

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 27.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1898.

NUMBER 46.



Greatest Values

Ever Offered!

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Men's Bicycle Suits, all wool, \$4.50 and \$5.00.
Boy's Bicycle Suits, all wool, \$3.50 and \$4.00.
No better bicycle suits made.
We save you money on them.

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Men's all Wool, medium weight suits, made up first-class, at \$6.00, \$6.50 and \$6.75.
You cannot buy the same class of suits anywhere at less than from \$8.50 to \$10.00.
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Ice Cream Freezers, Fireworks, Screen Doors and Windows, Glassware and Crockery, at bottom prices.

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Special prices on bedroom suits for July.

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To eat Bread, Cakes, Pies, Macaroons, Angel Food, Ice Cream and Candies. Don't loaf on the streets, come inside, and you can get all the loaf you want at 5c apiece. The sign of the Central City Bakery is now in sight. Don't miss it.

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PANTS! PANTS!

Hot weather makes Pants, but they don't last long, but RAFTREY THE TAILOR, makes Pants that will last for years, and will for

The Next Thirty Days

To close a large line of stripes and plaids at \$3.50 to \$5.50. Summer suits at \$16.00 to \$20.00. Dress Suits a Specialty.

J. J. RAFTREY,

The Leading Tailor, Chelsea, Michigan.



WE...

Now have a

Complete Stock

Buggies, Road Wagons, Surries, and Farm Wagons,

In our New Store on Middle Street.

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

W. J. KNAPP.

High School Alumni Banquet.

Through inadvertence we omitted mention in last week's issue of the Alumni Banquet of the Chelsea High School, which was held Tuesday evening, June 28, 1898. By nine o'clock about sixty of the alumni had assembled in the pleasant parlors which the Knights of Pythias had given over to their use for the evening. The reception was held there until half past nine, and then the members of the Association adjourned to the G. A. R. rooms just across the hall where they were banqueted by the Woman's Relief Corps. After the supper, which was a good one and did credit to the ladies who served it, Nate Bowen, of the class of '94, who is now studying for a degree at Ypsilanti, arose to perform the duties of toastmaster. Our war with Spain seemed to be the subject uppermost in everyone's mind even on this occasion, and Mr. Bowen's opening remarks foreshadowed his later ones, a warlike note sounding through it all. This was not at all displeasing to his fellow alumni and he was heartily applauded. For proper initiation he thought the class of '98 should be allowed to perform first, and Miss Helene Steinbach responded prettily to the toast for the newcomers.

The next toast vaunted the triumphs of America on land and sea. It was to Our Army and Navy, and Mrs. Bert B. Turnbull spoke very pleasingly and in an interesting manner on the subject which is a matter of such pride to all Americans today.

The warlike measures still resounded in the remarks of Oren Thatcher on Dewey. Applause greeted the announcement of the subject of his toast, and his facetious handling of it brought forth still more. He recounted briefly the exploits of the great naval hero, and closed by calling down upon his head the blessings of the nation, adding as a kind afterthought the hope that all colored mothers would kindly refrain from naming their babies, Dewey.

At this point the Alumni arose and sang with spirit, Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean, after which Frank Taylor spoke in patriotic strain of The Merrimac. Miss Anna Beissel followed with a good toast on The Influence of Patriotism in the Schools.

The Old Oaken Bucket, as a guitar solo by Miss Nellie Congdon served to soothe the disturbed and belligerent spirits of the banqueters, and put them into pleasant frame of mind to listen to the Alumni History which Miss Louella Townsend had prepared. This gave a very good idea of the whereabouts of all the graduates of the Chelsea High School and was bright and interesting to all.

Augustus Steger responded to the last toast which was on Steger's Improved Speller and seemed calculated to set more clearly before his old classmates and those who had not known hitherto the fact that Gussie never could spell. He bore it good naturedly and the gist of his remarks was that "there are others". Miss Grace Gates was to have closed the program with a solo, but as she was unable to be present Miss Edith Foster who was on for one earlier in the evening took her place and sang her "toast" with admirable success. All then returned to the K. P. Club rooms and a few minutes served for the election of officers for the following year, Miss Katherine Staffan being chosen for President and Miss Ella Barber as chairman of the Arrangement Committee.

Considerable dissatisfaction was felt among the members present on account of smallness of the number who attended the Banquet this year. The association has about one hundred members and surely there is lacking the proper spirit among many who are in Chelsea, or very near here and who fail to attend. Loyalty to the old classes and to the old school should call out all who live within reasonable distance and efforts will be made to increase the attendance next year.

Letter List.

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Chelsea, July 4, 1898:

Emil Hilbert.

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

GEO. S. LAIRD P. M.

Camp meeting, Haslett Park, July 28 to Aug. 31 1898. One and one-third first class fare for round trip.

We wish to

Call Your Attention



To the fact that we are selling

18 pounds fine gran. sugar for \$1

At the

BANK DRUG STORE.

We can furnish you with the best Fruit Jars, fitted with heavy caps and rubbers. Best white rubbers 5c per dozen.

We Are Selling:

White Fish 38c per pail.

Herring 15c per box.

Good Coffee 10c per pound.

4 1-2 pounds Crackers for 25c.

4 1-2 pounds Rice for 25c.

Choice Cheese 9c per pound.

New Orleans Molasses 25c per gallon.

Highest Market Price for Eggs.

Glazier & Stimson



A MAN'S ATTIRE

Is his certificate of respectability. Suits and Overcoats we produce have this certificate. Try us and be convinced.

GEO. WEBSTER.

If You Want to

Save Money

Trade at the Pure Food Store

I will not be undersold.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER,

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* Artistic Granite Memorials. *

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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

JULY—1898.

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

THE WEEK'S NEWS

Happenings of the Past Seven Days in Brief.

ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD

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

INTELLIGENCE FROM ALL PARTS

CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings of First Regular Session.

Almost the entire session of the senate on the 28th was occupied by Senator Caffery (dem., La.), in a continuation of his speech against the annexation of Hawaii. In the house the conference report upon the bankruptcy bill was adopted by a vote of 124 to 53 and the measure will now go to the president. Favorable reports were made on bills increasing the field rations of the soldiers in active service and to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Indian reservations and in buildings controlled by the United States. A bill was introduced to transfer Naval Constructor Hobson to the line of the navy.

Speeches were made in the senate on the 29th by Senators Clay, of Georgia; Roach, of North Dakota, and Caffery, of Louisiana, all opposing Hawaiian annexation. The house devoted the session to consideration of legislation affecting the District of Columbia. A message was received from the president recognizing the brave deeds of Hobson and other gallant soldiers in the war with Spain.

The senate passed a resolution on the 29th tendering the thanks of congress to Hobson and his men, the heroes of the Merrimac, naming the common seamen, and thus establishing an historic precedent. The general deficiency bill was passed and the joint resolution for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands was further discussed. In the house bills were passed providing for the appointment of military storekeepers for the army; for the protection of harbor defenses and fortifications against malicious injury, and giving the secretary of war discretion to permit any church or religious sect to erect its house of worship upon the West Point military reservation.

WAR NEWS.

The third expedition to the Philippines, 4,000 men, under command of Gen. Arthur MacArthur, departed from San Francisco.

The administration has issued orders for the formation of an eastern squadron, under Commodore Watson, which is directed to sail as soon as possible for the coast of Spain.

Gen. Blanco declared that all malcontents in Havana would be shot and terror reigned in the city.

Admiral Dewey is expected to demand the surrender of Manila as soon as he has the army with him. The Charleston and the first of the troops were due there.

Upon the application of the United States consul orders were issued by the Egyptian government for the sailing of the coaler at Port Said of the Admiral Camara's fleet.

Capt. Gen. Augustin before the Madrid from Manila that the town there is critical; that the insurrection is increasing in number, and that the provinces are daily falling under their dominion.

At Key West, Fla., a number of the war prize vessels, together with their cargoes, were sold at auction, the proceeds amounting to about \$75,000.

The Spanish government has issued an order calling out 25,000 more men, the last classes of reserves, for service in Spain.

Twenty thousand Spanish soldiers are said to have arrived at Santiago since the American advance begun.

Seventy-seven Spaniards were killed and 89 were wounded in the fight in the hills near Sevilla with Col. Wood's and Col. Young's commands.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Terror attacked the St. Paul off San Juan and was fired upon by Capt. Sigbee and disabled, one of her officers and two men being killed and several wounded.

President McKinley issued a proclamation extending the blockade of Cuba to the southern coast from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz and also blockading San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Officials in Washington believe Camara's fleet will soon return to Cadiz. Plans are laid to pursue him if he goes forward, the intention being to crush him between Dewey's and Watson's ships.

Gen. Shafter reported that his army was west of San Juan river, within three miles of Santiago, and in plain sight of the city. His position had just been abandoned by the enemy, and all was progressing well.

Great haste is shown at Washington in preparing Commodore Watson's expedition against the coast of Spain.

Consul Wildman at Hong-Kong informed Admiral Dewey at Manila of the movements of Admiral Camara's fleet.

Gen. Shafter now has 21,000 soldiers in the vicinity of Santiago and dispatches announced that 13,000 of them were at the front, which means three miles from Santiago. The others were moving in that direction.

Gen. Miles received official dispatches from Tampa, Fla., that 9,000 troops had sailed for Baiquiri.

Maj. Gen. Merritt and staff sailed from San Francisco for Manila, where he will assume his duties as commander of the American land forces in the Philippine islands.

Gen. Correo, Spain's minister of war, says Camara's squadron has begun the passage of the Suez canal.

Commodore Schley's flying squadron has been merged into the fleet under Admiral Sampson, who now has 107 vessels under his control.

In an official report Gen. Wheeler says the troops were not ambushed by the Spaniards in the battle at La Quasina. The 900 Americans fought 4,000 Spaniards.

Advices from Hong-Kong say that the revolt against the Spanish rule has extended to the Caroline islands.

DOMESTIC.

Capt. Joshua Slocum arrived at Newport, R. I., on the yacht Spray, after a voyage around the world. He left Boston April 24, 1895, entirely alone on the yacht, which is only 33 feet long and 14 feet wide.

A week of carnival in celebration of the golden jubilee of Wisconsin's statehood was begun in Milwaukee.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs in session at Denver, Col., elected Mrs. W. B. Lowe, of Atlanta, president.

The visible supply of grain in the United States on the 27th was: Wheat, 17,225,000 bushels; corn, 22,424,000 bushels; oats, 7,609,000 bushels; rye, 1,017,000 bushels; barley, 366,000 bushels.

While crossing the Big Horn river at Thermopolis, Wyo., Harry Beggs, wife and child, and a young woman and a man whose names are unknown were drowned.

Thousands of dollars' damage was done in Chillicothe, O., and surrounding country by a tornado.

Gov. Atkinson has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of Georgia to observe the Fourth of July. This is the first time since the war that a proclamation of this character has been issued in any southern state.

Of 101 men who left Seattle for Alaska in March only four survived. Two were drowned and the others perished from cold and hunger.

In the annual 400-mile fly of the First Chicago Homing Pigeon club the bird Gen. Grant made the distance in nine hours and forty minutes, breaking all western records.

Michael Schwab, one of the eight anarchists convicted of participating in the Haymarket riot in Chicago on May 4, 1886, wherein seven policemen were killed, died in Chicago, aged 45 years.

At Yale university in New Haven, Conn., the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon President William McKinley.

A passenger train on the Wabash was wrecked a mile west of Burlington Junction, Mo., and 20 persons were injured.

Thomas J. Kirby's bank, a private institution at Abilene, Kan., closed its doors with liabilities of \$283,000.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The republicans of the Second district of Minnesota renominated Congressman J. T. McCleary, and in the Seventh district Congressman Eddy was renominated.

The Maine republicans have renominated Nelson Dingley for congress in the Second district and Charles A. Boutelle in the Fourth.

Congressman E. L. Hamilton, of Niles, has been renominated by acclamation by the republicans of the Fourth Michigan district.

The National Republican league will meet in eleventh annual convention at Omaha, Neb., July 13.

Patrik Haggins died in Scranton, Pa., at the age of 117 years. His father lived to be 111 years old and his mother died at the age of 107 years.

In session at Altoona, Pa., the democrats nominated George A. Jenks for governor and refused to endorse free silver.

The republicans of Maine renominated Gov. Llewellyn Powers at the state convention held in Augusta.

The republicans of the Seventeenth Illinois district nominated Isaac R. Mills for congress.

In convention at Atlanta the Georgia democrats nominated Allen D. Gandler for governor.

Tennessee democrats met at Chattanooga and nominated Benton McMillin for governor.

The Iowa prohibitionists met in Des Moines and nominated a state ticket headed by Malcolm Smith, of Linn county, for secretary of state.

The Arkansas republicans met at Little Rock and nominated H. F. Auten for governor.

Thomas Hedge was nominated for congress by the republicans in the First Iowa district.

FOREIGN.

The city of Riazon, Russia, was almost entirely burned, the loss being several million rubles.

Okuma Stogaki has formed a new cabinet, and it is the first party cabinet in the history of Japan.

LATER.

In the United States senate on the 30th ult. the last of the appropriation bills that have been pending in conference were disposed of and the Hawaiian annexation question was further discussed. The house adopted the report upon the Indian appropriation bill, insisted upon its disagreements to the senate amendments to the sundry civil bill and sent the general deficiency bill to conference.

The first formal speech in the United States senate in favor of the Hawaiian annexation resolutions was delivered on the 1st by Senator Pettus (dem., Ala.). The senate committee on privileges and elections reported the bill allowing soldiers to vote in the field.

In the house a few private bills were passed and some conference reports of minor importance were adopted. Adjourned to the 5th.

The Maine prohibitionists have nominated Rev. A. S. Ladd, of Augusta, for governor.

A United States registered letter and money order office has been established at Baiquiri, Cuba.

The Western Baseball association has disbanded.

The government receipts during the month of June aggregated about \$33,500,000 and for the present fiscal year about \$304,500,000.

Spanish deserters who came into the American camp from Santiago reported that Admiral Cervera had everything in readiness to make a dash out of the harbor with his fleet when the city was attacked.

The democrats of Maine held their convention in Bangor and nominated Samuel L. Lord, of Saco, for governor.

Cable advices from Madrid say the war will not end soon, no matter what the attitude of the government, because the temper of the people will not accept peace.

The New York state prohibition convention in Syracuse nominated John Kline, of Penn Yan, for governor.

Gen. Miles has decided to postpone the Puerto Rico expedition until Gen. Shafter's army is fully equipped for the work before it.

Henry Williams (colored), charged with assaulting the Brewitt girls, was hanged by a mob at Macon, Mo.

The Egyptian government refuses to allow Admiral Camara to coal his ships in the Suez canal and ordered him to leave, his stay having exceeded the 24 hour limit.

Haines Brothers, manufacturers of pianos in New York, made an assignment.

Nine persons were drowned by the capsizing of a skiff near White Castle, La.

Gen. Shafter was reported to have joined Gen. Wheeler at the front, in the neighborhood of Santiago. A Madrid report stated that the Spaniards repelled the Americans in an engagement at Santiago, but there was no confirmation of the statement.

A strike of stereotypers caused a suspension of all the morning papers in Chicago on the 1st.

Four United States warships bombarded Manzanillo, on the Gulf of Guayaquil, inflicting much damage to the defenses of the place.

The debts incurred by Joseph Leiter in his disastrous wheat speculations in Chicago amount to over \$7,000,000.

The navy department received a dispatch from Admiral Dewey, dated Cavite, June 27. He made no mention of reinforcements and said he had avoided committing this government to any policy and had left Gen. Merritt free.

A horsethief was shot to death by a posse of citizens eight miles south of Marion, Ill.

James Lail, a prosperous farmer, and his wife, living near Jackson, Mo., were murdered by John Headrick, a 19-year-old farmhand who had been discharged.

The treasury department announces that the total proposals for the new government loan of \$200,000,000 aggregate \$790,000,000.

The internal revenue receipts during the last fiscal year amounted to \$170,000,000, a gain of \$23,500,000 over the preceding year.

A small flying Spanish squadron under Lieut. Sobral will do scout duty and report the approach of the American fleet to the coast of Spain.

Norwich (Vt.) university has conferred the degree of master of military science upon Rear Admiral George Dewey, a graduate of the university.

Business throughout the country shows a healthy condition in almost all lines.

Gen. Shafter's army began the attack on the city of Santiago, carried all the outworks of the Spaniards and were within three-quarters of a mile of the city. The fight lasted all day and over 400 Americans were wounded, but not many were killed. Morro castle and the other forts at the entrance of the harbor were bombarded by our fleet.

TELLS OF THE FIGHT.

Gen. Wheeler Praises the Rough Riders in an Official Report of the Battle of Siboney.

Camp Juragua, June 29 (via Kingston, Jamaica, July 1).—Gen. Wheeler's official report to Maj. Gen. Shafter of what is known as the battle of Siboney is in part as follows:

"In Camp, Juragua, June 29.—To the Adjutant General of the Fifth Army Corps: Sir: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the instructions of the major general commanding, given me in person on June 23, I proceeded to Siboney (Juraguasto). The enemy had evacuated the place at daylight that morning, taking a course toward Sevilla. A body of about 100 Cubans had followed and engaged the enemy's rear guard. About nine of them were wounded.

"I rode out to the front and found the enemy had halted and established themselves at a point about three miles from Siboney. At eight o'clock that evening, the 23d, Gen. Young reached Siboney with eight troops of Col. Wood's regiment.

"With the assistance of Gen. Castillo, a rough map of the country was prepared and the position of the enemy was fully explained, and I determined to make an attack at daylight on the 24th. Col. Wood's regiment was sent by Gen. Young, accompanied by two of his staff officers, to approach the enemy on the left hand, or more westerly road, while Gen. Young, myself and about 50 (?) troops of the First and Tenth cavalry, with three Hotchkiss mounted guns, approached the enemy on the regular Sevilla road.

"Gen. Young and myself examined the position of the enemy, the lines were deployed, and I directed him to open fire with the Hotchkiss guns. The enemy replied and the firing immediately became general.

"For an hour the fight was very warm, the enemy being very lavish in expenditure of ammunition, most of their firing being by volleys.

"Finally, the enemy gave way and retreated rapidly, our side keeping well closed upon them; but our men being physically exhausted by both their exertions and the great heat were incapable of maintaining the pursuit.

"I cannot speak too highly of the gallant and excellent conduct of the officers and men throughout my command. Gen. Young deserves special commendation for his cool, deliberate and skillful management.

"Col. Wood's regiment was on the extreme left of the line and too far distant for me to be a personal witness of the individual conduct of the officers and men, but the magnificent bravery shown by the regiment under the lead of Col. Wood testifies to his courage and skill and the energy and determination of his officers.

"I was immediately with the troops of the First and Tenth regiment cavalry, dismounted, and I personally noticed their brave and good conduct, which will be especially mentioned by Gen. Young.

"I personally noticed the good conduct of Capt. W. H. Beck, Robert P. Walnwright and Jacob C. Galbraith, Maj. James M. Bell, Capt. Thomas T. Know and Lieut. George E. Brown. The last three were wounded. Maj. Bell, as he lay on the ground with a broken leg, said: 'I only regret I can't go on with you further.'

"Capt. Know, though severely wounded, continued as long as possible to exercise his command and insisted to me that he was not much hurt, and Lieut. Brown also made light of his wound to me and continued upon the line until he fainted.

"I cannot state positively as to the size of the Spanish force which we engaged, or the extent of their casualties, further than that the force was much greater than ours, and that information I have would indicate that their killed and wounded exceeded those which our troops sustained, but our estimate on this can only be verified when we have access to the reports of the Spanish commanders. It has given us a full view of Santiago and the surrounding country, and has enabled us to reconnoiter close to the fortifications of that place. Very respectfully,

"JOSEPH WHEELER, Major General, U. S. V., Commanding."

"Major General, U. S. V., Commanding." "The casualties in the engagement were: First United States volunteer cavalry, strength, 500; killed, 8; wounded, 34. First United States regular cavalry, strength, 24; killed, 7; wounded, 8. Tenth United States regular cavalry, strength, 220; killed, 1; wounded, 10. Total strength, 964; killed, 16; wounded, 52. Respectfully submitted,

"JOSEPH WHEELER, Major General, U. S. V., Commanding."

Change Their Tune. St. Petersburg, June 29.—In view of the continued improvement of the military position of the United States the newspapers here are changing their tone to friendship for America and now speak with contemptuous pity of Spain, the reason being, it is alleged, the growing fear of a possible Anglo-American alliance. The Russian press, however, does not think such an alliance very probable, and predicts that the victory of the United States over Spain will lead the former into a colonial policy which will eventually result in a conflict with Great Britain.

Sighted the Transports. San Francisco, July 1.—The steamer Alamea reports that on June 23, when 45 miles this side of Honolulu, she spoke the steamer China under a full head of steam. The next day, when 137 miles from Honolulu, she signaled the Zealandia, Senator and Colon, all in a bunch, and soon afterwards the Belgic, also bound for Honolulu, was spoken.

Capias Is Quashed. Montreal, Que., July 1.—The capias taken out by Detective Kellert against Lieut. Carranza and Senor Du Boso was quashed by Judge De Lorimer Thursday on the ground that it was not proven that there was any intention on the part of the Spaniards to defraud the detective.

Friends of Temperance. New York, July 1.—The international temperance congress was convened in the auditorium at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, Thursday, and will continue in session one week.

I Have No Stomach

Said a jolly man of 40, of almost alien manly rotundity, "since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." What he meant was that this grand digestive tonic had so completely cured all distress and disagreeable dyspeptic symptoms that he lived, ate and slept in comfort. You may be put into this delightful condition if you will take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

A Case of Memory.

The serenader stopped beneath the window. He unsung his guitar and touched the strings softly and lovingly. Then he looked about the dark shadows of the garden and along the line of fence that marked the street end of the handsome premises. Nothing was in sight.

Looking again at the window, the young man ran his fingers swiftly across the strings and then lifting up his head and opening his mouth until the moonlight glittered on his teeth, he began in a shrill tenor: "Oh, don't you remember—"

But he got no further. The window above suddenly opened and a large, heavily-framed engraving of the battleship Maine was dropped from within and fell squarely on the singer's head. "Oh, we remember all right," shouted a hoarse voice from above.

And the startled singer gathered himself together and sadly and painfully went his way.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A Good Example.

She—Did you ever see any rapid firing? He—Yes; I was in Washington when the Spanish minister and attaches were sent home.—Chicago Tribune.

Shenandoah's Continued Success at McVicker's Theater, Chicago.

People are flocking to McVicker's from all of the surrounding country to see this great military spectacle.

Money to Burn.

The duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha has paid \$7,000 for a fiddle. Why doesn't Spain strike him for a loan?—Cleveland Leader.

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

The desire of appearing clever often prevents one becoming so.—Rochefoucauld.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

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

SINGULAR STATEMENT.

From Mrs. Rank to Mrs. Pinkham.

The following letter to Mrs. Pinkham from Mrs. M. RANK, No. 2,354 East Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., is a remarkable statement of relief from utter discouragement. She says:

"I never can find words with which to thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me.

"Some years ago I had womb trouble and doctored for a long time, not seeing any improvement. At times I would feel well enough, and other times was miserable. So it went on until last October, I felt something terrible creeping over me, I knew not what, but kept getting worse. I can hardly explain my feelings at that time. I was so depressed in spirits that I did not wish to live, although I had everything to live for. Had hysteria, was very nervous; could not sleep and was not safe to be left alone.

"Indeed, I thought I would lose my mind. No one knows what I endured. I continued this way until the last of February, when I saw in a paper a testimonial of a lady whose case was similar to mine, and who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I determined to try it, and felt better after the first dose. I continued taking it, and to-day am a well woman, and can say from my heart, 'Thank God for such a medicine.'"

Mrs. Pinkham invites all suffering women to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. All such letters are seen and answered by women only.

Go to your grocer to-day and get a 15c. package of

Grain=0

It takes the place of coffee at 1/4 the cost. Made from pure grains it is nourishing and healthful.

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

In Paris accident insurance policies are issued guaranteeing the holder against the consequences of the damage he may inflict on others. They are taken out chiefly by cab drivers.

To populate the section of country through which the new Siberian railroad runs the Russian government offers the cheapest railroad fares ever announced. A through ticket for 1,200 miles will be furnished for \$1.50, or, for over 4,000 miles, \$3.00.

The American soldier is as cool and merry as the American sailor. At Juragua sharpshooters captured a locomotive and rode into the town, drove the Spanish soldiers out of their camp and then calmly sat down and ate the freshly cooked breakfast prepared for their enemy.

JAMES MARCELLUS HOBSON, a brother of the Merrimac hero, has by competitive examination won an appointment at West Point. For four years past he has been trying to secure appointment at the Annapolis Naval academy, but could not overcome the opposition of an unfriendly congressman.

NEGUS MENELIK of Abyssinia, the lion of Judah, is preparing to visit Jerusalem in 1900. He wishes to visit the scenes where the mother of his race, the queen of Sheba, was entertained by King Solomon. According to his own genealogical tree Menelik is the ninety-seventh successor of the queen.

The advancement of the sons of influential politicians over the heads of young men educated for warfare has caused much dissatisfaction. A satirist thus expresses his views on the subject: "Sons of great men all remind us we may make our lives sublime, and with papa's push behind us we can get there every time."

Just at this opportune time, when the question of our part in the far east is under discussion, a Mr. A. W. Bash reaches Tacoma from a three years' stay in China, where, he asserts, he has secured a concession from the Chinese government for the construction by an American syndicate of a railroad 900 miles long, which will cost \$30,000,000.

MOSLEMS are forbidden to drink wines or spirits, but in Tunis they contrive to reach the same ends by smoking preparations of hemp flowers. The milder kind is called kif and if used in moderation, has no more effect than wine, but the concentrated essence, known as shira, produces intoxication as quickly as raw spirits and leads to delirium tremens.

The late Justice Daniels, of New York, was one of the many persons afflicted with the dread of being buried alive. "I request," he writes in his will, "that interment shall be delayed until after my decease shall have obviously and certainly taken place, and excluding reliance as to that fact on the opinion of any physician, as such opinions have so often proved to be mistakes."

A RESIDENT of Springfield, Mass., appeared at a police station in that city and announced that he wished to contribute a dollar toward the cost of the war because Spain tortured some of his ancestors in the inquisition. The sergeant in charge declined to accept the contribution on the ground that if the ancestors were tortured only a dollar's worth the case was not one to bother with.

RUSSIA, having extended her territory in Alaska, has been aroused to the necessity of taking active measures to combat infectious diseases in the far east. The government at St. Petersburg is about to send one of the most distinguished medical men of the empire to England to consult with the British authorities as to the means adopted in their far off possession for checking disease.

HOTTENTOT women, who have long been supposed to be about the lowest type of human beings, have an expensive literature of folk stories, folk songs and baby songs, with which they amuse their children. Many of their stories and songs are of considerable beauty, and seem to show that in some forgotten period the tribe or race was much higher in the scale of civilization than it is at the present time.

It is curious how, in France, the old-fashioned lavender has come back into favor. The plant itself used to be considered the emblem of affection, and it is certainly associated in our minds with sweetness and freshness. Many of the best Parisian flowers are scented with it, as well as sachets, while any number of bottles of the perfume are selling in Paris every day. It is better, perhaps, than some of the highly scented perfumes.

COMMODORE GEORGE C. REMEX, the naval officer in charge of the base of supplies for the United States navy at Key West is an Iowa man. He was appointed to the academy at Annapolis from that state in 1855, and was graduated in 1859. At the beginning of the civil war he was commissioned a lieutenant of the gunboat Marblehead. After the war he was made a lieutenant-commander and later served in numerous posts of the navy on land and sea.

EB SMALL'S PREACHIN'.

If death is jest the end, and settles us fer keeps,
If when a feller dies it's same as when he sleeps,
If this world's all there is fer me and every man,
Still, seems ter me, we ought ter do the best we can;
We'd ought ter try as hard, we ought ter climb as high
As if we'd be repaid all through tife by and by;
We'd ought ter strive fer good, if life be but a whiff—
I ain't a-sayin' 'tis, I'm only sayin' "if."
If when we die we go ter "Mansions of the Blest,"
Where all is perfect peace and paradise and rest,
If this world's jest a vale of sorrer and of strife
Ter fit us fer the next, the higher, better life,
Why, still it seems ter me, as long's we're here at all,
We must be here ter work, not loaf until the call,
Though through the grave we gain our seat on Heaven's cliff—
I don't say as we do, I'm only sayin' "if."
If life is all, why then, be thankful you're alive,
And set your aim on high and do and dare and strive;
If Heaven comes beyond, be manful-like and brave,
And make your Heaven shine a bit this side the grave;
Don't set around and fret about what's goin' ter be,
But make your life a light fer other men ter see;
No matter, gleamin' robes or grave-clothes cold and stiff—
I don't say which it is—I'm only sayin' "if."
—Joe Lincoln, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

A SOUTH AMERICAN HEROINE

The Part Dona La Pola Acted in Freeing Colombia from Spain's Tyrannical Rule.

IT was in the year 1811 that the South American provinces of New Grenada and Venezuela, weary of the exacting domination of Spain, united under the name of Colombia, proclaimed themselves an independent republic, and under the leadership of Bolivar gained their freedom, after a long and bloody conflict.

In 1814 the liberal army met with reverses, and its brave commander was forced to retire from the country. For awhile he sought the protection of Santo Domingo; from which island, in 1817, he returned to Venezuela, at the head of a large force he had collected about him there; and from this period, till the termination of the struggle, in 1821, he remained at the head of a victorious army and resigned his position when his services were no longer required.

During the exile of Bolivar, in Santo Domingo, he was continually informed of the state of his native country, by trusty messengers, dispatched by his friends at home. Every important movement of the Spanish troops, every measure of the royalists, and all their plans were known to him.

It is well known that while the war of independence was waging, much blood was shed; and the progress of the royalist army was marked with desolation and massacre. Wherever the liberals and their sympathizers were found, the hangman's rope and the garrote made short work with them; and no mercy was shown to the unfortunate individual on whom suspicions chanced to fall.

Among the patriots who, at this period, incurred the suspicion of Samano, the viceroy and commander of the Spanish forces, was the unfortunate Senorita Apolinaria Salabarrata, better known, in the history of those times, as Dona La Pola.

This young lady, a member of one of the best families of Bogota, who was distinguished for extraordinary beauty of person, and many accomplishments, had early taken a deep interest in the cause of the liberals; and, like Mme. Roland, the Girondist of the French revolution, had made her house the secret meeting-place of the prominent liberals in Bogota. She was also in direct correspondence with Bolivar; and, by means of a faithful servant, kept the commanding general posted in regard to everything of interest in the army of the enemy.

Her beauty, wit and musical talents made her society courted by all parties; and on certain evenings, her saloons were opened for tertulias, or social gatherings, at which the Spanish officers were always welcomed. They listened with pleasure to her brilliant conversation, and artistic performance upon the harp, accompanied by her exquisite voice; and, unsuspecting of her motives, freely communicated to her all that they knew with regard to the intention of the leader of the royal troops.

As if in the course of ordinary conversation, Dona Apolinaria would inquire about their absent companions-in-arms and the destinations of the various regiments and divisions of the Spanish army, and in this way possessed herself of much valuable information, which she immediately forwarded by her messenger to the commander-in-chief of the patriots, who, profiting by the knowledge, was enabled to act successfully against these detached portions of the royal forces.

At length, however, suspicion of the young lady's intentions were aroused, and spies were placed about her person. The information the Spanish general obtained by these means led to the arrest of the young man employed by her, and a packet of papers was found upon him

which implicated her. In fact, the messenger, when threatened with the terrors of torture, confessed that he had long been in the employ of Senorita Salabarrata, and had frequently passed between the capital and the camp of the liberals.

Of course the young lady was immediately taken under arrest, and, after a hasty examination before a military tribunal, was pronounced guilty as a spy and an enemy of the royal cause, and condemned to suffer death at the garrote.

At this time Senorita Apolinaria was under an engagement of marriage with a young man of rank, who, although not the least evidence of complicity of knowledge even of her proceedings was adduced against him, was condemned to be executed with her.

Twelve hours only were given the lovers to prepare for death; and even this short time would not have been permitted had not the tyrant, Samano, considered it of the greatest importance to discover, if possible, the real accomplices of the young lady; and to effect this no means were left untried to induce her to betray her friends.

Even offers of pardon, and additional rewards for herself and her betrothed, were made to her on the one hand, and a death of torture on the other.

But, like a true heroine, as she was, the noble young lady refused to implicate anyone, and solemnly asserted the innocence of her lover to the last.

Finding it impossible to elicit anything from the courageous girl, scarcely 12 hours were suffered to elapse, when she, together with young La Pola, her betrothed husband, was escorted by a picket of grenadiers to the fatal seat, where once more an official approached her, and addressing himself to Senorita Apolinaria again made an offer of pardon and reward, on condition that she would betray her friends, and give a list of the patriots she might know of in the city.

"My life," she said to the officer, "is dear to me, and gladly would I save that of my lover, were it possible to do so, and be true to my country and myself; but neither my own nor his life, even, would be sufficient to make a traitress of me! Your insulting offer of rewards I despise, as I do yonder tyrant!" and waving her hand toward a veranda where was seated Samano, who, with savage satisfaction, was gazing upon the scene, she seated herself upon the garrote, and bade the executioner obey the orders of the viceroy.

But still again the officer, as if desirous of saving the life of the beautiful victim, repeated the offer of pardon, now upon condition that she would reveal the names of a few only of the principal liberals in Bogota.

Her only reply was: "Bolivar will soon be here, and then you will learn who they are."

Then, perceiving that her lover hesitated, as if about to speak, through fear of the death that awaited them, she implored him as the last earthly request, that if he ever really loved her, to prove it now by dying without a regret.

"It is a glorious death," she said, "to die for one's country. And dying with me you will show that you were worthy to live with me. Make no disclosures to the tyrant, my beloved husband, for whatever you might say will not change his purpose—he would never spare your life."

Then for the first time, as the priests left them alone with the garrote, did this noble young woman appear to appreciate the awful doom so soon to be theirs; and addressing herself to the officer, who had frequently visited in her family, she called him by name, and exclaimed:

"Is it possible that you, too, have turned butcher, and can kill a woman—an old friend!"

She then embraced her lover, and, placing her snowy neck within the fatal ring, covered her face with her sayer. The lifting of this article of her dress exposed to view her closely fitting basquiana, on which was embroidered in golden threads the words: "Viva la Patria!"

On seeing this motto of the patriots thus defiantly displayed to the eyes of the gazing populace, the impatient viceroy gave the signal from his balcony, and with one turn of the deadly screws the souls of the lovers were released from their earthly tabernacles and united forever in Heaven.—N. Y. Ledger.

Makes Him Hesitate.
"I don't think men used to be so backward matrimonially as they are now," she suggested.

"Very likely," he admitted. "You see, it used to be so that when a man wanted to propose to a girl he could buy a dollar's worth of flowers, go to her home, ring the bell, ask for her, most likely find her there, and ask her to be his; but now—"

"Well, what's the difference now?" she demanded.

"Why, now," he said, "when a young man makes up his mind to propose to a girl, he goes to her home two or three times, fails to find her in, catches on, as it were, and buys an \$80 bicycle to go after her. That makes him feel so poor that when he finally catches her he asks her to have an ice cream soda and lets it go at that. I tell you, in the days when a man didn't have to invest \$80 or \$100 just to begin the courtship he didn't lose his nerve so quick."—Chicago Post.

ALL ABOUT ONE WOMAN.

Dr. Elizabeth H. Bates Leaves Her Large Fortune to the University of Michigan.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ENRICHED.

A Plan Made Years Ago Successfully Carried Out—History of the Life Work of This Noble Woman—Her Motto Evidently Was Deeds, Not Words.

[Special Correspondence.]

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 29.—Dr. Elizabeth H. Bates, who died April 6, 1898, at Port Chester, N. Y., left her fortune of \$125,000 to the medical department of the University of Michigan for the endowment of the Bates professorship of the diseases of women and children. This is the largest bequest ever given to the university and will yield an income of \$6,000 a year. Even in the early years of Dr. Bates' practice, when her income was small, she planned to leave whatever she might accumulate in the future to the University of Michigan, because it was first in admitting women to its medical school on a par with men.

Born in Massachusetts.

Dr. Bates was born April 1, 1832, at Charlemont, Mass. She was of English ancestry on her father's side, of Scotch descent on her mother's side, the latter's maiden name being Francis Lee Hanners. Her great-grandfather, Benjamin Hanners, came over from Scotland before the revolution, settling in Boston. Disguised as an Indian, he assisted at the Boston tea party, and it was a family tradition that his chaise carried Gen. Warren to the battle of Bunker Hill. Three generations of ancestors in the Hanners family lie in a vault under King's chapel in Boston.

Her Parents.

Dr. Bates' father was a practicing physician at Charlemont, N. Y., when she was born. He was a man of superior ability, clear and precise in expression, acutely observant, and of a medical judgment almost unerring in serious cases. Her mother was an invalid for many years. Dr. Bates was an only child and in her girlhood she was so delicate that her father kept her out-of-doors and took her driving with him through the country districts included in his extensive practice.

Started in Her Work.

She began her education in the public school of Charlemont, but when eight years old her father removed to Morris, N. Y., where she attended a parochial school for some time and afterwards an academy at Gilbertsville. At 16 she entered Mrs. Willard's seminary at Troy, from which she graduated July 24, 1852. On returning from Troy she was 20 years old and so injured to regular occupation that she confessed that "she felt lost without it and did not want to do nothing as other girls did." She told her father that she wanted to study medicine. He answered: "If you do, you must do it desperately. I want no half way work. Think it over for two weeks, but do not speak to me of it until then." With a decision apparently characteristic, Dr. Bates answered that she was ready now, and her father at once started her in the work. She had read with him a year before even intimate friends knew of it. The female medical college of Pennsylvania was the only medical school open to women at this time and from this Dr. Bates was graduated in 1854.

Successful in Practice.

For 20 years thereafter she practiced with her father in Owego. Both were successful in general practice and she especially so in diseases of women and children. Her mother's death in 1872, and her father's two years afterward, were severe blows to Dr. Bates, and broke down her health, never robust and always taxed beyond its capacity. She missed the support of her father's experience and his companionship, but she continued to work, removing in 1882 to Port Chester, N. Y. In this community, where she lived until her death, she was a notable influence. The first presidency of the board of health was given to her and she was a trustee of the Congregational church, being largely instrumental in founding and supporting it. While not emotional or demonstrative in her religion, almost the last words she spoke were to ask about the success of a church entertainment given that evening to assist in payment of the church debt.

A Woman of Deeds.

Dr. Bates contributed no writings to medical annals, being evidently a woman of deeds rather than words. The large fortune, accumulated entirely through her own efforts, is sufficient evidence of her medical skill and shrewd management. As a pioneer in women's practice of medicine, her dominant will and energy and decided personal opinions were leading factors in her success.

F. N. S.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Cheboygan County Storm-Swept.

The worst storm that ever swept over Wolverine and vicinity prevailed for several hours. Rain fell in torrents and the wind blew a gale. Many barns were unroofed and two or three houses were moved from off their foundations. Orchards were destroyed, and so many trees were uprooted along the highways that the roads in all directions were impassable. There were no casualties. The loss to the grain crop is very heavy.

Grouped by Counties.

The Michigan Bankers' association held its annual session in Detroit and it was decided to group the banks by counties, making seven groups for the state. Port Huron will entertain the bankers next year. The new officers are:

President, J. W. Porter, Port Huron; first vice president, E. J. Phelps, Kalamazoo; second vice president, Alexander McPherson, Detroit; secretary, Julius Haas, Detroit; treasurer, D. W. Briggs, Saginaw.

Found Guilty.

Dudley Thomas was convicted in the circuit court in Traverse City of attempted criminal assault upon Miss Bertha Clune. The assault was committed Sunday, May 15, while Miss Clune was returning from church. Thomas practically admitted the crime and the jury promptly convicted him. He has a wife and two children living in Grand Ledge.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the state board of health from 77 observers in various portions of the state for the week ended June 25 indicate that intermittent fever increased and diarrhea decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 172 places, measles at 50, typhoid fever at 18, scarlet fever at 22, diphtheria at 21, and whooping cough at 18 places.

Boating Party Drowned.

By the capsizing of a boat in which a party of young people were rowing on Flint river at Flushing Chauncey Cook, aged 18; Lulu Loup, 14; Odalina Loup, 16, and Mildred Packard, aged two years, were all drowned. Arthur Maxwell, 20 years old, in attempting to rescue the party, was also drowned.

All Were Drowned.

Thomas Francisco, Sidney Casler and Harvey Francisco, father of the first named, were drowned in the Chipewa river at Mount Pleasant. The two boys began to sink together while bathing. The elder Francisco plunged in to save them and all drowned together.

A Small Cyclone.

Reports from the northern portion of the state say that it was visited by a small cyclone. At Marquette the rain was very heavy. At Sault Ste. Marie the Western Union wires were blown down and at Escanaba many buildings were blown over.

News Items Briefly Told.

John Westfall, a farmer living south of Novi, was drowned in Walled lake while fishing. He leaves a widow and one child.

The entire plant and stock of the Spring Lake Basket company at Spring Lake was burned, the loss being \$15,000.

Samuel Brownell and wife, of St. Louis, were arrested on the charge of murdering Albert Worden. Their children were sent to Coldwater.

The new tinning factory of the Buhl Stamping company in Detroit was burned, the loss being \$14,000.

The order of the Golden Cross having attained a membership of 2,000 is entitled to a grand lodge in Michigan, and one has been instituted in Battle Creek.

For the first three months of the present year railroad earnings in Michigan aggregated \$7,021,638, an increase of \$1,132,030 over the first quarter of 1897.

Dr. Ernest T. Tappey, of Detroit, has been named by President McKinley for the position of brigade surgeon, with the rank of major.

The new Masonic building at Three Oaks was dedicated.

The house belonging to James Pendill, who is prosecuting 25 saloon keepers of Marquette for keeping open Sundays was set on fire.

Toni Torkey, an Italian miner, fell down the shaft 600 feet at the Tilden mine in Bessemer while attempting to get on a moving cage and was instantly killed.

The output of the flouring mills of Michigan for the year past was 4,000,000 barrels.

At a special election in Berrien county on the question of local prohibition of the liquor traffic prohibition was defeated by about 2,000 majority.

Andrew J. Swarthout, an old soldier and a pioneer, died at Williamsburg.

Fire destroyed several hundred thousand feet of pine logs at Swan Bay, near Rogers City.

It is said that Detroit capitalists have bought the Minnesota and adjacent copper mines in Ontonagon county for \$4,000,000.

Dan Dupie, a young man living near Manistee, was struck by lightning and killed.

Gustave Skogland, the hermit of Kawkawlin river, who held out in a hut near Bay City, was found dead.

We will Buy Your Huckleberries.

We pay in 100-cent \$, or better still,
trade you first class eatables at the follow-
ing prices.

Jackson Gem Flour, 70 cents per sack.
Good Michigan Flour, 60 cents per sack.
17 pounds Best Granulated Sugar for \$1.00.
Choice Blended Coffee, 15 cents per pound.
Jamori Coffee, 25 cents per pound.
Salt Pork, Clean and Sweet, 8 cents per pound.
Finest Full Cream Cheese, 10 cents per pound.
Best Rolled Oats, 8 pound for 25 cents.

For the BEST eatables at the Lowest
Prices, quality considered, this is the store.

FREEMAN'S.

BARGAINS AT THE CORNER STORE.

Standard 64 count print 4 cents per yard.
Dress goods at half price.
Slater's Cambric 3½c. Silesia 8 and 10c per yard.
Hooks and eyes 3c per card. Dress Stays 5c per set.
Cotton Towels 5c each. Linen towels 15c each.
Gauze vests 7 and 10c. Coat's thread 3½c per spool.

Clothing.

We have some splendid bargains in 35 and 36 suits.
Good working shirts at 25, 35 and 45 cents.
Working pants at 40 and 75 cents.
Wool pants at \$1.50 to \$3.00.
These prices can only hold good until the present stock is closed
out. New goods will be higher. Your patronage solicited.

Trim, McGregor & Harper.

What You Should Eat

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

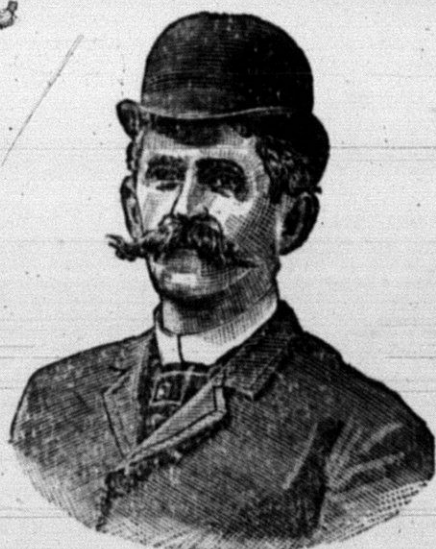
We Can Tell You!

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.



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HERALD.

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.**

Leo Staffan is in Detroit this week.

Julius Klein is spending a few days at
home.

Miss Florence Bachman is spending some
time in Ann Arbor.

Village taxes are now due, and J. B.
Cole is the treasurer.

Miss Annie Mast visited friends in Ann
Arbor the past week.

Clare Durand, of Detroit, spent the past
week here with friends.

Miss May Congdon of Dexter visited
Chelsea friends the past week.

Perry Barber visited relatives and
friends at Holly the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Freer, of Lima, are
visiting relatives in New York.

Martin Howe has purchased Chas.
Depew's residence on South Street.

Fred Fuller, Otto and Henry Steinbach
assisted the Dexter band at Salline July 4th.

Miss Minnie Frink, of Marshall, is the
guest of her aunt, Mrs. C. Girsch, this
week.

Lewis Eumer and wife spent a few days
at Brooklyn and Clark's Lake the past
week.

The M. E. Society are laying new side-
walk in front of their church on Park
Street.

All checks, post office money orders, and
all telegrams must have a war measure
stamp upon them.

Mrs. Sam Guerin and daughter, Myrta,
spent several days with relatives in Ypsi-
lanti the past week.

Thos. Flemming, of Waterloo, was
called to Chicago last Sunday by the
death of his brother.

The annual collection for fuel will be
taken up in St. Mary's Church, Chelsea
next Sunday, July 10, 1898.

D. A. Yocum and family and H. V.
Yocum and family, of Jackson, visited
friends here part of this week.

Louise Schnaitman, of Marshall, was
the guest of her uncle, J. D. Schnaitman,
and family a few days this week.

The ball game at Picnney on the 4th,
between Pincknef and Chelsea resulted in
a score of 11 to 13 in favor of Pinckney.

Emory Graut picked up a live canon
cracker July 4th and had his right hand
and eye badly injured by the explosion.

The Misses Sue Pulcifer and Eliza
Armbruster, of Ann Arbor, were the guests
of the Misses Girsch last Monday and
Tuesday.

The East and West side crossed bats at
Recreation Park July 4th, and at the finish
the score stood 33 to 55 in favor of the
West Side.

George, the 11-year old son of Clad
Rowe, of Waterloo, was thrown from a
horse he was riding recently and sustained
a broken arm.

Lucy, the infant daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. Wm. Secor, of North Lake, died July
2nd, 1898. The funeral was held from the
church Sunday.

The Chelsea Rifles look fine in their
new uniforms. A Cleveland firm furnished
the coats and caps, and Geo. Webster, the
tailor, made the pants.

The Rev. Joseph McManus, Dean of
Port Huron, Mich., who is a cousin of Mrs.
C. S. Fenn, of Chelsea, was a guest at St.
Mary's Rectory last Tuesday.

Died, at her home in Utica, N. Y., June
29, 1898, Mrs. R. Howard, aged about 70
years. Deceased was a sister of Messrs.
Jacob and Harry Shaver of this village.

The Woman's Guild will give a social at
the cottage of Mrs. C. H. Kempf at Cava-
naugh Lake, Wednesday afternoon, July
13th. A cordial invitation is extended to
everybody.

Word was received here last Saturday
that Michael Flemming, a former resident
of this village had died at his home in
Chicago. The deceased was well and favor-
ably known here having served as sheriff
of Washtenaw County for two terms.

The Climate and Crop Bulletin, for the
week ending July 4th, 1898, says of Mich-
igan: Weather generally favorable for
hay, harvesting and growth of crops.
Haying general and being well secured.
Wheat and rye harvest in progress and
will become general this week. Corn has
made splendid progress. Oats heading
short.

Mrs. Adelia Thatcher.

Mrs. Thatcher's maiden name was Fisk.
She was born at Watertown, Jefferson
county, New York, on the 4th of April,
1821. Her father's name was John Fisk,
who was a soldier in the war of 1812.
Her grandfather Abraham Fisk, who re-
sided in Rhode Island at the time, was a
soldier of the revolutionary war, and a de-
cendant of a long line of noble ancestors.

In February, 1845, she was married to
Orrin Thatcher, in Butler, Wayne county,
N. Y.; and four years later, 1849, they
came to this state, and located in the town
of Sylvan. In 1865 they left their farm
and moved into the village of Chelsea,
where Mr. Thatcher died Jan. 19, 1886,
and where she also died June 30th, 1898,
aged 77 years, 2 months, and 26 days.

Mrs. Thatcher was a woman of many vir-
tues and few faults. She had many warm
and fast friends, who remember her with
abiding affection and interest. The only
child she ever had died in infancy; and of
her father's family, there remains only a
brother, Wallace Fisk of Sylvan, and Mrs.
Caroline Jones of Akron, Ohio, to mourn
her departure.

On Saturday, July 2nd, after appropriate
services at her home, her remains were de-
posited by the side of those of her husband
in the old cemetery at Grass Lake.

Going Abroad.

The following professors and instructors
of the University of Michigan will spend
the summer abroad: Professors Walter and
Levi, and Mr. Brandon of the French de-
partment, will be in Paris; Dr. Warthin,
of the department of pathology, will be
with Professor Schmorl in Dresden; Pro-
fessor Lombard, physiological department
has already gone to Germany, but will
spend the month of August at Oxford,
England, at the Physiological Congress.
Professor Patterson of the department of
physics, Professor Worcester of the de-
partment of biology, and Professor Ziwet
of the mathematics department, have leave
of absence to study in Germany during
the year 1898-99. They will sail during
the coming summer.

University Students on the Hospital Ship Relief.

Theodore Lyster of Detroit, a junior
medical student of the University of Mich-
igan, has gone to New York to become
the assistant to his uncle, Dr. Lyster,
chief surgeon in charge of the hospital
ship Relief which sails for Cuba June 27.
Claude G. Newton of Ann Arbor and
John Winford Byers of Grand Rapids,
seniors in the engineering department of
the University of Michigan, have also
gone to New York to join the same expedi-
tion. If they pass the examination, they
will be employed on the ice-making plant.
Their pay will be \$21.00 per month with
board, lodging and clothes furnished by
the government. It is probable that two
other engineering students will join this
hospital ship.

Annual School Meeting.

The annual meeting of School District
No. 3, Fractional of the Townships of
Sylvan and Lima, for the election of
School District Officers, and for the
transaction of such other business as may
lawfully come before it, will be held at
the Town Hall, Village of Chelsea, on
Monday, July 11, 1898, at 8 o'clock p. m.
Dated, June 27, 1898.

WILLIAM BACON, DIRECTOR.

Consumption Positively Cured.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant, of Chil-
howie, Va., certifies that he had consump-
tion, was given up to die, sought all med-
ical treatment that money could procure,
tried all cough remedies he could hear of,
but got no relief; spent many nights sitting
up in a chair; was induced to try Dr.
King's New Discovery, and was cured by
use of two bottles. For past three years
has been attending to business, and says
Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest
remedy ever made, as it has done so much
for him and also for others in his com-
munity. Dr. King's New Discovery is
guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Con-
sumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles
free at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

Postmasters at all money order offices
have been notified that beginning July 1,
1898, they must charge an additional fee
of two cents for each and every money or-
der issued by them until otherwise ordered,
and after July 1 all money orders issued
by the United States post office depart-
ments for sums to be paid in certain for-
eign countries including Belgium, France,
Germany, Italy or Switzerland, may ob-
tain a postal order for a smaller amount in
United States money than has hitherto
been paid for an order of a like sum. Ab-
solute safety is guaranteed by the United
States government.

Every Stitch

of work and every piece of
leather in the Lewis "Wear-
Resisters" is perfect. Made
properly, they fit and wear
properly. They combine
style, comfort and service-
couple pleasure with econo-
my. They wear so long that
you'd tire of 'em if they were
like common shoes, but the
longer you wear

**J. B. LEWIS CO'S
"Wear-Resisters"**

the better they'll please you.
Look for "Lewis" on every shoe.
Men's, women's, children's.
J. B. LEWIS CO., Boston, Mass.
LEWIS "WEAR-RESISTERS"

Are for sale by
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 op-
posite 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.

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, alu-
minum, 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.
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 May 29th, 1898.

90th MERIDIAN TIME.

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

GOING EAST.

No 8—Detroit Night Express.. 6:30 A. M.
No 36—Atlantic Express 5:38 A. M.
No 12—Grand Rapids Express.. 10:40 A. M.
No 6—Mail and Express..... 3:15 P. M.

GOING WEST.

No 3—Mail and Express..... 10:00 A. M.
No 13—Grand Rapids Express.. 6:20 P. M.
No 7—Chicago Night Express.. 10:32 P. M.

No. 37 will stop at Chelsea for passen-
gers getting on at Detroit or east of
Detroit.

E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent, Chelsea.
**O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger
and Ticket Agent, Chicago.**

We always do as we advertise; oftentimes more

Washington News.

\$75.00 Bicycle Free!

To stimulate our Annual clearing sale of summer goods and to attract the people's attention to the Special bargains we offer in every Department at this season of the year we shall give, absolutely free, one Ladies or Gents 1898 model—very best \$75.00 Bicycle obtainable. A full description of the bicycle will be given in our next weeks advertisement and we guarantee it to be equal to any wheel made.

The drawing of this bicycle will be on the same plan as on the bicycle we gave away two years ago. The drawing to take place

**Saturday Evening, August 6th, 1898,
At 10:00 a. m.**

We shall give with every 25ct purchase one ticket on the bicycle—the larger the amount, the more tickets. The more tickets any customer has the better is their chance for getting the wheel. We shall give tickets on goods bought from any Department from Saturday morning of this week to Saturday Evening Aug. 6th and shall place duplicates of every ticket given any customer in a sealed box. This box will be opened in our Dry Goods department by entirely disinterested parties chosen among the customers in the store at the time. The 25th ticket from the box takes the wheel, which will be either a Ladies or Gents as preferred by the winner.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Butterick Patterns for June now on Sale.

Spain Will Settle

We Have Settled

Down to business and have secured Mr. Illie, one of Michigan's **Best Bakers.** We Challenge the world to produce anything better than ours.

Try Our Ice Cream.

Give us a trial,

ARCHIE MERCHANT

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.

KOAL.

Having purchased the Glazier Stove Company's Coal Business, we shall continue to supply the people of Chelsea with

«KOAL»

At Rock Bottom Prices.

The Chelsea Manf. Co.

Office near depot.

**The Detroit Journal is Made for
and Appeals to the Thinking,
Conscientious,
and Influential Classes.**

I think you have succeeded in your endeavor to put The Journal on a high plane of excellence from a newspaper standpoint, and to make it fulfill the desires of Michigan Republicans for a daily newspaper of high character and wide influence.

I have been a daily reader of the paper for some years, and have been pleased to know of its growing influence and increasing subscription list. I hope for it all the popularity which its high character deserves.

J. B. MOORE,
Justice Michigan Supreme Court.

An Agent in every town. By mail \$1.25 for 3 months.

Washington, D. C., July 1, 1898.—The Spanish bluff of sending a fleet through the Suez Canal to the Philippines has exploded, and the fleet has started back to Spain, where it will have an excellent chance to be destroyed by Watson's fleet.

The Senate has adopted a resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Lieut. Newcome for gallantly rescuing the disabled torpedo boat Winslow, at Cardenas, and providing medals for him and his crew. A bill has also been passed providing for the retirement on full pay of Capt. Hodgson, of the revenue cutter Mc Culloch, now attached to Dewey's fleet as a dispatch boat. As Capt. Hodgson already holds the highest rank possible in the revenue marine service, and will retire in September, this is the only way open to reward him for his work in the battle of Manila Bay.

Presiding officers, permanent or otherwise, of the Senate may have ordered roll calls because of the absence of a quorum from the floor without the point of "no quorum" having been made by a Senator before Senator Jones, of Ark., did so this week while he was temporarily in the chair and Senator Caffery was making a speech against the annexation resolution, but if so, the oldest senator had no recollection of it. Senator Jones is one of the leading opponents of annexation, and he stated at the beginning of this debate that he intended to keep a quorum on the floor while it lasted. Nobody charges that his action was an assumption of authority not vested in the presiding officer of the Senate, but it will not be surprising should Vice President Hobart ignore the anti's in choosing temporary chairmen during the remainder of the debate; which is now generally believed to be on its last legs. A vote is expected sometime next week, and as 56 Senators are known to favor the resolution the result is not in doubt.

A favorable report from the House committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic on the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicants on reservations and in buildings controlled by the U. S., says the committee unanimously conclude that few, if any, reasons exist why the U. S. should engage in the liquor traffic, even to the extent of legalizing or permitting the sale of intoxicants where it has control, including the Capitol.

Germany continues to officially talk friendly to this government, but the news from Admiral Dewey shows that the acts of the German navy are far from being as friendly as the talk of the German government. Germany has assembled a fleet of warships in Manila Bay that is quite as strong if not stronger than Admiral Dewey's fleet. Of course, this government must accept the claim of Germany that the only business of this fleet is the protection of German citizens at Manila. until some act showing otherwise has been committed, but that is no reason why the administration should believe that claim made in good faith. There are less than fifty German citizens in Manila, and as long as Dewey is there their private interests and their persons would receive the same protection given to Americans. Officials refuse to acknowledge that they entertain suspicions of Germany's intentions, or, in fact, to discuss at all the possibilities of German interference in the Philippines. It is known however, that Dewey has orders not to allow any foreign interference with the carrying out of his orders, and that Gen. Green, who is in command of the first detachment of Gen. Merritt's army, now on the ground and acting in concert with Dewey, has similar orders. Should the German fleet attempt to do anything not sanctioned by Dewey there would be a bigger battle in Manila Bay than the one which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Dewey is not the sort of man to be either bluffed or bamboozled; he will carry out his orders regardless of consequences.

It is true Americanism to honor brave deeds regardless of rank. The Senate therefore deserves praise for having added the names of the seven men who volunteered to go with Lieut. Hobson to the bill tending the thanks of Congress to the men who so daringly sunk the Merrimac in the mouth of Santiago harbor.

How to Look.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver be inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach be disordered, you have a dispeptic look; if your kidneys be affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good Alterative and Tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys. Purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches, and boils; and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at Glazier & Stimson's Drug Store. 50 cents per bottle.

SPRING

AND

SUMMER

Means a general shak-

ing up of everything.

Whether you are go-

ing to move or not,

look around and see

if you don't need some

PRINTING.

Perhaps you have a

small quantity of sta-

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

Subscribe for the Herald.

\$1.00 per year.

The Herald Office.

A DECIDED VICTORY.

Work of Shafter's Troops Before Santiago So Regarded.

Fully Prepared for the Final Struggle, Which, It Is Confidently Believed, Must End in the Fall of the Spanish Stronghold.

Washington, July 2.—The suspense which followed the receipt of Gen. Shafter's dispatch early Friday morning announcing that a battle had been begun near Santiago was relieved at 12:30 this (Saturday) morning, when a preliminary report of the day's operations was received by Gen. Corbin from Gen. Shafter. As has been expected by the officials of the war department the fight lasted until sundown. During the day probably it was not possible for Gen. Shafter to stop in the midst of the performance of his onerous duties to send dispatches to the department. He was seriously occupied and the work accomplished, as indicated concisely in his dispatch, clearly shows that not much grass grew under his feet during the day. The president and the war officials are immensely pleased at the information conveyed in Gen. Shafter's message. While they learned with sincerest regret that so many of the American troops had fallen in the fight, the ground gained by the day's conflict is regarded as a great victory.

The battle establishes pretty conclusively that the Spaniards are no match for the enthusiastic and aggressive United States troops. They were driven from their strong entrenchments in front of Santiago back into the city and the Americans are now occupying the entrenchments and awaiting only the dawn to resume the greater battle which will result, it is confidently believed by the war officials, in the fall of Santiago before Sunday night and perhaps before nightfall to-day.

Corbin on the Battle.

Adj. Gen. Corbin put the situation strongly and picturesquely this morning while speaking briefly of the aggressiveness and tenacity of Gen. Shafter.

"The old bull dog," said he, referring thus half affectionately to the distinguished commander of the Fifth corps, "is lying right there with his teeth in their neck, only waiting the coming of daylight to finish the work he has so magnificently begun. The engagement yesterday was very heavy for a preliminary fight, but it scores a decided victory for us. I regret to know that Shafter has sustained so heavy a loss, but we may hope that there are not, as he says, many killed. It is, however, pretty certainly to be true that the loss in an engagement like that of yesterday, where the battle line extended over several miles, will be much heavier than is indicated by the first reports. It is manifestly impossible, in cases where the battle has raged all day and until dark, to ascertain with definiteness the loss sustained."

To Cut Off Retreat.

The military authorities here are fully considering the chances of such a retreat of the Spanish army from Santiago and are endeavoring so to shape events that Gen. Shafter's force will not only take Santiago, but will capture the 12,000 Spaniards before they get away northward to effect a juncture with Gen. Pando. Full information as to the possible lines of retreat has been placed at the disposal of the war department.

Germany Not Unfriendly.

Assurance was given at to-day's session of the cabinet of the expectation of the administration that Germany would not interfere at Manila. There was some discussion on this point, but both the president and Secretary Day said they had received assurances that there was no unfriendly action contemplated on the part of the German empire. They expressed the belief that there was no real foundation for the reports of the unfriendly attitude of Germany and of radical steps contemplated by that government, and indicated their personal conviction that there need be no serious apprehension on that score. Several members of the cabinet apparently do not share this confidence in the German attitude. The administration has much confidence in the judgment and tact of both Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt.

The latest advice, it was reported to the cabinet, were that Admiral Camara's Spanish fleet would proceed through the Suez canal on its journey to the Philippine islands. This, however, is discounted by previous expectations and preparations, and there is confidence in the arrival of the Monterey, the Monadnock and the Charleston off Manila before Camara can possibly reach there.

Respects Our Blockade.

Berlin, July 2.—The following dispatch has been received from Hong-Kong:

"According to trustworthy intelligence from Manila the Spanish governor general had a few days ago, at his own request, a meeting with Admiral Diederichs (the commander of the German naval forces in the far east), in order to propose, in behalf of the Spanish government, that Manila should be handed into the provisional charge of a neutral commander. The proposal was rejected by Admiral Diederichs, in view of the American blockade."

Dewey Heard From.

Washington, July 2.—The navy department received a dispatch Friday from Admiral Dewey, dated Cavite, June 27. He made no mention of reinforcements and said he had avoided

committing this government to any policy and had left Gen. Merritt free.

Dewey Disappointed.

London, July 2.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Manila, dated Tuesday, June 28, via Hong-Kong, says: The nonarrival of the American troops has grievously disappointed Admiral Dewey, but the Americans still count on celebrating the Fourth of July in Manila. It is reported Admiral von Diederichs sent two vessels away on learning that America regarded his attitude as unfriendly. A wholly improved feeling now exists. The American officers express confidence in their ability to dispose of any ships Spain can now send, but in view of the alleged strength of Admiral Camara's squadron, the wish is expressed that the Americans had at least one battleship.

War Feeling Revived.

Madrid, July 2.—Two cabinet councils were held Friday. A revival of the war feeling is noticeable. The clerical organs publish violent articles against the advocates of peace and the priests are preaching a war to the bitter end. The conservatives also declare against the idea of peace at the present moment.

FAIL TO PUBLISH.

Trouble with Stereotypers Causes Chicago Newspapers to Miss an Issue.

Chicago, July 2.—The following bulletin was posted at every Chicago newspaper office Friday evening at ten o'clock: At eight o'clock this (Friday) evening the Stereotypers union notified the newspaper publishers of Chicago that unless their demands for an increase of wages from \$3.25 to \$4 per day, reduction of the working day from eight to seven hours, with payment at the rate of 75 cents per hour for all overtime, and other concessions were at once acceded to, they would refuse to return to work. In consequence of this action all Chicago papers will not appear on Saturday. This action of the newspaper was in pursuance of an understanding recently entered into, including, among other provisions, the following agreement:

"In the event of a strike in any of the departments of one or more Chicago daily newspaper offices, the mechanical resources of all our offices shall be pooled to the extent and with the purpose that no newspaper shall be published unless, and until, all newspapers can be promptly published on same day."

Stereotypers have been averaging from \$19.50 to \$22 per week on six day evening papers, and from \$24 to \$27 on seven day morning papers. It is anticipated that an influx of stereotypers from all parts of the country will be so immediate and so great that the interruption of publication will continue for but a few days.

GREAT FORTUNE GONE.

Immense Losses of Joseph Leiter Indicated by Heavy Loans Made to Meet His Debts.

Chicago, July 2.—Levi Z. Leiter has completed negotiations with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company for a loan of \$3,000,000 for ten years at four per cent. The securities consist of a number of the most valuable pieces of business property in the city. In completing details of the loan, Mr. Leiter informed the agents of the Northwestern that he would probably require further advances of about \$3,500,000 or \$4,000,000.

The money obtained by Mr. Leiter will go toward the liquidation of debt incurred by his son, Joseph Leiter, in the recent wheat speculation. The share of Joseph Leiter in the immense estate of his father will be nearly, if not entirely, consumed by his speculation. Mr. Leiter's notice that he would probably require between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 in loans on his property is taken to indicate the extent of Joseph Leiter's losses he is compelled to bear, being in excess of the sum of losses in the deal above Joseph Leiter's private fortune, which was variously estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 before he began his career on the Chicago board of trade over a year ago.

A BLOODY DEED.

A Farmhand in Missouri Murders His Employer and the latter's Wife.

St. Louis, July 2.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Jackson, Mo., says: James Lail, a prosperous farmer, and his wife, living three miles south of here, were murdered Friday by John Headrick, a 19-year-old farmhand who had been discharged. Headrick shot the farmer four times, killing him. The murdered man's wife threw herself on his body and asked for mercy, but Headrick cut her throat. After compelling the daughter of his employer to wash the blood off his clothes Headrick escaped. A sheriff's posse is in pursuit.

North Wind Damages Grain.

San Francisco, July 2.—A severe north wind has done considerable damage to grain and fruit in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. The greatest loss will fall upon the growers of wheat. Some conservative farmers estimate that 40 per cent. of the wheat has been threshed out by the storm in certain localities.

WORK FOR TROOPS.

Gen. Shafter's Army Begins the Attack on Santiago.

Fight Lasts All Day—Enemy's Outworks Carried—Our Forces Within Three-Quarters of a Mile of the City—Casualties Over 400.

Washington, July 2.—The war department has received the following from Gen. Shafter dated at Siboney: "Had a very heavy engagement Friday which lasted from eight a. m. till sundown. We have carried their outworks and are now in possession of them. There is now about three-quarters of a mile of open between my lines and the city. By morning troops will be entrenched and considerable augmentation of forces will be there. Gen. Lawton's division and Gen. Bates' brigade which have been engaged all day in carrying El Caney, which was accomplished at four p. m., will be in line in front of Santiago during the night. I regret to say that our casualties will be above 400. Of these not many killed."

(Signed)

"SHAFTER."

General Assault.

Playa del Este, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 2.—A general assault on the city of Santiago de Cuba by the land and sea forces of the United States began at seven o'clock Friday morning.

Gen. Lawton advanced and took possession of Cabona, a suburb of Santiago.

Morro castle and the other forts at the entrance of the harbor were bombarded by our fleet. The Vesuvius used her dynamite guns with good effect.

The Spanish fleet in the harbor fired on the American troops, who were very close to the city.

Spanish Retreating.

Washington, July 2.—The signal office has received the following from one of its officers at the front: "American troops driving Spanish troops back. Wounded being brought in right along."

Siboney, July 2.—Via Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay.—At one o'clock Friday afternoon, after five hours terrific fighting, the Spanish began to leave their entrenchments and retreat into the city. Many Americans were wounded and are being brought in. One man had both arms shot off and was wounded in the hip, but was laughing.

The Battle Begun.

Washington, July 2.—The battle has begun. This was the startling news conveyed in a dispatch received from Gen. Shafter at ten o'clock Friday morning:

"Secretary of War, Washington.—Camp Near Sevilla, Cuba.—Action now going on. The firing only light and desultory. Begun on the right near Caney, Lawton's division. He will move on the north part of the town of Santiago. Will keep you continually advised of progress."

"SHAFTER,"

"Major General."

Brief as it was, it told the whole story that the first shots of the long-expected crash of arms, probably the first great land engagement of the war, was under way. It sent a thrill through official circles, from the highest to the lowest. Secretary Alger was the first to read it. He passed it to Gen. Corbin, adjutant general of the army, and directed him to take it at once to the white house. Gen. Corbin went to the president carrying the original dispatch. He was back shortly, and then a bulletin was posted giving the dispatch verbatim. Until then only the higher officials had known that the decisive hour was at hand.

Military Balloon Floating.

Gen. Miles, commanding the army, received a copy of the dispatch soon after it arrived. He had anticipated it, for only a few hours before a dispatch came to him from Gen. Breckinridge, inspector general of the army, stating that the spirit of the troops was high and that they were eager and expectant of action. Gen. Breckinridge's dispatch indicated that results might be expected very soon. Gen. Miles also received another dispatch, sent quite early in the morning, from Shafter's headquarters, saying that the big military balloon was now high in the air and was giving opportunity for observation over a great sweep of country. This, in itself, was of incalculable value to our troops. Brave reconnoissances had been made, but these were of little value compared to what could be seen from the balloon a mile or so in the air, commanding a radius of observation of from 20 to 40 miles, with powerful telescopes. Gen. Miles had seen these war balloons in successful use at Aldershot; again during the French military maneuvers, when a six-horse wagon, to which the great air ship was anchored, followed a squadron of cavalry on the dead run. He says German ships going at 18 knots have hauled these captive balloons along with them. At St. Petersburg also he saw them operated during maneuvers.

Lawton Begins Attack.

According to Gen. Shafter's report, the attack on Santiago was begun by the Second division of the Fifth army corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. H. W. Lawton. This division consists of three brigades made up as follows:

First brigade, commanded by Col. J. J. Van Horn—Eighth United States Infantry,

Twenty-second United States Infantry and the Second Massachusetts Infantry.

Second brigade, commanding officer unknown, but supposed to be Col. Bates—First United States Infantry; Fourth United States Infantry and Twenty-fifth United States Infantry.

Third brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. A. R. Chaffee—Seventh United States Infantry, Twelfth United States Infantry and Seventeenth United States Infantry.

All Regulars Except Massachusetts.

It thus appears that the division which opened the hostilities of the day is composed entirely of regular troops, seasoned and experienced in battle, with the exception of the Second Massachusetts volunteer infantry, which is regarded as one of the best volunteer organizations of the army.

In reply to a message asking Gen. Shafter how many transports could be sent back to Tampa in order that reinforcements might be sent him, Adj. Gen. Corbin late Friday night received the following reply: "Col. Humphries has been ordered to return as many transports as possible at once."

Dangers of the Situation.

Off Santiago de Cuba, June 30, Filed Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 2.—A two days' visit to the Cuban lines and outposts by a correspondent has developed a situation which, if not broken by a vigorous and successful attack on Santiago, may result in causing much more serious work than has been anticipated with the Spanish forces that have retired from the vicinity of Azerraderos, on the west, and Baiquiri, on the east, to join Gen. Linares. The forces in Santiago and within the fortified defenses of the city now number 11,000—7,000 regulars and 4,000 volunteers. Concerning the latter, the Cubans allege that they will not fight with any heart, but will lay down their arms. According to Spanish soldiers captured and held in the camp of Gen. Perez, near Guantanamo, half of the force of men on the Spanish warships had been landed, with all the rapid-fire guns. This would make a total force in the city of 12,500 men, in addition to the protection from earthworks and forts and the assistance of the ships in the harbor.

To meet this force, or at least to invade its stronghold, the American commanders now have 17,500 men and 4,000 Cubans—the latter to prevent, if possible, flank movements at the expense of the Americans. Now here is the dangerous and most significant feature of the situation: Marching from Manzanillo, 120 miles west of Santiago, and having been on the road for six days, quite well advanced now in its progress, is Gen. Pando, with seven battalions, aggregating 8,400 men. To oppose him is Gen. Jesus Rabi, with a force of 2,200 Cubans, lying in wait 17 miles from Santiago and on two roads. Now, of course it would be perfectly possible for Gen. Pando to take his column far to the north and make a junction with the Spanish troops supposed to be on the way from Holguin, and numbering, it is said, 9,000 men. This advance from the north is being held in check by about 1,500 Cubans, under Gen. Castillo, who claims to hold the passes.

The object of the Spanish advancing from Manzanillo, may be to elude Rabi, and by effecting a junction with the Spanish from the north to form an army of 17,400 men. As a flank on the west end of the American army, facing the city, Gen. Rabi's forces combined with those of Gen. Castillo would only give a combating force of 3,700 Cubans, and the Cubans do not hesitate to run before overwhelming numbers.

Another Menace.

Nor is that all that menaces. Leaving Guantanamo, camp of marines, and plunging into the wood to the west the correspondent found a force of 800 Cubans under command of Col. Perez. This force had variously been estimated at from 1,800 to 2,500 Cubans, but there were certainly not more than 800, as Col. Perez admitted in the course of conversation, although he had distinctly claimed to have about 2,000 men. This force of 800 is supposed to be keeping at bay 3,400 Spanish troops who are in the town of Guantanamo. The marines are near this camp, but to the east of it; so that they could do nothing to prevent the Spaniards from moving to the west on the flank of the American army. In other words there are to the northeast and west of the army of invasion flanking forces of Spaniards comprising over 20,000 troops, held at bay by less than 5,000 Cubans whose fighting qualities are as yet rather enigmatical.

Cuban Troops Sent Back.

Washington, July 2.—An official dispatch was received at the war department confirming the press report that Gen. Shafter had sent back on transports to Aserraderos whence they came, 2,000 of Garcia's Cubans. The purpose is a double one; first, to prevent reinforcements coming into Santiago from Manzanillo on the west, and second, to prevent the retreat in the direction of the Spanish garrison of the troops.

Bombard Manzanillo.

New York, July 2.—A correspondent in Santiago de Cuba telegraphs to the Journal that four United States warships bombarded Manzanillo, on the Gulf of Guacanaybo, on Thursday, inflicting much damage to the defenses of the place. Spanish gunboats, according to this dispatch, opened fire upon the American ships, which then moved out of range.

HUMOROUS.

Why isn't thunder a sort of weather report?

It makes a cyclist hot to tell him he is riding an "ice wagon."—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Fond Parent—"That child is full of music." Sarcastic Visitor—"Yes, What a pity it is allowed to escape."—Tit-Bits.

"Have you any expectations, Jack?" "I can tell you better, Julia, after I have had a confidential talk with your father."—Chicago Record.

Hanleigh—"Do you enjoy bicycling?" Foote—"Can't say that I do; but then the only experience I have had is in being run into. Perhaps if I should learn to ride I might enjoy it better."—Boston Transcript.

In Earnest—"Do you think their engagement really means anything?" "She says it means more tandem rides and ice cream than the last one she managed, or it will be broken off."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Horrible!—"Think of those poor fellows who will have to fight under the blazing hot Cuban sun!" "Yes; but think of those who will have to fight under some famous man's son!"—Philadelphia North American.

"Paw," asked the little boy, "didn't you say in your speech that you expected the map of the world to be changed soon?" "I think I did," said the orator. "Then what is the use of my studyin' jography?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Mistress—"Charley writes me that he will coach his class this season. Isn't he a son to be proud of?" Bridget—"He is, indade, mum, an' we kin both fule our prouidness, fer his meself that has a bye who is a coachman, too."—Brooklyn Life.

In the Rhetoric Class.—"Miss Kerbiff, in the sentence, 'Daniel Webster stood there like a great oak tree,' point out the idea the author was trying to convey. In what respect could Daniel Webster be said to resemble a 'great oak tree'?" "Well, he may have been rooted to the spot."—Chicago Tribune.

THE LAWS OF ABYSSINIA.

How Criminals Are Punished in Emperor Menelik's Back Number Country.

The laws of Abyssinia are primitive and based on those of the Israelites. "An eye for an eye." There are neither law courts nor lawyers; both plaintiff and defendant plead their own cause. Formerly, prior to the appointment by King Theodore of executioners, the guilty person, in case of murder, was slain in exactly the same manner in which he had taken the life of his victim. For instance, if a man killed another with a sword, the avenger of blood had to use a similar weapon. If death had been caused by blows from a club, a club was used to take the life of the murderer. This law most unjustly operated even in cases of manslaughter; and the life of a man who unwittingly and unintentionally had caused the death of another could be demanded by the relatives of the deceased.

Among many others, an instance of this kind was once related to me. Two men were cutting grass on the side of a precipice, and when they were about to descend one of them fastened the end of a rope around his companion's body to lower him down the cliff, and attached the other end to the trunk of a tree. Accidentally the man to be lowered slipped before all was ready, and a coil of the rope becoming entangled round his neck he was strangled. His comrade, on subsequently descending by slipping down the rope, was horrified to find him dead at the bottom, and hastened to the village to report the circumstance. The judge passed a sentence of manslaughter, and ordered a fine of \$150 to be paid to the widow. The widow, however, refused the compensation and demanded the literal carrying out of the law.

After some deliberation it was agreed that she should carry her point, and the unfortunate and perfectly innocent man was sentenced to be hanged with the same rope which had caused the fatal accident; the rope was, accordingly, fastened round his neck, and he was hauled up a few feet from the ground, suspended a few moments and then lowered again. The widow, believing him from all appearances to be dead, was satisfied; but the relatives of the victim hastened to him and applied restoratives, which were so effective that in course of time he got up and walked away. The widow was furious, and demanded that sentence should be again enacted, adding: "Next time I will hold on to his feet until he is dead." The judge, however, declared that justice must be tempered with mercy, and her demand was not complied with.—N. Y. Independent.

Translation Unnecessary. Brown—Isaacs, just as a matter of curiosity, how would you translate "ten thousand dollars" into Hebrew?—Isaacs—Mein freund, dox expression vos very goot Hebrew choost as it is.—Puck.

Terrible Results.

Watkins—I told Ethel last night if she laughed again I'd kiss her. Woolens—Well, what about it? Watkins—She had hysterics.—N. Y. Journal.

THRIFTY DUTCH.

Wise Way in Which They Administer Affairs in Java.

Recent developments in the Philippines lend especial interest to all information as to how other nations have solved the administrative problems that perhaps will soon confront ourselves. Appreciation of this fact has caused Mr. Robert P. Skinner, the United States consul at Marseilles, to report and the state department to print an interview which he recently had with a Dutch official, just arrived, after a long stay in Java. That island has a population almost exactly like that of the Philippines. They number some 15,000,000, and practically all of them are densely ignorant and full of caste and religious prejudices. Yet Java has been a source of wealth and strength to Holland, and the net annual revenue is about \$14,000,000, after paying all expenses, including the maintenance of an army of 20,000 men to repress piracy and brigandage. There have been occasional rebellions, but none of them has involved any large part of the colony. The effort of the government is to educate and elevate these people, without, however, outraging their racial instincts. To this end the native sultans and chiefs are retained, supplied with a gorgeous retinue, and surrounded with at least the insignia of power. By securing these little monarchs on otherwise precarious thrones, the paternal hand obtains in return faithful subservience, and the inconspicuous but all-powerful master of the situation rules, and at the same time sows the seeds of education and reform.

For this policy the only alternative is slow extermination after the Spanish fashion. "We Dutchmen in Java," said the consul's informant, "move like a drop of oil—very, very slowly, but all the time—and by and by, when something is accomplished, it has come about so gradually that nobody knows how it happened. We pay the native priests, we support a large native police force, and we rule by the hands and mouths of the natives; but all the time we have our own people on guard, and no important move is made without our consent. Thus the people and their chiefs are contented and happy, and we keep them so by maintaining a condition more favorable than they could hope to maintain themselves. We encourage a healthy morale by permitting native and European soldiery to marry and live together in families, and we never send a Dutch official to the colonies unless he is endowed with qualities likely to improve the condition of things. All our officials must work, and work hard. The profitable side of the account is traceable to the operations of the Netherlands Trading company, which is only another name for the Dutch government. This company plants crops, manufactures and sells on lands held by the government. The government operates as a planter and merchant, and its immense net income is the product of legitimate toil and enterprise, and not of burdensome taxation." Is anything here detailed beyond the capacity of Americans?—N. Y. Times.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S MOTHER.

She Was Not a Believer in the Little Lord Fauntleroy Style of Boy.

The many women who make child study their work may be interested to know of the early environment and training that fell to the lot of Admiral Sampson, as delineated by a friend of his family.

"A veritable Spartan mother was Hannah Walker Sampson," says this friend, "and none of her eight children were spoiled by petting and coddling, for she never gave them any."

"She came of good old Scotch-Irish stock, filled and thrilled and energized by sturdy Presbyterian doctrines. She had ideas about the way in which children—particularly boys—ought to be brought up, and her ideas were a good many miles away from the 'dearest, long-haired, little Lord Fauntleroy' school."

"Mrs. Sampson was of the small, wiry type of women that always has an inexhaustible stock of energy. The keen alertness of her face was tempered by the sweetest expressions and a rarely winning smile. The brow was higher and broader than one often sees on a woman, and the bright eyes looked out sharply but merrily beneath it—veritable Irish eyes they were—with their fun-loving twinkle. The mouth was sweet and the chin was of the type than can and always does crush obstacles."

"Mrs. Sampson was a devoted mother to all her children. It was due to her that Will became the best mathematical scholar in Pulmyra school; and she it was who gave the word that sent him to Annapolis. Her husband objected to the appointment. Mrs. Sampson said to him: 'Let us show the world that we have one son who is able to do more than carry a sawbuck.'"

"That settled it. Next day William began to prepare for Annapolis. It was the hope of Mrs. Sampson's life that she might live to see her son an admiral, but she died about 1892."—N. Y. Tribune.

Population of Corea.

Corea has 8,000,000 inhabitants, though it is no larger than Minnesota.

DIDN'T KNOW LIGHT GREEN.

A Bumptious Dominie Who Was a Trifle Off in Distinguishing Colors.

Out of every 50 young men who want to volunteer at the different recruiting stations in the downtown district it is estimated that at least 15 stipulate that commissions shall be the price of their sacrifice. Some of these would-be officers are eventually convinced that as much glory can be gained in the file as in the rank of the army, but the majority go away insisting that they were constituted for command and could not brook the orders of inferior beings.

Col. Koch was visited by a former school principal, who appeared to have the makings of a desirable recruit. He was tall and broad, and walked with a firm military step. The stranger proved to be a native of the United States and well posted on the constitution of the nation. In accordance with manifold duties of the soldier, the applicant was told that he might be called on any horse or carry water. These mental chores did not accord with the professor's preconception of the man of war.

"I am accustomed to command," said the principal. "Why not make me a captain?" Capt. Koch did not stop to reason with the caller. He signaled to Capt. Jones, who understood the situation, and who presented himself as the medical examiner.

"What's the color of that card in the end of the room?" the captain demanded. "That's pale blue," replied the stranger. "No, it isn't. It's a light green. I'm afraid you're color blind. In spite of your many qualifications to command, we could not depend upon you to distinguish a Spanish mortar battery from a sequepidalian. We're sorry, but can't use you under any circumstances."—Chicago Chronicle.

A GUARDSMAN'S TROUBLE.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Journal.

The promptness with which the National Guard of the different states responded to President McKinley's call for troops at the beginning of the war with Spain made the whole country proud of its citizen soldiers. In Detroit there are few guardsmen more popular and efficient than Max R. Davies, first sergeant of Co. B. He has been a resident of Detroit for the past six years, and his home is at 416 Third Avenue. For four years he was connected with the well known wholesale drug house of Farrand, Williams & Clark, in the capacity of bookkeeper.



"I have charged upon many thousand orders for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," said Mr. Davies, "but never knew their worth until I used them for the cure of chronic dyspepsia. For two years I suffered and doctored for that aggravating trouble but could only be helped temporarily."

"I think dyspepsia is one of the most stubborn of ailments, and there is scarcely a clerk or office man but what is more or less a victim. Some days I could eat anything, while at other times I could be starving. Those distressed pains would force me to quit work."

"I tried the hot-water treatment thoroughly, but it did not affect my case. I have tried many advertised remedies, but they would help only for a time. A friend of mine recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but I did not think much of them."

"I finally was induced to try the pills and commenced using them. After taking a few doses I found much relief. I do not remember how many boxes of the pills I used, but I used them until the old trouble stopped. I know they will cure dyspepsia of the worst form and I am pleased to recommend them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Violations of Law.

Dewey began bombarding at Manila at five a. m., and Sampson and Schley did a little job of the same sort the other day, at three a. m. Spain is understood to intend filing a protest against these rank violations of the eight-hour labor law.—Albany Argus.

Do Your Laundry Work at Home—How to Get the Best Results.

You should use the latest improved Cold Water Laundry Starch for fine work. Keith's Enamel Starch gives a most beautiful, clear, pearl-like finish, and an elastic stiffness that will stand any amount of bending, and an enamel gloss that will stand damp, foggy weather. Will not blotch and will not stick to the iron. Can be used on black, red or other colored goods without the faintest trace of white, and on white goods finishes whiter in color than any other starch. It shows every thread of the linen, starch. It gives a high polish and a beautiful finish. Enamel Starch contains no ingredients which can injure any fabric. Some think that the starch they have been using is all right. We used to think the tallow candle gave a very good light, but after using electric light, we wonder how we ever got along with starches; you have used the lump and common cold water starches and made no complaint because you have never had the genuine Keith's Enamel Finishing, Labor Saving, Cold Water Starch, but after you once get accustomed to using it you will wonder how you ever got along with the other starches. Keith's Enamel Starch will do more work, do it with less labor and do it better than any other starch. Ask your grocer for Keith's Enamel Starch; a trial will convince you that it is in every respect the most perfect starch made.

Left It.

Phillips—What's the matter with that fellow from Colorado—ain't he all right? Quipps—I don't know. Somebody said he left Pike's peak under a cloud.—Towa Topics.

The lake and rail arrangements of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for this year are practically the same as were in effect in 1897. Freight for Lake Superior-ports is sent by way of the Northern Steamship Company and the Owen line is used for the Lake Michigan ports. The trans-lake Erie arrangements are with the Detroit Steam Navigation Company between Cleveland and Detroit and the Ashley & Ferry Company between Sandusky and Detroit.

Civility costs nothing and buys everything.—Lady Mary Montague.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. Buchmueller, Lexington, Mo., Feb. 24, '94.

Proposed Alliance with England.

If the United States and England should form an alliance, the combined strength would be so great that there would be little chance for enemies to overcome us. In a like manner, when men and women keep up their bodily strength with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, there is little chance of attacks from disease. The old time remedy enriches the blood, builds up the muscles, steadies the nerves and increases the appetite. Try it.

Impossible to Doubt.

Upwardson—There has been so many reports of those Cuban cables being cut when they haven't been cut at all that I don't take any more stock in stories of that kind.

Atom—Yes, but it's true this time. The news about the last cable that was cut came over the cable itself.—Chicago Tribune.

Hay-Fever.

Change of climate as a means of relief from this distressing malady is, at best, uncertain, annoying, and expensive. It never cures, and the relief is but temporary. Year by year the benefit is less, and new places have to be tried. Business interests suffer because of enforced absence; your family may have to suffer because deprived of necessities in order to pay your bills; you suffer yourself if you return "ahead of time."

Not so with our patients. They can stay at home in comfort, carry on their usual occupation, and perform their duties; have relief from the terrible itching, burning, sneezing, coughing, wheezing, and distress for breath; can sleep sound, and awake refreshed; and best of all, can be cured to stay cured. Write to Dr. Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y., for free examination blank and 112-page book on Asthma and Hay-Fever. Get his opinion as to your own case. It will cost you nothing.

A Slight Misunderstanding.

Mr. Guyer—I suppose you ride a wheel, Miss Antiquate? Miss Antiquate—Yes, indeed; I completed my first century yesterday.

"Really? You don't look it, I'm sure." Friends they were, but strangers now.—Chicago Evening News.

Is Health Worth Ten Cents?

Man suffers many mysterious ailments from unknown causes, and nine-tenths of them have their origin in the digestive canal somewhere. It does any person good to clean out this canal occasionally in a rational way, provided it is not done in a violent manner. The proper cleansing and disinfecting preparation is Cascarets Candy Cathartic, which are very gentle, but at the same time thoroughly effective. A 10c box will purify the whole system and in most cases remove the cause of ill health. When "feeling bad" take Cascarets. They will do you good, and can do you no harm.

A Symbol of Starvation.

"Won't they let you stop at our boarding house any more?" asked the Circassian. "No," answered the living skeleton. "It isn't my fault, either. The last time I was there one of the boarders told the landlady I looked like he felt after one of her breakfasts."—Detroit Free Press.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it, because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about 1/4 as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

Good Color Scheme.

All American warships are painted a dull gray, the expectation being that the Spanish vessels will be done brown. That's the color scheme as at present arranged.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

Beauty may only be skin deep, but the pride of it reaches into the heart.—Ram's Horn.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

Beware of him who hates the laughing of a child.—Lavater.

SYRUP OF FIGS



NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
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ALLEN'S
ULCERINE SALVE

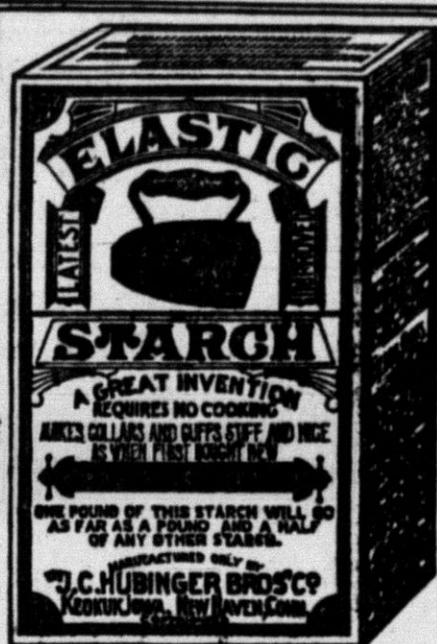
Is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Gangrene, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. It never fails. Drives out all poison. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for Aches, Burns, Cuts, and all Fresh Wounds. Small size, 10c. Jar, 25c. Book free. J. F. ALLEN, MEDICINE CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.

Hair Hints

Is your hair dry, harsh, and brittle? Is it fading or turning gray? Is it falling out? Does dandruff trouble you? For any or all of these conditions there is an infallible remedy in Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"For years, I was troubled with dandruff, large flakes scaling and falling off, causing great annoyance. Sometimes the itching of the scalp was almost unendurable. Prescriptions from eminent physicians, put up in my own drugstore were tried, but failed to afford relief. At length I used Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor, and in one week I found it helped me. At the end of only two weeks, my head was entirely free from dandruff, and as clean as a child's. I heartily recommend Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor to all who are suffering from diseases of the scalp."—EDWIN NORDSTROM, Drugs, etc., Sacred Heart, Minn.

Use Ayer's Hair Vigor



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of four

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant, English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER

to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

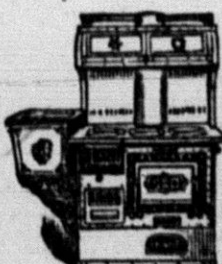
How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch. Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

WHAT BRINGS RELEASE FROM DIRT AND GREASE? WHY, DON'T YOU KNOW?

SAPOLIO



A \$69 STEEL RANGE FOR \$25.

During the dull season, I will send you

A TRIUMPH STEEL RANGE.

Has 6x8 inch Lids; top Cooking Surface 30x34 inches; oven 12 inches high; 17 inches wide; 21-2 inches deep; 16-gallon reservoir; weight 400 lbs. Burns Wood or Coal, for \$25 cash, freight prepaid to your station, or I will accept a six-months note (secured) NO INTEREST, and YOU PAY FREIGHT. No Such Bargain Ever Offered Before. Write for descriptive pamphlet.

WM. C. WILLARD, MFG., 113 and 115 N. Second St., St. Louis, Mo.

FREE! WANTED—All persons looking for a home to join one of the fifteen successful Duluth Railroad in Minnesota. Cheap lands, good soil, pure water, clear streams, beautiful lakes, a healthful climate, freedom from drought and malaria, excellent markets. The King of all countries for the DAIRY BUSINESS and Diversified Farming. Maps and Circulars free. Address HOPE WELLS, CLARK & Land Commissioner, 908 Globe Building, St. Paul, Minn.

HEADACHE

"Both my wife and myself have been using CASCARETS and they are the best medicine we have ever had in the house. Last week my wife was frantic with headache for two days, she tried some of your CASCARETS, and they relieved the pain in her head almost immediately. We both recommend Cascarets." CHAS. STEDEFORD, Pittsburg Safe & Deposit Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips. 10c, 25c, 50c. CURE CONSTIPATION. Selling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 317
NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

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Ask for prices upon work, etc., required. Address mail order dept. WHIPPLE CYCLE CO., 260 West Jackson Street, Chicago, Ill.

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY

gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, ALBANY, N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

35 CTS. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Beckleton's Bees.

Mr. Beckleton's bees swarmed the other day, and the new generation, leaving the hive, went over to an adjoining block, and settled in cone-shape on a peach tree. Hiving bees, when not managed skillfully, is a painful performance. The bee does not know that the human family admires his proverbial industry, and often stings the man who seeks to establish a home for the bill collector of sweets. The entire neighborhood was aroused when Mr. Beckleton's bees swarmed, and children, both white and black, assembled to see the fun. Mr. Beckleton was not at home when the insect muster occurred, and the management of the affair was taken in hand by the hired gentleman. A spring wagon with an impromptu hive was brought around. The unsuspecting horse, lashing the flies with his tail, soon attracted a scouting party of bees. The poor animal, stung to desperation, kicked and snorted, and breaking from his fastenings, ran out into the street and pawed the ground. A member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, came along, and seeing the horse tangled in his harness, but not observing the bees, approached with kind solicitude.

"It's a shame," said he to the hired gentleman and other persons who stood near, "that you allow this horse to tangle himself in his gear. Whoa. Good Lord!" and waving his hands in the air he struck a trot, while a swarm of bees hovered around his devoted cranium. He ran to the street crossing, thrashing himself with his hat, reaching there just as a car came along. Some of the bees "zipped" the mule, and with a lunge the animal jerked the car from the track and ran against a fence. The only passengers were a fat man who sat reading a pamphlet on the Banting System, and an old maid who carried a little porte-monnaie satchel. A prominent bee went into the car and drilled a cavity into the fat man's jaw, and a companion buzzed in and saluted the maiden lady on the neck. Banting's book flew out of the window and the beads on the porte-monnaie receptacle rattled as the old maid lifted her skirts and rushed from the car. The pain that a lean man can endure without striking demonstration will bring intensified fits to a fat man, and on this occasion Mr. Banting waddled from the car and fell over a tree box blown down by a recent storm. No sooner had he left the car than a dozen bees followed him. They crawled around his collar, leaving tracks of fire, and delighted themselves by a dance on his bald head. He bawled like a steer, broke down a garden fence, and when last seen, he was traveling towards the equator. The old maid had considerable trouble with her skirts, and her high-keyed shrieks must have rent the neighborhood like the wailings of the equinoctial wind.

When Mr. Beckleton reached home and learned that his bees had swarmed, he went over to assist the hired gentleman.

"Hold on there," he cried. "Don't fight 'em. Let 'em buzz around. They won't hurt you. See?" as the bees began to buzz around his ears. "Wait a few moments and they'll be quiet." A bee lit on his mustache. "All you've got to do is—Gee whizz! whoop!" He ran against the fence and knocked off his plug hat, and in trying to fight off a bee that showed a disposition to settle on his eye, he trod upon the hat and mashed its crown through the brim into the ground. Everybody ran away and left him and, as he wandered around, he struck the peach tree and jarred the buzzing cone to the ground. Then he knew that man was made to moan; that life is full of sudden pain and cries. That bravery which would prompt a man to rush forward and rescue a fellow-mortal from a swarm of angry bees has not yet been discovered. Man has many virtues but this self-sacrifice is not one of them.

When Mr. Beckleton reached home, after the bees grew weary of his society, he looked like a bloated bondholder, and that evening, as he lay on the floor of his front gallery, a man who saw him said: "Blamed if I don't believe old Thingumbob will swell up and bust." Oh, no; bees will not sting you unless you molest them.—*Arkansas Traveler.*

Made it on Oil.

"And you made that suit of clothes out of it?"

"That's exactly what I did," replied the thin man, proudly. "My wife's done a little sewing now and then, and had fifty dollars saved up. I went to her and explained how the market was. Told her there was sure to be a boom, and that now was the chance of a life time. You know I have been going pretty ragged lately."

The cold tea man nodded his knowledge of the fact.

"Well, I demonstrated to her where there was a fortune in sight if I only had that fifty dollars. She said I'd lose it, but I promised her I wouldn't; that I'd only operate on the safe side, and on a dead-sure thing. So she let me have the money and I went down to the Exchange. Oil was then selling at \$1.10, I knew it would go to \$1.20, because I had the pointers, you see. So I just stepped out and bought this suit of clothes."

"Well?" said the cold-tea man, expectantly.

"Well what?"

"Why, where does your oil speculation come in?"

"Ain't I got this suit of clothes? Ain't I make 'em on oil? Wasn't I on the safe side of the market? Aint I ahead of it? What's the matter with you?" and the thin man walked off with dignity.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Tele-*

About Laughter.

A laugh may cover all manner of sentiments—joy, scorn or anger; it may be the most musical or most discordant of sounds, the most delightful or the most horrible which can fall upon our ears. Contrast the happy laughter of merry children with the gibbering cry of the maniac or the hoarse laugh of a defiant criminal, the musical ripple of cultivated mirth with the roar of a tipsy crowd at a fair.

A really musical laugh is perhaps rarer than a really musical voice. The giggle, the snigger, the half-choked laugh are common enough; but how seldom do we hear that melodious sound, the laugh in its perfection. It should not be shrill, nor too loud, nor too long. It should not bear any double meaning, any hidden sarcasm in its mirth. It should not be so boisterous as to exhaust the laughter and deafen the listeners.

Peg Wollington is said to have been celebrated for the music of her laughter on the stage—a most difficult accomplishment, for nothing, (except, perhaps, a sneeze) is harder to counterfeit than a laugh. There are many varieties of laughs. There is the musical, cultivated and extremely rare one, pleasant to listen to as a chime of bells. There is the glad, if somewhat shrill, merriment of children, the happiness of which condones its noise.

There is the loud guffaw of the vulgar, and the laughter which appears likely to tear the laughter in pieces, causing him to wipe his eyes after the explosion is over. There is the laugh of embarrassment, when a shy person at a loss what to say next, "remarks to he," as Artemus Ward describes it. There is the schoolgirl's giggle; and schoolboy's snigger, as he reflects on some recently-perpetrated, but still recollected, piece of mischief. There is the chuckle of the successful man.

All these laughs bear some family resemblance to each other; they all, in their degree, express sensation of pleasure. There are darker descriptions of laughter. There are laughs more cutting than the bitterest speeches, more alarming than the cruellest threats. Satirical laughter is the most offensive. A laugh can convey contempt which words would fail to express.

Is any one proof against being annoyed by ridicule? Even a dog is sensible when he is laughed at, and resents the impertinence. Some animals are indeed quite as sensitive to derision as human beings. The laughter of the underbred, which finds open amusement in the minor troubles of their neighbors—say the ridicule lavished on sea-side arrivals at a pier, or on hapless foreigners in an altercation with a cabman, or an old gentleman who falls down a slide—also ranks among "laughs offensive."

Then there is the laugh of incredulity. When Tom goes to his rich old uncle, full of glowing descriptions of the perfections of the lady to whom he is engaged, or of the appointment which he expects to obtain, does the old gentleman damp his nephew's ardor by a long harangue? No, he only gives a dry laugh; and Tom's hopes of a check fall rapidly.

Too rare laughs are as unpopular as too ready ones. A teller of good stories never forgives the man who does not laugh at his jokes. Many persons have made their fortunes by laughing at judicious moments; applauding some poor jest, or becoming convulsed with mirth at a dull pun. To be duly appreciative of his patron's wit was an important part of the duty of a hanger-on. With what ready laughter are a schoolmaster's witticisms received by his class!

There is a story of a dramatic author, whose play had been accepted, being requested to make sundry alterations to suit the taste of the actors. Among other changes, the manager suggested that "a laugh" should be introduced at the conclusion of a speech of an out-going performer; "it would give him a better exit." The author pleaded that to admit this change would spoil the whole dialogue, but the manager was urgent still. "Think it over, and do what you can, B—'s position in the theater demands it!" When laughs are thus prized it is not wonderful that persons who rarely use their risible muscles are unpopular.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Thought So, Too.

In response to a sign of "Boy Wanted" a lad about twelve years of age applied for a position in a Michigan Avenue store. The proprietor liked his looks and decided to take him, and after some general explanations and observations, asked:

"What is your first name?"

"Henry."

"Very well; I shall call you by that."

"What is your first name?" asked the boy.

"Why?"

"O, I think it is altogether the best plan to call each other by our first names. It saves time, and you don't get folks mixed up. You can call me Hank, and if your name's William I can shorten it half a rod."

The boy hasn't begun work yet. In fact the man has installed a lad in the place who takes plenty of time to "Mister" him and give the full name.—*Detroit Free Press.*

From the Ann Arbor Argus: Annie Staphish, of Chelsea, began suit here Monday against the Michigan Central Railroad Co. for \$50,000 damages. George W. Staphish, her husband, was injured in 1888 by a Michigan Central wreck at Kalamazoo. His widow claims that his death in 1893 in this city was directly caused by this wreck.

Slander and Libel.

To say injurious and untrue things of another is slander. A person who suffers such an injury may bring an action against the person who slandered him, and recover damages for his loss of character and reputation. To charge a person with having committed a crime is slander. For example, a man who says that his neighbor has committed murder or burglary may be sued for it. In England it is no slander to accuse a person of having committed a trifling offence. To say of another: "He is a common beggar and fortune-teller," does not render the person liable there. In the United States, however, such words are held to be slanderous, because they bring disgrace upon the person of whom they are spoken.

The following are a few accusations of crime that have been decided to be slanderous: "He is a convict, and has been in the penitentiary." "He was arraigned for stealing hogs, and if he had not made good friends, it would have gone hard with him." "He is a knave and a rascal." "I will venture anything he has stolen my book." "You swore falsely at the trial of your brother John."

To say of a person that he has a disgusting and contagious disease, for example, the leprosy or the plague, is a slander. Statements such as these have a tendency to drive a person from all pleasant society.

Another form of slander is to charge a person with misconduct in his business. To say of a tradesman that in carrying on his business he is a swindler is a slander. A person who accuses a clergyman of drunkenness, or a tradesman of keeping a bad place of resort, must pay damages if he is sued for it. The public will have nothing to do with those who do not conduct themselves properly. It is only fair that those who are wrongfully accused should be able to make the slanderer pay the loss.

A slanderous statement made in writing, or printed, or a picture calculated to bring a person into public contempt and ridicule, is a libel. A malicious picture showing a person's physical defects is libelous. No person has a right to parade the misfortunes of others before the public.

There is no slander when a statement, however malicious, is true. The truth is not slander. But in some cases the truth when written or printed is a libel.

In certain cases statements are privileged. Lawyers, while arguing a case, have a right to make any statements that bear upon it. Jurymen and witnesses are also protected so long as they act under the belief that they are doing their duty.

Members of Congress and other legislative bodies may say what they please while on duty in the place where they meet. This right was given them in former times, to prevent jealous kings from punishing members of Parliament who did their duty. Candidates for public office may be criticised freely. The people have a right to know every thing about those who ask for their votes.

In all cases of slander and libel, the statements must have been published that is, made to a person other than the one who seeks damages. It is no slander to make injurious statements of a person to his face, when no one else is within hearing.—*Youth's Companion.*

Excursions.

Bay View camp meeting and Bay View assembly, July and August, one first class limited fare for round trip.

Camp meeting, Eaton Rapids, July 27 to Aug. 8, one first class fare for round trip.

Camp meeting, Island Lake, July 1 to Aug. 30, 1898. One and one-third first class fare for round trip.

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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Feyer Sores, Tetters, 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.

From the Ann Arbor Argus: Newkirk and Lehman will open a law office in the Ann Arbor Savings Bank block, after July 4th, in the rooms now occupied by Hon. W. G. Doty, who will take other rooms in the same block. The new firm is composed of Probate Judge Newkirk and Probate Register Lehman, and a good firm. It will make.

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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 25th day of May, A. D. 1898, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Richard Webb, 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 25th day of November next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on the 25th day of August and on the 25th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each said days.
Dated, Ann Arbor, May 25, A. D. 1898.
H. WIRT NEWKIRK,
Judge of Probate.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Henry Osborn and Catherine, his wife, dated the 20th day of September, 1886, to the Ann Arbor Savings Bank, of the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of deeds of Washtenaw County, Michigan, on the 23rd day of September, 1886, at 9 o'clock and 5 minutes a. m., in Liber 72 of mortgages, on page 62, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of Three Thousand and Forty-five Dollars, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, 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) 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 pay the amount due on said mortgage, and the costs of this foreclosure including the attorney fee provided for therein. The premises so to be sold are described as follows:

Beginning at the mill dam on the Huron river on Section 11, in the Township of Scio, Washtenaw County, Michigan; thence up the river on the south bank south 47 degrees and 15 minutes west, 5 chains and 25 links; thence south 15 minutes east, 15 chains and 50 links; thence north 74 degrees and 30 minutes east, 11 chains and 32 links to the line between Sections 11 and 12, at a point 11 chains and 3 links south of the quarter Section post between and continuing same course 17 chains and 50 links; thence in the same course 20 chains to the river; thence up the river to the place of beginning.

Also beginning on the north bank of the Huron river in the line between Sections 11 and 12, 24 chains and 37 links south of the north-east corner of Section 11; thence north 63 links; thence 72 degrees and 30 minutes west 4 chains and 52 links; thence south 50 degrees west 3 chains and 3 links to the railroad fence, and continuing the same course 8 chains and 69 links; thence south 38 degrees west 10 chains and 50 links; thence south 81 degrees and 50 minutes west, 13 chains and 76 links to the bank of the Huron river 1 chain and 8 links above the north end of the mill dam, thence easterly down stream to the place of beginning. All on Sections 11 and 12 in said Township of Scio, Washtenaw County, Michigan.
Dated, June 20 1898.

THE ANN ARBOR SAVINGS BANK,
Mortgagee.
W. D. HARRIMAN,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. In the matter of the estate of Geo. W. Palmer, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned administrator of the estate of said Geo. W. Palmer by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1898, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the east front door of the Court House, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Saturday, the 8th day of August, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased) the following described real estate, to-wit:

All that certain piece of land owned by said Geo. W. Palmer at the time of his decease, situated in the Third Ward of the City of Ann Arbor, bounded as follows: On the east by Main street, on the north by the Third Ward road so called, on the west by the right of way of the Ann Arbor Railroad, and on the south by the lands of Daniel Hiscock.
Dated, June 17th, 1898.
SUSAN A. PALMER, Administratrix.

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 Tuesday, the 21st day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate, in the matter of the estate of Timothy E. Sullivan, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Catherine Sullivan, praying that the administration of said estate may be granted to herself or some other suitable person. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 15th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK,
Judge of Probate.

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

Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of payment of two certain mortgages made by John Scoll and Catherine Scoll his wife, One of said mortgages to secure the payment of \$400 dollars, being made to George Bross, and dated the 8th day of March, 1880, and recorded in the Register's office of Washtenaw County, in Liber 50 of mortgages, page 166, on the 17th day of March, 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 348, on the 22nd day of March, 1882, at 11 o'clock and 45 minutes a. m. The other of said mortgages dated the 15th 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 220, and afterwards assigned by said Christian Mack to the Ann Arbor Savings Bank by deed of assignment dated the 23rd day of December, 1881, and recorded in Liber 7 of assignments, on page 281. Both of said mortgages being long past due, and whereas by reason of said default there is claimed to be due at this date on said mortgages and the notes accompanying the same, the sum of Seven Hundred and Seventy-eight dollars and 50 cents, (\$778.50) 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 15th 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 on the west line of said McCormick's line to the highway aforesaid, and from thence to the place of beginning, it being the piece of land conveyed to Ira Allen by the heirs at law of said George W. Allen.
Dated April 18th, 1898.

ANN ARBOR SAVINGS BANK,
Assignee.
By W. D. HARRIMAN, Attorney.

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