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### Holland City News, Volume 27, Number 51: January 6, 1899

Holland City News

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To stick things use MAJOR'S CEMENT  
Beware!!! Take no substitute.







# AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear *on every the fac-simile signature of* *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper. This is the original "CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.

LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought *on the and has the signature of* *Chas. H. Fletcher* wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 24, 1898.

## Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought" BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

Insist on Having  
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

MRS.  
HETTIE M.  
HARROUN.

THE GIFTED

## Portrait Artist

OF GRAND RAPIDS.

Has been selected to represent Michigan in Water Color Portraits at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, held at Omaha, Neb., from June 1st to Nov. 1st, 1898.

## Chicago

Nov. 13, 1898.

AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.

Lv. Grand Rapids	7:30	12:00	6:00	11:45
Ar. Holland	8:30	12:45	7:00	1:00
Lv. Chicago	9:10	1:15	7:20	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Lv. Chicago	6:50	4:10	11:50	
Holland	8:15	12:35	9:15	5:15
Ar. Grand Rapids	9:10	1:20	10:15	6:20
Lv. Traverse City				18:40
Petoskey				3:45
Bay View	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

## Muskegon Division.

Lv. Pentwater	1:35	2:50	6:30	
Ar. Muskegon	5:40	7:00	11:10	10:00
Lv. Muskegon	6:11	7:30	11:42	10:31
Grand Haven	7:05	8:35	12:45	11:10
Lv. Grand Haven				
Ar. Allegan	7:55	9:35		
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Lv. Allegan	5:15	12:25	5:50	8:00
Grand Haven	6:15	1:30	6:50	
Muskegon	6:50	2:00	5:40	
Ar. Pentwater	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

## Detroit

Nov. 13, 1898.

G. R. & Western.

Lv. Grand Rapids	7:00	1:35	5:25	
Ar. Lansing	11:40	5:45	10:05	
Lv. Lansing				
Ar. Detroit	8:00	1:10	6:10	
Lv. Detroit	12:25	5:35	10:55	
Ar. Grand Rapids	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	

Parlor Cars on all trains, seats 25 cents for any distance.

GEO. DEHAVEN,  
G. P. A. Grand Rapids, Mich.  
J. C. HOLCOMB, Holland Agent

## DETROIT, TOLEDO & MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

Time Table in effect Oct. 9, 1898.

Lv. Allegan	12:00 m.
Ar. Battle Creek	1:37
Ar. Marshall	2:08
Ar. Detroit	4:45 p.m.
Lv. Toledo	8:30 a.m.
Ar. Marshall	12:35
Ar. Battle Creek	1:55
Ar. Allegan	3:40 p.m.
F. G. WHIPPLE, G. P. A., Toledo, O.	
Direct connection is made at Toledo for all points East.	

\$100.  
Dr. E. Detchen's Anti Diuretic  
May be worth to you more than \$100 if you have a child who soils bedding from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once. \$1.00 Sold by Heber Walsh druggist, Holland, Mich.

## CANADIAN HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

On December 16, 17 and 18, C. & W. M. and D. G. R. & W. Ry. agents will sell tickets to nearly all points in Canada at one way fare for the round trip. Return limit January 7. Ask agents for particulars.

46-2w. GEO. DEHAVEN, G. P. A.

## \$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taking internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

A lazy liver makes a lazy man. Burdock Blood Bitters is the natural, never failing remedy for a lazy liver.

## Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work. This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by Heber Walsh of Holland and Van Bree & Son of Zeeland.

## Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from the first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; and now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Trial bottles 10 cts. at Heber Walsh of Holland and Van Bree & Son of Zeeland.

## Wood and Coal

at the new yard of

John Y. Huizinga

192 E. Tenth Street.

Bell Phone 16. 44-3m

## CHANGES TO BE MADE.

Vacancies in the United States Senate Will Soon Be Filled by State Legislatures.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The terms of 30 United States senators expire on March 4, 1899. Five of the coming vacancies have already been filled—in Maryland, Mississippi, Ohio, Vermont and Virginia—but the only change politically was the election in Maryland of Louis E. McComas, republican, to succeed Arthur P. Gorman, democrat. Further republican gains will be made in California, Delaware, Indiana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, West Virginia and Wisconsin—a total of ten seats, including Maryland. The net party gain, though, will be only eight, as democrats will succeed the present republican senators in Montana and Utah. Whether Senator Stewart will be reelected in Nevada is still a question of doubt. All the vacancies will probably be filled this month most of the legislatures in the states affected meeting this week.

## A BRIGHT FUTURE.

This Is What Robert P. Porter Says Is the Prospect for the Island of Cuba.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Robert P. Porter, special commissioner of the treasury department, has made a report to Secretary Gage on the economic and business conditions in the island of Jamaica, and their application to the island of Cuba. His deductions show a bright future for Cuba, particularly Santiago province, in fruit, sugar and tobacco trade, and for diversified industries, which will result from rapid transportation. He calls attention to the English colonial policy of maintaining excellent country roads, and recommends a similar policy in Cuba.

## CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Two Men Killed and Three Injured on the Holmes Logging Railroad in Wisconsin.

Milwaukee, Jan. 4.—A Journal special from Marinette, Wis., says: "A chapter of accidents on the Holmes logging railroad, which runs from Peninsula west 40 miles, shows that two men were killed and three injured. The killed were Julius Howk, who was struck on the head by a falling tree, killing him instantly, and John Robins, who was crushed to death by falling between moving cars. He was a brother of the bookkeeper of the road.

## Won't Follow Gomez' Plan.

London, Jan. 4.—The Havana correspondent of the Times says: "I have had an interview with Gen. Mario Menocal, commanding the Cuban forces in the provinces of Havana and Matanzas. He told me the insurgent generals would not accept any proposals by Gen. Maximo Gomez calculated to produce friction between the Americans in Cuba, and the disbanding of the Cuban army was proceeding steadily throughout the island."

## Burned to Death.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 3.—A special to the Tribune from Dallas, Wis., says that William Strickley and his wife were burned to death Saturday. They were in the attic of their home, papering, when fire broke out, and before either could escape, both were cremated. Their three children, in the lower part of the house, were saved with difficulty.

## The Public Debt.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The monthly treasury statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business December 31, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,199,176,286, an increase during the month of \$1,762,799. This increase is due to the delivery of 3 per cent. bonds on the new issue, previously paid for.

## Estimates for New Warships.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Secretary Long has completed detailed estimates for congress for the 15 new warships he recommended to be constructed in his annual report. The figures are for armament and armor for all the ships, \$14,168,400, and for construction and engineering, \$36,100,800.

## Wants Insurgents Paid.

Havana, Jan. 4.—Gen. Maximo Gomez, from his camp 200 miles westward, near Narciso, has issued a proclamation to the Cuban army advising against disbanding until the proceedings at Washington regarding the pay of the insurgent troops have been completed.

## Work of the Mint.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—A statement of the coinage of the United States mint in this city for the year 1898 shows that the output for the year just ended was the largest since 1890. The total number of coins made was 100,258,433, valued at \$27,654,452.

## Senator Bate Renominated.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 4.—The democratic legislative caucus was held Tuesday afternoon to select a candidate for United States senator. Present Senator W. B. Bate was unanimously nominated. Election by the legislature will be January 17.

## The Philippines.

Washington, Jan. 3.—President McKinley's proclamation setting forth the conditions under which the United States takes possession of the Philippines has been cabled to Gen. Otis for promulgation. It contains about 2,000 words.

## Held Up a Train.

Macomb, Mo., Jan. 4.—The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis passenger train was held up by six men near here and the safe in the express car was robbed of all its contents.

## Said to Have Settled.

Ablene, Kan., Jan. 3.—It is said that Grant C. Gillett, the fugitive cattle plunger, has effected a settlement with his creditors for \$50,000.

## LATE SENATOR MORRILL.

Remains of the Vermont Statesman Are Placed in a Vault at Montpelier.

Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 3.—The body of the late United States Senator Justin Smith Morrill arrived here Monday from Washington. On the train which brought the body to Montpelier was also the body of the senator's wife, who died at the capital several months ago.

The body was borne from the train to the capitol, where it lay in state in the corridor before representatives' hall. During the day hundreds passed by the casket. The funeral services in representatives' hall were largely attended. Men from all parts of the state came to pay final respects to the memory of the late senator. President M. H. Buckham, of the University of Vermont, delivered the eulogy. After the lobby was cleared the bodies of Senator Morrill and Mrs. Morrill were taken to Green Mount cemetery, where they were placed in a vault to remain until spring, when they will be carried to Stratford for interment.

## GREETINGS EXCHANGED.

Throng of Callers Attend the New Year Reception at the White House.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The president and Mrs. McKinley received the season's greetings Monday from the great throng of callers representing every branch of public life, who attended the white house reception. It was the first time since the present administration began that circumstances permitted the observance of this custom, and this, as well as the happy and propitious circumstances under which the year begins, added to the interest and enjoyment surrounding the event.

## Receipts and Expenditures.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The monthly statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that the total receipts for December were \$41,404,793, as compared with \$59,646,698 for December, 1897. This last amount, however, includes about \$31,700,000 received on account of the Pacific railroad's debt. Independent of those payments, the increase for the last month as compared with the same month in 1897 was about \$13,400,000. During the last six months the receipts from customs increased from \$62,825,020 to \$96,045,839 and from internal revenue sources from \$55,498,203 to \$138,394,339.

## Funeral of Romero.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Public funeral services over the remains of the late Don Matias Romero, the ambassador from Mexico to the United States, who died Friday morning, were held at St. Matthew's church yesterday. Distinguished honor to the memory of the deceased was manifested in the presence at the ceremonies of President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, nearly all the members of the cabinet, representatives of the entire diplomatic corps, officers of the army and navy, and private citizens.

## Roosevelt's Pardon Policy.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Gov. Roosevelt has established a code of rules to govern his consideration and determination of applicants for pardons and commutations of sentence. He will not exercise executive clemency in behalf of a man who has been convicted of murdering or abusing his wife, nor will he pardon any habitual criminal. His mercy will be shown only to those whose sentence seems to have been severe, or whose commission of a crime was the result of influence.

## Iowa's Debt.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 3.—State Treasurer Herriott has made a statement of the debt of the state of Iowa, showing that it is, in round numbers only \$78,000, a reduction for the year of \$322,000. The apparent debt is \$213,000, but the national government owes the state some \$135,000 for money advanced to state troops during the recent war, which will undoubtedly be reimbursed.

## A Remarkable Wedding.

Trail, O., Jan. 4.—The four sons of John Sumters were married here to the four daughters of James Hochstetler. The four brothers, who are well-to-do farmers, and their wives will live with in a stone's throw of each other.

## THE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 4.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	4 15/16 @ 5 0/16
Sheep	2 5/8 @ 3 0/8
FLOUR—Winter Straights	3 50 @ 3 65
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	3 30 @ 3 45
CORN—No. 2	44 1/2 @ 45 1/2
OATS—No. 2	33 1/2 @ 35
BUTTER—Fair to Choice	15 @ 16
CHEESE—Factory	12 @ 14 1/2
EGGS—Southern	10 1/2 @ 11
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime Beef	5 50 @ 6 00
Stockers	2 75 @ 3 00
Feeders	3 70 @ 4 25
Bulls	2 40 @ 4 00
HOGS—Light	3 55 @ 3 75
Heavy Mixed	3 50 @ 3 70
SHEEP	2 00 @ 2 40
BUTTER—Extras	20 @ 22 1/2
Dairies	25 @ 27 1/2
EGGS—Fresh	25 @ 27
POTATOES—New (per bu.)	30 @ 37
LARD—May	5 75 @ 5 85
RIBS—May	5 75 @ 5 85
CORN—No. 2	71 @ 71 1/2
Oats, May	37 1/2 @ 38 1/2
Rye, No. 2 Cash	54 1/2 @ 55
Barley, No. 2	44 @ 45
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, Northern	57 @ 59 1/2
Oats	27 @ 29 1/2
Rye, No. 1	54 @ 54 1/2
Barley, No. 2	49 1/2 @ 50
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Hard	64 @ 67 1/2
Corn, No. 1 Mixed	34 1/2 @ 35
Oats, No. 2 White	27 1/2 @ 28
Rye, No. 2	50 @ 52 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 40 @ 5 75
Texas Steers	2 50 @ 4 40
HOGS—Packers	3 00 @ 3 75
Butchers	2 75 @ 3 85
SHEEP—Native Muttons	3 50 @ 4 25
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 20 @ 5 50
Cows	2 00 @ 4 00
Feeders	3 00 @ 4 00
HOGS—Heavy	3 25 @ 4 25
SHEEP—Native Muttons	3 50 @ 4 25

## Come to Stay!

For this reason I offer my house and lot and also vacant lot in Grand Rapids for sale, on easy payments or trade for city property here.

Benjamin Sterken.

205 River Street.

N. B. I also offer for sale as good a line of SHOES for the money as ever was put in the Holland market. I do not claim that I sell at wholesale or at cost, but sell at a small profit. I buy direct from the eastern factories and have the latest styles.

## YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE

## HOME HEALTH CLUB

(Cut this out and forward it with one dollar to The Inter Ocean Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill.)

THE INTER OCEAN PUB. CO.

I hereby accept the invitation to become a member of the HOME HEALTH CLUB, and I inclose herewith one dollar to pay for one year's subscription to The Weekly Inter Ocean, which, I understand, entitles me to a life membership, a record number, and a copy of Volume 1 of the Home Health Club books (price, \$1.00) free of expense.

Name.....

Town or City.....

Street No.....

State.....

One of the most practical and beneficial courses of study ever offered to its readers by any newspaper. Not only are there a series of practical lessons in paper each week, but the subscriber is presented, free of expense, with a beautiful cloth-bound book, worth one dollar, besides a life membership in the great club. Subscribe at once and get the special lessons now being published.

## Holland City News...

## and Weekly Inter-Ocean.

\$1.50 for One Year

## A. C. Rinck & Co.

Dealers in...

## FURNITURE AND CARPETS!

Bargains in LACE and CHENILLE CURTAINS, Window Shades, Baby Cabs Wall Paper

Easy Chairs, Writing Desks, Upholstered Bookers, Parlor Suits, Hanging Lamps, Water Colors, Landscapes, Easels, Etc., Etc.

RINCK & CO., HOLLAND.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY

### Attorneys.

DICKEMA, G. J., Attorney at Law. Collections promptly attended to. Office, over First State Bank.  
POST, J. C., Attorney and Counselor at Law. Real Estate and Collections. Office, Post's Block.  
MCBRIDE, P. H., Attorney. Real Estate and Insurance. Office, McBride's Block.

### Banks.

FIRST STATE BANK. Commercial and Savings Dept. I. Cappon, President. Germ W. McKim, Cashier. Capital Stock \$50,000.

### Dry Goods and Groceries.

BOOT & KRAMER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., Eighth Street.

VAN PUTTEN, GABRIEL, General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats, and Caps, Flour, Produce, etc. River Street.

### Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Toilet Articles, Imported and Domestic Cigars. Eighth Street.  
WALSH, HEBER, Druggist and Pharmacist; a full stock of goods pertaining to the business. City Drug Store, Eighth Street.

### Hardware.

VAN OORT, J. B., General Hardware and Stores. Repairing promptly attended to. Eighth Street.

### Manufactories, Shops, Etc.

FLUEMAN, J., Wagon and Carriage Manufactory and Blacksmith and Repair Shop. Dealer in Agricultural Implements. River Street.

HUNTLEY, A., Practical Machinist, Mill and Engine Repairs a specialty. Shop on Seventh street, near River.

### Meat Markets.

DEKRAKER & DE KOSTER, Dealers in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats. Market on River Street.

WILL VAN DER VEEHE, Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats. Market on Eighth Street.

### Painters.

DE MAAT, R., House, Carriage, and Sign Painting, plain and ornamental paperhanging. Shop at residence, on Seventh St., near R. R. Depot.

### Physicians.

KREMERS, H., Physician and Surgeon. Residence on Twelfth street, corner of Market. Office at drug store, Eighth Street.

## Look Here!

Dr. De Vries Dentist.

above Central Drug Store.

Office hours from 8 to 12 A. M. and from 1 to 5 P. M.

Any one wishing to see me after or before office hours can call me up by phone No. 9. Residence East 12th St.

T. W. Butterfield

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 9 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M. and 6 to 7:30 P. M.



Congressman Smith arrived in Washington Friday. The object of his early return to the capital was to devote his time and efforts with the House committee on rivers and harbors in behalf of Grand River and Holland harbor. The understanding with our people here was that as soon as Mr. Smith had succeeded with the committee in fixing a day for a hearing they would be wired by him to that effect, when the delegation announced last week were to proceed at once to the capital. Pending this the gentlemen comprising the delegation have been fortifying themselves with the necessary data and figures to be submitted in support of their claim for a due recognition of Holland harbor in the coming river and harbor bill.—LATER. In reply to a telegram from Congressman Smith requiring the committee to be in Washington on Saturday, that being the only day they could be heard, the following delegation left here on Thursday: Mayor Mokma, I. Cappon, G. J. Diekema and J. C. Post on the part of the city, and D. B. K. Van Raalte on the part of the township. W. H. Beach, who had also been appointed, was prevented by illness from joining the party, much to the regret of all interested. They left here on the noon train for Grand Rapids, taking the G. R. & I. for Fort Wayne and thence via the Pennsylvania road to Washington, where they expect to arrive at 7:15 this evening. It is reported from Washington that Saturday is the last day the House committee will give hearings, and that on Monday they will begin the consideration of the bill in executive session, hoping to have the same ready to report to the House on Monday, the 16th.

Within the past few days there were renewed signs of a revival of the interurban electric railroad between this city and Grand Rapids. The projectors are about to apply once more to the common council of the latter city for a franchise, with a fair prospect of succeeding, when their attention will be turned to this end of the proposed line with a like object in view. It is their purpose to pass through the city to some point on our lake front, if they can, or if this should be denied or made impracticable, then to pass by the city on the south and run direct to the terminal they have secured near Macatawa Park.

The promoters continue to assert that their intention is to handle summer and winter freight, freight cars to be run through the city during the night. By reason of the many curves in the line of the Holland & Lake Michigan Railway it is claimed by them that this road cannot be utilized for their purposes.

If the above information is correct, and it comes to us through reliable sources, the situation resolves itself to this, whether or not the line of the proposed road shall be laid through the city, with a view to local business, or whether it shall pass us by on the south, merely as a street car line.

Electric or steam railroads along the west shore of Lake Michigan are being projected right along, and some are already under way of construction, as will be seen from the following clippings:

"Work has already begun on changing the South Haven & Eastern railway between Hartford and South Haven from narrow to standard gauge. The construction of the new extension from South Haven to Douglas will also begin as soon as permission is received from the secretary of war to bridge the river at the former place."

"The village council of South Haven has granted a franchise to the South Haven & Saugatuck railway company, including the right to use certain streets and to build a bridge over Black river, subject to government approval, with the provision that the South Haven & Eastern road be made standard gauge between Hartford and South Haven before the first of May, and that the South Haven & Saugatuck road be completed within one year."

"Everyone is excited over the proposed railroad from South Haven to Saugatuck, which will be a great benefit to the fruit growers along the lake shore, especially through the fruit season, which is of no little importance. Besides it will make the lake shore country one of the most beautiful spots on earth."

These roads eventually will consolidate, and terminate in Grand Rapids, the metropolis of western Michigan, and Holland will be no mean station along the line. The question involved is whether it is not to our advantage to meet any reasonable proposition half-way and thus secure to ourselves all there is in it, rather than to be left out in the deal.

Reserved seats for Uncle Tom's Cabin will be on sale at Breyman & Hardie Saturday morning. Admission 20c, 25c and 35c.

In connection with the recent amendments to the by-laws of the Ottawa County Building and Loan Association, mention of which was made in the News, it must be gratifying to the board of directors in having proposed and to the shareholders in having ratified the same, inasmuch as Secretary of State Gardner, in his annual report just published, recommends certain amendments to the present laws governing building and loan associations covering these very same points. Says the secretary:

"With the return of prosperity and the evident improvement in all branches of industry, there should be no reason why building and loan associations should not become more important factors and take higher rank among the financial institutions of this state. To this end it is essential that the officers and directors be honest, conservative and energetic business men, that interest rates be lowered, that excessive premiums, fines and all other fees oppressive to the borrower be dispensed with. They will then be more able to successfully compete with other money lending institutions which in these times, when the supply of money is more than equal to the demand, will loan on the same terms as building and loan associations, charging no premiums and imposing no fines."

The much-discussed question of court stenographer of the Allegan-Ottawa circuit has been finally disposed of. Last week Gov. Pingree appointed Jos. H. Brewer of Grand Rapids to the position. Charles H. Bender had been stenographer for several years and when he resigned, Judge Padgham recommended Mr. Brewer, Bender's assistant, for the place, the appointment being made by the governor. The law however requires the appointment to be based upon the recommendation of the court. General Marsh, chairman of the Republican state central committee, lives in Allegan, and Harvey A. Sherman, secretary of the Republican committee, was a candidate for the place, and Marsh recommended him to the governor. The latter wrote the judge asking for a recommendation for Sherman. But the judge called a meeting of the attorneys of this circuit, which was held in this city, and they strongly recommended Brewer for the appointment. An arrangement was made for an independent stenographer to act until an appointment was made and that is the way things have been running. In the meantime, General Marsh had become convinced that the attorneys, the court and others favored Brewer quite unanimously and he very readily endorsed him.

The Michigan legislature is again in session, and its opening was very auspicious, because it demonstrated to the people of the state its independence from executive dictation. The canvass for speaker was close and unusually interesting by the unusual conduct of an unusual governor, who personally entered the arena endeavoring to dictate the selection. The reactionary result was the election of Representative E. J. Adams of Grand Rapids. In line with the above was also the outcome of the senatorial campaign. After a boisterous tirade of months and years against Senator Burrows he was renominated by acclamation. The failure of Gov. Pingree in both instances confirms his previous record—much bluster and agitation, with little or no practical results. All of which is largely accounted for by his offensive language and manners.

Among the papers the delegation from this city to Washington carried with them are a dozen photographic views of the harbor, showing the piers in their present condition, and also a leaflet giving a condensed sketch of the city and harbor and illustrations of some of the leading business places, such as the Holland City and First State banks, C. L. King & Co., Bay View and Ottawa Furniture factories, Walsh-De Roo Mills, Graves Library, West Michigan and Holland furniture factories, the Cappon & Bertsch tanneries, and others.

Miss Emma D. Roberts, teacher in music and drawing in the Public Schools, has resigned and left Holland Thursday. She has accepted a position as instructor in drawing in Calumet, at a larger salary. Miss Roberts has taught here several years and her services, as far as her physical strength would permit, have always been highly satisfactory. The best wishes of her friends in this city, which are many, accompany her.

The Daily Sentinel, with the opening of the year, changed owners, Mr. Klock having disposed of his interest to three parties from Illinois, one of whom, Mr. R. C. Eiseley, will be the resident manager. Mr. Eiseley is an experienced newspaper man, as is evident from the appearance of the paper, and has just sold a newspaper plant in Ellsworth, Wis. The News extends a cordial welcome.

The ladies of the local lodge of the Eastern Star will give a complimentary entertainment to the members of Unity Lodge, F. & A. M., and their wives, at masonic hall, on Thursday evening, Jan. 19.

In reply to a communication addressed by city clerk Van Eyck to the state authorities, with reference to the bills presented to the city for the treatment and care of sick soldiers, Gen. White has written that these bills are not considered proper charges to the city, but will have to await favorable action by the legislature.

The ladies of the foreign missionary society of the M. E. church will hold a tea at the residence of Mrs. J. Nies, E. Eighth st., on Thursday Jan. 12, from 5:30 until 5:00 p. m. price 10c. The proceeds will be devoted towards the support of Budlyie, the India orphan girl of 8 years whom this society is maintaining in the Aligarh school.

#### The Boston Tea Party.

#### BEGINNING OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

It was one hundred and twenty-five years ago last month that in the harbor of Boston 342 chests of tea, valued at \$60,000, were thrown overboard, an event often designated as "Boston's Big Tea Party," and the first stirring incident of a series that finally ended in the declaration of the independence of the American Colonies.

There can be no doubt that this demonstration was responsible for the outbreak of the War of the Revolution, for it was the culmination of feeling against the taxation with which England had been oppressing the Colonies. Farsighted Englishmen must have been able to see in the determined stand which the colonists took the inevitable separation of the two countries and the loss to England of the choicest of her possessions.

The unpopular and tyrannous stamp act of 1765 had been repealed the next year, but it had been succeeded by the Townshend revenue act by which an import tax was put upon paper, glass, paints and tea. The colonists had for some time been smarting under the yoke of "taxation with no representation," taxes imposed by the parliament of England, with which they had nothing whatever to do, and in which they had no voice. Committees were formed and organizations were effected among the colonists to protect themselves against this oppressive principle. The only means in their power was the refusal to use imported goods and the consequent stopping of importation.

This "boycott" the colonists used with splendid effect, so that the merchants of England themselves became anxious to have the obnoxious act repealed. But parliament was too proud to back down altogether from the stand they had once taken, namely, that the colonies could be taxed without any voice in the matter, and while, in response to the efforts of the liberal party, the Townshend act was repealed, the provision relating to the tax on tea was kept in force. This was in 1770.

These proceedings still further aroused the spirit of the colonists, and they banded themselves together agreeing not to drink of the cheering beverage. Several hundreds of the patriotic ladies of Boston took the following patriotic pledge: "We, the daughters of those patriots who have deeply at heart the public interest, and in that principally regard their prosperity, as such do with pleasure engage ourselves in denying ourselves the drinking of foreign tea, in hopes to frustrate a plan that tends to deprive a whole community of all that is valuable in life."

Raspberry tea and herbs of the field were largely used as substitutes for the imported article. The high prices necessitated by the tax on the East India Company's goods resulted in not a little smuggling by Holland merchants. Some of the colonists still drank the regular tea, doing so for the most part, however, in secret. Dealers either pretended to or in reality did stop selling English tea. The result was that the East India Company was losing money. John Hancock offered the use of a vessel to take some of the tea back to England. His offer was accepted, and a cargo of the stuff was shipped back to London. People suspected of selling the East India Company's tea were marked.

Finally the pressure became so great, both on the part of the colonists and of the company, to do away with the tax, that the English parliament took action May 10, 1772. But the English were still too proud to let down in their contention that the colonists were at their mercy in the matter of taxation. An offer was made by the parliament to the East India Company to take back all their English duties, provided only that they would pay the regular tax of three pence a pound when the tea was landed in the colonies. This would be a benefit to the colonies financially, and the slight tax on the little tea used would fall very lightly on them. It was hoped that in this way the colonists would become pacified and agree to the principle of taxation. But it was to be far different.

The tea company appointed agents in all the principal cities and prepared to send over large cargoes of tea. The leaders of the colonists saw, however, that there was a principle at stake, and they prepared to resist. In Philadelphia, bills and pamphlets were

distributed through the streets calling on the liberty-loving colonists to resist the landing of the tea. Societies were organized, among them the Sons of Liberty, which existed in the larger cities.

Boston was at this time one of the most prosperous cities in the colonies in the matter of commerce. The feeling there grew, until, at 1 o'clock in the morning of Nov. 2, the agents who had been appointed to handle the tea which was soon to be landed in the city were aroused by loud knocking at their doors. They were informed that their presence was requested at a meeting to be held under the Liberty tree the next day. At this meeting, which was largely attended, the consignees of the tea were asked to resign their positions. This had been asked in New York and Philadelphia, and the agents had complied. But the Boston consignees refused. They had the British governor Thomas Hutchinson, to back them up. The next day another meeting was held in Faneuil Hall and the request was again refused by the consignees. Meetings were frequently held during the month and the determination to prevent the landing of the tea grew more and more firm.

On Sunday, November 28, 1773, the first of the vessels laden with tea, the Dartmouth, arrived in the harbor and anchored under the castle walls. The next day 5,000 people gathered in Faneuil hall. The captain of the Dartmouth was notified of the intention of the people and said that he would attempt to get a pass for the vessel back to England. Guards of from twenty-four to thirty-four men were appointed to watch lest any of the tea might be landed. They were armed with muskets and bayonets. Ships of war were in the outer harbor. The captain did not return, and finally the end of twenty days came, when the cargoes could be seized for the non-payment of duty.

This was December, 16, 1773. As if by common consent, 7,000 people assembled at the Old South church, to consider the situation. Speeches were made, but the meeting was orderly. The captain of the Dartmouth was requested to make one more attempt to take his vessel back to England. This failed, through the refusal of the governor to allow the step to be taken. Resolutions were unanimously passed that the tea should never be landed. When word came to the meeting that the governor had refused, there was some commotion and a little booting, but good order was still preserved. Darkness had fallen, and not long afterwards groups of individuals garbed as Indians might be seen making their

# We're Going to MOVE!

Entire stock must be closed out.

People are Crowding In for Bargains.

We advise everyone to buy what Dry Goods they need for present and future use, as you will never have an opportunity like it again. Many goods going way below cost. Just think of such plums as these:

- Yard wide Percales (worth 10c), Removal sale... 5½c
- 12½c Silesia (1 to 5 yds in pc.), Removal sale... 6½c
- Yard wide cotton, Removal sale... 3¼c
- Good shaker flannel, Removal sale... 3¼c
- Odd lot men's 25c undershirts, Removal sale... 15c
- 5c Canton flannel, Removal sale... 2½c
- Good Prints, Removal sale... 3c
- Checked Toweling, Removal sale... 2c

— If you fail to get some of these bargains you can not blame us as we have told you in time. Every thing must be sold by Feb. 1st, when we go into our own store (now occupied by May's Bazaar.)

## JOHN VANDERSLUIS

N. B. For Rent; fine suit of rooms for house-keeping. All modern improvements. Right rent to right party.

way to the docks. They had the painted faces, the blankets and hatchets of "braves." There were from twenty to eighty of them.

On they went to Griffin's dock, now the Liverpool wharf, where three ships were lying ready to unload their cargoes. Quietly the "Indians" boarded the vessels, set sentinels, ordered the captains and men below, and set to work. The hatches were opened, the chests taken up, and their contents thrown overboard into the sea. Never before had there been such a wholesale discarding of precious cargoes. The men worked with a will, so that inside of three hours, the entire 342 chests which the three vessels con-

tained, had been opened and their contents were floating on the waves of the harbor. None of the other portions of the cargoes were touched, and so careful were the determined spirits who did the work that they replaced a small padlock which had been broken. No one was foolish enough to resist, and there was some talk of the captains of the vessels being glad to get out of a bad fix in this manner. One old Irishman, fresh from the other side, attempted to put a little of the tea into his shirt, but he was detected and roughly used. Thus firmly did the colonists stand for a principle 125 years ago—the principle of "No taxation without representation."

## A GOOD CHANCE!

### Lokker & Rutgers Co.

Have delayed their inventory for three weeks and are bound to reduce their stock before they go at it. To do this they will make a

## CUT IN PRICES

On everything in their line, such as

Overcoats, Ulsters,  
Mackintoshes, Suits,  
Underwear, Hats, Caps,  
Sweaters, Shoes, Etc.

Heavy Wool Overshirts,  
Water Proof Duck Coats.

Don't miss this opportunity as this firm always does what they advertise.

## Lokker & Rutgers Co.

Columbia Blk., 39 E. 8th St., Holland, Mich.



**1=4  
OFF!**

# GREAT 25 PER CENT Discount SALE!!

**1=4  
OFF!**

**The First Loss** Is the best loss—that's the principle we work on. If we carried our Overcoats, Ulsters and Reefers over to next fall, we'd probably have to sell them at a loss THEN, how much better it is to take our loss NOW to get the money out of the goods and invest it in new goods—to keep our stock clean and fresh.

During January we will offer a uniform discount of one-fourth off on all  
**Men's, Boy's and Children's Overcoats and Ulsters.**

This means a \$15.00 Overcoat or Ulster for... **\$11.25**  
This means a 12.00 Overcoat or Ulster for... **9.00**  
This means a 10.00 Overcoat or Ulster for... **7.50**

This means an \$8.00 Overcoat or Ulster for... **\$6.00**  
This means a \$6.00 Overcoat or Ulster for... **4.50**  
This means a \$5.00 Overcoat or ulster for... **3.75**

**REEFERS, UNDERWEAR,**  
**Mufflers, Caps, Mittens, Gloves, Overshirts, Etc.**  
**ALL DISCOUNTED.**

Come early and get first choice. Leave one-fourth of what you expect to pay, at home, the balance will pay for the goods. We always do as we advertise and our patrons know it.

**STERN-GOLDMAN Clo. Co.**

**Gerrit Steketee,**

**Baker and Confectioner**

Candies,  
Chocolates,  
Bon Bon,  
Nuts, Fruits,  
Cookies,  
Fancy Baking,  
Cigars,  
Oysters, etc.

The best line ever before placed on sale in Holland. Everything fresh and clean.

**Holland City News.**

**MULDER BROS., Publishers**  
**Holland, Mich**

**ADDITIONAL LOCALS**

Merrill sign and Carriage painting  
45 E. 12 st. Bell phone 99.

During the past year Holland City reported 69 deaths

The Y. M. C. A. meeting Sunday afternoon will be led by Rev. H. G. Birchby.

The Heinz Co. will pay the third and last installment to pickle growers on the 10th inst., at the store of Boot & Kramer.

Only about \$3,000 remained to be collected on the tax rolls of this city, at the close of business on the evening of Dec. 31.

Immense crowds can daily be seen at John Vandersluijs' great removal sale, all anxious to get some of these many bargains. The entire stock must be closed out regardless of cost before moving into his own store Feb. 1st.

Just before Squire J. C. Post left for Washington the suit that was pending before him, between Curtis M. Waffe and C. B. & H. Ingersoll, of Olive, was compromised, by the latter paying Waffe \$10 and all the costs. The matter in dispute was a labor debt, for painting.

The valuable horse of L. H. Snyder, which fell on the ice and broke its shoulder the other day, has since died.

Special sales are announced at A. I. Kramer's dry goods store, in the line of table linen and napkins. One week only. See adv.

Ex-mayor R. Kanters celebrated his 73rd birthday Thursday evening. In a happy gathering of his children and grand-children.

Ernest Klock, formerly of the Daily Sentinel, was in the city New Year. He is now located at Lawrence, Van Buren county, where he publishes a weekly paper, the Times, and is doing well.

During the present month the leading mercantile attraction in the city will be the reduction sale at the Stern-Goldman Clothing store. It is no sale at cost, but at one-quarter off on the leading articles of the season.

Shows may come and go, but none seem to stand the test so well as Mrs. Stowe's immortal, historic novel, Uncle Tom's Cabin. The grand parade is the finest ever witnessed. The Davis Company will be in Holland on Monday, Jan. 9.

After a lingering illness, terminating in consumption, Abe Oosting departed this life Sunday, at the home of his parents on Twelfth street, at the youthful age of twenty years. The funeral took place on Wednesday, from the Third Reformed church, Revs. G. H. Dubbink and Adam Clarke officiating.

Uncle Tom's Cabin never grows old. There runs through it a vein of pathos peculiarly touching and sweet. Like the kiss of a child, it conquers by the very innocence of its breath. In the character of Eva it is unique. Who does not cherish in memory some sweet angelic child, who seemed to touch this earth only as a transient visitor, who passed away with the dew of childhood's morning, too good, too pure for us? Was there ever a child like Eva? Yes, but her name is written upon gravestones. This good old play is unique because it is the only one that portrays that character. The Davis Uncle Tom's Cabin Company will appear at Lyceum Opera House, Monday, Jan. 9.

**A Card.**

Mr. and Mrs. P. Oosting and family desire to thank friends and neighbors for their kindness during the sickness and death of their beloved son and brother Abe Oosting.  
Holland, Jan. 5, 1899.

**Talmage's Break.**

A classmate of Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, in an interview the other day, gives the following reminiscence of how the famous divine made a "break" which led to his success as a preacher:

"De Witt" and I, we were in college and the theological seminary together. His father Robert Talmage was the great head of the Talmage family. He was born great, and has been a missionary in China many, many years, but De Witt has made himself great. We were installed in charges not very distant from each other, and as two young men began our work. It was among the good old Dutch Reformed brethren, not far from New York. Being in the same presbytery, as we call it now, De Witt and myself were brought together from time to time. We were interested, yes, glad, to know of the growth of the Lord's work in each other's hands.

During the first year we met one day, and to my hall, "De Witt, how go the times?" he made answer, "Slow, slow, very slow." "How is that?" "Well, there are too many empty pews, I tell you I am going to make a break." I laughed and said: "You better spend more time with your Bible; be on your knees more for your people. Agonize more for souls." He replied hastily: "I do all those things, am wearing myself out to no purpose that way, and I am going to make a break."

We went our several ways, and I had forgotten his threat, if indeed it was a threat. "I am going to make a break," when one day we met on a committee, and I grasped his hand with the "Well, old boy, how goes it?" His answer was, "First-rate, splendid," and he looked it. "But," I whispered, "they say they are going to ship you down there." "All right," said he, "I'll go to a larger place." "You say you made the break, and have no empty pews; tell me about it." And this was his story:

He noticed the show people and theatre people had the willing crowds, and the churches the unwilling few. What was the secret? Who had the secret? Evidently the actors. We have had the best of training, but the drawing power is not with us or our teachers. Christ had the multitude, why not we? Talmage had been long thinking on those lines, and with him to think was to act. He immediately wrote to a friend in New York for the address of some one who would be a good trainer for the stage, and in due

time by engagement was greeted at his door. It was his annual summer vacation. The man looked surprised when he learned De Witt's errand, seemed to hesitate for a moment, and then said, "Mr. Talmage, I suspect you are a clergyman, and I never train clergymen, so I cannot take you as a pupil." De Witt bridled at the thought. "Why, sir, why?" "Simply impossible. You would not do as I tell you, and if you did they would expel you from the pulpit." "But I will do as you tell me, and I will take the risk of expulsion." But let me give you the story in his own words.

"The trainer went on to say: 'You were educated all wrong according to our standard of speaking. All ministers are.' I answered promptly, 'I believe you.' He continued: 'You speak from a little box pulpit, high up?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Will you agree to abandon that and have a large platform like a stage for you to walk around on to talk to men from?' 'Yes, sir,' with some hesitation, as the ghost of ministerial propriety glared at me from the unchanging past. 'However, Mr. Talmage, the greatest difficulty to remove I will find in yourself rather than in the church building. There is not a thing you have been trying to do but is wrong.' He was growing interesting. 'Mr. Talmage, you believe in this book,' picking up a small Bible, 'that men must know its truths?' 'Yes, sir, I do.' 'That if they would be saved they must receive them. That the choice of life or death is here?' 'Yes, sir.' 'That thousands will go down to death unsaved unless you teach them to receive Christ?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Well, then, this is the way you go about,' and changing his quick, nervous, earnest ways to great deliberation, he straightened up to his highest, buttoned his coat, touched up his hair, slowly adjusted a pair of glasses, dropped his arms by his sides and began a dead march in Saul pace to the imaginary pulpit. A face of chalk would have had as much expression as his as he calmly opened the Book and read in a perfunctory way some scripture. He cleared his ministerial voice, and turning to me said, 'Mr. Talmage, did I do it justice?' 'Yes, too true to life.'

He came back to my side, unbuttoned his coat, put on an alert look, strode to his pulpit, opened the book with eagerness and with flashing eye and fervid voice read scripture, making my blood tingle. His every hair seemed to believe and speak, his flesh to creep, as if peat with a great message. He talked as though he stood between the living and the dead, as

**BUSINESS  
SUITS.**

Come in and look at them, examine the goods, the linings, and the way they are put together; try them on and say whether you ever saw their equal for the money. Here is more style and better material than you will ordinarily get in a made-to-measure suit at thirty-five dollars.

Think of buying suits like these at \$10, \$12, \$15 and \$18, and every one warranted by the makers,

HART, SCHAFNER & MARX.



**Wm. Brusse & Co.**



FOUR-BUTTON SACK SUIT.  
Copyright, 1899.  
By Hart, Schaffner & Marx.

though for the last time. As though earth as a grain of sand were being lost on the shores of oblivion and frosted and palsied all the achievements of man. If lifeless with dignity before, he was now all life, all eloquence. He stopped and said, "Mr. Talmage, will you do like that?" I will try," he said, "note this, you ministers express what you believe in such a way that people do not believe you believe it, while we actors express what we do not believe in such a way that people believe we believe it." "So you see," said Mr. Talmage, "I have the secret and the multitude."

"So whenever you again see the great Talmage trying to force his fingers into the wall to scramble up the side, as he describes the sinking ship, and man's sinking condition you will remember that it all traces back to the time when he made a break in our early ministry, when he became a real man dealing with living issues, before a real multitude. Talmage allowed himself to be made over. He expresses the fire and fury of our Saxon forefathers. He was taught that God expresses himself in life; life in face and feature, in foot and form. It is so rare and racy and right that men pay princely prices for Talmage—\$500 for one of his lectures—while I am forgotten. But I am not longcome. I am one of a great host who remain in the rut—a minister not manlike like Talmage, but mannerish."



## UNCLE SAM FIXES PRICES

The Center of Financial Power for the First Time Comes Across the Atlantic.

### A GREAT RECORD MADE IN THE PAST YEAR

Expansion of Trade in a Most Remarkable Victory—Millions Loaned Abroad, While Gold Imports Increase—Breakdowns in Demand and All Lines Share in Prosperity.

New York, Dec. 31.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "The year 1898 has not only been one of victory, of important increase in territory and of incalculable expansion of the influence of the United States among other nations, but has surpassed all other years in financial and industrial results. The center of financial power has crossed the ocean. After paying debts of several millions abroad and conducting a war loan to an honorable end, the country is lending so many millions in Europe that, for the first time, banks abroad look to New York to dictate the rate of exchange. Exports have been about \$1,250,000,000 and the excess over imports about \$37,000,000, against \$357,000,000 in 1897, and in only two previous years has the balance been in our favor. In no past calendar year have the net imports of gold reached \$75,000,000, but this year they have been about \$140,000,000. November passed all previous months in value of produce exports over imports, but December has gone much beyond November.

#### Demand Unequalled.

"Power in the world's markets comes with a demand for breadstuffs and other necessities never before equaled. Exports of cotton have been over 7,700,000 bales, about 3,800,000 pounds, and in no previous year as much as 7,000,000 bales, or 3,500,000 pounds. Exports of breadstuffs have been in value \$233,915,294 in 11 months, and have never been as large in any other year. Exports of wheat for the first half year, a day or two, have been 218,584,686 bushels, flour included, slightly exceeded only by 225,685,312 in 1892, and of corn 200,979,077 bushels, only approached by 189,127,570 in 1897. The heaviest exports of both grains and flour in any previous year were 55,000,000 bushels smaller, only 350,220,512 in 1897. Though wheat was raised to \$1.91 in May, the highest quotation with the highest monthly average for 30 years, \$1.23, so that the average for the first half year was \$1.11, exceeded slightly in 1891, but the highest since 1883, the December average has been only 72 cents, 25 cents below that of last year, but the year's average, 70 cents, is the highest since 1881.

#### Due to Industrial Progress.

"The triumph in finance has been largely due to industrial progress. The output of pig iron has been about 11,645,000 tons, the greatest yet reached in any year by 2,000,000 tons, and greater than Great Britain ever reached by 2,800,000 tons. Yet the consumption in manufacture has been still larger in spite of net exports of pig iron: in 11 months 164,089 tons for unsold stocks were reduced in 11 months 550,000 tons. Exports of iron manufactures in ten months were about \$37,644,558 in value, against imports of \$14,497,517.

#### Breadstuffs Report.

Bradstreet's says: "Concisely stated, the year received as to the year's business in all sections of the country point to an unprecedented volume of domestic and export trade, which is reflected in bank clearances that break the high record of 1892. The general level of prices of staples and securities at the close of the year is at the highest point reached for five years past. These general results in the country at large have been achieved, too, notwithstanding the outbreak and conclusion of a foreign war, and in spite of sales of unfavorable conditions in some industries, notably textile manufacturing, which, combined with unfavorable weather early in the year and the lowest prices for cotton on record, exercised an unfavorable influence. But the close of the year finds an improvement even in those directions, and returns as to retail trade, and particularly holiday business, are strikingly good in all sections.

"Best reports as to distributive trade naturally come from the grain-growing sections of the country, which were the first to feel an improvement resulting from free foreign demand for our cereals, but indications are not wanting that this improvement is gradually percolating throughout the entire business community, and, coupled with unprecedented export trade in manufactured goods and the fact that we are selling two dollars' worth abroad for every dollar's worth we buy, renders possible the gains reported in distributive trade over the year, ranging from 10 to 40 per cent, with likewise good reports from the manufacturing centers excepting the textile industries already mentioned. The export trade of the country for the year, as above intimated, is the heaviest ever known, and will probably exceed \$1,250,000,000 in value, thus being nearly double the imports. Our export trade in manufactured goods, it might be observed, is the heaviest ever known, and for the first time in our country's history exceeded the value of imports of similar goods.

#### The Record of Failures.

"There were 11,638 failures in the United States in 1898, involving liabilities of \$141,327,117, a decrease from 1897 in number of 21.8 per cent, and in liabilities of 9.5 per cent. Compared with 1896 and 1895 the proportion of decrease shown is even larger, and compared with 1894 failures were fewer by 25 per cent, and liabilities smaller by 51 per cent.

#### How Up the Maine.

Havana, Jan. 4.—El Reconcentrado, the newspaper organ in this city of "Cuba libre," says Zecarias Breaux, a Spanish judge, now a fugitive from Havana, was the leader in the plot which resulted in the destruction of the Maine, and also gives the names of his assistants.

#### Don't Like Roberts.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 3.—The senate has adopted a resolution requesting their representatives in congress to use their influence to prevent the seating of B. H. Roberts, the polygamist of Utah, as a member of the next house of representatives.

#### The Brice Estate.

New York, Jan. 4.—Catherine Oliva Brice, widow of the late Calvin S. Brice, has been appointed administratrix of his estate. The petition states that no real property was left by the deceased and that his personal estate is valued at \$500,000.

#### A Phenomenal Year.

New York, Dec. 31.—The year 1898 has been one of the most phenomenal in the history of Wall street. The total business of the stock exchange was \$918,028,710 and the total bank exchange exceeded \$50,000,000,000.

#### Forces for the Philippines.

Washington, Jan. 3.—In anticipation of trouble with the insurgents, steps have been taken by the war and navy departments to reinforce the naval and military forces of the United States in the Philippines.

## REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR

Events That Have Transpired in the United States During the Past Twelve Months.

### RECORD WILL BE FOUND INTERESTING.

A Long List of Disasters of Various Kinds—The Criminal Statistics Make a Sad Showing—Suicides and Murders Are Less Than in 1897—Other Happenings.

Below will be found a review of the principal events that make up the record of the year 1898:

#### Various Disasters.

The loss of life resulting from various disasters in this country is as follows: Fires, 1,670; drownings, 3,110; explosions, 629; mines, 589; falling buildings, etc., 539; cyclones and storms, 502; lightning, 253.

The loss of life by railroad accidents of various kinds was 3,590 in 1898, as compared with 2,764 in 1897. The number of seriously injured was 2,616, as compared with 2,423 in 1897.

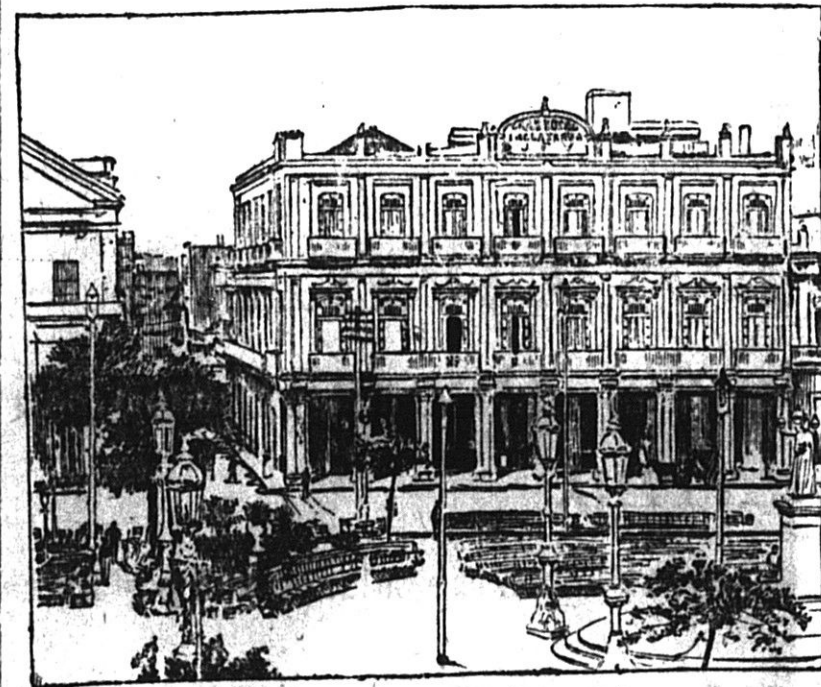
The list of marine disasters shows 3,655 lives were lost upon the coast and 75 inland waters, a total of 3,730, as compared with 2,426 in 1897, 3,912 in 1896, 4,250 in 1895, and 6,881 in 1894.

#### Wars.

Notwithstanding the war between the United States and Spain, the loss of life upon the battlefield throughout the world in 1898 has been smaller than for several years past. The total, roughly estimated, has been but about 65,000, as compared with 103,451 in 1897, 129,080 in 1896, 157,986 in 1895, and 82,750 in 1894.

#### Epidemics and Famine.

The loss of life by epidemics and famine shows a gratifying decrease. Famine in the province of Kansu, China, has swept away 10,000 victims. The plague in India has destroyed over 11,000, and in China about 2,000 persons. Exact statistics of this



The Hotel Inglaterra at Havana—Scene of the Evacuation Festivities.

kind are hard to procure, but the total is probably less than 25,000, as compared with 22,992 in 1897, 22,676 in 1896, 79,461 in 1895, and 171,910 in 1894.

#### Summary of Disasters.

As closely as can be estimated 3,655 lives have been lost upon the ocean, 75 upon inland waters, 3,590 by railroad accidents, 75,273 by disasters abroad, 7,337 by minor disasters in this country, 23,000 by epidemics and famine, and 65,000 by wars, making a total of 127,930, as compared with 289,017 in 1897, 246,546 in 1896, and 275,391 in 1895.

#### Suicides.

The total number of persons who have committed suicide in the United States during the year 1898 is 5,920, as compared with 6,500 in 1897, 6,520 in 1896, 5,759 in 1895, 4,912 in 1894, 4,436 in 1893, 3,860 in 1892, 3,531 in 1891, and 2,940 in 1890, the figures showing a decrease in the crime of self-murder in the last nine years. Of this number 4,588 were males and 1,332 females, this proportion being steadily kept up year by year. Among professional men physicians still lead, 44 having taken their own lives, as compared with 41 in 1897, 47 in 1896, 59 in 1895, and 45 in 1894. During the year also 13 persons engaged in the banking business, 8 clergymen, 7 journalists, 6 attorneys, 2 actors and 2 artists committed suicide. The causes of suicide were as follows: Despondency, 3,022; unknown, 1,500; insanity, 428; liquor, 168; ill-health, 288; domestic infidelity, 197; disappointed love, 196; business losses, 110.

#### Murders.

The total number of murders committed in 1898 shows another gratifying decrease—a phenomenon often witnessed in a war year—being 7,840, as compared with 9,520 in 1897, 10,652 in 1896, 10,500 in 1895, 9,900 in 1894, 6,615 in 1893, 6,742 in 1892, 5,106 in 1891, and 4,290 in 1890.

#### Hangings.

The number of legal executions in the United States in 1898 was 109, as compared with 128 in 1897, 122 in 1896, 132 in 1895, 132 in 1894, 126 in 1893, and 107 in 1892. There were 72 hanged in the south and 37 in the north, of whom 60 were whites, 4 blacks and 1 Chinese. The crimes for which they were executed were murder 100 and rape 9.

#### Lynchings.

The criminal work of mob murderers throughout the country has decreased during 1898, as compared with 1897, being smaller than in any year since 1883, except 1890, when the number was the same. Judge Lynch has executed 127 persons during the year, 122 males and 5 females. Of these lynchings 118 occurred in the south and 9 in the north. Of the total number 102 were negroes, 23 whites and 2 Indians.

#### Embezzlements.

The record of embezzling, forgery, defaulting and bank wreckage for 1898 shows a material and gratifying decrease, being but \$5,851,263, as compared with \$11,245,084 in 1897, being also much the smallest total since 1888.

#### Fire Losses.

The losses by fire in the United States in 1898 aggregate \$138,132,467, as compared with \$125,007,777 in 1897, \$111,556,967 in 1896, and \$131,075,206 in 1895. Those where the loss in each case was \$100,000 and upwards amount to \$64,915,400, and the losses by smaller fires to \$73,217,067.

#### Charities.

The record for charity for 1898 keeps well up to the records of former years, the generous sums contributed by bequest or personal gift to churches, colleges, charities, museums, art galleries and libraries amounting to \$23,944,900, as compared with \$23,612,814 in 1897. In preparing these statistics no record has been kept of small donations. Of the total amount stated above there has been given to colleges the large sum of \$12,688,150; to charities, \$2,230,200; to churches, \$2,023,950; to museums and art galleries, \$1,672,000; to libraries, \$1,165,500.

#### Arsenic Kills Seven.

Shelby, Tex., Dec. 31.—Arsenic placed in coffee by some one unknown caused the deaths of Frank Lomack, his wife and five children.

## MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

#### For the Week Ending Jan. 4.

Fire destroyed over one-half of the business portion of Beaman, Ia.

The business portion of the village of Carthage, N. Y., was destroyed by fire.

Fire in the business section of Alliance, O., caused a loss of over \$100,000.

John Lytton shot his wife and himself at Minier, Ill. Jealousy was the cause.

The largest railroad station in the world was thrown open to the public in Boston.

The shock of an earthquake was distinctly heard and felt at Freehold, N. J., and vicinity.

The one hundredth anniversary of Transylvania university was celebrated at Lexington, Ky.

The French ship Angers was wrecked in the North sea, and five of those on board were drowned.

State legislatures convened in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and California.

Four miners were killed in a mine at Jamestown, Cal., by the dropping of a skip, which fell 180 feet.

The Italian steamer Voorwarts was wrecked on the Cornwall coast and 11 of the crew were drowned.

Floods have destroyed the crops and thousands of natives are starving in the province of Szechuen, China.

The sword of honor voted to Admiral Dewey by congress has been completed by Tiffany & Co., of New York.

Cornelius McGanney and ten horses were burned to death in a fire which destroyed a stable in New York.

Mrs. Mabel Barnett, only child of the poet, James Russell Lowell, died at her home at Elmwood, Mass., aged 51 years.

By the explosion of an infernal machine in the railroad depot at New Al-

## AS GOOD AS A NATIVE.

How General Kitchener Impersonated an Arab and Convicted Two Spies.

Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, the sirdar commanding the Anglo-Egyptian expedition in the Sudan, is evidently a man of resource, if a story told of him be true. The sirdar is a tall, dark-skinned man, who in disguise would easily pass for a native, and his knowledge of the character of the tribes, and of their language, gives him an advantage in dealing with the people.

At one of his camps on the Nile, so runs the story, two Arab chiefs, date-sellers, were on a certain occasion arrested, being suspected of being spies. They were confined in the guard tent, and were not left alone, for soon after their detention a third Arab prisoner was unceremoniously bundled into the tent.

Thereupon an animated jabbering began, and was carried on for a few minutes. The two prisoners were by no means reticent in the presence of one of their own race, who was, like themselves, a prisoner, and they let their tongues wag fast.

After a few minutes' conversation the sentry was surprised to see the latest arrival draw aside the door and step out.

"All right, sentry," he said. "I am going to the general."

It was Kitchener, and he had himself investigated the case to see that justice was done.

A few minutes more passed, and again the door was opened. This time an orderly appeared. He handed a spade to each of the prisoners, and they were then marched outside, made to dig their own graves, and shot. They were, in truth, as had been suspected, spies, and the general had convinced himself of the fact.

## VERY STRICT.

Such Is the Government of Turkey in the Enforcement of Its Moral Code.

Those who prate about the immorality of the Turk and of Mohammedanism ought to consider for a moment just how much—or rather, how little—they know about the matter, says a letter in the Chicago Record. Islam as a theory may be all wrong, but its practical results are often worthy of notice. In no large city of Europe or America is there so little public drunkenness as in Constantinople, and the sight of an intoxicated Turk is almost unknown. In this connection I must call attention to the sultan's rigid rule against décolleté and sleeveless dresses at the palace dinner parties. And let me add the following literal translation of a paragraph which lately appeared in one of the Constantinople papers. "The police have been authorized to forbid the letting of apartments to single men in the houses of Stamboul, especially in those near Moslem homes. The assembling under one roof of men living apart from their families is contrary to the usage and custom of the country. The same law is applied to the property of foreigners, as well as those of Ottoman subjects." What Christian government, however paternal, would make such a radical move toward improving the morals of the people?

## LOST HER FARE.

But the Young Woman Would Not Hunt for it, and No Wonder.

"Fare, please," said the conductor to the young woman who sat in the street car, a picture of woe.

"I can't pay you this time," answered the young woman, faintly.

"Why can't you, ma'am?" in a suspicious tone.

"I—I have lost my fare."

"Did you have it when you got in?"

"Yes, but I haven't it now. You can take my address, and I'll send it to you."

"I can't do that," said the man. "It's against the rules. If you lost your fare in his car there is no reason why you should not find it again. I'll help you to look for it."

"No, no!" said the woman, in a state of alarm. "I tell you that it is lost, and you will have to trust me to send it to you."

"Very strange!" said the conductor, suspiciously. "If you lost it here I can't see any reason why you can't find it again. How did you lose it?"

"It's gone down my neck!" shrieked the young woman, driven to desperation, and then the other passengers remembered seeing her fiddling with her collar.

## School Declared a Nuisance.

A school has been adjudged to be a nuisance by Justice Romer of the English chancery court. A schoolmaster took a house at Turnbridge Wells on the assurance that there was nothing to prevent its being used as a school. He afterward discovered in his lease a covenant that no trade or business should be carried on in the house which would cause any noise injurious or disturbing to the neighbors and asked to be released. Justice Romer allowed the rescinding of the lease, as there was no doubt that an action against the school as a nuisance would succeed.

## Advantage of Teaching.

Returning from school with a pumpkin seed in her hand, a little girl informed her mother that her teacher had taught her that the seed was white, but the pumpkin was yellow. The mother asked: "What is the color of the vine?" The five-year-old said that her teacher had not taught her that. "But," said her mother, "you know, for you have seen the vines in the garden." "Of course I have, but we are not expected to know anything until we have been taught."

## MEATS

LAUGH AND GROW FAT!

De Kraker

and De Koster.

You will if you get your meat at

And get the finest in Holland and as much for \$1 as \$2 buys anywhere else.

## Portland Cement Sidewalks.

A. J. Ward general Contractor and builder has the best facilities for putting in sidewalks. See his work and get prices before letting your jobs. All orders left with Arthur Ward at Electric Car Office or by either phone at my house will receive prompt attention. 16—1mo A. J. WARD, Contractor and Builder.

## EXCURSION RATES

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

C. & W. M. Ry. and D. G. R. & W. Ry. agents will sell tickets on December 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, January 1 and 2 at one and one-third fare on account of holiday season. All tickets good to return until January 3rd. 48 2w GEO. DEHAVEN, G. P. A.

Burdock Blood Bitters gives a man a clear head, an active brain, a strong, vigorous body—makes him fit for the battle of life.

## Administrator's Sale.

In the matter of the estate of Gerrit Bimers, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Friday, the Twentieth day of January, A. D. 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the north west corner of land hereinafter described in the township of Georgetown, in the county of Ottawa, in the state of Michigan, pursuant to license and authority granted to me on the eighteenth day of November, A. D. 1898, by the probate court of Kent county, Michigan, all of the estate, right, title and interest of the said deceased, of, in and to the real estate situated and being in the county of Ottawa, in the state of Michigan, known and described as follows, to-wit: All of the south half of the north west quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty-four (24) of township six (6) north of range thirteen (13) west, containing twenty (20) acres of land more or less, according to government survey.

Dated December 2nd, A. D. 1898. 47-7w W. H. VAN LERUWEN, Administrator.

## Chancery Sale.

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

William Rath and Warren A. Cartier, complainants, vs. Frank Haven and May Haven, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of the circuit court for the county of Ottawa, in chancery, made and entered on the Eighteenth (18th) day of November, A. D. 1898, in the above entitled cause, notice is hereby given, that on Monday the Sixteenth (16th) day of January, A. D. 1899, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, I, the subscriber, one of the circuit court commissioners in and for said county of Ottawa, in the state of Michigan, shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the north front door of the court house of said county, in the city of Grand Haven, the following pieces or parcels of land situated and being in the city of Holland, and described as follows, to-wit: That piece of land known as Haven's Island, situated in Black Lake, being a part of the north east quarter of section twenty-nine (29), town five (5) north of range fifteen (15) west, also described as beginning at the intersection of Second and River streets in said city of Holland, running thence west eight hundred forty two (842) feet; thence north twenty-four (24) degrees, east 315 feet; thence east 170 feet; thence south sixty (60) degrees east, 600 feet; thence south forty seven (47) degrees west, 2,800 feet; thence south eighty-three (83) degrees west, 275 feet; thence north six (6) degrees west, 495 feet; thence north twenty-six (26) degrees east, 40 feet; containing five acres more or less; also the east half of that part of the north west quarter of the south west quarter of section thirty-two (32), township five (5), north of range fifteen (15) west, which is bounded on the north side by the north line thereof, on the east by the west line of the public highway from Holland city to Fillmore as it now runs; on the west side by the west line of said section thirty-two (32), and is bounded on the south side by a line running west from said highway to the west line of said section thirty-two (32) and far enough south from it to include one acre of land parallel with the north line of said section thirty-two (32). Also the east half of lot numbered four (4), block numbered twenty-nine (29) of said city of Holland, according to the recorded map thereof, on record in the office of the register of deeds for Ottawa county. The said several lots or parcels of land shall first be offered and exposed for sale separately; they shall then be offered and exposed for sale to either as one parcel, and they shall be struck off and sold in the manner which shall realize the highest price therefor.

GROVER R. KOLLEN, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Mich. GERRIT J. DIKEMA, Atty for Plaintiffs.

## EVERYBODY

come and examine the nice line of pocket books at

M. KIERKINTVELD.

## Grand Rapids

Brewing Co.

## Bottling

Works....

Agent for the SILVER FOAM. Everything drawn from the wood.

12 Quart bottles.....\$1.00 12 Pint Bottles......50

DAVE BLOM

Holland, Mich. 7-1v

New Shoes Made to Order Look well! Fit well! Wear well! Prices Reasonable. Also cobbler work of all kinds!

S. VOS

River Street, next to Fillemans Blacksmith Shop

## Hoffman House Restaurant,

No. 3 W. Eighth Street, 2 Doors west of City Hotel.

MEALS AND LUNCHES AT ALL HOURS.

OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.

Special attention to Short Orders. Give us a call.

JOHN HOFFMAN, Prop.

## Central Shoe

Store

We call the attention of the public to the finest line of

FOOTWEAR

ever shown in the city, both in ladies' and gents' foot-

wear. We have no job lots, but our goods are all fresh

from the best factories in Boston, Mass. and New York.

Call on me before you purchase elsewhere.

J. Elterdink, Jr.

## Warm

## Weather

## Strips

AT

## Kanters Bros.

## Hardware.



## SOCIETIES.

K. O. T. M.

Grand Central, No. 66, meets in K. O. T. M. Hall at 7:30 p. m., on Monday night next. All Knights are cordially invited to attend. Cheapest Life Insurance Order known. Full particulars given on application. W. A. HOLLY, Commander. I. GABRYLINE, R. E.



The hatchet of straight forward steadfastness cut the bonds of the "Colonies" in 1776. Washington succeeded because he deserved success. He was honest, earnest, truthful—in business as well as in war. We try to apply his methods to the Plumbing, Steam Fitting and Pump business and to gain success by deserving it.

**T. Van Landegend.**  
Holland, Mich.

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Made This Change.  
DO YOU suffer from Nervous Prostration, Falling or Loss of Memory, Impotency, Nightly Emission, Strained or Undeveloped Organs, Youthful Errors, Excessive Use of Tobacco or Opium? Send by mail on receipt of price. **DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.**

For sale by J. O. Doesburg. We have a complete line of Munyon's Remedies Diamond Dyes, Chamolis Skins, and all Patent Medicines advertised in this paper

**DR. MOTT'S PENNYROYAL PILLS**

They overcome Weakness, irregularity and omissions, increase vigor and health "bring of menstruation." They are to girls at womanhood, aiding development of organs and body. No known remedy for women equals them. Cannot do harm—life becomes a pleasure. \$1 per box by mail. Sold by druggists. **DR. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.**

For sale by J. O. Doesburg. We have a complete line of Drugs, Patent Medicines, the famous Seeley Trusses, Spectacles, Paints, Oils, Brushes, etc.

**CROSBY TRANSPORTATION COMPANY**

STEAMERS  
**Nyack and Wisconsin,**  
BETWEEN  
Milwaukee, Grand Haven & Muskegon.

Leave Muskegon at 6:30 p. m., and Grand Haven at 11:00 p. m., every day except Sunday; arriving in Milwaukee at 6:30 a. m.

Leave Milwaukee from D. & M. dock at 9:15 p. m., every day except Saturday, arriving in Grand Haven at 4:30 a. m., and in Muskegon at 7:30 a. m.

## People We Know.

THEY ARE HOLLAND PEOPLE AND WHAT THEY SAY IS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

When an incident, like the following, occurs right here at home it is bound to carry weight with our readers. So many strange occurrences go the rounds of the press, are published as facts, when the intelligent reader knows they cannot be true, there is no wonder that people become skeptical. On one subject the skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual personal experience of our citizens and their public utterances regarding them. The doubter must doubt no more in the face of such evidence as this. The public statement of a reputable citizen living right here at home, one whom you can see any day, leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on. Here is an example:

Mr. F. Breiyl, of 67 West First st., employed at Moore's Soap factory, says: "I suffered from kidney trouble for ten or twelve years and until I got Doan's Kidney Pills at J. O. Doesburg's drug store I never found a remedy which gave me any effectual relief. I had constant, aching pain in my loins and soreness over the kidneys. If I rode much on the wagon my back became so lame that I could scarcely get up or down from the seat. I could not rest well as no position was comfortable long, and I had to constantly change from side to side. The kidney secretions became irregular, and I suffered from headaches and attacks of dizziness. I had taken Doan's Kidney Pills but a few days when I felt they were doing me good and I continued their use until the trouble left me entirely. I have felt as well as ever since and I would not be without Doan's Kidney Pills for anything."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

### Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.  
COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

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 Tuesday, the third day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Present, JOHN V. B. GOODRICH, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Hendrick Dunne, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Aaltje Dunne, widow and sole legatee named in the will of said deceased, praying for the probate of an instrument in writing, filed in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, and for the appointment of herself as executrix thereof.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Saturday, the Twenty-fifth day of February next,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, 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 the City of 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.)

JOHN V. B. GOODRICH, Judge of Probate.

FANNY DICKINSON, Probate Clerk.

### Spain's Greatest Need.

Mr. R. P. Olivia, of Barcelona, Spain spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the lack of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest Blood and Nerve remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired or ailing you need it. Every bottle guaranteed only 50 cents. Sold by Heber Walsh of Holland and Van Bree & Son of Zeeland.

### Bright Eyes and Cheeks Like Peaches

are the companions of those who take Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea for the nerves. This remedy is now being steadily used by many actresses and society women and in fact by all whom a prepossessing physical appearance is a necessity. It steadies the nerves, purifies the blood and tones up the system. The proprietors are offering \$250 in cash prizes to the people of Holland in order to introduce it to everybody. For full particulars and free samples apply at once to Heber Walsh of Holland and Van Bree & Son of Zeeland.

Sometimes it seems to weary woman that she must certainly give up. The simplest and easiest work becomes an almost insurmountable task. Nervousness, sleeplessness and pain harass her and life seems hardly worth the living.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was made for her. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery was made for her. The former is for the distinctly feminine, the other for her general system. Together they supply a scientific and successful course of treatment. The "Favorite Prescription" restores healthy, regular action to the organs distinctly feminine. It forces out all impurities, strengthens tissues, allays inflammation. The "Golden Medical Discovery" makes appetite, helps digestion, promotes assimilation, fills out the hollows in cheeks and neck with good solid flesh and brings back the gladness glow of girlhood. Send 21 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, illustrated.

Terrible plagues, those itching, pestering diseases of the skin. Put on end to misery. Doan's Ointment cures. At any drug store.

## ALL CUBA IS NOW FREE.

The Stars and Stripes Float Over Havana, the Last Stronghold of Spain.

### OUR FLAG GOES UP AMID BOOMING GUNS.

Spanish Authority Is Relinquished and the United States Assumes Control—Cuban Generals Are Grateful—Satisfaction and Relief Felt by the President and Cabinet.

Havana, Jan. 2.—The event so long and eagerly looked for has occurred and Spanish sovereignty in the island of Cuba is forever ended. At noon yesterday a detachment of American troops occupied the Plaza de Armas, the square in front of the palace, and stood silent and immovable as the ceremony of the transfer of sovereignty took place. The American commissioners rode in on horseback from La Vedado and proceeded direct to the palace. Capt. Gen. Castellanos, whose official life was rapidly drawing to a close, received the commissioners in the main hall of the palace, surrounded by the members of his staff. After a brief exchange of salutations Gen. Castellanos said:

"According to the protocol of peace, signed August 12, I, obeying the orders of the government of the Catholic majesty, the queen regent of Spain, in the name of her son, his majesty, the king, deliver the island of Cuba to the government of the United States, represented by your commission."

Gen. Wade made a brief reply, and immediately turned the island over to Gen. Brooke, the military governor.

### Spanish Flag Lowered.

Just at this moment the Spanish flag, which had floated over Cuba for 400 years, was lowered from the palace, the Cabanas fortress, Morro castle and all the public buildings.

As the red and yellow emblems sank from their staffs Senor Castellanos was profoundly moved. He turned pale and said, with tears in his eyes:

"Gentlemen, I have been in many battles. I have seen death near me several times, but I never felt such profound emotion as I feel now."

### Stars and Stripes Go Up.

As the Spanish flag was lowered it was replaced by the stars and stripes, and as the latter floated to the breeze it was saluted with 21 guns.

After the American flag had been hoisted the bands played the American national hymn, and this was greeted with tremendous cheering by the crowd that had assembled near the palace.

### Review of the Troops.

After all the formalities had been complied with and receipts had been exchanged for the forts and other properties that had belonged to the crown, and after the flag had been raised at Cabanas by Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., and at the Morro by Lieut. Wade, Gens. Brooke and Ludlow and the members of the commission proceeded to the Central park and the Hotel de Inglaterra, where the troops under Gens. Keifer, Williston, Hasbrouck, and Col. Armfield were reviewed by Gen. Lee, the military governor of the city.

### Cuban Generals Grateful.

When the Cuban generals bade goodbye to Gen. Brooke, the latter complimented them on their courage in the war, and said he was glad to be their friend. They replied that they were grateful to the United States for what she had done to free Cuba from Spanish rule, and offered to cooperate with Gen. Brooke and President McKinley in bringing peace and prosperity to the island.

### The Preliminaries.

Brig. Gen. Clous, the master of ceremonies of the day, at 10:30 issued instructions to the officers who were to take charge of the various departments of the government at 12 o'clock. Col. Dudley was assigned to the department of justice, office of the secretary of the captain general; Maj. L. W. V. Kennon, adjutant general of the department, to the department of commerce and agriculture; Col. T. U. Bliss, of the commissary department, to the treasury; Capt. Frank B. Hanna, assistant adjutant general, to the department of public instruction, and Col. Dunwoody, of the signal corps, to the public works department.

### Washington Is Notified.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The first official information of the change of authority in Havana was received in Washington within two hours after the stars and stripes had replaced the red and yellow standard of Spain over the government buildings and forts. Several other dispatches came to the war department and the navy department, and the assurances conveyed in them that no trouble had occurred in connection with the ceremonies of the transfer caused great satisfaction and relief to the president and cabinet. The following message, addressed to President McKinley by Gens. Wade and Clous, was received:

"The government formally surrendered to Gen. Castellanos to American commission at 12 o'clock, and by latter transferred to Gen. Brooke. Ceremonies successfully carried out. The American flag flies from Morro castle, Cabanas, the palace, and other buildings. City orderly."

### Perfect Order Prevails.

Havana, Jan. 3.—The people of Havana are in a joyous mood, in spite of the disappointment experienced over the fact that the projected festivities have been postponed. The resentment quickly subsided and gave place to composure. Capt. Groble, Gen. Ludlow's adjutant general, visited all the United States posts, and the city was found to be tranquil. Maj. Gen. Brooke's impressions of Cuba are pleasing. He regards the people as being emotional, mild and orderly. Americans are now conducting the customs, post office and telegraphs, in fact, all public business, with Spanish and Cuban employees.

## MORAL VALUE OF A QUEEN.

A Woman on the Throne Furnishes a Good Example in Life for Her Subjects.

In addition to a political there is also a clear moral gain in the fact that the constitutional throne is filled by a woman. It cannot be doubted, says the London Spectator, that the court of a queen makes more obviously for humanity and for morality than does that of a king. At the present time, it is true, most of the European monarchs have a singularly good record, and some of them are clearly on a higher level than the average of their subjects. All are humane men, some are even men of an austere morality, and the presidents of the two great republics of the world are embodiments of the homely virtues which are the bulwarks of national strength. But we cannot forget that it has not always been so; nay, that it was not so but a few years ago; that the world has not forgotten the orgies of Louis Napoleon or of the great galantuomo of the house of Savoy, and it knows that what has been may easily be again. But it is impossible to-day for the "first lady" of any land not to be a force making for morality; it is impossible for her to be other than a woman of purity of life, and so an example to the nation. We pardon Victor Emmanuel's amours (or at least we overlook them) for the sake of his courage and devotion; but no pardon could or would be extended to a woman on the throne who had lapsed from virtue or had even given reasonable occasion for the tongue of scandal. Who will deny that this is a great gain for the great sovereignty of a "crowned republic?"

### OFFICE REQUIRED TACT.

The Indian Wanted a Letter and Proposed to Have It and He Got It.

The day was cold—very cold, in fact—and the postmaster at Susquahanna, a small Canadian town, fell asleep over the stove in his easy chair before he had read half the postcards, says Pearson's Weekly. The noisy brushing aside of the red curtain that served for a door brought him back from dreamland with a start. A strapping six-foot Indian in all his glory of a top hat stood before him, calmly majestic.

"Want letter," impressively commanded the dusky caller.

"Name, please?" urbanely inquired the postmaster.

"Guahano my name. Want letter."

"Sorry, Guahano, but there's nothing here for you."

"Want letter."

"But there isn't any for you."

"Inoso got letter?"

"Well, somebody wrote him one, then."

"Me chief. Inoso no chief."

"Can't help that, old man. You see, it's—"

"Give Inoso letter! No give Guahano letter! I fight! I kill! Want letter!"

"What's the matter here?" cried an old British resident, breaking in at this juncture.

"He's going to kill me because I won't give him a letter, when there's none for him."

"Pshaw! Just tear off a piece of wrapping paper, sprinkle some ink over it and give it to him. You've got to use some tact and judgment in officiating this office, old chap."

### BEFORE BELLS.

The Sounds Which Were Made in Olden Times to Call the Egyptians to Prayer.

Before the time of bells various instruments were used to summon congregations to worship. In Egypt they are said to have followed a Jewish custom in using a trumpet. In some oriental churches a kind of rattle gave the signal. In monasteries monks took it in turn to go round the cells calling the inmates to their devotions by knocking with a hammer, which was called the "awakening instrument."

Bells of one kind or another are, however, of very great antiquity, having been used in religious ceremonies by many of the ancient nations as a means of honoring their gods and summoning them to the feast. For example, the feast of Osiris and Isis was always announced by bells. Pliny says that bells were in use long before his time, being called "tin tin naba."

The use of small bells (nolae) in this country, says William of Malmesbury, may be traced back as far as the fifth century, and it is clear from Bede that even those of the larger kind (campanae), such as sounded in the air and called a numerous congregation to Divine service, were employed in England as early as the year 680, being that in which the Abbot Hilda died.

### The English Language.

A correspondent of the London News notes the growth of the use of English on the continent. Wherever he went he was able to converse with statesmen and diplomats in his native tongue. He found that as a rule the governing classes in Europe could understand and speak English. In the Russian royal family especially English is the familiar language of conversation. The czar, for instance, invariably speaks in English to the czarina and his little daughters.

### Cocoonut Shells for Fuel.

Cocoonut shells make excellent fuel. The enormous amount of oil they contain causes them to take fire at once. Many hotelkeepers in England recognize the fact and buy large quantities of them to mix with coal, as firelighters.

### Canadians in the House of Lords.

Canada has three of her sons sitting in the house of lords, viz., Baron Hurlbut (the earl of Carnwath and the earl of Elgin).



A Tandem.  
What woman in all the wide world would not be glad to be a tandem for two happy, healthy, prattling babies?

When Nature whispers the sweet assurance in a woman's ear that soon a little stranger will come to her, she makes the fondest preparations for its arrival. Everything that a woman's dainty taste can imagine is provided for the new-comer's wardrobe. Nothing is overlooked save one thing, and that one thing is the most important. Too many mothers forget that baby's strength and health, its ability to withstand the usual ailments of childhood, and its vigor and welfare, as a man or woman, are dependent upon her own health and physical condition during the period of prospective maternity. If, during that critical time, she is weak, sickly, nervous and despondent, because of troubles peculiar to her sex, these conditions are bound to have their influence upon her baby's health. Neglect of these conditions invariably means that baby will be weak, puny and peevish. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an unfailing cure for all troubles of this nature, and it will reinforce a woman's nature and nerve strength so that she can safely undergo the trials of maternity. It gives health, strength, vigor, elasticity and endurance to the organs specially concerned in motherhood. It gives bodily and nervous hardihood to the child.

"After using fifteen bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and a few vials of your 'Pleasant Pellets,' I am entirely cured of uterine trouble. I had suffered for nearly three years," writes Mrs. F. W. Fogel, of 273 Highland Ave., Newark, N. J. "I had such terrible bearing down pains that I could hardly walk. My back and head ached, had terrible cramps in my legs, was very nervous at times, and felt miserable. With my first child I had to be chloroformed, and the child was delivered with instruments. I took the 'Favorite Prescription' with my second child, and instead of suffering for two days, I was in labor only an hour and a beautiful child was born. I was able to leave my bed the fifth day. I commenced your medicine about four months before confinement. My baby is three months old now, and is a fine, big, fat baby. I am in very good health; have no more pains or aches. I would be pleased to advise any woman who suffers as I did to use your medicine."

### The Proprietors of Cleveland's Lung

Healer, the well known no-cure-no-pay cough remedy, are now offering to the people of Holland a novel and interesting series of cash prizes to the amount of \$250, which ought to prove very beneficial to our young people, and also to those of a larger growth. The series consists of Picture Puzzles taken from incidents in the Spanish war and the first person to solve them correctly gets the prize. For full particulars and free samples apply at once to Heber Walsh of Holland and Van Bree & Son of Zeeland.

### That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by Heber Walsh of Holland and Van Bree & Son of Zeeland.

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