifteenth amendment, and gave the black men the right to vote in all the States. When a wall of distress came up from the South, when poor black men prayed for protection from the moderate blows of the midnight assassins of the Ku Klux dens, Congress hesitated, faltered, divided. Then it was that he came forth with the brief message that rallied our scattered ranks like a battle order. Clothed with authority he has striven to protect the weak against the cruelties of the strong.

## School Directory.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.  
DR. B. LEDGERHOE, Moderator.  
C. DOERBUNG, Director.  
T. KETPELL, Assessor.  
REV. R. PIETERS; PROF. SCOTT; I. CAPON.  
TEACHERS.  
Supt. and Teacher of High School, T. C. Miller.  
Gram. School Dept., (female) Mrs. Vanolinda.  
Higher Inter. " Miss J. Pennoyer.  
Lower " Miss L. Ledebor.  
Primary " Miss E. Allen.  
Gram. School Dept., (male) Miss M. Decker.  
Higher Inter. " Miss E. Allen.  
Lower " Miss C. Pennoyer.  
Primary " Miss L. Fisher.  
Spring Term commences 3d Monday in April.

## Hope College Directory.

INSTRUCTORS.  
Rev. PHILIP PHELPS, D. D., President.  
THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.  
Rev. CORNELIUS E. CRISPELL, D. D., Prof. of Didactic and Polemic Theology.  
Rev. T. ROMEYN BECK, Synodical Instructor in Hebrew and Greek Languages and Biblical Criticism.  
Rev. CHARLES SCOTT, Synodical Instructor in Church History and Government.  
Rev. ROELOF PIETERS, Teacher in Exegetical Theology.  
Rev. CHRISTIAN VAN DER VEEN, Teacher in Sacred Rhetoric.  
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.  
Rev. T. ROMEYN BECK, A. M., Prof. Latin and Greek Languages and Literature.  
Rev. CHARLES SCOTT, A. M., Prof. Chemistry and Natural History.  
Rev. C. E. CRISPELL, D. D., Prof. Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.  
Rev. ABEL T. STEWART, A. M., Acting Instructor in Mental and Moral Philosophy.  
CORNELIUS DOERBUNG, Tutor in Modern Languages.  
WILLIAM A. SHIELDS, A. M., Assistant Prof. Rhetoric and English Literature.  
Rev. PETER MOERDYK, A. M., Assistant Prof. Latin and Greek Languages and Literature.  
G. J. KOLLEN, A. M., Tutor in Mathematics.  
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.  
CORNELIUS DOERBUNG, Tutor in Modern Languages.  
WILLIAM A. SHIELDS, Tutor in Rhetoric.  
Rev. PETER MOERDYK, Tutor in Latin and Greek.  
G. J. KOLLEN, Tutor in Mathematics.  
The present Term began Jan. 6th, and ends April 24, 1872.

## Legal.

### Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss:  
At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on Thursday the twenty second day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy two. Present, Edwin Baxter, Judge of Probate.  
In the Matter of the Estate of Tisdale Bullock deceased.  
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Ann T. Bullock widow of deceased representing that said Tisdale Bullock lately died testate in said County and praying among other things for the Probate of an instrument in writing heretofore filed in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased and that the execution thereof may be committed to said petitioner the executrix in said will named.  
Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday the twenty second day of April next at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said Petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause, if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Holland City News a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. A true copy, (Attest.)  
EDWIN BAXTER, Judge of Probate.

## 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

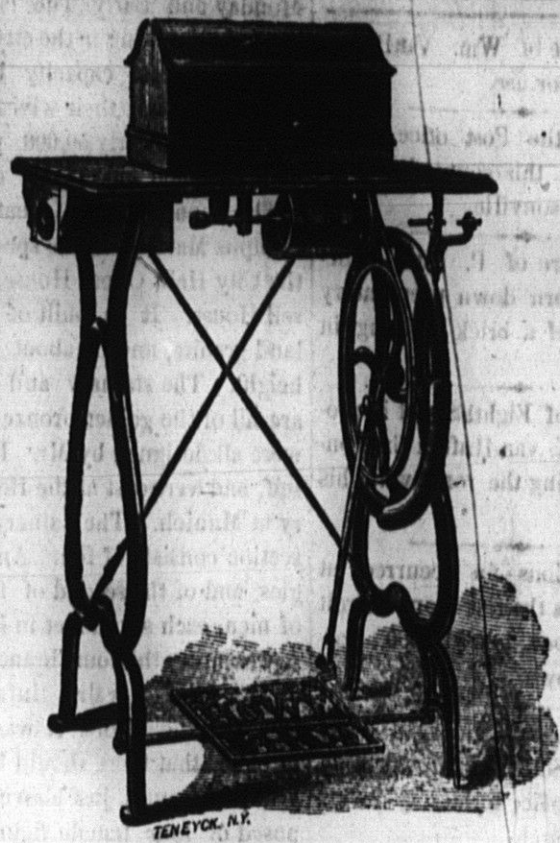
## Dive Wells and Pumps

Of all kinds constantly on hand, and All kinds of Repairing done at short notice

## 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,

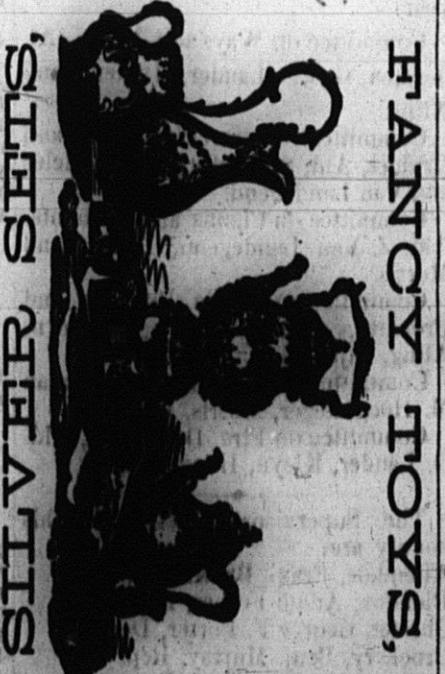
Jobs in Town or Country Solicited. Furniture Repaired, Stained and Varished.

KITCHEN TABLES, STANDS, CUPBOARDS, WHAT-NOTS, AND BRACKETS Made to order. Shop on Main St., East side C. & M. L. S. R. R. 1-1.

## VARIETY AND WELRY STORE.

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

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,



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. 1-1

## 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 HAND.

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. 1-1.

### 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.

## Brick Store

### 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.