THE CHEISEA HERALD.

LALLISON. Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 27.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, APR. 21, 1898.

NUMBER 35.



To show the

Of Men's, Boy's and Children's

New Spring shown in Chelsea. Clothing

\$5.00-Better men's suits for \$5.00 than you have ever seen offered for the money. \$7.50 and \$8.00—Strictly all wool men's suits at \$7.50 and \$8.00, fully equal to the \$10.00 suits ordinarly shown. 10.00 - At \$10.00 we are offering a class of men's suits never before ntailed at less than from \$12.50 to \$15.00.

We have made a great effort to make our \$10.00 assortment of men's soits the largest in Washtenaw County, and we firmly believe it will pay to see ihese before buying.

Boy's long pant suits at \$4, \$5, \$6 and \$7.50. Children's short pants \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3 50, that are exceptional good train for Detroit, where the groom, who Paints. values. Looking at them does not oblige you to buy; we are here to is a gentleman of means, has a lucrative show our goods.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

\$24.00

BICYCLES.

\$26.00

BICYCLES.

\$35.00

BICYCLES.

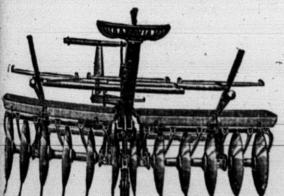
ALSO

BICYCLES

To Rent, and Second-hand

BICYCLES.

Manufacturing Chelsea UO.



AGENT FOR

Johnson Binders, Mowers, Horse Rakes and Disk Harrows.

Please call and see samples and get prices before buying.

Show rooms at my barn third door west of town hall.

B. STEINBACH, Chelsea.



rop.

We sell the

New Gale Plow, Steel frame Lever and Spring tooth harrows at Lowest Prices.

Buckeye Drills.

A full line of Farming Tools at bottom prices.

Furniture stock complete. Always lowest in price. Paints, oils, and Picture Moldings. Call on us when in need of a buggy.

W. J. BINAPP. box. For sale by Glazier & Stimson.

John E. Quirk, of Detroit, and Miss Barbara Doll, of Chelsea, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony.

The attendants of the happy couple were Mr. Mathew Cummings, of Detroit, and Miss Mary Doll, of Chelsea.

The beautiful and impressive ceremony of the Catholic church took place before the altar, in the presence of a large congregation. The paster, Rev. William P. Considine, officiated, and gave the solemn and appropriate exhortations both before and after the interesting ceremony.

A nuptial high mass followed, during which the blessings of the church were imparted to the newly wedded couple.

The bridal party were handsomely entertained at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Henry Doll. of the town of Dexter.

Mr and Mrs. Quirk left on the evening

The sincere congratulations of many friends accompany Mr. and Mrs. Quirk on their journey in life.

Circuit Court Jurors.

The list of jurors who will serve at the May term of the circuit court is as follows:

Ann Arbor city, first ward-Fred Marken.

Ann Arbor city, second ward-Fred Helber.

Ann Arbor city, third ward-Jaspar Imut. Ann Arbor city, fourth ward-Michael

Ann Arbor city, fifth ward-George H. Good sugar syrup 20c per gal.

Ann Arbor city, sixth ward-Roy Ann Arbor city, seventh ward-John

Young. Ann Arbor town-Fred B. Braun. Augusta-Sylvanus Whipple.

Bridgewater-Jacob Blum. Dexter-Jacob Jedele. Freedom-Henry Steinegeweg.

Lima-George Baris. Lodi-Julius Wahr. Lyndan-Michael Sullivan.

Manchester-Adam Schaible, Northfield-John Gore. Pittsfield-Aaron Armbruster.

Salem-John Smith and Lewis Galpin. Saline-David Gordon. Scio-Wm. Cunningham.

Sharon-Geo. L. Kuhl, Superior-James Gates. Sylvan-Henry Frey. Webster-Wm. Rosier.

York-Osborn Case. Ypsilanti city, first district-George W.

Ypsilanti city, second district-S. H.

Ypsilanti town-Martin G. Moore.

The Senior Scholarship.

The senior class of the literary and engineering departments of the University of Michigan leaves as a memorial of itself a scholarship of \$400, to be lent to students needing help and returnable by them later needing help and returnable help and r from their earnings. Each member of the class pledges himself to renew this sum each year for a period of from three to five years. It is hoped that enough will have accumulated at the end of that time to endow a permanent fund, the interest alone of which will be sufficient to pay a student's expenses without thought of repayment by him.

Letter List

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, Apr. 18, 1898:

Mrs. E S. Pendleton Cashus White

Persons calling for any of the above please say "advertised."

GRO. S. LAIRD P. M.

Bucklen's Araica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Feyer Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required.

A very pretty wedding wrs solemnized at St. Mary's church, Chelsea, on Tuesday, April 19, 1898, at 9 a. m., when Mr. John E. Quirk, of Detroit

Wall Paper

At the

Bank Drug Store.

We are prepared to show you new papers at all prices. Do not fail to call on us.

Alabastine,

Paint Brushes.

Varnishes.

Oil and Lead.

You can depend upon getting the best spices and extracts at the Bank Drug store. Also the

Choicest Teas and Coffees

Electric kerosine oil 9 cents gal. 7 cakes Jackson soap for 25 cents.

Good sugar corn 7 cents per can. Good Alaska Salmon 10c per can 10 pounds best oatmeal for 25 cents.

7 cans sardines for 25 cents. 41/2 lbs crackers for 25c. Poultry powder 15c per package.

Try our 25c N. O. molasses. Lamp wicks 1c per yard. 26 bounds brown sugar for \$1.00. Choice honey 12c per lb. Light table syrup 25c per gal. Cucumber pickels 5c per doz. Good tomatoes 7c per can. 25 boxes matches for 25c. 5 boxes tacks for 5c. 6 doz clothespins for 5c. 18 pounds Fine Granulated Sugar for \$1.00 Good Coffee 10 cents per pound.

Glazier & Stimson

Headquarters

Oliver and Burch Plows, Spring and Spike tooth Harrows, Steel Land Rollers, Buggies, Wagons and Surreys.

Garden Tools at Lowest Prices.

Farmers' favorite Superior Drills.

Special Prices on Furniture during April.

HOAG & HOLMES.

We want none. That's our principle in buying. We deal only with firms who produce the best. We order only the choicest of the best. Isn't an article in either of our store that won't please you. And we've everything you could wish in

Groceries.

Compare our prices with any. You'll find they're lowest here, for the best.

FARRELL'S, Pure Food Store.

I will not be undersold.

NHOL BAUMGARDNER,

Designer and Builder of

* Artistic 🤄 Granite 🕩 Memorials. *

Office, 6 Detroit St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Established 1868.

We keep on hand large quantities of all the various granites in the It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction rough, and are prepared to execute fine monumental work on short notice. or money crefunded. Price 25 cents per Original Designs. Correspondence Solicited. Electric Works 6, 8, 10 Detroit St., and 17-19 5th Ave. Dock and Derrick 2-8 Miller Ave.

THE CHELSEA HERALD

CHELSEA.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

* MICHIGAN

********* APRIL-1898. 12 13 14 19 20

27

Days in Brief.

Happenings of the Past Seven

ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD

Casualties and Fires, Personal and Political Notes, Business Failures and Resumptions, Weather Record.

INTELLIGENCE FROM ALL PARTS CONGRESSIONAL

Proceedings of First Regular Session. The president's message on the Cuban question was read in the senate on the 11th. after which Senator Butler (N. C.) offered a resolution declaring the destruction of the Maine to be an act of war on the part of Spain against the United States; recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic; demanding that Spain at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba, and directing and empowering the president to use, if necessary, the entire land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect. The message was referred to the committee on foreign affairs In the house the president's message was read and referred to the committee on foreign affairs without

The navat appropriation bill (\$46,277,558) was discussed in the senate on the 12th. Several speeches were made and resolutions offered in favor of Cuban independnce, and the committee on foreign rela tions agreed on resolutions recognizing the right of the Cubans to independence and empowering the president to compel Spain to withdraw from the island In the house Mr. Grosvenor (O.), replying to criticisms of the president's message, declared that Mr. McKinley wanted the Spanish flag removed from Cuba and favored the independence of the island.

A joint resolution was introduced in the senate on the 13th demanding the freedom of Cuba from Spanish rule and authorizing the president to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States to accomplish this result. A minority resolution recognizes the present republic of Cuba. Action was deferred for one day.... In the house a joint resolution providing for immediate armed intervention to secure an independent government for Cuba was passed by a vote of 322 to 19. A minority resolution favors recognizing the Cuban republic. During the debate excited members passed the lie and a fight was narrow-

The senate had under consideration on the 14th the resolution favoring immediate Intervention in Cuba, but took no action Strong speeches were delivered by Senators Hoar, Fairbanks and Turner. The most radical difference was as to whether the resolutions finally adopted should recogrize the independence of the Cuban republic or simply declare for armed intervention with a view to the ultimate freedom and independence of the Cuban people.... In the house a bill was passed providing for the relief of residents of the Indian

DOMESTIC.

Fire at Oxford Junction, Ia., starting from a bonfire, destroyed the entire business section, the loss being \$100,000. Alfonso Elkey, aged 21, shot and

killed his 18-year-old wife in Seymour, Wis., and then shot himself, but not fatally.

Two of Lewis Campbell's children died at Hopkinsville, Ky., from drinking poisoned coffee and Mrs. Campbell and another child were fatally ill.

Jesse G. Jones, a well-known lumberman in Minneapolis, shot and killed himself on his wife's grave at Lakewood cemetery.

Mrs. Bickley, aged 75, and an adopted son, aged 50, were found dead from starvation at Sellersville, Pa.

Michael Judge, an aged war veteran, and his wife were burned to death at their home in Monroe, Wis.

Three children of Thomas Trinneers, living near Bruce, Wis., died from eat-

ing wild parsnips. Gen. Lee was given an ovation upon his arrival in Washington. He appeared before a committee of the house and expressed the belief that the Maine was

destroyed by Spanish officials. Prof. Hiram A. Jones, the oldest teacher in Wisconsin in point of service,

died in his class room at Appleton. The diplomatic phase of the Spanish situation is in statu quo. There are no new negotiations and no further developments in the old ones, and it is the expectation that this status will continue until congress takes some ac-

The extensive plant of the Penn Plate Glass company in North Irwin, Pa., was

burned, the loss being \$750,000. Jack Murphy, a farmer, and an unknown man fought a duel at Mineral City, Kan., in which both were killed. | for the time being:

J. Guy Smith, an editor, and Henry May, a young ranchman, killed each other in a pistol duel at Cobulla, Tex.

Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., retired, has been appointed a member of the naval strategy board.

The Iowa state fair has been abandoned for 1898 on account of the trans Mississippi exposition at Omaha.

Vaclay Hass, a prosperous farmer re siding near Monroe, Neb., killed his two children and wife and committed suicide. No cause is known for the deed. The Ohio legislature has repealed the

election law which prevented the name of any candidate appearing more than once on the official ballot. Gov. Wolcott has signed the bill pro-

viding for electrocution in Massachusetts of persons condemned to death, in place of hanging. Engineer J. Vorbreck, Fireman Hen-

ry Pohlman and Brakeman C. J. Crews, all of St. Louis, were killed in a collision of freight trains near Coffeyton,

Complete arrangements have been made for the immediate mobilization of practically the entire military force of the government at the Chickamauga National park at the first signs of trouble.

The report of the senate committee on foreign relations as made to the senate by Chairman Davis was a complete review of the entire Cuban situation, and in referring to the Maine explosion the committee holds the Spanish government to blame for the murder of 266 seamen and the loss of the battleship.

The factory and warehouse of the Charles Abresch company, carriage and wagon manufacturers, was burned in Milwaukee, the loss being \$155,000.

The ships of the "flying squadron" under command of Commodore Schley weighed anchor at Hampton Roads and put to sea under scaled orders. The one hundred and fifty-fifth anni-

ersary of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson was celebrated in Washington. Gen. Lee was called into conference by the naval strategic board and gave valuable information about fortifica-

tions in Havana. Nitroglycerin exploded near Mannington, W. Va., killing Otis Sikes and Daniel Rice and greatly damaging prop-

It was reported in Washington that the six great powers of Europe had begun the exchange of notes, with a view to preventing war between the United States and Spain.

W. H. Newman, of Chicago, has been elected president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway.

Spanish Minister Polo has made final preparations for departure from Wash-Representatives of 50 knitting mills

nation with a capital of \$30,000,000. Charles A. Boyney was hanged at Wethersfield, Conn., for the murder July 22 last of George Nichols.

met in New York and formed a combi-

The United States cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans arrived in New York from Europe.

The Grasser & Brand company's brewery at Toledo, O., was damaged by fire and 14 fine draft horses were burned.

In Springfield, O., Lizzie Glaw, of Berlin, Germany, beat the world's bicycle record for 100 miles, making the distance in 4 hours and 32 minutes.

Before the senate committee on foreign relations Gen. Lee said that Spanish officials were responsible for the Maine explosion.

Charles A. Crandall, alias Emanuel Escadaro, who, acting under the personal orders of Capt. Gen. Weyler, planted the mines and torpedoes in the harbor of Havana, was found in Highwood, Ill., and left for Washington to furnish proofs that the Maine was blown up designedly.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL

Rev. F. W. Conrad died in Philadelphia, aged 82 years. For a long time he was editor of the Lutheran Observer.

The following congressional nominations have been made: Indiana, Seventh district, Charles A. Robinson (dem.); Ohio, Eleventh district, Charles H. Grosvenor (rep.), renominated; Oregon, First district, Thomas H. Tenge (rep.), renominated.

Benjamin P. Cheney, a Boston millionaire, and Miss Julia Arthur, the actress, were united in marriage at Bos-

Mrs. Henry Schmidt, of Brushy Prairie, Ind., celebrated the one hundred and third anniversary of her birth.

Henry W. King, a pioneer Chicago merchant, died suddenly, aged 69 years. Henry B. Pierce, secretary of the commonwealth of Massachusetts for 16

years, died in Abington. In convention at Astoria the Oregon republicans nominated T. T. Geer for governor, adopted a platform in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard, and indorsed the national ad-

ministration. FOREIGN.

It was announced that Gen. Gomez, leader of the insurgents, was preparing to attack Havana.

The British ship Marlborough was wrecked at sea and 15 of the crew were

Advices from the Philippine islands say that the rebellion there is increasing, and that 10,000 rebels are now under arms.

It is announced that the armistice offered the Cuban insurgents by Spain means only a suspension of hostilities

Switzerland has prohibited the importation of American fresh fruits.

In case of war between the United States and Spain Italy will remain neu-

Spanish cabinet officials declare that intervention in Cuba will be forcibly resisted.

It is announced that Gen. Weyler is to have command of the Spanish army

in case of war with the United States. The Spanish parliament has been called to meet on the 20th inst.

LATER.

After another day of debate in the United States senate on the 15th an agreement was reached that a vote should be taken before adjournment on the 16th on the Cuban resolution reported by the committee on foreign affairs. In the house a tilt occurred between Speaker Reed and Mr. Bailey (Tex.) over the unpleasant scene a few days ago in the house. At the evening session pension legislation accupied the

In the United States senate on the 16th a resolution was passed by a vote of 67 to 21 which declares that the people of Cuba are and ought to be free; recognizes the Cuban republic as the legitimate government of Cuba; demands that Spain shall withdraw from the island, and authorizes and directs the president to intervene and employ the land and naval forces of this government to carry these declarations into effect. It was sent to the house for concurrence. In the house some unimportant bills were passed.

Fighting goes on every day in Cuba just as if no armistice had been pro

There were 254 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 15th, against 232 the week previous and 207 in the corresponding period of 1897.

At Marion, O., Jacob Myers and wife were fatally burned while burning cornstalks.

The entire naval strength of Spain is being rapidly concentrated at Cape Verde. The story of a new move for intervention by the European powers is thoroughly discredited.

The flying squadren has returned to Hampton roads.

Don Carlos has announced to his followers that he will declare himself king of Spain if the Madrid government fails to make war against the United States.

Charles Curtis (rep.) has been renominated for congress in the First district of Kansas. The National league baseball season

cents. Go at once ; delays are dangerous. opened on the 15th, the games resulting as follows: At Cincinnati-Cincinnati, 3; Cleveland, 2. At Louisville-Louisville, 10; Pittsburgh, 3. At St. Louis-Chicago, 2; St. Louis 1.

The president has decided to give Consul-General Lee the command of the Virginia volunteers in the event of war. Thirty-two earthquake shocks of un-

usual severity occurred at Greenwood, Cal., and houses were twisted, chimneys fell and crockery was broken.

Fire at Sutton, Quebec, destroyed 25 buildings.

President McKinley will, t is said, immediately sign any resolution passed by congress and at once forward an ultimatum to Spain.

Capt. Sigsbee, of the ill-fated Maine, will command the cruiser St. Paul.

Six regiments of cavalry, 22 regiments of infantry and the light bat teries of five regiments of artillery have been ordered from their present posts and will be mobilized at Tampa, Mobile New Orleans and Chickamauga.

The Howard-Baker feud in Clay county, Ky., has broken out again, and ten men were killed and three injured.

The British government has declined to join the continental powers in any offer of mediation between Spain and the United States.

The entire business portion of Hopkinton, Ia., was swept away by fire.

Grant Le Masters, an electrician, shot his wife in Peoria, Ill., and then killed himself. Domestic trouble was the

The war department has mapped out a plan of campaign for the expected war in Cuba.

The elevator at the Hoosac tunnel docks in Boston, containing over 350,000 bushels of wheat, was burned, causing a loss of \$500,000.

People were fleeing from the rebellion which is spreading rapidly in the Philippines and Manilla was panicstricken.

Charles W. Hackett, of Utica, N. Y. chairman of the republican state committee, died in Florida, aged 45 years.

Freight trains collided on the Rock Island road near Fairfield, Ia., and Charles Dibble, engineer; Elmer Blosser, fireman, and William Watterson, brakeman, were killed.

Spaniards made an attack i pon the United States consulate in Malaga, but no serious damage was done.

The report of the Spanish commission of inquiry into the Maine explosion says it was an accident and denies the theory of an exterior explosion.

During a ball game in St. Louis fire destroyed the grand stand and fifteen persons were burned and otherwise in-

The percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 16th were: Chicago, 1,000; Boston, 1,000; Baltimore, 1,000; Brooklyn, 1,000; Pittsburgh, .667; Cinclanati, .667; Louisville, .333; Cleveland, .333; New York, .000; Washington, .000; Philadelphia, .000; St. Louis, .000.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh, to be a constitutional disease, and catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Love's Labor Lost.

He looked into her eyes soulfully, but she seemed totally oblivious of it. There was admiration and love in his glance, but she did not heed it.

There was a passion and rapturous longing in it, but it did not affect her.

The fact of the matter was that he was cross-eyed and she did not know whether it was all intended for her or the girl on the other side of the room.—Chicago Post.

The American Navy, Cuba and Hawall.

A portfolio in ten parts, sixteen views in each part, of the finest half-tone pictures of the American Navy, Cuba and Hawaii has just been published and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has made arrangements for a special edition for the benefit of its patrons and will furnish the full set, one hundred and sixty pictures, for one dollar. In view of the present excitement regarding Cuba these pictures are very timely. Send amount with full address to Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent C., M. & St. P. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

Appreciative.

"What a beautiful specimen of inlaying!" exclaimed the guest. "Yes," replied Mr. Cumrox, as he put his hands behind and tiptoed complacently; "but that isn't anything. You ought to have seen the outlay it represents."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, nervous, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Removed the Cause.

First Oculist-I had the most interesting case yesterday that I ever had to attend to. Second Oculist-What was it? "I found that instead of an ordinary pupil

in her eye my daughter had a co'lege stu-dent. I removed it."—Philadelphia Call.

Coughing Leads to Consumption. Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50

Klondicitis. Bilks-Hello! where are you going with

that door mat? Gilks-Taking it to the assay office. A riend of mine, just returned from the Klondike, called on me and wiped his feet on it. -Richmond Dispatch.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache.

The Good It Did.

Mrs. Gossip—Did your advertisement for a butler in the Daily Blaze do you any good? Mrs. Fadd—Oh, yes, the De Styles, the Shoddys and the Van Bilkerings all saw it and commented on it.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

A Splendid Substitute.

Amy-What an awkward name, a tete-atete. What is a good English substitute for

Mamie-A spoon holder.-N. Y. Journal.

Spring is the Time

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When impurities in the Blood Should Be Expelled

America's Createst Medicine is the Best Spring Medicine.

In winter months the perspiration, so profuse in summer, almost ceases. This throws back into the system the impurities that should have been expelled through the pores of the skin. This and other causes makes the blood impure in spring. Boils, pimples, humors and eruptions then appear or some more serious disease may take its start. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for impure blood in all its forms, as proved by its marvelous cures of blood diseases. It is therefore the medicine for you to take in the spring. It expells all humors, and puts the whole system in good condition for warmer weather.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla,

OLD SORES CURED

Alien's Ulcerine Salve is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varieose Ulcers, White Swelling, Fever Sorse, and all Old Sores. It never fails. Draws out all poison. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for Bolls, Carbuncles, Piles, Salt Rheum, Eurns, Cuts and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, small, 33c; large, 63c. Book free. J. P. ALLEN MEDICINE CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.

Supreme Court Sustains the Foot-Ease Trade-mark.

Justice Laughlin, in Supreme Court, Buffalo, has just ordered a permanent injune tion, with costs, and a full accounting of sales, to issue against Paul B. Hudson, the manufacturer of the foot powder called "Dr. Clark's Foot Powder," and also against a retail dealer of Brooklyn, restraining them from making or selling the Dr. Clark's Foot Powder, which is declared, in the decision of the Court, an imitation and infringement of "Foot-Ease," the powder to shake into your shoes, now so largely advertised and sold all over the country. Allen S. Olmsted, of Le Roy, N. Y., is the owner of the trademark "Foot-Ease," and he is the first individual who ever advertised a foot powder country. He will sand extensively over the country. He will send a sample Free, to anyone who writes him for it. The decision in this case upholds his trade-mark and renders all parties liable who fraudulently attempt to profit by the extensive "Foot-Ease" advertising, in placing upon the market a spurious and similar appearing preparation, labeled and put up in envelopes and boxes like Foot-Ease. Similar suits will be brought against others who are now infringing on the Foot-Ease trademark and common law ris

When a man becomes thoroughly contented he has outlived his usefulness.-Chicago

There is no better recommendation in the world than a woman's satisfaction; that is one of the reasons why the calicoes and fine prints of William Simpson & Sons are in

such universal favor. The biggest blaze is not a sign of the most heat. A straw-pile will give a brighter blaze than a ton of coal.—Ram's Horn.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Al druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c Fuddy—"Are you in favor of a single tax?"
Duddy—"I go farther than that. I would have no tax at all."—Boston Transcript.

A Dose in Time Saves Nine of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for Coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

She—"Now, can you guess my age, major?" Gallant Major—"No, I can't; but you don't look it."—Tit-Bits.

We think Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only medicine for Coughs. — Jennie Pinckard, Springfield, Ill., Oct. 1, 1894.

FIBROID TUMOR CONQUERED.

Expelled by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Strong Statement from Mrs. B. A. Lombard.

One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy, Fibroid Tumor. The growth of these tumors is so sly that frequently their presence is not suspected until they are far

advanced. So-called "wandering pains" may come from its early stages, or the presence of danger may be made manifest by excessive menstruation accompanied by unusual pain extending from the ovaries down the groin

and thighs. If you have mysterious pains, if there are indications of inflammation or displacement, don't wait for time to confirm your fears and go through the horrors of a hospital



Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., will give you her advice free of all charge if you will write her about yourself. Your letter will be seen by women only, and you need have no hesitation about being perfectly frank.

Read what Mrs. B. A. LOMBARD, Box 71, Westdale, Mass., says: "I have reason to think that I would not be here now if it had not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cured me of a fibroid tumor in my womb. Doctors could do nothing for me, and they could not cure me at the hospital. I will tell you about it. I had been in my usual health, but had worked quite hard. When my monthly period came on I flowed very badly. The doctor gave me medicine, but it did me no good. He said the flow must be stopped if possible, and he must find the cause of my trouble. Upon examination he found there was a fibroid tumor in my womb, and gave me treatment without any benefit whatever. About that time a lady called on me and recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; said the Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; said she owed her life to it. I said I would try it, and did. Soon after the flow became more natural and regular. I still continued taking the Compound for some time. Then the doctor made an examination again, and found everything all right. The tumor had passed away. and that dull ache was gone."

operation; secure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound right away and

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impor ters. object their reason THE CHELSEA HERALD. A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor. . MICHIGAN

A SUBSTITUTE for honey has been introduced in Germany under the name of sugar honey, and consists of sugar, water, minute amounts of mineral substances and free acid.

PRGAMOID paper, much used in England, is said to be absolutely waterproof, without presenting the appearance of glaze or varnish. Stains, dirt, ink acids or infection can not penetrate the surface.

In Paris the popular pledge of an eneagement is nowadays an artificial ere. This engagement token is framed in gold and painted on ivory, and is set round with precious stones. It must be an exact reproduction of the human and individual eye, not enlarged or beautified, but painted as

EPERNAY, in France, is a vast subterranean city, the streets for miles being hewn out of solid chalk, flanked with piles of champagne of all kinds and qualities. The largest champagne manufacturers in Epernay possess underground cellars which cover no fewer than 45 acres, and contain 5,000,000 bottles of wine.

THE Phonix was the name of the first fire company in England, and it was established in 1682. At that time, in the towns, squirts or syringes were length did not exceed two or three fect, with pipes of leather. Watertight seamless hose was made at Bethnal Green in 1720.

THE largest advertising sign in the world is said to be on the hillside of an inlet off the Grand Canary, northwest of Africa. It is several feet above the level of the sea and contains four words in letters each 15 feet wide and 50 feet high, each bar of the letters being three feet three inches broad. The sign is 750 feet long.

Many sailors believe that the frigate bird can start at daybreak with the trade winds from the coast of Africa and roost the same night upon the American shore. Whether this is a fact or not has yet to be determined, but it is certain that the bird is the 200 miles an hour.

To London, Paris and Berlin and return dining at fashionable restaurants in the three cities, meeting the famous people in them, all without being out of pocket one cent, all to be accomplished within two months, this is what Mr. Chandos St. John Brenon, sailor, artist, linguist and all-round athletic, has undertaken on a wager of \$1,000 with his London banker.

habit of digging every year in the summer dry banks of the Vergel river for fish, which they dig out by hundreds, just as they would potatoes. The mud lumps are broken open and the fish, perhaps eight or ten inches long, will always be found alive and often frisky as if just removed from its supposedly native element-the water.

THE new Kearsage is named after the old Kearsage but what was the old Kearsage named after? This would stump any "current events class" going. The old Kearsage was named affer an obs cure yet respectable mountain in New Hampshire and it is said that the mountain was named by juggling the name of its discoverer

HAVING been bothered a good deal by hay thieves a Coddington county (S. D.) farmer lay in wait for them one night. One of his neighbors came along and loaded a wagon with the watcher's the proper proportion of accent and hay and started to drive away. The owner of the hay crept up behind the wagon and fired the hay in several places. The thief had just time to get off the load and cut his horses loose to escape the flames. The hay and the

19,000,000 people, and of these, according to a recent report of the Spanish government, nearly 8,000,000 profess no occupation. Grandees and beggars alike disclaim the plebeian virtue of daily toil. There are nearly 100,000 registered beggars, half of them females, in this poor little land, and onethird of the entire population is entireto fix the minimum requirement for ly unlettered. The "ancient social canker" of contempt for work and workers has eaten the life from Spain.

AMERICAN manufacturers of wheels and the principal opposition to American wheels in Germany comes from the "Zunftwesen," or guild spirit, a curious relic of the middle ages. The guilds, which in their power resemble somewhat our labor unions, play an important role in all industrial matrs. The blacksmiths, for instance, object to the American wheels, with their steel hubs, for the ingenuous reason that "they hardly ever need repair." Wagonmakers have to bow to their will or run the risk of a silent

Gigantic Lumber Operations and Fires Annihilating the Growth of Trees in Michigan.

FURTHER WASTE SHOULD BE PREVENTED

Some Facts and Figures of Great Interest on This Subject-An Evening Devoted to Ancient Music-Notable Historians Hold a Meeting at the State University.

[Special Correspondence.]

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 13 .- Prof.

V. M. Spalding, of the Biological department of the University of Michigan, presented at the last meeting of the Michigan Academy of Science, April 1 and 2, held in Ann Arbor, a valuable paper entitled "A Natural History Survey of Michigan," having especial reference to the preservation of the forests. The state survey of Michigan since 1860 has concerned itself chiefly with the mineral wealth of the state. Prof.

Spalding thought it desirable that it should extend its scope, especially in the interests of the forests. The pine belt of Michigan formed in its day a part of one of the finest natural forests on the face of the earth, composed of the white and red pine, sugar maple, basswood and elm, but the gigantic lumber operations and the forest fires year after year have brought about annihilation of the forest growth used for extinguishing fire, and their in many districts, so that the outlook for the future is hopeless unless something is done to prevent further waste. The immense loss involved to the state from these causes is evident, when it is recalled that in 1879 the timber product was worth to the state \$60,000,000, or 35 per cent, of the total natural yield, In 1881 the value of the forest product was more than \$1,000,000,000. In 1897 the amount of production was 2,000,-000,000 feet of lumber and 1,000,000,000 feet of shingles. Prof. Spalding thought that the legislature should take some such course in regard to this important industry as that already accomplished by the state of Wisconsin,

Ancient Music Revived.

is true, by modern composers, but these

composers are accomplished musicians

familiar with the difficulties of Greek

music and infused with its spirit.

Among the songs there were several

hymns to divinities, the first being a

hymn to Apollo set to music by Gabriel

Faure and rendered by Mr. Gardner S.

Lamson, of the university school of

music. Perhaps the most beautiful and

a Latin "Prayer to Fortune" rendered

by Mr. Lamson, Miss Bailey and a

chorus of 300 voices. The solo parts

were written by Prof. Francis W. Kel-

sey, of the university, with reference to

quantity in the Latin verse, and were

Notable Historians in Session.

American Historical association held

a two days' session April 8 and 9 at the

university. Prof. McLaughlin, of the

university, is the chairman of this com-

mittee, the other members being Profs.

A. B. Hart, of Harvard university; H.

Morse Stephen, of Cornell university;

George L. Fox, of the Hopkins grammar

school, New Haven; H. B. Adams, of

Johns Hopkins university; Lucy M. Sal-

mon, of Vassar college, and C. H. Has-

kins, of the University of Wisconsin.

The problem of the session has been

entrance in history for colleges of three

kinds-first, those that have a rigid

course like Yale; second, those with

Will Look for Coal.

The committee of seven from the

then harmonized by Prof. Stanley.

One of the novel features of the

where a government expert has for six months been engaged upon a study of the forestry conditions in Wisconsin, those prevailing in Michigan. The sum | west. swiftest of winged creatures, and is of \$500 was appropriated by the natural able to fly, under favorable conditions, history survey of Wisconsin for the expenses of this expert examination, the results of which have been presented to a forestry commission appointed without salary by the legislature of the

state. Such a forestry commission and such scientific examination of the situation are, in Prof. Spalding's opinion, the first conditions to be met in the problem. It is interesting to know that the government expert employed in Wisconsin for the work described above was Mr. Filibert Roth, of the class of 1890, who has been connected with the Tue natives of Kottiar are in the forestry division of the agricultural de-

partment of the United States for some classical conference held at the university recently was an evening devoted to a reproduction of ancient music. The settings of the songs had been made, it

and its first owner, Hezekiah Sargeant.

wagou were destroyed.

SPAIN has now a population of about

some requirement and some option like Harvard; third, those in which the requirements are entirely optional, like Leland Stanford university. Portsmouth township (Bay county) farmers have formed a company with Charles W. Webb as president, Ira Mc-Kinney as secretary and George Potter, treasurer, for the purpose of sinktng test holes for coal just outside the city limits. The farmers have been asked to sell their coal rights, but have steadily refused.

POPE LEO IS SORRY.

Archbishops Notify Him That Further Efforts for Peace Will Not Result in Any Good.

Washington, April 18. - Archbishop Ireland left Friday night on the midnight train for New York, accompanied by Prof. Pace, of the Catholic uni-

Mgr. Ireland will have several conferences with men in New York who are in touch with affairs, but he is convinced that any further efforts to induce the United States to postpone action would be in vain. When the president sent his message to congress on Monday Archbishop Ireleand went to Baltimore, where he held a conference with Cardinal Gibbons about the situation. The two prelates held the same view-that everything possible had been done and there would be no possible benefit derived from carrying the negotiations further. This view was communicated to the vatican. A message was received expressing the profound regret of Pope Leo XIII. at the prospect of war, and containing a prayer that hostilities might yet be averted. Archbishop Ireiand took this message as meaning that his mission had closed and left the city. He may go to St. Paul from New York or he may return to Washington, enroute to his home.

DAMAGE BY DUST.

Explosion Causes Destruction of a Big Grain Elevator at Charlestown, Mass.—Loss, \$600,000.

Boston, April 18.—The roof of the grain elevator at Hoosac Tunnel docks, Charlestown, was blown completely off by a dust explosion at four o'clock Sunday morning, and the fire that followed not only destroyed the remaining portion of the immense structure but consumed nearly the entire contents, over 400,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat. The loss is estimated by fire underwriters at nearly \$600,000; well covered by insurance. The grain was valued at about \$400,000. The loss on the structure is \$150,000, and the damage to the pier and adjoining property is about

Of the 400,000 bushels of grain in the elevator the elevator officials stated that over half of it was wheat awaiting shipment to Europe, and owned by J. V. Leiter, of Chicago. The remainder consisted of oats, corn and other cereals, which, as it happens, are similar to the property of various parties in the

FIRE SPOILS THE GAME.

Baseball Enthusiasts Routed Out by Flames in St. Louis-Grand Stand Burned-Several Hurt.

St. Louis, April 18.—The second game of baseball between the Browns and Chicagos at Sportman's park was called Saturday afternoon at the beginning of the second inning by the breaking out of a fire which destroyed the entire grand stand, pavilions, one of the bleachers and the club offices and residence of Chris Von der Ahe, who loses everything. The total loss is estimated at about \$60,000, with \$35,000 insurance. Four or five thousand spectators were present. Fifteen persons were injured during the rush for safety.

A game was played on Sunday. During the night a large gang of workmen erected a new fence in place of that burned and put up temporary seats, which only accommodated part of the crowd, estimated at more than 6,000 people.

KILLED IN A FEUD.

Ten Men Meet Death in a Kentucky Family Quarrel-Three Wounded.

effective number of the programme was Louisville, Ky., April 18 .- A report comes from Clay county by way of Pineville that the Howard-Baker feud has broken out again, and ten men were on Saturday killed and three injured. This feud is only ten days old. Howard and Baker were partners in a logging enterprise. They quarreled and fought. Relatives and friends joined in, and a week ago three of them were killed. Friday morning Ance and Al Baker, who had been arrested and kept under guard, broke away and hid in the woods, declaring they would exterminate their enemies. The report of the killing is regarded as indicating that no communication with Pineville at this hour.

Full Force Employed.

Penns Grove, N. J., April 18 .- Every available man experienced in the manufacture of powder is being given employment at the Dupont powder mills, to rush the heavy government orders for munitions of war. The company's pay roll aggregates \$6,000 per month, which is heavier than at any time in the history of the company. It is understood that the company have contracted to furnish the government with \$1,500,000 worth of powder.

Bought by the State.

West Superior, Wis., April 18 .- The remainder of the assets of the suspended Douglass county bank were sold at public sale Saturday and the state of Wisconsin, through Assistant Attorney-General Whelan, was the only bidder, securing assets listing at \$80,000 for \$7,100. The bid was made to protect the state's claim for a deposit of \$16,000.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS

Arbor Day.

Gov. Pingree has issued a proclamation designating Friday, April 29, as Arbor day. He recommends:

"That this day be devoted by the trus-tees of public institutions, by the faculties and students of colleges and normal schools, by the teachers and school boards of our public schools and the people of the state generally, to planting trees, shrubs and vines about state and school buildings, by the highways and around the homes. The occasion should be made one of study of the subject of planting, care and culture of trees and of the great good that may come therefrom. Let the day be so fittingy observed that the home and school grounds may be beautified and enriched, and the people will be greatly profited thereby.

The War Bills.

At the recent extra session of the state legislature every member voted for the war bills, which provide as fol-

In addition to appropriating \$500,000 for war purposes, increasing the appropriation for the support of the naval reserves and providing for increasing the membership of the national guard, no levy or attachment for debt shall be made on the property of any citizen who goes to the front, and that no advantage shall be taken of any soldier who is a party to a suit at law. This immunity is to continue until six months after the cessation of hostilities.

The Crop Report.

The Michigan crop report for April savs:

The average condition in the state April was 96; in the southern counties, 95; in the central, 98; and in the northern, 99; comparison being with average years. These percentages are higher than reported at the same date in any previous year gince 1891. Live stock has wintered well and is reported in good condition. The average condition in the state is 96 for horses, sheep and swine, and 95 for cattle. The outlook for apples and peaches is favorable.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the state board of health from 61 observers in various portions of the state for the week ended April 9 indicate that pneumonia increased and intermittent fever decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 136 places, measles at 55, typhoid fever at 23, scarlet fever at 26, diphtheria at 22, whooping cough at 8 places, and smallpox at Ionia.

Gets a New Trial.

The supreme court has granted a new trial to Dr. J. W. Foglesong, now serving a life sentence in Jackson prison for murder. Dr. Fogleson was convicted in the circuit court at Hillsdale of poisoning his wife four years ago, and the case has been in the courts since. The case excited much interest at the time and the trial was a long and tedious one.

Salt Inspected in March.

The report of State Salt Inspector Caswell for March is as follows: Wayne county, 40,200 barrels; Saginaw, 23,333; St. Clair, 22,085; Manistee, 18,585; Bay, 16,264; Mason, 15,240; Iosco, 7,400; Midland, 5,684; total, 148,791. March, 1897, 97,818; gain, 50,973.

News Items Briefly Told.

The supreme court has sustained the constitutionality of the act of 1897 for the incorporation of all religious and ecclesiastical bodies.

The Traders' Fire Insurance company of New York, with a capital of \$200,000, has been licensed to do business in Michigan.

John Elwert, aged 41, committed suicide in Saginaw by hanging himself in a horse stall in the rear of his sheet iron shop. He leaves a widow and three chil-

Henry Long, a farmer in Marengo township, while at work with his son burning brush suddenly dropped dead of heart disease.

The commissioner of pensions has appointed Dr. W. C. Gates to a position on the board of examining surgeons at Ontonagon.

Otto Suanpera, a native of Finland, was killed in the Lillie mine at Negaunee by a fall of ground. A wife and four children survive him.

George Erwin, the 14-year-old son of Daniel Erwin, living near Hart, was fatally shot while out hunting.

Capt. Hugh Coyne, a well-known lake vesselman, died in Detroit, aged 71 years. He was for 17 years local United States inspector of steamboats.

Henry Pelant, aged 50, proprietor of the Belleville flouring mills, committed suicide. He leaves a widow and four children, all girls.

they are keeping their word. There is " Mrs. George Douglass, of Zilwaukie, was sitting up eating her dinner when she suddenly fell back and expired. She had been a sufferer with an affection of

The preliminary examination of Jefferson Mason, accused of the brutal murder of Stephen Sprague, an old citizen of South Haven, resulted in Mason

being held to the grand jury. Charles Sleeman, who went with the Kalamazoo Mining & Prospecting company to the White Pass summit, has returned. He says that Alaska is no place for a man unless he has money.

Thomas R. Fitch, of Mariette township, considers himself the luckiest man in Sanilac county. He was elected supervisor of his township and the next day twins arrived at his place.

The railroad grain elevator at Milford was burned, the loss being \$10,000.

Willie Jolley, 12 years old, was accidentally killed at Brockway. A log rolled on him at a sawmill where he was playing.

HOLDS SPAIN RESPONSIBLE.

Gen. Lee's Testimony on the Maine Disaster Before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Washington, April 15. - The testimony taken before the senate committee on foreign relations, in connection with the investigation into the relations between the United States and Cuba, was made public Thursday. It constitutes a book of about 650 pages, and includes not only the testimony taken since the disaster to the Maine. but also much that was taken before. and running back for a year or more..

The statement which contains the greatest current interest is that made by Consul-General Lee on the 12th inst. In this statement Gen. Lee said that he was informed on very good authority that the Spaniards had placed two rows of torpe-does just at the mouth of the Havana harbor, by Morro castle, within the past two months, or subsequent to the Maine disaster, and that the switchboard is in a room in the castle. He said, however, that he had no information of the placing of any torpedoes before the Maine was destroyed, and none in regard to the purchase abroad by the Spanish authorities.

Have you any reason to suppose that the harbor was mined at all, before the blowing up of the Maine?" asked Senator

"No, sir; I had no reason to suspect anything of that sort up to that time." He then went on to say that Gen. Weyler's letter to Santos Guzman had led him to believe that mines might have been placed there previous to the Maine incident, and he said that this supposition was strengthened by a telegram from Gen. Weyler, of which he had cognizance. Upon the whole he thought the Weyler letter (the Laine letter) was a correct copy of the genuine letter.

The telegram to which he referred was addressed to Eva Canel, a noted Spanish woman, and an admirer of Weyler's, and to Senor Guzman, and it read as follows: "Grave circumstances cause me to ask you to destroy the last letter of February

Gen. Lee said that this telegram had never before been published, and he found in it strong confirmatory evidence of the

genuineness of the Weyler letter. With reference to the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine, Gen. Lee said: 'I am satisfied the explosion was from the outside. I cabled the state department a few days after the board assembled that it was almost certain that the explosion was from the exterior.

"I have always had an idea about the Maine that, of course, it was not blown up by any private individual or by any private citizen, but it was blown up by some of the officers who had charge of the mines and electrical wires and torpedoes in the arsenal there who thoroughly understood their business, for it was done remarkably, well.

"I do not think Gen. Blanco, the present captain general of the island of Cuba, had anything to do with it. I do not think he had any knowledge of it. I saw him just shortly after the occurrence. I was sitting in my room at the hotel, and from the balcony of the hotel I could hear this. I heard the explosion and saw a great column of fire go up in the a ments after ascertaining that it was the Maine I went right down to the palace and I asked for Gen. Blanco. He came in directly by himself. He had just heard it, and was crying; tears were coming out of his eyes. He seemed to regret it as much as anybody I saw in Havana, but I think it came from some of the subaltern officers who had been there under Weyler, and who were probably anti-Blanco anyhow, and who had full knowledge of the busi-

"Have you heard since the explosion of the Maine any expression by Spanish officers in relation to it, indicating their pleasure at the fact?" asked Senator Frye.

Gen. Lee responded: "I heard two or three days afterwards from various persons who came in that there was a good deal of rejoicing among some of the offi-All reports I got said they were drinking champagne, quite a thing to do in honor of the event, and in different portions of the city officers were making merry. I attributed it to the fact that what they considered almost an enemy's battleship had been blown up, and it was that much in their favor." He said that he had not heard any threats of or allusions to the destruction of the Maine previous to the explosion. Senator Lodge asked if he had heard of an attempt on the Montgomery.

"I heard," responded Gen. Lee, "that there was something of that sort one evening, but I believe upon investigation it was found that it did not amount to anything.'

Senator Lodge asked: "What does this cessation of hostilities spoken of in the last few days amount to?" to which Gen. Lee responded: "Nothing; practically nothing-the armistice amounts to nothing.' In response to an inquiry from Senator

Frye, as to his reasons for saying that the insurgents would pay no attention to the armistice, Gen. Lee said: "Because every attempt so far to make

terms or to make peace, or to buy the insurgents or their leaders, has met with signal failure; and whatever may be said about old Gen. Gomez, he is, in my humble opinion, fighting that war in the only way it can be done-scattering his troops outbecause to concentrate would be to starve, having no commissary train and no way to get supplies."

"Suppose Havana was blockaded," said Senator Mills, "so that no provisions could go in, would the people there have any way to get any?

"None whatever," responded Gen. Lee "The town would surrender in a short while."

Gen. Lee said that all but about 300,000 Spaniards of the population of Cuba, which is about 1,500,000, were Cubans Senator Frye asked: "What in your

judgment is the possibility of Spain conquering the insurgents and restoring peace to the island?" Consul-General Lee-I do not think there

is the slightest possibility of their doing it at all in any way. There is no chance in my opinion of the Spaniards ever suppressing that insurrection, nor is there any chance of the insurrectionists expelling the Spanish soldiers from the island.

In response to an inquiry from Senator Lodge, for his opinion of the insurgent government, Gen. Lee said: "I have never thought that the insurgents had anything except the skeleton form of a government -a movable capital. I asked them one day why they did not have some permanent capital, and I think they gave a very good reason. They said it would require a large force to protect it and defend it, and they could not afford to mass up their men there; that the capital of the government offices had to move where they could be safest."

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THIS WEEK

FREEMAN'S

Fancy New Maple Sugar 11 cents.

Large, Sweet, Naval Oranges, 20 cents per dozen. Fresh, Crisp, Hot House Lettuce, 15 cents, per

Large, Ripe Bananas, 20 cents per dozen.

Cold, Boiled Ham, 20 cents per pound.

Extra Spiced Pickles, 8 cents per dozen.

Crisp, Tender, Sweet Pickles, 8 cents per dozen. Best Values in Coffees, Teas, Smoked Meats, Canned Goods and Cereal Products.

FREEMAN'S.

Spring Millinery.

We have received a full line of New Spring Goods, and cordially invite the ladies of this vicinity to call and inspect the same.

Grand Display of Elegantly Trimmed Hats.

Miller Sisters.

J. J. Raftrey, The Tailor.

To close out a lot of short ends for odd vests and knee pants, we shall offer them so you can make them yourself and save half the price and get better values.

Also a large line of heavy overcoats, suits and pants to be closed out to make room for new Spring goods that will arrive this month. Come early and get the bargains. A little money get a big bargain.

J. J. RAFTREY, The Tailor.

Chelsea, Michigan.

CALL

At the new Repair Shop and get prices on new handmade Road Carts, Road Wagons, Lumber Wagons and Buggies.

SYRACUSE

FAIST & HIRTH'S

H.L. WOOD & CO.

We have taken the Agency for the Howard W. Spurr Coffee Co., of Boston, and will furnish FREE their favorite brand of "REVERE" to any entertainment. Come and let us know when you have a social.

H. L. WOOD &

What You Should Eat

Is the question that is agitating the minds of our great physicians.

Eat some of those nice tresh Steaks from our market. We will blessing of the body, preached a very Yeast cakes are rising steadily. Bananas deliver them for you. We can give you meats for boiling, frying, roasts, etc., that will make your mouth water.

We are always supplied with Hams and Bacon for which our market is famous. They are cured by our own process and have no superior.

TERMS-CASM.

ADAM EPPLER.

Echoes of the Week.

Pithy Pickings Pointedly Put for Quick Reading.

Through the Condenser This Gris Has Gone, and Is Served Up for Herald Readers in Succulent Style.

Painters and paperhangers are busy

The circuit court stands adjourned until April 25th.

H. S. Holmes was in Detroit Tuesday on business. Dr. S. G. Bush was an Ann Arbor

risitor Wednesday. Tommy McNamara will build an addition to his house.

Geo. Beckwith, of Detroit, called on Chelsea friends this week.

Erastus White, of Ann Arbor, called on Chelsea friends Tuesday.

L. T. Freeman will remodel and en large his house this summer.

Mrs. J. C. Taylor entertained her father, Geo Kirkland, of Iosco, this week.

Edward Clark, of Ypsilanti, called on elatives and friends here last Sunday. A. Steger will build a new honse on his vacant lot on south Main street this

There were 75 deaths in Washtenaw County during March, two of which were in Chelsea.

Dr. R. S. Copeland, of Ann Arbor, has been elected president of the Michigan Epworth League.

Edward Mullen leaves this week for North Dakota, where he expects to remain this summer. Matt. Schwikerath has the contract to

build a new house and barn for Lewis Bennett, of Delhi. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hayes, of Grass

Lake, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Schatz a few days last week. Geo. S. Laird has sold his residence on

South street to John Dunning, of Unadilla. Mr. and Mrs. John Watson will occupy the same.

leave for Maryland to join the combi- Washington, D. C.: nation. From there they will leave for a trip through the western states.

Chas. M. Cole, of Sylvan, wished to come to Chelsea last Saturday, so he borrowed John Weber's horse and cart. He spent the afternoon in town and has not been seen since. Officers are now looking or him and the rig.

This is a funny world, in the language of the school girl. In Milan a man was Cass City. combined grain, hay and stock arrested and fined \$8 for whipping his rack; Frank L. Woodward, Hudson, wife, while in Dexter a man is suing a plow; Albert Wright, Battle Creek, nut neighbor for \$5,000 damages for alienat- lock, ing the affections of his wife and breaking up his home. The Ohio express agent who eloped with a \$10,000 package and another man's wife evidently prefers his trouble in large quantities. Yes this is a funny world -Daily Times.

A farmer near Niles was swindled reamination of wells and cisterns under the ed, pain continually in back and sides, no of microbs, bacteria, cholera germs and typhoid fever bugs. They permitted the farmer and his other half to look through the microscope they carried. Of course they saw a menagerie that always was and always will be contained in a drop of water The thoroughly frightened farm folks grave of another victim." No one should were advised to apply certain remedies, which the fakirs sold to them at a high figure, and then went on their way. An analysis of the remedy proved to be plain soda and nothing more.-A. A. Argus,

After a long and useful career, Mr. Mr. Young has not been in the best of health for some years, and, as his recent illness was brief, many were surprised to hear of his death. The funeral was held from St. Mary's church, Chelsea, Monday May his soul rest in peace.

Whoat Market.

Chicago, April 19, 1898 The high price of May wheat today was \$1 0916, and the July option was quoted at 87%.

The market was a firm one during all the session, and present prices are believed by the friends of wheat to represent only the intrinsic value of the cereal and to depend in no measure on speculative action for their maintainance. On the contrary, it is said that the principal bull in the Chicago market has pretty well closed out his holdings of wheat and oats, and there is certainly no diminuation of buying orders and prices maintain themselves easily It is pointed out that no great amount of wheat will come here by July, and for that reason the option for that month is in demand and does not readily yield to short selling.

Corn is more than holding its own. The May option scored a notable advance today, getting up to 311/2, while July was quoted at 32%. The enormous cash sales of corn for the last few days have scared the bears, and then covering of short contracts has helped to advance prices, this being especially true of May corn.

Provisions are dull, and this is a surprise to people who naturally looked for that mrrket to advance with the others.

The price range was as follows:

Tuly 87% 83% 8 Corn. May 81½ 31½ 3 July 825 32¼ 3 Onts. May 265 26¼ 2 July 23% 23½ 2 Pork. May 990 980 9 July 10 02 9 95 10 Lard-Per 100 lbs.	0914 1738 1114
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List of Patents

Granted to Michigan inventors this week, reported by C. A. Snow & Co., Mrs. Gus Warren has signed a contract solicitors of American and foreign patents, with the Pawnee Bill show, and will soon opposite United States patent office,

Oria Abbey, Dailey, mint harvester; J. W. Dutton, Battle Creek, grain weigher and measure; David Green-Frontier, saw handle; Matthew Harcourt, Detroit, hanger for fire harness; Henry L. Haskell, Ludington, game board; Anthony Kott, Detroit, saw table gauge; John Linton, Homer, level; Richard J. McKeone, Saulte Ste Marie, Vacum protected high explosive shell; Elias McKim,

For copy of any patent send 6 cents in postage stamps with date of this paper to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which Mr. John cently by a new scheme which has been Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject. put into practice. A couple of men drove is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a on his premises and presented papers most dreadful condition. My skin was purporting to give state authority for ex- almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coatpure food law. They inspected the water appetite-gradually growing weaker day through a microscobe and found all kinds by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters,' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks and am now a well man. 1 know they saved my life, and robbed the fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at Glazier and Stimson's Drng store.

Odds and End.

A politician says that "when a man leaves our side and goes over to the other, Thomas Young, Sr. a most estimable he is a traitor and we always felt that there was a subtle something wrong about don, departed this life on Friday, April him. But when a man leaves the other side and comes over to us, then he is a man of great moral courage and we always felt that he had sterling stuff in him."-Dexter Leader.

The "funny man" of an exchange was morning, April 18, at 10 o'clock. The recently assigned to write up the market Rev. Father Considine was the celebrant and produced the following: "Butter is admirable sermon. A large congregation are slipping along at the old price, with assembled to show respect for a sterling an occasional drop. Cheese is lively and character. Mr. Young was the father of stirring. Syrups are sticking to the forma large family, some of whom are mar- er price and about a pint more to the ried, and all doing well. The remains quart than they were last winter. Green were placed in the vault to be ultimately apples are gradually growing less. Dried interred in Mr. Olivet cemetery, Chelses, apples are swelling the market. Chickens are picking up à little.

All kinds of feet find ease in J. B. LEWIS CO'S They are as good looking and long wearing as they are comfortable. Sizes and shapes to suit every member of the family. "Lewis" stamped or J. B. LEWIS CO., Boston, Mass.

Are for sale by S. HOLMES MERC. CO.

S. G. Bush,

Physician and Surgeon, Office hours: 10 to 12 a.m., 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Office in Hatch block. Residence opposite Methodist church.

G. W. Palmer,

PHYSICIAN

SURGEON.

Office over Kempf's new bank, Chelsen,

G. E. HATHAWAY, (GRADUATE IN DENTISTRY)

A new preparation for extracting

that does not contain Cocaine or cause any of the bad results liable to follow the use of this drug. Gas administered when desired.

Office over Bank Drng Store.

Physician & Surgeon.

SPECIALTIES:- Diseases of the

Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear. OFFICE HOURS:-10 to 12 and

careful manner and as reasonable as first class work can be done. Crown and bridge work adjusted so as to be very useful. Where this cannot be used we make five different kinds of plates-gold, silver, alluminum, Watts metal and rubber. Special care given to children's teeth. Both gas and local anæsthetic used in extracting. Am here to stay. H. H. AVERY, D. D. S. Office over Kempf Bros'. Bank.

Regular meetings of Olive Lodge. No. 156, F. & A. M., for 1898:

Jan. 4; Feb. 1; Mar. 8; April 5; May 3; May 31; June 28, July 26; Aug 30; Sept. 27; Oct. 25; Nov. 22; annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 27.

J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Sec.

FIRE! FIRE!!

If you want insurance call on Gillert & Crowell. We represent companies whose gross assets amount to the sum of \$45,000,000.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route." Time table taking effect Nov. 21st, 1897 90th MERIDIAN TIME.

Passengers Trains on the Michigan Cea tral Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

No 8-Detroit Night Express...5:20 A. N No 36-Atlantic Express 7:00 A. M No 12-Grand Rapids Express .. 10:40 A. M No 4-Mail and Express 3:15 P.

GOING WEST.

No 3-Mail and Express 10.00 A. M No 13-Grand Rapids Express. . 6.30 P. M 7-Chicago Night Express. 10 20 P. M No. 37 will stop at Chelsea for passen-gers getting on at Detroit or east of

Detroit. E A. WILLIAMS, Agent, Chelsea. O. W. Rucches, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

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Terms-

After a great amount of looking around and figuring, we have bought and placed in stock) our spring line of WINDOW SHADES. We placed and placed with the manufacturer, for all we could use in our Stockour order the life and Chelsea stores. Buying in large quantities naturbridge. North de la to buy at quite an advantage in price. We think we sally would enter the sell onr shades at as low a price as some dealers pay for theirs. We are showing some of the newest styles and designs in lace theirs. Our stock in this department is very complete especially in the Best and Medium priced goods,

Carpets.

We never had as many carpets in our store as we have now. All of we never speak of the great assortment we show. We are handling RETTER Carpets than usual. We show good lines of Arals, Agras, Lawells, Kidderminster, Suffolks. Hartfords, Iris and Merrimacs. Prices Greats to \$1.00. We show an especially good assortment at 50, 59 and speaking of architecture and sculpture, for the best all wood 2-ply made. If you want cheaper carpets we show painting and music, dancing, play acting gold assortments at 40, 39, 35 30, and 25 cents. We shall continue to and cricket, that we can apply it to the Rugs at the same low prices before advertised. Mattings, very heavy, careful achievements of the housebreaker g and 20 cents. Mattings, very fine Cotton Warp, 25, 30 and 35 cents. and poisoner, and to the spontaneous ani-(an you use any Linolnem or Oil Cloths? We have some new, fresh goods mal movements of man on beast, is the in this Department. We open this week and place on sale Saturday, a. noblest of unconscious tributes to the facin this Department of Spring Dress Goods: Dress trimmings, Linings ulty of letters. Morals, philosophy and Ginghams and Fancy Goods. New Laces, New Fancy Belts, New Embroideries, New Silk and Kid Gloves.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Ritterick Patterns for April now on Sale.

The New

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Chelsen.

Palace Bakery.

Try our New Style of Cinnamon Rolls.

Cream Puffs every Saturday. state, who walks from his farm, three

Large stock of honey from our Northern Apiary.

Leave your mill orders at the Bakery. high. A Milan lady hamed Galloway. Cash for Eggs.

J. N. MERCHANT.

Deposit your Money in the

Chelsea Savings Bank.

Spar Bank.

Its Money is protected from fire and burglars by the best screw door, electrical a'arm, burglar proof vault-safe made.

W.J. Knapp, Pres. Thos. S. Sears, Vice-Pres. Geo. P. Glazier, Cashier.

TRY OUR

Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon.

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Corned Beef and Salt Pork.

Choice line of fresh meats. Also sausages.

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****************************** Those Vile, Is this the sort of literature you are paying for? You can have a decent, clean, daily newspaper. Nasty, Try Fake Nostrums The Detroit which are advertised so Journal. generally are ruled out of THE DETROIT JOURNAL. You are in

Company

Your Advertisement The Detroit Journal.

It is not quite so sensational, but you can bring The Journal into your home and you can believe The Jour-

AN AGENT IN EVERY TOWN. vered for 10 cents per week. By Mail, 3 Months for \$1.25.

Here and There.

Clover is at its best as a fertilizer when kept beyond this time either weeds or the public. Week ending April 18. grasses come in, according as the soil is Temperrture-Except in the southern ens the crop that can be grown after it. warmer than u-ual. On the other hand, a clover ley will 10t any of the grasses needs to be cultivated the eastward of the Mississippi. two years before it is ready to reseed. allows before the land is again being re-

The fact that we use the word "style" in aesthetic, mood and conviction, creed and whim, habit, passion and demonistrationwhat art but the art of literature admits the entrance of all these and guards them from the suddenness of mortality? Ail style is gesture, the gesture of the mind and flit: this is the ultimate and enduring Walter Raleigh.

Palmer, being 6 feet high and weighing the world, being only 42 inches high. would take 20 years to do it. Another celebrity is Daniel Aylesworth, aged 94, the oldest prohibitionist in the miles out of the village, and back, every few days. There's Daye Hitchcock, the largest grain dealer in the state Dave weighs 340 and is only 5 feet 6 inches who weighs over 300 pounds. A Mrs. Brownell, who runs a fruit farm near the village, weighs 300 pounds,—Adrian Tele-

germs looking for pasturage on some vul. emphasize his degeneration " nerable spot on our anatomy. A cut or abrasion on the band leaves a door open for the admission of the enemy. Therefore it is with reason that some men argue against promiscuous handshaking out of the home among the men met in business life. Science long ago frowned upon the practice of promiscuous kissing, which prevailed among women Is the ungloved handshaking also doomed?-New York Ledger.

Subscribe for the Herald, \$1per year.

The library of the University of Michigan has just bound 309 pamphlets singly, and 650 others in 44 volumes, which became the property of the University through the bequest of ex-Governor Alpheus Felch. The period covered by these valuable periodicals is that os the late forties and early fifties There are 11 by Daniel Webster or about him, and a number of his speeches in the collected volumes. Professor Moses Stewart's "Conscience and Constitution," an elaborate defense of Mr. Webster, is also among them. There are a number of pamphlets having important bearings on questions of transportation, immigration and political history in the early days of the state of Michigan. Among these is an emigrant guide to the state of Michigan, printed in both German and English, in 1849, and a letter to Lewis Cass on the establishing of a Lake Superior railroad, written by Morgan L. Drake. There are 56 pamphlets about California, nine of them relating to the New Almaden quick-silver mines and containing the arguments of the lawyers on both sides. Governor Felch was commissioner for the United States in the settlement of land claims in California and and made copies of the documents which created the commission and defined its duties. These are also pre erved in this

Subscribe for the Chelsea Herald.

Climate and Crop Buletin.

The following bulletin based on the reit has produced its second crop. This is ports of the Directors of the several when it has grown two full seasons. If Climate and Crop Sections, is furnishe for

best seeded with these. Whoever keeps a states and on the extreme north Pacific field in clover longer than two years less- coast, the week ending April 18, was

Precipitation-During the week there down the first season after it is plowed, so was more than the usual amount of prethat it may be sown with clover seed the cipitation in the south and west. The following spring. An old sod made from week was drier than usual generally to

Summary of Crop Conditions-The Hence the smaller amount of fertility it general weather conditions of the week furnishes is more thoroughly exhausted by were more favorable than the preceding three crops on it instead of two, as clover week, and over northern, central and western states the week was upon a whole

> Michigan-Weather very favorable for field work but too dry for clover seeding and winter wheat. Plowing and oat seeding general and have progressed rapidly. Early potatoes being planted and corn ground being prepared. Fruit of all kinds very promising. Wheat needs rain badly.

WILLIS L. MOORE. Chief of the Weather Bureau.

The Summer School.

Complete announcement of the Summer and be convinced. School of the University of Michigan which includes 90 courses, may be had by and of the soul. Other gestures change application to Secretary Wade. It is noteworthy that this announcement removes revelation of personality.-"Style," by the restriction hitherto in force that no student could obtain more than twelve Milan breaks the record as a town for hours credit toward a decree from summer celebrities, says an exchange. It has the school work. As six hours is the maxium largest hotel keeper in the State, E. R. of credit obtainable from a single summer's work, it will be seen that the removal of 300 pounds. Elmer Beverly is the small. this condition enables one eventually to est member of the Knights of Pythias in get a degree in this way, although it

The Mending Habit.

"Let a man once fall into the habit of pottering, of tinkering at his house, his body, his character, and always there is danger that he will become a confirmed cobbler," writes Robert J. Burdette of "The Mending Basket," in the April Ladies' Home Journal "Where he should rip off a rotting roof from ridge to cornice, he will stick in a shingle, a piece of slate, a scrap of tin, amid ever increas-Men shake hands with strangers of their ing leaks, dry rot and general de ay. He own sex with far greater readiness than braces, and bolster, and patenes walls do women Two men on being presented and fences until his farm looks as though to one another, will frequently extend it had a combination of St. Vitus' dance their hand in a grasp of greeting, which and delirum tremens. He tinkers at his gives opportunity to form a general idea of poor, perishing frame with cure-alis and each others make up, and know whether lotions, pills and plasters. He braces up they are attracted or repulsed. Occasion- h's decaying virtures with good resolually their is a man of sufficient good na- tions, and poultices his vices with good ture and courage to refuse another man's intentions. He fences his follies with cerhand without causing offense. There are tain-or rather, uncertain-limitations. men who have been so imgressed with the And, after all, he is the same old man, discoveries of bacteriology that they main- Decayed and decaying, weak here and tain handshaking to be the cause of dis warped there; out of plumb, disjointed semination of disease germs. The bare and covered with patches that do not rehand comes in contact with innumerable new him or month him at all, but morely

Professor Gardner Coming.

The University of Micaigan has invited Professor S. Percy Gardner of Oxford College, England to sp ak at the University May 9 and 10. This opportunity to hear Professor Gardner in America comes through his visit to Harvard University where he will deliver four lectures P10 fessor Gardner hords the chair of Greek and Classic I Pailotozy at Oxford, and is the editor of a series of handbooks on Archenology. One of his recent books is enticled "New Chapters in the History of Greece."

The Discovery of the Day.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says; "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures in cough, end it is the best seller I have." J F Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz. writes; "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs a d Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarier of a century, and to day stands at. the head. It never disappoints. Free trial buttles at Glazier & Stimeou's drug

If a woman cannot secure a young m: n for a life mate by being herself, living her natural life, she would be far better off to remain single to the end of her days The cloak of deceptian universally worn by young women as well as young men during courtship cannot be continued through married life when together. The strain would be too great and the mask must and is thrown off and trouble begins. Each one finds that the other is not what he or she seemed to be.

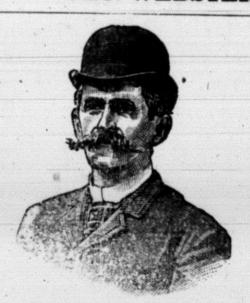


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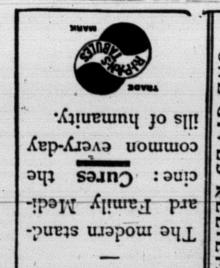
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E-I-P-A-N-S



M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE

The President Places the Cuban Matter Before Congress.

WANTS TO STOP THE WAR IN CUBA.

But Advises Against Recognizing Insurgent Government-Refers to Maine Explosion as Sign of Spanish Weakness.

Washington, April 12.-The president Monday sent the following message to the congress of the United States:

Obedient to that precept of the constitu-tion which commands the president to give from time to time to congress information of the state of the union, and to recom-Mend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body with regard to the grave crisis that has arisen in the relations of the United States to Spain by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba. I do so because of the intimate connection of the Cuban question with the state of our of the Cuban question with the state of our own union and the grave relation the course which it is now incumbent upon the nation to adopt must needs bear to the traditional policy of our government if it is to accord with the precepts laid down by the founders of the republic and religiously observed by succeeding administrations to the present day.

Uncivilized Warfare.

The present revolution is but the suc cessor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominion of Spain, extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which during its pregress has subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormalists to the control of mous losses to the American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annoyance and disturbance among our citizens, and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous and uncivifized practices of warfare shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people.

Ravaged by Fire and Sword.

Since the present revolution began in February, 1895, this country has seen the fertile domain at our threshold ravaged by fire and sword in the course of a struggle unequaled in the history of the islands, and rarely paralleled as to the number of the combatants and the bitterness of the contest by any revolution of mod-ern times, where a dependent people, striving to be free, have been opposed by the power of the sovereign state. Our peo-ple have beheld a once prosperous community reduced to comparative want, its commerce virtually paralyzed, its exceptional productiveness diminished, its fields laid waste, its mills in ruins, and its people perishing by tens of thousands from hun-ger and destitution. We have found our-selves constrained, in the observance of that strict neutrality which our laws en-join, and which the law of nations com-Join, and which the law of nations commands, to police our waters and watch our own seaports in prevention of any unlawful act in aid of the Cubans. Our trade has suffered; the capital invested by our citizens in Cuba has been largely lost, and the temper and forbearance of our people has been so sorely tried as to beget a perilous unrest among our own citizens. perifous unrest among our own citizens, which has inevitably found its expression from time to time in the national legislature, so that issues wholly external to our own body politic engross attention and stand in the way of that close devotion to domestic advancement that becomes a self-contented commonwealth whose primal maxim has been the avoidance of all foreign entanglements. All this must needs awaken, and has indeed aroused the utmost concern on the part of this government as well during my predecessor's administration as my own.

In April, 1896, the evils from which our country suffered through the Cuban war became so onerous that my predecessor made an effort to bring about a peace through the mediation of this government any way that might tend to an honorable adjustment of the contest between Spain and her revolted colony, on the basis of some effective scheme of self-government for Cuba under the flag and sovereignty of Spain. It failed, through the refusal of the Spanish government then the refusal of the Spanish government then in power to consider any form of mediation or indeed any plan of settlement which did not begin with the actual submission of the insurgents to the mother country, and then only on such terms as Spain herself might see fit to grant. The war continued unabated. The resistance of the insurgents was in no wise diminished.

Efforts for Peace.

was in no wise diminished. New Horrors Added.

The efforts of Spain were increased, both by the dispatch of fresh levies to Cuba and by the addition to the horrors of the strife of a new and inhuman phase happily un-precedented in the modern history of civ-ilized Christian peoples. The policy of devastation and concentration, inaugurated by the captain-general's bando of October 21, 1896, in the province of Pinar del Rio, was thence extended to embrace all of the island to which the power of the Span-ish arms was able to reach by occupation or by military operations. The peasantry, in-cluding all dwellings in the open agricul-tural interior, were driven into the garrison towns or isolated places held by the troops. The raising and movement of provisions of all kinds were interdicted. The fields were laid waste, dwellings unroofed and fired, mills destroyed and, in short, everything that could desolate the land and render it unfit for human habitation or support was commanded by one or the other of the contending parties, and executed by all the powers at their disposal. Conditions a Year Ago.

By the time the present administration took office a year ago, reconcentration—so-called—had been made effective over the better part of the four central and west-ern provinces, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Haern provinces, santa clara, Matanzas, Ha-vana and Pinar del Rio. The agricultural population, to the estimated number of 800,000 or more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinage, detowns and their immediate vicinage, de-prived of the means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly clad and exposed to the most unsanitary conditions. As the scarcity of food increased with the devastation of the depopulated areas of production, destitution and want be-came misery and starvation. Month by month the death rate increased in an alarming ratio. By March, 1897, according to conservative estimates from official to conservative estimates from official Spanish sources, the mortality among the reconcentrados from starvation and the diseases thereto incident, exceeded 50 per centum of their total number. No practical relief was accorded to the destitute. The overburdened towns, already suffering from the general dearth, could give no aid. So-called zones of cultivation, established within the immediate area of effective military control about the cities and fortified camps, proved illusory as a remedy for the suffering. The unfortunates, being for the most part women and children with aged and helpless men, enfeebled by disease and hunger, could not have tilled the soil, without tools, seed or shelter, for their own

hunger, could not have tilled the soil, with-out tools, seed or shelter, for their own support or for the supply of the cities. Reconcentration, adopted avowedly as a war measure in order to cut off the re-sources of the insurgents, worked its predestined result. As I said in my mes-sage of last December, it was not civilized

ried havoc and destitution up to the walls of the city of Havana itself, had relapsed into a dogged struggle in the central and castern provinces. The Spanish arms regained a measure of control in Pinar del Rio and parts of Havana, but, under the existing conditions of the rural country, without immediate improvement of their productive situation. Even thus partially restricted the revolutionists held their own, and their submission, put forward by Spain as the essential and sole basis of peace, seemed as far distant as at the outset. at the outset.

Steps Taken for Relief.

In this state of affairs my administration found itself confronted with the grave problem of its duty. My message of last December reviewed the situation and detailed the steps taken with a view of relieving its acuteness and opening the way to some form of honorable settlement. The assassination of the prime minister. assassination of the prime minister, Canovas, led to a change of government in Spain. The former administration pledged to subjugation without concession gave place to that of a more liberal party, complace to that of a more liberal party, committed long in advance to a policy of reform, involving the wider principle of home rule for Cuba and Puerto Rico. The overtures of this government, made through its new envoy, Gen. Woodford, and looking to an immediate and effective amelioration of the condition of the island, although not accepted to the extent of admitted mediation in any shape, were met by assurances that home rule, in an advanced phase, would be forthwith offered to Cuba, without waiting for the war to end, and that more humane methods should thenceforth prevail in the conduct of hostilities. Incidentally with these declarations the new government of Spain declarations the new government of Spain continued and completed the policy already begun by its predecessor of testifying friendly regard for this nation by releasing American citizens held under one charge or another connected with the insurrection, so that by the end of November not a single person entitled in any way to our national protection remained in a Spanish An Appeal for Help.

While these negotiations were in prog-While these negotiations were in progress, the increasing destitution of the unfortunate reconcentrados and the alarming mortality among them claimed earnest attention. The success which had attended the limited measure of relief extended to the suffering American citizens among them by the judicious expenditure through the consular agencies of the money appropriate the consular agencies and the consular agencies and the consular agencies and the consular agencies are consultant to the consultant t the consular agencies of the money appropriated expressly for their succor the joint resolution approved May 24, 1897, prompted the humane extension of a similar scheme of aid to the great body of sufferers. A suggestion to this end was acquiesced in by the Spanish authorities. On the 24th of December last I caused to be issued an appeal to the American people inviting contributions in more ways. ple inviting contributions in money or in kind for the succor of the starving suffer-ers in Cuba, following this on the 8th of January by a similar public announcement of the formation of a central Cuban relief committee, with headquarters in New York city, composed of three members rep-resenting the American National Red Cross and the religious and business elements of the community. The efforts of that committee have been untiring and accomplished much. Arrangements for free transportation to Cuba have greatly aided the charitable work. The president of the American Red Cross and representatives of other contributory organizations have generously visited Cuba and co-operated with the consul-general and the local authorities to make effective distribution of the relief collected through the efforts of the central committee. Nearly \$200,000 in money and supplies has already reached the sufferers, and more is forthcoming. The supplies are admitted duty free, and transportation to the interior has been arranged, so that the relief, at first necessarily confined to Havana and the larger mittee have been, untiring and accomsarily confined to Havana and the larger cities, is now extended through most, if not all, of the towns where suffering exists. Thousands of lives have already been saved. The necessity for a change in the saved. condition of the reconcentrados is recognized by the Spanish government. Within a few days past the orders of General Wey ler have been revoked, the reconcentra-dos are, it is said, to be permitted to re-turn to their homes and aided to resume the self-supporting pursuits of peace; pub-lic works have been ordered to give them employment, and a sum of \$600,000 has been appropriated for their relief.

Can See No End.

The war in Cuba is of such a nature that short of subjugation or extermination a final military victory for either side seems impracticable. The alternative lies in the physical exhaustion of the one or the other party, or perhaps of both—a condition which in effect ended the ten years' war by the truce of Zenjon. The prospect of such a protraction and conclusion of the present strife is a contingency hardly to present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world, and least of all by the United States, affected and injured as we are, deeply and intimately, by its very ex-

Asked for an Armistice.

Realizing this, it appeared to be my duty, in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than to the Cubans who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to seek to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this end diate termination of the war. To this end, I submitted, on the 27th ultimo, as a result of much representation and corre-spondence, through the United States minister at Madrid, propositions to the Span-ish government looking to an armistice un-til October 1 for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the president. In addition I asked the immediate revoca-

tion of the order of reconcentration, so as to permit the people to return to their farms and the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies from the United States, cooperating with the Spanish authorities so as to afford full relief.

The Reply of Spain.

The reply of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the 31st ult. It offers, as the means to bring about peace in Cuba, to confide the preparation thereof to the insular department, inasmuch as the concurrence of that body would be necessary to reach a final result, it being, howsary to reach a final result, it being, now-ever, understood that the powers reserved the 4th of May next, the Spanish govern-ment are not lessened or diminished. As the Cuban parliament does not meet until the 4th of May next, the Spanish government would not object, for its part, to accept at once a suspension of hostilities, if asked for by the insurgents from the gen-eral in chief, to whom it would pertain, in case, to determine the duration and conditions of the armistice

The propositions submitted by Gen. Woodford and the reply of the Spanish government were both in the form of brief memoranda, the texts of which are be-fore me—and are substantially in the language above given. The function of the Cuban parliament in the matter of "preparing" peace and the manner of its doing so are not expressed in the Spanish memorandum; but from Gen. Woodford's explanatory reports of preliminated explanatory reports of preliminary discussions preceding the final conference it is understood that the Spanish government stands ready to give the insular congress full powers to settle the terms of peace with the insurgents, whether by direct negotiations or indirectly by means of legislation, does not appear.

End of Diplomacy.

With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace and its disappointing reception by Spain, the executive was brought to the end of his effort.

to the end of his effort.

In my annual message of December last I said:

"Of the untried measures there remain: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants and the intervention in favor of one or the other party.

belligerence was not warranted by the facts according to the tests of public law. I commented especially upon the latter aspect of the question, pointing out the inconveniences and positive dangers of a recognition of belligerency which, while adding to the already onerous burdens of neutrality within our own jurisdiction, could not in any way extend our influence or effective offices in the territory of hostilities. Nothing has since occurred to change my view in this regard, and I recognize as fully now as then that the issuance of a proclamation of neutrality, by which process the so-called recognition of belligerence is published, could, of itself and unattended by other action, accomplish nothing toward the one end for which we labor, the instant pacification of Cuba and the cessation of the misery that afflicts the island.

Precedents from History.

Turning to the question of recognizing at this time the independence of the pres-ent insurgent government in Cuba, we find safe precedents in our history from an safe precedents in our history from an early day. They are well summed up in President Jackson's message to congress December 21, 1836, on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Texas. He said: "In all the contests that have arisen out of the revolutions of France, out of the disputes relating to the crews of Portugal and Spain, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European governments, and out of the numerous and constantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish America, so wisely consistent with our just ica, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our government that we have, under the most critical circumstances, avoided all censure, and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrange-ment of good will in those against whom we have been by force of evidence com-pelled to decide.

Our Estalished Policy.

was thus made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations, and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party without reference to our particular interests and ylews or to

the merits of the original controversy.
"But on this, as on every other trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle.
"In the contest between Spain and the re not only until the ability of the new states to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away. Then, and not until then, were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself.

to Mexico herself.

The Texas Case. "It is true that with regard to Texas the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled its invading army defeated, the chief of the republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly-organized government of to-day annihilated within its confines. But on the other hand, there is, in appearance at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Texas The Mexican republic under another executive is rallying its forces under a new leader, and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion.

"Upon the issue of this threatened in vasion, the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended; and were there nothing peculiar in the situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have hitherto held ourselves bound to treat

all similar questions."

Thereupon Andrew Jackson proceeded to consider the risk that there might be imputed to the United States of motives of

Words of Jackson,

"Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof and main tain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign powers, shall recognize the independence of the new government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved beyond cavil or dispute the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty and to uphold government constituted by them Neither of the contending parties can just y complain of this course. By pursuing t, we are but carrying out the long estabished policy of our government, a policy which has secured to us respect and influ-ence abroad and inspired confidence at

Conditions for Recognition.

These are the words of the resolute and patriotic Jackson. They are evidence that the United States, in addition to the test imposed by public law as the condition of the recognition of independence by a neutral state (to wit, that the revolted states shall "constitute in fact a body politic, having a government in sub-stance as well as in name, possessed of the clements of stability," and forming de facto, "if left to itself, a state among the nations, reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a state"), has imposed for its own government in dealing with cases like these the further condition that recognition of independent statehood is not due to a revolting dependency until the danger of its being subjugated by the parent state has entirely passed away. This extreme test was in fact applied in the case of Texas. The congress to whom President Jackson referred the question as one "probably leading to war" and therefore a proper subject for "a previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the received. be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished," left the matter of the recognition of Texas to the discretion of the executive, providing merely for the sending of a diplomatic agent, when the president should lomatic agent when the president should be satisfied that the republic of Texas had become "an independent state." It was so recognized by President Van Buren, who commissioned a charge d'affaires who commissioned a charge d'affaires March 7, 1837, after Mexico had abandoned an attempt to reconquer the Texan terri-tory and when there was at the time no bona fide contest going on between the insurgent province and its former sover-

Should Not Recognize Cuba

I said in my message of December last:

"It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor." The same requirement must certainly be no less seriously considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, for no less positive test can be applied to the greater act than to the lesser, while on the other hand the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state, which form important factors when the recognition of belligerency is considered, are secondary, if not rightly eliminable factors, when the real question is whether the community claiming recognition is or is not independent beyond peradventure. Nor from the standpoint of expedience do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United the community in the states to intervene and pacify the island. said in my message of December last necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. States to intervene and pacify the Island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligation to-Reconcentration, adopted avowedly as a war measure in order to cut off the resources of the insurgents, worked its predestined result. As I said in my message of last December, it was not civilized warfare; it was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave.

A Noticeable Change.

Meanwhile the military situation in the island had undergone a noticeable change. The extraordinary activity that characterized the second year of the war, when the insurgents invaded even the hitherto tunharmed fields of Pinar del Rio and carOur Alternatives.

There remain the alternative forms of in-tervention to end the war, either as an impartial neutral by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, or as the active ally of the one party or the

As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months the relation of the United States has virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each not of itself conclusive, but all tending to the exertion of a potential influence toward an ultimate pacific result just and honorable to all interests concerned. The spirit of all our acts hitherto has been an carnest, unselfish desire for peace and prosperity in Cuba, untarnished by differences between us and Spain and unstained by the blood of American citizens. Intervention Justifiable.

The forcible intervention of the United States, as a neutral, to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity, and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifice of life by internecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

Grounds for Intervention.

The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

First—In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and country, belonging to another nation, and is therefore none of our business. It is specially our duty, for it is right at our

Second—We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

Third—The right to intervene may be

Third—The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

Fourth—And which is of the utmost importance. The present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace and entails upon this government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us and with which our people have such trade and business relations—when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant dan-

and business relations—when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves ruined—where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door, by warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of fillbustering that we are powerless to prevent altogether, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising—all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with a nation with which we are at peace.

Destruction of the Maine.

These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American peo-ple. I have already transmitted to con-gress the report of the naval court of ingress the report of the haval court of in-quiry on the destruction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The de-struction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible hor-ror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death —grief and want brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation.

The naval court of inquiry, which, it is needless to say, commands the unqualified confidence of the government, was unan-imous in its conclusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an ex-terior explosion, that of a submarine mine. It did not assume to place the responsi-

bility. That remains to be fixed.

Proof of Spain's Weakness. In any event the destruction of the Maine by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Span-ish government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havena on a mission of peace and rightfully there

Further referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a dispatch from our minister to Spain, of the patch from our minister to Spain, of the 28th uit., contained the statement that the Spanish minister for foreign affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice require in the matter of the Maine. The reply above referred to of the 31st uit. also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to an arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter differences which can arise in this matter which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish minister at Washington of the 10th inst., as follows:

A Note from Spain.

"As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views between the report of the American and Spanish boards, Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts, which decision Spain accepts in advance." To this I have made no reply.

Grant Is Quoted.

President Grant in 1875, after discussing President Grant in 1875, after discussing the phases of the contest as it then appeared, and its hopeless and apparently indefinite prolongation, said:

"In such event, I am of opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them, and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible—mediation remaining measures possible-mediation and intervention. Owing perhaps to the large expanse of water separating the island from the peninsula, the contending parties appear to have within themselves land from the peninsula, the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence, to suggest wisdom when passion and excitement have their sway and assume the part of peacemaker. In this view, in the earlier days of the contest the good offices of the United States as a mediator were tendered in good faith, without any selfish purpose, in the interest of humanity and in sincere friendship for both parties, but were at the time declined by Spain with the declaration nevertheless that at a future time they would be indispensable.

"No intimation has been received that in the opinion of Spain that time has been received. And yet the strife continues with all its dread horrors and all its injuries to the interests of the United States and of other nations. Each party seems quite capable of working great injury and damage to the other, as well as to all the relations and interests dependent on the existence of peace in the island; but they seemincapable of reaching any adjustment, and both have thus far failed of achieving any success whereby one party shall possess and control the island to the exclusion

and both have thus far failed of achieving any success whereby one party shall possess and control the island to the exclusion of the other. Under the circumstances, the agency of others, either by mediation or by intervention, seems to be the only alternative which must, sooner or later, be invoked for the termination of the strife." Cleveland Is Quoted.

In the last annual message of my immediate predecessor during the pending struggle, it was said:

"When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its reestablishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice nas degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge."

In the Near Future. In my annual message to congress, December last, speaking to this question, I whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced, without misgiving or hesitancy, in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself, to the people who have concentibed to it the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity.

Will Act When the Time for the summer was and honor, and to humanity.

Will Act When the Time Comes.

"Sure of the right, keeping free from all offense ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations, moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be honorable and enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by shall be honorable and enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humanity to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world." War Must Stop.

War Must Stop.

The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may inflame or may smoulder with varying seasons, but it has not been and it is plain that it cannot be extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which cannot longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

Asks Authority to Act.

Asks Authority to Act.

Asks Authority to Act.

In view of these facts and these considerations, I ask the congress to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued, and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

Now with Congress.

Now with Congress.

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Allen Bacon Baker Bate Butler

The issue is now with the congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action.

Spain's Last Note. Yesterday, and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the queen regent of Spain directs Gen. Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have yet been communicated to me. The

not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will. I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it falls it will be only another justification for our contemplated action.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, April 11, 18

NOT AN ARMISTICE.

Gen. Blanco Issues a Proclamation Ordering Cessation of Hostilities in Cuba.

Washington, April 12 .- The state department Monday received Gen. Blanco's proclamation ordering a cessation of hostilities in Cuba. It was cabled to the Spanish minister here, and by him delivered to the department. The proclamation is as

"His majesty's government, yielding to the reiterated wish expressed by his holi-ness, the pope, has been pleased to decree a suspension of hostilities with the object of preparing and facilitating the restoration of peace on this island, in virtue where-of I believe it convenient to order:

"Article 1. From the day following the receipt in each locality of the present proclamation, hostilities are ordered to be suspended in all the territory of the island of Cuba.

"The details for the execution of the above article will be the object of special instructions that will be communicated to he several commanders-in-chief of the army corps for the easy and prompt execution according to the situation and circumstances of the case.

"(Signed)

BLANCO."

GAS COMPANY KNOCKED OUT.

Supreme Court Decision Sustains Ruling Against a St. Louis Company.

Washington. April 12.-A decision was rendered Monday in the United States supreme court in the Laclede Gas Light company case. The company practically claimed a perpetual and exclusive right to light the city of St. Louis, Mo., and to make excavations in the streets of the city without permission from the board of public works. The supreme court of the state decided against the company and Monday's opinion affirmed the state court's

Cotton Mills Start Up.

New Bedford, Mass., April 12.-The 22 cotton cloth mills of this city, which have been closed since January 17, when the 9,000 operatives struck as the result of the ten per cent. reduction in wages, were opened Monday to give the strikers an opportunity to return. Not many reported for work and it is claimed that unless many others go in during the day, a continued shutdown is inevitable.

Dudley Winston Dead.

New York, April 12.-Dudley Winston, president of the civil service commission of Chicago, on his way to Lakewood, N. J., for a vacation, died on the express train which arrived at the Grand Central station at 1:30 p. m. Monday.

Rev. Frederick William Conrad Dead Philadelphia, April 12.—Rev. Frederick William Conrad, D. D., LL. D., for many years editor of the Lutheran Observer, died last night, aged 82 years. He had been ill for a long time.

Provisions at Havana Double in Price. Havana, April 12.—Fine summer weather prevailed here and about the usual business movement was noticed. Provisions, however, have been doubled in price.

Russians and Chinese Mix Up. Peking, April 12.—A slight conflict be-tween Russians and Chinese has taken place at Kin-Chou.

London, April 12.—Samuel French, the American theatrical publisher, died on

Berry Canno Carter Chand Chilton Clark Clay Cockre Cullon Daniel Davis Deboe Faulki Frye Gallin Gear Gorma Gray Hansb

Harris Heitne Jones Jones Kyle Kenne Lodge Lindsa McEne

Aldrick Allison Burrov Caffer Elkins Fairba Hale Hanna Hawle Hoar McBrie seven'

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VOICE OF THE SENATE

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Resolutions Favoring Recognition and Intervention Passed.

It Disclaims, However, Any Intention Exercising Sovereignty Over Cuba-Its Full Text-Vote in Detail.

Washington, April 18 .- The senate reached a final vote on the Cuban resolutions shortly after nine o'clock Saturday night. It amended the majority committee resolution by adopting the clause suggested by the minority members under Senator Foraker's lead. The present republic of Cuba is thus recognized.

Senator Davis then offered an amendment by which this government disclaims any intention of asserting its sovereignty in the island. This was earried unanimously.

Senator Morgan's substitute resolution, which declares war on Spain, was then considered and rejected by a large majority, only five members voting

The house joint resolution was taken from the table and Senator Davis moved that all after the enacting clause be stricken out, and the senate resolution. as amended, substituted. This motion earried by a vote of 60 to 28.

The vote on the final passage of the house joint resolution, amended as above, was ther taken and the result wis: Yeas, 67; nays, 21, and the resoletion was adopted.

The Resolution.

Following is the resolution passed by the senate:

"Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people and republic of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the president of the United States to use the land and paval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into

"Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States: have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship, with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Cuba, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the president of the United States in his message to congress of April 11. 1898, upon which the action of congress was invited; therefore,

epresentatives of the United States of America in congress assembled:

"I. That the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent, and that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island. "2 That it is the duty of the United States

to demand, and the government of the

United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. "3. That the president of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

"4. That the United States hereby disdaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof; and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its peo-

The Vote.

When the roll was called on the final question the senators went on record as follows:

YEAS.

Bacon	McLaurin
Baker	Maliory
Bate	Mantle
Butler	Martin
Berry	Mason
Cannon	Mills
Carter	Mitchell
Chandler	Money
Chilton	Morgan
Clark	Murphy
Clay	Nelson
Cockrett	Pasco
Cullom	Penrose
Daniel	Perkins
Davis	Pettigrew
Debon	Pettus
Faulkner	Proctor
Foraker	Quay
Frye	Rawlins
Gallinger	Roach
Gear	Shoup
Gorman	Smith
Gray	Stewart
Hanshrough	Teller
Harris	Thurston
Heitfleid	Tillman
Jones (Ark)	Turley
Jones (Nav)	Turner
Ayle	Turple Vest
Kenney	West
Lodge	Warren Wilson
Lindsay	Wolasti
McEnery	Wolcott-67.
	NAYS.
Aldrich .	
Allison	McMillan
Burrows	Morrill
Catton	Platt (Conn

Pooner Wellington Wetmore White-21. The Debate.

The day's debate began at ten in the morning and lasted till a quarter past seven in the evening. Twenty-five speeches in all were made, mostly limited to 15 minutes each. There were very few exceptions in favor of the outrage as necessarily calling for apolodealing with the Cuban question. Only provoking a war which Spain would three of them were distinctly and unequivocally in advocacy of peace. They were delivered by Senators Wellington rep., Md.), Caffery (dem., La.) and White (dem., Cal.).

The closing scenes in the senate Saturday night were marked by much excitement and were witnessed by an immense concourse of spectators.

KEENLY FELT BY SPAIN.

How the Action of the Senate Is Regarded in Madrid-Little Hope Left of a Peaceful Issue.

London, April 18 .- The Madrid correspondent of the Standard telegraphing Sunday night says:

The vote in the senate has caused a most unfavorable impression in Madrid, as closing the door to an understanding of any kind being arrived at between the Spanish and American governments. Should President McKinley indorse either the idea of recognition of Cuba or of armed intervention, no Spanish government could tolerate either of these courses without risking the gravest consequences in Spain. The votes of the senate and the house of representatives are considered likely to paralyze both the mediation of the pope and the friendly interference of the European powers in the interests of peace, because the resolutions passed, if sanctioned by the president, would set aside all intermediate conciliatory solutions, like autonomy on Canadian lines, which the present Spanish government would have agreed to.

"The unseemly precipitation of the American parliament leads Spain to believe that such an aggressive and provoking policy simply aims at making a rush into a conflict before the results of the suspension of hostilities with the insurgents can really be appreciated and before the Cuban colonial government can have time to parley with the insurgent chiefs and to pave the way for their submission, even at the price of considerable concessions. Indeed, both the colonial and imperial governments were very confident that the negotiations already opened in Cuba between the autonomists and the separatists would have led to a prompt and satisfactory understanding, which would have defeated en-tirely the unscrupulous interference of the United States. Therefore, what most exasperates all Spaniards is the growing conviction that the conduct of America is purposely designed to encourage the Cubans to resist all efforts to arrive at an understanding with Spain, and even with the colonial government, thus virtually playing into the hands of American inter-vention and of designs long matured against Spanish rule in the West Indies, and even in the Philippines.

"A decisive turn in the relations between Spain and the United States is expected to be reached toward the end of the week, when resolutions having been finally adopted by the senate and the house of representatives, President McKinley will lay the American pretensions before the Spanish government, demanding both a reply on the principal points for settlement in the Cuban question and a cessation of all naval and military reinforcements which would imply a possibility of a renewal and prolongation of the struggle in Cuba.

"All such pretensions are sure to meet with protest and a firm refusal on the part of Spain, who will, however, do nothing aggressive in reply, as the government and nation are determined to fix upon the United States the whole responsibility of prevoking war against this country, which will have had made every honorable concession to preserve peace short of a surrender of its rights and territory. Undoubtedly the government will have the cordial and enthusiastic support of parliament, "Resolved, By the senate and house of press and public opinion-and even the opposition of every shade of opinion—if America drives Senor Sagasta's cabinet to adopt an attitude of resistance.

The suppressed exasperation against the United States is daily assuming more intensity among all classes. With praiseworthy alacrity the government expressed to Gen. Woodford its regret at the outrage upon the American vice consulate at Malaga, and telegraphed the civil governor to call upon the vice consul, express regret and promise that the authors of the outrage should be promptly punished."

London, April 18 .- The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Sunday, says: The greatest enthusiasm is manifested everywhere among the people, who are subscribing even more than they can afford to the funds for the national defease. Seven families intend to deprive themselves of one meal a day in order to give their mite to the government. Many officials on small salaries have resolved to offer one day's pay, and even two, to the government. Boys under age are asking permission to serve in the army, their parents having already consented.

London, April 18 .- The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post claims to know that if both houses of congress adopt the resolution which has passed the house of representatives, Senor Polo y Bernabe will not be recalled from Washington, the government believing that the powers will still find an issue out of the difficulty.

London, April 18.—The Spanish warship Barcelona passed Dover at 1:35 o'clock Sunday morning bound west.

MAD WORK OF A MOB.

Spaniards Attack the United States Consulate at Malaga-American Shield Wrecked.

Malaga, Spain, April 18. - There was a serious disturbance here Saturday, resulting in an attack upon the United States consulate. The demonstration began with the parading of small crowds through the streets, shouting patriotic cries. But a mob eventually gathered and attacked the United States consulate. Stones were thrown and one of the mob leaders procured a ladder, tore down the shield having upon it the arms of the United States and dragged it along the streets.

The prefect was summoned and he addressed the people, begging them to disperse, which to some degree restored order.

Afterwards the streets were patrolled by gend'armes.

Madrid, April 18 .- The Imparcial referring to the attack upon the American consulate at Malaga deplores the most extreme measures proposed in gies and warns the Malaguenos against avoid if possible.

London, April 18.—A special dispatch from Madrid says there was another hostile demonstration outside the American consulate at Malaga on Sunday afternoon. The civic guard dispersed the mob after repeated charges. Three people were injured. Most of the shops were closed.

FROM HER VIEW.

A Lady Passenger Chats Very In terestedly About Street-Car Etiquette.

A man standing on the back platform of an east-bound Euclid car was much amused by a conversation he couldn't help over-hearing between two well-dressed women. It was six o'clock and, of course, the car was crowded. There were several ladies on the platform and the two who talked were close to the involuntary listener. to the involuntary listener.
"Dreadful, isn't it, out here?" said one

"Preadful, isn't it, out here?" said one lady.

"Yes," said the other, but what can you do? I'm dreadfully ashamed to go home at this time of the afternoon. We have no business on these cars. I declare it's too bad. Just see all those men standing up in the car and all the women sitting down. They should be ashamed of themselves—the women, I mean. I'm glad that some of the men don't get up. They serve the women just right. Men are so foolish about such things—I mean giving up their seats. Of things—I mean giving up their seats. Of course nine gentlemen out of every ten will offer their seats, but I never want to accept one. We have no right to expect such favors. And yet what can you do? It makes a woman look so foolish, hemming and haw ing and trying to refuse a seat. I tried it once or twice, and then sat down after all. The trouble is the men don't believe we are in earnest when we refuse a seat-and I guess most of the time they are right. There, look in the car now and see the poor, pale-faced man giving the stout woman his seat. It's too bad. That man has been bending over a desk all day, and I suppose the woman has been out to some afternoon euchre party. These things are unjustly arranged. Perhaps times will even them up. Oh, this is your street? Good night."—Cleveland

THE CAUSE OF DYSPEPSIA.

From the Republican, Scranton, Pa.

The primary cause of dyspepsia is lack of vitality; the absence of nerve force; the loss of the life-sustaining elements of the blood. No organ can properly perform its func-tion when the source of nutriment fails. When the stomach is robbed of the nourishment demanded by nature, assimilation ceases, unnatural gases are generated; the

entire systm responds to the discord.

A practical illustration of the symptoms and torture of dyspepsia is furnished by the case of Joseph T. Vandyke, 440 Hickory St., Scranton, Pa.

In telling his story, Mr. Vandyke says: "Five years ago I was afflicted with a trouble of the stomach,

which was very aggravating. I had no appetite, could not enjoy myself at any time, and especially was the trouble severe when I awoke in the morning. I did not have the morning. ing. I did not know what the ailment was, but it became speedily worse, and I was in constant misery.

I called in my family physician, and he diagnosed the case as catarrh of the stomach. He pre-scribed for me and I had med.

took nearly all the medicine, but still the trouble became worse, and I felt that my condition was hopeless. I tried several remedies recommended by my friends but with-out benefit. After I had been suffering sev-eral months, Thomas Campbell, also a resident of this city, urged me to try Dr. Wil-liams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"He finally persuaded me to buy a box and I began to use the pills according to directions. Before I had taken the second directions. Before I had taken the second box I began to feel relieved, and after taking a few more boxes, I considered myself restored to health. The pills gave me new life, strength, ambition and happiness."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure dyspepsia by restoring to the blood the requisite constituents of life, by renewing the nerve force and enabling the stomach to promptly and properly assimilate the food. These pills are a specific for all diseases having their origination in impoverished blood or disordered

nation in impoverished blood or disordered nerves. They contain every element requi site to general nutrition, to restore strength to the weak, good health to the ailing.

About the only good thing some men have a reputation for being bad.-Chicago

900 Drops

AVegetable Preparation for As-

similating the Food and Regula-

ting the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

ness and Rest. Contains neither

Opnum, Morphine nor Mineral.

NOT NARCOTIC.

BLOOD POISONING.

A Nurse's Experience.

She'd rather have one than three.

There are thousands of people suffering from blood poisoning who have almost beggared themselves in buying medicines from which they have obtained no help. There are thousands of others who first or last have tried Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and found perfect healing. One of these others, Mrs. A. F. Taylor, of Englevale, N. Dak. relates the following experience:

"About two years are I pursued a leave that the six bottles had been taken, the ulcers were healed, the skin sound and natural, and my health better than it had been for years. I have been well ever since. I had rather have one bottle of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla than three of any other kind."

This is but one example of the remedial

"About two years ago, I nursed a lady who was suffering (and finally died) from blood poisoning. I must have contracted the disease from her; for shortly after her death, I had four large sores or ulcers, break out on my person. I doctored for a long time, both by external application and with various blood medicines; but, in spite of all that I could do, the sores would not heal. They were obstinate, very pain. spite of all that I could do, the sores would not heal. They were obstinate, very painful, annoying, and only getting worse all the time. At last, I purchased six bottles of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, thinking I would give it a thorough trial. Before the first bottle was taken, I noticed a decided improvement in my general health; my appetite was quickened, and I felt better and stronger than I had for some time. While using the second bottle, I noticed that the sores had begun to look healthier other words.

This is but one example of the remedial value of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla in all forms of blood disease. There is no other blood medicine that cures so promptly, so surely and so thoroughly. After nearly half a century of test and trial it is the standard medicine of the world for all diseases of the blood. Sores, ulcers, boils, tetter, rheumatism, scrofula and every other blood disease is curable by Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The success of this remedy has caused many imitations to be put on

PAINT YOUR WALLS & CEILINGS. **MURALO WATER COLOR PAINTS**

FOR DECORATING WALLS AND CEILINGS Purchase a package of MURALO paint dealer and do your own decorating. This material is a HARD FINISH to be applied with a brush and becomes as hard as Cement. Milled in twenty-four tints and works equally as well with

EF SEND FOR SAMPLE COLOR CARDS and if you cannot purchase this material from your local dealers let us know and we will put you in the way of obtaining it. THE MURALO CO., NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., NEW YORK.

SAPOLIO

LIKE A GOOD TEMPER. "SHEDS A BRICHTNESS EVERYWHERE."

RHEUMATISM

Permanently cured by using DR. WHITEHALL'S RHEUMATIC CURE. The surest and the best. Sample set FREE on mention of this publication. THE DR. WHITEHALL MEGRIMINE CO., South Bend, Indian

The Ruling Passion. I offered that lady \$500 for her interest in the proptry and she refused to consider the

I offered her \$499.90 and she jumped at it."-Detroit Free Press.

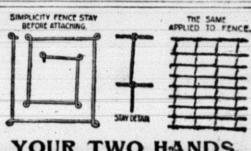
Remainder and Reminder. "What a cute little shirt you have for a pen wiper, Mr. Jotley!" "Yes; that's the only woolen undergar-ment I ever bought of a peddler."-N. Y.

McVicker's Theater, Chicago.

Always plays the best attractions. Ian Maclaren's "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" is having a prosperous run.

Very few people have weak eyes from looking on the bright side of things.—Chicago News.

The man who rides a hobby uses egotistic for a saddle.—Ram's Horn.



YOUR TWO HANDS.

With these alone you CAN attach our Simplicity" stay to the horizontal wires. Some use common pliers, or we can furnish them specially adapted to the purpose. Stay can be used with either barbed or plain wire. Don't fail to write for particu-AMERICAN WIRE FENCE CO.

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if you take up your home in WESTERN CANADA. trated pamphlets, giving experience of farmers who have become wealthy in growing wheat. Re-ports of delegates, etc., and full information as to reduced railway rates, can be had on application

to Department Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to C. J. BROUGHTON, 1223 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.; T. O. CURRIE, Stevens Point, Wis.; M. MCINNES. No. 1 Marrill Block, Detroit, D. L. CAVENS, Bad Axe. and JAMES GRIEVE, Reed City, Mich.; N. BARTHOLOMEW, Des Moines, D.



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TENDER FEET to 717 Kent Avenue

7,000,000 ACRES—Farms, Timber, Mineral, Colony hands; South; cheap, easy terms. WELL MACHINERY MAN TIPFIN, Ohio

A. N. K .- A 1705

ONSUMPTION

The Kind You Have **Always Bought** Bears the Signature Promotes Digestion, Cheerful-

Always Bought.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

cope of Old Dr SAMUEL PUTCHER Pumpkin Seed -

Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of SLEEP. Fac Simile Signature of

Get Heteter. NEW YORK. Atb months old 5 Dosts - 35 CENTS

Council Proceedings

[OFFICIAL]

Chelsea, April 6, 1898.

Board met in regular session. Meeting called to order by President. Roll call by Clerk.

tees Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel and McKune.

Absent-R. S. Armstrong.

Moved by Holmes and supported by Schenk that the bond of the treasurer be fixed at \$5000.00 with two sureties.

Ayes-Holmes, Grau Schenk, Vogel, McKune.

Nays-None. Carried.

Moved by Holmes and supported by tions, viz: Schenk and resolved that the order of business be as in the past council, unless otherwise changed by order of this coun-

Ayes-Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel McKune.

Nays-None.

Carried.

Moved by Holmes and supported by Schenk and resolved that the regular meetroom on the first and third Wednesday of each month at eight (8) o'clock p. m.

Ayes-Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel McKune.

Navs-None.

Carried.

Moved by McKune. supported by Vogel that the communication be laid on table until to-morrow night.

Ayes-Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel, McKune.

Nays-None. Carried.

COMMUNICATION.

Chelsea, March 31st, 1898. To the President and Trusters of the Village of Chelsea.

Gentlemen .- As a result of the election of the Village officers on the 14th, I deem it my dudy to say, that so complete a change has taken place in the minds of the majority of the voters that my services as a trustee of the Village are no further needed, and I shall not under any circumstances take any part in the deliberation of the board, feeling that I can be of no use to you and I do not wish to retard in any way what you may consider is for the welfare of Chelsea. My views in regard to the expediency of Electric Lights and Water Works for the Village, either furnised by private parties or by the Village have not changed, and I can not under any circumstance take any action that will fasten them in any way upon the Vil-

I hereby tender my resignation as a trustee of the Village.

Respectfully,

R. S. ARMSTRONG. Moved by Holmes and supported by Light Plant. Schenk that the bills of the Chelsen Electric Light Co., for \$182.00 and \$1.50 and the bill of Geo. Ward for \$6.00 f r. janitor work also the bill of Rush Green \$2.80, for 14 loads of rubbish at 20 cents per load be allowed and orders drawn on

the Treasurer for the amounts. Ayes-Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel,

Nays-None.

Carried. Moved by Holmes and supported by McKune and resolved that this meeting stand adjourned until Thursday night, April 7th, at eight (8) o'clock p. m., for the purpose of determining the result of the special election upon each question and proposition voted on at the special election held in the Village on April 1st 1898, and for the transaction of such imsiness as may come before this regular

meetings. Ayes-Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel,

McKune.

Nays-None. Carried.

> W. H. HESELSCHWERDT. Village Clerk.

Approved April 7th, 1898.

April 7th, 1898 Board met pursuant to adjournment Meeting called to order by the Prisi

Roll called by Clerk.

Present-F. P. Glazier, president, Trus ees Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel and McKune

Absent-R. S. Armstrong.

Minutes of previous meeting read and Moved by Holmes, seconded by Schenk

that the resignation of R. S. Armstrong be aken from the table and accepted. Ayes-Holmes Grau, Schenk, Vogel

and McKune.

Nays-None.

Moved by Schenk, seconded by Holmes

Ayes-Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel end McKune.

Nave-None-

and resolved that said certificate of the In- ried, and the authority of the Village spectors of said Special Election, held on Council to borrow said sum of \$28,000 April 1st, 1898, as read by the Clerk, be to be used exclusively in the purchase of Present-F. P. Glazier, president, Trus- spread upon the minutes of this meeting the Water Works Plant, authorized under

Ayes-Holmes, Grau. Schenk, Vogel,

Nays-None.

Carried. Statement of the votes given at the Special Election, of the Village of Chelsea, State of Michigan, held on Friday, the first day of April, A. D., 1898, for the purpose of voting on the following proposi-

(a.) Shall the Village of Chelsea borrow twenty-three thousand dollars, to be used exclusively in the purchase of Water Works Plant?

(b.) Shall the Village of Chelsea borrow twenty thousand dollars to be used exclusively in the purchase of Electric Light Plant?

The whole number of votes given for thousand dollars to be used exclusively in the purchase of Water Works Plant,) was four hundred and fourteen (414), of which number three hundred and forty-one (341) contained the word "Yes," and were given for said proposition, and seventy-three (73) votes contained the word "No," and were given against said proposition.

The whole number of votes for and against the proposition (Shall the Village of Chelsea borrow twenty thousand dollars to be used exclusively in the purchase of Electric Light Plant) was four hundred and fourteen (414), of which number three hundred and thirty-three (333) votes con tained the word "Yes," and were given for said proposition; and eighty-one (81) votes contained the word "No," and were given against said proposition.

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, Village of Chelsea, ss.

We do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the votes given at the Special Village E'ection of the Village of Chelsea, State of Michigan, held on Friday, April 1st, 1898, for the purpose of voting on the following propo-

(a.) Shall the Village of Chelsea borrow twenty three thousand dollars, to be used exclusively in the purchase of Water

(b.) Shall the Village of Chelsea borrow twenty thousand dollars to be used exclusively in the purchase of Electric

We do further hereby certify that more than two thirds of the electors voting at such special village election having voted yes to the proposition, (Shall the Village marshal salary, \$35,00, and G. Ahnemiller of Chelsen borrow twenty-three thousand dollars to be used exclusively in the pur chase of Water Works Plant,) the proposition is hereby declared Carried.

> And we do further certify that more than two-thirds of the electors voting at such special election having voted Yes, to the proposition (Shall the Village of Chelsea borrow tw nty thousand dollars to be used exclusively in the purchase of Electric Light Plant) the said proposition is hereby declared Carried.

In witness thereof we have hereto set our hands at the Village of Chelsea, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan this first day of April A. D., 1898.

H. S. HOLMES. J. E. MCKUNE. C. W. MARONEY. BERT B. TURNBULL.

Inspec ors of Election at said Special Election held in the Village of Chelsea. Schenk, and resolved that this council as

required by Section 9, Chapter 3 Act 3, Public Acts of Michigan for 1895, being and McKune. now convened at their usual place of meet ing on the Thursday next succeeding the Special Village election held on the first day of April, A. D., 1895, in said Village for the purpose of determining the result orders drawn on the Treasurer for the wrapper, or six for \$5,00, with a positive writeach question and proposition voted upon by the electors of said special Village Election as provided by the resolutions of this council passed at special meeting of the council, held in the council rooms on March 22nd, 1893.

Submitted to the electors at said Special Election under Chapter 11 and 12 of said Act 3, Public Acts of 1895, do hereby determine that the whole number of vot s, C: W. Maroney, I day on special given for and against the proposition.

"Shall the Village of Chelsea borrow \$23,000 to be used exclusively in the purchase of Water Works Plant," was 414, of that we appoint James L. Gilbert to fill which number 341 votes contained the word "Yes" and were given for said proposition, and 73 votes contained the word "No" and were given ugainst said proposition, and we therefore do hereby declare that more than two-thirds of the The certificates of the Inspectors of electors voting at such Special Village election of the result of Special Election, Election having voted "Yes" to said

held in the village on the first day of April proposition, "Shall the Village of Chelsea 1898, filed with the Clerk on said April 1st | borrow \$23,000 to be used exclusively in 1898, was presented and read by the Clerk. | the purchase of Water Works Plant," and Moved by McKune, seconded by Vogel, said proposition is hereby declared carsaid Chapter 11 of said Act 8, Public Acts for Michigan of 1895, is complete; and we do further determine that the whole number of votes given for and against the proposition, "Shall the Village of Chelsca borrow \$20,000 to be used exclusively in the purchase of Electric Light Plant," was 414, of which number 333 votes consaid proposition, and 81 votes contained to return May 16. the word "No" and were given against hereby declare that more than two thirds limited fare for round trip. Good to reof the electors voting at such Special turn within fifteen days. Village Election having voted "Yes" to said proposition, "Shall the Village of Chelsea borrow \$20,000 to be used ex clusively in the purchase of Electric Light Plant," the said proposition is here by declared carried, and the authority of and against the propoposition (Shall the the Village Council to borrow said sum of ings of this council be held in the council Village of Chelsea borrow twenty three \$20,000 to be used exclusively in the purchase of the Electric Light Plant, authorized under said Chapter 12 of said Act 3, Public Acts for Michigan of 1895, is complete.

> Ayes-Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel and McKune.

Nays-None. Carried.

Moved by Holmes, seconed by Grau, and resolved that the Clerk is hereby instructed to enter upon the Village Records at large, following the minutes of this meeting, the notice cullin: the Special Village Election held April 1st, 1898, proof of posting said notices, publication of said notices in the Chelsea papers. together with proof of publication, and such other papers as he may deem im portant to preserve the contents in connection with the borrowing said sums of

Ayes-Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel and McKune. Nays-None.

Carried.

Moved by Holmes, seconed by Grau, and resolved that after said papers are recorded in said Records, that they be en olled and carefully filed away ready to be produced in evidence if the same

Ayes-Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel and McKune.

Nays-None.

Carried.

Moved by Holmes, seconed by Schenk, hat the President be a member of the Finance Committee.

Ayes-Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Voge and McKnne,

Nays-None. Carried.

The following Committees were appointed by the President: Finance-Holmes, Schenk and Glazier.

Orginance-Grau, Holmes and Gilbert. Street-McKune, Vogel and Schenk. Cross and Sidewalk-Vogel, Grau and McKune.

Moved by Holmes, seconed by Schenk, that the bond of John B Cole with Geo. P. Glazier and W. J. Knapp as sureties be accepted.

Ayes-Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel and McKune.

Nays-None.

Carried.

Moved bp Vogel, seconed by Grau, that the Finance Committee be instructed to report the necessary steps to complete the Moved by Vogel and seconded by purchase of Water Works and Electric Light Plants.

Nays-None. Carried.

Moved by Holmes, seconed by Schenk, that the following bills be allowed and

Ayes-Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel and McKune. Nays-None.

Carried. H. S. Holmes, 1 day on special

on board.

\$2 00 J. E. McKune, 1 day on special election and 1 on registration. B. B. TurnBull, 1 day on special election.

2 00 election, 2 00 G. Grau, I day on special election and 1 on registration. 4 00 Harry Shaver, 1 day as gatekeeper special election. 2 00 Chauncey Staffan, 1 day as clerk

2 00

E. G. Uptegrove, putting up the Booth 1 00 W. H. Heselschwerdt, 1 day on registration, 2.00

On motion Board adjourned. W. H. HESELSCHWERDT, Village Clerk.

The New Diploma Schools.

There are at present 159 accredited di ploma schools on the list at the University of Michigan. Of these 52 are to be re-examined this spring. There are also 25 on page one, at interest into the placed on page one, at interest into the page of the ou the list and will be inspected soon. Durin; the spring vacation, therefore, the various professors who at end to this work will yisit 79 schools in all.

Excursions.

The University Musical Society Music Festival, Ann Arbor, Mich , May 12 to 14, 1898, one first-class fare for round trip. tained the word "Yes" and were given for Dates of sale, May 12, 13 and 14. Good

B. P. O. E. meeting at New Orleans. said proposition, and we therefore do La May 10 to 13, 1898. One first-class

Chelsea, April 21, 18 Eggs, per dozen	
Page put duran	
mags, per dosen	8c
Butter, per pound,	14c
Oats, per bushel	20c
Corn, per bushel	16c
Wheat, per bushel	90c
Potatoes, per kushel:	50c
Apples, per bushel	\$1 25
Onions, per bushel	75c
Beans, per bushel	70c

Guaranteed to Cure.

That's rather strong, but we mean it. If your blood is impure, your nerves weak, your stomach, liver, or kidneys wrong, you can buy a bottle of

SARSAPARILLA

"The Kind that Cures." with this guarantee, NO BEN-EFIT—NO PAY. If, after using a bottle of it, you feel no benefit has been received, you can GET YOUR MONEY BACK.

Ali Druggists Keep It.

The Parlor Barber Shop. Chelsea, Mich.

Good work and close attention to busi ness is my motto. With this in view. 1 hope to secure, at least, part of your patronage.

GEO. EDER, Prop.



Made a Well Man

REMEDY,

Produces the above results in 30 DAY5. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores from effects of sell-abuse or excess and indiscretions Lost Manhood, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power of either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, Insomnia, Nervousness, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a

Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder Ayes-Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off lasanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest ten guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address

ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL For sale at Chelsea, Mich. by

ARMSTRONG & CO

for the

Mortgage Foreclosure

DEFAULT having been made in the paym of a certain Mortgage made by Cor Lehn and Katie Lehn, his wife, to the Ann bor Savings Bank, dated the Fifth day of uary, 1886, and recorded in the Register's of of Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the day of January, 1886, in liber 64 of mortga-on page 592, at lifteen minutes past Twor's the sum of Sixteen Hundred and Two three Dollars and Eighty-four Cents, (18) and no suit at law or in equity having bee stituted for the collection of said amon

stituted for the collection of said amount or any part thereof.

Now Therefore by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the Status in such case made and provided, actice is here, by given that on Saturday, the 21st day of May, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of that day there will be sold at public auction to the high est bidder, at the East front door of the Cour est bidder, at the East front door of the Cour leaves in the City of Ann Arbor, that help House, in the City of Ann Arbor, that bein the building in which the Circuit Court for sai County is held,) the premises described in sai mortgage, or so such thereof as may necessary to satisfy the amount due on a mortgage, and the costs of this foreclosure cluding the attorney fee provided for in a mortgage. The premises so to be sold are scribed as follows: Lots two, (2) three, (3) scribed as follows: Lots two, (2) three, (3) and six, (6) in Block forty-one, (41) in the Village of Manchester, Washtenaw County, Michigan, except a strip of land twelve (12) feet wide of from the south side of said lot six (6).

Dated February 16th, 1898,

THE ANN ARBOR SAVINGS BANK,

W. D. HARRIMAN, Attorney.

Mortgage Foreclosure. EFAULT having been made

payment of a certain mortgage, made by Alexander K. Zacharias and Rebecca L. Zacharias, his wife, to Daniel Treasurer of the Baptist Con-Rebecca L. Zacharias, his wife, to Daniel Putnam, Treasurer of the Baptist Convention of the State of Michigan, dated the 6th day of October, 1888, and recorded in Liber 59 of Mortgages, on page 637, in the office of the Register of Deed's of Washtenaw county Michigan, at 8 o'clock a. m., on the 9th day of October, 1888, which Mortgage was duly assigned by said Daniel Putnam, treasurer, to the undersigned W. W. Beman, treasurer, by deed of assignment dated the 28th day of March, 188, on which Mortgage there is claimed to be deeper to the said the said that the said the said that the on which Mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, Four Hundred and at the date of this notice, Four Hundred and Forty-Twc dollars, and no suit in law or equity having been instituted for the collection of such indebtedness or any part thereof.

Now Therefore, by virtue of the powers of sale contained in said mortgage, and the status in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the Second day of July, next, at 10 o'clock in the fo-encon of that day, at the south front door of the Court of July, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the south front door of the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for Washtenaw County is held) there will be sold at public auction, to the highest uidder the premises described in said Mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the above indebtedness, including taxes, costs of Foreclosure, and an attorney fee provided for in said Mortgage. The premises so to be sold are described as follows: Lots number one (1) and two (2) according to the recorded plat of

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(1) and two (2) according to the recorded plat of the Village of Superior, Washtenaw county. Michigan. April 6th, 1893.

W. W. BEMAN. W. D. HARRIMAN, Attorney. 45

Probate Order

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the 11th day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate In the matter of the estate of Albert Morey

On reading and filing the petition duly

administration of said estate may be grante to P. J. Lehman or some other suitable person.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, to 6th day of May next, at ten 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 Ann Arbor, and snow cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the peritioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that and a said a that said petitioner give notice to the pers as interested in said estate, of tw pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the Cheisea Heraid, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county three successive weeks previous to said day of

H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate,

A true copy.] P. J. LEHMAN, Probate-Register.

Mortgage Foreslesure

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of payment of two certain mortgages made by John Stoll and Catharine Stoll his wife. One of said mortgages to secur-the payment of \$400 dollars, being made to George Broas, and dated the 8th day of March. Washtenaw County, in Liber 50 of mortgages, page 166, on the 17th day of March, 1880, at 24 the Ann Arbor Savings Bank by deed of assignment, dated the 8th day of March, 1882, and recorded in Liber 7 of assignments of mortgages. page 348, on the 22nd day of March, 182, at 1 clock and 45 minutes a. m. The other of sale mortgages dated the 13th day of Ap ii, 1881, being given to Christian Mack to secure the pay-ment of \$400, which mortgage was r corded in the Register's office of Washtenaw County, on the 21st day of April, 1881, in Liber 60 of mor gages, on page 220, and afterwa-ds assigned by said Christian Mack to the Am Arbor Savings Bank by deed of assignment dated the 23rd day of December, 1881, and re-corded in Liber 7 of assignments, on page 251. Both of said mortgages being long past due and whereas by reason of said default there is claimed to be due at this date on said mongages and the notes accompanying the same the sum of Seven Hundred and Seventy-eight dollars and Nine cents, (\$778.09) and no suit of proceedings at law having been taken to re cover the same or any part thereof, now thereore notice is hereby given that by virtue statutes of the State of Michigan, the un signed will sell at public auction to the highest bidders, on Saturday, the 16th day of July next at ten o'clock in the forencon. at the South front door of the Court House, in the City of Aun Arbor, (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw is held,) the premises described in said mort gages, or so much thereof as may be necessar to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage together with the costs of this foreclosure The premises so to be sold are described at follows: That part of the east half of the north-east quarter of section 30, in Towns

south, range 6 east, and being south of the road running from Ann Arbor to Jackson, described as follows: Beginning on the west line of land conveyed to Geo. W. McCormick by the of land conveyed to Geo. W. McCormick by me heirs of George W. Allen, five chains west on said highway from the east line of said section, thence south along said McCormick's line to me south line of said quarter section, thence west one chain and forty-six hundredths of a chain ou said line, thence northerly and parallel to said McCormick's line to the highway aforsaid, and from thence to the place of beginning, it being the piece of land conveyed to in Allen by the heirs at law of said George W. Allen.

Dated April 18th, 1898.
ANN ARBOR SAVINGS BANK, By W. D. HARRIMAN, Attorney.

Try planting sun flowers in your gar den if compelled to live in a mulatial neighborhood.