

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

Single Copies 5 Cents.

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NUMBER 51.

WATCH FOR OUR
FALL GOODS.

W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

Express Wagons,

Hammocks, Lawn Chairs
and Swings.

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

HOAG & HOLMES.

Special prices on bedroom suits for August.



Keeping Cool

Is a Fine Art
Now-days.

We have discovered the secret,
and can keep ourselves cool and help
to keep you cool also.

Come in and see our fine home-
spun suitings, our light weight
linen, crash, etc., suits, our breezy

vest, our \$1.50 a leg pants. In attire like this, it's not difficult to
keep cool.

RAFTREY, The Tailor.

All Kinds of

Hose and

Lawn Sprinklers,

at Reduced Prices.

Also Special Prices this month on FURNITURE
to Reduce Stock.

W. J. KNAPP.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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The modern stand-
ard Family Medi-
cine: **Cures** the
common every-day
ills of humanity.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Michigan Crop Report.

Lansing, Aug. 6, 1898.

The average yield of wheat per acre, as
estimated by correspondents this month,
is for the State 17.96 bushels; southern
counties, 18.16 bushels; central counties,
17.93 bushels, and northern counties, 15.57
bushels.

Compared with July 1st there is an in-
crease of 1.23 bushels in the State, of 1.59
bushels in the southern counties, and of
0.55 bushels in the central counties, and a
decrease of about one-half bushel in the
northern counties.

The figures point to a crop of about
30,700,000 bushels. This is more than
ever returned in the Farm Statistics, except
in 1879 when the total yield was 30,938,340
bushels, and in 1882 when it was 32,568,688
bushels. The acreage in 1882 was 1,688,269
acres, and averaged per acre 19.29 bushels.
The highest average yield per acre for the
entire State of which we have record is
19.91 bushels in 1885. That year it was
20.28 bushels in the southern counties.
The largest acreage ever reported was in
1880—1,768,475 acres.

The crop has been secured in fine condi-
tion, and is of excellent quality. In an-
swer to question as to quality 590 corres-
pondents answer good, 91 average, and
5 bad.

The number of bushels of wheat re-
ported marketed in July is 542,264 as com-
pared with 665,294 reported marketed in
July, 1897, and the amount marketed in
the twelve months, August to July, is 17,
164,925 bushels as compared with 10,180,
876 bushels in the same months last year.

The average condition of corn in the
State is 82, southern counties 85, central
83, and northern 66. The condition in the
southern counties is substantially the same
as one year ago, but in the central and
northern counties it is lower, making the
average for the State five points lower.

Oats are estimated to yield 29 bushels
per acre, or about two bushels less than a
full average for this State. A number of
correspondents report oats light in weight
on account of dry weather at the time the
crop was maturing.

Potatoes promise about three-fourths
and beans eight-tenths of an average crop.

The hay crop is estimated at about nine-
tenths of an average for the State. The
percentage is only 84 in the southern coun-
ties. The average condition of meadows
and pastures is 75. Clover sowed this
year is 64 for the State, and only 56 for the
southern counties. These figures indicate
that the seeding is largely lost.

Apples now promise in the State about
two thirds, and in the southern counties
57 per cent. of an average crop. One year
ago the promise was for one-third of a crop
in the State and one-fourth in the southern
counties.

Peaches are estimated at about seven
tenths of an average crop.

Rain fell in all sections of the State on
the 19th, and again from the 25th to the
29th of July, but not in sufficient amount
to overcome the prevailing droughty con-
ditions. While some small areas may not
be suffering, yet generally corn, potatoes
and pastures are in great need of moisture.
The average rainfall in the southern coun-
ties in July was 1.13 inches less, and in
the central counties 1.20 inches less than
the normal.

WASHINGTON GARDNER,
Secretary of State.

Cool and Not Costly.

The mode of dress in the Philippines is
simple and cool in the extreme. The ordi-
nary costume among the well to do of all
classes is made of white sheeting. A coat
and trousers made to order cost but \$2.
The coat buttons up closely about the neck.
A thick felt hat of broad brim, a pair of
white canvas shoes, a light under vest and
socks, and there is your Philippine cos-
tume all the year round. About eighteen
of these suits are sufficient for a newcomer
in ordinary standing, but he must expect
often to wear two a day.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

A MISTAKE



Mistakes

Are Occurring

Every Day.

Some people make the mistake of buying groceries without con-
sulting the low prices at the

BANK
DRUG
STORE.

Choice Fresh Candy. Everything in the line of drugs.

Try Our Coffees.

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.

Fruit Jars.

Pints, 55c per doz.

Quarts, 65c per doz.

2-quarts, 75c per doz.

Good Coffee 10 cents per pound.

Electric kerosine oil 9 cents gal.

7 cakes Jackson soap for 25 cents.

Good sugar corn 7 cents per can.

Good Alaska Salmon 10c per can

Good sugar syrup 20c per gal.

10 pounds best oatmeal for 25 cents.

7 cans sardines for 25 cents.

4 1/2 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. *

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Established 1868.

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

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

THE WEEK'S NEWS

Happenings of the Past Seven Days in Brief.

ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD

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

INTELLIGENCE FROM ALL PARTS

WAR NEWS.

Pennsylvania volunteers, led by Col. Hulings, captured the town of Juan Diaz, ten miles from Ponce on the road to San Juan. The citizens welcomed the advent of Americans with enthusiasm.

It was announced at Washington that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, with an army of 100,000 volunteer troops, would occupy Cuba as soon as Spanish forces evacuate the island.

Latest advices from Manila say that Admiral Dewey has received word from the city that the Spaniards are ready to surrender the city whenever called upon to do so.

Gen. Miles' troops are gradually and cautiously making their way northward on the military road that extends from Ponce to San Juan.

Reports come from Madrid and other European capitals that Spain has accepted the American terms and that peace preliminaries are to be signed without delay.

Gen. Shafter reports the sanitary condition of his army as follows: Total sick, 4,255; total fever, 3,164; new cases of fever, 653; cases of fever returned to duty, 722.

An order was issued granting sick and wounded soldiers at hospitals when able to travel one month's furlough and transportation to go to their homes.

Americans in Puerto Rico advanced to Coamo, 20 miles from Ponce on the San Juan road, and were received everywhere with joy.

Gen. Merritt sent a message to Washington asking that his command at Manila be increased from 20,000 to 50,000 men.

Madrid reports that 2,000 Spanish volunteers in Puerto Rico have surrendered to Gen. Miles.

Gen. Garcia and his force of Cuban insurgents are reported to have defeated Spanish soldiers near Mayari after heavy fighting.

Brig. Gen. Otis and the troops ships Peru and City of Pueblo arrived at Honolulu.

M. Cambon, the French ambassador, had another conference with the president. While it is represented that Spain is willing to accept the general terms of peace, it is believed it has pleaded for modifications of more or less importance.

Gen. Miles now has 9,000 troops in Puerto Rico.

Influential citizens of the Philippines have appealed to President McKinley not to allow the control of the islands to revert to Spain.

All the cavalry in Gen. Shafter's army at Santiago and detachments at Tampa were ordered to proceed at once to Long Island for recuperation. Gibora, Cuba, was captured by troops under Gen. Gomez. A dynamite gun materially aided the victory.

Nine more towns in Puerto Rico signified their delight at the coming of the Americans. These are Arroyo, Patillas, Yabucoa, Salinas, Santa Isabel, Adjuntas, Penuelas, Guayabal and Guayama.

Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt are said to have reported to President McKinley a doubt of their ability to control the insurgents at Manila and a massacre in that city is feared.

Col. San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce, has been court-martialed and shot for abandoning the place without resistance. Lieut. Col. Ruiz, the second in command, committed suicide.

Capt. Gen. Macias cables from San Juan to Madrid that the volunteers were disorganized and were abandoning their arms. Not one-third of them remained in the city.

Reports from Manila state that Aguinaldo is showing a more friendly spirit toward the Americans and hope is entertained that trouble in that direction may be avoided.

In consequence of an appeal by the commanding officers in our army at Santiago the president has ordered Gen. Shafter's troops brought home as soon as possible.

Gen. Miles has formed practically a new plan of campaign in Puerto Rico, his object being to hem in the Spanish troops at Aibonito, as well as to avoid mined roads.

The Third Illinois had a sharp engagement with Spanish cavalry at Guayama, near Arroyo, Puerto Rico. The Spaniards were defeated and 20 of them were captured. Four were killed. The Americans had no loss.

The Spanish cabinet met in Madrid, the queen regent presiding, and the peace proposals were discussed, but no definite action was arrived at.

The United States, it is declared, has decided to retain the entire island of Luzon, of the Philippine group.

The converted cruiser Badger reported it had captured at Neuvitas three ships with 400 Spanish soldiers on board.

The port of Arroyo, Puerto Rico, is now in the hands of the Americans. After the town had been taken the Spaniards attempted to assassinate the British consul. He was not injured.

DOMESTIC.

The public debt statement issued on the 1st shows that the debt decreased \$49,004,486 during the month of July. The cash balance in the treasury was \$890,069,963. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$978,081,006.

Martin Thorn was electrocuted at Sing Sing, N. Y., for the murder of William Guldensuppe on June 25, 1897.

Stevenson Archer, who, as state treasurer of Maryland, defaulted for over \$132,000, died in Baltimore.

The town of Center Ridge, Ark., with a population of 500, was entirely destroyed by fire.

Mrs. Hanna Lillis and her little daughter and Mrs. Bessie Whetler were fatally beaten by an unknown man in Baltimore.

Wade Kounts and his son Thomas were murdered by unknown persons near Parkersburg, W. Va.

A Santa Fe Pacific passenger train was wrecked near Holbrook, A. T., and two persons were killed and 15 others were badly injured.

George P. Gore & Co., Chicago auctioneers, failed for \$250,000.

The banking house of John Hall & Co. at Fort Ann, N. Y., closed its doors with liabilities of \$30,000.

A distillers' trust was formed in Cincinnati that will control the entire output of all distilleries in the country.

A heavy rain in Philadelphia flooded many business places, doing immense damage.

The German-American bank at Tonawanda, N. Y., went into liquidation and turned its business over to the Commercial bank of Buffalo.

Annie Siebenliehm and the three children of Mrs. Otto Frohwein were drowned at Raritan, N. J., by the upsetting of a boat.

The Choctaw election returns show that Green McCurtain has been re-elected chief of the Choctaw nation in Indian territory.

The New York savings banks show an increase in resources over last year of nearly \$50,000,000.

Six elevators, with their contents, were destroyed by fire at Dayton, Wash., and farmers were heavy losers.

It is estimated that the salmon pack for the season of 1898 on the Columbia river in Oregon will be 100,000 cases below the average.

Samuel L. Black, mayor of Columbus, O., was elected president of the League of American Municipalities at the session in Detroit.

A severe storm swept the Florida coast and shipping was seriously interfered with, a number of small craft being sunk.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Thomas Brackett Reed, speaker of the house of representatives, was re-nominated by the republicans of the First district of Maine for his twelfth successive term in congress.

Gen. J. B. Weaver was nominated for congress by democrats, populists and free silver republicans of the Sixth district of Iowa.

The republicans nominated E. S. Minor for congress in the Eighth district of Wisconsin and E. H. Higgins in the Twelfth Ohio district.

The democrats nominated B. F. Caldwell for congress in the Seventeenth district of Illinois and M. M. Hathaway in the Thirteenth Indiana district.

Nebraska fusionists in convention at Lincoln nominated William A. Poynter, of Boone county, for governor.

The republicans renominated R. O. Crump for congress in the Tenth district of Michigan.

The republicans of the First district of Nebraska nominated E. J. Burkett for congress.

Congressional nominations: Iowa, Eleventh district, A. S. Garretson (dem.); Illinois, Twenty-first district, W. F. Quelmaz (pop.); Ohio, Twentieth district, F. O. Phillips (rep.); Missouri, Fourth district, J. L. Dougherty (dem.); Seventh, W. G. Robinson (rep.); Tennessee, Fifth district, J. D. Richardson (dem.); Sixth, J. W. Gaines (dem.).

At the democratic state convention in Galveston, Tex., Congressman Joseph D. Sayers was nominated for governor.

Russell Sage celebrated his eighty-second birthday in New York by devoting himself, as usual, to the management of his fortune of \$90,000,000.

The democrats of Wyoming in session at Caspar nominated Horace C. Alger for governor and adopted a platform favoring the retention of all land over which the American flag floats.

FOREIGN.

Forty persons were drowned by the bursting of a waterspout at Madiana, Spain.

A dispatch from Barcelona says a formidable rising of Carlists has taken place near Lerida, Spain.

The pope has appealed to the United States government to protect Catholic clergymen and church property from the insurgents in the Philippine islands.

George N. Curzon, secretary in the British parliament for the foreign office, has accepted the office of viceroy of India.

The empress dowager of China has relieved the emperor of all real power, openly taking to herself the direction of the empire's affairs.

LATER.

Advices from Madrid indicate that Sagasta will have much trouble with party leaders before the terms of peace can be arranged. There is a strong demand for an immediate convocation of the cortes.

The tug Nimrod went down in a gale off Cape St. Blas and 12 of her crew were drowned.

Sagasta has issued orders to the Spaniards in Puerto Rico not to resist the Americans to the utmost. He realizes that San Juan must fall and he would avoid unnecessary loss of life.

The pope telegraphed the archbishop of Manila to place himself under the protection of the United States.

There were 196 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 5th, against 189 the week previous and 237 in the corresponding period of 1897.

Advices from Alaska say that a famine is threatened in Dawson and a stampede will shortly take place.

Sadgwick Arnold, Frank Luce and two brothers named Leisch were drowned at Lafayette, Ind., while bathing.

Fire in Jacksonville, Ill., caused a loss to six business firms of \$125,000.

Advices from Santiago say that the Infanta Maria Teresa, one of Cervera's ships, had been floated and is in fairly good condition.

Rioting was resumed by the striking woodworkers in Oshkosh, Wis., and nonunion men were roughly handled.

In a letter to Consul Wildman Aguinaldo complains he is fighting blindly, and asks if the policy of the United States toward the Philippines is annexation or independence.

Sir Thomas Lipton has given \$500,000 to start cheap dining-rooms in London for working people.

American marines landed at several points on the eastern coast of Puerto Rico, which were surrendered without resistance.

Fluke Fleming was hanged at Little Rock, Ark., for killing Sol Rollins, a deputy sheriff.

Six robbers secured \$5,000 in money and about \$4,000 in notes from the Union bank in Richland, Mich.

Rear Admiral Sampson will command the eastern squadron if he is sent abroad by the president.

The war department is exerting itself to accomplish the removal of Gen. Shafter's army from Cuba at the earliest date possible, and it is believed that the threatened disaster from a scourge of yellow fever will be averted.

The Spanish cabinet accepted the peace terms imposed by President McKinley and the queen regent gave her approval.

A meeting was held in New York having for its object the admission of Puerto Rico into the union as a state.

Henry Schultz, after kissing his little son and his wife, shot the latter in Davenport, Ia., killing her, and then committed suicide.

John Wesley Lewis, a young farmer near Pittsboro, Ala., killed his wife and himself. Family trouble was the cause.

Col. James O. Broadhead, minister to Switzerland under Cleveland and a congressman in 1882, died in St. Louis, aged 78 years.

After a sharp skirmish with Spaniards, in which three Americans were wounded, the city of Guayama, the principal point on the southeastern coast of Puerto Rico, was captured by our troops.

Estimates place the war expense to the United States thus far at \$150,000,000.

The plant of the Robinson Basket company, the largest grape basket factory in the United States, was entirely destroyed by fire in Painesville, O., the loss being \$100,000.

George Messmore, a prominent farmer, and his 11-year-old son, were killed while crossing the railroad track near Kewanee, Ill.

Secretary Alger will have the bodies of the soldiers who were killed or who died of disease at Santiago brought to the United States.

A runaway team in a funeral procession near Hixon, Ala., killed Mrs. Mary Williams, sister of the dead man, and her daughter.

The troops of Gen. Shafter's command at Santiago began to leave Cuba for the United States.

A general advance of the American forces in Puerto Rico was begun in the direction of San Juan, the starting point being Ponce.

Gen. Shafter's report to the war department shows the total number of sick to be 3,681; fever cases, 2,638; new cases fever, 431; fever cases returned to duty, 477.

Fire damaged the St. Louis (Mo.) Dressed Beef plant to the extent of \$50,000 and 30 sheep were cremated.

J. H. Banks, one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Willow Springs, Ill., and postmaster of the town for 20 years, killed himself at the Briggs house in Chicago.

A Coin Collector.

A certain doctor of Irish extraction, at present residing in Grigoland West, was requested by a friend of his living at Cape Town to procure him some "Oom Paul" shillings.

The doctor, a very good-natured man, managed, after three weeks' assiduous labor, to collect nearly 30 of them.

These he took to the post office, got a post office order for the amount, and sent it to his friend in Cape Town, whose astonishment can be better imagined than described.—Spare Moments.

The Oldest Volunteer.

A New York State doctor, aged 109, volunteered his services to the President recently, and expressed a desire to enter the army as a surgeon. Even at his advanced years he can read without glasses, and walk 10 to 15 miles a day. The oldest standard medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has no equal for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, fevers and bad blood. It strengthens, purifies and vitalizes. One bottle does much good.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

The Tendency of the Age Is Toward Mural Decorations.

Probably at no time in the world's history has as much attention been paid to the interior decoration of homes as at present. No home, no matter how humble, is without its handwork that helps to beautify the apartments and make the surroundings more cheerful. The taste of the American people has kept pace with the age, and almost every day brings forth something new in the way of a picture, a draping, a piece of furniture or other form of mural decoration. One of the latest of these has been given to the world by the celebrated artist, Muville, in a series of four handsome porcelain game plaques. Not for years has anything as handsome in this line been seen. The subjects represented by these plaques are American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant, American Quail and English Snipe. They are handsome paintings and are especially designed for hanging on dining room walls, though their richness and beauty entitled them to a place in the parlor of any home. These original plaques have been purchased at a cost of \$50,000 by J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., manufacturers of the celebrated Elastic Starch, and in order to enable their numerous customers to become possessors of these handsome works of art they have had them reproduced by a special process, in all the rich colors and beauty of the original. They are finished on heavy cardboard, pressed and embossed in the shape of a plaque and trimmed with a heavy band of gold. They measure forty inches in circumference and contain no reading matter or advertisement whatever.

Until September 1st Messrs. J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co. propose to distribute these plaques free to their customers. Every purchaser of three ten-cent packages of Elastic Starch, flat-iron brand, manufactured by J. C. Hubinger Bros. Co., is entitled to receive one of these handsome plaques free from their grocer. Old and new customers alike are entitled to the benefits of this offer. These plaques will not be sent through the mail, the only way to obtain them being from your grocer. Every grocer store in the country has Elastic Starch for sale. It is the oldest and best laundry starch on the market and is the most perfect cold process starch ever invented. It is the only starch made by men who thoroughly understand the laundry business, and the only starch that will not injure the finest fabric. It has been the standard for a quarter of a century and as an evidence of how good it is twenty-two million packages were sold last year. Ask your dealer to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute. Bear in mind that this offer holds good a short time only and should be taken advantage of without delay.

A Matter of Words.

"What a pushing fellow that young Migley is! Six weeks ago he was a waiter in a cheap restaurant. To-day he has a government job that pays him \$7,000 a year." "Pushing, did you say? You've got the wrong word. Pulling is what you mean."—Chicago Evening News.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

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

Write W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, O., for free books and maps, \$5.00 Cincinnati to Chattanooga Excursion, Sept. 8-10.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

When Hot

Don't sweat and fret, but keep cool and take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is good advice, as you will find if you follow it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a first-class summer medicine, because it is so good for the stomach, so cooling to the blood, so helpful to the whole body. Make no mistake, but get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

Wheat 40 Cents a Bushel.

How to grow wheat with big profit at 40 cents and samples of Salzer's Red Cross (50 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.

One is always surprised if a workman who is always bragging about his work is found to be doing it well.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

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

G. A. R. Encampment Sept. 5-10. \$5.00 Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, Chattanooga and return. W. C. Rinearson, Gen'l Pass't Agt., Cin'ti, O.

When people find fault with everything they hear, they ought not to complain if they do not hear everything.—Ram's Horn.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. Abbott, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

Cut the amount of money you expect to get square in two.—Atchison Globe.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

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

Air-castles are for very light housekeeping.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

G. A. R. \$5.00 rate Sept. 8, 9 and 10. Cincinnati to Chickamauga, Q. & C. Route.

TO MRS. PINKHAM

From Mrs. Walter E. Budd, of Pat-chogue, New York.

Mrs. BUDD, in the following letter, tells a familiar story of weakness and suffering, and thanks Mrs. Pinkham for complete relief:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I think it is my duty to write to you and tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I feel like another woman. I had such dreadful headaches through my temples and on top of my head, that I nearly went crazy; was also troubled with chills, was very weak; my left side from my shoulders to my waist pained me terribly. I could not sleep for the pain. Plasters would help for a while, but as soon as taken off, the pain would be just as bad as ever. Doctors prescribed medicine, but it gave me no relief.

"Now I feel so well and strong, have no more headaches, and no pain in side, and it is all owing to your Compound. I cannot praise it enough. It is a wonderful medicine. I recommend it to every woman I know."



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears The Signature Of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use For Over Thirty Years The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Remember the name when you buy again Battle-Ax PLUG	Remember the name when you buy again Battle-Ax PLUG
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CHARLES BRASSO, now in Havana, writes to a friend in New York that the "jack flag" of the Maine is now offered for sale in Havana by a Spaniard, who wants \$5,000 for it.

SEVERAL valuable pictures on their way back to France went down in La Bourgoigne, the most important of them being "Crossing the Ford," by Jules Dupre, which was worth \$15,000, and had been bought by M. Georges Petit, together with the "Zuiderzee," of Cazin, and two canvases by Vibert, the total loss amounting to about \$30,000, which was covered by insurance.

A BRONZE column, inscribed with a treaty between the Aetolians and Arcadians made in the third century before Christ, has been found in Doric temple discovered at Thermos by the Greek archaeological society. The terra cotta groups that adorned the gable ends of the temple have also been found.

MOST Chinese Mandarins pass the whole of their lives without taking a single yard of exercise. The late Nanking Viceroy (father of the Marquis Tseng) was considered a remarkable character because he always walked 1,000 steps a day in his private garden. Under no circumstances whatever is a mandarin ever seen on foot in his own jurisdiction.

A BORING has just been made at Rybnitz, in Silesia, in which the earth's crust has been penetrated to the depth of 2,310 yards. This is the greatest depth ever attained so far. The boring was made for scientific purposes. No unusual features, however, presented themselves, except that the thermometer indicated at that depth the pretty high temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

THE reason why ships are not struck by lightning is attributed by German authorities to the general use which is now made of wire rope for rigging purposes, as well as to the fact that the hulls of ships are usually constructed of iron or steel. Thus the whole ship forms an excellent and continuous conductor by means of which the electricity is lead away into the ocean before it has time to do any serious damage.

It is estimated that as many as 50,000,000 dozen, or 600,000,000 single clothes pins are manufactured in eastern and western factories every year. The product is superior in workmanship and finish to anything of its kind turned out anywhere in the world, and is shipped largely to all parts of Europe, where it can be sold cheaper than the rough and poorly made home article. Clothes pins are made in this country principally out of beach and maple.

THE countess of Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould, is so disgusted with the conventional French marriage, wherein the bride, no matter how humble, must bring a dowry to her husband, that she has organized a society for promoting matrimony among the lower classes without any such obligation. She realizes the amount of prejudice and the weight of custom she will have to overcome and is credited with saying that if necessary, in meritorious cases, she will furnish the dowry herself.

DURING the last ten years the rapid growth of the live stock industry, the continually decreasing price of cotton and the more general appreciation of the advantages of diversifying crops have led to a marked increase in the acreage of corn and a corresponding increase in the importance of this crop in all of the southern states. This increase has not been sudden or irregular, but has come naturally with the gradual and constant change in conditions, and all indications point to a still greater increase in the near future.

THE flag of Cuba, its colors and history that it tells, is in imitation of the flag of the United States. The five white and blue stripes represent the five original provinces of Cuba, just as the 13 white and red stripes of our flag represent the 13 original states. The flag is the creation of Gen. Lopez, who led the Cuban insurrection of 1851, and flung the banner of freedom over Cardenas in that year. Gen. Lopez had for his object annexation of Cuba to the United States after freedom had been won, and for that reason adopted the red, white and blue.

"It has always been believed that violin, harp and banjo strings were made out of the viscera of the cat," explained a teacher of music, "but I have considerable doubt that there ever was a string so made. The gut of a cat is no more suitable for such use than that of a mouse, and as far as my investigation goes has never been so used. Violin strings are made of many kinds of skins, but principally out of sheep skins. The secret is in curing the skins, which has always been kept in Italy, where all the finer and better grade of strings are made."

OUR COLONIAL EMPIRE

Some of the Islands Which Will Be Ours When the Treaty of Peace Has Been Signed.

[Special Correspondence.] Slowly but surely the conviction that the United States should acquire a great colonial empire is gaining ground. When President McKinley urged the congress to declare war against Spain for "humanity's sake," and incidentally to avenge the Maine, the popular impression was that the conflict would be over in a few weeks, that Cuba would be declared an independent republic and that we would demand a money indemnity from Spain just sufficient to defray the cost of the campaign. Everything was to be done for the sake of humanity, for the starving reconcentrados and the brave Cubans who fought against fearful odds for the precious boon of liberty.

The first man to knock this pretty scheme into smithereens was gallant Admiral Dewey who took possession of Manila bay before Washington had had time to think what should be done toward obtaining a foothold in the Philippine islands. Then Capt. Glass, the intrepid commander of the cruiser Charleston, captured the Ladrone islands; Gen. Shafter and Commodore Schley conquered the eastern end of Cuba, and Gens. Miles and Brooke have Puerto Rico at their mercy now. As a sort of entre acte congress passed the Hawaiian annexation bill, and by legislative enactment acquired 7,269 square miles of territory and a queerly assorted job lot of 90,000 new citizens. Empire making truly has begun in earnest, and heaven only knows where it will end.

It is not generally known that the United States already possesses a "group" of islands in the Pacific ocean, although it was acquired as long ago as 1857. These islands are neither very populous nor fertile, but are of interest because they were our first colonial possessions—the beginning of our great Pacific empire. The islands are known to geographers as the Baker and Howland islands. Baker

is far superior to that of Cuba. Even under the repressive influence of Spain its trade has amounted to \$25,000,000 a year—a sum that will be vastly increased under the beneficent influence of the United States. Strategically the island is bound to prove of great value. It has a number of splendid harbors, to say nothing of the thrifty and well built cities of San Juan, Ponce, Guayama, Arecibo and Fajardo. With Puerto Rico go the islands of Piuero, Culebra and Bieque; all of them small, but of remarkable beauty and rare fertility.

Even among annexationists of the most pronounced type there is some question about our permanent occupation of the Philippines with their motley and semi-barbarous population of 7,000,000 people. From a commercial point of view the islands might be developed into a valuable colony, in the course of half a century, but they would for generations be a disturbing factor politically. Millions of the Filipinos, as they are called, are savages, worse in every respect than the North American Indians. They are a mixed race, with the vices of the Polynesians and Chinese coolies predominating.

With the Ladrone islands the case is different. They are inhabited by a slow-going but thrifty race, many of them descendants of Mexicans who emigrated to the Pacific group early in the century, with a sprinkling of the native stock, and will form a valuable addition to our colonial system. For coal mining static purposes the islands are without a peer, and when decently fortified they will enable our warships to dominate the highways of the Pacific. The group has an area of 450 square miles, with a population of about 10,000. The chief products are coconuts and bread fruit, which grow spontaneously everywhere. One coconut tree, it is claimed, will feed a man; hence a grove of fruit trees, according to a recent writer, is to the islander what a herd of cows is to the Pennsylvanian.



PORT OF GUAHN, CHIEF TOWN OF THE LADRONES.

island is in latitude 13 degrees 20 minutes north, longitude 175 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds west. Howland island is about three miles north of Baker. Neither of them is inhabited and the total area of both is about one square mile.

Another unique American domain is the Marquis of Weeks island. It was discovered by Capt. Foster, commander of an American sailing vessel, who, by permission of James G. Blaine, who was then secretary of state, hoisted the stars and stripes over the deserted spot, which is situated about 2,700 miles west of Honolulu. It has an area of three square miles and 50 inhabitants. Unlike Baker and Howland islands, Capt. Foster's little discovery is well watered and bright with vegetation. Moreover, it lies in the track of vessels sailing between Hawaii, China and Japan, and almost within hailing distance of Manila; and will therefore make an excellent coaling station for our Asiatic fleet. In West Indian waters we have for some time owned Navassa island, located about 20 miles east of Hayti and 90 miles east of Jamaica. It was discovered half a century ago by Peter Duncan, who assumed ownership under an act of congress and was the organizer of the famous Navassa phosphate company, which purchased his title to the property.

As colonial possessions go those which we own now are not worth very much, but it is perfectly safe to say that before the Spanish-American war closes we shall at least have Puerto Rico, one of the world's garden spots. It is one of the richest of the West Indies, being the fourth in size. It is 90 miles long from east to west and 36 miles broad. A lofty mountain range runs through the island from east to west, its highest altitude being nearly 4,000 feet above the sea. Its area is 3,530 square miles, with a population of 900,000. Of these half are white, 240,000 mulattoes and 75,000 negroes. It has in the past paid an annual tax of \$3,000,000 to Spain. Almost every commodity the soil can produce is raised in the island, and its climate

farmer. Other products are guava, corn, wheat, bananas, figs and arrowroot. Fish is found in great profusion in the thousands of lagoons with which the islands are dotted, and can be caught without seine or hook. Nature, in fact, has been so bountiful that man can support himself absolutely without work, and that accounts for the proverbial indolence of the natives.

Another Pacific group belonging to Spain which may be ours before long are the Carolines, with an area of 580 square miles and a population of 40,000 souls. The Carolines are divided into three groups, the eastern, western and central. Spain originally claimed all, but a few years ago Germany grabbed the Marshall islands, and has held them ever since. The central, or main group, which still belongs to Spain, comprises 48 smaller groups, or a total of 400 or 500 islands. Among the products of the Carolines are rice, corn, wheat, sugar, cotton, tobacco, indigo, bread fruit, castor oil and other valuable export articles. The natives are particularly thrifty; the women being neat and attractive and highly virtuous and the men industrious and ingenious. A change in the government of the islands, which guarantees property rights and assures just methods of taxation, would be welcomed by the gentle natives, who have, like the Cubans and Filipinos, suffered for many decades from Spanish tyranny and extortion.

In the course of time the Carolines are destined to become a popular winter resort for American tourists, because a perfect climate and the rarest scenery in the world combine to make them an earthly paradise. Among the curious natural features of the group are palm trees which produce vegetable ivory, and banyan trees that grow downward, the seeds being planted by birds high up in other trees, deposited in bark and crevices, sending down rootlets to gather sustenance and moisture from the soil. Another tree bears fruit so offensive in odor that no stranger can endure it, but once in a month its fruit is simply delicious.

G. W. WEIPPERT.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS

Settlers' Title Is Good.

In a suit in Menominee of the Metropolitan Lumber company against Walter L. Cunningham and the Menominee Bay Shore Lumber company, which resulted in a judgment for \$7,279.04 in favor of Cunningham and the Menominee Bay Shore company, the court practically upheld the title of the bona fide settler against the Portage Lake Ship Canal, Railway & Iron company. This decision affects hundreds of settlers and thousands of acres of land in the upper peninsula of Michigan.

Business Blocks Burned.

A fire that broke out in Pat Fogery's hay barn, in the rear of his residence and store in Escanaba soon spread to Bert Ellsworth's drug store, Western Express company's office, I. Kratz's double clothing store, Paul Hoifelt's jewelry, M. I. Young's tea store, Con Eifler's cigar store and William Samm's store, and all were burned. The two blocks ruined were situated in the heart of the city and the loss was \$150,000.

Was Born in 1794.

Phineas Stewart, the oldest inhabitant of Livingston county and probably the oldest in southern Michigan, died at his farm in Howell township, aged 104 years, nine months and 13 days. He was born in New York and came to Michigan 42 years ago. He has had five wives and they are all buried side by side in one lot. He also has had seven children, only one of whom is living.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the state board of health from 74 observers in various portions of the state for the week ended July 30 indicate that cholera morbus and typhoid fever increased and consumption and influenza decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 180 places, measles at 26, typhoid fever at 34, scarlet fever at 25, diphtheria at 13 and whooping cough at 18 places.

Pharmacy Report.

Secretary George Gundrum, of the state board of pharmacy, submitted to Gov. Pingree his annual report for the year ended June 30, 1898. He says:

The total receipts for the year were \$2,783.50; amount of receipts over disbursements were \$74.82. Two hundred and forty persons were examined for registered pharmacists, of which 73 passed, and 89 for assistant pharmacists, of which 25 passed. There are now 3,197 registered pharmacists in the state and 328 assistants.

Preferred Death to Trial.

When the trial of John H. Crostiek for beating a member of his family was called at Williamston the defendant was missing, and upon repairing to his place of business, the officer found that he had cut his throat and was dead. Crostiek was a successful business man, but took to drinking heavily four years ago, and his decline was rapid.

Lost Sisters Found.

Four sisters of charity of the county hospital at Escanaba were lost in the woods east of Maywood and were found late at night by George English. When found they were about to follow an old logging road which led into a dense cedar swamp. They were badly scratched from the limbs and underbrush.

News Items Briefly Told.

The soldiers' home at Grand Rapids is caring for 395 inmates at present. Seventy-eight of the number are in the hospital.

Forest fires did great damage in the vicinity of Gladwin. Besides the timber several wheat crops were destroyed.

Michigan republicans will hold their state convention in Detroit September 21.

Lieut. A. J. Babcock, of Flint, died of fever in Cuba.

The yield of peppermint in the Michigan fields is said to be only one-third as large as last year.

The wheat yield in Allegan county is the largest in years, running from 15 to 41 bushels per acre.

A vein of coal 4½ feet thick at a depth of 206 feet has been struck at Ashley.

Presque Isle county farmers want an institute called for that county. It is said to be the only county in Michigan in which a farmers' institute has not been held.

Next year's attendance at the Michigan agricultural college is expected to break all records.

The State bank of Durand, with a capital stock of \$25,000, has been licensed to transact a general banking business.

Detroit capitalists are erecting a plant near Iron Mountain for the making of steel billets and pig iron direct from the iron by a secret electric process.

The Lenawee County Pioneer and Historical society has been reorganized. The new president is Norman Geddes, the secretary Nathan Shumway. The records of the old society are reported lost.

William Bartley, 82 years old, was killed at his home in Albion by the accidental discharge of a shotgun in the hands of his grandnephew.

A VETERAN HONORED.

Capt. Bartlett Succeeds Admiral Erben as President of the Auxiliary Naval Board.

Capt. John R. Bartlett, United States navy, who was detailed a few weeks ago to succeed Rear Admiral Henry Erben as president of the auxiliary, naval board, with headquarters at Washington, is an officer who is popular in the entire navy, and has seen more than the average sea service of line officers. During his entire service on the active list for 38 years he has seen duty in almost every branch of the navy. He was born in New York in 1843, and was appointed a midshipman from Rhode Island on November 25, 1859, and was sent to the naval academy at once. He remained there until the beginning of the civil war, and then, upon his own application, got duty on the steam warship Mississippi, West Gulf blockading squadron. About



CAPT. JOHN R. BARTLETT.
(Admiral Erben's Successor as President of the Naval Board.)

a year later he was transferred to the Brooklyn, and was at the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Chalmette batteries and the capture of New Orleans. He was also in the attack on Vicksburg, in June, 1862.

On September 8, 1863, he was promoted to ensign, and on February 22, 1864, was commissioned as lieutenant, when he was ordered to the steam warship Susquehanna in the North Atlantic blockading squadron. On this vessel he was at the bombardment of Fort Fisher, in December, 1864, and was one of the leaders of the assaulting party at the capture of that fort in January, 1865, when his conduct excited favorable comment. He was promoted to lieutenant commander on July 25, 1866, and continued on sea duty until early in 1867, when he was ordered to the naval academy as one of the instructors. In 1869 he went on a special cruise on the frigate Sabine, after which he was ordered to the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua surveying expedition, upon which he served nearly two years. Following this he was detailed to special duty in the ordnance department, Boston, Mass.; hydrographic office, Washington, and bureau of equipment at Washington; later he was in charge of the hydrographic bureau from 1882 to 1888; commanded the coast survey steamer Blake for nearly three years—from 1879 to 1882; commanded the Marion from April, 1891, to December, 1892, and was on special duty from then until May, 1893, when he was ordered to the command of the Atlantic. His promotion to commander was on April 25, 1877, and to captain July 1, 1892. He was put on the retired list on July 12, 1897. In general appearance and carriage he resembles Admirals Ramsey and Dewey, and is one who may be classed as a "born military man and leader."

SPANISH PRISONERS' MAIL.

Men at Annapolis May Be Allowed to Write to Friends at Home.

A step taken by the post office department indicates that the Spanish prisoners at Annapolis possibly may be permitted to communicate with their friends in Spain. All letters deposited at Annapolis by the prisoners are held by the authorities, as an order of the postmaster general prohibits all postal communication with Spain.

The letters deposited by the prisoners at Annapolis were sent to the dead letter office, but an inquiry as to what was to be done finally with them was referred to the navy department. The officials of that department expressed a desire that they should be submitted in order to be censored, and an order has been issued to the dead letter office directing that the letters be sent to the bureau of navigation for that purpose. What further action will be taken is not yet clear, and no order looking to the transmission of letters to Spain has yet been issued.

Eager for Shafter Relics.

The birthplace and boyhood home of Gen. Shafter, the hero of Santiago, on the outskirts of Niles, Mich., is being rapidly demolished by souvenir-seekers. Hundreds of people visit the building daily, and fabulous prices are being paid to the owner, A. H. Carr, for shingles and splinters from the building.

Watch Our Coffee Grinder!

It's a Crusher of
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.
Fancy Blended Coffee, 20 cents per pound.
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.

FREEMAN'S.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

The New Adrian Convent
School.

Will Open Sept. 7th, 1898.

A Grand New Building Offers Unlimited Facilities.

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.

For further information, address,

SISTERS OF ST. DOMINIC, Adrian, Mich.

If You Want

Anything in the line of
Baked or Canned Goods

To make up a nice lunch when you go camping call at the CENTRAL CITY BAKERY. I also have nice fresh Butter Crackers at 7c. per lb.

FRED VOGELBACKER, Prop.

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REVIVO

RESTORES
VITALITY.

Made a
Well Man
of Me.

THE GREAT 30th Day.

FRENCH REMEDY,

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

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

ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale at Chelsea, Mich., by

51 **ARMSTRONG & CO**

Subscribe for the HERALD

Echoes of the Week.

Pithy Pickings Pointedly Put for
Quick Reading.

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

Peaches and pears are a fine crop.

Nice big watermelons are in market.

At last the organ grinder has arrived

Eddie Williams is clerking for H. L. Wood.

C. F. Hunt, the barber, has located at Munith.

Sam Heselschwerdt left for Ohio last Monday.

The first oyster month is only three weeks off.

Pierce Cassidy, of Jackson, was in town, Wednesday.

Our big local pages are highly commented on.

Farmers report early potatoes as being a poor crop.

We had another nice thunder shower last Monday.

Fred Schussler was a Manchester visitor last Tuesday.

Merchants are receiving their fall and winter goods.

Wool, hay, wheat, etc., are coming into market slowly.

Horse traders' or gypsies are camping out near Chelsea.

Bicycle riders from a distance visit our village quite often.

Join the procession and go to Manchester on German Day.

Steve Carroll, of Jackson, was a Chelsea visitor, Wednesday.

Nice fat cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., are coming into market.

Wm. Freer is in Jackson this week playing with Boos' band.

Mrs. J. G. Wackenhut, Sr., is visiting friends at Webberville.

Tommy McNamara spent last week at Howell and Williamston.

B. B. Turnbull was the guest of relatives at Union, Ont., this week.

Geo. Davis spent a few days in Detroit and Mt. Clemens this week.

Jas. L. Gilbert is entertaining his brother, Frank, of New York State.

Politicians will soon be "stumping" the country for the fall election.

Dr. H. H. Avery and family are spending the week at North Lake.

New dwelling houses are going up in different parts of the village.

Chas. Wooten, of Temple, Texas, visited relatives here the past week.

Mrs. Frank Nelson spent the past two weeks at Leslie and Lansing.

Postmaster Riemenschneider has been on the sick list the past week.

Insects have been playing havoc with all kinds of vegetables, fruit, etc.

A Neckel and wife, of Ypsilanti, spent a few days in town this week.

Saxe Stimson is spending ten days with his brother in New York city.

Miss Minnie Kief, of Detroit, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. Klein.

The late rains are making lawns, gardens, etc., look fresh and green.

Geo. Webster and wife are visiting relatives in Florence, Ont., this week.

Don't forget St. Mary's church picnic at Kavanaugh Lake, the 24th inst.

Rev. J. Thistle, of Unadilla, was the guest of Chelsea friends this week.

Our soldier company had their pictures taken at the fair grounds last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vogel are visiting relatives and friends in Philadelphia.

Nearly all our merchants are good advertisers, but we have room for more.

The village "dads" are laying new cross walks in different parts of the village.

Dr. Armstrong's son drew the bicycle at Holmes' store last Saturday evening.

Miss Mame Camp, of Jackson, was the guest of Miss Rose Murphy, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. David Raymond are visiting friends and relatives at Grass Lake.

There will be a change of business places when the Staffan building is completed.

E. G. Hoag left for the West, Wednesday, in the interest of the Glazier Stove Co.

Workmen have been fixing a bursted water-pipe near the McKne house, lately.

Mrs. L. Tichenor is visiting her son, S. Tichenor, and wife, of Lansing, this week.

The old wood-stoves are fast disappearing, and coal stoves are coming more into use.

We would like to see another fair in Chelsea before this century draws to a close.

Whitaker Brothers shipped a number of their thoroughbred sheep to Kansas last week.

Geo. Begole and daughter spent a few days with relatives at Decatur, the past week.

Commercial traveling men are now striking town with fall and winter samples of goods.

Geo. Heselschwerdt and family, of Ann Arbor, are the guests of Chelsea relatives to day.

A. L. Brown and wife, of Toledo, Ohio, are the guests of Bert Steadman and family.

Mrs. J. C. Neufang, of Reading, was the guest of her cousin, Mrs. A. Spencer, last week.

Eugene Freer had a couple of 2 year-old steers smothered to death in a straw stack, last week.

The Misses Linsman, of Holly, Mich., are the guests of Miss Nellie Maroney, this week.

The Sunday-school picnic at North Lake, yesterday (Wednesday), was well attended.

Geo. W. Beckwith has the contract for building S. Foster's new house on Harrison street.

Robert Leach has purchased a lot on North street, and will erect a new dwelling this fall.

Geo. Seckinger and family, of Jackson, are the guests of Chelsea friends and relatives this week.

Miss Nettie Hoover, of Ypsilanti, is spending a vacation of two weeks here with her parents.

Mr. L. Glover, wife and daughter, were the guests of Mr. A. Spencer and wife, one day last week.

G. R. McMahon and family, of Detroit, were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Schmidt, last Sunday.

People are glad now that the war and summer are about over, so that business will brighten up more.

Wm. Gillam, who is traveling for the U. S. Cash Register Co., put in three machines here last Monday.

J. W. Cunningham, of Detroit, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Sullivan, of Lyndon, the past week.

The early morning trains east last Monday were four hours late on account of a wreck west of Jackson.

C. D. McMahon and wife, of Manchester, were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Schmidt, the past week.

Miss Selma Bush, of Ann Arbor, has returned to her home after spending several days with Chelsea friends.

The Italian organ-grinder with monkey and the Frenchman with performing bear don't strike Chelsea very often.

The Chelsea band played for the Sunday-school picnic, yesterday. Before starting they played some lively tunes.

Some of our residents are laying new board sidewalks, but we hope to see more cement ones laid in the near future.

Our "sojer boys" expect to capture 1st prize at Manchester's "German day," next Thursday, for the best marching, etc.

Mrs. L. Krum, of Leslie, who has been visiting relatives and friends here for the past few weeks, returned home Tuesday.

Please hand in local notices, advertisements, etc., before Thursday morning, so the printer will have more time to put them in type.

Died, at his home in Freedom, Aug. 7, 1898, Mr. Geo. Loffler, aged 49 years. The funeral was held from Zion church, yesterday (Wednesday).

Kemp & Bacon and Frank Leach will ship a car of poultry from this station Aug. 18th. All those who have not sold are requested to bring in their poultry.

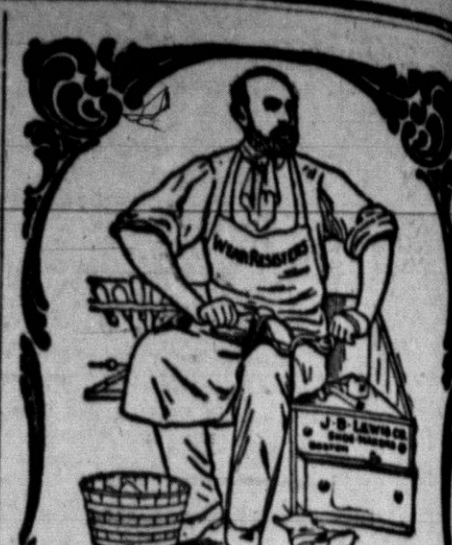
Died at her home in Sharon, August 9, 1898, Miss Lydia Heselschwerdt, aged 24 years. The funeral was held from the house to-day (Thursday) at 10:00 a. m.

Messrs. Geo. H. Kempf and E. J. McKune will open a dry goods store in the Hatch & Durand building about Sept. 15th. Mr. Kempf is now in New York buying goods.

Farmers, and others, have nothing to do with swindlers, who will come along and talk about buying a horse, a cow, a farm, etc., and give you bad money, sometimes taking away your good money.

David S. Greenman, aged 23, and Donnie Fannegan, aged 19, both of Ann Arbor, were run over by the mail train going east Wednesday, and instantly killed. The accident happened near the freight house in that city.

No, gentle reader, a "bucket shop" is not a place where they sell buckets. It's only a place where they sell suckers. Of course you don't know that at first, but it doesn't take many deals to show that you are it. A bucket shop is a place where they skin you going in, skin you coming out, and bust if you win.



Busy? Yes. Why?

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

J. B. LEWIS CO'S

"Wear Resisters"

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

LEWIS "WEAR RESISTERS"

Are for sale by

H. S. HOLMES MERC. CO.

S. G. Bush,
Physician and Surgeon
Office hours: 10 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Office in Hatch block. Residence opposite Methodist church.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route."
Time table taking effect May 29th, 1898.

90th MERIDIAN TIME.
Passengers Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as follows:

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

GOING WEST.
No 3—Mail and Express... 10:00 A. M.
No 12—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.

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We always do as we advertise; oftentimes more.

Announcement!

We shall open and place on sale
Aug. 15th to 25th,

The Finest and Best Line of
Dress Goods, Trimmings, Notions,
Ladies' and Gent's Furnishings
and Shoes, Domestic, House
Furnishings and Clothing.

In purchasing our lines of Fall Merchandise we have endeavored to buy only the best, most reliable, goods obtainable, and we shall mark all goods as low as the same qualities can possibly be purchased at in any city. We invite comparison as to styles, qualities and prices.

We do not intend to carry this line of fine goods to the exclusion of all medium priced goods, but shall at all times have a full assortment of both the fine and medium qualities of merchandise.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Butterick Patterns for August now on Sale.

Porto Rico Is Ours!

So is two-thirds of the Baked Goods used in Chelsea.

Why should we not lead, when we have in our employ one of Detroit's head Bakers, with 17 years' experience to back him.

A trial is all we ask to prove our statement.

ARCHIE MERCHANT

What You Should Eat

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

We Can Tell You!

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

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

TERMS—CASH.

ADAM EPPLER.

For SAFETY and to DRAW INTEREST,

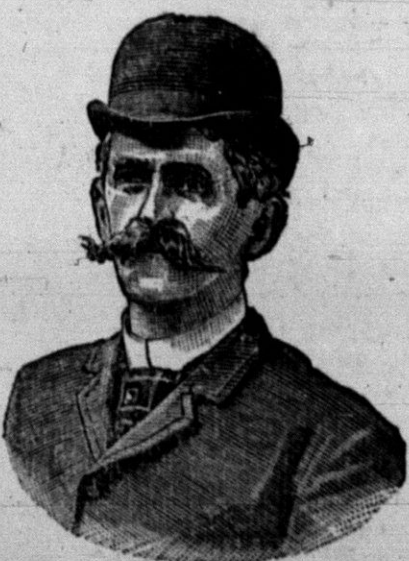
Deposit your Money in the

Chelsea Savings Bank.

Spar Bank.

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

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Auction Bills furnish-
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\$1.00 per year.

Here and There.

Umbrella menders are on the go.
The stove works are running quite lively.
It will not be long now before foot-ball will be talked of.

Quite a few people went on the excursion to Detroit, to-day.

Our band should attend the tournament at Jackson next Wednesday.

There are some filthy places in the village that the Board of Health should look after.

Next week ends another volume, so please give us a call and pay up your subscriptions.

Street fairs seem to be taking the place of the fairs held in closed grounds in different parts of the country.

We would like to see a base ball game, a horse race, a balloon ascension, etc., take place in Chelsea in the next month or two.

Start up a wood-yard or stone-yard and give the "hobos" a chance to earn their board and lodging. They will not visit Chelsea very often if they have to work.

Nearly all the people who lost their lives by drowning this summer were foolish enough to go way beyond their depth in swimming, or by upsetting their boats in rocking them while pleasure riding.

Harvest hands were in such great demand this summer in the far West and Northwest that nearly all the farmers will put in the latest improved harvest machines and not bother with hand-labor any more.

The kicker has an important part to play. If nobody kicked there would never be any progressive improvement. Any old thing would always be good enough. There is nothing like good, intelligent kicking, but the trouble is that most of the kicking done by chronics is done without any idea of bettering anything or anybody, but just to kick. Lots of people are afraid they would never be heard of if they waited to find something legitimate to kick about, so they just kick on general principles.

It is estimated that the number of cows in the United States used for producing milk from which butter is made reaches 11,000,000, and that the average amount of butter per cow is 125 pounds for one year, making a total of 1,375,000,000 pounds of butter. Estimating at 125 pounds per cow shows that the average is low. The cows can double their average if "breed and feed" are made to enter more largely into dairying. There are cows used solely for supplying cheese factories, and also milk for immediate consumption, the item of butter only being taken to point out the enormous value of cows on the farms and their usefulness to farmers.

Assistant Adj. Gen. Pond, of the Michigan department G. A. R., forwarded to national headquarters last week his semi-annual report. It shows the Michigan department in fine condition, and for the first time since 1892 a gain over losses in membership is shown. The total membership is now 15,836; number of posts, 388; a gain of four posts and 856 members in six months, against 851 losses. By Col. Pond's assiduous attention to the work he has reduced the suspended list by over one-half. Members on this list now number 1,975. There has been 185 deaths. The cash in the general fund is \$9,332.17; relief, \$2,000.64; real estate owned by order, \$27,559.75; post room effects, \$43,205.17.

The Chicago Drovers Journal says the prospects are that there will be a big demand for feeding sheep this coming fall. Already a strong inquiry has sprung up in the East, which is a strong indication that farmers in the Allegheny region are short. Reliable information also comes from Ohio that a good many stock sheep will be needed in that State, and probably quite as many will be forwarded as last year. Feeder buyers have by no means been idle on the range. A good many contracts have been made in the far west, notwithstanding the fact that sheep raisers are holding their prices up. Sheep are good property now, and about everybody realizes it. Ranchmen are feeling more independent than they have for years.

Here is a thought for the farmers: "It looks very strange to see a farmer pay a hundred dollars for a self-binder, use it two or three weeks, and then let it stand out of doors exposed to the weather for all the year. No other business could stand such a waste of property, and farmers cannot afford to allow it. A good shed for farm machinery can be cheaply made by setting three rows of posts in the ground twelve feet apart each way, the outside row six feet above the ground and the centre row ten feet high. Strong poles should be laid on top of the posts, and smaller poles put across these and brush over these and the whole covered with coarse hay well tied on. Such a shed will last for many years and furnish good protection for all kinds of farm tools and machinery."

Council Proceedings.

[OFFICIAL]

Chelsea, July 6, 1898.

Board met in regular session.
Meeting called to order by H. S. Holmes, President pro tem.
Roll call by the Clerk.
Trustees present—Holmes, Schenk, Vogel and McKune.
Absent—F. P. Glazier, President.
Trustees absent—Grau and Gilbert.
Moved by Schenk, seconded by Vogel, that the following bill allowed as read and orders drawn on Treasurer for same:
Ayes—Holmes, Schenk, Vogel, and McKune.
Nays—None.
Carried.

P. McConver, half day at \$1.25,	\$.63
Harry Shaver, one day at \$1.25,	1.25
G. Ahnamiller, 2 days, 8 hrs with team at \$2.50,	7.00
W. Sumner, 14 days, 9 hrs. at \$1.25,	18.63
G. Martin, 7 days, 9 hours at \$1.15,	9.88
A. Allison, printing 150 copies of water works ordinance,	2.00
J. P. Wood, taking assessment and two days on Board review,	44.00
J. B. Cole, freight on coal, brick, etc.,	92.45
J. F. Schuh, clerk and entry fee, case of Leurick and Glazier,	20.00
E. H. Chandler, 16 loads at 15c.,	4.40
Electrical Appliance Co., supplies, Standard Oil Co., 52 1/2 gal. cylinder oil at 83c.,	10.45
E. J. Corbett, 3 cars soft coal,	16.57
Economy Supply Co., 1 lb. engine oil,	89.21
Michigan Electrical Co., electroliers, sockets, etc.,	7.90
The National Carbon Co., 1000 carbons,	16.40
Nowotny Electric Co., 5 arc lamps at \$13.00,	8.00
Richard H. Hall, 27 M brick at \$6, less freight,	65.00
Wilbur Quinn, 60 hours at 15c.,	113.40
Fred Fuller, 55 hours at 12 1/2c.,	9.00
Dick Tronten, 30 hours at 12 1/2c.,	6.88
Hubert Beissel, 11 1/2 hours at 10c.,	3.75
Gus Eisle, 30 hours at 12 1/2c.,	1.15
Fred Welch, 37 1/4 hrs. work at 12 1/2c.,	3.75
Fred Fuller, 92 hrs. work at 12 1/2c.,	4.70
Wilbur Quinn, 87 1/2 hours work at 15 cts.,	11.50
Guy Lighthall, to balance salary, month of June,	13.13
Jasper Graham, to balance salary, month of June,	25.00
Elliott McCarty, to balance salary, month of June,	20.00
B. B. TurnBull, extra service for month of May,	12.50
B. B. TurnBull, salary for month of May,	10.00
American Express Co., as per bills,	25.00
A. R. Welch, sal. for mon. of June,	2.10
Rush Green, sal. for mon. of June,	50.00
John Ricketts, unloading 3 cars of coal at \$1.25,	35.00
Michigan Telephone Co., services,	3.75
	.80
	\$764.18

On motion Board adjourned.
W. H. HESELSCHWERDT,
Village Clerk.
Approved Aug. 3, 1898.
H. S. Holmes, President pro tem.

Chelsea, July 20, 1898.

Regular meeting of Common Council.
Board met in Council room.
Roll called, and there being no quorum present Board adjourned until the next regular meeting, Aug. 3, 1898.

W. H. HESELSCHWERDT,
Village Clerk.

Why?

Why isn't kissing one way to remove paint?

Why isn't a begging letter more or less touching?

Why isn't a boil in the pot worth two on the neck?

Why are all long-haired men suspected of being poets?

One result of the war has been to arouse an interest among women in the direction of nursing in general. Besides the hundreds of self-sacrificing heroines who have already joined the Red Cross band, or are preparing to join it, there are thousands who have felt a sufficiently practical interest in the subject to study it in a general way. Wounds and such casualties as are likely to befall the soldier are the chief matters of interest, for the most of us feel that, if not now, we may later on be called upon to give our services to our country in this way, while, in any event, such knowledge can never come amiss. Only through such occupations and others that serve to remind us, however passively and indirectly, of what is going on down in Cuba, can we stay-at-homes be reconciled to keeping in the background. It is not unlikely that the close of the war will find a large number of women primed as never before upon what to do till the doctor comes.—New York Evening Sun.

Excursions.

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

Jackson's Carnival, Jackson, Michigan, Sept. 20 to 23. One first class limited fare for round trip.

Business Men's Convention, Detroit, Aug. 23 to 25. One first-class limited fare for round trip.

Special excursion to Detroit, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1898. Fare from Chelsea for the round trip, \$1.10.

Bay View camp meeting and Bay View assembly, July and August, one first-class limited 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 Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo and Three Rivers, Aug. 20. Fare for round trip from Chelsea, \$1.50.

Ringling Bros. World's Greatest Shows, Ann Arbor, Aug. 27, 1898. One fare for round trip, plus 50 cents for admission.

Prohibition Party, State convention, Lansing, Mich., Aug. 23, 1898. One fare for round trip. Date of sale, Aug. 23 and 24, 1898.

Special excursion to Petoskey, Mich., Aug. 25, 1898. Fare for round trip from Chelsea, \$5. Tickets good to return until Sept. 3d.

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

Tri state band reunion, Jackson, Mich., Aug. 17, 1898. One first class limited fare for round trip. Date of sale Aug. 16 and 17, good to return Aug. 18.

Odds and Ends.

Religious life is more like feeling, since feeling may be physical, misdirected, selfish. It is more than knowledge, which, even if it be complete and accurate, may fail to govern the moral nature. It is more than obedience to a moral code, because such obedience, if sufficiently complete to be religious, already implies relations to the Lawgiver. And yet, religion is feeling; it is mental illumination; it is especially moral; because it is that which implies and comprehends and combines them all. It is the sacred bond freely accepted, generously, enthusiastically, persistently welcomed, whereby the soul engages to make a continuous expenditure of its highest powers in attacking its-If to the Personal Source and Object of its being. It is the tie by which the soul binds itself to God, its true friend. To be thus bound to a person is to cherish strong, nay, passionate feelings towards him; it is to seek to know all that can be known about the wishes and character and to register this knowledge in exact terms, it is to obey scrupulously all that is clearly ascertained to be His will. "Show Thou me the way that I should walk in, for I lift up my soul unto Thee." This is the language of intelligence ever during a higher knowledge of His highest object; it is the language of obedience, the most absolute that man can proffer. It is because it is the voice, the exceeding great cry, of that unquenchable passion, of that irrepressible aspiration whereby the soul of man shows forth its truest dignity and highest virtue in seeking the better to know and love, and serve its highest and invisible object; because, in a word, it is the language of religion—Liddon.

In their youth Bishop C. H. Fowler and Miss Willard were students in the same Methodist college, both being members of the Methodist church. Between them there was a strong affinity, a friendship that eventually ripened into a deep, abiding love. The ring she speaks of in her memoirs as wearing as "an allegiance based on supposition," was the gift of Bishop Fowler. Both had great strength of character and were born leaders of men and women. The similarity of their temperaments was frequently considered by the young people as a bar to matrimony, and it was finally agreed that it would be best for both to choose separate paths in life. The engagement was accordingly broken. In after years they were often brought together in their life work, that of lifting up fallen humanity and leading them to a better way, but the story of the early romance was never told until the death of Miss Willard.

The government gives notice that the two-cent revenue tax prescribed for postal money orders is collected from postmasters, who issue the orders, and that therefore no revenue stamps need to be attached to them by the sender, or by the payees who receive the money. The affixing of revenue stamps is a double payment of tax, for the selling postmaster will in every case be required to account for the two cents on each order sold.

SPAIN GIVES UP.

She Accepts the Conditions of Peace Offered by the President.

The Cabinet's Agreement to the Terms Ratified by the Queen Regent.

The Official Announcement Is Now on Its Way to Washington.

The Acceptance Is Believed to Be Practically Unconditional and Satisfactory.

If This Proves to Be True Cessation of Hostilities Is Likely to Follow at Once.

Madrid, Aug. 8.—The cabinet council terminated after having completely confirmed the reply of the United States, which, it is said, accepts the American conditions. The reply will be telegraphed to Senor Leon Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, so that M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, will receive it today. The government is fully convinced that the note will be satisfactory to the Washington government and that a suspension of hostilities will be its immediate consequences.

Senor Sagasta, the premier, has concluded his conference with the queen regent. Her majesty approves the general lines of the reply of Spain to America's peace terms which Gen. Sagasta explained to her. The government believes that the United States



SENOR SAGASTA.
(Premier of Spain, who accepts the terms.)

will accept Spain's answer, which will certainly reach the white house by Tuesday. As a consequence of the United States accepting the reply, hostilities will immediately afterwards be suspended. As the reply to the American terms was only submitted to the queen regent Sunday, all the reports of her approval Saturday of the American demands are necessarily without foundation.

From a well-informed source it is learned that while the answer does not discuss the four bases which the United States makes an essential preliminary to peace, and which Spain accepts without reservation, it points out that in order to avoid the definitive negotiations being in any way complicated by incidents of the war, it is expected to agree beforehand to a suspension of hostilities. It is reported that Duke Almodovar de Rio, the minister of foreign affairs, and Monsignor Morry del Val, Spanish ambassador to the Vatican, will be selected to represent Spain in the negotiations. The newspapers make no comments on the situation owing to the strictness of the censorship.

Brought Little Consolation.

London, Aug. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times telegraphing Sunday says: All the best authorities agree that the government has decided to accept the American conditions. The American reply to Spain's request for explanations reached Madrid Friday evening. The text has not been divulged, but it is known that it brought little consolation. President McKinley turned a deaf ear to the suggestion that Puerto Rico might be left to Spain and compensation sought elsewhere. Regarding the Philippines, the reply was not altogether satisfactory, but it was of such a nature that there was no longer any necessity for postponing a decision on the main question.

As to the context of Spain's reply the oracles differ. Some say it contains no contentious matter, accepts simply in principle the four demands of President McKinley's first communication and suggests an immediate suspension of hostilities. On the other hand, others affirm that it is prefaced by an account of the origin of the war, tending to prove that, as Spain was in no sense the aggressor, she ought not to be expected

to pay a war indemnity either in money or territory.

A Dignified Acquiescence.

According to the most reliable sources of information the Spanish note is couched in dignified language. It asserts that Spain bows to the force of circumstances, having done nothing to provoke the war, into which she has been unwillingly led in the defense of her rights and territory. It expresses a willingness to appoint delegates to meet the American commissioners to discuss a regime for the Philippines.

Outline of the Answer.

London, Aug. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing Sunday says: The answer of the Spanish government declares that Spain cannot discuss the American proposals but only accepts them because they are imposed on her by force. Only a few unessential changes in the American demands were asked for and it is not expected that President McKinley will refuse them. A commission composed of Spaniards and Americans will decide the question of the Cuban debt, the dates and manner of evacuating Cuba and Puerto Rico and the protection of Spaniards and Spanish interests in these places. The commissioners will also decide whether Spain is to be allowed to withdraw her artillery and the remainder of her arms and ammunition from the colonies, while the question of the future of the Philippines will be settled by the same body. Treaty will be signed subject to approval by the cortes, which will be convoked immediately. The cabinet council will appoint Spanish commissioners to meet the Americans to arrange as to the future of the Philippines and other details.

Convinced That War Is Ended.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Although as yet without official confirmation of the report that the Spanish government has decided to accept the terms laid down by the United States as essential to the negotiation of a treaty of peace, the officials here are proceeding under the conviction that the end has come and are giving attention to the steps to be taken next.

Future Steps.

Should the Spanish answer be an unconditional acceptance of our terms some negotiation may be necessary to agree upon the steps to be taken to give effect to the agreement. So far as can be learned it has not yet been determined how this shall be done. There are two ways open. The first is a military capitulation by the captain generals of Cuba and Puerto Rico, which will immediately place the American military or naval commanders in technical occupation of the islands, and enable them to carry out in their own way and in their own time the embarkation of the Spanish armies in the islands. The question as to whether they shall be permitted to carry off their arms is not now as material as it was in the case of the surrender of Gen. Toral's forces at Santiago, where occurring in the midst of the campaign there was a necessity for securing the moral effect of compelling the Spanish soldiers to lay down their arms. Spain having succumbed it might be urged that the United States might grant a concession on this point to Spanish pride without fear of having the action attributed to fear of the consequences of a refusal. This would not apply, however, to the volunteers who might elect to remain in Cuba, as it would not be prudent to allow so large a body of men to carry arms without restraint in the days of reconstruction, when delicate and difficult matters of internal policy are to be settled and new methods applied to the government of the islands.

The second method by which the preliminary peace agreement might be formally effected would be by a protocol to be signed by a representative of the president, probably Secretary Day in this case, and by M. Cambon in behalf of the Spanish government. It was by just such an agreement as this, known as the Cushing protocol, that war was averted as a result of the Virginian affair. This course having the weight of precedent, may be adopted in this case. It is probable that in the Philippines the greatest difficulty will be met in putting the agreement into effect on account of the attitude of the insurgents, but Gen. Merritt is now gaining in strength daily, and probably will be in position to meet any emergency.

New Cable for Puerto Rico.

New York, Aug. 8.—One of the first business enterprises to follow the acquisition of Puerto Rico is likely to be a new cable connecting that island with the United States. The existing lines are very roundabout and are under foreign control, and the rates charged are nearly five times the rate to England or France, while the distance covered is much less.

No Highbinders There.

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—The existence of societies of Highbinders in this city, reported to Immigration Commissioner North, is denied by S. K. Mitsue, editor of the New World, a Japanese newspaper. He claims that all the organizations of his countrymen in this city have been formed for the mutual benefit of their members.

Died of Typhoid.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 8.—Private James Gisher, company E, First cavalry rough riders, died at Fort McPherson Saturday of typhoid fever.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

The Situation as Reported by Dun & Co. Peace Prospects Stimulate Many Lines—Failures for a Week.

New York, Aug. 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Prospects of peace stimulate many kinds of business. In spite of records, the impression prevails that delay and hesitation have legitimately resulted from war, and larger contracts are in fact coming forward for iron products, with a better general demand in most industries. The volume of payments through all clearing houses was the largest ever known in July, being eight per cent. larger than in 1895 for the month and for the past week 11.1 per cent. larger. Most industrial works have resumed after a shorter vacation, with fewer participations than usual. A few labor troubles only call attention to the fact that this season has been remarkably free from such hindrances.

"In spite of a promise of 700,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, the price is two and one-half cents higher for the week. The disposition of farmers to hold back their wheat for prices more like those obtainable recently accounts for receipts 36 per cent. smaller than last year. The visible supply is extremely low, but exports at the present rate throughout the year would have little lifting power if the crop is about 300,000,000 bushels more than home needs for seed and food. Corn exports for the week have been only 1,734,347 bushels, against 2,725,000 last year, though the price has scarcely declined.

"Failures for the week have been 198 in the United States, against 237 last year, and 21 in Canada, against 29 last year."

TEN VESSELS SUNK.

Spanish Loss in the Engagements at Manzanillo—Full Report Is Received at Navy Department.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The navy department has received full reports of the naval operations against Manzanillo on July 18. They show that much more damage was done than is generally understood. The reports specify no less than ten Spanish vessels burned, sunk or destroyed.

The American ships engaged in this operation were the Wilmington, Helena, Scorpion, Hist, Hornet, Wampatuck and Osceola, with Commander C. C. Todd, of the Wilmington, in command. The reports show that no damage was done the American ships and there were no casualties. The engagement lasted from 7:30 to 10:30 a. m. The Spanish gun vessels destroyed were mostly small ships.

Indian Congress Opens.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 5.—One of the largest crowds that has attended the Trans-Mississippi exposition since the opening two months ago witnessed the inauguration of the United States government Indian congress Thursday. The feature of Thursday's programme was a parade of several hundred reservation Indians in war paint and feathers. In the forenoon a few of the Omahas and Winnebagoes on ponies paraded the downtown streets headed by Capt. W. A. Mercer, United States army, who is in charge of the Indian congress, representing the United States government.

Orders No Resistance.

Madrid, Aug. 6.—The government has given orders that the minister of war should not force resistance in Puerto Rico to the utmost. This is at the instigation of Premier Sagasta, who deplores any unnecessary loss of life, knowing that Puerto Rico will inevitably fall into the hands of the Americans. Capt. Gen. Macias has been instructed to obtain terms like those obtained by Gen. Toral, or better, so as to save Spanish honor as much as possible.

Pope Counsels Internal Peace.

London, Aug. 5.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The pope is preparing an encyclical ordering the Spanish clergy to avoid all political strifes and praising the virtues and religious fervor of the queen regent. His holiness will also send a letter to the Spanish people, to be read in all the churches, praising the present dynasty and counseling the preservation of internal peace. Both documents are intended to be anti-Carlist in their influence.

Watson's Squadron May Sail.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Navy department officials insist that no change has been made in the orders to the Watson squadron. Indeed, there seems to be no evident purpose to dispatch this fine squadron to European waters regardless of the termination of the war, the idea being that the splendid display which will be made by the American ships will have a beneficial effect in inspiring respect for our naval strength.

Think \$10,000 Were Stolen.

Sedalia, Mo., Aug. 5.—Mr. Ellison, state bank examiner, arrived here Thursday to examine the condition of the Bank of Commerce, which was robbed Monday. The bank officials still refuse to make public the amount taken, but the generally accepted belief is that it was close to \$10,000. John A. Maines, the Indiana suspect arrested Tuesday, is still held.

Furloughs for Sick Soldiers.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Adj. Gen. Corbin, at the direction of the secretary of war, has issued an order granting sick and wounded soldiers at hospitals, when able to travel, one month's furlough and transportation to go to their homes. This order has been sent to the commanding officers at the general hospitals, headquarters of army corps and military departments.

OUR TROOPS ADVANCE.

American Army Is Moving on San Juan—Capture of Town of Guayama.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Late Saturday the first news dispatch came to the war department from Gen. Miles. It was as follows:

"Ponce, Aug. 6.—Gen. Brooke reports Haines' brigade, Fourth Ohio and Third Illinois, captured Guayama yesterday; slight skirmish with enemy in and about town; enemy's strength estimated at about 500; not ascertained if any of them regulars; resistance not strong. Private John O'Connor wounded below the knee; C. W. Ruffee, both legs below thigh; T. W. Wolcott, right foot; none serious; all Fourth Ohio. One Spaniard killed, two wounded so far known.

Gen. Roy Stone is clearing the road from Adjuntas to Utuado. He has a force of 500 natives at work. A company of the Second Wisconsin and a battalion of the Nineteenth regular infantry are moving to his support. A considerable force of Spanish is reported to the northwest and frequent alarms are given. There is much activity among the troops here.

Puerto Rico, Aug. 8.—A general advance of the American forces began Sunday morning. The remainder of Gen. Ernst's brigade, constituting the advance center, supported by two batteries, moved out at six o'clock, and a part of the Eleventh infantry of Gen. Henry's division started to the left toward Adjuntas. Troop A, of New York, the Philadelphia city troop and troop H, of the Sixth regulars, are conveying Gen. Brooke's transportation column along the road through Salinas to Arroyo.

Gen. Wade's reinforcements for Gen. Miles are going forward regardless of the progress of peace negotiations. The agreement to negotiate a treaty of peace does not necessarily carry with it a cessation of hostilities. In the case of the Mexican war it was a month after the peace negotiations began before hostilities were declared to be closed and if it is desirable these reinforcements may be intercepted and returned to the United States after they sail. The present plans of Secretary Alger all contemplate that they shall leave the United States, especially as it is felt that with the practical field experience they will acquire in Puerto Rico under the favorable climatic conditions they will make good material to use both there and in Cuba in carrying out the government's reconstruction policies.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Up to this point not the slightest complaint has reached the department respecting the management of the Puerto Rican campaign, a tribute to Gen. Miles' ability. No word has come of soldiers without food or ammunition or of sick men without doctors or medicine, nor is the inward movement of the American army delayed for lack of artillery owing to Gen. Miles' insistence upon keeping his artillery in the very vanguard and giving personal attention to the commissary and quartermaster departments.

The war department officials now say that Shafter's army will begin embarking in earnest to-day, the transports, which are arriving, being obliged to take on stores for the homeward trip. These, however, will be limited in quantity in order to avoid unnecessary delay, and only ten days' rations will be placed aboard each ship.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The troops of Gen. Shafter's command at Santiago have begun to leave Cuba for the United States. A part of two regiments of cavalry are now en route from Santiago to Montauk Point, L. I. Three other transports bearing troops will leave Santiago to-day and two are scheduled to leave Tuesday. All of them will sail for Montauk Point.

WHAT IT COSTS.

Table of Expenses Giving Some Idea of What It Means to Have a Three Months' War.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Estimating liberally that the expenses of the war were \$1,000,000 a day since April 25, the war has cost the government up to this time, \$103,000,000. But there are some items to be added to this which raise the grand total to \$150,000,000. But as it is apparent that the popular loan of \$200,000,000 is more than enough to meet all the expenses of the conflict. The heavy expenditure of money has been since July 1 with the army in operation. Some of the big items of expense to be met are:

Mobilization of troops and troops	\$17,000,000
Additional to the navy	10,000,000
For ordnance and arms	20,000,000
Commissary supplies	15,000,000
Pay for army and navy	27,000,000
Ammunition	8,000,000
Coal for warships	4,000,000
For Cuban relief	5,000,000
Harbor defenses and mines	10,000,000
Total	\$118,000,000

General King Will Go.

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—Brig. Gen. King has announced his intention of sailing with the troops on the transport Arizona, which he expects will be ready within the week. Col. J. C. Loper, of the Fifty-first Iowa volunteers, has received a telegram from Congressman Hull, of that state, advising him that his regiment would certainly be sent to Manila. As soon as the news was communicated to his command the band paraded through the streets of the camp.

TO LEAVE SANTIAGO.

American Troops Will Soon Be Homeward Bound—To Go in Camp at Montauk Point, L. I.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Upon being informed of the formal request made by the commanding generals of the American army at Santiago to have their men removed immediately to the United States, the war department officials stated that this request has been anticipated, and that the department had been directing the best part of its energies to the return of Gen. Shafter's forces to the United States. It has already provided for their reception an ideal camp at Montauk Point, L. I., and orders were sent forward Wednesday to begin the homeward movement by embarking at Santiago five cavalry regiments of Shafter's force, including Roosevelt's rough riders.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, of the rough riders, has succeeded in hurrying the movements of the war department, in fetching Shafter's army away from Santiago, though in his disregard of the conventionalities he has drawn upon his head a rather sharp rebuke from the secretary of war, who evidently regards the course pursued by Col. Roosevelt as being calculated to injure discipline, though inspired by the most worthy motives.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The war department has ordered the large fleet of transports at Ponce to proceed to Santiago, there to join with the transports already at Santiago, in bringing Gen. Shafter's army back to this country. There are ten large transports with the fleet, at Ponce, some of them, like the Mobile, having a capacity of 1,000 men. In all they have a capacity of 6,540 men. This, with the capacity of the ships already at Santiago, will give a carrying strength of over 12,000 men at a trip.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 4 (delayed in transmission).—From the moment Secretary Alger's cable message was received this morning, ordering the instant removal of the army north, everything has been bustle and activity at headquarters. The transports here, six in number, have been ordered to discharge their cargoes and to get ready without loss of time to take on board the first shipments for home. Other transports are expected here shortly, and it is expected that 13 transports will soon be conveying our soldiers back to the United States. The Yale and Harvard, among others, are understood to be on their way here.

Gen. Shafter's orders for the movement of his command provide the following programme:

The embarkation of the Third and Sixth regular cavalry, then the First regular cavalry and First volunteer cavalry (rough riders) will be embarked. These regiments have been ordered to be ready to go on board ship the day after to-morrow. For the present the Ninth and Tenth cavalry will remain in camp. Only the private horses of the officers will be taken. The other horses will be turned over to Gen. Wood, who remains here as military governor.

All the tents will be left standing, and all the extra worn clothes and bedding, which may possibly be infected, will be destroyed.

The First brigade, of Gen. Lawton's division, under Gen. Chaffee, will go next.

All the men able to ride will be put on ponies and taken to the wharf. The others will be conveyed there in wagons.

All the men who are suffering from yellow fever or infectious diseases will be left here. Every precaution will be taken to provide for the safe and healthy arrival of the men north.

The volunteer regiments will next be Illinois, First District of Columbia, Seventy-first New York, Ninth Massachusetts, Second Massachusetts, Eighth Illinois, Thirty-third Michigan, Thirty-fourth Michigan.

No tenting or surplus baggage will be taken back to the United States.

One Life Lost.

South Norwalk, Conn., Aug. 5.—West-bound passenger train No. 59, leaving New Haven at three p. m. and due in this city at 4:07, collided head-on Thursday afternoon with a switching freight train from the Danbury division on the Washington street bridge. One man, Isaac Davis, a freight brakeman, was killed. The engineers and firemen on both trains were more or less injured, while the passengers suffered a severe jolting.

Noted Architect Dead.

Paris, Aug. 5.—Jean Louis Charles Garnier, the architect, is dead. He was born here in 1825, and designed and supervised the erection of the Grand opera house in this city at an expense of nearly 50,000,000 francs. His other constructions included the Theater on the Terrace, of Monte Carlo, and the gambling house at Moracco.

Four Perish.

New York, Aug. 5.—A rowboat containing Mrs. Otto Frohwein, her three children aged 4, 14 and 16 years, respectively, and Annie Siebenliehm, and manned by three sailors from the yacht of Col. Ruppert, whose guests they were, was capsized in Raritan bay, drowning the three children and Miss Siebenliehm.

Mills Shut Down.

North Vassalboro, Me., Aug. 5.—The woolen mills owned by Samuel Williams, of Boston, and Thomas Sampson, of Winslow, have shut down for an unknown period, owing to "poor markets." About 600 hands are thrown out of employment.

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ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Alarmist Reports of a Serious Diplo-
matic Tension—British Admiralty
Preparing to Mobilize Its Fleet.

London, Aug. 8.—That extreme di-
plomatic tension exists between St.
Petersburg and London was generally
admitted Saturday, though the offi-
cials deprecate the alarmist reports
which were current Friday. It is hoped
that the former stand adopted by the
marquis of Salisbury during the last
few days, which seems to have al-
ready created some misgiving at St.
Petersburg, will have the desired effect
of arresting Russian aggressiveness.
It is felt both here and on the con-
tinent that the outcome of the dispute
regard the New Chwang railroad
extension is the crucial point of the
success or failure of Great Britain's
policy of the "open door."

As evidence of the fact that Great
Britain appreciates the gravity of the
situation, it is learned that the admi-
rality is preparing for all emergencies,
and that it will soon be ready to mob-
ilize.

There has been considerable discus-
sion in parliament over the new situa-
tion in China, similar to that which
arose when Russia vetoed the loan
from the British government. This
time the complications are caused by
the contract for the loan which the
Hong-Kong and Shanghai bank wishes
to make to the Chinese government for
a railway between Tein-Tsin and New
Chwang, both treaty ports. The Rus-
sian minister has been objecting stren-
uously for six weeks, and Lord Salis-
bury has offered China a guarantee
against Russia.

It seems entirely clear that Russia
is interfering with British rights se-
cured by the treaty of Tien-Tsin. The
obvious criticism upon Lord Salis-
bury's method is that the offer of a
guarantee to Peking, which China does
not like to accept, is a less direct rem-
edy than a determined remonstrance
through the British ambassador at
St. Petersburg would be.

London, Aug. 8.—The Shanghai cor-
respondent of the Daily Mail says:
Russia is now practically in possession
of New Chwang, and "the open door" in
North China is already shut.

The correspondent of the Daily News
at Odessa gives, under reserve, a report
that the Russian charge d'affaires at
Peking, M. Pavloff, will soon be re-
moved, and he regards it as indicating
a Russian backdown.

A HUGE PENALTY.

Spain Pays Dearly for Pitting Herself
Against the American
Nation.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Spain, for the
sake of false pride, bigotry, politics and
a child king, has buried in the depths
of the sea 35 vessels of her navy, valued
at \$36,500,000. By their rusting hulks
lie the bodies of more than a thousand
gallant tars.

Spain has surrendered in territory to
the United States directly Cuba, with a
population of 1,500,000 and an area of
45,000 square miles, and Puerto Rico,
with an area of 3,670 square miles and
a population of 810,000; also the La-
drones islands, area 417 square miles and
population 15,000. Her total direct loss
of territory in square miles is 49,087
and loss in population 2,325,000. She
has also jeopardized, probably beyond
all future control by her, the Philip-
pine islands, with an area of 114,326
square miles and a population of 8,000-
600. So that in the end it appears the
Spanish kingdom for the sake of the
wrong has given up 165,000 square
miles of territory and over 10,000,000 of
tax-paying population.

This loss is the gain of the United
States, which, to bring it about, placed
in service a first-class navy, with 10-
000 men and 50 effective vessels, and
a volunteer and regular army of 278,500
men, of which New York gave the
largest number, Pennsylvania next and
Illinois the third.

The Spanish El Nacional concedes
that in the destruction of Cervera's fleet
Spain lost alone \$20,000,000 of invested
money. The Cristobal Colon was val-
ued at \$4,400,000 and the Vizcaya at \$3-
600,000. The estimated trading capac-
ity of the territory of Spain which the
United States has taken is placed at
\$200,000,000 per annum at the present
time, and that must be tributary here-
after to American coffers and not to the
blood-stained ones of Castile and Ara-
gon.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

Accident to a Construction Train in
Minnesota—Two Men Killed;
Seven Injured.

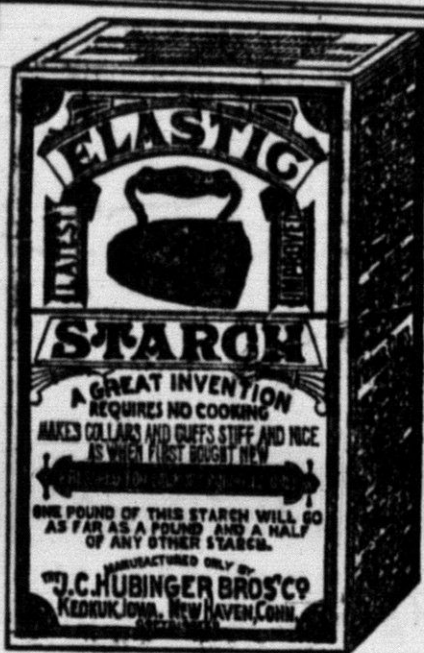
Cass Lake, Minn., Aug. 8.—A terrible
accident, causing the loss of two lives,
seriously maiming and maiming seven
more, occurred Sunday morning 12
miles west of here. A construction
train with 100 bridgemen and laborers
engaged in the extension line of the
Great Northern railway to Fosston
left here to take the men to work.
Twelve miles out it struck obstructions
on the track. The bridgemen and la-
borers were riding on flat cars. Four
flat cars with their loads of human
freight were derailed. Two laborers
were killed outright. Bridge Contrac-
tor Tom Mathews had his right leg
crushed off; brakeman Berry had his
left foot crushed off.

Your Liver

needs coaxing, not crowding. Dr. Ayer's Pills stand with-
out a rival as a reliable medicine for liver complaint. They
cure constipation, and they cure its consequences, piles,
biliousness, indigestion, sick headache, nausea, coated tongue,
foul breath, bad taste, palpitation, nervousness, irrita-
bility, and many other maladies that have their root in
constipation. They are a specific for all diseases of the
stomach and bowels, and keep the body in a condition of
sound health.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and
consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no
better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found
them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—JAMES QUINN, 90 Middle
Street, Hartford, Conn.

Take Ayer's Pills



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 econ-
omy are true, the makers have had prepared,
at great expense, a series of four

GAME PLAQUES

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

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

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

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

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

ASK YOUR DEALER

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

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or
six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch
(Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to re-
ceive 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.

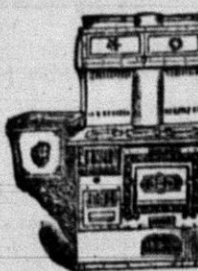
Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.
Do not delay. This offer
is for a short time only.



Fairly Jumped into Success ...

... KEITH'S ENAMEL STARCH

right from the very start, notwithstanding all the other
starches on the market. Now, why was it? Why
is it that millions of packages of KEITH'S EN-
AMEL STARCH has been used in the few years
since this starch was invented? Just do your ironing
one month with KEITH'S ENAMEL STARCH
and you will see. It makes ironing so easy; it puts
on that beautiful enamel finish that it puts it at the
head of every known aid for ironing. Manufactured
by KEITH'S ENAMEL STARCH CO., Chicago, Ill.



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 13 inches high; 17
inches wide; 2 1-2 inches deep; 15-gallon reservoir; weight 400 lbs. Burns
Wood or Coal, for \$25 cash, freight prepaid to your station, or I will accept a
six-months note (secured) NO INTEREST, and YOU PAY FREIGHT. No
Such Bargains Ever Offered Before. Write for free descriptive pamphlet.
WM. C. WILLARD, MFG., 113 and 115 N. Second St., St. Louis, Mo.

Use Well Drills

Our WE MAKE all kinds
and sizes, for DRILLING WELLS for
house, farm, City and Village Water
Works, Factories, Ice Plants, Brew-
eries, Irrigation, Coal and Mineral
Prospecting, Oil and Gas,
etc. LATEST and BEST.
30 YEARS EXPERIENCE.
Write us WHAT YOU want.
LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.

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ON LONG ISLAND

By the Ocean on the south shore, or the
wooded Sound on the north shore. Send
6c. in stamps for "LONG ISLAND," an
illustrated descriptive book, 4 cents for
"SUMMER HOMES," a book describing
hotels and boarding houses on Long
Island, and 6c. for "UNIQUE LONG
ISLAND," an illustrated book, to H. M.
SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R.,
Long Island City, New York.

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BEAUTIFULLY
sound and sump-
tuous illustrations (price 5c), free to anybody sending
two annual subscriptions at \$1 each to the Overland
Monthly, SAN FRANCISCO. Sample Overland 5c.

Remember the name
when you buy
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BattleAx
PLUG

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THREE HAPPY WOMEN.

A Trio of Fervent Letters to
the Sympathetic Friend
of Her Sex.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Each Letter Tells in a Different
Way of Agonies Relieved
by Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound.

Before using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my
health was gradually being undermined. I suffered untold agony
from painful menstruation, backache, pain on top of my head and
ovarian trouble. I concluded to try Mrs. Pinkham's
Compound, and found that it was all any woman
needs who suffers with painful monthly periods. It
entirely cured me.

MRS. GEORGIE WASS,
923 Bank St., Cincinnati, O.



I sat right
Lydia E.
and Liver
I feel like a
is a thing of
the Vegetable
for me.

For years I had suffered with pain-
ful menstruation every month. At
the beginning of menstruation it was
impossible for me to stand up for more
than five minutes, I felt so miserable.
One day a little book of Mrs. Pink-
ham's was thrown into my house and
down and read it. I then got some of
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
Pills. I can heartily say that to-day
new woman; my monthly suffering
the past. I shall always praise
Compound for what it has done
MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON,
363 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me of painful
menstruation and backache. The pain in my back was dreadful,
and the agony I suffered during menstruation nearly drove me wild.
Now this is all over, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's medicine and
advice.—MRS. CARRIE V. WILLIAMS, South Mills, N. C.

The great volume of testimony proves conclusively that Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a safe, sure and almost infallible
remedy in cases of irregularity, suppressed, excessive or painful
monthly periods.

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A FOUL
BARGAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL
IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO

Remember the name
when you buy
again

BattleAx
PLUG

FISO'S CURE FOR
TUBERCULOSIS
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
in time. Sold by Druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Prevents Whipple's Puncture for Single
Leak. Tires ...
Pin holes, Tack holes, Thorn holes, Porous tires and
leaky valve stems are a thorn in the cyclist's flesh, but
they never leak where WHIPPLE'S PUNCTURE is used.
The Best is the Cheapest for 2 tires. Price \$1.00 per pair.
—LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE—
CHICAGO SELLING AGENTS: Beckley, Ralston & Co.,
101 Lake St., Mfrs. Agents & Supply Co., 115 Lake St.,
F. S. Waters & Co., 155 W. Wash. St., Armstrong Bros.,
Tool Co., 98 W. Wash. St.; A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co.,
73 W. Adams St. N.Y.C. by
WHIPPLE CYCLE CO.,
250 West Jackson Bldg.,
CHICAGO, ILL. IT MAKES A CHEAP TIRE
EQUAL TO A GOOD ONE.

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve is the only sure cure in
the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers,
Sorethroats, Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, White
Swelling, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. It
never fails. Draws out all poison. Saves expense and
suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for Boils,
Corns, Fingers, Feet, Burns, Erysipelas, Cuts,
and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, small size,
5c. Book free. J. F. ALLEN MEDICINE
CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives
quick relief and cures worst
cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days
treatment Free. Dr. H. A. GREEN'S SOUS, Atlanta, Ga.

A. N. K.-A 1721

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
please state that you saw the Advertis-
ment in this paper.

Washington News.

Washington, D. C., August 5, 1898.—Spain did not surprise anybody when it cabled to the French Ambassador, who is representing it in Washington during the peace preliminaries, to ascertain whether at could attach a string to its acceptance of the terms of peace offered by President McKinley—it was so thoroughly Spanish. The French Ambassador knew that the terms offered were in the nature of an ultimatum, and so informed Spain. There is no room for any trickery, consequently nothing but plain sailing is now looked for. As soon as the government of Spain formally accepts the terms of peace, which it has already unofficially accepted, Peace Commissioners will be named by President McKinley to meet like commissioners representing Spain, and proceed to the negotiation of a treaty of peace; and a cessation of hostilities will be ordered. While, of course, no one can do more than guess how long it will take to negotiate that treaty, it is the general expectation in official circles that it will require several months, owing to the difficulty likely to be experienced in reaching a satisfactory agreement as to the Philippine Islands. Should the treaty not be signed before November, the Senate will not be called in extra session to ratify the treaty, as no harm would be done by waiting for the regular session in December.

President McKinley has taken occasion to express his gratitude for the cordial support given him in the conduct of the war by the press, regardless of politics, and he thinks it will be of incalculable benefit to the country by showing to the world that however much we may differ among ourselves as to domestic policies, we are all Americans when it comes to confronting a foreign foe.

The figures in Assistant Secretary Howell's statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government for the last fiscal year are very interesting. Notwithstanding the addition to the receipts of \$64,751,233, received by the government from the sale of Pacific railroads, the expenditures exceeded the receipts of the year by \$38,047,247. Not counting the Pacific Railroad money the deficit was \$98,249,103. Mr. Howell says this large deficit was partly accounted for by war expenditures, which he estimates to have been \$56,000,000 during the last four months of the fiscal year. Accepting his figures, that during the last five months of the fiscal year the receipts of the government exceeded its expenditures, on a peace basis, by more than \$9,000,000, the deficit would have been slightly in excess of \$42,000,000 for the year, had there been no war.

All of the auxiliary cruisers, except the Harvard and the Yale, are to be released to their owners by the government as fast as possible, there being no further use for them, owing to Spain having practically no navy left, even should there be a hitch before peace is assured by the formal signing of a treaty between the two governments, and the expense of keeping them in commission being very heavy.

One of the most curious features of the present situation is that with peace with Spain in sight the administration should be preparing to send heavy re-inforcements to Gen. Merritt. The Spanish at Manila, as elsewhere, are already sufficiently whipped, but those re-inforcements are necessary to enable Gen. Merritt to successfully cope with Aguinaldo, whose successes at Manila have made him a dangerous leader for the semi-barbarous Philippine insurgents, as the latest information makes it almost certain that he will dispute American possession of Manila and the island of Luzon with force. The terms of peace provide that we shall hold Manila and Manila Bay until a peace commission decides upon the future government of the Philippine Islands. In order to hold Manila we must also hold enough of the country back of it to protect the source of its water supply, and it is now regarded as too much of a task to impose upon the present force under Gen. Merritt—he will only have 20,000 men when all the troops no on the way reach him. Members of the administration admit that they are much perplexed over the problem of what to do with Aguinaldo, but they say that the solution must be found by this government alone. The belief is growing in Washington that Aguinaldo is receiving secret encouragement from one or more European governments, which hope to mix up the Philippine mess that they can get their fingers into it before it is done with. They may get them badly squeezed, too.

More troops are being sent to Porto Rico, to share in the enjoyment of being welcomed by the Porto Ricans, with those already with Gen. Miles. There is little probability of any more fighting over there.

Pack away ermine furs in a bag of blue cotton or a white one that has been slightly dyed with indigo. A bit of white wax, too, must go into the bag to keep the furs from turning yellow.

Playing the Spy.

Playing the spy in war times is a role that requires the keenest nerve and never-failing self-watchfulness. Colonel W. W. Jeffords, of the 33d Pennsylvania volunteers, who was first sergeant of the 6th Pennsylvania volunteers during the civil war, tells of an experience he had when acting as a spy for General Grant. He assumed the role of a deaf and dumb peddler and penetrated the rebel lines, but not without severe tests. At one time some rebel officers, while pretending to believe in his affliction, discussed in his presence the advisability of splitting him with a sword as a nuisance to the army, and he had to stand with blank face and unflinching nerves as though he really heard not a word. At another time a pistol was discharged behind him within three inches of his head, but, warned by the looks of expectancy in the eye of a soldier facing him, he was prepared for the test, and only turned his head when the smoke floated past him. Affable and natural conversation also was directed to him, as though his captors had forgotten his deafness, and that was even harder to guard against than apparent tests. He was confined in a cabin with a man in blue uniform who purported to be a union spy, captured and awaiting death, and who professed to recognize in the peddler his real identity; and while strongly tempted to believe in this last ruse of the rebels to test the genuineness of his assumed role, he persisted in his deafness and his slate writing. He was finally given a pass in the confederate lines, and obtained all the information he wanted, returning to General Grant's command after six days of peril that almost turned his brain, but proved his coolness and nerve to be more than extraordinary, almost marvelous.—Detroit Catholic Witness.

Disking for Corn.

A few years ago planting corn on ground which had been prepared in any other way than by plowing with the stirring plow, and then smoothed and reduced to good tilth with the roller and harrow, would have been regarded as an agricultural heresy; but now, as the Iowa Homestead tells, it is not uncommon to see farmers, who are growing corn after corn in a six or even a four crop rotation, prepare the ground with the disk instead of the plow. The journal mentioned affirms that if the land has been in clover, and only one corn crop taken from it since the clover was turned under, it will be in fine condition to prepare with the disk, and many claim that better corn can be grown with this kind of preparation than when it is done in the usual way with the plow. Some farmers do not think this kind of preparation effects much saving of labor, while others do. Many do not keep a large enough force of teams to work a disk as it should be worked, while others do not follow a rotation that keeps the ground clean enough for this kind of preparation. They hitch two horses to a plow and work day after day until at length they are ready to plant. In disking one can disk twice or double disks as may be preferred, there being no difference except that with double disking there are no ridges or "dead furrows." The stalks must be broken before the frost is all out of the ground or harrowed on a dry day and raked and burned, otherwise the corn will not work so well nor will the cultivation, when the time comes to use it. The field is prepared a day or two before planting time, and is then harrowed two or three times before planting.

Woman's Voice Grows Louder.

It really is noticeable that the voice of the modern man is becoming low, almost inaudible, while that of the woman grows louder and more assertive. This may demonstrate the evolution of women toward the higher plane which they claim as their right, but we much fear that it is but a sign of the growing selfishness that is pestering the heart of all classes. Selfishness will naturally consider its own conversation more interesting and worthy of a hearing than anybody else's; selfishness will therefore ignore the remarks of others, will interrupt the speech of others, will impose its own views and opinions upon the society with which it happens to be in contact.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by Glazier & Stimson, Druggists.

New Figure for Women.

Athletics have revolutionized woman's figure. They have increased the measurements of the ideal feminine figure several inches. The absence of corsets has had something to do with the matter also, but not to the extent of athletics. The measurements, in fact, are almost heroic and do not greatly differ from those of the Venus of Milo, which heretofore has had no modern prototypes. If the Venus of Milo was reduced to life size she would measure:

Height, 5 feet 8½ inches.
Weight, if a living woman, 170 pounds.
Neck, 13½ inches.
Bust, 88 inches.
Waist, 31 inches.
The artist's model now is a young woman of the leisure class who is devoted to athletics, swimming and bicycling being the two branches of sport in which she is most interested. Her measurements are:
Height, 5 feet 7 inches.
Weight, 160 pounds.
Neck, 14 inches.
Bust, 88 inches.
Waist, 27 inches.
Arm, 18 inches.

See how these measurements compare to the Milo and differ from the fashionable wasp-waisted figure of five years ago. Then the average woman prided herself on wearing a 12½ inch collar and a 30-inch corset.

The modern woman must be a creature of iron nerves. With the advent of the new figure a more wealthy tone is creeping into the feminine mind. Jolly girls who go in for all sorts of exercise are not afraid to acknowledge good healthy appetites and normal sentiments: Who could be otherwise than healthy-minded who proudly owns to a good appetite and a 27-inch waist.—Ex.

The Surprise of All.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

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.:
C. C. Barbour, Grand Rapids, heating and drying system; J. S. Calkins, Hastings, device for purifying feed water; R. Eisermann, Detroit, satchel-handle; H. Haskell, Grand Rapids, brake rod; J. G. Hoffman, Detroit, cash-register; J. Koopman, Falmouth, swarm-preventer for beehives; DeWitt Loomis, Detroit, draft-rigging for railway cars; W. S. Powers, Nashville, Acetylene gas-generator; H. Sawyer, Muskegon, crane; S. W. Simpson, Otsego, means for removing foreign substances from paper-pulp; A. W. Sisson, Battle Creek, pneumatic-stacker; A. W. Slayton, Tecumseh, insulating-caster and electric-switch combined; B. Tanner, Sturgis, hay-rack; J. Tisch, Grand Rapids, tobacco-press; T. Walker, Sidnaw, saw-sawage; P. Warne, Morénci, wire-stretcher; N. M. Watson, Detroit, coin-controlled medical-battery.

To make a mushroom bed have it in a somewhat dark place, as in a cellar. The bed may be of any desired size, fill three-fourths of its depth with fresh horse manure that is free from litter, covering one-fourth deep with rich earth. Pack the mass and allow it to heat, and when the heat subsides plant pieces of mushroom spawn six inches apart and two inches deep. Mushrooms may also be grown in a shady place outside. Sprinkle or otherwise moisten the bed with lukewarm water. The bed should be kept at growing heat. Beginners should commence with a few square feet for a bed by way of experiment.

Markets.

Chelsea, Aug. 11, 1898.
Eggs, per dozen 10c
Butter, per pound 13c
Oats, per bushel 28c
Corn, per bushel 20c
Wheat, per bushel 60c
Potatoes, per bushel 40c
Apples, per bushel 35c
Onions, per bushel 75c
Beans, per bushel 75c

Subscribe for the Chelsea Herald.

Worth Knowing.

When you wash and put away blankets use plenty of camel borax and hot water, and they will clean easily and look well.

To prevent a gas oven smelling, clean the inside with hot water and soap, and then scrub with pumice stone. This should be done when warm. It will bake better pastry after it has been cleaned.

A point to give the new housekeepers is that china plates, cups or saucers should not be piled one upon another while they are hot. They must be cool before they are packed, otherwise the glaze cracks easily.

The housekeeper who is hying away her woollens for the summer may take an extra precaution against the ravages of moths by sprinkling red pepper as well as camphor among the folds of winter clothing. If this process should make your housewife sneeze in the preparation thereof, she may solace herself with the thought that the cayenne will probably have an equally convulsing effect upon any enterprising moth who may venture to insert his pervasive proboscis into the woollens. In the fall the garments treated to the red pepper may be hung out of doors on the clothes-line on a windy day, and every vestige of the pepper will be blown away before the articles are used.

Teachers' Examinations.

The following is the schedule of teachers' examinations for 1898-9:
Ann Arbor, Aug. 18 and 19, 1898.
Ypsilanti, Oct. 20 and 21, 1898.
Ann Arbor, Mar. 30 and 31, 1899.
Ann Arbor, June 15 and 16, 1899.
W. N. LISTER,
Commissioner of Schools.

Why Do You Not Use the Best?

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating."
No Proof, No Pay.
If no benefit, you can get your money back where you bought. But be sure you get

Dana's
SARSAPARILLA
"The Kind that Cures."

The Parlor Barber Shop,
Chelsea, Mich.

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

GEO. EDER, Prop.

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 20th day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Marie 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, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisee, legatee, and heir-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petition, and the devisee, legatee, and heir-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 a copy of this order 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 20th day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Mary Enkemann, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Mary Klargier, praying that the administration of said estate may be granted to Eugene Osterlin, or some other suitable person.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the 10th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs-at-law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petition, and 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 a copy of this order 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 said County Court, for Creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the residence of Geo. Stranahan, in the Village of Chelsea, in said County, on Saturday the 15th day of October, at ten o'clock A. M., the day of January, 1899, next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, July 15, 1898.
GEO. STRANAHAN,
MICHAEL SULLIVAN, Commissioners.

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, 1889, 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, 1890, at 9 o'clock and 5 minutes a. m., in Liber 72 of mortgages, on page 62, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of Three Thousand and Forty-five Dollars, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 24th day of September, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the east front door of the Court house in the City of Ann Arbor, (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for said County is held) there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, and the costs of this foreclosure including the attorney fee provided for therein. The premises so to be sold are described as follows:

Beginning at the mill dam on the Huron river on Section 11, in the Township of Scio, Washtenaw County, Michigan; thence up the river on the south bank south 47 degrees and 15 minutes west 5 chains and 25 links; thence south 13 minutes east, 15 chains and 50 links; thence north 74 degrees and 30 minutes east, 11 chains and 32 links to the line between Sections 11 and 12, at a point 11 chains and 3 links south of the quarter Section post between and continuing same course 17 chains and 50 links; thence in the same course 20 chains to the river; thence up the river to the place of beginning.

Also beginning on the north bank of the Huron river in the line between Sections 11 and 12, 24 chains and 37 links south of the north-east corner of Section 11; thence north 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 20th day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Gabriel Freer, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of A. M. Freer, praying that he may be licensed to sell the Real Estate whereof said deceased died seized.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 12th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petition, and 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 a copy of this order 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 20th day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Peter Coldren, deceased.
Charles H. Coldren, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such executor.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 12th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisee, legatee, 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 of his persons interested in said estate, of his pendency of said account, and of this order, 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.

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