

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

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CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898.

NUMBER 48.



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W. J. KNAPP.

Climate and Crop Bulletin.

The following bulletin based on the reports of the Directors of the several Climate and Crop Sections, is furnished for the public:

Temperature—The week ending July 16 was warmer than usual over the north-eastern districts from Idaho eastward to the Lake Region, the temperature excess being very slight, except over eastern Montana, the Dakotas, Minnesota and Upper Michigan, where it ranged from 3 to 9 deg. per day, being greatest in North Dakota. Frosts occurred in portions of the Lower Lake Region and northern portions of the middle Atlantic States and New England on the 11th and 15th.

Precipitation—There was more than the usual amount of rain in the east Gulf States, over local areas in the eastern half of the west Gulf States, portions of the upper Ohio valley, southern New England, portions of New Jersey, Virginia and North Carolina, and over local areas in Illinois, Indiana and upper Michigan. There was also more than the usual amount of rain over an area extending from western South Dakota to the North Pacific coast.

Summary of Crop Conditions—Rain is now generally needed in the States of the Missouri, upper Mississippi and Ohio valleys. Lake region and over the greater part of New England and the middle Atlantic States, especially in Missouri, Ohio, Northern New England and portions of the middle Atlantic States, the drought in Maryland and adjacent portions of Virginia being especially severe. Too much rain has fallen over a large part of the south Atlantic and east Gulf States, causing injury to and preventing the cultivation of crops. Corn was materially injured by frosts on the 11th and 12th in the northern portion of the Lower Michigan Peninsula, northwestern Ohio and in portions of New York, New Jersey and New England. In the Southern States corn is generally in excellent condition and a large part of the crop is made. Winter wheat harvest continues where unfinished in a few of the more northerly States, but the bulk of the crop is harvested east of the Rocky mountains, and in California. Harvesting is in full progress in Oregon, and is well advanced in eastern Washington. A large yield of excellent quality is reported from Oregon, and while wheat is turning out well in Washington it has been somewhat injured by recent hot weather. Spring wheat is ripening rapidly. As previously reported it has been injured by hot winds in portions of South Dakota. In Iowa where harvest has begun the yield is not as good as promised. In Minnesota it is filling well and the harvest will begin between the 20th and 25th.

Michigan—Frost did much damage to corn, potatoes, buckwheat, beans, and garden truck in northern half of lower peninsula. Wheat has been finely secured and threshing has begun. Oats is ripening and cutting will be general next week. Rain is much needed, especially for corn which is rolling, and for beans, potatoes and garden truck.

Indiana—Dry warm weather injured growing crops, but good rains Friday and Sunday did much good in localities. Rye and wheat threshing continues, and yields very good. Large crops of hay secured in best condition. Good crops of oats are being cut. Corn is tasseling. Rain is needed in some localities.

Ohio—All crops damaged by drouth but conditions somewhat relieved by copious showers in latter portion, especially benefiting corn, grass and gardens. Haymaking and wheat threshing continue. There are many complaints of shriveled grain. Some oats are cut, but heads light, and straw is short. Corn is tasseling and silking. Cool nights in the early portion injured corn in northwest counties. Light frost in Fulton county on the 11th. Tobacco fair growth.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Chief of the Weather Bureau.

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



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Pure Spices and Extracts.

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Try our New Orleans Molasses, 25c. gallon.

We are selling

Try our 25c N. O. molasses.

Lamp wicks 1c per yard.

Choice honey 12c per lb.

Light table syrup 25c per gal.

Cucumber pickels 5c per doz.

Good tomatoes 7c per can.

25 boxes matches for 25c.

5 boxes tacks for 5c.

6 doz clothespins for 5c.

Good Coffee 10 cents per pound.

Electric kerosine oil 9 cents gal.

7 cakes Jackson soap for 25 cents.

Good sugar corn 7 cents per can.

Good Alaska Salmon 10c per can

Good sugar syrup 20c per gal.

8 pounds best oatmeal for 25 cents.

7 cans sardines for 25 cents.

4 1/2 lbs crackers for 25c.

Poultry powder 15c per package.

18 pounds Fine Granulated Sugar for \$1.00

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Quality is the standard of value for which we cater.

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Trade at the

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I will not be undersold.

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THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

JULY—1898.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
....	1	2
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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

WAR NEWS.

Report is made that the Infanta Teresa is the only ship of Admiral Cervera's fleet that can be saved.

W. J. Bryan's regiment of Nebraska infantry has been ordered to join Gen. Lee's corps at Jacksonville.

For two hours Admiral Sampson's ships threw shells toward Santiago. One of them blew up a church filled with ammunition. Just as Gen. Shafter began his land attack a flag of truce was seen, and the general believes the Spanish troops have taken advantage of the truce to flee from the city.

Gen. Miles arrived at Santiago and held conferences with Admiral Sampson and Gen. Shafter.

It is said the eastern squadron, under command of Commodore Watson, destined to attack the Spanish coast, may sail this week.

The secretary of war has ordered the removal of all the submarine mines which now protect the harbors of the United States against the entry of hostile ships.

Gen. Miles reached the front at Santiago and assumed command of our forces in the field. He found that our hospitals and trenches were full of water. He also found affairs at Siboney in a shocking condition and ordered the town destroyed by fire.

The war department purchased two Atlantic liners for use as army transports.

It was announced at Washington that Gen. Miles would at once organize an expedition of 30,000 troops at Santiago for the invasion of Puerto Rico.

The bombardment of Santiago by Sampson's squadron demonstrated that the guns of the fleet can easily destroy the city. The town was set on fire in four different places by eight-inch shells.

Sagasta said in Madrid there was no remedy for Spain but peace.

Admiral Dewey reported that a German cruiser prevented the Philippine insurgents from capturing Isla de Grande, in Subig bay, whereupon he sent the Raleigh and Concord and captured the island and turned it over to the insurgents. Over 1,000 Spaniards were made prisoners.

Gen. Miles assumed command of all the American forces at Santiago and fire on the city would be commenced soon unless Gen. Toral surrendered.

The Spanish minister of foreign affairs denies that negotiations for peace have taken place.

A Havana refugee reports that Gen. Blanco attempted suicide when he learned that Cervera's fleet was destroyed. Some of his officers interfered and saved his life.

President McKinley and his cabinet decided that the capture of Santiago must be effected with expedition in consequence of the terrible climatic conditions and the danger to our men owing to an outbreak of yellow fever.

The war bond sale closed in Washington, and it was announced that the total bids amounted to \$1,300,000,000, or six and a half times the amount of the issue.

The Cuban insurgents have a plan of establishing the capital of their government at Santiago.

A big expedition of American troops about to sail from Tampa, Fla., for Santiago was ordered stopped.

Dispatches from London indicate an almost general opinion that the fall of Santiago will induce Spain to sue for speedy peace.

Gen. Toral, commander of the Spanish forces at Santiago de Cuba, surrendered to Gen. Shafter and the Spanish troops are to be sent to Spain under parole. The surrender includes all the fortifications and the entire eastern end of Cuba.

The United States government will now turn its attention to the capture of San Juan, Puerto Rico. An expedition is to be started at once under Gen. Brooke.

A Havana dispatch to Madrid says 3,000 American troops have been landed near Cienfuegos under cover of the guns of the Montgomery.

DOMESTIC.

An explosion in the new waterworks tunnel in Cleveland, O., killed 11 men. John Henry James, a negro, who criminally assaulted Miss Julia Hotopp near Charlottesville, Va., was lynched by a mob.

Rev. J. W. Luke, former president of Burlington Institute college, was fatally injured by the cars at Burlington, Ia.

By an explosion of gasoline Mrs. Ada Schulte was fatally hurt at St. Louis, her three-year-old son was burned to death and another son was dying.

George H. Spry, aged 37, one of the best-known lawyers in the northwest, was instantly killed by a street car in Minneapolis.

In a fit of jealousy Charles Albe, aged 18, living near Union, Mich., shot and killed his cousin, Miss Lulu Wrill, aged 15.

The village of Antelope, Ore., was entirely destroyed by fire. The Lehigh Carriage company of Dayton, O., failed for \$115,000.

The funeral services over the ashes of the late Capt. Charles V. Gridley were held in Erie, Pa., the urn being placed in Lakeside cemetery.

Fire destroyed seven business houses in Murfreesboro, Tenn., the loss being over \$100,000.

The national convention of the League of Republican clubs of the Republic began in Omaha, Neb.

Sidney Johnston (colored) was lynched at Coaling, Ala., for assaulting Mrs. Lilly Hodges, a widow.

The ninth annual convention of the National Young People's Christian union began in Chicago with delegates present from nearly every state in the union.

Fire in the Racine (Wis.) Malleable & Wrought Iron company's building caused a loss of \$100,000, and three men were killed and eight other persons were seriously injured.

A passenger train was held up one mile east of Humboldt, Nev., and the express car was blown up and the safe robbed.

The eighth annual international convention of the Baptist Young People's Union opened in Buffalo, N. Y.

John H. Mason & Sons, one of the oldest cotton manufacturing firms in Providence, R. I., failed for \$500,000.

At the national convention in Burlington, Vt., of the Sons of Temperance Rev. A. C. Lawson, of New Jersey, was elected president.

Jim Redd and Alex Johnson, negroes, who killed W. F. Skipper, a rich planter, were shot to death at Monticello, Ark., by a mob.

The commissioner of internal revenue has decided that all telegraphic messages must be stamped by the senders.

By the explosion of a boiler in the Niagara starch works in Buffalo, N. Y., the building was wrecked, six persons killed and 26 injured.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Capt. Stephen B. Porter, for many years editor of the Columbus (O.) Dispatch, died at the age of 61 years. He was a veteran of the civil war.

Wisconsin democrats will hold their state convention in Milwaukee. August 31.

Omar D. Conger, for 14 years a member of congress from Michigan and United States senator from 1881 to 1887, died in Washington, aged 80 years.

Rear Admiral Ammen, one of the heroes of the civil war, died in Washington, aged 78 years.

Congressman R. Z. Linney has been renominated by the republican congressional convention of the Eighth district of North Carolina.

In convention at Springfield the Illinois democrats nominated W. F. Dunlap, of Jacksonville, for state treasurer, and adopted a platform which declares for the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The republicans of the Fifteenth Illinois district have renominated Col. B. F. Marsh for congress.

Missouri republicans will hold their state convention in St. Louis on August 23.

The democrats of the Eighth Kentucky district nominated G. G. Gilbert, of Shelbyville, for congress.

Congressman J. G. Maguire was nominated for governor of California by the populists.

The California middle-of-the-road populists nominated T. W. H. Shanahan for governor.

Congressional nominations: Michigan, Sixth district, Charles Fishbeck (dem.); Ohio, Seventeenth district, J. A. McDowell (dem.) renominated. Minnesota, First district, J. A. Tawney (rep.) renominated. Indiana, Second district, R. W. Miers (dem.) renominated. Illinois, First district, Rollin B. Organ; Second, C. Porter Johnson; Third, George P. Foster; Fourth, Thomas Cusack; Fifth, Edward T. Noonan or Frank Kinnare; Sixth, Emil Hoehster; Seventh, Frank C. Rogers, all democrats.

Judge John Coates, who practiced law in Freeport, Ill., for 51 years, died at the age of 77.

Robert C. Kirk, who was lieutenant governor of Ohio from 1860 to 1863 died at his home in Mount Vernon, aged 78 years.

FOREIGN.

Mrs. Elizabeth Linton, better known as Mrs. Lynn Linton, a well-known novelist, died in London.

Emperor William of Germany has donated 10,000 marks to the Red Cross society for the benefit of wounded Spanish and American soldiers.

LATER.

Gen. Shafter wired the war department that the Spanish commissioners to arrange for the surrender of Santiago were raising points of objection, but that he expected no difficulty in completing the capitulation.

Cudahy's and Swift's packing houses in Omaha were tied up by the strike of 3,000 of their men.

President McKinley in speaking of the fall of Santiago said that he hoped for early peace. The news from Madrid that Spain had been placed under martial law is regarded as a most hopeful sign.

Edward McKidder killed his wife and himself in Owosso, Mich. Domestic trouble was the cause.

John Durrett (colored) was killed by a mob at Coaling, Ala., for trying to provoke trouble between the whites and blacks.

Maj. Gen. Otis and several hundred troops sailed from San Francisco for Manila.

Col. George Stone, of San Francisco, was elected national president by the League of Republican clubs in session in Omaha, Neb.

A royal decree was issued in Madrid suspending throughout Spain individual rights as guaranteed by the constitution and proclaiming martial law.

Gen. Miles will go to Puerto Rico at once to decide upon a landing place for the troops. The expedition will be composed of 27 regiments.

Inhabitants of coast cities of Spain are in a panic over the expected arrival of the United States fleet. Barcelona, which is not fortified, is particularly in terror.

John H. Chapman, of Chicago, was reelected president of the Baptist Young People's union at the annual convention in Buffalo, N. Y.

Postmaster General Smith estimates the postal receipts for 1898 at \$100,000,000, the largest in the history of the department.

The steamer Cottage City arrived at Victoria, B. C., with \$1,000,000 in gold from the Klondike.

Maj. Gen. Brooke left Chickamauga for Washington to receive instructions for preparing the Puerto Rican expedition.

The cruiser Harvard arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., with 1,008 prisoners of Admiral Cervera's fleet.

Minister Correa, of the Spanish cabinet, says the matter of Cuban independence ought to be left to a vote by the people of the island. He says Spain will retain the Philippines and Puerto Rico.

While bands played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and cannon fired a national salute the American flag was raised over the governor's palace at Santiago at noon on the 17th. An enormous crowd witnessed the ceremonies attending the surrender of Gen. Toral and the Spanish troops. Gen. McKibbin has been appointed temporary military governor.

The Wisconsin River Pulp & Paper company's mill was destroyed by fire at Stevens Point, the loss being \$200,000.

Admiral Cervera and the other Spanish officers captured off Santiago, 45 in all, arrived at Annapolis, Md., and were confined in the naval academy.

E. J. Allen's farmhouse near Junction City, Kan., was burned and three children under six years of age perished in the flames.

When the United States troops took possession of Santiago Capt. Gen. Blanco was completely cut off from communication with Madrid.

A Frisco passenger train was held up at Andover, Kan., by masked men who secured \$500 from the express safe.

President McKinley sent a message of thanks to Gen. Shafter and his army for the brilliant achievements at Santiago.

Gen. John S. Williams, ex-United States senator and hero of the Mexican and civil wars, died at his home near Mount Sterling, Ky., aged 78 years.

George Alfred Pillsbury, of the firm of Pillsbury & Co., and one of the best-known men in the northwest, died in Minneapolis, aged 82 years.

Fire that started in the sash and door factory of the Segelke-Kohlhaus company in La Crosse, Wis., caused a loss of \$150,000.

Gen. Shafter in his report to the navy department of the surrender of Gen. Toral at Santiago says it would have cost 5,000 lives to have taken the city by force.

Sarah Cole (colored) was murdered by her divorced husband, James Cole, near Washington, Ind., and Cole also killed himself.

The percentages of the baseball week ended on the 17th were: Cincinnati, .654; Boston, .632; Cleveland, .613; Baltimore, .603; Chicago, .570; Pittsburgh, .533; New York, .527; Philadelphia, .458; Brooklyn, .417; Washington, .387; Louisville, .312; St. Louis, .295.

TORAL SURRENDERS.

Spanish General at Santiago Gives Up the Fight.

Terms Include About 5,000 Square Miles of Territory in Eastern Cuba—Slight Hitch in the Negotiations.

Playa del Este, Santiago Bay, July 15.—Gen. Toral, commanding the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba, Thursday morning sent a communication to Gen. Shafter indicating his willingness to accept the terms of surrender proposed Wednesday and asking the American commander to appoint commissioners to meet the Spanish commissioners to arrange to send the Spanish troops back to Spain. This will be promptly done. The surrender of Gen. Toral not only means the fall of Santiago, but by the terms of surrender the whole eastern end of the island falls into the hands of the United States without firing a shot.

The surrender is to include all the Spanish troops at Santiago, Guantanamo, Caimanera and Sagua, composing the Fourth corps of the Spanish army.

The Surrendered Territory.

The territory surrendered by Gen. Toral includes a population exceeding 125,000, when the country is in its normal state. It includes the important cities of Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, Sagua de Panama and Baracoa. It is exceedingly rich in mineral, sugar and coffee. The large iron and copper mines at Juragua, Baiquiri and vicinity are owned by American companies. In the Guantanamo district are the extensive plantations of Soleda Esperanza, Los Canos, Santa Cecilia and others. Baracoa carried on an extensive fruit trade with the United States.

The extreme length of this surrendered tract is about 110 miles, and the extreme width about 50 miles, tapering to a less width, making in all about 5,000 square miles. It is a rugged, mountainous country, with very few towns of any size. Santiago, with its fine harbor, is the main point, while Guantanamo is second in importance.

Dispatch from Miles.

Washington, July 15.—The war department received the following dispatch from Gen. Miles, written apparently before the final surrender of Santiago at three o'clock:

"Playa del Este, July 14.—Secretary of War, Washington.—Before Santiago, July 14.—Gen. Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army—troops and division of Santiago, on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. Gen. Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender. This is very gratifying, and Gen. Shafter and the officers and men of this command are entitled to great credit for their alacrity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insurmountable obstacles which they encountered. A portion of the army had been infected with yellow fever and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those free from it and to keep those who are still on board ship separated from those on shore. Arrangements will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the president and yourself.

(Signed) NELSON A. MILES, Major General of the Army."

Dispatch from Shafter.

Washington, July 15.—The adjutant general received the following from Playa:

"Adjutant General, Washington: Have just returned from interview with Gen. Toral. He agrees to surrender upon the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all of eastern Cuba from Asseraderos on the south to Sagua on the north via Palma with practically the fourth army corps. Commissioners meet this afternoon at 2:30 to definitely arrange the terms.

(Signed) W. B. SHAFTER, Major General."

A Slight Hitch.

Washington, July 16.—One of the dispatches from the front Friday, specified that a difference had arisen, but added that it was believed a settlement would be reached before Friday closed. Gen. Shafter summed up the situation by saying: "It cannot be possible that there will be failure in completing arrangements." No question whatever has been raised as to the surrender itself. Not only has Gen. Toral agreed to it, but this agreement has been ratified by Gen. Blanco at Havana and by the Spanish authorities at Madrid. Gen. Shafter's dispatch was as follows:

"Headquarters, Santiago, via Playa, July 15.—Adjutant General, Washington: Sent you several telegrams yesterday, as did Gen. Miles, in regard to the surrender. Gen. Toral agreed positively to surrender all the forces under his command in eastern Cuba upon a distinct understanding that they were to be sent to Spain by the United States; that his surrender was authorized by Gen. Blanco, and that his submission to-morrow was merely formal. The commissioners to arrange details were appointed—Wheeler, Lawton and Miley on the part of the United States. Points were immediately raised by Spanish commissioners. The discussion lasted until ten o'clock last night. My commissioners sent think the matter will be settled to-day, and met at 9:30 o'clock this morning. There are about 12,000 troops in the city and about as many more in the surrounding district; 25,000 in all will be transported. Gen. Miles was present and said the surrender was as absolute and complete as possible. It cannot be possible that there will be failure in completing arrangements. Water famine in city is imminent. Have supply cut; missioner. Will wire frequently when negotiations are progressing.

(Signed) "SHAFTER, Major General Commanding."

The Climate of Cuba.
Because of frequent rains in Cuba malarial fevers are a common ailment there, just as they are in many sections of the United States. Ailments of this kind, no matter in what part of the globe they occur, are quickly cured with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Besides being a specific for malarial troubles, these Bitters also make pure blood, strengthen nerves and muscles, and firm healthy flesh. They have no equal for dyspepsia and constipation.

"Money talks." If there is any change coming to you, that's back talk.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

A Dilemma and the Way Out.

There are thousands of Hay-Fever and Asthma sufferers who cannot resort to a change of climate during their annual attacks, either because of the expense or because duties at home will not permit their absence. They have to stay and suffer.

There are many, also, who are year by year finding that places heretofore exempt are becoming less and less so, and they must move to find new locations where they can escape the Hay-Fever fiend.

Now this is all wrong. When doctors tell you that Hay-Fever cannot be cured, they simply mean that they cannot cure you.

What is it that makes one man have Hay-Fever or Asthma and another escape entirely right by his side, exposed to the same pollen, same dust, same influences? The crucial growths in the pollen is not the cause. The disease is in the blood and nervous system; and it is the constitutional predisposition that gives power to the dust or pollen or other exciting influences, to awaken the disease and make one man suffer while another goes free.

Our constitutional treatment for Asthma and Hay-Fever is addressed to this predisposition, and by changing the constitution eradicates the cause and cures to stay cured, taking out of a man that which makes him different from the man who has no disease, and giving a robust body strong and healthy. That these statements are correct, and that our treatment does just what we say is testified to by thousands who have tried it and know whereof they speak. You can have the names and addresses if you wish them.

You cannot afford to neglect investigating this matter fully. Write to us for further information. Address Dr. Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y.

Nothing pleases us more than to get true inveterate bores to boring each other.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

An Open Letter to Mothers.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "Castoria," and "Pitcher's Castoria," as our Trade Mark. I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "Pitcher's Castoria," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on every wrapper. This is the original "Pitcher's Castoria" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on the Wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is president.

SAMUEL PITCHER, M. D. March 8, 1897.

Be careful what you say in the first place; the greatest waste of time is that spent in retracting and denying.—Acheson Globe.

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.

Some people's chief business seems to be to get you things to read which you do not want.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

After six years' suffering, I was cured by Piso's Cure.—Mary Thomson, 294 Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, '94.

When a pretty girl has good, hard sense, it indicates that she has an uncommonly sensible mother.—Acheson Globe.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken Internally. Price 75c.

You Will Stand the Heat

Much more easily and comfortably by putting and keeping your body in the condition by taking Hood's Sarsaparil. It makes good blood, promotes proper circulation and keeps every organ in operation free from friction.

Hood's Sarsaparil

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Hood's Pills are gentle, mild, effective. All druggists.

Sour Stomach

"After I was induced to try CASCARET, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a better shape, and my bowels acted and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also taken them with beneficial results for sour stomach."—J. B. KREHLING, 1921 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

CANDY CATHARTIC

REGULATE THE LIVER.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Good, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Gripe. No. 100. CURE CONSTIPATION.

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York.

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

ALLEN'S ULCERINI SALVE

Is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Venereal Ulcers, Glanders, Fever Sores, Old Sores. It never fails. Draws out the poison. Gives relief and suffering. Cures permanent Sores, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, send 25c. Book free. J. F. ALLEN, 1201 N. 1st St., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.

COMMODORE SCHLEY is commanded by an acting rear admiral, whose actual rank is only that of a captain. Doubtless, the main reason why Sampson was preferred as commander of our Atlantic fleet is because he is an expert in matters of ordnance, gunnery and high explosives. On these subjects he is probably the best informed of any officer in the navy.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO vessels in all are known to have been wrecked on Sable island. These were ships, brigs, barks, schooners and brigantines. There has doubtless been a number of other vessels that have been wrecked on the island of which there is no record. In former years vessels would "disappear," but how, when or where did not trouble the world in general.

EVERY one surely must admire Capt. Phillips, of the Texas. After the battle was ended he called all hands to the quarter deck, and, with bared head, thanked God for the almost bloodless victory. "I want to make public acknowledgment," he said, "that I believe in God the Father Almighty. I want all you officers and men to lift your hats and from your hearts offer silent thanks to the Almighty."

NAVAL constructors have been busy deriving deductions from the sea fight off Santiago. The representatives of the German and Russian governments will undoubtedly find after the experience of the Terror at San Juan de Porto Rico and the ease with which the little Gloucester sent the Pluton and Furor to destruction that the modern torpedo boat destroyer, the new weapon of the English navy, is a vastly overrated type of naval construction.

In the destruction of the Spanish torpedo destroyers, Pluton and Furor, their force was obviously superior to that of the Gloucester, the yacht converted into a destroyer of the torpedo boat destroyer and Lieut. Commander Wainwright and his plucky crew won the maximum reward of \$200 per capita for those on board the now destroyed destroyers. The complement of the Furor and Pluton was about 125 men, which will give the Gloucester credit for winning \$25,000.

THERE was great rejoicing in Spain when Cervera got into the harbor of Santiago and there was great rejoicing in Spain when it was reported that Cervera had escaped from the harbor of Santiago. Likewise there was much satisfaction in Spain when Camara passed through the Suez canal, and, of course, there will be much satisfaction when Camara passes back through the Suez canal. And yet there are some souls who believe that Spain is not getting her money's worth out of this war.

It does not make good news any better, but the fact that a single dispatch from Santiago the other day cost \$21,000 will convey to newspaper readers an impression of the unprecedented liberality of the arrangements which supply the earliest and best accounts of every striking event in the war. The New York Herald and its associates the other day paid the sum of \$21,000 for use of the cables long enough to secure transmission of the battle description sent by their corps of correspondents.

MEN who make a business of war are watching the performances of the Vesuvius with great interest. Although she is called a dynamite cruiser, she really throws shells filled with wet gun cotton, which is 33 per cent moisture and can be handled without danger, but it is necessary to use a small quantity of dry gun cotton for a detonator. The dry gun cotton is extremely dangerous, and if a Spanish shell were to strike even a small part of that on the Vesuvius the ship would be blown into atoms.

A SUGGESTION worthy of attention here as well as in the west has been made to the relief societies of Missouri by a volunteer from that state. In a letter written from Camp Alger he says: "It might be well if the patriotic people would make a donation to our hospital in the way of reading matter. Any book or other publication sent to the regiment hospital will be placed there for the use of the patients. What time a soldier spends in a hospital his life is in greater danger than on a battle field, to my mind."

Mrs. MCKINLEY, wife of the president, has presented a beautiful regimental flag to the First United States volunteer cavalry, which is commanded by Col. Leonard A. Wood. The organization is better known as Roosevelt's rough riders, after the lieutenant colonel, formerly the popular assistant secretary of the navy. Col. Wood is a doctor and was the family physician of the president before entering the service. The color troop which will have the flag in charge is that of Capt. W. H. H. Llewellyn, troop G, of New Mexico.

AUNT LUCINDA'S COOKIES.

O baker, you haven't in all your shop, A cookie fit to be tried, For the art of making them came to a stop When my Aunt Lucinda died. I can see her yet, with her sleeves uprolled, As I watch her mix and knead The flour and eggs, with their yolks of gold, The butter and sugar, just all they'll hold, And spice them with caraway seed.

Oh, that caraway seed! I see the nook Where it grew by the garden wall; And just below is the little brook With the laughing waterfall. Beyond are the meadows, sweet and fair, And flecked by the sun and shade; And all the beauties of earth and air Were in those cookies, so rich and rare, My Aunt Lucinda made.

THE SUBALTERN. By THEODORE ROBERTS.

THE DAY had been overcharged with sun and unfanned by any wind; the white sand in the streets had attained to such a heat that people moved across it hurriedly. But at eight o'clock a fresh breeze blew in from the bay, and Sandy McDuff bared his forehead to it with a sigh of relief. Sandy was sitting in front of the headquarters of one of the infantry regiments, talking with the colonel, two captains and a subaltern. The camp was set up in a grove of Florida pines. McDuff listened very attentively to everything that the colonel and the captains had to say; for these men had smelled powder, felt steel and heard the Indian war whoop. But he closed his ears to the sub. (who talked a great deal), and put him down as a windbag. Perhaps the reason for this was that Sandy was a scribbler, and felt that there was good copy in what the other men had to say.

He lit a Cuban cigarette, and mentioned the recent victory of the American fleet over the Spanish. The sub. slapped his knee and turned to the colonel. "By thunder, sir," he exclaimed; "those fellows deserve all they get. It would give me keen pleasure to meet one face to face and shoot him down like a dog."

The colonel looked at him for a few seconds without speaking. Then he said: "Mr. Brown, you may hate a man, and think nothing is too bad for him; but when you have had to kill one you will not consider it such a keen pleasure."

Brown did not reply to this, and the colonel seemed lost in somber thought. Sandy was rather pleased with what he considered the "sitting upon" of the young lieutenant. One of the dearest clauses of his philosophy was that the men who talk least about fighting are the ones who fight best.

One of the captains, who had served in the cavalry against the Indians, told a story of a major of Irish extraction. "We were out on rather a rough campaign, with this major in command," he began. "Twenty-five friendly Blackfeet, hired as trailers and scouts, were put in my charge. One night the major sent a note over to me which read something like this: 'Send over six of your lazy Indians to do guard duty.'"

"I resented this term when applied to my own men, so the first thing in the morning I went over with them myself. I saluted, reported the men ready for duty, and then told the major that, first of all, my command was not crazy, and second, that they were here to act as scouts and trailers, and knew nothing of regular military work. The major requested me to remember that we were a long way from the post and that he was my superior officer. I bowed, and returned to my own tent. Half an hour later those six Indians were back in their quarters. I returned with them immediately and tried to make excuses for them, saying again that they were unfit for sentry duty. The major was in a woeful rage. 'You say they are trailers,' he cried; 'then bring them over here double quick!'

"He called to one of his men and ordered him to drive two stakes into the ground at a distance of about 200 yards from one another. Then the major gave a carbine to one of the redskins and told him to shoulder it. 'Now, you red idiot,' he said; 'do you see this stake here and that stake over there?'"

"The man looked and grunted. "All right; spend the next two hours trailing from this one to that one. I see?"

They tried to laugh at the captain's story, and then McDuff said "Good-night" and started back for the town.

At the hotel one of the regimental bands was playing, and the grounds and the rotunda were gay with summer dresses and dapper uniforms. Sandy seated himself in a quiet corner and talked "war" with Billings, of the Exchange. "We will start for the island within seven days," said Billings.

"That's been the time ever since I came down here. Why don't you make it ten for a change?" replied McDuff.

At that moment the band struck into "The Star Spangled Banner," and everyone arose. While standing thus McDuff noticed a familiar head and shoulders at the other side of the room, surrounded by attentive uniforms. He left Billings and hurried across, and the uniforms made way for him.

The band played its last selection and retired. The newspaper men drifted off to make copy for next day's papers. The girl in white and blue sat on, and McDuff waved her fan. They talked like old friends, which means that sometimes they did not talk at all. Yet they had known each other only a week. McDuff talked about the north and she about the east. They discussed books and horses—the press and the army.

"I saw young Brown, of the Tenth, to-night. What a lot he has to say about things he knows not of," said McDuff. As the girl did not answer, he continued, telling of the "call-down" delivered by the colonel. She laughed—a little sadly. "The colonel knew that Mr. Brown would very soon have a chance to test his emotions," she answered. McDuff smiled, feeling the weight of his war pass in his inside pocket. "We all expect to get to Cuba inside two weeks," he said.

The girl looked at her watch. "It is now 11 o'clock," she said. "At half-past 11 Lieut. Brown starts for Cuba on a tug loaded with ammunition and rifles. He has 50 Cubans and a few of our regulars under him and will try hard to make a landing. You see, Mr. McDuff, that it is considered a talent in the army to be able to talk a great deal without telling anything."

Sandy had no reply ready for this statement. He wondered how she came to know it all. But he did not ask. He only remarked upon the lateness of the hour and went off toward his rooms in town.

Three evenings later McDuff returned from a hot ride and went up on to the second balcony to cool off. He unbuckled his leggings, pulled a cigar from one pocket and a newspaper from another and dropped into a steamer chair. The first thing he saw was an account of the landing of the tug Lilly on the Cuban coast, of a fierce fight with Spanish cavalry and of the heroic behavior of Lieut. H. C. Brown and his men. The report also said that a newspaper correspondent with the party had escaped capture only through the bravery and skill of this same young Brown, who had freed the man, single-handed, from the clutches of three Spaniards. The enemy was defeated, the arms and ammunition safely landed, and even now the Lilly was on her return trip to Port Tampa.

McDuff immediately refastened his leggings and went around to call on the girl in white and blue. He found her in a rustic chair, under a clump of yellow-stemmed bamboo. He took back all the evil he had said and thought of Brown, and then praised him highly. "He was more successful on both his other expeditions of the same kind," she replied. "They never had to fire a shot before."

McDuff was painfully surprised. "Why didn't he tell me that he had been landing Cubans ever since the declaration of war?" he groaned. A week went by and still the troops were not ordered on board the transports, and still the war correspondents waited for the countersigning of their passes. McDuff grew tired of rushing about all day asking people what they knew, so he decided to lie low and do some work. He found that if he tried to write during the day he lost too much flesh, and at night he was nearly killed by divers insects. So he turned out a few hundred words every morning before breakfast, and spent the rest of his day reading W. Clark Russell's icy novel, "The Frozen Pirate." This and an outfit of white duck clothing kept him fairly cool.

One night, much to his surprise, he received a call from Second Lieut. Brown. As they shook hands he noticed an expression on his visitor's face—a shadow about the eyes which had not been there at their last meeting. They sat down, and McDuff spoke about Brown's rescue of the war correspondent.

"Yes," replied the officer, "it made a good newspaper story; but I am sorry it came in my way. Remember what the colonel said the other night about killing a man? Well, the colonel was right. One of the three fellows who had hold of the correspondent was a young captain—a man who had received his education in America. He and I were very close friends once. About five years ago he went home to Spain, and last week I shot him while he was looking straight into my eyes—just beginning to recognize me. The man I rescued wasn't worth that, I think."

Then Brown put his face in his hands and cursed the necessity of war.—N. Y. Independent.

Torpedo Boat's Lost Speed. After spending \$25,000 in repairing the torpedo boat destroyer Thrasher, which recently ran ashore on the Cornish coast, the British admiralty finds that it can make only 24 knots an hour instead of the 30 knots it made before the accident.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS

Death of O. D. Conger. Ex-Senator Conger, of Michigan, died unexpectedly at the Plimpimton hotel in Ocean City, Md., at the age of 80 years. (Omar D. Conger was born in Coopers-town, N. Y., in 1818, becoming a resident of Michigan in 1848. He was identified with public life in the state from 1850. He was a republican in politics and in 1866 was elected a member of the constitutional convention of Michigan, and was presidential elector on the republican ticket in 1864. He was elected to the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh congresses, and to the United States senate as a republican to succeed Henry P. Baldwin, and took his seat March 4, 1881. His term of office expired March 3, 1887, and he has since resided in Washington.)

Horrible Accident. Gustus Subora, a Frenchman well known, while working in Cartier's mill in Ludington, attempted to clear out the edging saw with his hand. His coat sleeve was caught and he was dragged into the saw and horribly cut, his body across the breast being sawed in two and his arms sawed off. He leaves a widow and two young children, the former going into a fit of unconsciousness when she saw the body, and afterwards being seized with spasms, which it was feared would end her life.

Many Are Delinquent. The secretary of state has reported 700 corporations to the attorney-general for failure to make their annual reports. The law, as amended, makes each director liable for all the debts of a delinquent corporation, and subjects him to a fine of \$25 and a penalty of five dollars for each day after March 1 that the delinquency continues. It is the duty of the attorney-general to proceed against the directors, and that official will act promptly.

Health in Michigan. Reports to the state board of health from 76 observers in various portions of the state for the week ended July 9 indicate that intermittent and remittent fever increased and measles decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 178 places, measles at 42, typhoid fever at 16, scarlet fever at 19, diphtheria at 23, and whooping cough at 10 places.

Wants a Divorce. Mabel Scudder (white), a daughter of wealthy parents of Ross township in Kalamazoo county, created a great sensation a couple of years ago by marrying Charles E. Mahoney, a colored man. She recently filed a bill for divorce on the ground of cruelty, and also alleges that Mahoney induced her to marry him by drugging her. Mahoney has decided to fight the suit.

The Wheat Crop. The Michigan crop report for July, issued by Secretary of State Gardner, is the most important crop bulletin of the year, as it gives the average estimated yield of wheat per acre. This estimate is 16.74 bushels per acre, and is based on over 1,000 reports. It points to a total crop in the state of 28,600,000 bushels. Harvest is two weeks earlier than in 1897.

Sad Home Coming. Charles Jackson, of Lansing, is on his way home from the Klondike. When he reaches Lansing he will find his wife in the Detroit house of correction for keeping a disorderly house, two of his children in the state public school, and another in the industrial home for girls at Adrian. Since his departure his family has been entirely broken up.

News Items Briefly Told. David Edwards, formerly assistant general manager of the Flint & Pere Marquette railroad, died in Detroit, aged 56 years. He had been ill eight years.

Attorney G. C. Fox received a telegram in Charlotte from Rawlins, Wyo., announcing the death by drowning of his brother-in-law, Hiram Smoke, for four years sheriff of Eaton county.

The Hotel St. Joseph was burned at St. Joseph, the loss being \$130,000, and A. P. Baldwin, an employe, perished in the flames.

Forty-six marriage licenses were issued in Calhoun county in June, and four divorce cases were noticed.

Gov. Pingree has appointed Inspector General Fred N. Case adjutant general of Michigan, to succeed Gen. E. M. Irish, who becomes colonel of the Thirty-fifth Michigan infantry. Col. A. F. Walsh, of Allegan, was appointed inspector general.

A sensation was created in Wales by the issuance of a warrant charging Mrs. Lorenzo Lashbrooks with an attempt at poisoning her mother-in-law, who is an invalid.

C. F. Sundstrom, deputy revenue collector at Michigamme, received a telegram from Cuba saying that all Upper Peninsula soldiers there, who comprise part of Duffield's brigade, were well and uninjured.

Prosperity has struck Michigan railroads this year, and the indications warrant the statement that the total will be 25 per cent. greater than that of 1897.

The first new wheat of the season was purchased in Lansing, 75 cents per bushel being paid.

During the month of June the receipts of the secretary of state's office from franchise fees were \$1,700.

POWDER WORKS EXPLODE.

Eleven Lives Are Lost in the Terrible Disaster—Not the Work of a Spy.

New York, July 13.—Two explosions which killed 11 men, wounded 20 others and wrecked two buildings, occurred at the plant of the Laffin-Rand powder works, at Pompton, N. J., Tuesday. The first explosion was in the house where the gun cotton was being made, and the second, presumably superinduced by concussion, was in the drying house, close by.

After the explosion there was some talk of a Spanish spy being implicated in the attempt to destroy the powder mill, but the theory of the men connected with the works is that a grain of gravel or sand got into some powder which was in process of handling in the mixing-room, and that as it went through the machinery the foreign substance came in contact with a metal surface and threw out a spark, which ignited the explosive.

The Laffin-Rand company has been engaged in the manufacture of brown powder, nitroglycerin, gun cotton and smokeless powder under contract to the government. The loss to the company will be great, but it is said that a reconstruction of the wrecked buildings will begin at once, and that the plant will be in full running order in two weeks.

The New Foe.

Washington, July 14.—The press reports of the burning of Siboney by the medical officers of the United States army had a depressing effect here upon the friends of the soldiers at the front in Cuba. For a long time it was impossible to learn anything from any official source as to the exact state of affairs at the headquarters of the Fifth army corps, and this reticence on the part of the officials had the natural effect to increase the apprehension. Finally the fact was reluctantly admitted that it was not certain that yellow jack existed at Siboney, but the reports received over night from the medical officers did state that there were 14 suspicious cases of fever. The fact that these cases were almost entirely confined to members of the quartermaster's department, teamsters and others encouraged the officials here to believe that the main body of the army is not in danger from the disease, if it should turn out to be yellow fever.

Afraid of Watson.

London, July 16.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Barcelona that the inhabitants of that city are panic-stricken. They believe the Americans will select defenseless Barcelona as the first point to bombard. The local banks are removing their specie to the country, the merchants are sending their goods to places of safety and many of the citizens are leaving. The governor of Barcelona has informed the people that they cannot expect help from the government.

Cadiz, July 16.—There is great excitement here, owing to the expected coming of Commodore Watson's squadron. Many are leaving. The Spanish mail steamers plying between this port and Tangier will cease to run next week.

Noted Attorney Killed.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 13.—George H. Spry, one of the best-known lawyers in the northwest, ran in front of a street car Tuesday and was instantly killed, the body being frightfully mangled. He was 57 years of age, was born in Norwich, N. Y., served through the civil war, at one time was assistant attorney of Kansas, and has lived here 23 years. He was a close friend of Justice Brewer, of the United States supreme court.

Six Lives Lost by an Explosion.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 15.—By the explosion of a boiler in the Niagara starch works Thursday the building was wrecked and six persons killed and 26 injured. Two others are missing, who are supposed to have perished. Of the six persons who were in the building only two escaped. Scarcely a house within a thousand feet of the works escaped being hit with bricks, twisted iron or heavy timbers.

To Be Hawaii's Military Governor.

San Francisco, July 15.—The Call says that it has been practically decided to appoint Col. T. H. Barber, of the First New York regiment, military governor of the Hawaiian islands. The appointments, however, will be only temporary, as Col. Barber is assured that the First will go to the Philippines as soon as it is possible for the war department to relieve it of garrison duty.

Will Not Increase Wages.

Altoona, Pa., July 15.—The coal operators will positively refuse to consider the demand for an increase of wages made by the convention of bituminous miners of district No. 2. The operators say the war has hurt instead of helped the coal business of this district.

Alleged Embezzler Arrested.

Tampa, Fla., July 15.—Charles G. French has been arrested for the embezzlement of \$360,000 from the Merchants' and Trader's Building and Loan association of Chicago, of which organization he was secretary up to last fall.

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Low Prices

Attract thoughtful buyers to this the leading grocery store of Chelsea. No old, dirty, dusty, cheap-John eatables will you find here, but instead bright, clean, fresh goods, the best the market affords. SIX days in a week you will find us "on deck" with bargains for all, the seventh day we give the public a rest from gathering in our bargains.

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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.

Luke Reilly visited friends in Ann Arbor, Wednesday.

Miss Rose Murphy, of Jackson, is home for a few weeks' vacation.

Miss Ida Keusch left Monday for the summer school at Ann Arbor.

W. F. Hatch is spending a few days at Saginaw and Hersey this week.

Miss Daley, of Dexter, was the guest of Miss Agnes Wade last Sunday.

Judge Look and family, of Detroit, are now at Cavanaugh Lake for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vogel, of Pittsburg, Pa., are the guests of relatives here this week.

Rev. Dr. Reilly of Adrian was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy McKune this week.

Miss Finnell entertained her brother and sister and Mr. Fisher of Ann Arbor last Sunday.

Clifford Glover, of Manchester, is spending the week with relatives in this vicinity.

Marjorie and Jean Kingsley, of Manchester, were the guests of their aunt, Mrs. A. K. Calkins last week.

The Rev. M. J. Flemming and nephew, William Hogan, of Dexter, were recent guests at St. Mary's Rectory.

St. Mary's Library, Chelsea, has now 145 active members on its roll. Nearly 800 volumes are on its shelves.

Mrs. Timothy McKune and daughter, Miss Agnes, returned last Wednesday from a pleasant visit with friends at Adrian.

A regular meeting of Olive Chapter, No. 108, O. E. S. will be held Wednesday evening, July 27th, 1898. A good attendance is desired.

Mesdames Gauley and Holmes, of Detroit, who were called to Chelsea by the illness of their sister, Miss Winifred McKune, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Graham are now settled in their elegant new home on South Main Street. We welcome them as very desirable residents in our thriving village.

Mrs. Bessie Derum, of Bay City, with her son, James, who has been the guest of her uncle, Mr. Martin Howe and other relatives for some time, left for home by way of Detroit last week.

Reinforcements have arrived to aid in laying pipes for the Water Works. Mr. Harry Brooks reached here Tuesday evening with a gang of fifteen men from Detroit for the purpose of pushing the work through.

John, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Luke Guinan, of Sylvan, who was born July 14, 1898, died Wednesday, July 20, after a brief illness from pneumonia. The remains were interred in St. Mary's cemetery, Sylvan.

Mrs. Palmer Westfall has purchased of Geo. R. Day two lots, 25 x 125 ft., each on Ellis Ave. 100 ft. North of 66th Street, Chicago, Ill., at \$3,250. The property is vacant but will immediately be improved with a modern apartment building costing \$16,000 00.

Miss Mamie Clark, the accomplished organist of St. Mary's Church, Chelsea, left for Detroit, Monday, to spend her vacation. While absent Miss Clark will attend the Conservatory of Music under the direction of the eminent organist, Professor Freytag, of Detroit.

C. T. Tryon, pastor of the Baptist Church of this place, left last Monday for his home in Pennsylvania, where he will spend several weeks. His vacancy at the Baptist Church will be filled by Rev. Wilkenson of Ohio. Upon his return Mr. Tryon will resume his position.

If you see a man who has a horse hair tied to his button hole, don't ask him what it's for, because he will tell you it is to remember the Maine. Also if a man springs a statement on you that Spain has just received \$200,000,000 with which to carry on war, don't ask him where she got it, because he will tell you "From the banks of the Wabash."

The ladies of St. Mary's Church, Chelsea, will hold their second ice-cream social on the beautiful lawn around the pastor's residence next Saturday, July 23, 1898. The social will be held in honor of the 16th anniversary of the ordination and first mass of their pastor, Father Considine, and a cordial invitation is extended by the ladies to all our citizens to attend the social. Choice refreshments will be served, and a short program of vocal and instrumental music will be given. There is no doubt that the pastor's many friends will make the social a most pleasant and successful one.

Council Proceedings.

[OFFICIAL]

Chelsea, June 15, 1898.

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

Roll call by Clerk.

Present—F. P. Glazier, President. Trustees present—Schenk, Vogel, Gilbert.

Absent—Holmes, McKune and Grau. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Moved by Gilbert, seconded by Schenk, that the bond of H. Lighthall with M. J. Noyes and F. Staffan as sureties, and the bond of Allie R. Welch with Frank P. Glazier and Saxe C. Stimson as sureties be accepted.

Ayes—Schenk, Vogel, and Gilbert. Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Gilbert, seconded by Schenk, that the petition for sidewalk on Washington St. be referred to Sidewalk Committee.

Ayes—Schenk, Vogel, and Gilbert. Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Schenk, seconded by Vogel, that the following bills be allowed as read and orders drawn for the amounts.

Ayes—Schenk, Vogel, and Gilbert. Nays—None.

Carried.

J. B. Cole, freight on coal etc. \$56 58

Homer Boyd, 2135 lbs. marsh hay for packing heater. 2 67

A. Allison, printing first quarter Council proceedings and assessment notice. 3 00

Harry Shaver, one day mowing weeds. 1 25

W. Sumner, 5 days on sidewalks, etc. 6 25

Furman Fenn, one day on street, E. H. Chandler, draying. 1 25

Elliot McCarter, 1/2 month salary as night fireman. 1 85

Jasper Graham, 1/2 month salary as day fireman. 20 00

Guy Lighthall, 1/2 month salary as Electrician. 25 00

C. W. Maroney, lumber for cross-walks, etc. 28 23

Whitney Electrical Instrument Co., supplies. 32 30

E. J. Corbett, 2 cars soft coal, Michigan Electrical Co., electrical goods. 75 57

A. Harvey and Sons, pipes, valves, etc. 9 10

Chelsea Mfg Co., tapping mains, etc. 21 42

Electrical Appliance Co., supplies. 51 92

Geo. Keal, 39 hours work. 29 59

Dick Trouten, 25 1/2 hours work. 4 88

Ed Weber, 3 hours work. 3 19

W. J. Denman. 38

3893 73

Moved by Schenk, seconded by Vogel, that the Clerk be instructed to serve notice on the M. C. R. Co. to repair sidewalk along their property on Main Street.

Ayes—Schenk, Vogel, and Gilbert. Nays—None.

Carried.

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

Approved July 6, 1898.

Fly Speculations.

A Washington correspondent reports the findings of the government bureau of entomology in the matter of the house-fly. The fly is an enormously reproductive creature, and, if a fair chance is given to it, can supply any demand in a very short time. Practically all flies are bred in stables. The eggs do best in horse-droppings. They are easily killed by chloride of lime or kerosene, and as the new flies make for water as soon as hatched, a dish of poisoned water in a stable is effective in reducing their numbers. The way to keep a stable clear of flies is to spray all fresh manure with kerosene. The most hopeful token of the abatement of flies in cities, however, is to be found in the substitution of electricity for horses, but that is still so far off that there is every prospect that the fly question will be actively discussed long after the Cuban question is settled.—Harper's Weekly.

Free of Charge to Sufferers.

Cut this out and take it to your drug gist and get a sample bottle free of Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. They do not ask you to buy before trying. This will show you the great merits of this truly wonderful remedy, and show you what can be accomplished by the regular size bottle. This is no experiment, and would be disastrous to the proprietors, did they not know it would invariably cure. Many of the best physicians are now using it in their practice with great results, and are relying on it in most severe cases. It is guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Glazier & Stimson's Drug Store.



THIS MAN has been making shoes for forty years and learned to make them better and better every year. J. B. LEWIS CO'S "Wear Resisters" have become famous everywhere for their comfort, stability and beauty. Made in all styles and sizes for men, women and children. Look for "Lewis" on each shoe. Made only by 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 opposite Methodist church.

G. W. Palmer, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Kempf's new bank, Chelsea.

G. E. HATHAWAY, (GRADUATE IN DENTISTRY) A new preparation for extracting that does not contain Cocaine or cause any of the bad results liable to follow the use of this drug. Gas administered when desired. Office over Bank Drug Store.

H. W. SCHMIDT, Physician & Surgeon. SPECIALTIES:—Diseases of the Nose, Throat, Eye and Ear. OFFICE HOURS:—10 to 12 and 2 to 5. 17

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

F. & A. M. Regular meetings of Olive Lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M., for 1898: Jan. 4; Feb. 1; Mar. 8; April 5; May 3; May 31; June 28, July 26; Aug 30; Sept. 27; Oct. 25; Nov. 23; 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 Central 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 passengers 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

Do All Your Buying at

Holmes' Store,

And get the \$75.00 Bicycle Free.

We are offering this Bicycle as an extra inducement for trade, and to attract attention to our

July Clearing Sale.

To CLOSE OUT WE OFFER:

Thin wash goods, were 12 1/2 and 15c, for 5c. Thin wash goods, were 12 1/2 and 15c, for 7c. Thin wash goods, were 15 and 19c, for 10c. To close out a large lot of NEW, 38-inch, 50c Broadhead. We offer them at 29c. Good styles for fall wear. To close out, 10c silk and linen fancy sash ribbons 9c. 25c pure silk sash ribbons 15c. 30 and 35c pure silk sash ribbons 20c. SPECIAL ITEM—50 best Alex Smith Sons & Co. \$3.00 Moquette New Style Rugs, now \$1.08. Best black hose supporters, all sizes, choice 10c per pair. Others get 15 to 25c. Ladies' heavy black hose, "the kind that hardly ever wear out," 15c per pair or 2 for 25c. The same as above but finer and nicer 25c pair. Boy's black hose, "the kind that seldom needs darning," 25c pair.

CLOTHING.

We offer this week—50 strictly all wool suits at \$7.00. 25 strictly all wool suits at \$9.00. We are also offering special prices on every boy's suit in our stock. Boy's best all wool suit, sizes 4 to 16, were \$4.00, now \$2.50. Men's and Boy's fine straw hats 1/2 price.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Butterick Patterns for June now on Sale.

Germany and Spain May Unite!

But our Home made bread will lead, and we will surely succeed. Our Rye at 3 cents a loaf will close up the rear. Ask to see those 3 lb. Dewey loaves for 10 cts. We are Headquarters for honey—2,000 pounds on the way. Bee supplies in stock. Leave your orders for Flour, Feed, Meal, Bran and Grain. Ice Cream—wholesale and retail. Cash for Eggs and Berries.

At the Bakery.

ARCHIE MERCHANT

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.

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.

Those Vile, Nasty, Fake Nostrums

which are advertised so generally are ruled out of THE DETROIT JOURNAL.

You are in Good Company if Your Advertisement is in The Detroit Journal.

Is this the sort of literature you are paying for? You can have a decent, clean, daily newspaper.

Try The Detroit Journal.

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

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

Here and There.

A patch on the knee caused by holding down a saw-buck, looks a great deal more respectable than one on a man's gable end caused by holding down dry goods boxes. This however will not lessen the number to be found snoring in their usual places.

Persons desiring water should make application to the Secretary, B. B. Turnbull, and obtain permit. Charge of \$7.50 is made for the same, \$2.50 of which is applied on water rates. This brings water to the curb, from there it is at the individual's expense. Now is the time to get permit, and place it in the hands of your plumber in order to avoid the certain rush as soon as the pipes are all in. Other information can be had from the Secretary.

The first time the American flag was ever carried was at the battle of Brandywine, in the fall of 1776. And the first ship which ever bore the American colors was the ship Ranger, commanded by Paul Jones. The Ranger was bound for a French port and when the ship came in sight the French saluted it, and this was the first salute ever paid to the flag by a foreign country. This was in February, 1778, and the day was February 14, St. Valentine's day.

Some people have an idea that the island of Cuba is very unhealthy and infected with yellow fever. It is a mistake. The interior of the island is perfectly healthy, and it is only the seaport towns that suffer from the fever. This is all because of the bad drainage. The sewerage is emptied into the harbors, and there is no way for it to run out it becomes stagnant and causes disease. But when the Americans own the island a little Yankee ingenuity will soon remedy this.

Somebody has been trying his hand on the word "habit," and he works it thus: "Habit is hard to overcome." If you take off the first letter it does not change it 'abit.' If you take off another you have a 'bit' left. If you take off still another, you have the whole of it remaining. You take off another and it is not 't' totally used up. All of which goes to show that if you want to get rid of habit you must throw it off altogether and at once. It cannot be done a part at a time.

Every person, of course, desires to know his or her true value, and here is a method for finding it mathematically. Put down the figures representing the year in which you were born; to this add 3, and then add your age at your nearest birthday; multiply this sum by 1,000 and from the total deduct 686,423; then substitute for the figures thus obtained the corresponding letters of the alphabet, that is, substitute A for 1, B for 2, C for 3, and so on. The letters thus obtained will divide themselves into three words.

It is said that when linens are badly scorched the spots can be removed if treated in the following manner: Extract the juice from two peeled onions and put it into an agate or granite vessel. Add to it half an ounce of white castile soap cut into small pieces, and two ounces of fuller's earth. Mix them together, and then stir in one cup of vinegar. Stand the vessel over the fire and let its contents thoroughly boil. When the mixture has become cool spread it upon the cloth. When well dried wash out the linen.—Selected.

An exchange says: "Editing a paper is nice business. If we publish jokes people say we are rattled headed; if we don't we are an old fool. If we publish original matter they say we don't give them selections they say we are either too lazy to write or can't. If we remain in the office we ought to go out and hustle for 'local;' if we go out then we are not attending to business. If we don't go to church we are a heathen; if we do go then we are a hypocrite. If we wear old clothes they laugh at us; if we wear good ones they say we have a 'pull.' Now what are we to do?"

On Sunday, July 10, 1898, special services were held in St. Mary's church, Chelsea, in thanksgiving for recent victories of our army and navy, and in memory of the dead heroes of the war. Father Conidine read the admirable proclamation of our beloved President. *Te Deum* was sung by the entire congregation, and the Lord's Prayer and the Hail Mary were recited with the 129th Psalm, the *De Profundis* for the repose of the souls of the gallant men who died for their country. The prayer for Peace, as recorded in the Liturgy is recited every day at mass by order of Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley.

Scraps of meat thrown away, cold potatoes allowed to sour and spoil, brooms and mops not hung up, good new brooms used for scrubbing floors, silver spoons used to scrape kettles, apples decay for the want of sorting over, tea and coffee not covered, soap left to waste and dissolve in water, dish towels used for dish cloths, napkins for dish towels, towels for holders, bones and frames of fowls thrown away when they could be used for soup, tin dishes not properly cleaned and dried, bread crumbs thrown away when they could be made into puddings and be both appetizing and nutritious.—Selected.

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.

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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 CUBAN BREEZE.

It Kisses the Folds of Old Glory as They Are Unfurled at Santiago.

The Star Spangled Banner Is Hoisted Over the Palace at Noon on Sunday.

The Ceremony Marked in Its Impressiveness—Toral's Army Lays Down Its Guns.

The Spanish Commander, After Many Delays, Yields to Gen. Shafter's Demands.

Terms of the Surrender—Recommendation That Arms Be Returned Has Not Been Granted.

Santiago de Cuba, July 18.—Amid impressive ceremonies the Spanish troops laid down their arms between the lines of the Spanish and American forces at nine o'clock Sunday morning. Gen. Shafter and the American division and brigade commanders and their staffs were escorted by a troop of cavalry, and Gen. Toral and his staff by 100 picked men. Trumpeters on both sides saluted with flourishes. Gen. Shafter returned to Gen. Toral the latter's sword after it had been handed to the American commander. Our troops, lined up at the trenches, were eye-witnesses of the ceremony. Gen. Shafter and his escort, accompanied by Gen. Toral, rode through the city, taking formal possession. The city had been sacked before they arrived by the Spaniards. At the palace elaborate ceremonies took place. Exactly at noon the American flag was raised over the palace and was saluted by 21 guns by Capt. Capron's battery. At the same time all the regimental bands in our lines played "The Star Spangled Banner," after which President McKinley's congratulatory telegram was read to each regiment. The Thirteenth and Ninth regiments of infantry will remain in the city to enforce order and exercise municipal authority. The Spanish forces are to encamp outside of our lines. Gen. McKibbin has been appointed temporary military governor.

An Impressive Scene.
The ceremony of hoisting the stars and stripes was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A vast concourse of 10,000 people witnessed the stirring and thrilling scene that will live forever in the minds of all the Americans present. A finer stage setting for a dramatic episode it would be difficult to imagine. The palace, a picturesque old dwelling in the Moorish style of architecture, faces the Plaza de La Reina, the principal public square. Opposite rises the imposing Catholic cathedral. On one side is a quaint, brilliantly-painted building, with broad verandas—the club of San Carlos—on the other building of much the same description is the Cafe de La Venus.

Across the plaza was drawn up the Ninth infantry, headed by the Sixth cavalry band. In the street facing the palace stood a picked troop of the Second cavalry, with drawn sabers, under command of Capt. Brett. Massed on the stone flagging between the band and the line of horsemen were the brigade commanders of Gen. Shafter's division, with their staffs. On the red-tiled roof of the palace stood Capt. McKittrick, Lieut. Miley and Lieut. Wheeler. Immediately above them, upon the flagstaff, the illuminated Spanish arms and the legend "Vive Alfonso XIII." All about, pressing against the veranda rails, crowding to windows and doors and lining the roofs were the people of the town, principally women and noncombatants.

Old Glory Hoisted.
As the chimes of the old cathedral rang out the hour of 12 the infantry and cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered, and Capt. McKittrick hoisted the stars and stripes. As the brilliant folds unfurled in a gentle breeze against a fleckless sky the cavalry band broke into the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner," making the American pulse leap and the American heart thrill with joy.

At the same instant the sound of the distant booming of Capt. Capron's battery, firing a salute of 21 guns, drifted in. When the music ceased from all directions around our line came floating across the plaza the strains of the regimental bands and the muffled, hoarse cheer of our troops. The infantry came to "Order arms" a moment later, after the flag was up, and the band played "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys." Instantly Gen. McKibbin called for three cheers for Gen. Shafter, which were given with great enthusiasm, the band playing Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

The ceremony over, Gen. Shafter and his staff returned to the American lines, leaving the city in the possession

of the municipal authorities, subject to the control of Gen. McKibbin.

Madrid Sanctions Surrender.
The formal sanction by the Madrid government of the terms of capitulation unravelled the tangled skein of demands and counter demands between the opposing commanders, which threatened to end the negotiations and compel a return to arms. After numerous conferences had resulted in the agreement, already sanctioned by Gen. Blanco, Gen. Toral decided that the approval of the Madrid government was necessary before he would leave the city. Gen. Shafter maintained that no such approval was necessary; that when Gen. Toral agreed to surrender the province of Santiago and Gen. Blanco sanctioned it, the agreement of surrender became an accomplished fact. He insisted that Gen. Toral had either surrendered Thursday or acted in bad faith, but documentary evidence bore out the fact that Gen. Toral mentioned that he only capitulated subject to his government's approval, and the six commissioners by whom the articles were signed at 2:10 o'clock Saturday afternoon so ruled.

The Terms.
The whole matter was cleared up Sunday morning, however, when Gen. Toral received the necessary sanction from Madrid. The agreement consists of nine articles, as follows:

First. All hostilities shall cease pending the agreement of final capitulation.

Second. That the capitulation includes all the Spanish forces and the surrender of all war material within the prescribed limits.

Third. The transportation of the troops to Spain at the earliest possible moment, each force to be embarked at the nearest port.

Fourth. That the Spanish officers shall retain their side arms and the enlisted men their personal property.

Fifth. That after the final capitulation the Spanish forces shall assist in the removal of all obstructions to navigation in Santiago harbor.

Sixth. That after the final capitulation the commanding officers shall furnish a complete inventory of all arms and munitions of war and a roster of all the soldiers in the district.

Seventh. That the Spanish general shall be permitted to take the military archives and records with him.

Eighth. That all guerrillas and Spanish irregulars shall be permitted to remain in Cuba if they so elect, giving a parole that they will not again take up arms against the United States unless properly paroled.

Ninth. That the Spanish forces shall be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, depositing their arms to be disposed of by the United States in the future, the American commissioners to recommend to their government that the arms of the soldiers be returned to those "who so bravely defended them."

Gen. Toral Talks.

The articles were signed Saturday afternoon after a four hours' session of the commissioners, who agreed that the terms of capitulation should await the sanction of the Madrid government. Gen. Toral, the white-haired commander of the Spanish forces, was present throughout the session and appeared to be utterly heartbroken. He spoke bitterly of the fate which compelled him to sue for peace, but had no word to say against the gallant men who had conquered his army. He declared that he had little chance to win. "I would not desire to see my worst enemy play with the cards I held," he said to one of his commissioners. "Every one of my generals was killed or wounded. I have not a single colonel left and am surrounded by a powerful enemy. We have counted 67 ships off this port. And, besides," he concluded, wearily waving his hands towards the city, "I have secret troubles there."

Speaking of the battle of the 24th of June, in which the "rough riders" and a part of Gen. Young's command participated, Gen. Toral said that less than 2,000 Spanish troops were engaged, his loss being 265. He would not say how many Spaniards were killed at El Caney and before Santiago. "Heavy! Heavy!" he said, dejectedly.

In response to an inquiry he said that transportation would be required for between 22,000 and 25,000 men, there being that much of a force in the capitulated district. He informed the officers that Santiago harbor had been again mined since Admiral Cervera left.

A Dismal Sight.

Since four o'clock Sunday morning a stream of refugees has been pouring into the city, some naked, and all hungry, skeletons and footsore. Many had fallen by the wayside. The town of Santiago presents a dismal sight. Most of the houses have been sacked and the stores have all been looted, and nothing to eat can be had for love or money. In the streets of the city, at the entrenchments, at the breastworks and at every 100 feet or so of the barbed wire fences were the living skeletons of Spanish soldiers. Among the arrivals Sunday were the German, Japanese and Portuguese consuls and their families. Twenty-two thousand refugees are quartered at El Caney, 5,000 at Firmeza and 5,000 at Cuabitas El Boniato and San Vicente, where they have been living for a fortnight. In one case 500 were crowded into one building, which was a regular pig-sty, with a horrible stench. They used the water from the river, where soiled clothing was washed and all manner of filth is floating.

Will Not Return Arms.

Washington, July 18.—The arms surrendered by the Spanish soldiers at Santiago to Gen. Shafter will be kept by the United States government.

There is no truth in the announcement that Clara L. Ward, formerly of Detroit, Mich., the divorced wife of Prince Joseph of Chimay and Caraman, is dead.

TELLS OF THE SURRENDER.

Gen. Shafter's Dispatch—To Have Taken City by Assault Would Have Cost 5,000 Lives.

Washington, July 18.—The American flag is now waving over Santiago. The first message conveying the news of Santiago's formal surrender was received at the white house shortly before 11 o'clock, just as the president was preparing to go to church.

Late in the afternoon the official dispatch came from Gen. Shafter giving in brief military fashion an unusually clear statement from the general of the day's events. It was entirely satisfactory from every point of view, showing that the American army was in complete control of a city that it would have cost 5,000 lives to capture by storm. Moreover, it was very encouraging from a medical view, in that it showed, contrary to what had been expected, that there was little sickness and scarcely any yellow fever in Santiago, but a great deal of suffering and distress. Following is the dispatch:

"Santiago de Cuba, July 17.—Adjutant General United States Army, Washington: I have the honor to announce that the American flag has been hoisted in the city of Santiago. An immense concourse of people present. A squadron of cavalry and a regiment of infantry presenting arms and band playing national air. Light battery fired salute 21 guns. Perfect order is being maintained by municipal government. Distress is very great, but little sickness in town. Scarcely any yellow fever. A small gunboat and about 200 seamen left by Cervera have surrendered to me. Obstructions are being removed from mouth of harbor. Upon coming into the city I discovered a perfect entanglement of defenses. Fighting as the Spaniards did the first day it would have cost 5,000 lives to have taken it. Battalions of Spanish troops have been depositing arms since daylight in the armory, over which I have guard. Gen. Toral formally surrendered the place and all stores at nine a. m.

"W. R. SHAFTER, Major General."

At 11:05 o'clock Sunday night Adj. Corbin made public the following dispatch from Gen. Shafter:

"Headquarters United States Army, Santiago, July 17.—To Adjutant General U. S. A.: My ordnance officers report about 7,000 rifles turned in to-day and 600,000 cartridges. At the mouth of the harbor there are quite

TRAIN ROBBED.

Bandits Overpower an Express Messenger Near Wichita, Kan., and Escape with the Booty.

Wichita, Kan., July 18.—The Frisco passenger train, leaving here at 9:30 o'clock for St. Louis, was held up Saturday night by two masked men at Andover, a station ten miles east of here. A citizen of Andover, who learned of the plan to rob the train, attempted to notify the train crew and was shot by the robbers. He will probably die. His name could not be learned. Several hundred dollars were taken from the express car, but the exact amount is not known here, as all attempts to raise the Andover office have failed. Andover is a flag station and has about 200 people.

Two men rode into town at dark and tied their horses in the street near the depot. They avoided everybody and acted in such a mysterious way that they were suspected and a man was sent down the road to flag the train. He was shot by the robbers just a few minutes before the train arrived. As soon as the engineer slowed down the men, wearing heavy masks, entered the express car and demanded the money. The messenger drew a revolver, but was gagged and disarmed, after which the men took the valuables from the safe. No attempt was made to rob the passengers. After getting what money they could, the robbers rode off across the prairie at a full gallop, firing back toward the town. The sheriff and a posse followed from here.

THE CLEAN-UP AT DAWSON.

Estimated for the Year at a Trifle Less Than \$20,000,000, Mostly Held by Trading Companies.

Victoria, B. C., July 18.—Editor Shiply, of the Skaguay News, who came down on the Cottage City, says that this year's clean up at Dawson will be a trifle less than \$20,000,000, three quarters of this being in the custody of the big trading companies who will

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL, SANTIAGO, BLOWN UP IN BOMBARDMENT.



The Spaniards were using this church for storing ammunition, and when a shell from Sampson's fleet struck it the whole church was blown to pieces.

a number of fine modern guns, about six-inch; also two batteries of mountain guns, together with a saluting battery of 15 old bronze guns. Disarming and turning in will go on to-morrow. List of prisoners not yet taken.

"Major General Commanding."

During the day the secretary of war indorsed the plan of Col. Hecker for the transportation of the Spanish forces at Santiago back to Spain, approving a circular Col. Hecker had prepared calling for bids for transporting the Spaniards home. It provides for an aggregate of 1,000 Spanish officers with first-class cabin accommodations, and 24,000 soldiers with third-class steerage passage. The circular says that the Spanish forces will be delivered on board at Santiago for transportation to Cadiz, Spain, or such other port as may be designated. It is provided that the accommodations are to be up to the standard required by the United States army regulations as to officers and men, in regard to galleys, ventilation, etc. The subsistence furnished is to be equal to the prescribed United States army ration, which is set forth in detail as a guide to bidders as to what they must furnish.

The only disquieting information received during the day was as to the yellow fever conditions at the front, and this dispatch was modified in an encouraging way by Gen. Shafter's later news. It was a dispatch from Col. Greenleaf, chief surgeon with the army in Cuba, saying that 16 new cases had appeared. While this was regarded with some apprehension by laymen, the surgeon general's department considered the showing entirely satisfactory. Col. Alden, acting surgeon general during the absence of Gen. Sternberg, said a report of only 16 cases was an exceptionally good showing, as the number must be taken relatively to the large number of men at the front.

send it down by way of St. Michael. The May West had \$750,000 and more and the other boats which left June 2 and July 4 carry the balance of the output.

The Dawson newspapers do not approximate the down-river shipments so highly, the Midnight Sun stating that the Weare, Belle and Charles H. Hamilton do not carry to exceed \$4,000,000.

San Francisco, July 18.—After being eagerly watched for, hour by hour, during the past ten days, the steamer St. Paul arrived Sunday night from St. Michaels, bringing men and treasure from the Klondike. There were 176 passengers on her list and the amount of their earnings, in gold dust, nuggets and bank drafts, is estimated by the ship's officers at \$3,000,000. The largest amount brought out by a single prospector is in the possession of N. L. Pickett, who has \$80,000, principally in gold dust and nuggets.

Resignation Accepted.

Des Moines, Ia., July 18.—The board of trustees for the Iowa Agricultural college at Ames has accepted the resignation of Prof. J. L. Budd, in the chair of horticulture for many years. He is well known to all horticulturists. A fight has been made on him for years by Iowa nurserymen opposed to his introducing Russian fruit trees. He resigned to care for his own horticultural interests.

Death of George A. Pillsbury.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 18.—George Alfred Pillsbury, of the firm of Pillsbury & Co., president of the Northwestern bank and one of the best-known men in the northwest, died here Sunday, aged 82 years. He leaves a large fortune and his public bequests in the past have aggregated over \$500,000.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

Ticket Nominated and Platform Adopted by the State Convention at Springfield.

Springfield, Ill., July 13.—The democratic state convention on Tuesday nominated the following ticket:

State treasurer, Willard F. Dunlop, Jacksonville. State superintendent of public instruction, Perry O. Stiver, of Freeport. Trustees of the University of Illinois, Jacob E. Seiler, of Mount Carmel, Wabash county; Napoleon B. Morrison, of Odessa, Marion county; Dr. Julia Holmes Smith, Chicago.

The convention opened in the Exposition building at the state fair grounds at 12:30 p. m., and continued in uninterrupted session until 5:07 p. m. William Prentiss, of Chicago, was both temporary and permanent chairman, and A. C. Bentley, of Pittsfield, was secretary. The chief incident of the convention proceedings was a bitter fight over the appointment to the state central committee of two men prominent as gold democrats in 1896—Ben T. Cable, of Rock Island, and Roger C. Sullivan, of the Fifth congressional district. After a bitter fight the choice of both Cable and Sullivan as committeemen was ratified.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld addressed the convention at length.

The platform declares for the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present established ratio of sixteen to one, by independent action of the United States, without waiting for the consent or permission of other nations; the reduction of tariff duties to a point which will provide only a sufficient revenue for the needs of the government, without levying extra tax upon the consumer for the purpose of enriching the already wealthy; the adoption of a fair and equitable tax on incomes, and an amendment to the constitution of the United States, if necessary, to accomplish this purpose; the enactment of appropriate legislation to more clearly define the duties and powers of courts in the issuing of writs restraining citizens of their rights without trial by jury; the adoption of national and state laws that will abolish pools and trusts; reaffirms the Monroe doctrine, and recognizes William J. Bryan as the logical candidate for president in 1900. It declares that the republican party has failed to keep its promise; denounces the Allen bill and calls for its repeal; declares for the municipal ownership of public franchises; favors the initiative and referendum; condemns Gov. Tanner for calling a special session of the legislature last December; denounces the new revenue law of the state; denounces the civil service law of the state and recommends that the question of its repeal be submitted to the people. Both ex-Gov. Altgeld and Mayor Harrison are indorsed. The war plank follows:

"We pronounce the present war with Spain justified by every consideration of justice and sound national policy. We congratulate the democratic minority in congress for their firm stand in demanding the redress of our national honor, indorse the declaration of war on Spain, and demand its energetic prosecution in the cause of humanity."

Germans Assist Spaniards.

London, July 14.—The Hong-Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Gen. Aguinaldo declares that both the Spaniards and the Germans have made overtures to him, though he declines to divulge their import. United States Consul Wildman asserts that Admiral Dewey could compel the surrender of Manila to-morrow if he liked. He says his dispatches show that the Germans continue to interfere, their action causing much anxiety, as it is said they are assisting the Spaniards by landing flour and other supplies, and moreover that the German officers have been seen in the Spanish trenches.

To Remove the Mines.

Washington, July 13.—The secretary of war has ordered the removal of all the submarine mines which now protect the harbors of the United States against the entry of hostile ships. This action was decided upon at Tuesday's cabinet meeting. For weeks past, in fact almost since the beginning of hostilities, the war department has been deluged with protests from the commercial centers of the country against the continuance of these mines, which operate to the great detriment of commerce.

Will Try to Save the Colon.

Off Santiago de Cuba, July 13, via Jamaica, July 15.—Admiral Sampson sends the battleship Texas to make the wreck of the Cristobal Colon fast to the shore by hawsers and cables. The Colon lies bow on the bank, stern in deep water. It is feared that a heavy sea would wash her into deeper water, as the bank is very steep, and it is impossible to float her. It has been decided to attempt to save and repair her.

Will Strengthen Watson's Fleet.

New York, July 15.—Aspecial to the Herald from Washington says: Believing that the effect of an appearance of an American squadron on the Spanish coast will be in direct proportion to the strength of the fleet, Secretary Long and the naval board have decided to strengthen Commodore Watson's command by an additional armorclad and probably three or four protected and unprotected cruisers.

Fatally Burned.

Toronto, Ont., July 16.—Miss Maud Brandon was fatally burned from an explosion of oil which she was using to light a fire. Her mother was seriously burned while attempting to save her.

Former Princess of Chimay Dead.

Paris, July 16.—The Buda-Pesth correspondent of the Libre Parole announces the death of Clara L. Ward, the divorced wife of Prince Joseph of Chimay and Caraman.

A ROYAL DECREE.

One Issued in Spain Which Practically Amounts to Martial Law—Peace Sentiment Growing.

Madrid, July 16.—The Official Gazette published Friday a royal decree temporarily suspending throughout the Spanish peninsula the rights of individuals as guaranteed by the constitution. The decree adds that the government will render an account to parliament of the use it may make of this measure.

The publication of the decree is generally accepted as being convincing proof that Spain is now ready to sue for peace and that negotiations to that effect are actually in progress. The government wishes to have full power to suppress any evidences of discontent or rebellion which might appear. The Carlists are furious and are sure to attempt to create trouble.

Washington, July 16.—President McKinley Friday in speaking of the fall of Santiago said: "I hope for early peace now."

The subject of peace was not mentioned at the meeting of the cabinet, and it can be authoritatively stated that the president has not received an intimation from any official or even semi-official source that Spain desires peace upon any terms that could be entertained by the United States. One prominent member of the cabinet said that Spain was rapidly losing ground by not seeking to make terms, and added that "she seemed to have no ability to make war or capacity to make peace."

Madrid, July 16.—The minister of war, Gen. Correa, is quoted as saying

HE ACTS PROMPTLY.

Admiral Dewey Balks Alleged Plans of Germany—Takes Possession of Grande Island.

Washington, July 14.—The navy department has received from Admiral Dewey the following dispatch:

"Aginaldo informs me his troops have taken all of Subic bay except Isla Grande, which he was prevented from taking by the German man-of-war Irene. On July 7 the Raleigh and Concord went there; they took the island and about 1,300 men, with arms and ammunition. No resistance. The Irene retired from the bay on their arrival. I shall send the Boston to Cape Engano about July 16 to second army detachment. It is not practicable to send to Guam. No transport vessels available.

(Signed) DEWEY." Turning to the far east it was refreshing to receive good news again from Dewey. In fact it is beginning to be remarked that that officer is usually able to make felicitous reports. The administration is very much pleased with the readiness shown by the admiral in meeting the grave issue presented to him at Subic bay and just reported as he did.

Naval officers, too, were not a little gratified at the speedy retirement of the German cruiser Irene after the appearance of the Raleigh and Concord. A comparison of the ships shows that the Irene was much the superior to either of the two American vessels, and in tonnage was almost as large as the Raleigh and Concord together. From this it is inferred that the retirement of the Irene was from motives of general policy, rather than from any disposition to try conclusions with the two American ships.

In official quarters here there appears to be no disposition to look upon

PRESENCE OF MIND.

He Was a Keen Boy and Was Equal to the Occasion When Caught at Mischief.

The farmer crept stealthily along behind the fence. Step by step he advanced, always with his gaze fastened upon the cherry tree, in the distance.

"Gol darn them town boys, anyway," he muttered to himself, as he took a firmer grip upon the ugly-looking switch that he had cut from the hickory back of the barn, "I'll show 'em!"

Nearer and nearer he drew to the spot where the engagement was to occur. Softly, like a tiger advancing upon its prey, he edged along through the weeds, from one fence corner to another.

Meanwhile the boy in the tree kept croaking his elbow at a 32-knot clip. The cherries were large and fat and red, and he had a wonderful tonnage. Ever and anon he would smack his lips, and eject a handful of stones from his mouth. It was glorious.

Suddenly a rugged form seemed to rise up out of the ground, and somebody bawled in tones that were husky with emotion:

"Here, drat your hide, what are you doin' up there?"

It was one of those moments when a word may win all or cause all to be lost.

The boy dropped the biggest, reddest, juiciest cherry that he had been able to reach, pulled himself together, drew his bare, brown legs up under him, and replied:

"I'm rememberin' the Maine."

When he could speak again the farmer said:

"If they ain't enough here fer you, there's another nice tree full of 'em, up yonder in the orchard."—Cleveland Leader.

STONE IN HER STOMACH.

From the Gazette, Blandinsville, Ill.

The wife of the Rev. A. R. Adams, pastor of the Bedford Christian Church at Blandinsville, Ill., was for years compelled to live a life of torture from disease. Her case baffled the physicians, but to-day she is alive and well, and tells the story of her recovery as follows:

"About six years ago," said Mrs. Adams, "I weighed about 140 pounds, but my health began to fail and I lost flesh. My food did not agree with me and felt like a stone in my stomach. I began to bloat all over until I thought I had dropsy.

"I had pains and soreness in my left side which extended clear across my back and also into the region of my heart. During these spells a hard ridge would appear in the left side of my stomach and around the left side.

"These attacks left me sore and exhausted. All last summer I was so nervous that the children laughing and playing nearly drove me wild. I suffered also from female troubles and doctored with ten different physicians without receiving any help.

"My husband having read in the newspaper of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, induced me to try them.

I began taking them last November, but experienced no relief until I had taken six boxes. I am now taking the eleventh box and have been greatly benefited.

"I was also troubled with nervous prostration and numbness of my right arm and hand so that at times I could hardly endure the pain, but that has all passed away. I now have a good appetite and am able to do my own work. Have done more this summer than in the past four years put together. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured me and I think it my duty to let other sufferers know it."

Hundreds of equally remarkable cases have been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"Your account is a good round sum," said the grocer; "don't you think you could square the circle?"—L. A. W. Bulletin.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Officer (to recruit)—"Miller, I believe you would have fallen off your horse if you had been a centaur!"—Fliegende Blatter.

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.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.



GEN. DON JOSE TORAL Y VELASQUEZ.

This Spaniard, commonly known as Gen. Toral, was the military governor of Santiago de Cuba, and commanded the forces that surrendered to Gen. Shafter. He is one of the most experienced officers in the Spanish army.

In an interview that he thought peace might be arranged on the following terms:

The United States and Spain to agree to let the Cubans decide by a plebiscite whether they desire independence or autonomy under the suzerainty of Spain.

The two governments to agree to abide by the result of the plebiscite.

In the event of the Cubans voting for independence, the United States to allow Spain nine months in which to withdraw her army, gradually and dignifiedly, from Cuba.

Continuing, the minister of war said: "We ought to retain Puerto Rico at all costs, in order to be always near Cuba, of which the Americans will be able to despoil us in course of time, and in order to more easily communicate with the South American republics, which daily display the greatest enthusiasm for Spain."

"As to the Philippine islands, it is certain we will retain them, even though the Americans succeed in occupying Manila, of which place their occupation will be most brief. An official dispatch announces that the rebel chiefs and the Americans will not always agree, which is to Spain's advantage.

"The government has formed a scheme which will not only assure Spain the possession of the Philippine islands, but which will reestablish tranquility."

London, July 16.—All the dispatches from Madrid to the London morning papers agree that Capt. Gen. Blanco and his staff are now willing to let the decision as to peace or war rest with the home government. This change of attitude is supposed to be due to the lack of provisions and equipment.

Berlin, July 15.—The Tageblatt's Madrid correspondent says Sagasta has declared that he is now convinced that the Americans would be defeated by the land forces in Cuba and that the Americans knew this themselves, but since Spain no longer has a fleet the Americans could starve the island without subjecting themselves to exposure to the Spanish bullets. Hence he has resolved to bring about peace as soon as possible.

Death of a Veteran.

London, July 15.—Mr. Irvine Stephen Bullock died Thursday at Liverpool. He was a lieutenant on the Alabama during the war of secession.

the action of the Irene as a menace which will require explanation. It was thought at first that this first outward show of force on the part of the German ships might lead to an inquiry by this government as to the purposes of Germany. Thus far, however, there is no disposition to make such inquiry, or to attach serious import to the incident.

New York, July 14.—A special copyright cable from Manila, July 10, to the New York Journal says:

Admiral Dewey early on July 7 dispatched the Raleigh and Concord to take Grande island in Subic bay and capture the garrison.

The cruisers shelled the principal ports on the island, destroying the earthworks and other fortifications, and laying the torpedo station in ruins.

They then sent out a launch with a message demanding surrender.

There was no response, and the Raleigh finally sent a six-inch shell through the commodore's house.

The white flag was instantly run up on the ruins of the earthworks.

A landing party demanded absolute surrender.

The Spanish colonel, Rio, realizing his hopeless position, made submission and gave up his sword.

The 500 men comprising the garrison were made prisoners and their rifles were taken from them.

Forty thousand rounds of ammunition and one Hotchkiss gun were also captured.

The victory gives the Americans control of Subic bay.

A Double Lynching.

Little Rock, Ark., July 15.—A double lynching in which Jim Redd and Alex Johnson, two negroes, were the victims, occurred at Monticello, Ark., Thursday. A mob of men broke down the doors of the jail and, entering the cell room, poured a volley of shots into the cages where the men were confined. Johnson is dead and Redd is fatally wounded.

The hair

is like a plant. What makes the plant fade and wither? Usually lack of necessary nourishment. The reason why Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray or faded hair to its normal color, stops hair from falling, and makes it grow, is because it supplies the nourishment the hair needs.

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Dr. Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair immediately began to grow, and I now have as heavy and fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."—Mrs. J. H. HORNBYER, 152 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

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MURALO WATER COLOR PAINTS

For DECORATING WALLS and CEILINGS PURCHASE A MURALO PACKAGE OF PAINT

From your grocer or paint dealer and do your own decorating. This material is a HARD FINISH to be applied with a brush and becomes as hard as cement. Milled in twenty-four tints and works equally as well with cold or hot water. Send for SAMPLE COLOR CARDS and if you cannot purchase this material from your local dealers let us know and we will put you in the way of obtaining it. THE MURALO COMPANY, NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., NEW YORK.

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.

"THE CLEANER 'TIS, THE COSIER 'TIS." WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT

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; 2 1/2 inches deep; 15-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 free 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 colonies and settlements now forming along the St. Paul & 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 HOWEY & CLARKE, Land Commissioners, 908 Globe Building, St. Paul, Minn.

OLD BICYCLES Made New

AT CHICAGO

Cutting down, Remodeling to present style, Re-enameing, Re-nickeling. It is entirely practical for people living at a distance to secure HIGH EST GRADE WORK at LOWEST prices (Freight rates are cheap). Saddles, chains, pedals, tires, etc., supplied at close prices. ASK FOR WHIPPLE'S PUNCTURINE. Write for prices upon work, etc., required. Address WHIPPLE CYCLE CO., 200 West Jackson Street, Chicago, Ill.

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 8035, Atlanta, Ga.

The Best BOOK OF THE WAR

BEAUTIFULLY bound and sumptuously illustrated (price \$2), free to anybody sending two annual subscriptions at \$1 each to the Overland Monthly, SAN FRANCISCO. Sample Overland 5c.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

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

List of Patents

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

O. C. Davis, Manistee. Shaft or pole coupling for vehicles; A. DeMan, Detroit, Artificial slab; W. A. Downes, Detroit, Injector; J. D. King, Menominee, Key-fastener; J. Knappe, Grand Rapids, Crank-shaft bearing for bicycles; P. Miller, Ypsilanti, Device for keeping heat in locomotive-boilers; C. W. Robinson, Saginaw, Hub.

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

Washington News.

Washington, D. C., July 15, 1898.—The war news of the week has been both good and bad. We have Santiago and its Spanish garrison at our disposal, which is good, but we have the yellow fever in our army over there, which is very, very bad. As yet the fever cases are not numerous enough to cause any serious alarm, but the possibility of its spread among our men is appalling. A dozen Santiagos, Spanish armies, and fleets would not compensate us for an epidemic of yellow fever among our brave boys in Cuba. The authorities are, of course, fully alive to the danger, and nothing is being left undone to keep the dangerous disease from spreading in our army. It has been known for some time that there was yellow fever in Santiago, and it was feared when refugees from the town began to pour into our lines that some of them would bring the dreaded scourge with them. The President desires that everything possible shall be done to keep our men from being exposed to the danger of taking the fever, and has issued very positive orders to that effect.

Good news came from Admiral Dewey. Floods have prevented our army from taking the aggressive against Manila, but the cruisers Raleigh and Concord have destroyed a Spanish fort in the bay of Subig and captured its garrison of 1,300 men and ammunition, without the loss of an American. The capture was precipitated by the action of the commander of the German gunboat Irene, who had taken upon himself the authority to forbid the Philippine insurgents attacking the fort. He took his gunboat out of range of the American shells as soon as he saw the Raleigh and Concord coming, and he will probably think twice before he again attempts to assume any authority in the Philippines. Dewey has shown him who is boss of the whole outfit.

What sort of a government shall we give Hawaii? Not even the interest in the war news can keep that question entirely in the background. The commission composed of three Americans and two Hawaiians appointed by the President to report a form of government for the islands have no easy task. The American members, Senators Cullom and Morgan and Representative Hitt, who expect to start for Hawaii about the tenth of August, have had several conferences, and Mr. Cullom has had a long talk with President McKinley. So far serious objections have been raised against every form of government proposed. A territorial form of government is objected to because it has been heretofore used only as a preparatory step to statehood, and few are willing to commit themselves in favor of making Hawaii a state at any time. The commission of government that the District of Columbia has is objected to because under it the governed have no vote in any public matter. What the commission will endeavor to accomplish is to draw up a form of government that will give the Hawaiians absolute home rule and leave the question of future statehood in obedience. Then its recommendation will require the approval of Congress before it can be put into effect.

Signs are plentiful that War and Navy Department officials regard the end of the war as almost, if not quite, in sight. A gentleman of influence called at the War Department to see about getting a commission in the volunteer army for a young relative, but after conversing with a number of officials he concluded not to ask for the appointment. When asked why, he replied: "What's the use? The boy would not see any service, owing to the war being almost over." Another sign, strictly official, is a report made by the Board on Construction to the Secretary of the Navy, against the purchase of four ships now in course of construction by the Cramps, for conversion into auxiliary cruisers, which have been placed at the government's disposal by those who are having them built.

The criticism of President McKinley because he did not drop everything and devote about five hours—it might have taken longer—to having his hand shaken by the twenty odd thousand persons who came to Washington in connection with the National Educational Convention, which

closed a week's session early in the week, served as a reminder of the proverb about the impossibility of pleasing everybody. Inasmuch as the President's working hours have lately been running from twelve to eighteen out of the twenty-four, it would appear that he should have received credit, instead of censure, when he devoted a half hour to receiving the officers of the Educational Association and members of the important committees of the convention. Had he attempted to receive them all at one time, in his present tired and worn out condition, he would probably have had to go from the reception to his bed and to send for his physician. Those who object because they did not get an opportunity to shake the President's hand doubtless did so without thinking that the President has other and more important duties, especially when the country is conducting a war, than shaking hands with all those who visit Washington.

Letter List.

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

John Elsior, Silas Elsior.

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

W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER, P. M.

Odds and Ends.

"The minister of the country church was greatly annoyed on Sundays by the women turning around every time any one came in, and so interrupting the sermon. At last he hit upon a plan for stopping it. The next time he gave out the notice: 'So that no one need turn around, I will call out the name of the person or persons entering during my sermon.' Dearly beloved brethren—Farmer Jacobs and wife—the text for today will be—Miss Jones—seventh chapter, second verse of—Mrs. Brown and baby—St. John where it says—Mr. and Mrs. Smith with a new bonnet on—Here he discovered his mistake and was going to correct himself, but it was too late; all the women in the place had turned around."—Ex.

L. Beebe, for many years a grocer in Jackson, was picked up here last Tuesday in demented condition. He left home Sunday with a horse and buggy, and later in the day was in Hanover and Horton, the horse having the appearance of being driven nearly to death. Towards night he was seen walking through Manchester and said he was in a hurry to get home. His horse was found dead within a few miles of Manchester. He was allowed to proceed on his way and was locked up here Tuesday morning by Deputy Sheriff Staffan. The officers at Jackson were notified and Deputy Sheriff Frank A. Harrington, of that city, came on and took him home.

The reports of damage to the wheat crop coming constantly to hand serve merely to reduce the crop, so to speak, to within manageable limits. It still leaves the chances favoring the largest wheat yield in our history, and at the same time the indications are strong that the export demand will continue at practically unprecedented figures. The movement of corn abroad continues at an unparalleled rate, a fact highly significant when placed alongside of the heavy shipments of the greater export staple. The prospect of the cotton crop continues favorable, and there is a good outlook for fruits and most products of agriculture.

Birds do an immense amount of drudgery for man, if they do now and then reward themselves by a dainty tidbit of ripening fruit. A pair of robins have been watched while they carried a thousand earth worms to their brood. Woodpeckers destroy eggs and larvae which would develop millions of destructive creatures in the forests and orchards; and one of the most inveterate foes of the canker-worm is the beautiful oriole, were it but allowed to live and hang its cradle in the elm. For every wing of black and orange on a young girl's hat, an apple tree is stripped of leaves and young fruit, or an elm is denuded of its graceful foliage by the canker-worm.—Selected.

The Coming Woman.

Who goes to the club while her husband attends the baby, as well as the good old-fashioned woman who looks after her home, will both at times get run down in health. They will be troubled with loss of appetite, headaches, sleeplessness, fainting or dizzy spells. The most wonderful remedy for these women is Electric Bitters. Thousands of sufferers from Lame Back and Weak Kidneys rise up and call it blessed. It is the medicine for women. Female complaints and Nervous troubles of all kinds are soon relieved by the use of Electric Bitters. Delicate women should keep this remedy on hand to build up the system. Only 50c. per bottle. For sale by Glazier and Stimson.

Beckton'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 sachel. 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 moustache. "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 Thimgebobem 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? Didn'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-

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.

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

Special excursion to Lansing, Aug. 16, 1898. Fare for round trip from Chelsea, \$1.10.

Prohibition Party, State convention, Lansing, Mich., Aug. 23, 1898. One fare for round trip. Date of sale, Aug. 22 and 23.

Michigan Baptist Summer Assembly, Orchard Lake, Mich., Aug. 16 to 19. One fare for round trip. Date of sale, Aug. 15, 16 and 17.

Jackson Driving Club Race Meeting, Jackson, Mich., Aug. 9 to 12. One and one-third first class limited fare for round trip. Date of sale Aug. 9 and 11.

Excursion to Detroit, Mich., Saturday, July 23, 1898. Fare for round trip \$1.10.

Special excursion to Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1898. Fare for round trip from Chelsea, \$4.25.

Markets.

Chelsea, July 21, 1898.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Eggs, Butter, Oats, Corn, Wheat, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, Beans.

Best

Is None Too Good For You.

What is the best of Nature's vegetable stimulants for the Nerves and Stomach?

Sarsaparilla.

What preparation of this stands on its own merits; money refunded if no benefit?

Dana's Sarsaparilla

"The Kind that Cures."

The Parlor Barber Shop, Chelsea, Mich.

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

GEO. EDER, Prop.

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of T. E. Sullivan, late of said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for Creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the residence of Geo. Shanahan in the Village of Chelsea, in said County, on Saturday the 15th day of October and on Monday the 16th day of January, 1899, next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a mortgage, bearing date April 1st, 1889, made and executed by Patrick R. Cleary to W. L. Pack, trustee, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, April 17th, 1889, in liber 73 of Mortgages, on page 294, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal, interest and attorney's fee as provided for in said mortgage, the sum of Ten Thousand, Eight Hundred and Three Dollars, (\$10,803.00).

Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises at public vendue to the highest bidder, on the 15th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Southerly Front Door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, to satisfy the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage and all legal costs. To-wit: Those certain pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the City of Ypsilanti, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, known and described as Lots 1 and 2, according to the plat of Howard's Addition to the City of Ypsilanti.

Dated, July 13th, 1898.

W. L. PACK, Trustee.

D. C. GRIFFEN, Mortgagee.

Attorney for Mortgagee.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw. 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 15th 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 that or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, the following described real estate, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel 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 northerly by the Canby Road so called, on the westerly by the right of way of the Ann Arbor Railroad, and on the southerly by the lands of Daniel Hiscok. Dated, June 17th, 1898. SUSAN A. PALMER, Administratrix.

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 33 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 66 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 36 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.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw. S. S. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Gabriel Freer, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of A. M. Freer, praying that he may be licensed to sell the Real Estate whereof said deceased died seized. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 12th day of August 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 circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

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

Probate Order

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw. S. S. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Peter Coldren, deceased.

Charles H. Coldren, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such executor. Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 12th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, 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 said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK, Judge of Probate.

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