

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 27.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1898.

NUMBER 37.



We Are Prepared
To show the
Best Assortment
Of Men's, Boy's
and Children's

New Spring Clothing shown in Chelsea.

\$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 ordinarily shown. \$10.00—At \$10.00 we are offering a class of men's suits never before obtained at less than from \$12.50 to \$15.00. We have made a great effort to make our \$10.00 assortment of men's suits the largest in Washtenaw County, and we firmly believe it will pay you to see these before buying. Boy's long pant suits at \$4, \$5, \$6 and \$7.50. Children's short pants at \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50, that are exceptional good value. Looking at them does not oblige you to buy; we are here to show our goods.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

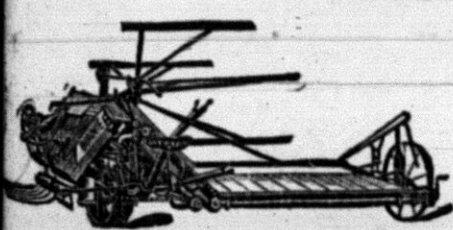
Ladies, Listen!

If you will come into our store

when down town, we will show you finest new up-to-date line of Millinery ever shown in Western Washtenaw. Every novelty in trimmings, shape and color introduced for this season's wear is here. Our prices are within the reach of everyone. Respectfully,

The Misses CONATY & DERCK.

SUCCESSORS TO MRS. J. W. SCHENK.



B. STEINBACH,

AGENT FOR

Johnson Binders, Mowers, Horse Rakes
and Disk Harrows.

Please call and see samples and get prices before buying. Also in stock, steel truck wagons, and steel wheels to fit any wagon.

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

B. STEINBACH, Chelsea.



**A
MAN'S
ATTIRE**

Is his certificate of respectability.

Suits and Overcoats we produce
have this certificate. Try us
and be convinced.

GEO. WEBSTER.

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 Mouldings. Call on us when in need of a buggy.

W. J. KNAPP.

Resolutions.

Resolutions passed by the Chelsea High School on the death of their beloved class mate, Percy Brooks, April 25th, 1898.

WHEREAS, God in his divine wisdom has called to eternal rest our friend and class mate, Percy Brooks, therefore be it resolved by the students and teachers of the Chelsea High School,

That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved parents, brother and sister. In the loss they have sustained in the death of one so dear to them, and so abounding in the qualities constituting noble young manhood,

That we gladly bear witness to his life of faithful following of our Lord Jesus Christ, and his loyalty to his church of his choice.

That we ever affectionately keep in memory the many happy incidents of our past associations with him in his daily routine of school life.

That we emulate his virtues, profit by his example, and hope for a blessed reunion by and by.

That a shock of his death, and the gloom cast over the circle of acquaintances may be lightened by the knowledge that he was a true Christian, and ready to obey the call when it came.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and that a copy be published in the Chelsea papers. April 25th, 1898.

EARL FOSTER,
DON MCCOLL,
CLARA SNYDER,
MARY WHALIAN,
Committee.

Wheat Market.

Chicago, May 3, 1898.

Lower cables caused a marked recession in wheat at the opening today, the July option selling as low as 92½¢, but later in the day came the announcement that the French duty had been taken off and on this the price advanced steadily until the highest point of the season, 94½¢, was reached, and at the close the bullish feeling was still very pronounced.

The present difference in prices here and abroad affords an opportunity for the legitimate employment of capital in the shipment of wheat, and on this account some strong interests are said to have recently come into the market on an extensive scale. As to corn, it seems to follow wheat with strange fidelity up or down, and in consequence was in good demand at the close today at higher prices than had prevailed earlier in the session. A mood many people are impressed with the idea that the weather this season will be unfavorable to the best development of corn, and they also assert that country stocks are much smaller than is generally believed, so that they feel bullish at present prices.

Provisions were strong today on heavy buying by large interests.

The price range was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat			
May	\$1 21½	\$1 17	\$1 21
July	94½	92½	94½
Corn.			
May	33	32½	33
July	33½	33	33½
Oats.			
May	30½	29½	29½
July	25½	25	25½
Pork.			
May	10 95	10 70	10 95
July	11 20	10 90	11 15
Lard—Per 100 lbs.			
May	5 90	5 70	5 87
July	5 92	5 72	5 90
Ribs.			
May	5 55	5 45	5 47
July	5 60	5 50	5 57

Something to Know.

It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nerve centers in the stomach, gently stimulates the liver and kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion, and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or \$1.00 per bottle at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

PAINTS

W
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Highest
Market
Price for
Eggs.

We are Selling:

Try our 25c N. O. molasses.
Lamp wicks 1c per yard.
26 pounds brown sugar for \$1.00.
Choice honey 12c per lb.
Light table syrup 25c per gal.
Cucumber pickles 5c per doz.
Good tomatoes 7c per can.
25 boxes matches for 25c.
5 boxes tacks for 5c.
6 doz clothespins for 5c.
Good Coffee 10 cents per pound.
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.
Good sugar syrup 20c per gal.
10 pounds best oatmeal for 25 cents.
7 cans sardines for 25 cents.
4½ lbs crackers for 25c.
Poultry powder 15c per package.
18 pounds Fine Granulated Sugar for \$1.00

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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.

**IF WE CAN'T
GET THE BEST**

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.

JOHN 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 rough, and are prepared to execute fine monumental work on short notice. 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

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

MAY—1898.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31

THE WEEK'S NEWS

Happenings of the Past Seven Days in Brief.

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.

In the senate on the 25th the naval appropriation bill and the army reorganization bill were passed and a bill declaring that war with Spain has existed since April 21 was agreed to. In the house the bill declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain was passed without debate, and the administration resolution creating an auxiliary naval reserve force was favorably reported.

The nomination of William R. Day to be secretary of state was confirmed by the senate on the 26th. The conference report on the army reorganization bill was agreed to and the measure engrossed and signed, and 74 private pension bills were passed. In the house the contested election case of Wise vs. Young from the Second Virginia district was decided in favor of the contestant, Dr. Wise, who is a republican. The senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill were nonconcurrent in a conference requested.

The senate was in session but an hour and a half on the 27th, during which time no important business was transacted. In the house the three days' debate on the war revenue measure was begun, Mr. Dingley (Me.) opening the discussion.

Senator Butler (N. D.) introduced a resolution in the senate on the 28th providing that the United States bonded indebtedness should not be increased, but the cost of the war be defrayed by taxing incomes. The debate on the war revenue bill was the feature of the day in the house, though an emergency war measure was passed by unanimous consent to repeal the limitations upon the purchase of quartermasters' supplies during the existing war with Spain.

DOMESTIC.

The team of Marvin Higgins ran away at Niles, Mich., and struck a wagon containing Mrs. Robert Garrison, her child and Miss Sadie Brown, and all three were killed.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt has resigned and has been appointed lieutenant colonel of a regiment of mounted riflemen to be raised in the Rocky mountains.

No vessels are now allowed to enter Hampton Roads or New York harbor between sunset and sunrise.

William B. Sexton, aged 50, the well-known billiard player, dropped dead in New York.

Columbus Lewis, a well-educated negro living in Lincoln parish, La., was shot to death by a mob for quarreling with a white man.

Two brothers, John and James Roddy, were hanged in Somerset, Pa., for the murder of Farmer David Berkey. Both men protested their innocence on the scaffold.

Mrs. Mollie Plummer, wife of H. M. Plummer, cashier of the state bank in Scranton, Pa., took morphine and her husband shot himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

The lighthouse tender Mangrove captured the Spanish auxiliary cruiser Panama, which has been plying of late between New York and Havana.

Notices came to the state department from the four quarters of the globe showing that the nations as a rule are prepared to assume an attitude of strict neutrality as between the United States and Spain in the present struggle.

Between 15 and 20 men are believed to have perished in an explosion that wrecked the works of the California powder mill near Santa Cruz.

The exchange of mails between this country and Spain and all Spanish colonies has been stopped by the post office department.

It is announced that the landing of troops in Cuba will commence in a few days.

In spite of persistent rumors, there has been no important movement of Spanish vessels since the beginning of the war. The United States North Atlantic squadron continues to blockade Cuba.

Orders have been issued by the war department to recruit the army to its full war strength of 61,000 men.

President McKinley issued a proclamation defining the rights of Spanish vessels now in or bound to United States ports, and also with regard to the right of search.

Ex-Congressman Charles H. Allen, of Massachusetts, has been chosen to succeed Theodore Roosevelt as assistant secretary of the navy.

The national volunteer reserve officers have written to the mayors of over 2,500 cities calling on them to open schools and other available places in their respective towns as recruiting offices.

Gov. Schofield ordered the Wisconsin national guard to rendezvous in Milwaukee.

Further advices say that 11 people were killed in the explosion at the Santa Cruz (Cal.) powder works.

The death of Cashier Lemuel T. Terry, of the Mechanics national bank at New Bedford, Mass., revealed the fact that he was a defaulter to the extent of \$125,000.

Iida Houston, while defending her sister in Pittsburgh, Pa., was fatally shot by her brother-in-law, Andrew E. Strander, who in turn was fatally shot by the woman.

Another Spanish vessel, the Ambrosia Bolivar, has been captured in Cuban waters. It had on board \$70,000 in silver.

Two batteries have been ordered from Chickamauga to Tampa, Fla., and it is believed they are to proceed at once to Cuba to cooperate with insurgents.

The E. Howard Clock and Watch company in Boston, Samuel Little proprietor, failed for \$500,000.

Thirty thousand rifles and 1,000,000 cartridges have been shipped from United States arsenals to the Cuban insurgents.

In Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Missouri, Wisconsin and Michigan there are now under arms 37,712 militiamen, and careful estimates show that 465,000 men stand ready to volunteer, many being already enrolled.

"Bull" McCarthy, of Philadelphia, who was knocked out by Griffo, the Australian pugilist, died of his injuries in San Francisco.

Andrew Nelson and his wife were robbed and murdered in their home at Black Earth, Wis. He was 70 years of age and his wife 60.

The steamer St. Paul, commanded by Capt. Sigsbee, has been ordered to sea at once.

The monitor Terror sent to Key West her second war prize, the Spanish steamship Guido, valued at \$400,000.

By an explosion in the Atlantic Powder company's works near Dover, N. J., six workmen were killed and four others were injured, some fatally.

J. R. B. Van Cleave has resigned the position of inspector general of the Illinois national guard.

An army of 10,000 men, under Gen. Shafter, is expected to soon invade Cuba. Troops are on the way from Chickamauga, Mobile and Tampa, and will be transported to Matanzas.

Boston and New England towns are alarmed lest Spanish warships surprise and bombard them.

Milwaukee brewers declare that the increased tax on beer in the war revenue bill will advance the price of beer.

The championship season of the Western Baseball association has opened.

The big boats of the flying squadron were caught in a terrific storm which swept down Hampton Roads, but no damage was done.

The several allotments made by the president from day to day out of the \$50,000,000 defense appropriation now aggregate \$41,222,116.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Horace Elmer, until recently commander of the mosquito fleet and who recently retired because of ill health, died in New York.

The republicans have renominated Robert R. Hitt for congress in the Ninth Illinois district and Joseph G. Cannon in the Twelfth.

In Illinois the republicans renominated Vespasian Warner for congress in the Thirteenth district and the democrats nominated J. B. Crowley in the Nineteenth district.

Iowa republicans will hold their state convention in Dubuque on September 1.

The seventy-seventh birthday of Gen. Grant was appropriately observed in Galena, Ill., Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris being the guest of honor.

The Seventh Ohio district republicans have unanimously renominated Walter L. Weaver for congress.

FOREIGN.

Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan, U. S. A., landed on the coast of Cuba near Santiago to arrange with Garcia for landing of United States troops in eastern Cuba.

Twenty thousand Spanish republicans have declared themselves ready to support Senor Castelar if he will proclaim a republic.

The New York, Puritan and Cincinnati bombarded the forts at Matanzas and the three batteries were silenced and nearly destroyed in less than 20 minutes. None of the American ships was struck, the Spanish shots going wild. The number of dead and wounded on the Spanish side must be large.

Romero Robledo declared in the Spanish cortes that Spain must make up her mind to struggle alone, since no one would support her.

A decree of neutrality between the United States and Spain has been issued by France.

Sherwood, Thompson & Co., cotton brokers in Liverpool, failed for \$350,000. Madrid papers hold the opinion that the war will be a lengthy one, it being Spain's policy to prolong it as much as possible.

Robbers entered the house of Yang Kin Shang near Taipeh, China, and murdered Shang, his wife, his mother and children and servants, 15 persons in all.

It is believed that at least 100 Spanish soldiers were killed or wounded in the bombardment of Matanzas.

LATER.

The report of the conferees on the naval appropriation bill was agreed to in the United States senate on the 29th. The measure as perfected carries a little more than \$57,000,000. Adjourned to May 2. In the house the war revenue bill was passed after a sharp partisan debate by a vote of 181 to 131. The democrats attacked the bond feature of the bill.

The United States senate was not in session on the 30th ult. In the house the time was devoted chiefly to consideration of the conference report upon the naval appropriation bill. The report was rejected after three hours of debate and further conference will follow.

Powder exploded on a pack train near San Vincente, Mexico, and 15 men and 60 mules were killed.

Evidence came to light that Spanish employes blew up the powder works at Santa Cruz, Cal., by which 11 lives were lost.

In Heckley and Pecos counties, Tex., prairie fires burned over 630,000 acres.

The navy department has received information that the Spanish squadron has left the Cape Verde islands. Its destination is unknown.

Portugal, Peru and Mexico have declared neutrality in the war between Spain and the United States.

Lewis Warner, president of the New Hampshire County national bank of North Hampton, Mass., is missing and the doors of the bank have been closed. A shortage of \$200,000 is reported.

Thomas Walsh and his wife were killed by the cars near Freedom, Wis.

John Y. McKane was released from Sing Sing prison, New York, after serving four years and two months for violating the election laws.

A dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish government is going to expel all United States citizens from Spain.

Several of the fleet ocean greyhounds recently secured by the government are to patrol the Atlantic and prevent the advance of any Spanish fleet toward the American shores.

The supreme court of Illinois says the work of the legislature in defining the new senatorial districts is unconstitutional.

Six masked men held up a Southern Pacific passenger train near Comstock, Tex., dynamited the express and mail cars and probably secured \$100,000.

Clasped in each other's arms, John Askwith, 75 years old, and his wife Margaret, 74 years old, were found dead in their home in Chicago. Escaping gas was the cause.

Famine and smallpox are killing men, women and children in Puerto Rico.

There were 202 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 29th, against 204 the week previous and 237 in the corresponding period of 1897.

The first month of navigation on the lakes has brought to the insurance companies losses aggregating \$296,000.

The New York, Puritan and Cincinnati shelled Punta Gorda at Matanzas to prevent the construction of new batteries which they were commencing.

Hon. Fred Meyers, for 25 years editor of the Denison (Ia.) Review, died in Denison.

A tornado which swept across southeastern Dakota and northwestern Iowa killed eight persons and wrecked a great amount of property.

William Peters, Edward Linstead, Mrs. Walter York and Mrs. James Miller were killed by the cars at a crossing near Newmarket, Ont.

The United States auxiliary cruiser Yale, formerly the American line steamship Paris, eluded the Spanish warships and reached her dock in New York with her 150 passengers.

Judge James G. Day, one of the most prominent men of the Iowa bar, died suddenly at his home in Des Moines. His wife died suddenly three weeks ago.

In a hurricane which swept the Virginia and North Carolina coast many vessels were wrecked and 12 lives were lost.

Gov. Black, of New York, has commissioned Frederick Dent Grant as colonel of the Fourteenth regiment.

The percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 30th ult. were: Cincinnati, .750; Baltimore, .750; Cleveland, .583; Chicago, .556; Philadelphia, .556; Boston, .545; Pittsburgh, .538; Brooklyn, .500; New York, .333; Washington, .333; Louisville, .308; St. Louis, .200.

The democrats of the Twenty-first Illinois district nominated Fred J. Kern for congress.

The Asiatic squadron of the United States, Commodore Dewey commanding, engaged and completely defeated the Asiatic squadron of Spain in the harbor of Manila, in the Philippine islands. Three of the choicest ships of the Spanish fleet were completely destroyed and 2,000 sailors were killed. To prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, other vessels of the Spanish fleet were sunk. No American ships were seriously disabled.

Fabulous Wealth.

The "incalculable mineral wealth" of newly found mining regions largely run by syndicates and promoted by transportation companies is in too many instances really a fable. The products of industry in legitimate fields of enterprise nearer home are far surer and promise more stable rewards. No one will go unrewarded in the matter of improved health who use regularly Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, &c.

His Little Game.

Akins—How is it that Slicksmith seems to make an instantaneous hit with every lady to whom he is introduced?

Teller—Oh, he calls the married ones "miss" and the single ones "Mrs."—Judge.

"Say, Hiram, be you agoin' to town to-day?"

"Yes, Uncle Bill, I got to git the mare shod and do some high old shoppin' fer the wimmen folks besides. Can I git anything fer you?"

"Well, yes, you see your Aunt Lucy says she wants a heap of stuff to the store, but she don't reckon she'd trust me nor no one else to buy her the new calico dress she's bent on havin', so she's got ter go and do the selectin' of it herself and if you just give her a lift there and back it'll save me hitchin' up."

"All right, Uncle Bill, I'll be mighty glad of the opportunity, fer I promised Mandy and all three of the gals a genuine surprise all around if things panned out satisfactory on the sale of that wheat, which they did, and now I propose to keep my promise in good shape and Aunt Lucy, she knows just the very kind of colors the gals like in print goods and what ter select and how much fer each dress and I want them and Mandy to have the very best there is; the kind of dress goods I heard Aunt Lucy say was always marked on the tags with the name of William Simpson & Sons. She says that's the kind that always looks bright and wears well and don't fade. I tell you what, Uncle Bill, they ain't nobody enjoys seein' well dressed wimmen folks around the house no better than me and when Aunt Lucy and I get through buyin' print goods and calico to-day I guess William Simpson & Sons 'll think this town ain't no slouch for well dressed gals and wimmen."

A Warm Story.

Amy—So your father rebuked you for reading that novel, eh? Did he burn it?

Mamie—Oh, no! He—he put it in the ice chest.—Up to Date.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it, because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about 4 as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

And He Gets It.

Ted—What kind of a fellow is it that buys green goods?

Ned—He must be a man who wants money bad.—N. Y. Journal.

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.

Manhood—Obedience, submission, discipline, courage—these are among the characteristics which make a man.—Samuel Smiles.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

We have noticed that the man who is lucky says nothing about the proverbial luck of a fool.—Aitchison Globe.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. Moulton, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

The baby in the cradle evidently thinks this is a pretty rocky old world.—Chicago News.

Fortify Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

ATTRACTIVE WOMEN.

Fullness of Health Makes Sweet Dispositions and Happy Homes.

[EXTRACTS FROM MRS. PINKHAM'S NOTE BOOK.]

Woman's greatest gift is the power to inspire admiration, respect and love. There is a beauty in health which is more attractive to men than mere regularity of feature.

To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband, should be a woman's constant study. At the first indication of ill health, painful menses, pains in the side, headache or backache, secure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and begin its use. This truly wonderful remedy is the safeguard of women's health.

Mrs. MABEL SMITH, 345 Central Ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can hardly find words with which to thank you for what your wonderful remedy has done for me. Without it I would by this time have been dead or worse, insane; for when I started to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was in a terrible state. I think it would be impossible for me to tell all I suffered. Every part of my body seemed to pain some way. The pain in my back and head was terrible. I was nervous, had hysterics and fainting spells. My case was one that was given up by two of the best doctors in Brooklyn. I had given up myself; as I had tried so many things, I believed nothing would ever do me any good. But, thanks to your medicine, I am now well and strong; in fact, another person entirely."

If you are puzzled about yourself, write freely and fully to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and secure the advice which she offers free of charge to all women. This is the advice that has brought sunshine into many homes which nervousness and irritability had nearly wrecked.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Women's ills

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NEW LAWS FOR MICHIGAN

Work Done by the Legislature in the Extra Session Recently Held in Lansing.

EIGHT MEASURES ONLY ARE PASSED.

Four Were Presented by the Military Committee in View of a Conflict with Spain—A War Loan Authorized—Concurrent Resolutions That Were Adopted.

At the recent extra session of the Michigan legislature eight bills were passed and have since been signed by Gov. Pingree and are now laws. Three concurrent resolutions were also adopted, and below will be found the resolutions and bills:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

One Expresses Sympathy for Cuba in the Struggle for Freedom.

Whereas, The Michigan legislature in regular biennial session assembled, one year ago, expressed its sympathy for the Cuban patriots in their struggle for independence; and

Whereas, War still continues on the island of Cuba, presenting the most horrible, pitiable and revolting conditions, and calling forth expressions of sympathy from all mankind;

Resolved (the senate concurring), That our sympathy for these afflicted people is hereby again renewed and our hope reaffirmed that war, desolation and death will speedily end on that unfortunate island and the boon of independence be again an established fact;

Resolved, further, That we express our highest appreciation of the policy pursued by President McKinley; assert our confidence in his calm, prudent, patriotic leadership; congratulate the congress of the United States on the unanimity of their courageous action taken on the emergency war measure, and hereby assure the national administration that should war come, Michigan will quickly respond as in "Sixty-one" and furnish her quota of brave and loyal sons to keep step to the music of the Union.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the secretary of state to President McKinley and the president of the national senate and the speaker of the house for communication to those respective bodies.

Approved April 13, 1898.

Printing and Binding.

Resolved by the house (the senate concurring), That there shall be printed and bound in the usual form and style 3,000 copies of the official journal of this extraordinary session of the legislature;

Resolved, That such number of copies of said journals as shall remain, after the distribution provided by the law shall have been made, shall be disposed of as the board of state auditors shall determine.

Approved April 13, 1898.

To Adjust Military Claims.

Whereas, It appears that a large part of the work of the adjutant general's office consists in investigating bounty claims, furnishing certificates of service and statements of war records to the soldiers of the last war, and none of the military funds at the disposal of the military department are available for such work; and

Whereas, The said work has been conducted for the current year and the year 1897 at the expense of the National guard fund;

Resolved, by the house (the senate concurring), That the board of state auditors be and is hereby authorized and directed to investigate and examine into the expense of such work, and determine as to what amount of the same should rightfully be paid from the general fund for the years 1897 and 1898. And if upon examination of the facts, it is found that the National guard or other military funds of the state ought to be credited with an allowance for such work, the board of state auditors is authorized, empowered and directed to draw their warrant for such sum upon the general fund, the amount of the same to be placed to the credit of the proper military fund.

Approved April 15, 1898.

THE NEW LAWS.

Constitutional Revision—Taxing of Express Companies—Other Bills.

An act providing for submitting to the qualified electors of this state, the question of a general revision of the constitution of the state of Michigan.

The people of the state of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That Whereas, It is provided by section 2 of article 30 of the constitution of this state that at the general election to be held in the year 1896, and in each sixteenth year thereafter, the question of the general revision of the constitution shall be submitted to the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature; and

Whereas, The current year is the year that this question must be submitted to said electors;

Therefore, in obedience to this mandate of the constitution, the secretary of state is hereby required to give notice of the same to the sheriffs of the several counties of this state, the time prior to said election required by law, and the said sheriffs are hereby required to give the several notices required by law. Each person, voting on said question, shall have written or printed on his ballot as provided by law the words:

"For a general revision of the Constitution—Yes."

And every person voting against said question shall have on his ballot in like manner, the words:

"For a general revision of the Constitution—No."

The ballots shall in all respects be canvassed, and returns made in the same manner as they are made for the state officers named on said ballot.

Approved April 15, 1898.

Express Companies' Taxes.

An act to amend section 2 of act 140 of the session laws of 1887, the same being chapter 103 of Howell's Annotated Statutes relative to the licensing and taxing of express companies incorporated in other states.

The people of the state of Michigan enact: Section 1. That section 2 of act No. 140 of the session laws of 1887, the same being chapter 103 of Howell's Annotated Statutes, relating to the licensing and taxing of express companies incorporated in other states, be and the same is amended to read as follows:

Section 2. It shall be a condition precedent to the issuing or the renewal of the annual certificate or license by the state treasurer, that the company, association

or individual making the statement, shall pay into the state treasury a specific tax of 5 per cent. on the gross amount received by said company, association or individual, within this state, for the year included in the report provided for in section 1 of this act, which said specific tax may be recovered in any court at the suit of this state. It shall be the duty of the state treasurer to give his receipt for all moneys paid into this act, and to issue as many copies of the annual certificate or license as may be desired by said company, but not more than one for each agent or place of business of said express company, association or individual in this state.

Approved April 15, 1898.

To Stop Refunding Money.

An act to suspend the refunding, by the auditor general, of moneys to purchasers of certain tax titles held invalid, and to prohibit proceedings for the recovery of the same.

The people of the state of Michigan enact: Section 1. That hereafter, and until the lapse of ninety days from and after the close of the session of the legislature of 1898, no action shall be brought to compel the auditor general to refund any money to the purchaser of any lands for the taxes delinquent thereon, where such sale of such lands has been declared invalid by reason of said lands having prior thereto been bid in to the state, and continuing thus held while included in the auditor general's petition for the subsequent year, the sale for which was declared invalid.

Section 2. That, during the time above limited, no money shall be refunded to the purchaser of any lands for the taxes delinquent thereon, where such sale of such lands has been declared invalid for the reason expressed in section 1 of this act.

Section 3. The operation of all acts and parts of acts in any way inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby suspended.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved April 15, 1898.

Protection of Homesteaders.

The people of the state of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That hereafter, and until the lapse of ninety days from and after the close of the session of the legislature of 1898, no action shall be brought to oust or dispossess any person in possession of, and actually settled upon, lands subject to entry, or by the commissioner of the state land office supposed to have been subject to entry, under the provisions of section 131 of act No. 206 of the public acts of 1893, and amendments thereto, which were, under the provisions of said section, taken up and entered as homestead lands and certificate issued by the commissioner of the state land office therefor.

Section 2. All such actions now pending, and the operation of all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby suspended, until the termination of the time above limited: Provided, however, That this act shall not be so construed as to prevent the recovery by any person, holding under such homestead proceedings, for improvements made either before or after the passage of this act.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved April 15, 1898.

To Protect State Militia.

An act to protect members of the state militia, and all citizens of the state of Michigan, in the service of the United States, and their property from execution, seizure and levy, and to provide for the continuance of pending suits in law and chancery, in the event of war.

The people of the state of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That all citizens of this state, while engaged in actual military duty in the service of the state, or of the United States, in the event of war with Spain, as members of the naval brigade, national guard, or in the United States army, navy, or marine corps, or any other branch of service, shall not be subject to proceedings in this state for the collection of any debt incurred prior to, or during such period of service.

Section 2. The property of such citizens, serving as above mentioned, shall be exempt from execution, levy, seizure, or attachment for debts contracted prior to, or during such service, and shall continue exempt for a period of six months after such service shall cease; except in cases where the statutes of limitations might operate to make such debts or obligations void.

Section 3. This act shall not be construed as repealing any law of this state now in force upon the same subject.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved April 15, 1898.

The Naval Militia.

An act to amend section No. 36 of act No. 184, of the public acts of 1893, entitled "An act to provide for the enrollment, organization, equipment, maintenance and discipline of the naval militia of the state," approved May 31, 1893, as amended by act No. 211 of the public acts of 1895.

The people of the state of Michigan enact: Section 1. That section No. 36 of act No. 184 of the public acts of 1893, entitled "An act to provide for the enrollment, organization, equipment, maintenance and discipline of the naval militia of the state," approved May 31, 1893, as amended by act No. 211 of the public acts of 1895, be and the same is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

Section 36. For the purpose of providing the funds necessary for organizing, maintaining and equipping the forces of the state naval brigade, by law authorized and established, it shall be the duty of the auditor general at the time of apportioning the state taxes, to apportion among the several counties of the state each year, in proportion to the whole amount of real and personal property therein, as equalized by the state board of equalization, a sum equal to one-half of 1 per cent. for each person whom it shall appear, by the last preceding census, was a resident of this state, which sum so apportioned shall be collected in the same manner with other state taxes and shall constitute and be designated as the state naval militia fund. All provisions of law relative to the collection and disbursement of the state military fund, as by law established and created, shall apply to and govern the state naval militia fund. From said state naval militia fund it shall be and may be lawful for the state military board, with the approval of the commander-in-chief, to pay and refund all sums paid and disbursed by any division or divisions of the naval militia for expenses of the adjutant general's office or for freight or transportation of arms or other articles of equipment, loaned or furnished by the United States government. No moneys except those expressly appropriated by law for use, support and maintenance of the naval forces of the state troops shall be employed for any such purposes, and all moneys raised and appropriated for military purposes shall, unless otherwise expressly provided by law, be deemed to be raised and appropriated for the sole and exclusive use, support and maintenance of the land forces of the state militia.

This is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved April 15, 1898.

For a War Loan.

An act authorizing a war loan and providing for the disbursement of the proceeds therefrom and for a war loan sinking fund for the purpose of liquidating the loan.

Whereas, The United States has reached a crisis making it likely that the president may call on the state of Michigan for troops and for a naval contingent; and

Whereas, It has become necessary for the several states to be prepared for all calls of a military nature made by the general government; therefore:

The people of the state of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That the governor and state treasurer be and they are hereby authorized and directed, in the name and on behalf of the people, and upon the faith and credit of this state, for the purpose of organizing a national guard, a naval militia and the volunteer militia for the purpose of repelling invasion or defending the state and nation in time of war against all enemies and opposers whatever, to purchase and contract for a loan or loans for such sum or sums of money as may be necessary for the purposes herein specified, not exceeding \$500,000 in all, on the most favorable terms that, in their judgment, can be obtained, redeemable at the pleasure of the state at any time not less than five, nor more than ten years from the first day of May, 1898, at a rate of interest not to exceed four per cent. (4) per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each year. Such loans shall be known as the Michigan war loan of 1898. The proceeds of such bonds shall be credited to the war fund and shall be paid out in no other manner and for no other purpose than in this act specified. The principal, as well as the interest accruing upon the bonds issued under this act, shall be payable from the war loan sinking fund hereinafter provided for.

Section 2. For the purpose of effecting the loan or loans by this act authorized, the governor and state treasurer are hereby empowered and directed to cause to be issued bonds of the state of Michigan from time to time as they may deem necessary in sums not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) each to be signed by the governor and countersigned by the secretary of state and state treasurer, with the seal of state affixed thereto, and the coupons for interest attached. Both principal and interest of all bonds under five hundred dollars (\$500) shall be payable in the city of Detroit, and for principal and interest of amounts over five hundred dollars (\$500) in the city of New York. The bonds shall be drawn in favor of the auditor general, and when indorsed by him, become negotiable in such manner as the governor and state treasurer may deem expedient.

Section 3. The moneys arising from the sale of the bonds, by this act authorized to be issued, shall be paid into the treasury of the state to the credit of the war fund, and shall be drawn therefrom upon the warrants of the auditor general, which warrants, payable to the quartermaster general, shall be issued upon proper requisitions of the quartermaster general of the state, after the governor shall have certified that the amount stated in the requisition is needed for the purposes specified in this act. The moneys provided by this act may be used for the purpose of recruiting, enlisting, organizing, arming and equipping the military forces herein mentioned, and for the purchase and distribution of all necessary military and naval stores, whether of subsistence, clothing, pay, medicines, field, camp and vessel equipage, arms, munitions, and equipments for such organizations of the National guard, naval militia and volunteer militia of this state as may be mustered into the service of this state, or of the United States, under the provisions of any law of this state, or under any call from the president of the United States: Provided, That no moneys authorized by this act shall in any way be construed as applicable for the ordinary expenses of the naval militia or National guard, as contemplated by the laws of the state making direct appropriations for the general expenses of these organizations. Warrants payable to the quartermaster general may be issued by the auditor general upon proper requisitions of the quartermaster general, certified by the governor as hereinbefore provided, for such amounts as they shall deem necessary from time to time, and the expenditures of the money thus drawn by the quartermaster general, shall be accounted for under the provisions of the general accounting laws applicable to such cases. Provided further, Warrants may be issued by the auditor general upon proper vouchers certified by the governor for advances made by the quartermaster general of the state for expenditures already incurred for the purposes herein specified.

Section 4. All claims and accounts accruing against this state for expenses and disbursements authorized by this act, shall be audited and allowed by the state military board, in the same manner that other military accounts are now audited and allowed, but they shall be kept in the accounts of the quartermaster general, as a distinct fund, separate and apart from the other accounts kept by him.

Section 5. The bonds issued under this act shall be numbered consecutively and registered in a book provided for this purpose, which shall be kept in the auditor general's office. This register shall contain the date of the bonds, the number, to whom issued, and the amount of each bond; also the date of redemption, number of each bond. There shall also be kept in the auditor general's office a register showing the date of the bond, the number, amount, date each coupon is due and the cancellation of such coupons as are paid, with reference to the number of the voucher paying the same. Whenever any such bonds shall be paid, the same shall be immediately cancelled by the treasurer and the auditor general shall also keep a full record of all bonds taken up and paid, as provided above. And immediately after the record shall have been made as aforesaid, the bonds so paid shall also be cancelled by writing across the face of each bond which cancellation shall be signed by the auditor general and state treasurer, and such bonds thus cancelled shall be filed with the voucher as the basis of the auditor general's warrant for their payment.

Section 6. For the purpose of providing for the payment of the bonds issued under this act, and the interest thereon, there shall be assessed on the taxable property of the state as fixed by the state board of equalization in the year 1896, and in each year thereafter until the several amounts levied under this act shall become sufficient to extinguish the debt created herein, the sum of 1/4 of a mill on each dollar of said taxable property to be assessed and paid into the treasury of the state in like manner as other state taxes are by law levied, assessed and paid, which amount thus levied shall be credited each year to the war loan sinking fund as herein directed: Provided, That should the last levy necessary under this act produce a credit to the said war loan sinking fund in excess of the amount required to pay all bonds and interest thereon, such excessive credit if any shall when all bonds issued under this act and all interest accrued thereon have been paid, be transferred to the general fund upon the books of the state.

Section 7. The faith of this state is hereby pledged for the payment of principal

and interest of the bonds which may be assessed under the provisions of this act.

Section 8. It shall be the duty of the governor, by and with the advice and recommendations of the state military board, to expend such part of the above fund as may be necessary to recruit, enlist, discipline, organize, instruct and thoroughly arm and equip the military bodies in this act mentioned for such active service as may be required of them.

Section 9. Not less than three months before the maturity of the option of the state hereunder, the treasurer shall give notice by advertisement for one week in two daily papers and for four weeks in the weekly edition of the same paper published in the city of Detroit designating the time when, and the number of said bonds which will be redeemed and the interest on such bonds as are described in such advertisement shall cease from the date specified for the redemption of such bonds: Provided, That should the condition of the war loan sinking fund at the date aforesaid be such as to permit the redemption of only a portion of the loan, the bonds to be redeemed shall be determined by the state treasurer in the following manner, viz: The treasurer shall cause numbers corresponding with the number of all bonds issued under this act to be placed in a box to be provided for that purpose and shall, in the presence of the governor and auditor general, proceed to draw therefrom numbers of bonds equal in amount as nearly as may be to the money in the state treasury applicable to the redemption of said bonds. The numbers thus determined shall be the ones used in the advertisement herein provided: Provided further, That in case the treasurer shall at any time before the state is authorized to redeem any of the bonds issued hereunder, have an opportunity to purchase any of said bonds at par with accrued interest thereon, he is hereby authorized to use any funds in the treasury available for this purpose.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved April 15, 1898.

The National Guard.

An act to promote the efficiency of the Michigan national guard and naval militia of the state, and to provide for the organization of the volunteer militia, in case of emergency.

The people of the state of Michigan enact:

Section 1. That in case of threatened war or invasion of this state, or of the United States, the governor of this state is authorized by the issuance of the proper orders to cause any or all the companies of the Michigan national guard to be increased to a strength of not exceeding 150 enlisted men for each company.

Section 2. Whenever a company is increased in accordance with the preceding section to a strength of 100 men or more, such company shall be officered by a captain, one first lieutenant, and one senior and one junior second lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers of a company shall consist of five sergeants of the line, and one commissary sergeant and eight corporals. When a company shall consist of over 100 men, there shall be eight sergeants of the line, and twelve corporals. In such case there shall be three musicians.

Section 3. In case troops of the state of Michigan are called into the field, for the purpose of recruiting them originally and of keeping the organizations up to maximum strength, the governor may appoint and commission recruiting officers and paymasters, and assign them to duty at such points in the state as he may designate. Such officers may be of any rank not higher than major, and shall be paid the pay proper of officers of like grade in the United States army or navy.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of such officers to enlist and muster recruits for the organizations from this state that may be in the military and naval service under any order of the president of the United States, and for those which are being prepared for such service. Such officers shall organize, instruct, drill and discipline the troops and naval forces enlisted in such manner as they shall from time to time be ordered to do by the governor in accordance with military and naval laws, regulations and customs of service.

Section 5. In case the recruits so enlisted for the infantry arm of the service shall not be needed to fill the regiments in active service, or in case it shall be advisable to organize volunteer regiments, the governor by and with the advice and recommendation of the state military board may organize regiments of eight companies each, each company to consist of not less than 100 men nor more than 150 enlisted men, with the same number of non-commissioned officers and musicians, and the same number of company officers of the same rank as are provided for in section two of this act.

Each regiment shall consist of two battalions of four companies each. The field officers of a regiment shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel and two majors. The staff shall consist of one surgeon with the rank of captain, one chaplain with the rank of captain, one adjutant with the rank of captain, one quartermaster with the rank of first lieutenant. Skeleton regiments may be formed and recruited.

The non-commissioned staff shall be the same as that of an infantry regiment of the United States army.

The commissioned officers of regiments so organized shall be appointed and commissioned by the governor.

Regimental bands may be enlisted and mustered and shall consist of the like number of musicians as the band of an infantry regiment in the United States army at the present time.

Officers and enlisted men shall be paid from the time they are placed on duty with the pay of like grades in the United States army.

Artillery and cavalry and naval organizations may be enlisted and, in case they shall be, these arms of the service shall be organized in the same manner as the regular establishment of the United States army and navy are organized in time of war, and the foregoing provisions as to recruiting and recruiting officers shall apply to their organization. Camps of instruction may be ordered.

Section 6. Whenever the organization of troops or naval forces, under this act, is not herein specially provided for, such organization shall, as nearly as may be, conform to the laws, regulations and customs of service of the United States army or navy.

Section 7. Whenever, in the discretion of the governor, the necessity for an increased strength of the companies of the Michigan national guard then within the state of Michigan shall no longer exist he shall reduce such companies to the maximum strength provided for under the laws in force prior to the passage of this act. Such reduction shall be accomplished by mustering out all men unfit for service, and in the discretion of the governor all who shall apply for discharges. If these cases fall to reduce any company to its maximum strength under laws in force prior to the passage of this act, then such enlisted men as shall be recommended by their company commanders for muster out, shall be discharged.

If four company officers still remain to the companies, the junior second lieutenant shall be mustered out.

All such musters out and discharges shall be honorable, unless reasons exist under military laws for musters out and discharges of a different nature in individual cases.

Section 8. In case of a tie vote on an election for officers in any organization of the Michigan national guard, the proceedings at the election shall be at once returned to the adjutant general, and the commander in chief shall appoint and commission officers to fill the positions for which such election was held; such appointments shall be for the same term as if such officers had been elected, and the appointees shall take rank from the date of appointment.

Section 9. In case the congress of the United States shall pass laws applying to the military or naval forces of all the states, or the president shall call for different organization of troops from that herein provided, this law shall be in force only so far as it is not in conflict with the laws of the United States, or with the call of the president. In either case above mentioned, troops shall be organized in accordance with the laws of the United States or the president's call as the case may be.

Section 10. Officers of the line, staff and general staff not on duty outside the state may be assigned to active duty in connection with the organization of troops under the provisions of this act in accordance with their rank, and when so assigned shall receive the same pay as officers of like grade in the United States army.

Section 11. All acts and parts of acts heretofore passed by the legislature of the state of Michigan in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved April 15, 1898.

SHIPPERS BEAT A RAILROAD.

The Famous Hanley Falls "Y" Case Decided at Last at St. Paul, Minn.

One of the hardest and longest fought railroad cases, the famous Hanley Falls "Y" case, was decided by the supreme court at St. Paul, Minn., the other day in favor of the state, and affirming the judgment of the lower court in the appeal of the Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific Railroad company from an order requiring that a "Y" should be constructed for transferring cars from the line of this road to the Wilmar & Sioux Falls branch of the Great Northern.

This question has been fought in one form or another for the past ten years. Finally, in 1895, Representative Jacobson secured the passage of a law requiring railroad companies to connect intersecting lines by switches and "Y"s and to transfer cars from one line to the other without cost, that shipments might be sent to their destination by the shortest route. The law also provided that the charge for transportation between the two points which could be reached by intersecting lines should be not more than the regular rate for the shortest route by which the shipment could be made.

The railroads fought an order of the railroad and warehouse commission ordering that the "Y" be put in at Hanley Falls, first before the commission itself and then in the courts. Probably the attempt of the shippers of wood and live stock in the western part of the state, who are responsible for the movement which resulted in this law, have in their fight for the establishment of this privilege caused more legal contests and more legislation than any similar number of people in the state.

No fewer than three laws and a half a dozen or more attempts at legislation relating to procedure before the railroad and warehouse commission and appeals therefrom to the courts are traceable to one phase or another of this fight.

The Bishop's Joke.

Bishop Short, who held the see of St. Asaph, occasionally put questions to candidates for ordination that apparently had no connection with the discharge of their parochial duties. One such question was: "Which has the greatest number of legs—a cat or no cat?" As might be expected, this created a titter, but the bishop repeated the question, and desired some one to solve the problem. At last one of the candidates, smiling, said: "I should think, my lord, a cat." "No," retorted the bishop, "there you are wrong, for a cat has four legs and no cat has five."

Death of Daniel Striker.

Hon. Daniel Striker, ex-secretary of state, died suddenly at his home in Hastings of diabetes. He was attending to business a few minutes before death. He was 63 years old. Mr. Striker was one of the leading business men of western Michigan, and was largely engaged in manufacturing and banking. He was also an energetic, useful and prominent worker in the republican party, and he served two terms, 1871-74, as secretary of state.

Brother Against Brother.

Wesley M. Boutwell, of Thetford, begun suit in the circuit court at Flint against Horace Boutwell, his brother, for \$3,000. Plaintiff alleges that Horace has alienated the affection of the former's wife and that she is living at Horace's place part of the time. Horace is about 20 years old and unmarried. Boutwell's wife sued him for a divorce some time ago, but was unsuccessful.

Polish Count Is a Schoolmaster.

Among the school-teachers of Philadelphia is a Polish nobleman, Count Antanas Jocius. While a student at St. Petersburg he was arrested charged with seditious practices and sentenced to Siberia, but escaped. He was recaptured, but escaped once more, and after a short residence in Germany, sought a quiet residence, naturally selecting Philadelphia.

We always do as we advertise; oftentimes more

Everybody

That visits our Carpet, Shade and Drapery Departments, compliment us on these lines.

The size of stock, Prices and selection is commented on by all our Customers.

In buying our Spring Line of Carpets we bought better grades than we ever bought before.

We are showing several patterns in Agras and Arals that for quality and beauty of colors and patterns, surpass any carpet ever shown by us.

We received, this spring, 42 rolls of all wool Ingrain Carpets, that we are selling at the same price as last fall. We offer these, all wool at 43, 45, 50, 55, 65 and 69 cents. The line of 69c Ingrains are pure Cordova wool, and the colors are as fine as in finest yarns.

We show a large assortment of cheaper carpets at 25, 35 and 39 cents.

Ask to see the 50c Matting we are selling at 39 cents. We have a large line of Shades and Shade Cloth.

We offer the best Felt Shade on best Spring Roller, any color, at 15 cents.

Good Cloth Shade on best spring roller, at 25c. These also come in extra lengths.

We show a good assortment of fancy lace trimmed shades.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Butterick Patterns for May now on Sale.

Important Notice!!

No Fire Sale. No Humbug.

We wish to reduce our stock of Woolens and Trimmings, consisting of the very best goods for Suits, Overcoats, Odd Pants and Vests, also some of those valuable Remnants for Children's Suits and Knee Pants, before removing to our new store. So for the next

10 DAYS

We shall offer you the choice of our large stock at greatly reduced prices, in order to get the goods out and thereby keep our large force of workers employed while we are moving into our new store.

Samples Furnished on Application.

We carry the largest and best stock, and employ the most and best tailors and tailoresses in Washtenaw County.

It will save you dollars in value, and afford you hours of pleasure, if you leave your order with us.

We show you the goods not samples.

J. J. RAFTREY,

The Leading Tailor, Chelsea, Michigan.

TRY OUR

Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon.

ALSO OUR

Corned Beef and Salt Pork.

Choice line of fresh meats. Also sausages.

HINES & AUGUSTUS.

Terms—Cash.

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Council Proceedings.

[OFFICIAL]

Chelsea, April 20, 1898.

Board met in regular session. Meeting called to order by the President.

Roll call by Clerk.

Present—F. P. Glazier, President

Trustees present—Holmes, Grau, Vogel, Schenk, McKune and Gilbert.

Absent—none.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Moved by Gilbert and seconded by Grau, that the bond of R. S. Armstrong & Co. be accepted.

Ayes—Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel, Gilbert and McKune.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Holmes and seconded by Vogel, that the bond of Fred Heller with John Bagge and Frank Staffan as sureties be accepted.

Ayes—Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel, Gilbert and McKune.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by McKune and seconded by Vogel, that the bond of Jacob Zang with T. McKune and J. S. Gorman as sureties be accepted.

Ayes—Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel, Gilbert and McKune.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Gilbert and seconded by Holmes, that the bond of T. McNamara with T. McKune and M. J. Noyes as sureties be accepted.

Ayes—Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel, McKune and Gilbert.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Grau and seconded by McKune, that the bond of Jacob Zang with T. McKune and J. S. Gorman as sureties be accepted.

Ayes—Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel, Gilbert and McKune.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Gilbert and seconded by McKune, that the bond of T. McNamara with T. McKune and M. J. Noyes as sureties be accepted.

Ayes—Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel, McKune and Gilbert.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Grau and seconded by Vogel, that the bond of L. P. Klein with Chris. Klein and Jas. Taylor as sureties be accepted.

Ayes—Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel, McKune and Gilbert.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by McKune and seconded by Grau, that the bond of Frank McNamara with Frank Staffan and J. S. Gorman be accepted.

Ayes—Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel, McKune and Gilbert.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Schenk and seconded by Gilbert, that we appoint H. S. Holmes as President pro tem.

Ayes—Grau, Schenk, Vogel, McKune and Gilbert.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Holmes and seconded by Schenk, that G. W. Turnbull be retained as Village Attorney for the ensuing year.

Ayes—Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel, McKune and Gilbert.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Gilbert and seconded by Schenk, that the appointment of Village Marshal be postponed until the next meeting.

Ayes—Schenk and Gilbert.

Nays—Holmes, Grau, Vogel and McKune.

Motion lost.

Moved by Holmes and seconded by Grau, that Rush Green be appointed Village Marshal for the ensuing year, with a salary of \$35.00 per month.

Ayes—Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel, McKune and Gilbert.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Holmes and seconded by McKune, the following bill be allowed, and orders drawn for the amounts,

Ayes—Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel, McKune and Gilbert.

Nays—None.

Carried.

A. Allison, publishing resolutions and ballots, \$19 50

O. T. Hoover, publishing proceedings of Council, Registration and Instruction ballot, 25 00

Harry Shaver, to putting up booths and strips for top of same, 1 25

Moved by Holmes and seconded by Gilbert, that the bill of James Wade, \$13.50 for cement walk, be referred to Finance Committee.

Ayes—Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel, McKune and Gilbert.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Gilbert and seconded by Holmes, that the report of D. B. Taylor be accepted and placed on file.

Ayes—Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel, McKune and Gilbert.

Nays—None.

Carried.

REPORT OF FINANCE COM.

To the Common Council of the Village of Chelsea:

Your Finance Committee to whom was referred matters of detail in the complete

tion of the purchase of the Water Works and Electric Light Plant, respectfully report progress. That we have had under consideration the necessary details in consummating the purchase of the Water Works Plant, as authorized under the

estimate resolutions of Council and vote of the electors, the borrowing of money requisite to pay the said purchase, the

issuing of Bonds wherewith to obtain money to pay therefor, and the rate of interest on the indebtedness, and we find

upon diligent inquiry that bonds bearing interest at five per cent, payable annually, can be placed at par, that in fact we have received offers for the entire issue of such bonds, and recommend that the Council

fix the time and place of the payment of the principal and interest of the bonded debt required by said purchase; that the

rate of interest shall be fixed at five per centum per annum, payable on first days

of August in each and every year, and that the bonds so issued shall be for Five

Hundred Dollars each, numbered consecutively from one to forty-six inclusive, and made payable as follows:

One and two, August 1st, 1902.

Three and four, August 1st, 1903.

Five and six, August 1st, 1904.

Seven and eight, August 1st, 1905.

Nine and ten, August 1st, 1906.

Eleven and twelve, August 1st, 1907.

Thirteen and fourteen, Aug. 1st, 1908.

Fifteen and sixteen, Aug. 1st, 1909.

Seventeen to nineteen inclusive, Aug. 1st, 1910.

Twenty to twenty-two inclusive, Aug. 1st, 1911.

Twenty-three to twenty-five inclusive, Aug. 1st, 1912.

Twenty-six to twenty-eight inclusive, Aug. 1st, 1913.

Twenty-nine to thirty-one inclusive, Aug. 1st, 1914.

Thirty-two to thirty-four inclusive, Aug. 1st, 1915.

Thirty-five to thirty-seven inclusive, Aug. 1st, 1916.

Thirty-eight to forty inclusive, Aug. 1st, 1917.

Forty-one to forty-six inclusive, Aug. 1st, 1918.

We further recommend that this Committee be authorized to procure the lithographing of the necessary number of bonds, and obtain them at the earliest day possible, and that said bonds shall be substantially like the annexed copy, so far as the wording thereof may be.

We further recommend that the President and Clerk be authorized by this Council as soon as said blank bonds are obtained, to execute said bonds, dating them May 2nd, 1898, and filling in the blanks thereof, to correspond with the

dates of payment as hereinbefore set forth.

We further report that we have made like inquiries in regard to consummating the purchase of the Electric Light Plant, as authorized under the estimate resolutions of Council, and vote of the electors, the borrowing of money requisite to pay the said purchase, the

issuing of Bonds wherewith to obtain money to pay therefor, and the rate of interest on the indebtedness, and we find upon like inquiry that bonds bearing interest at five per centum payable annually, can be placed at par; that in fact we have received offers for the entire issue of such bonds, and recommend that this Council fix the time and

place of the payment of the principal and interest of the bonded debt required by said purchase; that the rate of interest shall be fixed at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on the first days of August in each and every year, and that the bonds so issued shall be for Five Hundred Dollars each, numbered consecutively from one to forty inclusive, and made payable as follows:

One and two, August 1st, 1902.

Three and four, Aug. 1st, 1903.

Five and six, Aug. 1st, 1904.

Seven and eight, Aug. 1st, 1905.

Nine and ten, Aug. 1st, 1906.

Eleven and twelve, Aug. 1st, 1907.

Thirteen and fourteen, Aug. 1st, 1908.

Fifteen and sixteen, Aug. 1st, 1909.

Seventeen to nineteen inclusive, Aug. 1st, 1910.

Twenty to twenty-two inclusive, Aug. 1st, 1911.

Twenty-three to twenty-five inclusive, Aug. 1st, 1912.

Twenty-six to twenty-eight inclusive, Aug. 1st, 1913.

Twenty-nine to thirty-one inclusive, Aug. 1st, 1914.

Thirty-two to thirty-four inclusive, Aug. 1st, 1915.

Thirty-five to thirty-seven inclusive, Aug. 1st, 1916.

Thirty-eight to forty inclusive, Aug. 1st, 1917.

We further recommend that this Committee be authorized to procure the lithographing of the necessary number of bonds, and obtain them at the earliest day possible, and that said bonds shall be substantially like the annexed copy so far as the wording may be.

We further recommend that the President and Clerk be authorized by this Council, as soon as said blank bonds are obtained, to execute said bonds, dating them May 2nd, 1898, and filling in the blanks thereof to correspond with the

dates of payment as hereinbefore set forth.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated, April 20th, 1898.

HARMON S. HOLMES.

JOHN SCHENK.

F. P. GLAZIER.

Finance Committee.

Moved by Gilbert and seconded by McKune, and resolved that the report of the Finance Committee regarding the

Water Works and Electric Light Plant purchase details be received, adopted and placed on file.

Ayes—Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel, McKune and Gilbert.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by McKune and seconded by Gilbert, and resolved that the Finance Committee proceed without delay to have

lithograph copies made of the forty-six coupon bonds for the purchase of the

Water Works plant, in substance, and in accordance with a copy of such bond as filed with the report of Finance Committee, to the end that final action thereon and the due execution of the same may be completed, and the plant transferred to the Village by May 2nd, 1898.

Ayes—Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel, McKune and Gilbert.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Vogel and seconded by Grau and resolved that the Finance Committee proceed without delay to have lithograph copies made of the forty coupon bonds for the purchase of the Electric Light Plant, in substance and in accordance with the copy of such bond as filed with the report of Finance Committee, to the end that final action thereon and the due execution of the same may be completed and the plant transferred to the Village by May 2nd, 1898, if possible.

Ayes—Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel, McKune and Gilbert.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Holmes and seconded by Vogel, and resolved that this regular meeting stand adjourned to April 27th, 1898, at 8 o'clock p. m. of that day.

Ayes—Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel, McKune and Gilbert.

Nays—None.

Carried.

W. H. HESELSCHWERDT,

Village Clerk.

Approved April 27, 1898.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—Miss Lillian Smith, aged twelve years, has opened a shooting gallery in Nevada City, Nev. The young lady is a phenomenal shootist.

—Daniel Wolford and his twelve grandchildren took the temperance pledge at a Cooper Union temperance meeting in the presence of 1,500 people.

—N. Y. Times.

—Miss Eva Mackay, daughter of the bonanza king, is at the head of a society of young ladies who go about doing what good they can among the worthy and deserving poor of Paris.

—The widow of Chief Justice Sprague, of Toronto, Canada, died of grief for her husband. She had been well until she heard of her husband's death, and then took to her bed and died twelve hours later.

—Annie Russell, aged eight years, came from Templemore, Ireland, alone, en route to Mrs. Hussey, Miller's Corners, near Clifton Springs, N. Y. A tag bore her address, and she got to her destination safely.

—Mrs. Dubya, daughter of General W. T. Sherman, owns a plantation at Pass Christian, Miss., and the place is famous for having one of the richest rose gardens in the entire South, exhibiting more than 350 varieties.

—Patrick O'Regan, who was chief officer of the British Coast Guard's over fifty years ago, is living on Brewster street, near City Point, Boston, aged one hundred and four years, and good for many more.

—Consul General Everett F. Fayer, of the Korean Empire, has displayed the flag of that country at his office in New York. The flag is red, with a central figure called the "Fackin Fir"; otherwise, the "Great Extreme," or "The first great cause, least understood." Around this figure are four groups of lines, representing Heaven, Earth, Fire and Water.

—There is no Judge on the English, Irish or Scotch bench who has attained the distinction won by Judge Daly, of New York, of having had judicial office for forty years. The nearest to it is Lord Fitzgerald, from 1830 to 1882 a Judge of the Irish Queen's Bench, and since a Lord of Appeal. He is sixty-seven years of age. Judge Daly is sixty-eight.

—Dr. Henry T. Whitney, a native of Lunenburg, Mass., who, with his wife, has been connected with the mission of the American Board at Foo Chow, China, for seven years, has returned to this country, bringing a Chinese girl, daughter of a wealthy Chinaman, who is to study medicine at Washington, D. C. After completing her education, she expects to return to practice in her native land.

A CRUSHING DEFEAT.

Suffered by Spanish Fleet at Hands of Asiatic Squadron.

Desperate Battle Off Manila—Spaniards Lose Several Vessels and 2,000 Men—Loss to Americans Not Thought to Be Heavy.

Madrid, May 2.—There has been a tremendous naval battle off Manila, the capital of the Philippine islands, between the ships of the United States under Admiral Dewey and the Spanish fleet under Admiral Montojo.

Official advices from Manila report a serious reverse for the Spanish arms. The first naval engagement of the war appears to have resulted disastrously to the fleet under command of Admiral Montojo.

Commodore Dewey appeared off the Bay of Manila late Saturday night and at five o'clock Sunday morning engaged the Spanish squadron that had been awaiting the attack.

The opposing fleets were engaged for several hours and the heavy guns of the land fortifications at Cavite protecting the harbor kept up a steady fire on the American warships.

Spanish Losses.
Losses of Spanish vessels are:
Second-class cruiser Don Juan de Austria, blown up and sunk. Her commander killed.

Cruiser Reina Maria Christina, flagship, set on fire by shells. Burned and sunk. Her commander killed.

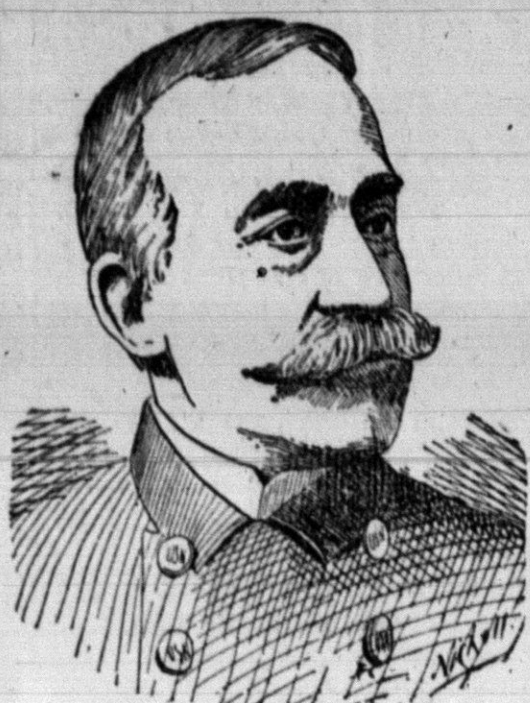
Cruiser Castilla, burned and a complete wreck.

Cruiser Mindano, severely damaged.

Cruiser Ullao, damaged and put out of action.

Firing Becomes General.

When morning came the Cavite fortifications opened fire and at once the flagship Olympia fired her eight-inch forward guns in reply. From this the firing became general. Admiral Montojo, in the Reina Maria Christina, went boldly to meet the foe. He was soon engaged with the Olympia, a cruiser of



ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.

much superior force, and though he inflicted some injury his ships were set on fire and crippled by the Olympia's heavy fire.

The Second Engagement.

In the second attack the Baltimore, Olympia, Concord and Boston made straight for the crippled Spanish ships, firing their heavy guns with great rapidity. The Spanish gunners stood nobly to their guns and answered shot for shot. But weight was on the American side and soon the large cruiser Castilla was on fire and all the efforts

Governor General's Report.

The following is the text of the official dispatch from the governor-general of the Philippines to the minister of war, Lieut. Gen. Correa, as to the engagement off Manila: "Saturday night, April 30, the batteries at the entrance to the port announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron, forcing a passage under the obscurity of the night. At daybreak the enemy took up positions, opening with a strong fire against Fort Cavite and the arsenal.

Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protected by the Cavite and Manila forts. They obliged the enemy with heavy loss to maneuver repeatedly. At nine o'clock the American squadron took refuge behind the foreign merchant shipping, on the east side of the bay.

"Our fleet, considering the enemy's superiority, naturally suffered a severe loss. The Maria Christina is on fire and another ship, believed to be the Don Juan de Austria, was blown up.

"There was considerable loss of life. Capt. Cadarzo, commanding the Maria Christina, is among the killed. I cannot give further details."

Excitement in Madrid.

The town is greatly excited by the serious news from the Philippines and there is an immense gathering in the Calle de Sevilla. The civil guards on horseback were called out to preserve order and all precautions have been taken. There is much muttering, but up to the present nothing more serious has occurred.

Notwithstanding the severe damage the Spanish ships sustained naval officers here consider that further operations by the American squadron will be conducted under great difficulty, owing to their having no base where they can repair and recoal or obtain fresh supplies of ammunition.

actually engaged on either side. It appears to be incorrect that the American ships finally anchored behind the merchantmen on the east side of the bay. It should be the west side. Probabilities point in the direction of the second engagement having occurred through the Spaniards trying to prevent the landing of the American wounded.

Went Down with His Ship.

London, May 2.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the Spaniards fought splendidly, the sailors refusing to leave the burning and sinking ships. The captain of the Reina Christina went down with the vessel.

Another Madrid special says the minister of marine claims a victory for Spain because the Americans were forced to retire behind merchantmen.

Don't Set Well.

London, May 2.—Dispatches from Madrid dated 2:20 a. m. say the city is tranquil, although the mounted guards are patrolling all the main streets. At the theaters, cafes and in front of the newspaper offices the people loudly lamented the unpreparedness of Manila to resist the American warships, whose attack had long been expected. The Madrid authorities are determined vigorously to suppress all street demonstrations.

Calls It Complete Spanish Defeat.
Lisbon, May 2.—Reliable news is received here that the Spanish fleet was completely defeated off Cavite.

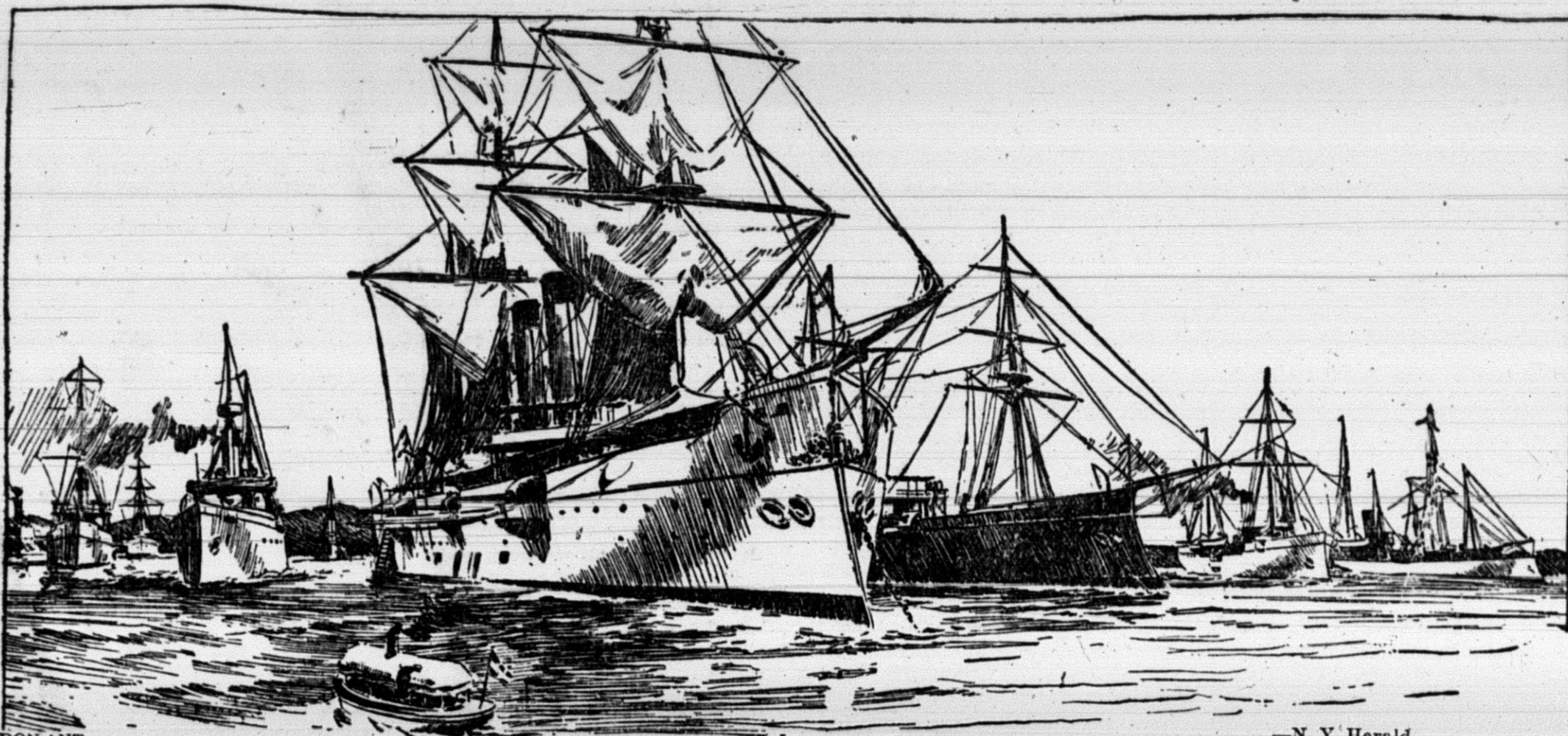
Following is a complete list of the ships belonging to the two fleets engaged:

The United States Ships.

The Olympia, first-class protected cruiser, 5,800 tons, launched 1892, speed 21 knots; battery, four eight-inch rifles, ten five-inch rapid-fire guns, 14 six-pounders, six one-pounders and four machine guns.

Baltimore, second rate, 4,600 tons; speed, 20.6 knots; battery, four eight-inch, six six-inch rifles, four six-pounder rapid fire,

SPAIN'S SHIPS IN PHILIPPINE WATERS WHICH GAVE BATTLE TO ADMIRAL DEWEY'S SQUADRON.



DON ANTONIO DE ULLOA. QUIROS. ISLA DE LUZON.

VELASCO.

REINA CRISTINA.

VILLALOBOS.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA.

Late official telegrams to the government say that several other warships were sunk to avoid their falling into the hands of the enemy.

It is unofficially stated that the Spaniards have lost 2,000 men.

The American squadron retired, having sustained severe damage, but a few hours later renewed the attack, when the Spanish fleet retired into the inner harbor.

Commodore Dewey controls the entrance to the bay.

No American vessels were burned or sunk, so far as known.

The fact that Dewey's fleet did not pursue the fragment of the Spanish squadron into the harbor is regarded as a victory for Spain by enthusiastic loyalists.

Cable dispatches from Manila continue to give details of the fight between the fleets, none being favorable to Spain.

Story of the Battle.

Three a. m.—Fuller details are coming in about the tremendous combat at Manila. These indicate that the American fleet remains in the harbor, but that the forts and what remains of the Spanish fleet are keeping up a resistance. The insurgents have attacked from the land side of the city, but have been held in check. The ministry admits severe Spanish losses in the fleet, but claims a virtual victory, as the city of Manila has not capitulated.

The killing of the captain of the Reina Maria Christina and the loss of the ship are greatly deplored, as she was the most powerful of Spain's warships in Pacific waters, and the captain has a record for distinguished gallantry.

It seems that the American squadron was sighted off Subic Saturday evening. Apparently its commander expected to find the Spanish fleet there, but Admiral Montojo had retired to Manila and the protection of the forts of the bay. So Commodore Dewey kept on and passed the forts at the entrance of the bay just before dawn. There was some firing from the batteries, but the squadron did not reply, and there has been no report whether the shots took effect.

of the crew to extinguish the blaze were unavailing.

Cruiser Scuttled.

The Americans continued to pour their fire upon the devoted vessel, and to prevent the magazine from exploding she was scuttled and the crew made for the shore in their boats or upon pieces of the shattered spars.

Blown to Pieces.

The Don Juan de Austria was even less fortunate. She, too, was crippled by the shots of the Americans and in her helpless condition could not escape the storm of shot and shell. Suddenly her magazine exploded. A great cloud of smoke, from which flames seemed to leap, was seen to rise above the ship and she was seen no more.

The cruisers Mindano and Don Antonio de Ulloa were in the thick of the combat and sustained a heavy fire for an hour. Then they were able to draw away under the forts, though suffering serious injury.

Spanish Courage.

No greater show of courage was made by any of the heroes of Spain than by those on the smaller gunboats. Seeing that they were apt to fall into the hands of the enemy they sunk their vessels or set them on fire and risked their lives in the waters of the bay.

Admiral Montojo's Report.

Madrid, via Paris, May 2.—The time of the retreat of the American squadron behind the merchantmen was 11:30 a. m. The naval bureau at Manila sends the following report, signed "Montojo, Admiral:" "In middle of the night the American squadron forced the forts and before daybreak appeared off Cavite. The night was completely dark. At half-past seven the bow of the Reina Maria Christina took fire and soon after the poop also was burned. At eight o'clock, with my staff, I went on board the Isla de Cuba. The Reina Maria Christina and the Castilla were then entirely enveloped in flames. The other ships having been damaged, retired into Baker bay. Some had to be sunk to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. The losses are numerous, notably Capt. Cadarzo, a priest and nine other persons."

Another account says the Mindano and Ullao (or Ulloa) were severely damaged in the second engagement.

Ministers speak of "serious but honorable losses."

Claims Spanish Victory.

Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine, joined the cabinet council Sunday evening and informed his colleagues that the Spanish force had gained a victory in the Philippines. He asserted that he found difficulty in restraining his joyful emotions.

The official dispatch does not mention the destruction of any American vessel, although it says that the United States squadron finally cast an anchor in the bay behind the foreign merchantmen.

Result as to Americans in Doubt.

London, May 2.—While it is quite clear that the Spanish squadron has suffered a crushing defeat, the dispatches leave unclear the intensely interesting question whether the American squadron has suffered material damage. All news thus far comes from Spanish sources, but it seems evident that Commodore Dewey has not captured Manila. Unless he is able to make another attack and capture the town he will be in an awkward position, having no base upon which to retire and to refit. Probably, therefore, the United States squadron will be obliged to make for San Francisco, as the entrance to Manila bay was heavily mined with torpedoes.

Reliable Details Lacking.

Reliable details cannot be had until Commodore Dewey's squadron is able to communicate with Hong Kong. There is, however, a suspicious frankness about the Spanish dispatches that savors of a desire to break unpleasant news to the Spaniards. It is not unlikely, therefore, that Commodore Dewey may be able to renew the attack.

Dewey's Plan.

Commodore Dewey displayed great pluck and daring in making for the inner harbor. According to private advices received from Madrid, United States cruisers Olympia, Raleigh and two other vessels, the names of which are not given, entered the harbor. No dispatches give details as to the vessels

two three-pounders, two one-pounders, two 1.8-inch and two machine guns. Boston, second rate; 3,189 tons; speed, 15 knots; battery, two eight-inch, six six-inch rifles, two six-pounder rapid fire, two three-pounders, two one-pounders, two one-point eight-inch, two one-point four-inch and two machine guns.

Raleigh, second class; speed, 19 knots; battery, one six-inch and ten five-inch rapid-fire rifles, eight six-pounders, four one-pounders and two machine guns.

Concord, third rate; 1,700 tons; speed, 17 knots; battery, six six-inch, two six-pounder rapid fire, two three-pounders, one one-pounder and four machine guns.

Petrel, fourth rate; 890 tons; speed, 13 knots; battery, four six-inch guns, two three-pounder rapid fire, one one-pounder and four machine guns.

McCulloch, revenue cutter.

Nanshan, collier.

Zafiro, supply vessel.

The Spanish Ships.

Reina Maria Christina, 3,520 tons; built 1886; speed, 17 knots; battery, six 6.2-inch Honoria guns, two 2.7-inch and three 2.2-inch rapid-fire rifles, six 1.4-inch and two machine guns.

Castilla, 3,342 tons; built 1881; battery, 6.9-inch Krupp rifles, two 4.7-inch, two 3.3-inch, four 2.5-inch rapid fire and two machine guns.

Velasco, 1,132 tons; battery, three 5.9-inch Armstrong rifles, two 1.7-inch Honoria and two machine guns.

Don Antonio de Ulloa and Don Juan de Austria, each 1,130 tons; speed, 14 knots; battery, 4.7-inch Honoria, 3.2-inch rapid fire, two 1.5-inch and two machine guns.

General Lezo and El Cano, gun vessels, 624 tons; built 1885; speed, 11.5 knots. The General Lezo has two Honoria rifles of 4.7-inch caliber, one 3.5-inch, two small rapid fire and one machine gun; the El Cano, three 4.7-inch guns, two small rapid fire and two machine guns.

Marques del Duero, dispatch boat; 500 tons; one smooth bore, 6.2-inch caliber, two 4.7-inch and one machine gun.

Isla de Cuba and the Isla de Luzon are both small gunboats. They are of 1,000 tons displacement, and carry four 4.7-inch Honoria, two small guns and two machine guns.

Isla de Mindanao, Compania Transatlantica, of Cadiz, armed as cruiser; length, 376.5; beam, 42.3; gross tons, 4,190; speed, 13.5.

Have Declared Neutrality.

Washington, May 2.—The state department has announced that up to date the following governments have declared their neutrality: Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Colombia, Mexico, Japan, Russia, France, Corea, Argentine Republic, Portugal and Uruguay. No notice has been received from Germany and Austria.

A NIGHT OF JOY.

Excitement in Washington Over News of Commodore Dewey's Victory—Effect of Defeat on Spain.

Washington, May 2.—Washington is rejoiced. Not since the dark days of the great civil conflict of a third of a century ago have the people of this city been so profoundly moved by war news as they were Sunday evening. The first battle of the Hispano-American war has been fought and victory lies with Admiral Dewey's squadron under the stars and stripes.

That was enough to set the people of Washington almost in a frenzy of enthusiastic rejoicing. For days they, in common with the people throughout the country, have been awaiting news from the Philippine islands, as everything pointed to a battle at Manila that might be a decisive conflict of the war. When the news came indicating a great victory for the American squadron the enthusiasm of the people was let loose and the streets of the city rang with cheers all night.

The first news of the battle received in Washington came in a brief cablegram from Madrid about eight o'clock Sunday evening. As the night wore on the cable continued to sing the news of victory for the squadron of Admiral Dewey and the interest grew into tremendous excitement. Ordinarily Washington is the quietest of cities on Sunday, but as bulletin after bulletin was posted in front of the newspaper offices, each successive one conveying information more gratifying than its predecessor, the crowds in the streets became uproarious. Good as well as bad news spread rapidly, and by ten o'clock the streets were crowded with people, all discussing the one exciting topic of the hour. Hundreds gathered in front of the bulletin boards and greedily caught every scintilla of news, and it was received with enthusiastic cheers. While victory had been expected, the news of it—coming as it did from Spanish sources—gave vent to the patriotism of the people, which has been pent up for days. It was a spontaneous outburst of patriotic feeling that scarcely knew bounds. Admiral Dewey's name was on every lip and his praises were sung in the rejoicings of the people.

Thus far no official advices have been received by the government, but press dispatches were transmitted to the president and officials of the administration as rapidly as they were received. The president, in company with several of his advisers, read the bulletins in the library of the white house early in the evening, but later in the night he went to his office on the second floor of the executive mansion where, until a late hour, he continued to peruse every dispatch with deepest interest. The news was evidently of the most gratifying character to him, but no statement could be obtained at the executive mansion concerning the battle or its possible consequences.

Officials of the navy department were reticent in discussing the conflict, in the absence of official information, but they made no pretense of concealing their great gratification. Secretary Long declined to comment upon the subject, but it was evident that he felt relieved. It has been known for days at the navy department that a conflict at Manila was inevitable, and while no great fear of the result was expressed, there was yet a deep concern in the heart of every official. The news removes a great weight from the minds of all.

Secretary Alger declared that it was a "glorious victory," but, in common with other officials of the administration, declined to make extended comment upon it. The absence of any statement of specific injury to the American vessels in the Madrid advices was construed as convincing indication that they had not suffered appreciable injury, and this was especially pleasing to the naval students of the news. Not only was the preservation of the American ships and men considered in itself a happy outcome, but was commented upon as indicating that Admiral Dewey and his associate officers and the men under their command had discharged splendidly their several duties in directing and executing the fight.

In this connection it was pointed out as little less than marvelous that the American squadron escaped without severe injury, because, notwithstanding the disparity in the naval forces, the Spanish fleet, assisted by the shore batteries, should have been able to inflict severe damage to its foe before itself being destroyed. Its failure to do so was explicable only upon the hypothesis of perfect and swift work by the Americans.

An opinion freely expressed by naval officers is that the very decisive victory of Admiral Dewey's fleet will mean probably an early end to the war, without further naval battles of importance.

Populists to Meet.

Omaha, Neb., May 2.—A meeting of the national committee of the populist party has been called for Omaha for June 13. The meeting is to try to harmonize the differences that resulted in the schism at Memphis last year.

Father and Son Burned.

Peoria, Ill., May 2.—Anton Auer, aged 65 years, and his son George, night watchman of the Herschel sickle works, were burned to death in the destruction of the plant early Saturday morning.

Scientific Conceptions and Social Potency.

The first Napoleon's hatred of and contempt for "ideologues" expressed in part the practical man's scorn for mere dreamers, but expressed far more the antagonism of brute force to that subtle ideal force with which it had to struggle in vain. For ideas have their own laws of growth, and as the tender shoot of some vegetable organism will upheave the heavy sod or split the hard rock, so will the development of some new conception often defy the constraints of material compression. The minute egg of the coral animal may grow into an oceanic islet, or into a reef besides which ships may sail for days, or even into a densely peopled land, with its railways, cities and busy commerce. Similarly, an idea from the brain of some Descartes or Hobbes, some solitary sage of Konigsberg, or a Genevan skull, full of imagination, but empty of morals, may, in the course of a few centuries, transform the aspect of the civilized world. The present is a time when scientific conceptions have quite exceptional social potency, and we venture to think that some of those who have attained currency merit more attention from non-scientific readers than they have received on account of the relations they bear to temporary politics. We believe that many of the errors of even the most extreme school of Nihilists are the outcome of one or more of these mistaken philosophic ideas, apparently quite remote from the sphere of politics. This idea may be shortly expressed as the mechanical conception of the universe. But if we are right in believing that this conception is at the root of such political errors, they have also a common origin from a source much less remote. They may be considered, in the first place, as developments of the main political error of Jean Jacques Rousseau, whose dreams have had results which now threaten so much of Europe with revolution and anarchy. This main political error is the conception that the art of politics is a mere matter of counting heads, one man being absurdly represented to be "as good as another." Hence arises the profound error of regarding a nation as a mere loose aggregate of similar units, instead of as an organic whole composed of a system of mutually related parts (having very different values and very diverse functions) from the family upward. But this imaginary reduction of one national, organic whole into a mass of separate, similar atoms is really but one of many examples of that modern tendency to regard all action as merely mechanical which has increasingly invaded every branch of knowledge, to the profound detriment of morals and religion.—*British Quarterly Review*

Who's a Hoosier?

A story is told by some of the old residents of the State to the effect that the word was first applied to Indians about the time when Madison was the center of a large pork trade, and the farmers for a hundred miles around would drive their hogs there in great droves. The peculiar noise that they kept up in driving the swine—sounded something like "o-o-o! hoo-o! hoo-o!" led to their being called, by a corruption of the sound, "Hoosiers." The story, if true, would make the origin of the word comparatively recent, and it can not be accepted with evidence for the reason that the palmy porkopolis days of Madison were long after the Hoosiers had become known.

The first that is known of the word appearing in print was in 1830, when John Finley, the Wayne County poet, wrote a New Year's poem for the *Journal* entitled "A Hoosier's Nest," in which a description of the pioneer cabin in Indiana is given. The poem, in the light of one of the traditional stories, gives something of an idea of the manner in which the word came into use. The first few lines read:

I'm told in riding somewhere west,
A stranger found in "Ho-o-o's nest,"
In other words, a blue-eyed cabin,
Just big enough to hold Queen Mab in.
Its situation—low but airy—
Was on the borders of a prairie;
And, fearing he might be frightened,
He hailed the house and then alighted.
The Hoosier met him at the door,
Their salutations soon were o'er.

It was the custom among the early pioneers in Indiana in traveling through the country to hail a cabin by calling out: "Who lives here?" and "Who's here?" About the time of the treaty of peace with the Indians, in 1818, and when the State was very sparsely settled, travel was attended by great dangers, and no man ever rode away from home without his rifle. As a common precaution of safety, when a traveler saw in the distance the smoke from a camp or cabin fire, he would call out, upon coming within hearing distance, "Who's here?" and from the response he would know if he was among friends. From a corruption of this form of salutation the people of Indiana were called Hoosiers. Doubtless authors, in writing back to friends at their old homes, would say that they were among the Hoosiers, and in a few years the appellation sprang into general use. General W. H. H. Terrell, whose researches in the early history of Indiana have been thorough, and who may be accepted as authority, says that this is the true origin of the word, and Governor Wright is credited with saying that it was a corruption of the term of salutation of the early settlers of the Western country. A critical interpretation of Finley's poem seems to give proof of this explanation.—*Indianapolis Journal*

Subscribe for the Chelsea Herald.

Some Valuable Information About Dogs.

BY A SCHOOL BOY.

The Dog is a great source of national wealth but the dog is nearly extinct. The Dog is a domestic animal like the Wolf and Fox, but most dogs won't stand it if you tramp on their tale—he is a knock-knall in his habits but he don't squeal like the Stules & pig. We have three dogs and Uace Ben says all 3 ain't worth a plug o' tobacco to him. If you don't give dogs enough to eat he becomes so avaricious that he will attack Human people and on account of his great Fidelity to Man he is called the King of Beasts. The dogs are a ruminating animal and if he had horns he would chew his quid. You can know he is dreaming when he wants to Bark and can't get his mouth open, out if something makes our dogs awake at night Uncle Ben says they make such a racket like if all the Hall was broke loose. Dogs is a source of great Pleasure as the Faithful Companion of the lonely traveler and when our Watch sees a pedler or somebody going apast our house he Lays Low till he gets past then he sneaks up behind and bites his legs—Every dog has his day—Bill Thompson says that's the Law and you can't get over it and he says the Dog Days was made so every dog could have their days all at once, our Teacher she says the dog belongs to the Wolf Family but Uncle Ben he laughed, he said he knowed better than that with his one eye shut, for he said he bets a wolf would be a doggedon nice Family Man. This Faithful Animal Guards the house at night while all the house is Rapped in Peace full Slumber and Bill Thompson he says if a dog has wool in his teeth the next morning it is a sign he teared sheep that night. And a dog ain't no Beast of Pray, but our Teacher she says that don't mean that he's worse than other people, for she says it don't mean that kind of pray—but the New Found Land dog is the hayriest of the whole Lot who can swim more than a week before he Ascends to the surface to Breathe, he is therefore called the Ship of the Desert. And a English bulldog is awful onery to look at—Uncle Ben he says if a English bulldog looks like that he would like to see a Dutch one. Bill Thompson he says they are called English bulldogs because he says in England the people use them for bait when they want to ketch bulls and that kind of ketching fish is called Bull baiting, and Bill Thompson he says if a full bloody English Bulldog ketches a Holt of a Steer's nose he is so sagacious that he won't let go even if you cut off one of your Hine legs. Dogs is like other Creatures and can't talk; but Bill Thompson he says in Old Times before the war Dogs could talk Latin but nobody can talk any more Dog Latin except the professors in the Colliges. The Dogs is Up on the hole the Canine animals that ever was and when Prof. Daisychand made a address in our school he said if he had knowed as much about Scientific Animal as us Boys he would a had a show to be President too but he said in them dark ages where he was born boys had no show to be President but Jo Simmons said he would sooner run a Engine than be President because Garfield killed him, but Bill Thompson says Jo hasn't got Back Bones enough. Our teacher she learned to talk French at Miss Kraut-schwanger's Boarded School and she says if you want to make a dog stand on his Hine legs in French and make a Bough, you just say O Reservoir Mon Chair.—*The Judge*

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—The Prince Imperial of Austria speaks, it is asserted, every dialect known in the Austrian dominions, except Turkish.

—Thirty States and Territories have more men than women, and seventeen States and Territories have more women than men.—*Chicago Times*

—A colored preacher in Buffalo gave notice to his congregation recently that he wanted less shouting and more money in the future.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Express*

—The city fathers at Olean, N. Y. have instructed the police to compel all boys under the age of fifteen years to vacate the streets after 8:30 o'clock p. m.

—A five-year-old girl fell from a third story window in Cincinnati, recently, but a gentleman passing by saw her coming, caught her in his arms, and saved her from any harm.—*Cincinnati Times*

A couple of Flushing (N. Y.) squirrel hunters caught a Canadian stoat or ermine, which was nested in a tree. I whipped their dog before they killed it. It is the first known to have been caught on Long Island.

—The adage that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good" finds a new illustration in the report that the health record of Cincinnati has greatly improved since the flood cleansed the unwholesome districts.

—Johnson Sides, a Platte Indian chief, says that the order of the Virginia & Truckee Railroad, prohibiting the freighting of Indians, is beneficial to the tribe, and that there are less maimed redskins than formerly.

—Until 1823 not a single steam vessel had visited Maine waters, and the appearance of a puffing, smoking steamer in Casco Bay, in that year, terrified some of the superstitious dwellers on the islands and the coast.—*Boston Post*

—Lovers of the so-called "blood oranges" will be interested to hear that their favorite fruit having fallen short, certain dealers now prick the skins of ordinary oranges and then subject the latter to a bath of colored liquid.—*Chicago Inter Ocean*

—A native Jo-u at Catskill has fixed up an old Concord coach and painted on the sides the words "Sally Hoo." Nobody has as yet pointed out to him his mistake, and the vehicle is likely to cause many a laugh this summer as it goes up hill and down dale.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times*

—Miss Jennie Cassidy, of Louisville, who is incurably confined to her bed as an invalid, is a most prominent and a wiser she wants to send bouquets to all the prisons, penitentiaries and reformatories in the United States. She thinks it will humanize the notes while the flowers last.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*

Labot Commissioner Cox announces that the number of suicides in this state for the nine months ending April 18, exceeded that for any previous year in the history of Michigan. The total number was 143. Nearly 50 per cent of them are believed to have been due to financial troubles.

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Probate Order.

STATE 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 Thursday, the 28th 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 Geo. W. Palmer,

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Susan E. Palmer praying that she may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered that Friday, the 27th 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 the Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the foregoing, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK,
Judge of Probate.

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

Mortgage Foreclosure.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain Mortgage made by Corral Lehn and Katie Lehn, his wife, to the Ann Arbor Savings Bank, dated the Fifth day of January, 1886, and recorded in the Register's office of Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the 12th day of January, 1886, in Liber 14 of mortgages, on page 592, at fifteen minutes past Two o'clock p. m. of that day, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of Sixteen Hundred and Twenty-three Dollars and Eighty-four Cents (1623.84) and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted 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 statute in such case made and provided, and it is hereby 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 highest bidder, at the East front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for said County is held), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, and the costs of this foreclosure including the attorney fee provided for in said mortgage. The premises so to be sold are described 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 off from the south side of lot six (6).

Dated February 14th, 1898.
THE ANN ARBOR SAVINGS BANK,
W. D. HARRIMAN, Attorney.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain mortgage made by Alexander K. Zacharias and 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 50 of Mortgages, on page 677, in the office of the Register of Deeds 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, 1898, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, Four Hundred and Forty-two Dollars, and no suit at 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 statute in such case made and provided, and it is hereby given that on Saturday, the Second day 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 bidder, 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: Lot one, (1) and two, (2) according to the recorded plat of the Village of Superior, Washtenaw County, Michigan.

W. W. BEMAN,
Treasurer and Assignee of Mortgage.
W. D. HARRIMAN, Attorney.

Probate Order

STATE 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 17th 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 Mory, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of M. J. Lehman, praying that the administration of said estate of Albert Mory, be assigned to P. J. Lehman or some other suitable person. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 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 show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the foregoing, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK,
Judge of Probate.

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

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of payment of two certain mortgages made by John Small and Catherine Stoll his wife. One of said mortgages to secure the payment of \$400 dollars, being made to George Bros, and dated the 8th day of March, 1880, and recorded in the Register's office of Washtenaw County, in Liber 50 of mortgages, page 166, on the 17th day of March, 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., which mortgage was assigned to 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, 1882, at 11 o'clock and 45 minutes a. m. The other of said mortgages dated the 18th day of April, 1881, being given to Christian Mack to secure the payment of \$400, which mortgage was recorded in the Register's office of Washtenaw County, on the 21st day of April, 1881, in Liber 90 of mortgages, on page 220, and afterwards assigned by said Christian Mack to the Ann Arbor Savings Bank by deed of assignment dated the 23rd day of December, 1881, and recorded in Liber 7 of assignments, on page 281. 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 mortgages and the notes accompanying the same, the sum of Seven Hundred and Seventy-eight Dollars and Nine cents (\$778.09) and no suit or proceedings at law having been taken to recover the same or any part thereof, now therefore notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgages, and the statutes of the State of Michigan, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 16th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the South front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw is held), the premises described in said mortgages, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgages, together with the costs of this foreclosure.

The premises so to be sold are described as follows: That part of the east half of the north-east quarter of section 35, in Township 2 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 heirs of George W. Allen, five chains west of said highway from the east line of said section, thence south along said McCormick's line to the south line of said quarter section, thence west one chain and forty-six inches (46 in.) of a chain on said line, thence northerly and parallel to said McCormick's line to the highway above said, and from thence to the place of beginning, it being the piece of land conveyed to Geo. W. Allen by the heirs at law of said George W. Allen.

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

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