

# THE CHELSEA HERALD.

ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

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CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1898.

NUMBER 38.



**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 \$10.00 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 offered 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. Boys' 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.

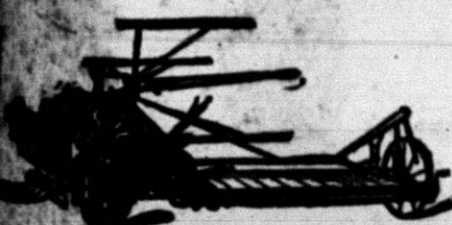
**W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.**

**Ladies, Listen!**

If you will come into our store 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.**

TRY OUR

**Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon.**

ALSO OUR

**Corned Beef and Salt Pork.**

Choice line of fresh meats. Also sausages.

**HINES & AUGUSTUS.**

Klein Building, Opposite Postoffice.

**WE . . .**

Now have a

**Complete Stock**

**Buggies, Road Wagons,  
Surries, and Farm Wagons,**

In our New Store on Middle Street.

and get our lowest prices before you purchase. It will pay you.

**W. J. KNAPP.**

## Wheat Market.

Chicago, May 10, 1898.

This was by odds the most sensational day on the Board of Trade for many a year.

To tell the story briefly, May and July wheat again broke all records for the present season, the former selling at \$1.85 and July at \$1.25.

Corn was weak all day, not advancing with anything like the rapidity that wheat did. Provisions were in better demand than for several days, while the wheat slump was in progress.

The price range was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat			
May	\$1 85	\$1 73	\$1 85
July	1 25	1 06	1 14
Corn			
May	36 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4
July	37	35	35 5/8
Oats			
May	31 3/4	30 3/4	31
July	28	26 3/4	27 3/4
Pork			
May	10 85	10 80	10 85
July	11 25	11 00	11 07
Lard—Per 100 lbs.			
May	5 87	5 82	5 87
July	5 90	5 85	5 90
Ribs			
May	5 60	5 55	5 60
July	5 67	5 62	5 67

## List of Patents

Granted to Michigan inventors this week, reported by C. A. Snow & Co., solicitors of American and foreign patents, opposite United States patent office, Washington, D. C.:

M. K. Bortree, Grand Rapids, lacing strip; D. D. Buick, Detroit, leg for bath tubs; A. DeMan, Detroit, fire resisting frame and door; G. Everson, Detroit, dust and cold guard for doors; J. H. Fitch, Wesley, ratchet wheel wrench; E. Henwood, Hermansville, wrench; J. Kautz, Detroit, boat; B. F. Nye, Quincy, eaves-trough; M. C. Oviatt, Traverse City, bicycle wheel; J. A. Rathbone, Detroit, water heater; W. A. Slocum, Lansing, automatic switch lock for railways. A. Sterns, Trenton, machine for filling, weighing and assorting packages; B. F. Williston, Jackson, foundation pier.

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

## Excursions.

The University Musical Society Music Festival, Ann Arbor, Mich., May 12 to 14, 1898, one first-class fare for round trip. Dates of sale, May 12, 13 and 14. Good to return May 16.

Popular week-end excursion to Grand Rapids via Michigan Central by Special Train, Saturday, May 14. Train leaves Chelsea at 9:23 a. m., arrive at Grand Rapids at 1:15 p. m. Fare for round trip \$1.50. Tickets good going on this date and train only and for return on regular trains where such trains are scheduled to stop (excepting on the North Shore Limited, No. 4), up to and including morning train of Monday, May 16th.

Dexter Soldiers' Monument Association excursion to Detroit Saturday, May 21st. Train leaves Chelsea at 7:36 a. m. Fare for round trip from Chelsea \$1.15.

## A Clover Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria, or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tunes up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to the Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents a bottle at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

## Wanted.

Good girl for general housework. Enquire of Mrs. W. F. Hatch, Chelsea.

You Will Find the  
**Bank Drug Store**

The most satisfactory place in  
Chelsea to buy

**GROCERIES.**

Notice our Low Prices.

**New Silverware**

If you are particular about the Coffee  
you drink, give us an opportunity  
of suiting you.

**WALL  
PAPER.**

We have a large assortment of  
the latest patterns.

Do you contemplate any papering? Come in and look at them.

**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

## 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.

The emergency war deficiency bill (\$35,720,945) was passed in the senate on the 2d, as was also a bill to amend the postal laws relating to the use of postal cards so that persons using cards may provide them, under certain restrictions, and mail them by placing upon each a one-cent stamp. Adjourned to the 4th. In the house the emergency war appropriation bill was passed, as was also a resolution providing for the creation of a congressional commission to make an exhaustive examination into the postal service and report to congress.

No session of the senate was held on the 3d. In the house a spirited debate took place among the democrats over the vote on the war revenue bill. Mr. Grout (Vt.) introduced a joint resolution to promote Commodore George Dewey to the rank of admiral. At the night session 22 pension bills were passed.

The conference report on the fortifications bill was agreed to in the senate on the 4th, and a long list of army officers was confirmed, among the civilians being Fitz Hugh Lee, Representative Wheeler, of Alabama; J. H. Wilson, of Delaware, and Senator Sewall, of New Jersey, all to be major generals. A joint resolution providing for filling by congress the office of president or vice president in case of a vacancy was adopted. The house adopted the conference report upon the fortifications bill and the remainder of the session was consumed with the consideration of the Alaska land bill. A joint resolution was introduced for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands.

The senate on the 5th the post office appropriation bill was considered and amendments were adopted reducing the number of deliveries in all cities to four a day and striking out the appropriation of \$300,000 for rural free delivery. A bill was passed authorizing the president and general officers of the army to supply the Cuban insurgents with arms and munitions of war. In the house the Alaska land bill extending the homestead laws and the labor arbitration measure, providing for the arbitration of labor disputes between employees and employers, were passed. Adjourned to the 9th.

#### DOMESTIC.

Rejoicing over the victory of Admiral Dewey's Asiatic squadron is general throughout the country.

The town of Mobeetie, Tex., was almost totally destroyed by a cyclone and four persons were killed and 18 injured, three fatally.

It has been practically decided to hold in abeyance the plans for landing a military force in Cuba until the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet, which has left the Cape Verde islands, becomes known.

The public debt statement issued on the 2d shows that the debt increased \$9,716,301 during the month of April. The cash balance in the treasury was \$853,798,468. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$1,018,432,652.

The visible supply of grain in the United States on the 2d was: Wheat, 23,263,000 bushels; corn, 27,044,000 bushels; oats, 11,218,000 bushels; rye, 2,830,000 bushels; barley, 841,000 bushels.

President McKinley has in course of preparation a proclamation fixing the status of Spanish subjects in this country. Generally speaking, the document will make it known that such subjects are under suspicion.

Chickamauga and Washington have been decided upon as volunteer army concentration points.

E. H. Myers, president of the First national bank of Carthage, N. Y., has disappeared and bank funds amounting to \$110,000 are missing.

The steamer Mariposa arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu, making the trip in 5 days and 23 hours, breaking all records.

The cables of several mines that defend New York harbor were found to have been cut, probably by Spanish sympathizers.

At a cabinet meeting in Washington it was decided to await a report from Commodore Dewey and then to send him the number of troops he deems necessary to enforce our control of the Philippines.

Chaska, the Indian who ten years ago married Cora Belle Fellows, a Washington girl, cut his throat in jail at Niobrara, Neb., while awaiting trial for stealing.

Lexington, the county seat of Henderson county, Tenn., was almost destroyed by fire.

Reports vary as to the destination of Admiral Sampson's fleet that left Key West. One says the warships have been ordered to bombard Matanzas, to raze the fortifications and to seize and hold the city so that it can be used as a landing place for American troops; another that the fleet is on the way to the coast of Puerto Rico to intercept the Spanish Cape Verde fleet, which is supposed to be headed in that direction.

A Yankee spy escaped from Havana to Key West and told an interesting story of the state of the beleaguered city.

Cincinnati brewers have added one dollar a barrel to the price of beer in anticipation of a government revenue tax.

Small streams overflowed their banks on the Kansas-Oklahoma border and thousands of acres of grain were flooded and families driven from their homes.

Several vessels of Admiral Sampson's fleet started for Puerto Rico in quest of Spanish warships, and a battle will follow the meeting.

John Monohan, Stephen Jenkins and John Titus fell to the bottom of a mine shaft, a distance of 300 feet, at Duryea, Pa., and were killed.

Peter Schucher, of Venango township, Pa., shot George Henderson, pathmaster, and Edward Skinner, and then committed suicide. A quarrel over a ditch was the cause.

Mildred Brewster, the 20-year-old girl who shot and killed Anna Wheeler, her rival for the affections of Jack Wheeler, was found insane by the jury in Montpelier, Vt., before which she was tried for murder.

Wheat went to \$1.50 per bushel on the Chicago board of trade.

Upon the opening of the Vermont legislature a resolution heartily endorsing the patriotism, patience and statesmanship of the president was passed, as was also a resolution rejoicing over Commodore Dewey's brilliant victory.

The delegates to the national congress of mothers in Washington were given a reception at the white house by Mrs. McKinley.

#### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

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

H. S. Martin has been nominated for congress by the democrats of the Fourth Kansas district.

Three free silver parties of Iowa have decided to hold their state conventions at Marshalltown September 7, when they will nominate one ticket.

Congressional nominations: Illinois, Eighth district, Albert J. Hopkins (rep.) renominated; Twentieth, J. R. Williams (dem.). Virginia, Fourth district, Sydney P. Epes (dem.).

Thomas Lynch, of Antigo, Wis., died suddenly. He was a member of congress from the Ninth district from 1890 to 1894.

The Alabama populist state convention in Montgomery nominated a full state ticket with G. B. Deans for governor.

The Kansas free silver republicans will hold their state convention in Topeka on June 15.

The following congressional nominations were made: Illinois, Twentieth district, J. R. Williams (dem.); Ohio, Nineteenth district, S. A. Northway (rep.) renominated; Kansas, Second district, J. D. Bowersock (rep.); Seventh, Chester I. Long (rep.) renominated.

#### FOREIGN.

The gunboat Wilmington destroyed a Spanish fort just being finished about four miles east of Cojima, Cuba.

The Spanish garrison was withdrawn from Bayamo, one of the important towns of the province of Santiago de Cuba, and Gen. Garcia, the insurgent commander, now occupies the town.

Advices indicate that Spain is on the eve of a revolution. Outbreaks have occurred in the principal cities of the peninsula and martial law has been declared. Mobs in Madrid paraded the streets demanding the resignation of Premier Sagasta.

Thirty or more persons were killed in a bread riot in Rome, Italy.

President Dole has sent a proposition to President McKinley for the transfer of the Hawaiian islands to the United States for the purposes of war with Spain, and to furnish the American ships of war in Spanish waters with large quantities of coal, supplies and ammunition.

A dispatch from Madrid says the whole of Spain is on the verge of revolution. Mobs are active in all the towns and the country is on fire. The troops are firing, but the people are defying them. Blood is flowing in the streets and the royal family is ready to leave the country. Republicans are plotting for a republic and the Carlists are scheming to set Don Carlos on the throne.

The United States battleship Marblehead silenced the batteries of Cienfuegos, Cuba, and shelled the town, playing havoc with the buildings and driving thousands of the inhabitants to the interior.

A dispatch from Singapore confirms the news of the destruction of the Spanish fleet by the Americans at Manila and says that Commodore Dewey is performing the duties of governor general in that city.

The new autonomist congress opened at Havana and was addressed by Gen. Blanco, who bitterly assailed the United States.

The schooner Crown, Capt. Linehan, was lost off St. Johns, N. F., and her entire crew of 11 men were drowned.

Spanish cavalry attacked the tug Leyden on the Cuban coast and were routed by the gunboat Wilmington, several being wounded by shells.

Advices from Madrid say the situation continues to be threatening everywhere. Reports of riots were pouring in from the provinces and in most cases there had been bloodshed.

In anticipation of an invasion, the Spanish troops are concentrating in the seaports of Cuba and have abandoned the interior to the insurgents.

"Lily" Langtry has retired from the stage and she will hereafter devote all her time to her racing stables.

Fourteen cannibals from Manamara, New Guinea, attacked a friendly village, killing and eating 18 men.

The American missions at Shongay, Africa, were looted by insurgents and the missionaries were massacred.

#### LATER.

Almost the entire time in the United States senate on the 6th was consumed by a discussion of an amendment to the post office appropriation bill providing for a reduction of 20 per cent. in the compensation of railroads for the transportation of mails. No action was taken. A bill to increase to 15 the number of surgeons in the United States army and to authorize the secretary of war to employ as many contract surgeons as he might deem necessary was passed. Adjourned to the 9th. The house was not in session.

By direction of the president, Secretary Long sent the following cable dispatch to Admiral Dewey: "The president, in the name of the American people, thanks you and your officers and men for your splendid achievement and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you acting admiral, and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by congress."

The blockade of Havana harbor is being maintained by the smaller vessels of the fleet.

There were 240 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 6th, against 202 the week previous and 267 in the corresponding period of 1897.

The Missouri prohibitionists met in Moberly and nominated Reuben B. Robinson for supreme judge.

Miss Helen Gould, of New York, will expend \$100,000 in equipping four cavalry companies for United States service in Cuba.

Two shoe factories in Cincinnati belonging to Wolf Bros. and the Manse Shoe Manufacturing company were burned, the total loss being \$125,000.

No word has been received at the state department from Commodore Dewey.

The pope sent a telegram to the queen regent of Spain earnestly advising an immediate appeal to the European powers for mediation in the war with America.

Gov. Budd, of California, has been warned of what is alleged to be a plot against his life by Spaniards.

The French ocean liner Lafayette was captured while trying to enter Havana harbor and taken to Key West. The action proved to have been due to an error and the vessel was immediately released on orders from Washington.

President McKinley has decided to divide the United States army into seven corps.

It was believed that the United States naval forces under Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley were about to seize Puerto Rico.

Mobs continue to destroy property in the provincial cities of Spain.

Dennis Burrell (colored) shot and killed two policemen who were trying to arrest him for robbery and was himself riddled with bullets by a mob in New Orleans.

Fifty frame buildings were burned in Duluth, Minn., and 2,000 persons were made homeless.

Arrangements are under way to send troops soon from the Pacific slope to enable Dewey to take entire control of the Philippine islands.

Instructions have been sent to Admiral Dewey giving him a free hand to take the course he thinks best.

In the democratic primaries in Arkansas all the present congressmen were renominated.

H. N. Martin and his wife were killed in their home in Watertown, N. Y., by breathing coal gas.

The British steamer Maitland went ashore at Broken Bay, N. S. W., and six of her passengers were drowned.

Three hundred persons are reported to have been killed and 1,000 injured in a battle in Milan, Italy, resulting from the bread riots.

It is claimed that a message has been received in Madrid from Manila announcing that the Spanish troops have retired from the city.

Fifty thousand volunteer troops have been ordered to Chickamauga as quickly as they can be mustered into service, and it is said that aggressive war will be the policy of the president henceforth.

George P. Pugh, editor of a local weekly newspaper, David Burtch and David Galbreath were drowned by the capsizing of their boat near Gallatin, Mo.

At a cabinet meeting in Madrid it was decided to make no change in the ministry for the present and to "energetically" push the campaign, especially in the Philippine islands.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, United States minister to Spain, arrived in Washington.

Complete details of the victory won by Admiral Dewey at Manila show the Spanish fleet to have been destroyed, while the ships of the American squadron suffered very little damage, and only six men were injured. Including the losses ashore, about 1,200 Spaniards were killed or wounded. Dewey has complete control of Manila and Cavite.

#### Bad Pay and Hard Work.

The bad pay and hard work of trained nurses has often been made the subject of benevolent remonstrance by eminent medical men and nonprofessional philanthropists. It is well for an invalid, before he gets so bad as to need a nurse or doctor, to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters if he has chills and fever, constipation, rheumatism, dyspepsia and nervousness. Use it regularly.

The man who goes fishing and sits in a cramped, uninviting position all day and calls it fun is the chap who never goes to church because the pews are uncomfortable. —Chicago Daily News.

When Dr. Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y., announced nearly twenty years ago, that he could cure Asthma so that the sufferer would stay cured, few believed him, for they doubted the permanency of the cures which he established. For many years Dr. Hayes has been issuing annually his "Thesis with Reports of Cases," each recurring season strengthening his position; and it is a remarkable fact that many of the first cases reported are still represented in his book, for they have stayed cured—some for nineteen years, some for sixteen or more years, others for twelve, ten, eight and six years. The names and addresses of the patients are given in full, so that anyone who now doubts may consult the former sufferers freely. Dr. Hayes' practice now extends not only to Great Britain and the continent of Europe, but to India, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa as well. Each patient is treated individually by separate prescriptions varied from time to time as frequent correspondence shows is needed and in this way success is attained in even the most difficult and obstinate cases. Any sufferer or person interested can obtain the latest edition of Dr. Hayes' book on application on a postal addressed to him at Buffalo.

There never was a day that did not bring its own opportunity for doing good, that never could have been done before, and never can be again.—W. H. Burleigh.

#### Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.  
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When a firm, decisive spirit is recognized, it is curious to see how the space clears around a man and leaves him room and freedom.—John Foster.

#### 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.

The pulling of a sound tooth tries the acoustics of the dental chamber.—Chicago News.

#### Many People Cannot Drink

coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer to-day. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

There were fought 2,361 engagements during the war of the rebellion.

To convince the most sceptical that Rodenbaugh Co., of Mancelona, Mich., have a sure cure for rheumatism, they will send sample enough to prove its merits for a 2c stamp.

The woman who fails to say "because" has some other excuse.—Chicago News.

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

Too much business finally becomes as bad as not enough.—Atchison Globe.

#### To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

A horse never gets to the front in a race if he has been badly reared.—Chicago News.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. Pickert, Van Siclen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, '94.

## Bad Eruptions

Sores Broke Out and Discharged But Hood's Cured.

"My son had eruptions and sores on his face which continued to grow worse in spite of medicines. The sores discharged a great deal. A friend whose child had been cured of a similar trouble by Hood's Sarsaparilla advised me to try it. I began giving the boy this medicine and he was soon getting better. He kept on taking it until he was entirely cured and he has never been bothered with eruptions since." Mrs. Eva Dolbear, Horton, Ill.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

America's Greatest Medicine. \$1: six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion.



**BAKER'S CHOCOLATE**

Celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage. Has our well-known

**YELLOW LABEL**

on the front of every package, and our trade-mark

"La Belle Chocolatiere"

on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

Made only by

**WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.**

DORCHESTER, MASS.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

#### A Cheap Farm and a Good One.

Do you want a good farm, where you can work outdoors in your shirt sleeves for ten months in the year, and where your stock can forage for itself all the year round? I so, write to P. Sid Jones, Passenger Agent, Birmingham, Ala., or Dr. R. B. Crawford, Traveling Passenger Agent, 6 Rooker Building, Chicago, Ill.

Do you want to go down and look at some of the Garden Spots of this country? The Louisville & Nashville Railroad provides the way and the opportunity on the first and third Tuesday of each month, with excursions at only two dollars over one fare, for round trip tickets. Write Mr. C. P. Moore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Do you want to read about them before going? Then send ten cents in silver or postage stamps for a copy of "Garden Spots" to Mr. Moore.

Marriage is a failure only to soured people who cannot find marrying mates.—N. O. Picayune.

#### Homeseekers' Excursions.

On the first and third Tuesdays in May and June, 1898, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell round-trip excursion tickets (good for 21 days) to a great many points in South and North Dakota and other western and southwestern states at practically one fare for the round trip. Take a trip west and see what an amount of good land can be purchased for very little money. Further information as to routes, prices of farm lands, etc., may be obtained on application to any coupon ticket agent or by addressing George H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

# Dr. Ayer's

is the name to remember when buying Sarsaparilla. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been curing people right along for nearly 50 years. That's why it is acknowledged to be the sovereign Sarsaparilla. It is the original and the standard. The record of the remedy is without a rival,—a record that is written in the blood of thousands, purified by its healing power.

"I nursed a lady who was suffering from blood poisoning and must have contracted the disease from her; for I had four large sores, or ulcers, break out on my person. I doctored for a long time, both by external application and with various blood medicines; but in spite of all that I could do, the sores would not heal. At last I purchased six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, thinking I would give it a thorough trial. Before the natural, and my health better than it had been for years. I have been well ever since. I had rather have one bottle of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla than three of any other kind."—Mrs. A. F. TAYLOR, Englewood, N. Dak.

## Get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.



The Fall River Loom Fixers' association has decided that they hold in good standing all members of military companies and others who may be called to duty until they return, and if it be the lot of any of them to die in the service of their country their wives, mothers or nearest kin can draw the funeral benefits.

NEARLY one-half of the wheat imported by Spain during 1891-1895 came from Russia. The average value per annum of the imports from that country amounted to \$4,340,573, or 47.10 per cent of the total. After Russia the most important sources of supply were Turkey, Roumania, the United States, France and Argentina.

The leaf tobacco imported into Spain comes chiefly from the Philippine Islands, Cuba and the United States. Of the imports during 1891-1895 the Philippines alone supplied 50.29 per cent. Cuba furnished 23.74 per cent, and the United States 21.58 per cent. Imports were also received from Puerto Rico and the Canary Islands.

It is said that telephones are to be placed in the wards of one of the Paris hospitals, within reach of the bed-ridden patients, so as to enable them to communicate with their friends outside. There will also be an arrangement whereby the telephones may be switched on to a wire connected with a concert hall, so that the performance may be enjoyed by the invalids.

KAISER WILHELM carries with him a small but serviceable revolver, either in his pocket or in his belt when in uniform. The threats of the anarchists have caused him to have recourse to this measure of security. His majesty is extremely skillful in the use of the weapon, and the chasseur who accompanies him everywhere has had orders to inspect it every morning in order to make sure that it is in working order.

GERMAN law holds a man to his bargain when he has agreed to give up his name. A young count, Fink von Finkenstein, in order to marry a girl of whom his family disapproved, consented to change his name and petitioned the emperor to be allowed to call himself Stein instead. After obtaining permission however, he kept on using his former name and has just been fined "for illegal use of a title of nobility."

The statement of the exports and imports of the United States, issued by the bureau of statistics, shows that during the month of March last the exports of domestic merchandise amounted to \$110,944,664, an increase of nearly \$25,000,000 as compared with March, 1897. The imports of merchandise during the month were \$61,507,437, of which nearly \$27,000,000 was free of duty. The loss in imports of merchandise was about \$15,000,000.

HUGO GENTHE, the English traveler, who recently visited the grave of Dr. Livingstone, under the old Mpundu tree, in Africa, found that an ornamental fence had been erected around the tree. When Mr. Genthe asked the native who had done it he was told that "a white man and his donna," who had come from the northwest of the Laupula, had caused the fence to be made. Mr. Genthe's discovery has excited great interest among the European community at Zomba and Blantyre.

In the year ending December, 1897, there were 19,304 immigrants who declared their intention of residing in Canada out of a total of 27,309 entering its ports. The arrivals this year to date give ground for the belief that apart entirely from the rush to the gold fields, from 25,000 to 30,000 bona fide settlers will be added to the agricultural population of Canada. The homestead entries made in the northwest during 1897 numbered 2,406. There was but a single Italian settler in the northwest during 1897.

A LAW has just been enacted by the legislature of Massachusetts, authorizing fire insurance companies to write policies covering "bombardment risks." The bill was put through both houses and signed within a week. There is also what is called the "exposing risk," which means the danger of fire resulting from a bombardment. Having got the necessary legislation, the insurance companies are divided in opinion as to the policy of writing such insurance at all, and also to the rates that should be charged, if written.

AN examination into the character of the goods imported into Spain shows that products of agriculture occupy a position of considerable importance. The principal agricultural imports, are cotton, wheat, tobacco, sugar, hides, skin, coffee, cocoa, wool and live stock. Cotton is the leading item of the entire import trade. During the five years 1891-1895 it was imported to the extent of \$15,730,667 per annum. The average annual value of the wheat imported amounted to \$9,214,895, while the yearly imports of tobacco, including manufactures of, were valued at \$6,869,823.

## TROUBLE WITH SPAIN

We Have Had More or Less of It for Nearly a Hundred Years.

It Started in the Natchez District Under Jefferson's Administration—Gen. Jackson's Bold Seizure of Florida.

[Special Natchez (Miss.) Letter.] In the early part of this century the Americans of the "Natchez district" organized a revolt against the Spaniards, who at that time occupied a strip of the Mississippi territory about 100 miles in width. In public meetings the citizens of Natchez denounced President Jefferson because he would not aid them in overthrowing the Spanish tyrannical rule. After recovering West Florida from England Spain took possession of this strip, which was in dispute. This was our first trouble with that country, and it began shortly after the revolution. About this time the "Northwestern territory" threatened to secede from the union because the government was too slow in compelling Spain to give us full access to the Mississippi river. By treaty we had that right, and New Orleans was designated as a depot for the deposit of western commerce. Without notification Spain annulled these rights, and this with other troubles caused the revolt in the northwest and in the Mississippi territory.

About this time Aaron Burr floated down the Mississippi river with an expedition to accomplish partly what we did half a century later—the capture of Spanish territory on our coast. Our boundaries have been extended since from the Mississippi to the Pacific—territory then owned by Spain. Barr met with encouragement in the Natchez district, but our Gen. Williamson was in the pay of Spain, and his expedition came to naught. Several years later Gen. Jackson captured Florida. Outlaws had been preying in the border states and fled to Florida. He pursued them, and finding that they were aided by the Spaniards and Seminole Indians he incidentally took pos-



PRESIDENT JEFFERSON.  
(Under His Administration We Had Our First Trouble with Spain.)

session of the country. He had no authority for so doing, but had written to President Monroe, intimating his intentions.

Gen. Jackson wrote: "I do not ask for formal orders, but tell Johnny Ray to tell me to do it." "Johnny Ray" was a member of congress from east Tennessee and a particular friend of Jackson's. It is presumed that President Monroe told "Johnny" Ray, for Jackson did it.

The main object, however, was to take the country before it should fall into the hands of England. But before Jackson had taken the Florida peninsula, the American residents of west Florida rebelled against Spanish authority, captured the garrison at Baton Rouge, and set up what they called a "government." With a view of relieving the general government of international complications, the filibusters claimed that the territory was part of Louisiana, and they asked to be annexed to Louisiana instead of applying for admission as a separate state. Some favored the latter idea. The territory had been in dispute before it was "Texanized." The district is known to this day as the "Florida Parishes," and is the richest portion of southwestern Louisiana. The "Lone Star" flag is still preserved.

The seizure of Florida by Jackson caused a bitter quarrel between Jackson, Calhoun and W. H. Crawford, of Georgia, all candidates for the presidency, and wrecked the chances of Calhoun. In a cabinet meeting some one moved for the arrest and trial of Jackson for violation of international law in seizing Florida. Jackson accused Calhoun as being the member, and cited Crawford as his authority. This Crawford denied. Calhoun denied that he was the member, told Jackson that he lied, and "was quite capable of lying." "Old Hickory" did not carry the quarrel further until he became president, when he threatened to send an army to South Carolina, and to hang Calhoun for attempting to carry that state out of the union.

Jackson's enmity defeated Calhoun for the presidency—his political star sank in a day to rise no more. This great quarrel was because of the Florida acquisition, and from that our present trouble began.

While Spain claims that she cannot sell her territory with honor the fact remains that she has done so. Florida was virtually restored, and we finally

gave Spain \$5,000,000 for the territory, and, as an offset, put in a damage claim for that amount. Spain has not forgotten that.

Prior to the civil war we made several efforts to purchase Cuba, mainly for the extension of the slave trade. But failing, filibustering expeditions were winked at. When Lopez was organizing his famous expedition he sought out Jefferson Davis, and offered him a command and \$50,000 a year. He knew of Davis' record in Mexico, and hoped that he would thus get a number of volunteers from Mississippi. But Davis declined. The sad fate of Lopez and his men is well known. The execution of the Americans came near bringing on a war, and the southern states, which mainly furnished the filibusters, were very hostile.

In order to understand the boundary question, which may soon become a matter of more general interest, it may be stated: In 1763, Louisiana, which then extended to the Illinois, was dismembered by France. That portion east of the Mississippi river, excepting the island of New Orleans, was ceded to England. At the same time Spain also ceded to England "all of the territory that she possessed on this continent to the east and southeast of the Mississippi river, including the peninsula of Florida."

About 20 years later England gave back the peninsula of Florida to Spain, and also a large slice of Louisiana which she had received from France previously. The stipulations were general, and the boundaries were little understood, if at all.

A few years later France, becoming tired of maintaining the expensive and fruitless colony of Louisiana, ceded, as a free gift, the Louisiana territory to Spain. France gave, or rather the Spanish claimed, the entire territory of Louisiana as it existed before it was carved up by France.

In 1803 Spain exchanged Louisiana for an island in the Mediterranean which France at that time possessed. France, then at war with England, acquired the territory in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of the English. While our ministers were treating with France for the purchase of Louisiana, Minister Livingston suggested that we first seize New Orleans, and treat afterwards. He thus wanted to hurry up matters before England acquired the country, having little faith in the earnestness of France, although that country was at war with England.

When the United States purchased the Louisiana territory, the terms were again general, the treaty reading that the boundaries should run as "before existing." Consequently the United States claimed all of the territory comprising Louisiana before being sliced up by France.

Thus, it will be seen, France sold to the United States some territory that belonged to Spain. In fact, the boundaries in several instances "lapped" one over the other. And Spain, being uncertain of her boundary lines, pushed colonies into the territory she had, or believed she had, acquired from France. She seized this strip of Mississippi territory, established headquarters at Natchez, and held it with the aid of the Natchez Indians, importing negroes from Africa to do plantation work.

The Spaniards captured this portion of the Mississippi valley through secret plottings with the Natchez and Choctaw Indians. The Natchez Indians occupied the lower portion, and the Choctaws extended from Choctaw bluffs (the present Vicksburg) to the Chickasaw bluffs (the present Memphis).

Upon the acquisition of this section by the Americans the Spanish officials refused to leave, according to treaty, but remained, plotting with the Indians, hoping to retake the country. Finally they were expelled beyond the borders to the Spanish province of Texas. Then nearly all of the Spanish settlers left the country, and after our conquest of west Florida, they left that section also for Texas, so intense was their hatred of Americans.

The fact that Spain was the original possessor of this vast territory, and having lost it for the lack of power to hold it, must ever rankle in the Spanish breast.

In the early part of the sixteenth century, while a Spanish adventurer was seeking gold, and incidentally a spring of perpetual youth, which an Indian soothsayer told him existed on one of the Bahama islands, he stumbled upon a peninsula, which he named Florida. According to the Spanish custom he claimed the "air, the sea and the earth," in the name of Spain. The boundaries, of course, were not defined, for he had no idea of the extent of the country.

But when the French discovered the Mississippi and settled in Louisiana, Spain came forward and claimed everything by "right of discovery." The French claimed from Canada to the gulf, and "all the territory watered by the rivers which flow into the Mississippi river," which La Salle had discovered.

For nearly a century and a half after its discovery Spain made no attempt to colonize the country, beyond an occasional expedition in search of gold and pearls, supposed to exist here in large quantities.

J. M. SCANLAND.

A Poor Consolation.  
The word is often at her flung  
That she's not made in beauty's mold;  
Though she will ne'er be pretty young,  
Yet soon she will be pretty old.  
—Up-to-Date.

## THE VIEWS OF AN EXPERT

Prof. Taylor, of the University of Michigan, Tells of America's Wonderful Facilities.

### BUILDING OF FIRST-CLASS BATTLESHIP.

We Make the Best Machine Tools and the Finest Armor Plate in the World and Have the Best Mechanical Engineers—Students on a Tour of Observation.

[Special Correspondence.]

Ann Arbor, Mich., May 4.—Prof. Clarence G. Taylor, of the engineering department of the University of Michigan, is of the opinion that if conditions at present inconceivable should arise by which the United States warships should all be destroyed, the country has immense resources for supplying their places. The greatest facilities in the world for constructing machine tools exist in America, and the question of building warships turns ultimately on this fact. Machine tools, with very few exceptions, are not imported by the United States and, more than this, European powers purchase of us a large part of those they require. Ordinarily three years are allowed for the building of a first-class man of war, but under pressure of circumstances one could probably be constructed in a year and a half.

### Powerful Weapons.

The finest armor plate in the world is made in America, also the largest and highest power guns. Some of the machinery for the Krupp guns is made in this country, but the United States makes better guns than Krupp. The largest gun, a 16-inch, has been placed in New York harbor, with several 13-inch guns. All of the large guns on our warships are 13-inch, Spain's largest being but 12-inch. On the Indiana there are four of these 13-inch guns, a sum total of high-power guns greater than Spain has in all Cuba. These guns carry 15 miles. We have also a number of fine vessels on the great lakes that could be equipped for naval service provided they could be taken out to the seaboard. This emphasizes the necessity for the deep-water canal from the lakes to the coast.

### Good Engineers.

Another very important fact in the determining of a successful issue between Spain and the United States is the great number of highly-trained mechanical engineers in the United States and the inventive genius that characterizes the American people. We also have a great army of artisans to carry out engineering ideas. Spain is lacking in this respect, having to import service of this kind. The Spanish war vessels are also greatly weakened in effectiveness by lack of coaling stations on this side of the Atlantic. If Puerto Rico comes under the power of the United States, Spain's only resource for coal will be lost.

### Tour of the Engineers.

Eighteen students from the senior and junior classes of the engineering department of the university took a trip east during the spring recess, under the care of J. R. Allen, instructor of mechanical engineering, and Mrs. Allen, B. S., '93. The party stopped at Niagara Falls two nights and a day, visiting the two power plants, the Carborundum works, which manufacture the points used in dental-grinding machines, and the Niagara Falls Paper company. Fortunately for the students, they were present at the closing of the great arch in the foot-bridge immediately below the falls, which has the largest span of any bridge in the world, 840 feet.

At Philadelphia, although the Cramp ship yards are now under government control, and visitors are rigidly excluded, the party was admitted by special favor, and saw there in building a merchant vessel, the refitting of the St. Paul, and work on the Japanese battleship "Pesaki." They also visited the Baldwin locomotive works and the iron works of R. D. Wood & Co., in Camden.

In Pittsburgh they saw at the glass works the whole process of glass manufacture, from the beginning, where the vessels and pots for making the glass are first prepared to the final polishings and blowings at the close. The other Pittsburgh establishments visited by the students were the Crescent steel works, noted for their tool steel; the Edgar Thompson works, which make steel by the Bessemer process; the Lucy works, of the Carnegie company, which have a special method of manufacturing pig iron by continuous process. At the Pennsylvania tube works, where the workmen at certain stages of the process look steadily at white-hot steel, they were told that these workmen lose their eyesight if they continue 12 years in the work. The Westinghouse Electric company and the Westinghouse air-brake establishment were also visited by the party. This is the ninth annual tour of inspection taken by students in this department, and is of especial advantage to them in their engineering studies.

E. N. S.

During the civil war, 424 graduates and under graduates of the University of Michigan served in the union army.

## MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

The Crop Outlook.  
The weekly crop report of the Michigan weather bureau describes conditions as follows:

"The weather conditions have been favorable for farm work, which has progressed rapidly, but the cool, frosty nights have retarded the growth of all vegetation, which has made very little progress during the past week. The general condition of wheat, rye, grass and clover shows an improvement over the week preceding, but these crops have made very little advancement. Oat seeding in the southern counties is about finished, and some of the early seeding is up and looks fine. Considerable barley seeding and early potato planting has been accomplished in all portions of the lower peninsula. Preparations for corn planting are well advanced, correspondents reporting that the soil is in fine condition."

### The State War Loan.

State Treasurer Steel has prepared an issue of \$200,000 of state war loan bonds in accordance with the bill passed by the legislature in extra session. A portion of the bonds are for the sum of \$100 each, while the larger denominations are for \$1,000. The bonds will bear interest at 3½ per cent, and will be due at the option of the state at any time after five years. There are demands already upon the war loan fund.

### Soldiers' Home Officials.

At the regular meeting of the soldiers' home board in Grand Rapids Capt. George E. Judd, the new commandant, announced the members of his staff: E. F. Taylor, Port Huron, will succeed Maj. J. W. Long as adjutant, and Mrs. Eliza Welch, of Ionia, will succeed Mrs. Trask as matron of the woman's annex. The other officers will hold over for the present. Capt. Judd has assumed command.

### Marriage Didn't Save Him.

James E. Dunn, the man who was charged with enticing away and marrying one Ella Richardson, an inmate of the industrial home for girls in Howell, was convicted by the jury and sentenced by Judge Smith to one year at Ionia. This is the first case brought under the statute forbidding girls to marry from that institution except by consent of the board of control.

### Health in Michigan.

Reports to the state board of health from 81 observers in various portions of the state for the week ended April 30 indicate that pleuritis increased and consumption and remittent fever decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 147 places, measles at 67, typhoid fever at 18, scarlet fever at 30, diphtheria at 18, and whooping cough at 12 places.

### Insurance License Revoked.

State Insurance Commissioner Campbell has canceled the Michigan license of the Liverpool, London and Globe Fire Insurance company. The commissioner charges that the company has been insuring larger risks than the state laws permit. The company explains that the risks complained of had been reinsured, but the commissioner regards that as an evasion.

### News Items Briefly Told.

C. S. Weber has been appointed deputy state warden for Barry county. It is probable that a beet sugar factory of large capacity will be established in Benton Harbor.

Fruit men in Oceana county say there were never so many good buds at this time of the year as now, and they are all looking for an immense crop this season.

James Kelmer, a farmer of Orient township, committed suicide by cutting his throat. He leaves a large family in good circumstances.

Cornelius Sheehy, widely known as a railroad man of ability, died at his home in Detroit, aged 62 years. He leaves a widow and two children.

A fire at Sidnaw destroyed the big planing mill of Corbin & Mead, and the city electric lighting plant, the loss being \$45,000.

Frank Saunders, of Traverse City, who received a draft through the mails intended for another man named Saunders and cashed it, but returned the money later, was convicted of forgery, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Fifteen freight cars on the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad were wrecked at Flint and four tramps were believed to have been killed.

During April the secretary of state collected \$2,124 in franchise fees from new corporations.

The sixty-fourth annual meeting of the Washtenaw Baptist association was held at Mooreville.

Mrs. Ellen J. White, aged about 30, hanged herself in Kalamazoo. She had been dead ten days when found.

Frank Gibbons, of Munith, aged 80, dropped dead while doing his chores in his barn.

The old Cass county courthouse at Cassopolis was sold at auction, the old bell being retained. The new building is to cost \$40,000.

The salt block of Louis Sands in Manistee was totally destroyed by fire, the loss being \$40,000.

Bay county lost one of its best citizens by the death of Hon. John Welch, of West Bay City.

Isaiah W. Austin, a veteran of the civil war, 75 years old, committed suicide in Adrian while insane.



DO WE!

Want Your Trade?

WE DO!

We Offer:

All kinds of provisions at prices as low as the recent advances will permit. Quality is always best with us; you are sure of fresh, wholesome food when you buy it here.

We are headquarters for

Strawberries,  
Pine Apples,  
Blood Oranges,  
Bananas,  
Asparagus,  
Radishes,  
Lettuce,  
Cucumbers,  
and all kinds of fruits and vegetables.

FREEMAN'S.

Spring Millinery.

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

Grand Display of Elegantly Trimmed Hats.

Miller Sisters.

For SAFETY and to DRAW INTEREST,

Deposit your Money in the

Chelsea Savings Bank.

Spar Bank.

Its Money is protected from fire and burglars by the best screw door, electric alarm, burglar proof vault-safe made.

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

CALL

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

SYRACUSE Plows, Drags and Cultivators at FAIST & HIRTH'S.

H. L. WOOD & CO.

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

H. L. WOOD & CO.

What You Should Eat

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

We Can Tell You!

Eat some of those nice fresh Steaks from our market. We will deliver them for you. We can give you meats for boiling, frying, roasts, etc., that will make your mouth water.

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

TERMS-CASH.

ADAM EPPLER.

## Echoes of the Week.

Pithy Pickings Pointedly Put for Quick Reading.

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

Bicyclists go to Palace Bakery for lunches.

Our Village streets are getting their annual round-up.

The street sprinkler commenced business last Saturday.

Go to Palace Bakery for Cream bread and Merchant's home-made bread.

The Concert at the M. E. church has been postponed until May 18, 1898.

Edgar and Miles Alexander are working with the extra gang on the Michigan Central.

Remember the Concert given by the Chelsea school Thursday and Friday of this week.

Mrs. J. C. Winans is having a cement walk laid in front of her residence on South street.

Mr. M. Keeler, of Francisco, was stricken with paralysis on Tuesday morning, depriving him of speech.

Supervisor J. T. Baldwin of Waterloo reports 14 deaths and 23 births in his township during the past year.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's church will meet at the home of Mrs. Mathew Alber, Friday, May 13th.

Horse thieves robbed Dr. Darling, of Ann Arbor, last Thursday night. They got a fine horse, buggy and harness.

O. E. Williams, of Three Rivers, was the guest of his twin brother, Station Agent E. A. Williams, last Sunday.

Wanted—A Printer We wish some of our brother editors would head a two-third this way, as we are greatly in need of one.

Mr. F. J. McNaney, of East Grand Forks, Minn., and Miss Celia Foster, of this Village, were united in marriage May 11th, 1898.

The twenty sixth semi-annual apportionment of the primary school interest fund distributes \$349,446 50. Of this sum Washtenaw county gets \$6,015.

Messrs. Sanford and Smith, of Jackson, were here the past week overhauling B. Steinbach's threshing rig and putting it in first-class order for the coming season.

The young men are talking of organizing a cavalry company, and all those interested are requested to meet at the town hall Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

M. L. Burkhart & Co. will open an ice cream counter on the south side of their store next Saturday, where ice cream will be served day and evening during the summer.

Never before has there been a better prospect for all kinds of fruit. Peach, pear, plum and cherry trees are completely covered blossoms, and apple orchards present the same appearance.

Died, Monday, May 9th, 1898, Mr. Z. Curtis, aged 80 years, the funeral will be held from the residence of his son-in-law, W. P. Schenk, today. Deceased leaves a wife and three children.

Died, at her home in Sylvan, Tuesday, May 10th, 1898, Mrs. Fred Gilbert, aged 48 years. The funeral will be held from the house today at 2:30 p. m. Deceased leaves a husband and five children.

A good deal of building is going on in the Boyce neighborhood near Waterloo. Geo. Boyce is building a new house, Andrew Boyce and Allen Skidmore are each building new barns, and Orville Gorton is building both house and barn on his new farm.

Remember the Concert to be given at the M. E. church Wednesday evening, May 18th. Miss Winifred Gale of Albion, who has become a favorite with Chelsea audiences, and Miss Chamberlain, violinist of Jackson, occupy prominent places on the program. Admission 25 cents.

The star spangled banner floats over nearly one-tenth of the earth's dry land. One-twentieth of the people in the world give it proud and loving allegiance. Inconceivably, more men have fought for it than any other in existence. Many more men have died for it than any other flag. That which it represents has brought more happiness, prosperity and moral elevation than any other flag.

The officers of the County Christian Endeavor Association for the year are: President, Howard Bartlett, Saline; vice president, W. J. Cleaver, Willis; secretary and treasurer, Oline Latson, Webster; junior superintendent, Miss L. Townsend, Chelsea; missionary superintendent, Jenny E. Crozier, Ann Arbor, executive committee, Francis Goodrich, Ypsilanti, Prof. G. P. Coler, Ann Arbor, Katherine Haarer, Chelsea.

## Council Proceedings.

[OFFICIAL]

Chelsea, April 27, 1898.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. 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 Holmes and seconded by Schenk, that the bond of Glazier & Stimson with W. J. Knapp and Geo. P. Glazier as sureties be accepted.

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

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Vogel and seconded by Grau, that the bond of Rush Green with M. J. Noyes and Frank Staffan as sureties be accepted.

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

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Gilbert and seconded by Schenk, that the bill of J. Schumacher for 330 feet of cement walk be referred to Finance Committee.

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

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Schenk and seconded by Gilbert, that the bill of I. M. Whitaker for 500 feet of cement walk be referred to Finance Committee.

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

Nays—Holmes.

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 completing the purchase of the Water Works Plant beg leave to recommend that the following change should be made in their partial report heretofore filed, as follows:

1st—That the pay-day of principal and interest upon the Water Works Plant coupon bonds should be August 2nd, instead of August 1st, for the reason that May 1st is Sunday, and they will be dated May 2nd.

2nd—That the form of the bond should be amended so that after the word "years" there should be added: And three months. And August 2nd should be inserted instead of August 1st, wherever it appears therein as date of payment of interest.

Your Committee further reports that arrangements have been completed so that the said blanks for Water Works bonds will be printed ready for use by Saturday of this week; that they may be executed and issued; the transfer of the said Water Works plant completed; and possession taken of said plant, and the same paid for about May 2nd, 1898.

With these changes in the previous report as to the Water Works plant bonds we would recommend that this Council by appropriate resolution authorize the issue and sale of the bonds, providing for the borrowing of money to pay for said Water Works plant, and that the President and Clerk be expressly authorized to execute said Water Works plant coupon bonds, and issue the same as provided in the resolutions of this Council, and the special election held April 1st, 1898, in said Village.

Your Committee further report regarding the purchase of the Electric Light Plant, beg leave to recommend that the following change should be made in their partial report heretofore filed, as follows:

1st—That the pay-day of principal and interest upon the Electric Light Plant coupon bonds should be August 2nd instead of August 1st, for the reason that May 1st is Sunday, and they will be dated May 2nd.

2nd—That the form of the Electric Light Plant bonds should be amended so that after the word "years" there should be added: And three months. And Aug. 2nd should be inserted instead of Aug. 1st, wherever it appears therein as date of payment of interest.

Your Committee further report that in the case of the Water Works bonds the Electric Light plant bonds will also be ready for execution at the same time, and would recommend that like resolutions be adopted in the case of the Electric Light bonds as they have hereinbefore recommended in regard to the purchase of the Water Works plant.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated, April 27th, 1898.

HARMON S. HOLMES.

JOHN SCHENK.

F. P. GLAZIER.

Finance Committee.

Moved by Schenk and seconded by Gilbert, and resolved that the report of



Busy? Yes. Why?

Because its hard work to supply the demand all over the country for

J. B. LEWIS CO'S

"Wear Resisters"

They sell well, look well, feel well, wear well. For men, women and children. Look for "Lewis" on every shoe. Made only by the J. B. LEWIS CO., Boston, Mass.

LEWIS "WEAR RESISTERS"

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H. S. HOLMES MERC. CO.

S. G. Bush,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office hours: 10 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Office in Hatch block. Residence opposite Methodist church.

G. W. Palmer,

PHYSICIAN

AND

SURGEON.

Office over Kempf's new bank, Chelsea.

G. E. HATHAWAY,

(GRADUATE IN DENTISTRY)

A new preparation for extracting that does not contain Cocaine or cause any of the bad results liable to follow the use of this drug.

Gas administered when desired.

Office over Bank Drug Store.

H. W. SCHMIDT,

Physician & Surgeon.

SPECIALTIES:—Diseases of the Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear.

OFFICE HOURS:—10 to 12 and 2 to 5.

17

DENTISTRY in all its branches

done in a very

careful manner and as reasonable as first-class work can be done.

Crown and bridge work adjusted so as to be very useful.

Where this cannot be used we make five different kinds of plates—gold, silver, aluminum, Watts metal and rubber.

Special care given to children's teeth. Both gas and local anesthetic used in extracting.

Am here to stay. H. H. AVERY, D. D. S.

Office over Kempf Bros' Bank.

F. & A. M.

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

Jan. 4; Feb. 1; Mar. 8; April 5;

May 3; May 31; June 28, July 26;

Aug 30; Sept. 27; Oct. 25; Nov. 22;

annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 27.

J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Sec.

FIRE! FIRE!!

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

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time table taking effect Nov. 21st, 1897.

90th MERIDIAN TIME.

Passenger Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

No 8—Detroit Night Express...5:20 A. M.

No 36—Atlantic Express...7:00 A. M.

No 12—Grand Rapids Express...10:40 A. M.

No 4—Mail and Express...3:15 P. M.

GOING WEST.

No 3—Mail and Express...10:00 A. M.

No 13—Grand Rapids Express...6:30 P. M.

No 7—Chicago Night Express...10:20 P. M.

No. 37 will stop at Chelsea for passengers getting on at Detroit or east of Detroit.

E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent, Chelsea.

O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.



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# 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 Agra 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 42, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65 cents. The line of 60c Ingrains are pure Corbora 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 39 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.

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## Important Notice!!

No Fire Sale. No Humbug.

We wish to reduce our stock of Woollens 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.

## HOME RULE

Following is a copy of Certificate of Registry.

No 428.

VOL. I.

CLEVELAND BAY SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRY.

The Stallion named "Home Rule," owned by Bailey & Hecox, of Howell, Mich., bred by Mr. Dodsworth, Kellfield, Yorkshire, Eng., imported by Stericker Bros., Springfield, Ill.; foaled, spring 1885; color, bay; sire, Young Domino; dam by Promised Land No. 957, has been accepted for registry, in Vol. I of the Cleveland Bay Society of American Stud Book, under the Rules of the Society, and will be numbered as above.

R. P. STERICKER,

Secretary.

**"HOME RULE"**

Now owned by Tommy McNamara, of Chelsea, and will make the season of 1898 at his barns in this Village. Terms, \$10.00 to insure foal. Home Rule cost \$1,900 when five years old, and took gold medal in Chicago over 53 stallions.

**TOMMY McNAMARA.**

The Only Metropolitan Republican Newspaper in Detroit and Michigan.

Detroit is a Republican city. Michigan is a strong Republican State. The Journal is not an organ, but a fearless, independent Republican newspaper.

I have noticed a continued improvement in the Detroit Journal.  
HON. JAMES McMELLAN,  
U. S. Senator for Michigan.

I read the Detroit Journal daily and consider it Michigan's leading evening newspaper.  
HON. J. C. BURROWS,  
U. S. Senator for Michigan.

The Republican party can well be congratulated upon having so able an exponent of its principles.  
HON. D. M. FERRY,  
Chairman Rep. State Central Com.

But first of all a newspaper in the broadest and best sense.

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the Finance Committee as read be accepted adopted, and that the same be spread at large in the records of this meeting.  
Ayes—Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel, McKune and Gilbert.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Vogel and seconded by McKune, and resolved that this Council hereby directs the issue of water Works plant coupon bonds for the sum of five hundred dollars each of the Village to the amount of Twenty-three thousand dollars for the purpose of borrowing Twenty-three thousand dollars, to be used exclusively in the purchase of the Water Works plant, that said coupon bonds shall draw interest at five per cent, interest payable annually on the 2nd day of Aug. in each and every year, until the principal of said bonds respectively becomes due and payable, that the place of payment of the debt so contracted in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter XI, Act 3, Session Laws of the State of Michigan for 1895, evidenced by said bonds when duly issued, is the office of the Village Treasurer in said Village of Chelsea; that such bonds shall not be sold for less than their par value; that the proceeds thereof shall be used exclusively in the purchase of the Water Works Plant; that the President and Clerk are hereby expressly authorized to execute and issue said bonds, dating them May 2nd, 1898, and making the principal upon said several bonds payable as follows, viz:

1 and 2 payable 4 years and 3 months after their date.

3 and 4 payable 5 years and 3 months after their date.

5 and 6 payable 6 years and 3 months after their date.

7 and 8 payable 7 years and 3 months after their date.

9 and 10 payable 8 years and 3 months after their date.

11 and 12 payable 9 years and 3 months after their date.

13 and 14 payable 10 years and 3 months after their date.

15 and 16 payable 11 years and 3 months after their date.

17, 18 and 19 payable 12 years and 3 months after their date.

20, 21 and 22 payable 13 years and 3 months after their date.

23, 24 and 25 payable 14 years and 3 months after their date.

26, 27 and 28 payable 15 years and 3 months after their date.

29, 30 and 31 payable 16 years and 3 months after their date.

32, 33 and 34 payable 17 years and 3 months after their date.

35, 36 and 37 payable 18 years and 3 months after their date.

38, 39 and 40 payable 19 years and 3 months after their date.

41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46 payable 20 years and 3 months after their date.

That the interest coupons on said bonds shall be made payable at the office of the Village Treasurer, in said Village, as they shall become due, and payable by their terms, and that as soon as practicable and sale of said coupon bonds, the Finance Committee shall cause the proceeds of said sale to be placed in the banks of this Village, ready to be paid over to the Chelsea Water Works Company upon their executing and delivering to this Council, to be approved by the Council, proper conveyances of all its property, real, personal and mixed, constituting their entire plant, including leases, contracts, and all other property belonging to it, and intending to be sold and conveyed to the Village by its proposition to sell to said Village, as negotiated for under the estimate of this Council, resolutions of the Council and authorized by the vote of two thirds of the electors of said Village, at its Special Election held in said Village on the First day of April, 1898.

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

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Schenk and seconded by Gilbert, and resolved, that upon this Council approving the conveyances from said Water Works Company of its plant, property, etc., that the President and Clerk be authorized to draw the warrant of this Village for the payment of the said Twenty-three Thousand Dollars in favor of the said Water Works Company.  
Ayes—Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel, McKune and Gilbert.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Schenk and seconded by Gilbert, and resolved, that upon this Council approving the conveyances from said Water Works Company of its plant, property, etc., that the President and Clerk be authorized to draw the warrant of this Village for the payment of the said Twenty-three Thousand Dollars in favor of the said Water Works Company.  
Ayes—Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel, McKune and Gilbert.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Vogel and seconded by Schenk, and resolved, that this Council hereby directs the issue of Electric Light plant coupon bonds for the sum of five hundred dollars each, of the Village, to the amount of Twenty Thousand Dollars, to be used exclusively in the purchase of the Electric Light Works plant; that said coupon bonds shall draw interest at five per cent, interest payable annually on the 2nd day of August, in each and every year, until the principal of said bonds,

respectively, becomes due and payable; that the place of payment of the debt so contracted in pursuance to the provisions of Chapter XII, Act 3, Session Laws of the State of Michigan for 1895, evidenced by said bonds when duly issued, is the office of the Village Treasurer in said Village of Chelsea; that such bonds shall not be sold for less than their par value; that the proceeds thereof shall be used exclusively in the purchase of the Electric Light Works plant; that the President and Clerk are hereby expressly authorized to execute and issue said bonds dating them May 2nd, 1898, and making the principal upon said several bonds payable as follows, viz:

1 and 2 payable 4 years and 3 months after their date.

3 and 4 payable 5 years and 3 months after their date.

5 and 6 payable 6 years and 3 months after their date.

7 and 8 payable 7 years and 3 months after their date.

9 and 10 payable 8 years and 3 months after their date.

11 and 12 payable 9 years and 3 months after their date.

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29, 30 and 31 payable 16 years and 3 months after their date.

32, 33 and 34 payable 17 years and 3 months after their date.

35, 36 and 37 payable 18 years and 3 months after their date.

38, 39 and 40 payable 19 years and 3 months after their date.

That the interest coupons on said bonds shall be made payable at said Village Treasurer's office in said Village, as they shall become due and made payable by their terms, and that as soon as practicable after the issue and sale of such coupon bonds, the Finance Committee shall cause the proceeds of said sale to be placed in the banks of this Village to the credit of this Village, ready to be paid over to the Chelsea Electric Light Company, upon their executing and delivering to this Council to be approved by the Council, proper conveyances of all its property, real, personal and mixed, constituting their entire plant, including leases, contracts, including all other property belonging to it and intended to be sold and conveyed to the Village by its proposition to sell to said Village as negotiated for under the estimate of this Council, resolutions of the Council, and authorized by the vote of two thirds of the electors of said Village at its Special Election held in said Village on the First day of April, 1898.

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

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Gilbert and seconded by Schenk, and resolved, that upon this Council approving the conveyances from said Chelsea Electric Light Company of its plant, property, etc., that the President and Clerk be and they are authorized to draw the warrant of this Village for the payment of the said Twenty Thousand Dollars in favor of the said Electric Light Company.  
Ayes—Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel, McKune and Gilbert.

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Schenk and seconded by Gilbert, and resolved, that upon this Council approving the conveyances from said Water Works and Electric Light Committee, whose duties shall be, when the purchase of said Water Works and Electric Light plant shall be consummated, to take charge of said plants, employ a competent manager, electrician, book-keeper and other help, and shall proceed at once to inaugurate a system for conduct of said plants by the Village, so that the present service shall not be interrupted, that said committee, as soon as soon as practicable, recommend what ordinances are required in the management of said plants, and report the same to this Council.

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

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Schenk and seconded by Gilbert, and resolved, that the President appoint another standing committee to be known as Water Works and Electric Light Committee, whose duties shall be, when the purchase of said Water Works and Electric Light plant shall be consummated, to take charge of said plants, employ a competent manager, electrician, book-keeper and other help, and shall proceed at once to inaugurate a system for conduct of said plants by the Village, so that the present service shall not be interrupted, that said committee, as soon as soon as practicable, recommend what ordinances are required in the management of said plants, and report the same to this Council.

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

Nays—None.

Carried.

President then appointed the following as the committee: Gilbert, Holmes and Schenk.  
Moved by Schenk and seconded by Vogel, that the proposition of B. Parker be referred to the Water Works and Electric Light Committee.  
Ayes—Holmes, Grau, Schenk, Vogel, McKune and Gilbert.

Nays—None.

Carried.

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

Approved May 4, 1898.



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## A COMPLETE VICTORY

Remarkable Result of Dewey's Battle in Manila Bay.

Annihilates Spanish Fleet and Fortifications Without the Loss of a Man, and with But Six Wounded—Spanish Loss 618.

Hong-Kong, May 2.—Among naval men, military men and civilians, Europeans and natives here to-day, there is only one subject of discussion, the brilliant, dashing, annihilating victory of the American fleet under Commodore Dewey over the Spanish fleet commanded by Admiral Montojo in Manila bay, on Sunday last. Owing to the fact that the cable between this port and the Philippine islands was not in working order, having been cut, it is said, some distance from the capital of the islands, there has been delay in obtaining a detailed account of the battle, and the facts in the case were only available when the United States gunboat Hugh McCulloch arrived here Saturday, and even then the tremendous pressure of business suddenly thrown upon the cable company necessarily made the earlier accounts of the engagement somewhat brief.

**True to His Trust.**  
Commodore Dewey's orders were to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet and never were instructions executed in so complete a fashion. At the end of seven hours there was absolutely nothing left of the Spanish fleet but a few relics. The American commander had most skillfully arranged every detail of the action, and even the apparently most insignificant features were carried out with perfect punctuality.

At the end of the action Commodore Dewey anchored his fleet in the bay before Manila and sent a message to Governor-General Aguilar, announcing the inauguration of the blockade, and adding that if a shot was fired against his ships he would destroy every battery about Manila.

**A Wonderful Achievement.**  
The position occupied by the Spaniards, the support which their ships received from the land batteries, and the big guns they had ashore gave them an enormous advantage. Therefore, when it is considered that the Spaniards lost over 600 men in killed and wounded, that all of their ships were destroyed, and that their naval arsenal at Cavite was also destroyed, with its defenses, it will become apparent that the victory of the American commodore is one of the most complete and wonderful achievements in the history of naval warfare.

Not a man on board the American fleet was killed, not a ship was damaged to any extent, and only six men were injured slightly on board the Baltimore.

This grand achievement is quite as much due to the generalship of Commodore Dewey as to the fact that American gunners, ships and guns are superior to anything in the same line afloat anywhere. Credit must also be given to the fullest extent to the officers under Commodore Dewey. For, to a man, they seconded their gallant commander in every way possible, and thus helped him win the laurels which are justly his.

The terms of the capitulation were still unsettled when the McCulloch left Manila, and it was said Commodore Dewey feared rioting upon the part of the insurgents if he attempted a bombardment of the remaining fortifications of Manila. The forts at the entrance of the bay were dismantled on Wednesday, after they had capitulated. It is said the American commodore ordered the cable to be cut, because the Spaniards refused to permit him to use it, pending the complete surrender of the city.

**STORY OF THE VICTORY.**  
**Detailed Account of Dewey's Bold Dash and Its Results.**

The following dispatch, containing a detailed account of the battle, was brought here by the McCulloch:

"Manila Bay, May 1.—Last night Commodore Dewey arrived off Manila bay and without consulting his officers decided to make a dash into the inner harbor. From his flagship, the Olympia, he signalled the commanders of the fleet to follow him, and with all lights out the squadron of sea fighters steamed into the bay with the crews at their guns. As they passed the fortifications at Corregidor the order of the vessels was as follows: Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Petrel, Concord, Boston.

"Eight o'clock had just struck when the statey flagship steamed silently past the frowning batteries that command the entrance to the bay and in spite of the fact that the moon was shining brightly the fleet was well up the harbor before the Spaniards on watch were aware of its approach. Corregidor lay a mile behind them when the first gun boomed its warning that the enemy was at hand.

**First Shot from Spaniards.**  
"One heavy projectile screamed over the floating ships and plunged into the water far away. This was followed by a second, which dropped astern. Instantly the Raleigh, the Concord and the Boston accepted the challenge. A shell from the Concord landed exactly inside the shore battery, which fired no more. Slowly the squadron edged its way toward Manila and the men, worn with long watching, were allowed to drop beside their guns for a nap on deck. So closely had the arrival of the fleet been timed that at break of day Dewey was within five miles of Manila.

"Here he sighted the Spanish squadron. Admiral Montojo's flag was seen fluttering from the cruiser Reina Christina. Just ahead of it was moored the Castilla, a protected cruiser of 3,200 tons. Astern and to seaward in line of battle were arranged the cruisers Don Juan de Austria, Don Antonio de Ulla, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, Quirós, Marquis del Otero and General Lezo. With the flagship, they remained under way in anticipation of the action that followed. The vessels moved down to the attack in single file at a uniform speed of eight knots, and as they passed in front of Manila three great batteries mounting powerful guns opened up at a distance of five miles. Suddenly the Concord's guns boomed out a reply. For a moment there was silence and expectation. Commodore Dewey signalled not to attack these batteries, for fear of sending his shells into the crowded city.

**Mines Explode.**

"Veering up the bay, he passed slowly in front of Cavite, where two powerful submarine mines were exploded ahead of the flagship. The commodore coolly glanced at his watch as he stood impassively on the bridge and called the attention of one of his officers to the fact that it was exactly six minutes past five o'clock. As the mines let go a smile flitted over his face, because of the fact that the Spaniards in exploding the mines had misjudged the position of the flagship. As it was, tremendous volumes of water were hurled into the air. But there was no hesitation. Dewey evidently had no fear of the mines. He signalled the ships to steam ahead and in a moment he was within range of the guns of the batteries at Cavite. By this time the Spanish gunners had got the range and the shells began bursting close aboard.

## Flagship the Target.

"The Spanish vessels also opened up with their guns and the main target all about the flagship, which was evidently the mark at which they were directing their fire. Aboard the American fleet the heat was intense. The men, stripped to the waist, stood at their guns waiting for the signal to open up. All was silent aboard the Olympia except the whirr of the blowers and the steady throb of the engines. All at once a shell screamed through the air and burst directly over the deck of the flagship. Then came the signal from the boat-swain's mate.

**"Remember the Maine."**  
"Remember the Maine" was the defiant cry that rang out in the American ships. On the forward edge of the flagship stood Admiral Dewey, with his chief of staff, Executive Officer Rees and Navigator Lieut. Calkins. Capt. Gridley, commander of the ship, from the conning tower awaited the order to begin the engagement. Dewey looked at the batteries, from which puffs of smoke were rising, and said, grimly: "Shoot whenever you get ready, Gridley."

"At 19 minutes of six the starboard eight-inch gun in the forward turret of the Olympia belched forth a welcome to the dons at a distance of 5,500 yards. The firing was taken up by the Baltimore and Boston in turn, and shell after shell from their great guns was sent hurtling toward the Castilla and the Reina Christina. At first it was all guesswork. The Spaniards, knowing the exact distance, fired rapidly.

"Their guns, ashore and afloat, were making it warm for the American squadron. Shot plunged and screamed about the vessels, while the shells burst in the air, their fragments lashing the water till it splashed about their hulls. One shot struck the Olympia nearly abreast of the wardroom gun, but burst without doing much damage. Another entered the Boston's port quarter, exploding in the stateroom and starting a fire, which was quickly extinguished. Capt. Wildes, of the Boston, a moment later had a narrow escape. A shell from a Spanish gun tore through the vessel's foremast, passing just in front of him.

"Encouraged by the small amount of damage that was being done by the guns from the Spanish ships and batteries, the flagship turned and steamed majestically up within 2,000 yards of the enemy's vessels. At this range even the quick-firing six-pounders were found to be effective, and a perfect storm of projectiles was poured in upon the unfortunate Spanish fleet.

**Vessels Burning.**  
"Three vessels were set on fire and their men were forced to abandon the guns. Satisfied with the work thus far accomplished, Commodore Dewey gave the signal and the fleet steamed slowly out of the range of the batteries in order that the crews, which had been continuously at the guns for more than two hours, could go to breakfast. There was a lull in the firing, and shortly before eight o'clock the fleet steamed past the flagship, the men cheering lustily. For three hours they remained out of range of the enemy's guns, and then the signal for action fluttered at the halcyards of the flagship.

**Attack Renewed.**  
"This time the Baltimore was given the place of honor. She opened up with her guns on the Spanish ships and batteries as coolly as if at target practice. The replies were slow and irregular. The Raleigh, the Boston, the Concord and the Petrel were directed to break into the inner harbor and destroy every hostile ship in sight. The gunboat Petrel, with her light draft, was enabled to move up within 1,000 yards. With her guns going as rapidly as they could be fired, she created awful havoc among the vessels still flying the Spanish flag.

"In the meantime the Reina Christina had been burning fiercely and had been abandoned. The Uloa, which had also been deserted, lurched suddenly and sank beneath the waters of the bay.

"A few minutes later the Spanish flag on the arsenal disappeared and was replaced by a white ensign that fluttered bravely in the wind. The signal was then made to the Petrel to finish the destruction of the vessels in the inner harbor. The Don Juan de Austria, the Marquis Duero, the Isla de Cuba and the Correo were set on fire. The Manila, a large transport, and a number of tugboats were seized before they could be sunk and passed into the hands of the Americans.

"Dewey's orders on approaching Manila had been to capture or destroy every Spanish vessel in sight. Within six hours after the Olympia steamed past the fortifications at the entrance of the harbor the orders had been implicitly obeyed. Not a Spanish vessel remained in the hands of the enemy. The total casualties on the American fleet were six men slightly wounded, while the Spaniards report 618 missing.

**Spaniards Were Brave.**  
"The officers of the gunboat McCulloch bear testimony to the bravery of the Spaniards. They particularly praised the gallant crew of the Castilla, whom they scribe as "the bravest of the bravest." They consider the result of the fight a remarkable instance of the advantage of long-range firing to the side which is better in artillery and marksmanship.

"The Don Antonio de Uloa made a most magnificent show of desperate bravery. When her commander found she was so torn by the American shells that he could not keep afloat, he nailed her colors to the mast, and she sank with all hands fighting to the last. Her hull was completely ridged, and her upper deck had been swept clean by the awful fire of the American guns, but the Spaniards, though their vessel was sinking beneath them, continued working the guns on the lower deck until she sank beneath the water.

"Private papers captured at Cavite show it was intended that the Spanish fleet should engage the Americans outside the bay the day before the fight. No explanation is forthcoming of the change in plans. A landing was not effected at Manila, where food is scarce, as Commodore Dewey could not undertake any responsibility.

"The only loss on the American vessels was of Chief Engineer Randall, of the McCulloch, who died of heat and apoplexy, as the squadron was entering the harbor. He was buried at sea.

**Rumored Evacuation of Manila.**

Madrid, May 9.—It is claimed that a message has been received here from Manila announcing that the Spanish troops have retired from Manila, taking with them all their arms, ammunition and stores.

**PROMPTLY HONORED.**

**President Sends Cablegram to Dewey Making Him an Admiral.**

Washington, May 9.—By direction of the president, Secretary Long sent the following cable dispatch to Admiral Dewey: "Washington, May 7, 1898. Dewey, Manila: The president, the name of the American people, thanks you and your officers and men for your splendid achievement and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you acting admiral, and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by congress.

**"(Signed) LONG."**

**For Relief of Dewey.**

San Francisco, May 9.—The authorities are rushing every preparation for the expedition to the Philippines, and it is hoped that 5,000 men, big supplies of coal, food and ammunition will be on the way by May 15, the date now set for departure. There are prospects that the coal will be dispatched during the early days of the week.

## THREE HUNDRED SLAIN.

Bread Riots in Italy Causing Enormous Loss of Life—Reserve Troops Called Out.

Lugano, Switzerland, May 9.—It has been a terrible day at Milan. About one o'clock Sunday afternoon a veritable battle occurred in the Via Sommarina. Thousands of tiles and chimneys were hurled from the roofs upon the troops, who were compelled to retire. A similar fight took place in the Via Torino, and it is believed that no fewer than 300 were killed and 1,000 injured.

Late news from Milan says the Secolo has been seized and its editors arrested. The postal telegraph offices have been closed and all dispatches of mails stopped. The public buildings are guarded and artillery has been placed in position on the Plaza del Duomo. Many fugitives from Milan have crossed the frontier into the canton of Ticino and to Fontana, among them being the editor of the Italia del Popolo, the incriminated republican paper, who eluded the police. Eight thousand troops are quartered in the city.

A Swiss merchant who has arrived here from Milan describes the events of Saturday as completely anarchical. According to his account the leaders of the agitation evidently had well-arranged plans. Columns of rioters emerged from all the gates of the town and converged on a center, where they rapidly constructed barricades. When they were dislodged by the troops they mounted to the roofs and rained tiles and chimneys down upon the soldiers.

The gates of the town were held by the troops in the evening, and throughout the night, so that workmen employed outside were unable to return to their homes. In this way the rising was deprived of additional help from

## BIG BATTLE EXPECTED.

Admiral Sampson's Squadron on the Point of Engaging the Spanish Armada.

Chicago, May 9.—Persistent rumors of a naval battle in West Indian waters reached the United States all day Sunday and until a late hour at night. None of these reports had been confirmed at midnight, either from the scene of the supposed engagement or from the navy department at Washington. The general tenor of the dispatches seems to indicate that the Cape Verde fleet has arrived in the vicinity of Puerto Rico, and that with the fleet are a number of transports bringing troops and supplies.

Port au Prince, Hayti, May 9.—The arrival is rumored of 17 Spanish vessels, warships and others, at Puerto Rico; and a battle is expected on Tuesday. It is also reported from Cape Haytien that Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron has been sighted to the north.

The vessel which pursued the cruiser Montgomery is supposed to have been the Spanish warship Vizcaya; and it is suggested that possibly the Montgomery enticed the Spaniard within striking distance of Admiral Sampson. The crew of the German ship Bolivia, Capt. Bruhn, who arrived Sunday, say they heard cannonading to the northward about four o'clock Sunday afternoon.

## INVASION OF CUBA.

Government Rapidly Preparing to Land a Force of 60,000 to 80,000 Men on the Island.

Washington, May 9.—The Post says: "Between 60,000 and 80,000 men will be landed on Cuban soil at once. They will wear the uniform of the United States and they will not return until they have defeated

## SKIRMISH IN CUBA.

Tug Leyden Safely Lands a Quantity of Supplies—Is Attacked by Blanco's Troops.

New York, May 6.—A Key West special says the tug Leyden has returned there after having landed two parties on Cuban soil, one of them having had subsequently a sharp engagement with Spanish forces. One of the parties consisted, according to report, of a commission from Washington to Gen. Gomez, which was debarked on the north shore of Santa Clara province, whence an immediate start for the interior was made. The other party, which landed near Mariel, west of Havana, was under the command of the Cuban leader, Gen. Balomero Acosta. Before this company went ashore the cruiser Wilmington shelled some Spanish cavalry assembled in the vicinity, and when the landing was effected Acosta's detachment charged and routed the Spaniards, who in their retreat took with them about 60 wounded, but left 16 dead on the field. The American and Cuban colors were hoisted side by side on Cuban soil.

## Sioux Kills Himself in Jail.

Niobrara, Neb., May 4.—Samuel Campbell Chaska committed suicide Tuesday. Chaska was a full-blooded Sioux Indian. Ten years ago he graduated with high honors at Carlisle, and shortly became famous by marrying Cora Belle Fellows, of Washington, D. C. Neither the beauty nor wealth of his fashionable society wife nor his learning acquired by years of study at Carlisle could eradicate the Sioux traits that generations had left in his blood. In a few years he drifted back to the reservation and sunk to the level of a common blanket Indian again. His wife left him years ago. Chaska was in jail at the time of his death, charged with stealing horses. This is the first instance in which a full-blooded Sioux ever committed suicide.

## Big Catholic Celebration.

New York, May 5.—Not since the laying of the corner stone of St. Patrick's cathedral in 1869 has there been a celebration among Roman Catholics of this country equal in ceremony and magnificence to that begun Wednesday to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the elevation of the episcopate of Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan. Pontifical high mass was celebrated at ten o'clock. There was a procession of notable Catholic clergymen with a guard of honor of 500 cadets.

## Bayamo Given Up.

Montego Bay, Jamaica, via Kingston, Jamaica, May 4.—Gen. Pando, the commander of the Spanish forces in the field, withdrew the Spanish garrison from Bayamo, one of the important towns of the province of Santiago de Cuba, April 25, and refugees who have arrived here from Manzanillo, the port of Bayamo, by the schooner Governor Blake, say that Gen. Calixto Garcia, the insurgent commander, occupied the town the next day.

## Wheat at \$1.50.

Chicago, May 6.—Cash wheat sold for \$1.50 Thursday on the board of trade. This is the highest price paid for the cereal since the memorable corner of August and September, 1893. Foreign demand for American wheat is assigned as the cause of the big jump. France, Austria and Russia removed the duty on wheat, while Spain is looking to the United States for relief in a second-hand way.

## The Italian Bread Riots.

Rome, May 7.—There were renewed bread riots at Paris Friday evening. The rioters stretched chains across the streets in order to prevent cavalry charges. Several soldiers and civilians were injured. A riotous mob surrounded a detachment of troops at Sesto Fiorentino and the soldiers fired a volley, killing three of their assailants and wounding four others.

## To Arm Insurgents.

Washington, May 6.—Just before adjournment Thursday the senate passed an important war measure authorizing the president and general officers of the army to supply the Cuban insurgents with arms and munitions of war, and empowering officers of the army serving in Cuba to supply needy inhabitants of the island with medicines and subsistence.

## Proud of Dewey.

Montpelier, Vt., May 6.—Upon the opening of the Vermont legislature Thursday a resolution, heartily endorsing the patriotism, patience and statesmanship of the president, was passed amid great enthusiasm, as was also a resolution regarding Commodore Dewey's brilliant victory, of which Vermont is justly proud.

## Bitter Feeling in France.

London, May 7.—A special dispatch from Paris says that the seizure of the La Fayette has intensified the bitter feeling against the United States. Angry expressions are heard. The United States embassy is under special police protection, in view of a possible hostile demonstration.

## In Honor of Dewey's Victory.

New York, May 4.—A resolution was passed Tuesday by the board of aldermen and the common council to the effect that as they had abandoned the idea of celebrating Charter day to-day they would therefore celebrate it as Dewey day.



Uncle Sam's Catch of "Spanish Mackerel."

without. During the night the city was in complete darkness and funeral silence. Artillery, cavalry and infantry bivouacked on the Plaza del Duomo, where reinforcements were constantly arriving.

Rome, May 9.—Another portion of the 1873 reserves and a portion of the reserves of 1874 have been ordered to be under arms by Tuesday. Generally speaking the agitation continues, but it is less intense. The authorities have ordered all socialist and republican clubs to dissolve. There is a rumor current that the rioters have driven back a train under the impression that it was conveying soldiers.

## FOOD FOR FLAMES.

**Fire Sweeps Away Fifty Buildings at Duluth, Minn.—Two Thousand Homeless People.**

Duluth, Minn., May 9.—Fifty frame buildings on Minnesota Point, just above the ship canal, were burned Sunday afternoon. There was a lazy puff of smoke, a burst of flame and then a long row of ramshackle buildings sprang into a blaze. An hour later 2,000 people were homeless. The fire took 12 frame store buildings fronting on Lower Lake avenue, just below the "Under-the-hill" district and swept from there back to the lake shore. The district was populated by the poorest people in the city. Many of the upper parts of the two and three-story store buildings were occupied as tenements. They were inhabited as closely as the people could cluster and back of the line of buildings fronting on the street were shacks huddled all too close for health and safety. There are no particularly large individual losses. The total is thought to be over \$100,000. Among the sufferers were 50 families of Jews, members of a colony, who were at a mass-meeting praying for the success of the American army in the war with Spain. There were many narrow escapes from death.

the Spanish forces on the island and the American flag floats as proudly over Havana as it does over the ruins of the Cavite fortress in Manila harbor. This is the idea of the military advisers of the administration, and the president has approved the plan.

"The first section of the army to invade Cuba will be the 15,000 or 18,000 troops that are now assembled at New Orleans and Tampa. They are all regulars, and most of them are men who have seen actual fighting on the plains. They are seasoned, disciplined, effective. They will be followed at once by another army of 50,000 volunteers, who will be concentrated at southern ports as quickly as the trains can carry them, and will be transported as fast as the necessary ships can be collected. It is estimated that it will take at least 300 vessels to carry this immense army to Cuba. Nearly everything that floats has already been secured by the government, and the wires are hot in all directions, directing contracts to be closed immediately in all the principal seaport towns.

"Other details of the great expedition have been arranged. Within 48 hours there will be 2,000 wagons at Tampa and 12,000 mules. Several hundred ambulances will also be hurried to Tampa. They may be needed. Battles are not all like the one which has just been fought in Manila harbor."

## Illinois Troops to Go.

Springfield, Ill., May 9.—Gov. Tanner Sunday received a message from the war department at Washington stating that it was the intention of that department to order the first two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry of the Illinois national guard mustered into service to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga national park, as soon as they could be completely equipped and asking a report by telegraph as soon as the regiments were ready. Gov. Tanner replied that the two regiments of infantry were ready now, with the exception of being equipped. This will be done by the government.

## Ministry Will Not Be Changed.

Madrid, May 9.—The upshot of the cabinet council held Sunday is understood to be that there will be no change in the ministry for the present and that the cabinet had resolved to "energetically push the campaign, especially in the Philippine islands."







#### Letter List.

"Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, May 9, 1898:

Mrs. Anna Grey.

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

GEO. S. LAIRD P. M.

Try Merchant's entire wheat and rye bread.

#### The Grandest Discovery Yet.

W. M. Repine, editor Tiskilwa, Ill., "Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King's New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, etc. It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr. King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

Go to Palace Bakery for high grade ice cream.

The Stockbridge Sun says: "Albert Hindelang of Chelsea, was in town Monday, looking up a place to start a barber shop."

Go to Palace Bakery for high grade pies and cakes.

#### The Alfred Shakers.

One of the first Shaker societies in this country was organized in this town ninety-four years ago, and at the present time its members are looked upon with mingled curiosity by those not familiar with their home life. To-day, in company with Amos Allen, Esq., late clerk of courts for this county, we paid a visit to the Shaker village, and found the experience an interesting one. The village is pleasantly situated upon the east bank of Shaker pond, so-called, and all the fields look well tilled, and compare favorably with those of any other farming community. The oldest building in the village is the church, a gambrel-roofed structure, with green painted doors and blinds, which was erected in 1792, and is good for another century. In fact, its roof is now covered with the original hand-shaved cedar-shingles, which, on the steepest part, are good yet for a number of years. Around this church are clustered the other buildings of the society, and the larger part of the 1,200 acres of land it owns. At the present time the society numbers only about sixty members, two-thirds of whom are females. At times past there have been about 900 members, but death has been an occasional visitor, and during the forty-eight years that Elder Vance, the present head of the society, has been connected with it, about 100 members have passed over to the majority. The good living and regular habits enjoyed by the Shakers are so conducive to longevity that of the last fifty persons who have died in this society the average has been seventy years. The oldest member at present is Merrill Bailey, who has seen eighty-four summers, seventy-two of which have been passed in his present house. He is still well preserved, and promises to retain his faculties for several years longer.

Old and curious as is the belief and practice of the Shakers—the literal interpretation of the Bible and the living apart of the sexes—there are many things about the people that are commendable. Their living is of the best, plain and wholesome food—no pork having been eaten since 1847—and of great abundance. Their houses, buildings and lands are models of neatness, with frugality and economy everywhere apparent. But no one overworks, and there is freedom among them which other communities do not enjoy. All with them is not somber and long-faced, but instead all have the appearance of enjoying their life. Elder Vance himself, though possessing a quiet dignity, being withal one of the pleasantest gentlemen we have ever met. None of the members take any part in politics, though being well read in the current events of the day. From the 1st of June to the 1st of October the Sunday meetings of the society are open to the public, and there is generally a good attendance of those belonging to the "order of generation," as the outsiders are called. On the first Sunday of the public meetings there is usually a larger attendance than the church can accommodate, there being a peculiar belief abroad that the services on that day are of a special character instead of the regular order.—*Alfred (Me.) Cor. Boston Journal.*

#### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Feyer Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Glazier & Stimson.

# Dana's SPRING

SARSAPARILLA

#### "The Kind that Cures,"

will give you pure blood; make your stomach digest readily; your liver and kidneys active; your nerves strong. That's only assertion, but we back it up with this—YOUR MONEY BACK IF IT DOES NOT. This is an offer honest like the medicine. EVERY bottle of DANA'S is guaranteed to benefit or you get your money back.

All Druggists Keep It.

#### The Parlor Barber Shop, Chelsea, Mich.

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

GEO. EDER, Prop.

## REVIVO



RESTORES VITALITY. Made a Well Man of Me.

1st Day. 15th Day. 30th Day.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

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

Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder and restores both vitality and strength to the muscular and nervous system, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Accept no substitute. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, \$1.00 per package, in plain wrapper, or six for \$5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money in every package. For free circular address

ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale at Chelsea, Mich., by  
51 ARMSTRONG & CO



GEO. E. DAVIS,

Everybody's Auctioneer.

Headquarters at  
HERALD OFFICE.

Auction Bills furnished Free.

#### Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 8th day of May A. D. 1898, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Albert Morey, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 8th day of November next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on the 8th day of August and on the 8th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.  
Dated, Ann Arbor, May 8th, A. D. 1898.  
H. WIRT NEWKIRK,  
Judge of Probate.

# AND SUMMER

Means a general shaking up of everything.

Whether you are going to move or not, look around and see if you don't need some

## PRINTING.

Perhaps you have a small quantity of stationery left—that need not prevent you from ordering some more.

tionery left—that need not prevent you from ordering some more.

## A Few Words

About your printing. There is such a thing as getting good work at reasonable prices. The place to get that kind of work at that kind of a price is at

The Herald Office.

#### Mortgage Foreclosure.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain mortgage made by Lehn and Katie Lehn, his wife, to the Ann Arbor Savings Bank, dated the Fifth day of January, 1886, and recorded in the Register of the County of Washtenaw, Michigan, on the 11th day of January, 1886, in Liber 84 of mortgages, on page 532, 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, notice 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, (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 of from the south side of said lot six (6).  
Dated February 16th, 1898.

THE ANN ARBOR SAVINGS BANK, Mortgagee.

W. D. HARRIMAN, Attorney.

#### Mortgage Foreclosure.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain mortgage made by Alexander K. Zacharias, his wife, to Daniel Putnam, Treasurer of the Baptist Convention of the State of Michigan, dated the 1st day of October, 1888, and recorded in Liber 59 of Mortgages, on page 637, 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 in law or equity having been instituted for the collection of such indebtedness 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, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 2nd 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: Lots number one (1) and two (2) according to the recorded plat of the Village of Superior, Washtenaw County, Michigan.  
April 6th, 1898.

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 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 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 petition, together with the proceedings thereon, 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 Registrar.

#### Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of two certain mortgages made by John Stoll 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 60 of mortgages, on page 188, on the 17th day of March, 1880, 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 448, on the 22nd day of March, 1882, at 11 o'clock and 45 minutes a. m. The other of said mortgages dated the 13th 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 60 of mortgages, on page 230, 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 311. 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 18th 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 30, 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 hundredths of a chain on said line, thence northerly and parallel to said McCormick's line to the highway above described, and from thence to the place of beginning, it being the piece of land conveyed to the heirs of the heirs at law of said George W. Allen.

Dated April 18th, 1898.  
ANN ARBOR SAVINGS BANK, Assignee.

By W. D. HARRIMAN, Attorney.

Try planting sun-flowers in your garden if compelled to live in a malevolent neighborhood.