

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

VOLUME 27.

CHELSEA, MICH., THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1898.

NUMBER 50.



Best ON Earth.

Men's Strictly all wool suits at \$6.75. Made up first class in every respect. Made to fit, and wear like iron.

It's simply \$10.00 Value for \$6.75.

We bought them cheap, and while they last you can buy at an actual saving of

\$3.25

On a suit. Look and judge for yourself.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

Express Wagons,

Hammocks, Lawn Chairs
and Swings.

Ice Cream Freezers, Fireworks, Screen Doors and Windows, Glassware and Crockery, at bottom prices.

HOAG & HOLMES.

Special prices on bedroom suits for July.

The Wheel We Shall Give Away

Will be the choice of a
Man's or Woman's

\$75.00 Victor.

The Victor is acknowledged by all wheel riders as one of the finest and best wheels made. Ask anyone that knows about wheels. One ticket with every 25c worth of goods from any department.

H. S. Holmes Merc. Co.



A Ticklish Age

When a man gets so practicable he won't eat bread and molasses for supper and wants hot pie for breakfast and dinner, he has arrived at the age when he is very particular about his clothes, and he should interview RAFTREY, The Tailor.

Now it's the particular men we can please because we are particular about the artists in Clothing.

Come in and see us this week, we are selling for cash, 50 cents on the dollar. Pants for \$3.50, and the same reduction on all Clothing. The largest store and the largest stock in Washtenaw county to select from.

RAFTREY, The Tailor.



All Kinds of
Hose and
Lawn Sprinklers,
at Reduced Prices.

Also Special Prices this month on FURNITURE
Reduce Stock.

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 August 1st was cooler than usual on the immediate coast of northern California, generally throughout the Missouri and Mississippi valleys, including portions of the northern Rocky mountain slope and upper Lake region. The week was also slightly cooler than usual in eastern Maine. Nearly normal temperature conditions prevailed in the south Atlantic and east Gulf States and in Texas. The week was decidedly warmer than usual in the lower Lake region.

Precipitation—During the week abundant rains have fallen over the greater portion of the Gulf States and the central Mississippi, lower Missouri and Ohio valleys, and generally throughout the middle Atlantic States and lower Lake region. In southeastern Kansas and over a large area including portions of Missouri and Arkansas, the southern portions of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, the greater part of Kentucky and Tennessee, and portions of the east Gulf and south Atlantic States, the rainfall ranged from 2.00 to 5.00 inches.

Summary of Crop Conditions—Abundant rains during the week ending August 1st have relieved the drouth conditions that have threatened the States of the central valleys. At the close of the previous week drouth however continued in Minnesota, over the northern portions of the Lake region and New England, in the western portions of Nebraska and Kansas, and also eastern Oklahoma. The week was hot and dry generally throughout the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast regions.

Michigan—Showers very beneficial but insufficient and poorly distributed. More rain badly needed for corn, beans, pastures and late potatoes. Oat harvest well advanced, but the yield is light. Hail and wind have beaten down many apples. Early potatoes are ripening, but the yield is poor. Corn is earing.

Ohio—Threshing, harvesting, plowing haymaking, etc., interrupted occasionally by copious showers. Heavy rains some places damaged crops on low lands. Oats and wheat are in stock, also a little hay, otherwise moisture and warmth has accelerated growth and improved corn, late potatoes, tobacco, gardens, meadows and pastures. Wheat and oat yields variable with numerous complaints of poor grain. Tobacco is being topped. Tree fruits and tomatoes are ripening.

WILLIS L. MOORE.

Chief of the Weather Bureau.

Jackson Grocers' Excursion.

The greatest event of the year, the Grocers Seventh Annual Excursion to Detroit and Belle Isle, will be given on Thursday, Aug. 11th. Powerful engines and first class coaches will insure an enjoyable trip to the largest city and most beautiful park in Michigan. Belle Isle Park, "the great playground," with the sights of the city and the river, will furnish ample amusement for old and young. This grand excursion will leave Jackson via M. C. Ry. at 6:30 a. m. Remember the date, Aug. 11th. Fare for the round trip, Chelsea to Belle Isle and return, \$1.20.

Letter List.

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the post-office at Chelsea, Aug. 1, 1898:

Richard Walden.

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

W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER, P. M.

A Clever Trick.

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



Looking For a Drug Store!

This man will save time
by coming right to the

Bank Drug Store,

Where they keep everything to be found in a First-class Store. You are sure of a

Good Cup of Coffee

If you buy our blend at 16c. a lb.

Mason Fruit Jars.

Pint jars, 55c. doz.; quart jars, 65c. doz.; 2-quart jars, 75c. doz.

Try our 25c N. O. molasses.

Lamp wicks 1c per yard.

Choice honey 10c per lb.

Light table syrup 25c per gal.

25 boxes matches for 25c.

5 boxes tacks for 5c.

6 doz clothespins for 5c.

Good Coffee 10 cents per pound.

Electric kerosine oil 9 cents gal.

7 cakes Jackson soap for 25 cents.

Good sugar corn 7 cents per can.

Good Alaska Salmon 10c per can

Good sugar syrup 20c per gal.

10 pounds best oatmeal for 25 cents.

7 cans sardines for 25c.

4½ lbs crackers for 25c.

Poultry powder 15c per package.

18 pounds Fine Granulated Sugar for \$1.00

Glazier & Stimson

I Like to Dress Well

So I have my clothes made at

* WEBSTERS *

We have the quality for price
that cannot be equalled.

Quality is the standard of value for which we cater.

GEO. WEBSTER.

If You Want to

Save Money

Trade at the

Pure Food Store

I will not be undersold.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER,

Designer and Builder of

* Artistic Granite Memorials. *

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

Established 1868.

We keep on hand large quantities of all the various granites in the rough, and are prepared to execute fine monumental work on short notice. Original Designs. Correspondence Solicited. Electric Works 6, 8, 10 Detroit St., and 17-19 5th Ave. Dock and Derrick 2-8 Miller Ave.

THE CHELSEA HERALD

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

AUGUST—1898.

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

THE WEEK'S NEWS

Happenings of the Past Seven Days in Brief.

ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD

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

INTELLIGENCE FROM ALL PARTS

WAR NEWS.

It was stated in Washington that Commodore Watson's fleet would not sail for Spain until Madrid had been given further opportunity to sue for peace.

A dispatch from San Juan says that an American squadron appeared before Bahia Honda, but that the American attempt to disembark was repulsed with considerable loss.

Information was received in Madrid that Capt. Gen. Augusti had surrendered the city of Manila to the American forces commanded by Admiral Dewey and Gens. Anderson and Greene.

Official reports of Admiral Sampson, Commodore Schley and other naval officers who took part in the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago July 3 were made public.

Gen. Shafter, while regretting any clash with the Cubans, says their claims at Santiago were untenable. He sent a letter to Gen. Garcia explaining the position of responsibility which the United States occupies before the world.

Owing to the appeal made by Cubans in Cienfuegos it is believed President McKinley will direct that that city be taken after San Juan.

Spain has sued for peace. Through M. Cambon, the French ambassador, a direct appeal has been made to President McKinley to enter negotiations. The president will refer the question to the cabinet before giving M. Cambon an answer to be returned to Madrid.

Gen. Shafter's official report of the casualties in the battles before Santiago received in Washington shows that 23 American officers and 208 privates were killed, 80 officers and 1,203 men wounded and 81 missing.

Terms upon which peace may be negotiated have not been made public, but an impression prevails in diplomatic circles that Spain must give up Cuba and Puerto Rico, while it may be permitted to retain control of the Philippines.

It is announced on authority that no armistice will be granted Spain at this stage of the proceedings, and that the war will be prosecuted with unabated vigor.

Spanish troops in Puerto Rico are reported to be concentrating in San Juan, the capital, for defense against Gen. Miles' troops.

Gen. Shafter has pleased the native Cubans by permitting them to occupy and rule over the town of Songo, near Santiago, surrendered by the Spanish.

The Spanish troops at Caimanera surrendered to Col. Ewers.

Gen. Merritt's expedition is believed to have reached Manila and perhaps may have effected a landing.

Gen. Shafter reports as follows: Total sick, 3,770; total fever cases, 2,924; new cases of fever 639; cases of fever returned to duty, 538.

The first mail steamer for the island of Cuba since the war carrying letters for other than the army left New York for Santiago.

Advices from Madrid say Spain is willing to concede what are accepted in Washington as the American terms of peace—abandonment of Cuba and Puerto Rico and the granting to the United States of a coaling station in the Philippines.

Gen. Brooke's expedition to join Gen. Miles in Puerto Rico sailed from Newport News.

It is said in Washington that the German fleet has been withdrawn from the harbor of Manila. The understanding between this government and Germany is said to be perfect.

It was reported from St. Thomas that Puerto Rico volunteers at Ponce had revolted and would not fight the Americans.

The Madrid government received another dispatch confirming the report that Manila had surrendered to Admiral Dewey.

Gen. Miles was supposed to be advancing across the island of Puerto Rico towards San Juan.

DOMESTIC.

A million and a half in Klondike gold reached Seattle, Wash., from St. Michaels by the steamer Charles Nelson. W. S. Phelps & Co., wholesale grocers in Dayton, O., made an assignment.

Bernard F. Boylan, crazed with liquor and brooding over family troubles, fatally shot his wife and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Catherine Maroney, at Blackstone, Mass., and then killed himself.

The Cumberland Nail & Iron company was placed in the hands of a receiver at Bridgeton, N. J. About \$500,000 worth of property is involved.

Lightning destroyed five houses and several farm barns in Liberty township, Ind., and seven other buildings were damaged.

The crop bulletin of the United States department of agriculture shows that the cornfields in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio are greatly in need of rain.

The Commercial Law League of America in session at Put-in-Bay, O., elected as president Ernest L. Florence, of New Orleans.

Martha Bean (colored), aged 80, and weighing 625 pounds, dropped dead at her home in St. Louis.

Rear Admiral Miller sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu to participate in the ceremony of raising the American flag.

Thirty thousand acres of crops were destroyed by a hailstorm in Codrington county, S. D.

The news of the annexation of Hawaii by the United States was received in Honolulu with great joy.

Deputy sheriffs in Indian territory killed a band of seven outlaws.

Admiral and Mrs. McNair entertained at a dinner Admiral Cervera and his staff, who are prisoners at the academy in Annapolis, Md.

An explosion in the nitroglycerine house of the Hercules Powder company in Pinole, Cal., killed five men.

The Denver (Col.) Paper company failed with assets of \$1,000,000 and liabilities of \$580,000.

The house of R. T. Grable was burned at Tonkawa, O. T., and with it four children—two girls, aged 17 and 8, and two boys, aged 7 and 12.

Mrs. Donald Billingham, a young wife, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Perry Dearth, took arsenic and died in Toledo, O.

Herman Boch, of High Bridge, Wis., shot his wife and then killed himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

George Morris and his daughter, Mrs. William N. Quackenbush, and her baby were killed by the cars near Saratoga, N. Y.

Thousands of window panes were broken, many buildings unroofed and trees uprooted by a wind and hailstorm in Chicago and several persons were injured and a number of horses killed.

Frank McCormick, one of the most noted counterfeiters in the country, was arrested in Anderson, Ind.

John Palmerton dropped dead in his hotel office at Shelbyville, Ind., of paralysis of the heart.

The powder mill of E. T. Johnson at Troy, Pa., was blown up and the owner was killed.

James L. Hempton shot and killed his wife at Manitowoc, Wis., and then fatally shot himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Named for congress: Iowa, Seventh district, J. A. T. Hull (rep.) renominated; Nebraska, Fourth district, W. L. Stark (dem.) renominated; Missouri, Sixth district, D. A. De Armond (dem.) renominated; Indiana, Fifth district, S. R. Hamill (dem.); Michigan, Eleventh district, W. S. Mesick (rep.) renominated.

The populists and democrats united on a state ticket in North Dakota headed by D. M. Holmes, of Grand Forks, for governor.

In convention in St. Paul the Minnesota prohibitionists nominated George W. Higgins, of Hennepin, for governor.

Elijah B. Glenn died in Newark, N. J., aged 110 years.

Phineas Stewart died at his home near Howell, Mich., aged 104 years 9 months and 16 days.

Walter Brackett, aged 108 years, died at Indianapolis.

Congressional nominations: Indiana, Fourth district, Francis M. Griffith (dem.); Arkansas, Third district, Thomas C. McRae (dem.), renominated; Kentucky, Tenth district, W. J. Seitz (rep.).

The populist state convention at Austin nominated Barney Gibbs, of Dallas county, for governor of Texas. Michigan republicans will hold their state convention in Detroit September 21.

Mrs. Amelia Currier Vollar, who lives with her granddaughter, Mrs. George Haines, in Chicago, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth.

FOREIGN.

Evan McColl, the Scottish-Canadian poet, died in Toronto, aged 90 years. He was the author of many poems, both in English and in Gaelic.

A fire at Pugwash, N. S., destroyed 200 dwellings, five churches, 20 stores, three hotels and several mills.

Gilbert John Elliott, the earl of Minto, has been appointed governor-general of Canada in succession of the earl of Aberdeen.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, is slowly dying of cancer.

Six of 19 Austrian sailors of the ill-fated La Bourgogne have been held at Havre for brutality on the occasion of the sinking of the steamer.

LATER.

Gen. Miles reports that the city of Ponce, Puerto Rico, surrendered to his forces without opposition, and that the Spanish troops are retreating from the southern part of the island. The American flag now flies over Guanica, Port of Ponce, Ponce and Yauco. The people were delighted at the arrival of the Americans.

William Selden and Miss Minnie De Witt, of Anna, Ill., were drowned at Harris ford, near Cobden.

Gen. Wesley Merritt and troops under his command arrived at Manila on the morning of July 25 after a trip devoid of startling event.

Dr. C. H. Strickland, D. D., aged 52, pastor of the First Baptist church in Jackson, Tenn., died in a bathtub.

There were 189 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 29th, against 207 the week previous and 259 in the corresponding period of 1897.

The business situation throughout the country shows unusual indications of a season of general prosperity.

Jacques Brown and his wife committed suicide by placing themselves in front of a passenger train on the Ohio River railroad at Parkersburg, W. Va.

A dozen farmhouses near Gower, Mo., were demolished by a cyclone and many persons were injured.

By the collapse of a building being erected in Boston Morris Brena and James Sullivan were killed and two other men were fatally injured.

Peter Knass and Herman Elbek were suffocated by foul air in a well near La Salle, Ill.

Natives of the Philippine islands and British subjects who have interests there urge President McKinley to put a stop to Spanish rule on the islands.

On the race track in Cleveland the world's mile record to wagon was broken by Grace Hastings, the time being 2:09 1/2.

James Clark, the oldest mason in the United States, celebrated his ninety-ninth birthday at Quincy, Ill.

The steamer St. Paul sailed from Newport News with the last of Gen. Brooke's expedition for Puerto Rico.

The cabinet discussed President McKinley's answer to Spain's peace proposal and reached the following decisions: The absolute surrender of Puerto Rico to the United States. Recognition of the independence of Cuba. Cession of one of the Ladrone islands to the United States as a coaling station and the cessation to the United States of a least a coaling station in the Philippines.

Spanish troops in Puerto Rico were retreating toward San Juan. Gen. Miles and the United States soldiers were everywhere welcomed and our national colors were in demand.

The Chinese warship Jutschi foundered during a storm at Port Arthur and 146 of her crew perished.

A dispatch from Havana says that Santiago advices declare Gen. Garcia is disgusted with the Americans and is willing to disband his separatists.

The town of Beckwith, Cal., having a population of about 500, was almost wiped out by fire.

Prince Bismarck, Germany's greatest statesman, died of congestion of the lungs at Friedrichsruh, aged 83 years.

All the Chicago morning papers have raised the price from one to two cents per copy.

Five young women and one young man were drowned near Humansville, Mo., while attempting to ford a river in a wagon.

Jesse Johnson, Fred Johnson, James Stewart and Luther Stewart, ranging in age from 13 to 19, were drowned at the navy department has received a dispatch from Admiral Dewey that our forces may have to fight the Philippine insurgents, owing to the attitude assumed by Aguinaldo, their leader.

Strong hopes are entertained in administration circles that the conference with M. Cambon will result in a peace agreement.

The Spanish garrison at Nuevitas, in the province of Puerto Principe, Cuba, evacuated the town, setting it on fire after it had been shelled by American ships.

Five persons were drowned by the capsizing of boats at the cloakmakers' picnic at Columbia park, near Chicago.

The farmhouse of Mrs. J. Zartman, near Waterloo, N. Y., was destroyed by fire and Mrs. Zartman, her married daughter and a hired man were burned to death.

Fire wiped out two business blocks in Escanaba, Mich., the loss being \$200,000.

The percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 31st ult. were: Cincinnati, .681; Boston, .651; Cleveland, .616; Baltimore, .595; Chicago, .556; New York, .540; Pittsburgh, .511; Philadelphia, .476; Brooklyn, .384; Washington, .365; Louisville, .356; St. Louis, .261.

SPAIN TO DECIDE.

Informed of the Only Terms Upon Which Peace Can Be Secured.

If She Accepts Them the End of the War Will Be Reached at Once.

Demands of the United States Are Agreed to by M. Cambon, Acting for Spain.

They Are Cabled to Madrid, and a Reply Is Expected in a Few Days.

The Terms Are Not Made Public, But an Outline Is Secured from Very High Authority.

Washington, Aug. 1.—M. Cambon, French ambassador in Washington, on receiving President McKinley's reply to the Spanish note, presented credentials empowering him to act for Spain in the matter of peace negotiations. In consequence the terms as proposed by President McKinley were discussed at once, and when M. Cambon left the white house terms had practically been agreed upon. Should Spain ratify M. Cambon's action peace would come at once. The terms agreed upon are not made public. From a high source, however, it is learned that the answer to Spain is practically as follows:

Withdrawal by Spain of her forces and sovereignty from Cuba, the United States to exercise control until a stable government can be established.

Withdrawal of her forces and sovereignty from Puerto Rico and the absolute cession of these and the minor Spanish West Indies to the United States.

Acquiescence by Spain in the permanent occupation by the United States of Guam Island, in the Ladrone, already in the possession of the United States.

The United States to exercise control over the city and bay of Manila and the immediate surrounding territory, including Cavite, until such time as the commissioners appointed respectively by the two countries determine upon the future disposition and government of the Philippines, which receives the ratification of the two governments, the United States neither waiving claim to the whole of the Philippines nor specifying the exact boundary limit of the territory she desires to hold permanently.

May End the War.

After strong argument the president and Secretary Day consented to a modification of the American terms in one particular. What that modification relates to is not disclosed, but it is believed not to apply to the condition for the absolute independence of Cuba, the cession of Puerto Rico, or the granting of adequate coaling stations to the United States in the Pacific, or to diminish in any vital particular the terms on which peace will be restored. The modification brought about practical unanimity between the president and Ambassador Cambon, as plenipotentiary for Spain, and the latter has now transmitted the results of the conference to Madrid for approval, which, if given, will end the war.

Answer Given to Cambon.

The cabinet concluded its labors about two o'clock, and thereupon Ambassador Cambon, representing the Spanish government, with his secretary, M. Thiebaud, was granted an audience by the president, who was, of course, accompanied by the secretary of state. The answer of the United States to Spain was read in full to Ambassador Cambon, and its meaning discussed in the fullest manner in an unofficial way. The interview lasted fully three hours, being prolonged by the necessity of constant translation from French to English and vice versa.

Did Not Commit Himself.

President McKinley did not commit himself in regard to the American policy except so far as it was outlined in the official note. He did explain, however, that if Spain agreed to the proposition to give up the West Indies before entering upon general peace negotiations it would be treated fairly in regard to its possessions in the orient.

The president explained to the French ambassador what, of course, he already knew—that there was a difference of opinion not only in the cabinet but throughout the United States as to the advisability of retaining the Philippines and the other Pacific groups. The president did not say he was opposed to their retention, but he went so far as to explain to Spain that there would be something to strive for, and that the concession in regard to Cuba and Puerto Rico would not be met immediately by a harsh ultimatum on the part of the United States.

Spain Will Gain by Early Peace.

On the contrary, the hope was extended, although no pledges were made, that if Spain accepted the inevitable at this time and yielded possession of Cuba and Puerto Rico peacefully, the saving of expense and life to the United States which would be necessary to capture these islands would, of course, be considered by the peace commissioners as an offset to some of the just claims of the United States. The president pointed out that as this country was maintaining a large army and navy at a cessation of hostilities whether under the name of an armistice or not until Spain had agreed to retire from the West Indies.

A Gentle Warning.

The president also pointed out in his quiet but firm manner that if Spain rejected the present offer and forced the United States to continue its vast expenditure of men and money it would result only in adding to the items properly chargeable against the defeated nation, and conditions which the United States would consider reasonable now would be out of the question before Christmas. The president explained that in view of the division of opinion in this country there was at least a chance that Spain might retain some of her possessions in the Pacific, but if the war were continued that chance would disappear entirely, and after Watson's arrival on the other side of the Atlantic the Philippines and adjacent islands would necessarily occupy the position now held by Cuba and Puerto Rico as territory entirely outside the pale of negotiations, while the

Canaries and the Balearic Islands would become debatable ground, as the Philippines are to-day.

After the note had been cabled to Madrid almost all of the members of the cabinet expressed the opinion in private conversation that the Spanish government was probably reject the offer made by the United States. This is expected by all of them for some reason which they find difficult to explain beyond the constitutional inability of Spaniards to recognize facts of fact.

It is believed that if Spain does accept the terms and peace commissioners appointed Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of last minister to Spain, will be president of the commission on the part of the United States.

The persons best informed as to the probabilities declare that the answer of the Spanish government to the terms of the United States is not expected before Tuesday. This opinion is based upon a knowledge of the time when the United States communication was received in Madrid, which was not until an early hour Sunday morning, the time required to decipher it, the necessity for an extended consideration of the matter by the Spanish cabinet, and the necessity for careful framing of the rejoinder.

Terms Considered Hard.

London, Aug. 1.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "The conflict accounts of the American peace terms and a suspicion that the Washington government was temporizing, in order to confront Spain with the occupation of Puerto Rico, and the capitulation of Manila originally caused irritation and provoked strong language, but it is now seen that the suspicion was unfounded. The terms, however, are regarded as very hard, and the annexation of Puerto Rico and the repudiation of the colonial debt is characterized as flagrantly unjust. Happily the question of the Philippines is reserved; I am confident that the more it is considered the less will America be inclined to annexation."

MERRITT IN COMMAND.

Assumes Control of American Forces in Philippines—Insurgent Leader Defiant.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The following has been received at the war department: "Hong-Kong, July 20.—Adjutant General United States Army, Washington—Cavite, July 25.—Arrived to-day about 12. Heat of commands good. Remainder of day about four days in the rear. All troops assigned me will probably be Merritt. (Signed) MERRITT, Major General Commanding."

Cavite, Manila Bay, July 26, 1898. HONG-KONG, Aug. 1.—Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, is going to Cavite here, and already Admiral Dewey regards him as an enemy rather than a friend. The fact is, Aguinaldo has been two-faced with the Americans, and it has been evident for some time that he was jealous of the American power as transport and transport landed more and more American soldiers. While he has been up a friendly front, he has issued secret orders to his men not to permit Americans to secure necessary horse and other equipment. All this has been annoying to Admiral Dewey and the American generals, and Gen. Merritt, now that he has taken command in the field, will probably find Aguinaldo a more formidable opponent than Augusti.

The insurgent commander has recently been dropping his mask and has become openly insolent. Admiral Dewey has communicated this state of affairs to Washington, though he is not at all alarmed at the outlook. The insurgent leader would not dare order an attack on the American camp, because they are protected by guns the squadron, and it is not at all certain that the other chiefs would obey his commands. Even if they should Gen. Merritt, aided by the squadron could repel a combined assault from both Aguinaldo and the Spaniards the city. The other insurgent chiefs are chasing under Aguinaldo's orders and trouble is brewing in his camp. His officers are offended by his assumption of the dictatorship, and rank and file object strenuously to the war taxes. So his insolent and defiant attitude may be changed by his people without the necessity of setting the American commander.

With Admiral Dewey's Fleet, Manila Bay, July 26, via Hong-Kong, Aug. 1. It has been reported to Admiral Dewey by a prominent foreign resident in Manila who has just arrived at Cavite that Capt. Gen. Augusti gave him message to deliver to the American commander, to the effect that the city would be surrendered as soon as could be surrendered honorably. This is construed to mean that only a show of resistance will be offered the Spaniards when the bombardment by the American warships begins.

Death of Archbishop Walsh. Toronto, Ont., Aug. 1.—Rev. John Walsh, Roman Catholic archbishop of Toronto, died suddenly Sunday night of heart disease. He was apparently well, although he was confined to a room with a sprained ankle. He was 68 years of age and was a native of Ireland.

Cowboys to Be Mustered in. Pueblo, Col., Aug. 1.—Jack Single, leader of the famous "Dodge City cowboy band," has received notice from Col. Torrey, of the rough riders, that the band will be enlisted next Sunday.

Reaches Fusan, Corea. Berlin, Aug. 1.—Prince Henry Prussia arrived at Fusan, Corea, July 28. His vessel, the Deutschland, will sail from there on August 2.

Martin Thorn Must Die. Albany, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Gov. Roosevelt has decided not to interfere in the case of Martin Thorn, condemned to death for the murder of Guidens.

CHELSEA is entitled to remain on parole for one year, during which time he receives the pay and allowance of an American admiral. It is thought that he may like to spend a part of this time in Washington, and that he will not care to return to Spain until the political excitement subsides, as he would almost inevitably lose his life.

It is claimed for the Washington artillery of New Orleans, La., which was organized in 1846, that it is the oldest artillery organization in the United States. It was the first in the south to tender its services to the government in the war with Mexico and on the day after acceptance it was ready. It now is composed of five batteries, with a total membership of about 350 men.

UNDER the head of breadstuffs, wheat flour is our leading export to Porto Rico. During the five years 1893-1897 the number of barrels shipped per annum averaged 148,487, having a value of \$370,619. In 1888-1893 the quantity exported was somewhat less, averaging 141,334 barrels a year; but the average annual value, owing to higher prices, exceeded that of 1893-1897, being returned at \$688,293.

DURING the last five years (1893-1897) our exports of wood and its manufactures to Porto Rico reached an average annual value of \$292,336. Although these figures are somewhat larger than those for 1888-1893, returned at \$285,178, an examination of the records for earlier years shows that this slight increase was preceded by a long period of decline, dating from 1871, when the value of the exports was at its highest, amounting to \$900,407.

The president is very fond of music, and often in the evening a number of his visitors entertain him by playing on the piano. He is especially fond of having Controller Dawes, who is an accomplished musician, play for him. The president has expressed some pleasure in the music furnished by the numerous piano-organs which infest Washington, but, as they are not allowed to enter the white house grounds, distance lends enchantment to their sound.

The present value of the British fleet in money is about £53,000,000 (\$260,000,000). According to recently issued papers the proportion of ships of large dimensions to the total number built is not nearly so great as is often asserted. All but two of these are battleships, the exceptions being the Powerful and Terrible, cruisers. Of between 12,000 and 13,000 tons there are 11 ships, seven battle ships and four cruisers; between 10,000, and 12,000 tons there are ten ships, two being battle ships.

One lesson of the Santiago engagement seems to be that the battleship must not carry torpedoes. Another is that, particularly in a sea engagement, torpedo boats and their normal destroyers count for little, and that the rapid-fire batteries of the ships are of supreme importance. To these may be added the crowning lesson that we want no slow battleships. Every one henceforth built should be as swift as any in its class in any navy in the world, and as swift as the highest art of ship building can make them.

The imports into Porto Rico have generally been somewhat in excess of the exports from the islands, but in 1896, for the first time in more than a decade, the value of the merchandise shipped to foreign markets was slightly greater than that of the imported wares. The exports for 1896 had a value of \$18,341,430 and were decidedly the largest on record, while the imports for the same year, valued at \$18,382,600, appear to have been surpassed only in 1894, when the foreign goods received at Porto Rican ports amounted in value to \$19,086,336.

In 1888 we imported from Porto Rico \$60,798 worth of fruits and nuts. This importation was not only the largest of the past decade, but also exceeded every previous record except that for the year 1871, which amounted to \$76,311. The decline that occurred in the years following 1888 was a marked one, the annual value of the imports for 1893-1897 averaging only \$18,241, as compared with \$42,808 for 1888-1893. Oranges are the principal variety of fruit imported. The average yearly value of the imports fell from \$9,300 in 1888-1892 to \$3,040 in 1894-1897.

DURING the calendar year 1896 the foreign trade of Porto Rico, according to the official returns compiled by the colonial administration of the island, attained a total value of \$36,624,120, exceeding all previous records. Compared with the value of 1887, the opening year of the decade, which amounted to \$21,237,601, these figures show a gain of more than \$15,000,000 during the ten years. In the five-year period, 1892-1896, the total imports and exports had an average annual value of \$33,870,535, as against \$24,961,217 in the preceding five-year period, 1887-1891.

MOLLY'S JAIL BIRD

By MAY BELLVILLE BROWN.

MOLLY sat by her kitchen window and sang a low, cheery little song. Not that she had much cause for cheerfulness save the possession of a clear conscience, but so long as she had that the little woman could not help being cheerful.

She was maid-of-all-work, nurse, plain seamstress, butler, laundress and general factotum in the family of James B. Revell, or, as it was written on her mistress's cards, J. Barnett Revell. Her position was not a sinecure, for in each of her offices the best work was expected of her, few liberties were given her, and her weekly stipend was no greater than that given in houses where the same work was divided among three or four. But Molly was an orphan, unsophisticated and easily imposed upon, and, besides, a livid red mark lay across her right cheek, rendering her self-conscious and willing to hide herself anywhere.

When she looked in her mirror she did not see that her eyes were a pleasant blue, that her lips were full and rosy, that her light brown hair waved prettily back from a broad forehead—she only saw the angry-looking brand burning on her cheek, and felt that she could not bear strange eyes. Further, Molly was faithful, and when Mrs. Revell, somewhat pompously, dwelt on her own goodness in befriending Molly, and the excellent home and advantages that she gave to her, the girl felt a gratitude that displayed itself in yet more faithful and willing servitude, not stopping to properly weigh the so-called "advantages."

The Revells lived on the street that was the very borderland of social eligibility in Veneering. The next street east, and Mrs. Revell might have struggled in vain for recognition. Then it would have profited her nothing to divide her husband's name in the middle on her visiting cards. The next street west, and Mrs. Revell would have found the struggle vastly easier than it had been.

So when Molly sat singing by the kitchen window, she saw, across the neat back yard and high board fence, sandwiched between a great corn-crib and a blacksmith shop, the brick walls of the city jail—called the "calaboose" by the youngsters about town. It was a grim, one-story affair, with barred windows, and had been an eyesore to Molly ever since she first saw it. Sometimes its prisoners were hilarious, and their shouts and ribald songs made her shudder; often it was empty, for Veneering was a staid, sober town.

To-night she paused between the verses of her song. The policemen on their beat were coming down the alley with a prisoner, their voices coming clearly to her across the fence. He was a new man, therefore very zealous.

"Yes! Yes!" he was saying, derisively. "They all play that gag on me. I guess the sunstroke you got was over a counter and out of a glass."

"But—but, listen to me, officer," said the man, thickly, as he staggered along with the policeman's help. "I haven't touched a drop. It's the heat—I was overcome in the harvest field last month, and this is the first time I've been out—"

"Yes, an'll be your last time till you've paid your fine," put in the policeman.

"But it's true, I say," stammered the man, "and you mustn't lock me up. I'm sober—I'm sick. This is a false charge."

As he pleaded they reached the jail, and, unlocking the door, the officer, with a derisive laugh, pushed the man into the inner darkness and slammed the door on him. Molly, straining her ears, heard him call once or twice, then all was still. Her song stopped, and her ready sympathy went out to the poor man across the alley. Not for a moment did she doubt his story, though his thick and husky voice and uncertain walk were against him, and an unusual anger burned within her. She hurried into the parlor, where Mrs. Revell sat in imposing leisure.

"Oh, Mrs. Revell—ma'am! The policeman has just brought a poor sick man up the alley and locked him up for drunk, for all the man told me was only sick from sunstroke. Won't you have Mr. Revell go and see about it?"

The mistress stared in petrified surprise, not comprehending the meaning of Molly's request. Then she laughed an unpleasant, contemptuous laugh.

"Fancy!" she said in a tone that made the girl shrink. "So you want Mr. Revell to espouse the cause of a sot arrested on the street, just because you heard the creature protest that he was not drunk. You've done a good many foolish things, Molly, but this is the worst yet. Go back to your place and don't worry about your jail bird. He'll be sick enough by morning, anyway."

Molly crept back to her kitchen, abashed but not convinced, and sat in silence by the window for an hour longer. The evening was still and very hot. She knew that the only ventilation afforded in the prisoner's room was from a single slit-like window. At

last she could stand it no longer, and taking a pitcher of cold water and a small tin cup, stole out of the gate and across to the building opposite.

She peered through the bars, but the interior was in the blackest darkness. The man was breathing heavily, groaning with nearly every breath. She shook the bars gently once or twice to attract his attention, and spoke softly:

"Say, mister—listen!" Finally she heard a motion, and in a moment the man answered weakly: "What is it?"

"It's so hot that I've brought a pitcher of water. Don't you want a drink?"

"Yes, yes," he answered thickly and eagerly. "If you can wait till I pull myself up."

After some struggling the man stood at the window. The light from across the opposite street cast a faint glow on the wall and window, and she could see that his face was fairly livid and his eyes bright and staring. The cup would not go through the bars until she had bent its rim, he watching her eagerly. He emptied it thirstily twice.

"I heard you come up the alley with the policeman," whispered Molly, "and I knew you told the truth. I am so sorry."

"Well, you're a blessed woman!" said he, fervently. "Both for believing the story of an unfortunate man, and for thinking to bring me the water. I'm a respectable farmer, from 12 miles west of Veneering, and it's true about the sunstroke. He found me lying on the ground, and of course took me for drunk. I have money enough to make some one smart for this—only there's the disgrace of the police court in the morning."

Dizzy and weak, he leaned against the bars and groaned at the thought. "If you've friends in town, maybe I could see some one for you to-night," whispered Molly, timidly.

The man straightened himself. "The very ideal!" he exclaimed. "Go to Dr. Roberts, on Fourteenth and Locust streets. He treated me last month when I was sick. Here's the envelope he addressed to me himself when he received my bill. Give it to him and tell him about this."

Before he had time to say more, Molly seized the envelope and slipped away. The young man felt his way to the shelf-like berth in the corner and sat down to rest. Somehow, the darkness did not seem so intense as it had before, nor did he feel exhausted. The cold water had refreshed him, the kindly words of the little Samaritan had strengthened him. His heart felt warm when he thought of her.

In less than an hour he heard a tapping on the bars. This time he did not have to crawl along the floor to reach the window.

"Dr. Roberts was very angry," she whispered, "and went to headquarters to see about your case. He says that he'll bring the officers right away. I'm so glad. Good-by."

"But wait," said the prisoner. "Tell me your name. I want to know whom to thank for this great service."

"I'm only Molly Britts," she whispered, "and I work for Mrs. Revell across the alley. You're welcome, I'm sure, but it's not likely you'll ever see me again."

"But I'd like to know why I won't," was the answer. "Am I just to forget all this? John Derring is his own master, and he'll probably see you before he leaves town to-morrow."

"But—but I don't want you to see me," answered she, glad that the dark hid her blushes.

"Why?" he urged.

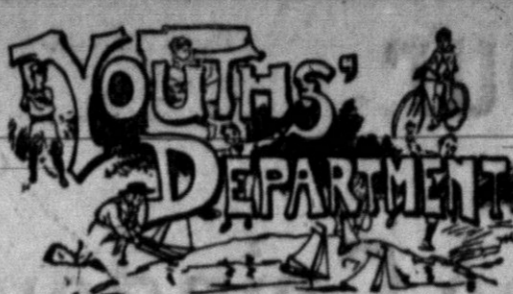
"Oh—because I'm so ugly!" whispered Molly, in agonized confusion that made the brand on her cheek burn and throb.

"Oh!" laughed the young man softly, a tone of relief in his voice. "You'll have to let me be the judge of that. Shake hands till to-morrow," as Molly's work-hardened little hand slipped through the bars into his warm clasp, "and take my 'God bless you' along with you. Good night!"

Molly hurried away just as the policemen with their lanterns turned into the alley. From her window in the rear of the house she watched the group of men out of sight, on their way from the jail, turned to look at herself in the mirror a moment, and then went to bed to cry herself to sleep and to dream of feverishly bright eyes and dark curly hair.

John Derring, pale from his experience of the night before, stood before Molly in the kitchen the next morning. She blushed and quivered painfully, but not by the tremble of an eyelash did he show that he saw the throbbing mark on her face, and from that moment she worshipped him. Three months later she stepped out one morning, clad in modest gray, and went with him to the nearest parsonage, where they were married, much to Mrs. Revell's dismay and disgust, that lady giving speech to some of her burning thoughts on ingratitude.

The once forlorn, heart-starved little woman is a merry, lovable and beloved wife now, and the red mark, that was the heaviest burden of her early years, is fading, since, secure in her husband's love and admiration, she has ceased to be conscious of it. On a cabinet in their parlor stands a little tin cup, curiously bent and battered, a souvenir, so John laughingly tells Molly, of her "jail bird."—Ladies' World.



WHERE HE GETS HIS SAND.

The Sandman, the Sandman, When he rides in to town, Then all the little children Drop their pretty eyelids down. They know when he is coming And his power cannot withstand, But still they always wonder Where the Sandman gets his sand!

He gallops through the country And he gallops through the street, But the busy little children Never hear his horse's feet. They never see him scatter What he holds within his hand, And that is why they wonder Where the Sandman keeps his sand!

He rides o'er beds of poppies And he rides o'er fields of hay; And sure he gathers something As he gallops on his way, To lay upon the eyelids Of the children in the land, Who rub their eyes and wonder How the Sandman gets his sand!

But early in the morning, When they wake as fresh and new As pretty little rosebuds, With their faces washed in dew— Oh, then they are so thankful, All the merry little band, That in the wide world, somehow, The good Sandman finds his sand! —J. Zitelia Cocke, in Youth's Companion.

TEACHING IN ALASKA.

A Magazine Writer Tells of an Arctic School Where There Were Few Text-Books.

Miss Anna Fulcomer writes an article for the Century on "The Three R's at Circle City." Miss Fulcomer says:

The greatest drawbacks to my school work was the lack of books. Naturally, most of the children required chart and primer, neither of which was included in the school outfit, nor could they be obtained at Circle City. Had there not been a good blackboard and a plentiful supply of crayon I scarcely know how I should have managed. I would group the little ones about me at the blackboard, and make up the lessons, day by day, in both printing and writing. They liked to write—it came easy to them—and each one tried to make his writing look plainer and neater than that of his fellows. The little ones were ambitious to read out of books,



NATIVE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

"Like the big girls." As I had none for them, they hunted up "books," as they called them, seizing upon stray leaves from novels and pieces of newspapers.

A good many grown girls and boys were just learning to read. They were ashamed and awkward at the blackboard, and at first did not progress as fast as the little ones. They made such uphill work, and was so discouraging, that I was afraid I would lose many of the older ones altogether. At this juncture, however, the missionary of the Church of England, who was stationed for the winter at Circle City, kindly helped me out by the loan of a number of books, slates and pencils. Among these books were six primers and first readers. How happy I was to get them, even though they had to be divided among 26 children! I doubt if such a medley of books was ever before seen in a school room; a set of ordinary school books for intermediate grades, including a physical geography and a world's history; English readers, spellers and little paper-covered arithmetics; 20 pages from "Christy's Old Organ," about half of the New Testament; 100 pages from "The Woman in White;" parts of four other novels; newspaper scraps and a couple of the queerest scapable little religious primers, published by a London tract society. The leaves of some of the books were yellow with age, having been taken into that region by some miners who had studied them 30 or more years ago. It was amusing to watch the children spelling out the words and trying to read in these scraps of old books and papers.

The Russian meteorological department has stations at 20 different places in the empire.

THE BUMBLE BEE.

He Does Not Fear the Cold and Very Frequently is Found in the Arctic Region.

In St. Nicholas there is an article on "The Bumble Bee," written by Barney Hoskin Standish. Mr. Standish says:

This chunky, hairy, noisy fellow is king of the cold. He stays with us summer and winter, and is said to prefer the Arctic region to the tropics. I do not doubt this, for he will sleep out of doors any cold night of spring or fall without asking for an extra blanket. Indeed, he is homeless for nine or ten months of the year, lodging wherever night overtakes him, on a blossom, a leaf, and even upon the ground. If he has any choice in the matter I think he prefers the thistle, where the spines are thickets. Perhaps he is aware that these stingers will guard him from the skunk and the



THE BUSY BUMBLE BEE.

snake while his own are in a body stiffened by cold and drowsy with sleep.

There are three kinds of bumble bees reared in a nest; queens, drones and workers. The queens alone survive the winter. They apparently spend the first few weeks of spring waiting for red clover to bloom, the first blossom of which is the signal for nest building. Before this they visit the willows, hum a soft bass about the lilacs, thrust their long tongues into the honeysuckles and grow fat at the exhaustless honey jars of the water leaf, and then the play day ends and labor begins.

Nest building with them does not mean nest construction. One bee alone could not do that; besides she is in a big, bustling hurry now; she has actually seen a clover blossom. Out and in among the dead, matted grasses of last year's growth she goes hunting perhaps for the abandoned nest of a field mouse. It will be remembered that these little animals build upon the surface of the ground soft nests of grasses, in which they winter. From these they have runways leading in different directions. The bee goes down into the dead grass, scrambling on as best she may, until she finds one of these runways, following it up to the nest. If it is occupied, she goes elsewhere; if not, the mouse nest straightaway becomes a bee's nest and the little creature begins her preparations for housekeeping.

She now collects a mass of pollen in which to deposit an egg. As the egg hatches and the baby bee grows she keeps this mass moistened with honey, and he helps himself, eating out a cavity larger than a white bean. In this he spins a complete cocoon. When this is done he takes a long nap, in which he changes from a grub into a bumble bee, with wings and legs. Meantime the parent removes the thin coating of pollen from the upper half of the cocoon and apparently spreads a yellow secretion, or varnish, upon it, as if to keep out moisture. She is also now busy collecting more pollen and laying eggs in it and constructing a rude cell or two in which to place honey, as if for a rainy day. The first bees that hatch are worker bees, and at this time are downy, pale, and baby-like in appearance and behavior. In later summer queens and drones are raised.

SYSTEMATIC SAVING.

How Small Amounts of Money Can Be Made to Produce Really Surprising Results.

The following shows how easy it is to accumulate a fortune, provided proper steps are taken. The table shows what would be the result at the end of 50 years by saving a certain amount each day and putting it at interest at the rate of six per cent.:

Table with 2 columns: Daily Savings, Result. Rows include: One cent (9,504), Ten cents (19,096), Twenty cents (38,192), Thirty cents (57,288), Forty cents (76,384), Fifty cents (95,480), Sixty cents (114,576), Seventy cents (133,672), Eighty cents (152,768), Ninety cents (171,864), One dollar (190,960), Five dollars (476,208).

Nearly every person wastes enough in 20 or 30 years, which, if saved and carefully invested, would make a family quite independent; but the principle of small savings has been lost sight of in the general desire to become wealthy.—Farmers' Union.

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Choice Coffees
In Large Quantities.

We are satisfying your neighbor's coffee demands, we can do the same for you. We solicit a trial from you. We have the goods and prices to please you.

- Choice Mocha and Java Coffee, 25c. per pound.
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- Fancy Rio Coffee, 15 cents per pound.
- Good Coffee, 10 cents per pound.
- JACKSON FLOUR, 50 cents per sack.
- Dexter Flour, 50 cents per sack.

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ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

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A Grand New Building Offers Unlimited Facilities.

—TERMS—

For session of five months, including bedding, washing, mending, plain and fancy needle work, type-writing, stenography and drawing, fifty dollars; session of ten months, one hundred dollars. No extras, save music, eight dollars a quarter, including use of instrument.

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

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

Oats are all harvested.
School days are not far off.
Not a vacant store in Chelsea.

Rev. W. P. Conidine was in Adrian on Wednesday.

Now is the time to get ready for fall advertising.
Apple dryers and cider presses will soon be in operation.

The post-office has been treated to a general cleaning.

Nice cool weather after the showers the past day or two.

The prospects look good for a brisk fall and winter trade.

Improvements are taking place at our school building.

People are commencing to lay in their winter supply of coal.

Chas. Adrien and family, of Manchester, spent Sunday in town.

Born, Aug. 4th, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trouton, a son.

The next legal holiday will be Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 5th.

J. S. Hoefler was in Jackson and Adrian Wednesday, on business.

Mid-summer is now here and the nights and mornings are cooler.

They are about through now laying the pipes for the water works.

Miss J. Pullen, of Fowlerville, visited friends here the past week.

Major Nancrede, of Ann Arbor, was a Chelsea visitor, Wednesday.

Miss Cora Fletcher, of Sharon, is spending the summer at Bay View.

Very few people from this vicinity are attending the Omaha exposition.

Paved streets and more cement sidewalks will be the next thing for Chelsea.

Corn cutting and husking machines will be in operation in a month or two.

M. Boyd and son, Howard, are visiting relatives in New York State this week.

As Chelsea is growing fast a nice little park would just be the "proper caper."

Some of our residents have taken down their wind-mills and put in the city water.

The Macabees will have a parade, etc., at Adrian, from the 18th to the 19th inst.

The tri-state band reunion at Jackson on the 17th inst. promises to be a grand affair.

You can't miss the Central City Bakery, as new signs now adorn the show windows.

The mad dog scare and the rattlesnake fright was not very frequent this summer.

H. R. Stople and V. D. Hindelang, of Albion, spent a few days here the past week.

Our lovers of sport will have a chance to see good horse-racing next week in Jackson.

Gipsy wagons, horse traders' wagons, umbrella wagons, etc., pass through town occasionally.

The shot-gun for shooting game will soon take the place of the rod and line for catching fish.

S. A. and F. C. Mapes attended the funeral of their grandmother at Plainfield, last Sunday.

The Staffan building is being pushed more rapidly to completion since the iron work arrived.

The colored people observed emancipation day throughout the country last Monday, Aug. 1st.

Mrs. August Boos, of Jackson, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Schatz, a few days this week.

Messrs. A. M. Freer and Frank Shaver took in the excursion to Niagara Falls today (Thursday).

Lightning killed two cows for Thomas Morse, and one for J. Dancer, during the storm last week.

Take advantage of the cheap railroad and steamboat excursions, as they will not last much longer.

Mrs. G. Ahnemiller and Miss Tillie Girbach are visiting relatives and friends in Chicago this week.

Miss Ollie Parks, who has spent the past few months with relatives in New York, returned home last week.

Miss Minnie Steinbach and Miss S. Buss, of Ann Arbor, are the guests of Chelsea relatives and friends this week.

Miss Gladys Mapes, of Plainfield, is spending a few days with her brothers, S. A. and F. C. Mapes, of this village.

Don't forget to hand in news. When the schools open we would like to receive items from the village and country teachers.

The old saying, "when the wind blows over the oat stubbles we can look for cooler weather," turns out generally to be true.

At a meeting of the Village Board held Wednesday evening it was decided to extend the water mains on Polk and North streets.

There are quite a few sidewalks in different parts of the village that need repair, and in some places new ones should be laid.

C. Steinbach has invented a machine for punching holes in the strap used in the manufacture of fly-nets, that works to perfection.

The marsh land in and around Chelsea is well adapted to raising all kinds of garden truck. Some pretty patches of celery can now be seen.

Miss Edith Congdon, who has been cashier for W. P. Schenk & Co., for several years, is taking a special course in Ann Arbor this summer.

The circus season will soon be over, and Chelsea hasn't had one this summer. The hall shows are about getting ready for the fall and winter season.

Stockbridge citizens are enthusiastically talking of having a field day this month. They intend to secure the Page Fence Giants for a ball game.

The berry season is about over, but peaches are coming into market quite lively. The apple season is not far off, but the crop will be light.

Don't neglect to cut the weeds along the roadside before the seeds are matured. Many of the tall, vigorous growers can be effectually driven out if cut this month.

Farmers can be seen on our streets daily within a mile or two from Manchester, Grass Lake, Stockbridge and Dexter, which goes to show that Chelsea is the place for good markets.

The "old land-marks" in Chelsea are fast disappearing, and new brick buildings going up. The old residents are nearly all gone, and some have reached over four-score-and-ten.

St. Mary's Church will hold a grand picnic at Kavanaugh Lake, on Wednesday, August 24, 1898. Good speakers will be in attendance, and there will be a fine vocal and instrumental programme.

The Chelsea Sunday schools will have a rally day and basket picnic at North Lake, Wednesday, August 10th. Special music and speaking will be provided for this occasion. All schools in the vicinity of North Lake are invited.

Taking all reports together it looks as though the apple crop of the country will be below the average. This will make the price better, and it behooves every grower to see that his crop is harvested at the proper time and put on the market in first-class condition.

Jacob Haist, of Lima, had a close call last Friday. He took his gun and started out for a hunt, and while closing one of the gates, on his way through the farm, his gun was accidentally discharged, the charge passing over his left shoulder and making an ugly flesh wound.

Don A. Stark, the Ann Arbor boy who lost his right arm at Aguadores, Cuba, while the Thirty-third Michigan was making a move against the enemy, intended to draw its attention from the main attack, arrived home Wednesday, and is being accorded an impromptu reception wherever he goes about the city.

An item has been going the rounds of the State press to the effect that marriage licenses had to have a revenue stamp affixed to them. This is not so as the latest ruling of the war department says that certificates of birth, marriage or death, given in pursuance of the laws of the State, requiring the collection and registration of vital statistics as a basis for the administration of public health laws, come within the exemption of section 17.

Black rot has been causing serious loss among the cabbage growers, and the department of agriculture has been investigating the disease, which, it is said, may be spread by the seed, manure and insects, especially slugs. Late-planted cabbage are less liable to damage than those planted early. The germ develops best in very hot weather, while cool weather seems to check it. Rotation is advised as a means of prevention, for insects, which infest one crop, will disappear when the succeeding one is of a different nature. The bulletin issued upon the subject by the department observes that the planting of other crops for a long series of years seems to be the only satisfactory way of getting rid of the disease when it has once become serious. Fields that have shown even a little of the disease should not be planted to cabbages or other cruciferous plants for several years.

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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 done 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.

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Regular meetings of Olive Lodge, No. 156, F. & A. M., for 1898:
Jan. 4; Feb. 1; Mar. 8; April 5; May 3; May 31; June 28, July 26; Aug 30; Sept. 27; Oct. 25; Nov. 22; annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 27.
J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Sec.

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

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."
Time table taking effect May 29th, 1898.
90th MERIDIAN TIME.
Passenger 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... 8:15 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... 10:33 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

H. S. Holmes Merc. Co.

We are closing our stock of Wash Goods very rapidly.

The low prices we have been making have rushed them off in a hurry.

We still have a few left at 5c., 7½c. and 10c. All are worth from 10 to 20 cents.

Shirt Waists prices are so low you cannot keep from buying them if you have any use at all for them.

We are still offering ladies \$2.50 to \$3.50 Shoe for 98c.

These of course are not the latest styles, but are good quality, easy, and serviceable Shoes.

Saturday Evening at 10:00 o'clock

We shall give away the Bicycle. All are invited to be present.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Butterick Patterns for August 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 broiling, 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,

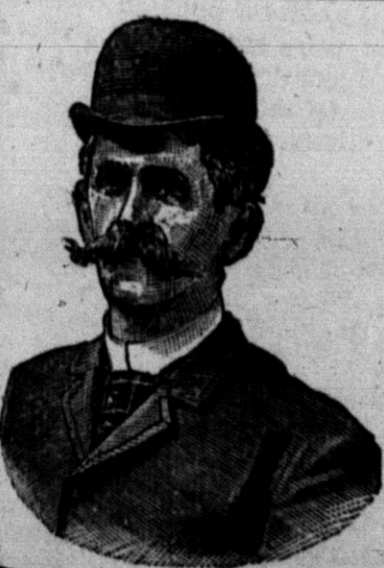
Deposit your Money in the

Chelsea Savings Bank.

Spar Bank.

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

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Here and There.

The merry-go-round has left us.

Bring your legal printing to the HERALD office.

Scarlet fever has broken out in the vicinity of Munith.

No better time than now to have your job printing done.

A large number of our citizens are now using the village water.

You have all "Remembered the Maine," but remember the printer "just the same."

An exchange says the commissioner of revenue is busy preparing an opinion on who must pay the revenue tax on a tobacco heart.

The man who boasts that he works with his head instead of his hands is respectfully reminded that the woodpecker does the same thing and is the biggest kind of bore.

The new postage stamps are beginning to circulate through the mails. They are larger than the current issue—about the size of the Columbian issue—and were issued to commemorate the Omaha exposition. The designs have for a central figure something illustrative of the agricultural and industrial development of the region west of the Mississippi river. There are nine denominations, the designs being named as follows: One cent, "Marquette on the Mississippi;" two-cent, "Farming in the West;" four-cent, "Fremont on the Rocky Mountains." The 8-cent represents a body of troops conveying an immigrant and his family in a "prairie schooner." The 50-cent stamp shows a mining prospector with his pack mules. "Western Cattle in a Storm" is the title of the design on the \$1 stamp. The \$2 stamp shows a picture of the Eads bridge at St. Louis.

"A home training for a girl is a thing not to be despised," writes Edward Bok in an article, "Shall Our Girls go to College?" in the August Ladies' Home Journal. "If that training is of the best it is an exceedingly fine question to decide whether it is not as good in its highest and truest results as a college course. That a home training is infinitely better for a great many of our girls than the best training possible at a college admits, I think, of very little, if any, dispute. I say this, and emphasize the point, because some of our girls are prone to feel that they are, in a measure, abused and handicapped if they are not permitted by their parents to go to college. I question very much from our present conditions of society whether the time has yet been reached in American life when one can truthfully say that the majority of our girls can be safely sent away from the home anchorage at a time in their lives when they are most impressionable, and when the influence of a careful mother's training means everything to them."

The dairyman must be an observing, watchful man, ever on the alert to study his cows and the circumstances and conditions with which he is confronted. He must know just what each individual cow is, what she can do and if she really pays her board, and a reasonable profit beside. It is not enough to know that the herd, as a whole, is doing very well as a financial venture, but we must go further and be assured that every particular cow in the herd is doing a reasonable profitable business for the owner. To really know and understand each cow, her capacity and peculiarities, we must watch and keep our eyes open to take note of all items bearing upon the subject. We must watch to observe at the very first symptoms of ailment or disease in the herd. The whole matter of doctoring often resolves itself into the application of simple remedies at the very beginning, a harmless affection soon resulting in a serious disorder. There is nothing to take the place of the dairyman's eye upon farm, stable and creamery.

The fall elections will be held in a little over three months. The deep general interest in the news from the front has not interfered with the work of preparation for the contest in November, and there is no doubt that there will be a sharp struggle between the leading political parties for the control of the next Senate and House. The managers of the two Congressional committees are anticipating an uncommonly vigorous contest, with close results. The war itself cannot well be made an issue in the campaign. The Democrats and Populists claim they forced the war by their determination and persistency while a Republican Congress and executive have charge of its management. If the Republicans acquiesce in this belief, the situation will render it impossible to make a party issue out of the war, although it may be quite easy to draw a line of demarcation between the parties when it comes to some of the matters that must be settled after the war. Miles, Shafter and Sampson are said to be Republicans, while Dewey, Schley, Hobson, Bagley and Blue are believed to be Democrats. Neither party contains all the heroes of the war, so there can be no "war issue."—Washtenaw Times.

The Care of School-Rooms—Periodical Disinfection.

Office of the State Board of Health, Lansing, Mich., July, 1898.

The Michigan State Board of Health respectfully recommends to all school boards, and other officers and persons having in charge assembly rooms, that they cause to be observed the following methods of care, in the interests of public health.

That the regular care of school-rooms includes sprinkling the floor before sweeping, the subsequent dusting of desks or wiping them with a clean damp cloth, and the airing of the room before its use.

That interchange of books be allowed only under such conditions as render the transmission of disease impossible. That that use of slates be discontinued.

That persons known to be affected with tuberculosis of the lungs, or the persistently cough and expectorate, be denied the privileges of such room either as a teacher or pupil. That all spitting upon the floor by any person be strictly forbidden, and that proper conveniences for receiving sputa be supplied.

That, at least once a year, the room and contents be thoroughly disinfected, the woodwork and floor washed with an anti-septic solution, the walls whitewashed, the plumbing and ventilating inspected.

The Best Food for Children.

"If mothers only knew how to prepare their children for the hardships of life these conditions might be easily avoided," writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer, of "The Best Diet for Bloodless Girls," in the August Ladies' Home Journal. "At a very early age they should be taught to eat food to build muscle, brain and nerve, and to give force and heat—not simply to satisfy appetite, a scientific rather than a haphazard operation. It is not necessary, however, to hold long conversations with the child as to what she should and should not eat. As a rule, the first dish of oatmeal the mother gives to her first child is simply covered with sugar. In a little while the health gives out, and the child has indigestion."

"Then, too, the child thus trained from infancy feels that fat is objectionable, and at the age of fifteen or sixteen, when an anemic condition comes over her, fat, the one necessary article to her salvation, is the most difficult to take, and it is frequently necessary to resort to oil baths or oil injections. You will no doubt call to mind that cod-liver oil is the first thing added to the ordinary dietary. Butter and cream may be used in as large quantities as the patient can conveniently digest."

"All fried foods must be strictly avoided. Potatoes may be eaten twice a week, and should always be baked. Boiled rice may be taken once a day; but all bulk foods, such as turnips, cabbage, carrots and parsnips, should be avoided. I fully believe that special feeding in any disease will bring about a cure unattainable by medicine alone. By special feeding for different diseases I mean living on precisely such food as the patient in that condition can thoroughly digest and assimilate; or upon the best foods to repair the diseased tissues, rejecting all others."

Sea Water as Medicine.

When a bather at Atlantic City the other day accidentally swallowed a big gulp of sea water and then rushed off to get a drink of whisky to take the taste out of his mouth, a successful medical practitioner, who had witnessed the performance, turned to a writer for the Star and said:

"That man is either a greenhorn or a fool. Otherwise on such occasion he would have taken merely a sip or two of lemonade and allowed the sea water to do its work. As a matter of fact, one of the most beneficial features of a sea bath is the salt water inadvertently swallowed by bathers. It is a wonderful tonic for the liver, stomach and kidneys. In many cases it will cure biliousness when all drug preparations have failed. It is peculiarly effective in ordinary cases of indigestion, disordered stomach and insomnia, and has been known to produce excellent results in many cases of dyspepsia. Clean salt water, such as is to be had at any of our numerous fashionable seaside resorts, is full of tonic and sedative properties. It won't hurt anybody. Indeed, two or three big swallows of it would be a positive benefit to nine bathers out of ten. It is not, of course, a palatable or tempting dose to take, but neither is quinine or calomel. You seldom, if ever, see an old sailor who is bilious or dyspeptic, or a victim to insomnia, and why? For the reason that an ocean of good medicine spreads all about his sky and he doses himself copiously with it whenever his physical mechanism becomes the least bit deranged."—Washington Star.

Why is a man with winning ways always unpopular with the other players?

Subscribe for the Chelsea Herald.

Care of the Finger Nails.

A few minutes given every day, once the nails are properly treated, will keep them firm and exquisite in color. After the hands are washed each morning use the nail-brush thoroughly, and then when they are quite dry push back, very gently, the skin that is inclined to grow up around the edges of the nails. Under no circumstances use a steel point to push back this skin, and do not cut it away as the professional manicures are apt to do. While the nail is still moist use the point of a file to remove any dust or specks that the brush has neglected, and then, with nail-scissors, sharp, curved and kept for this purpose only, cut the nails in a shape that suits your finger-tips. The ridiculously long nail, which looks like a claw, is entirely out of fashion. Use the file to make smooth the rough edges left by the scissors, and then take the least little bit of red nail paste and smear the tiniest morsel on each of the nails. Don't let it get into the edges or roots, for it is only intended as a sort of oil to keep the nails soft and to prevent their growing horny; then sprinkle a pinch of powder on the polisher and rub each nail with a quick, even stroke that will result in giving it a brightness that is refined-looking, but not a brilliancy that suggests that one only shines at her finger-tips. After this give the hands another bath, using hot water and a delicate soap, then close them and rub one set of nails against the other, achieving in this way a proper finish.—August Ladies' Home Journal.

Farm Notes.

A kind of vegetable food not often raised for poultry, but which they greatly appreciate, is tomatoes. If barreled up in the cellar the green ones will keep well into the cold weather, furnishing an acceptable change.

Experiments made by C. Lloyd Morgan prove that chicks have no instinctive knowledge of food. A young chick was twice deceived by a piece of orange peel. After this he could not be induced to touch it, and for a time refused yolk of egg.

It is known that pear scab differs from apple scab in some particulars. Some claim that these differences are so small as not to denote that the fungi are distinct. If they are proved to be, it follows that pear scab can not spread to the apple tree, nor apple scab to pear. Whether or not the fungi are distinct species is what the scientists are trying hard to determine.

Ropy milk is caused by a bacteria, but it is not yet known how this bacteria gets into the milk unless it is from the body of the cow. Wash the under teats and body of the cow before milking; also see that the vessel and hands of the milker are clean. The animal heat in the milk should be removed as soon as possible by passing the milk over a cold surface or through a pipe surrounded by ice.—American Agriculturist.

The domestic fowl is very prolific, and a flock can be made to increase rapidly if care is given. To begin with 500 or 1000 hens require large capital at the start as the fowls must be purchased and suitable buildings prepared, but it is not difficult to secure large flocks on limited capital if the beginning is made with a few and the number gradually increased as the increase of flock is also an increase of capital. A flock of hens returns an income daily, thus assisting to provide capital at the start.

Much is said about the use of the cultivator for corn, but the harrow will do good service in destroying small weeds, and if the small weeds are killed as fast as they appear the work later in the season will be lessened. The object in cultivating should be not to injure the roots of the corn more than is possible, for which reason the cultivating should be shallow. If the land is baked and hard it should then be deeply cultivated, going between the rows until the work is well done, giving shallow and level culture of the next workings.

The Grandest Discovery Yet.

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

That some people think the city of Havana is on the inside of the harbor, when it is really between the harbor and the sea. The same thing is true of Porto Rico.

BISMARCK IS DEAD.

The German Statesman Passes Away at Friedrichsruhe.

His Last Hours Marked by Painful Scenes—Death Agony Was Long—Brief Sketch of the Remarkable Man's Career.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—Bismarck is dead. Germany's "man of blood and iron" passed away at 11:20 o'clock Saturday night at his castle of Friedrichsruhe. The entire nation—the nation which he unified by his indomitable will and unyielding purpose—is shocked by the sudden news.

It appears that the ex-chancellor's death was not precipitated by sudden complications, but was rather the culmination of chronic diseases—neuritis of the face and inflammation of the veins—which kept him in constant pain, that was borne with the iron fortitude which might have been expected. The beginning of the end dates from July 30, when the prince was confined to his bed. He had been several days prostrated before an inkling of his decline reached the world.

Death Agony Prolonged. When Dr. Schweninger arrived at Friedrichsruhe railway station shortly after ten o'clock Saturday evening the two counts Von Rantzau were waiting with a carriage, and the physician was driven rapidly to the capitol where he found the prince already unconscious. According to an unofficial account the death agony was prolonged. The prince died without taking leave of the family. For fully an



PRINCE BISMARCK.

hour he suffered terrible difficulty in breathing and his groans were fearful to hear during the death struggle. He had been placed in a sitting position and propped up with cushions in order to relieve the frightful spasms in breathing. His powerful constitution fought to the last. The family, gathered at the bedside, was plunged into the very anguish of grief by the moans from the dying man.

The only consolation was that the prince was unconscious during the last two hours. Dr. Schweninger was in time only to afford some relief in the final moments. During the agony of dying the prince repeatedly pressed his hands to his eyes. His appearance in death is said to recall strikingly that of the first emperor William, the smallness of skull as compared with a large body being remarkable. The strongly contracted, small, pale features, greatly emaciated, suggested long and severe suffering though the expression was calm. Count Herbert Bismarck refuses to allow anybody to visit the death chamber until Emperor William has seen the dead statesman. Dr. Schweninger and Dr. Chrysanther are personally attending to the embalming.

It is reported, but the report is not yet confirmed, that Emperor William has telegraphed Count Herbert his desire to have a worthy public funeral at Berlin and that in reply Count Herbert after thanking the emperor, declined the offer on the ground that his father long ago expressed a distinct wish to be buried at Friedrichsruhe.

United States Ambassador White sent the following dispatch to Count Herbert von Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe:

"On behalf of the whole American people, whether official or unofficial, and of whatever birth or descent, I tender condolence upon the mighty career now ended and assurances of the most sincere sympathy for yourself and mourning family."

The President's Condolence.

Washington, Aug. 1.—By direction of the president the following dispatch was sent Sunday night to Hon. Andrew D. White, United States ambassador to Germany:

"Washington, D. C., July 31, 1896.—White, Ambassador, Berlin: The president charges you to express in the proper official quarter to the bereaved German nation and to the family of the deceased statesman the sorrow which the government and people of the United States feel at the passing away of the great chancellor, whose memory is ever associated with the greatness of the German empire. (Signed.) "ADEE, Acting Secretary."

Grief in Germany.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—The news of Prince Bismarck's death, which became generally known only through special editions of the papers, produced profound sorrow, as so sudden a realization of the fears of his demise was not expected. Several papers publish special articles with mourning borders, expressing in feeling terms the national sorrow and dwelling on the brilliant and immortal services of the prince to the Fatherland, his heroic greatness and his truly German character. Sor-

rowful sympathy over Prince Bismarck's death is manifested in many ways. The news is constantly discussed in public places and a feeling of sadness prevails among all classes of the people. Particulars of the last moments of the prince and other circumstances attending his death are eagerly sought. Many private houses show flags at half mast.

Emperor Deeply Affected.

Bergen, Norway, Aug. 1.—The news of the alarming change in the condition of Prince Bismarck reached Emperor William late Saturday evening. When the emperor was informed of the prince's death early Sunday morning he was deeply affected and ordered his yacht to return immediately. The Hohenzollern, with the emperor on board, will reach Kiel this evening. The flag on the yacht is flying at half mast.

BISMARCK'S CAREER.

A Brief Resume of His Great Services to the Fatherland.

Otto Edward Leopold von Bismarck was born at the manor of Schoenhausen, in the district of Magdeburg, April 1, 1815. At the age of six he was placed in a boarding school at Berlin, and at 12 was sent to a high school at the capital. In 1832 he began studying law and political science at the University of Gottingen. Toward the end of the following year he entered the University of Berlin, and he was admitted to the bar in 1835. In 1836 he was made the official law reporter for a Berlin court, but he soon was transferred to Aix-la-Chapelle as a referendary, and in 1837 was appointed to serve in the crown office at Potsdam.

The next eight or nine years Bismarck passed in farming, hunting and soldiering. He went into society and took an active part in the local affairs of the neighborhoods in which he lived. In 1845 his father died, and the estate at Schoenhausen came into his hands. He withdrew almost entirely from social life, and settled down to the life of a country gentleman. July 28, 1847, he married Johanna, the daughter of Heinrich von Puttkamer, of Viatium, Pomerania, and in the same year he appeared in the united diet at Berlin, as a parliamentary deputy, representing the nobility of the province of Saxony. In 1848 he participated in the gathering of the rural nobility in Berlin, known as the Junker parliament. His career as a parliamentary deputy ended in 1850. In 1851, after serving as secretary, he was appointed the Prussian representative at the German diet at Frankfurt, which was the administrative council of the Germanic confederation, founded by the congress in Vienna in 1815. He was made the Prussian ambassador at St. Petersburg in 1859, where he remained until 1862, when he was transferred to the embassy in Paris. After a few months in the French capital, in September, 1862, Bismarck succeeded Prince Hohenzollern as prime minister. He formed an alliance with Italy early in 1866, and Prussia, under his guidance declared war against Austria and her allies in the confederation in June of the same year. Three months later Austria had been crushed and Prussia had become the head of the North German confederation.

Bismarck concluded secret treaties with the South German states forthwith, in the expectation of war. In internal politics the next 19 years of Bismarck's life were occupied with his struggle to assure the Prussian government the control of the Catholic church in Prussia with his campaign for the suppression of socialism in Germany and with the inauguration of a protective system of customs duties. He also secured for Germany several African colonies and gave the first impetus to the upbuilding of her merchant marine. Under his guidance the empire laid the foundations of its present industrial prosperity and maritime greatness. In foreign affairs he formed the triple alliance of Italy, Austria and Germany. Having united and solidified the empire by the war against Denmark in 1864, against Austria in 1866, and against France in 1870-71, he aimed in his later years to develop it internally without disturbances from without.

Dismissed by Present Emperor.

Bismarck was chancellor to the end of Emperor William I's reign and throughout the 99 days of Emperor Frederick. Two years after the present emperor ascended the throne he was dismissed from office. Since then he had lived in Friedrichsruhe, near Hamburg, where he went to receive his friends the year around, and thousands of admirers from all parts of Europe, on his birthdays. He was long estranged from the young emperor, and the feud between the old castle in Berlin and Friedrichsruhe caused a scandal of world-wide dimensions. A formal reconciliation was effected eventually, but the wounds left by the conflict of four years were never healed.

Frau von Bismarck died about two years ago. The Iron Chancellor was never the same afterward. He failed slowly, complained of loneliness, and, when his last illness began, was already a weak, sorrowful and broken old man.

Prince Bismarck leaves two sons, Count Herbert and Count William, and one daughter, Countess Rantzau.

GREETED WITH JOY.

Inhabitants of Puerto Rico Glad to Have Our Troops with Them—Volunteers Desert to Miles.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Gen. Miles, in command of the Puerto Rican expedition, sent the following dispatch to Secretary Alger, which was made public at the war department at ten o'clock Sunday night:

"Ponce, Puerto Rico, July 31.—Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.: Volunteers are surrendering themselves with arms and ammunition. Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to serve with it. They are bringing in transportation, beef cattle and other needed supplies. The custom house has already yielded \$14,000. As soon as all the troops are disembarked they will be in readiness to move. Please send any national colors that can be spared to be given to the different municipalities. I request that the question of the tariff rate to be charged in the parts of Puerto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the president for his action, the previously existing tariff remaining meanwhile in force. As to the government and military occupation, I have already given instructions based upon the instructions issued by the president in the case of the Philippine islands and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba. (Signed.) "MILES, Major General Commanding."

Martin Thorn Must Die.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Gov. Black has decided not to interfere in the case of Martin Thorn, condemned to death for the murder of Guldensuppe.

AN EASY VICTORY.

Spaniards Surrender Port and Town of Ponce, Puerto Rico.

Demands of Gen. Miles Meet with Little Resistance—Our Casualties Are Four Men Wounded—Troops Welcomed by Inhabitants.

Washington, July 30.—The results thus far achieved by Gen. Miles and Capt. Higginson, in command of the naval squadron, in the occupation of Puerto Rico, have created a feeling of intense satisfaction among officials of the administration. Information received Friday directly from Gen. Miles was very gratifying to the president and his advisers. It indicates, as one official expressed it, that "Miles is cleaning up everything as he goes." The surrender of Ponce, practically without a struggle, is regarded by the war officials with especial satisfaction. In importance it is the second city of the island.

The Surrender of Ponce.

Washington, July 30.—The navy department has posted the following bulletin:

"St. Thomas, July 29.—U. S. S. Massachusetts. — Ponce, Puerto Rico, July 28.—Commander Davis, with Dixie, Annapolis, Wasp and Gloucester, left Guanica July 27 to blockade Ponce and capture lighters for United States army. Cities of Ponce and Playa surrendered to Commander Davis upon demand at 12:30 a. m., July 28. American flag hoisted at six a. m., 28th. Spanish garrison evacuated. Provisional articles of surrender until occupation by army; first, garrison to be allowed to retire; second, civil government to remain in force; third, police and fire brigade to be maintained without arms; fourth, captain of port not to be made a prisoner.

"Arrived at Ponce from Guanica with Massachusetts and Cincinnati, Gen. Miles and Gen. Wilson and transport at 6:40 a. m., 28th. Commenced landing army in captured sugar lighters. No resistance. Troops welcomed by inhabitants; great enthusiasm. Captured 60 lighters, 20 sailing vessels and 120 tons of coal. (Signed) HIGGINSON."

Washington, July 30.—The Dixie was largely manned by the Maryland naval reserves.

Miles Tells of the Victory.

Washington, July 30.—The war department has received the following dispatch from Gen. Miles:

"Port Ponce, Puerto Rico, via St. Thomas, July 29.—Secretary of War, Washington: On the 26th Garretson had a spirited engagement on the skirmish line. Our casualties, four wounded, all doing well. Spanish loss, three killed, 13 wounded. Yauca occupied yesterday. Henry's division there to-day.

"Last evening Commander Davis, of the Dixie, moved into this port, followed by Capt. Higginson with his fleet, early this morning. Gen. Wilson, with Ernst's brigade, now rapidly disembarking.

"Spanish troops are retreating from southern part of Puerto Rico. Ponce and port have a population of 50,000 now under American flag.

"The populace received troops and saluted the flag with wild enthusiasm. Navy has several prizes, also 70 lighters. Railway stock partly destroyed, now restored. Telegraph communication also being restored. Cable instruments destroyed. Have sent to Jamaica for others.

"This is a prosperous and beautiful country. The army will soon be in country; weather delightful; troops in best of health and spirits; anticipate no insurmountable obstacle in future. Results thus far have been accomplished without the loss of a single life."

"Port Ponce, Puerto Rico, July 28.—Secretary of War, Washington: In the affair of the 26th, Capt. Edward J. Gibson, company A, was wounded in the left hip; Capt. J. H. Prior, company L, slightly wounded in hand; Private James Drummond, company K, two wounds in neck; and Private Benjamin F. Bosbick, company L, slight wound in right arm. All of Sixth Massachusetts. All doing well. The Spanish retreat from this place was precipitous, they leaving rifles and ammunition in barracks and 40 or 50 sick in hospital. The people are enjoying a holiday in honor of our arrival. (Signed) "MILES."

How Miles Took Guanica.

Washington, July 27.—The war department at 11:30 p. m. posted the following:

"St. Thomas, July 26, 9:35 p. m.—Secretary of War, Washington: Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica first, 15 miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock. Spaniards surprised. The Gloucester, Commander Wainwright, first entered the harbor; met with slight resistance; fired a few shots. All the transports are now in the harbor and infantry and artillery rapidly going ashore. This is a well-protected harbor. Water sufficiently deep for all transports and heavy vessels to anchor within 200 yards of shore. The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised at 11 o'clock to-day. Capt. Higginson, with his fleet, has rendered able and earnest assistance. Troops in good health and best of spirits. No casualties. (Signed) "MILES, Major General Commanding Army."

[Guanica, the point of debarkation of the Puerto Rican expeditionary force, is a small town of 1,000 inhabitants on the southern coast of the island. On a rough calculation it is less than 20 miles from San Juan, against which the assault is to be directed. Guanica is about six miles south of Yauco, of which city it forms the port, and with which it is connected by a good road. The town is situated on a bay of the same name, which forms one of the best ports in the whole island. The banks to the right are steep and form a good natural wharf. Three vessels can lie alongside and unload by means of gang planks, easily and proceed close in shore. The conspicuous advantage of this port, aside from the excellent harbor facilities for the transports, is the utter absence of fortifications or mines.]

Ordered to Join Camara.

Gibraltar, July 30.—The Spanish cruiser Lepanto, now at Cartagena, has been ordered to join Camara's squadron, which has been at Cadix since Wednesday.

OFF FOR PUERTO RICO.

Another Large Expedition Sails from Newport News, Va., to Aid Gen. Miles.

Newport News, Va., July 29.—With the exception of the Fourth Ohio regiment, the Second brigade of the First army corps in command of Brig. Gen. Haines, sailed for Puerto Rico Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. The transports that got off are the City of Washington, Massachusetts, Seneca and Romanian, and the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis. The expedition was divided as follows:

Massachusetts—Ambulance, signal corps, headquarters corps, troops A and C, New York cavalry and the city troop of Philadelphia, including 805 men, 33 officers, 454 horses, 426 mules besides the wagons.

St. Louis—Third Illinois regiment, Col. Bennett and staff.

Romanian—Four batteries of light artillery, A of Missouri, A of Illinois, B of Pennsylvania and the Twenty-seventh Indiana battery. On this transport there are 19 officers, 700 men, 319 horses and 72 mules.

City of Washington—A detachment of the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment of 23 officers and 612 men.

Seneca—A detachment of the Fourth Pennsylvania, consisting of 24 officers and 611 men.

Gen. Brooke, commanding the First army corps, and his staff, took passage on the St. Louis.

Batteries A and C, of Pennsylvania, and two troops of cavalry from the same state did not go with this expedition, but expect to sail with Gen. Fred Grant's brigade next week. The First Kentucky regiment, guard of the Third brigade, First division, First army corps, in command of Gen. Fred Grant, which is to make up the second Puerto Rican expedition, arrived here from Chickamauga Thursday and is now in camp. Gen. Grant arrived on the last train, traveling in a private car with his staff.

GREETED WITH CHEERS.

Demonstration of Joy at Honolulu on Receipt of the News of the Annexation.

San Francisco, July 28.—The steamer Mariposa has arrived from Australia and Honolulu, bringing the following correspondence, dated Honolulu, July 20: The steamship Coptic arrived from San Francisco on the evening of the 13th inst. with the important news that the United States senate had ratified the resolution making Hawaii a part of the United States. Long before the vessel had reached the harbor it was known that the steamer brought annexation news, the information having been signaled to the Mohican. The fire whistle and the whistles of foundries, mills and steamers were turned loose and pandemonium reigned. Fireworks were set off. In the midst of the noise 100 guns were fired on the grounds of the executive building. At the same time the Hawaiian band started out and marched through the streets of the wharf, playing American patriotic airs. An immense procession was formed and a march was made to the executive building. President Dole was at his beach home when the steamer was sighted. He hurried into town and reached the wharf as the steamer tied up. The people here have decided not to have any formal annexation celebration until the Philadelphia and Admiral Miller arrive with the flag. The leading men of Honolulu met today and recommended Harold M. Sewall, United States minister to Hawaii, for governor of the islands.

CASUALTIES AT SANTIAGO.

Gen. Shafter Sends a Detailed Report of the Dead and Wounded in the Battle.

Washington, July 27.—Gen. Shafter's detailed report of the American casualties in the battle of Santiago has been received at the war department and is now being prepared for publication. The total number of casualties was 1,595. Recapitulated the American losses were: Killed, 23 officers and 208 enlisted men; wounded, 80 officers and 1,203 men; missing, 81 men. The missing are supposed to be dead, as so far as known, the Spanish forces took no prisoners.

Her Days Numbered.

San Francisco, July 27.—The Evening Post says that the steamer Gaelic, which left this port for Hong-Kong and Yokohama and Honolulu, carried ex-Queen Liliuokalani to the islands for the last time and that she had but a short time to live, the ravages of cancer having made such headway that medical aid can only deter death, which is stealing upon her. The Post says that the queen has been suffering from cancer on the right side of the neck over the jugular vein for many months, but deferred medical treatment until it was too late.

Starved to Death.

Cleveland, O., July 29.—A shocking case of destitution has just come to light here through the death of Elizabeth Harley, aged 15, at No. 49 Merkel avenue, whose demise, according to the coroner, was caused by starvation. Her mother has been driven insane for lack of food, the father is in a still more pitiable condition, and three other children of the family are nearly dead. William Harley, the father, has been out of work for the past year and a half, and has been too proud to ask for aid.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Both Are Missing.

R. Higby, a prominent farmer residing four miles south of Niles, has disappeared after disposing of his grain, stock, machines and everything even to a strawstack. Mrs. Albert Osborne, who resided near Higby's place with her husband and child, has also taken her departure. Higby did not own the farm on which he lived and as he took the entire proceeds of sales of his chattels, which amounted to several hundred dollars, away with him his wife and two children are left in destitute circumstances.

Lived Over a Century.

The well known old Chippewa Indian, "Nobby," who was over 100 years old, and who had been known in the vicinity of Munising for the last 50 years, died after an illness lasting but two hours. "Nobby" was the possessor of something like 14 scalps that he had taken with his own hand. He had never been known to be sick, and was considered a rugged and sometimes vicious old Indian, and had walked to town a distance of seven miles, a few hours before his death.

Marriage Was a Failure.

The vital statistics department has issued the first report on divorces in Michigan. According to the reports of county clerks there were 1,656 divorces granted in the state during the year 1897. Out of this number 423 were granted on the application of the wife. Among the most important causes alleged for the divorces granted were cruelty, 560; desertion, 405; nonsupport, 211; cruelty and nonsupport, 184.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the state board of health from 11 observers in various portions of the state for the week ended July 23 indicate that cholera morbus, cholera infantum, remittent fever, pneumonia and consumption increased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 177 places, measles at 34, typhoid fever at 25, scarlet fever at 22, diphtheria at 17, and whooping cough at 19 places.

Michigan's Gold King.

Frank Phisicator, of Baroda, the Michigan gold king, has arrived from the Klondike with \$120,000 in gold, the result of the working of one of his claims last winter. Mr. Phisicator sold four of his best claims to an English syndicate for \$1,000,000. Early this spring he made a trip to Dawson City and took the \$120,000 from his remaining claim.

Savings Bank Fails.

The Tawas savings bank of Tawas City, having a capital stock of \$25,000 and a local deposit of \$15,000, has suspended. The failure is brought about by the financial embarrassment of M. H. French, of West Branch, president of the bank. The deposits were nearly all paid back before the bank suspended.

Business Section Burned.

Fire which started in Cleland's store from some unknown cause wiped out the business portion of Coopersville. Fifteen buildings were destroyed, with most of their contents. Loss, over \$50,000; insurance, about \$30,000. The flames were checked by the aid of firemen from Grand Rapids.

News Items Briefly Told.

For the first time in five years the furniture manufacturers in Grand Rapids are finding it necessary to advertise for more men.

The great crop of raspberries and blackberries at St. Joseph, valued at \$100,000, which would have been ruined by dry weather, was saved by a most welcome rain.

There were 2,533 prosecutions for criminal offenses in Wayne county during the six months ended June 30; 607 in Ingham county, 264 in Kent, 320 in Saginaw and 368 in Jackson.

M. H. French & Co.'s bank in West Branch suspended business temporarily after depositors had been paid in full.

The new directory for the city of Lansing shows a population of 19,000.

There were 227 arrests for crime in Calhoun county during the past six months. Of this number there was not one acquittal, something never known before.

The total earnings of Michigan railroads from January to May inclusive were \$12,249,562, as compared with \$10,130,336 during the same period last year. The per cent. of increase is nearly 21.

During a terrific storm 15 sheep, the property of Addison Steward, of Charlestown township, were killed by lightning, which struck a tree under which they were huddled.

Frank Tryoar, of Jackson, an invalid, fell out of a chair and broke his neck, dying instantly.

Elsie Huntley, aged 13, while picking blackberries in Mills township, was bitten by a rattlesnake and died.

John Cutler's barn, south of Kalamazoo, was burned. It contained the year's crops and farm implements.

Two big icehouses at West Detroit, owned by the Michigan Central and the Merchant's Dispatch, and the Star elevator, owned by Carson, Craig & Co., were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$30,000.

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Boiled Down.

An amusing story is told of the editor of a go-ahead evening newspaper, who, in the eternal rushing to press to get ahead of the opposition, was constantly impressing upon his reporters the necessity of condensing all news.
 A terrible boiler explosion had taken place on board a big ship lying at Portsmouth.
 "Get down there as hard as you can," he said to one of his men. "If you catch the 11:40 from London bridge you'll be there soon after two, and you can just wire us something for the extra special—but boil it down."
 And the reporter went.
 Soon after three o'clock that afternoon they got a wire from him:
 "Terrific explosion. Melpomene. Boiler empty. Engineer full. Funeral to-morrow. No flowers."—Spare Moments.

Journalistic Amenities.

"Our wart of a contemporary," the current issue of the Jazeville Gazette says, "claims, as far as the war is concerned, to have the earliest intelligence. That is the kind of intelligence they always had at that office. It is more than early; it is primitive."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

YOUNG AT SIXTY.

Serene comfort and happiness in advanced years are realized by comparatively few women.

Their hard lives, their liability to serious troubles on account of their peculiar organism and their profound ignorance concerning themselves, all combine to shorten the period of usefulness and fill their later years with suffering.

Mrs. Pinkham has done much to make women strong. She has given advice to many that has shown them how to guard against disease and retain vigorous health in old age. From every corner of the earth there is constantly coming the most convincing statements from women, showing the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in overcoming female ills. Here is a letter from Mrs. J. C. Orms, of 220 Horner St., Johnstown, Pa., which is earnest and straight to the point:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all suffering women that I think your remedies are wonderful. I had trouble with my head, dizzy spells and hot flashes. Feet and hands were cold, was very nervous, could not sleep well, had kidney trouble, pain in ovaries and congestion of the womb. Since taking your remedies I am better every way. My head trouble is all gone, have no pain in ovaries, and am cured of womb trouble. I can eat and sleep well and am gaining in flesh. I consider your medicine the best to be had for female troubles."

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

ALLEN'S ULCERINIL SALVE

Is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Gangrene, Fever Sores, and all kind Sores. It never fails. Draws out all poison. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for Abscesses, Piles, Burns, Cuts, and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, small, 3c; large, 6c. Book free. J. F. ALLEN MEDICINE CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.

What Will Become of China?

None can foresee the outcome of the quarrel between foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this ancient but unprogressive race. Many people in America are also going to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation, blood, liver and stomach diseases. We are living too fast, but strength, vigor and good health can be retained if we keep off and cure the above diseases with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Unfailing.

If a man wants to have a particularly fine meal let him inform his wife that he will bring up some old sweetheart of hers to dinner. Nothing so inspires a woman to her best effort as to make an old sweetheart regret that he was not more active.—Atchison Globe.

Real Warm Weather Rest and Comfort.

There is a powder to be shaken into the shoes called Allen's Foot-Ease, invented by Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y., which druggists and shoe dealers say is the best thing they have ever sold to cure swollen, burning, sore and tender or aching feet. Some dealers claim that it makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It certainly will cure corns and bunions and relieve instantly sweating, hot or smarting feet. Allen's Foot-Ease costs only a quarter, and the inventor will send a sample free to any address.

Quiet Wanted.

"Somebody has invented a noiseless cannon."
 "That's the way with science—always putting help where it isn't needed; why don't some of those cranks invent a noiseless alarm clock?"—Detroit Free Press.

American Skill.

Many physicians in Germany and England, as well as in the United States and Canada, are referring their Hay-Fever and Asthma patients to Dr. P. Harold Hayes, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose success in curing these diseases has attracted their attention.

Temporarily.

Mr. Poppitt—How would you like me for your big brother, Tommy?
 Tommy (who knows his sister)—Oh, I guess you'll do until the war is over.—N. Y. Journal.

The Bargain Instinct.

"Are you going to buy any \$20 bonds?" said Mr. Snaggs to his wife. "Not until they are marked down to \$19.88," replied Mrs. Snaggs.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Appropos.

Van Syck—I've tried every known remedy for consumption.
 Von Slick—You must have quite a medicine chest.—Judge.

If men would dig half as hard to raise corn as they do digging gold, there would be more rich men.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

A man should always be supplied with just enough work and trouble to keep his mind off the pimple on his nose.—Atchison Globe.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

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

The principal river of Egypt is the Nile. Its smaller tributaries are the juveniles.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

It is much easier to acquire a fault than it is to inspire a virtue.—Chicago Daily News.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. Townsend, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, '94.

Some men are long on energy, but short on the ability to utilize it.—Chicago Daily News.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken Internally. Price 75c.

Wheat 40 Cents a Bushel.

How to grow wheat with big profit at 40 cents and samples of Salzer's Red Cross (80 Bushels per acre) Winter Wheat, Rye, Oats, Clovers, etc., with Farm Seed Catalogue for 4 cents postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

It isn't every playwright who can write a play right.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

SYRUP OF FIGS



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.

BAD BLOOD

"CASCARETS do all claimed for them and are a truly wonderful medicine. I have often wished for a medicine pleasant to take and at last have found it in Cascarets. Since taking them, my blood has been purified and my complexion has improved wonderfully and I feel much better in every way."—Mrs. SALLIE E. SELLARS, Luttrell, Tenn.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripes. 10c, 25c, 50c.
 ... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
 Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, 319
 NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.



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,
- English Quail,
- American Phasant,
- English Snipe.

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

ELASTIC STARCH

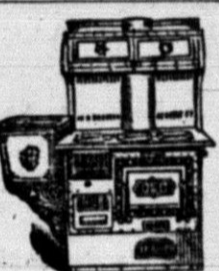
has been the standard for 25 years.
 TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.
 ASK YOUR DEALER to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

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.

"A FAIR FACE CANNOT ATONE FOR AN UNTIDY HOUSE."

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 1-9 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. O. WILLARD, MFG., 113 and 115 N. Second St., St. Louis, Mo.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
 CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
 Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
 A. N. K.—A 1720

The Best BOOK on 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 6c.
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 SOSS, Atlanta, Ga.

REMEMBER

if you are dissatisfied with the size of piece or with the quality of the chewing tobacco you are using—



and you'll get your money's worth. The 10-cent piece of **Battle Ax** is larger than the 10-cent piece of any other brand of the same high quality, and is the **largest piece of really good chewing tobacco that is sold for 10 cents.**

Remember the name when you buy again

Washington News.

Washington, D. C., July 29, 1898.—There is a difference of opinion in Washington as to whether the request of the Queen Regent of Spain, through the French Ambassador to the United States, for the terms upon which this government would grant peace, was an honest effort on the part of Spain to secure peace, or a diplomatic trick in behalf of those powers which have recently made unsuccessful efforts to get President McKinley to make a definite announcement of the policy this government intended to follow in dealing with the Philippines.

Secretary Bliss has created a new division in the Department of the Interior to be known as the Indian Territory Division, which will have charge of all matters relating to the new law for Indian Territory, which deals with the allotment and leasing of Indian lands, judicial and educational affairs, etc.

Except to the few who insist upon seeing hidden meanings in the words of Admiral Sampson and Commander Schley, showing jealousy and animosity, the official reports of the great naval battle in which Cervera's fleet was annihilated, received by the Navy Department and made public this week, are entirely satisfactory.

News from Santiago is no longer censored, and we are beginning to learn that General Shafter's troubles over there are by no means confined to the yellow fever, of which there are more than two thousand mild cases in his army.

Preparations for the conduct of the war have not been interfered with in the slightest degree by Spain's peace play.

State Board of Health Souvenir.

Mr. Theo. R. MacClure, Chief Clerk of the State Board of Health, has prepared a most valuable and attractive souvenir of the approaching quarter-centennial celebration of the establishment of the Board.

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. 3, 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.

Coughs.

Every person who coughs should not alarm himself with the idea that he is in a bad way. Experience has convinced us of a fact that there are two distinct kinds of coughs—one proceeding from an affection of the lungs and air-tubes, as in a cold, the other proceeding from effervescence in the stomach.

Do You Know.

That there is not a book-store in the limits of Santiago.

That at its narrowest part the harbor is but 180 feet across.

That the island of St. Thomas belongs to Denmark instead of Spain.

That Santiago is the oldest city in the new world. It was settled in 1514.

That you found out when the war began how little geography you really did know.

That Morro is not a proper name, as is supposed, but is a Spanish word meaning sugar loaf or a high mound.

That it is a curious physical fact that all the harbors of Cuba are very narrow at the mouths and widen out in the interior.

That Havana at one time was declared the richest place in its prosperity for its number of square miles in the world.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the World for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Feyer Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillsblains, 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.

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.:

W. W. Annable, Grand Rapids, car-fender; R. B. Hain, Grand Rapids, igniter for gas-engines; W. Heffner, Benton Harbor, nut-wrench; J. H. Herbener, Northville, chicken-brooder; A. W. Shank, Detroit, oil-burner; J. B. Timberlake, Jackson, lamp-bracket; G. G. Williams, Charlevoix, trousers-hanger.

To Teach the Timid.

Timid women can now be taught swimming in a very easy manner. An eastern professor has invented a pneumatic corset for beginners to wear, which, he says, greatly facilitates the untutored in acquiring the different strokes. This corset is cut on the same general lines as all corsets and made double, so that the air space between the two thicknesses may be blown up and serve not only to present a neat appearance to the figure, but also to buoy it up and give confidence to the timid.

The Plow a Back Number.

H. W. Collingwood, in an address at the recent meeting of the New Jersey State Horticultural society, remarked: I believe that a great many farmers and fruit growers have come to the conclusion that the old-fashioned plow is a back number.

Like Parent, Like Child.

You need not expect a sweet, melodious-voiced child when you yourself attain a pitch in speaking that, though terrifying, is certainly far from impressive.

Pointed Paragraphs.

The gentle quiver in a girl's voice often holds her beau.

But few men object to being treated by physicians—at a bar.

According to court etiquette the prisoner always comes before the judge.

A theatrical manager says a great many men go broke trying to make a show.

The wrongs of other people are continually getting mixed up with our rights.

Probably Lot's wife passed some other woman and turned to see what she had on.

It seems paradoxical that a person is always away from home when he is homesick.

A girl's aim is usually poor, but as an amateur cyclist she can hit anything in sight.

Subscribe for the Herald, \$1 per year.

Notice of Gravel Letting.

On Saturday, August 6th, at two o'clock p. m., at the house of Geo. Merkle, in the township of Sylvan, I will let the job of graveling the road between Romeyn P. Chase's and the school-house south, to the lowest bidder. Said contract will amount to fifty dollars. The right to reject any and all bids hereby reserved.

JACOB HUMMEL, Commissioner of Highways of the Township of Sylvan.

A man put a woman's head on the silver dollar, and now women are trying to get their hands on it.

When a man is unable to sleep in the morning when he should get up, he has insomnia in its worst form.

Markets.

Chelsea, Aug. 4, 1898.

Table with market prices for various goods: Eggs, Butter, Oats, Corn, Wheat, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, Beans.

Subscribe for the Herald, \$1 per year.

Act Wisely and Use the Best. Results prove DANA'S is the best. It is also guaranteed as a true remedy for the Nerves, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Money back if you get no benefit. The only medicine that dares stand this test is Dana's SARSAPARILLA "The Kind that Cures."

R-I-P-A-N-S The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

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.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the 29th 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 Maria E. Ferguson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Lucy A. DeNike, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that administration of said estate may be granted to Frank Joslyn, the executor in said will named or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 5th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and that the devisees, legatees, and 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.

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. 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, next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, July 15, 1898. GEO. SHANAHAN } MICHAEL SULLIVAN } Commissioners.

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. In the matter of the estate of Geo. W. Palmer, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned administrator of the estate of said Geo. W. Palmer by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1898, there will be sold at Public Vendue, in the Court House, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Saturday, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased) the following described real estate, to-wit:

All that certain piece 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 east end 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 73 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 ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 29th 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 be appointed administrator of 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 ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 29th 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 devisees, legatees and 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.