

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

L. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

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NUMBER 52.

Dairy and Food Bulletin.

The July bulletin of the State Dairy and Food Department contains a brief review of the Department's work during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

A vigorous prosecution of the work of inspection throughout the State has been carried on, the stocks of four thousand three hundred and twenty-four dealers carrying food products have been examined by the Department's inspecting force, in addition to which two thousand one hundred and seventy-three special inspections were made. Reports show that the trade in adulterated articles is very much lessened and the character of goods upon sale in the State is greatly improved.

The system of dairy inspection inaugurated by the Department, reports on which show a total of four hundred and ninety-three dairies inspected, has resulted in much good.

The cheese factory and creamery inspections, though necessarily restricted by a limited inspection force, has proven of value.

Sixty-two prosecutions for violation of the dairy and food laws were instituted by the Department. Fifty-two examinations were held, in thirty-eight of which the defendants were bound over to the trial courts, nine of the cases dismissed being by the police judge of Detroit on the ground that the oleomargarine law was unconstitutional. Eleven cases were tried, ten of which resulted in the defendant's conviction.

Thirty-nine cases were pending July 1, 1898, five in police and justice courts, thirty-three in circuit, superior and recorder's courts, and one in the supreme court. Aside from the regular prosecutions, mandamus proceedings were instituted by the Department in Detroit to compel the taking of a complaint in the police court of that city, this matter being decided in the Department's favor. In addition to this, certiorari proceedings are now pending in the supreme court, the point at issue being the constitutionality of the oleomargarine anti color law.

The cases brought with but few exceptions were stubbornly contested both before the examining magistrates and in the trial courts. Every obstacle known to the courts of law being thrown in the way of the Department to prevent a speedy adjustment of the case rendering the work tedious and the expenses heavy.

The fact that many of the offences are beyond the jurisdiction of police and justice courts has occasioned much delay in the trial of cases.

Considering the fact that a year ago the Michigan courts had not construed any of the food and dairy laws, the Department believe they have made fair progress with the work.

During the month of July the stocks of two hundred and fifty-one dealers in food products were examined.

The fight between the Department and the Prussing Vinegar Co. of Chicago came up again during the month before Judge Adsit and a jury in the Kent County Circuit Court, resulting in a conviction of a Grand Rapids firm handling the Prussing goods.

Letter List.

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the post-office at Chelsea, Aug. 15, 1898:

Wm. P. Kerwin,
Emery Wight.

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

W. F. RIEMENSCHNEIDER, P. M.

Consumption Positively Cured.

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

Don't think because a youth is a blooming idiot that he is the flower of the family.

AMISTAKE Mistakes



Are Occurring

Every Day.

Some people make the mistake of buying groceries without consulting the low prices at the

BANK
DRUG
STORE.

Fruit Jars.

Pints, 55c per doz.
Quarts, 65c per doz.
2-quarts, 75c per doz.

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.

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.
4½ lbs crackers for 25c.
Poultry powder 15c per package.
18 pounds Fine Granulated Sugar for \$1.00

Glazier & Stimson

I Like to Dress Well

So I have my clothes made at

WEBSTERS

We have the quality for price that cannot be equalled.

Quality is the standard of value for which we cater.

GEO. WEBSTER.

If You Want to Save Money

Trade at the Pure Food Store

I will not be undersold.

JOHN BAUMGARDNER,
Designer and Builder of

Artistic Granite Memorials.

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

Established 1868.

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

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.

We are in the

Tailoring Business

been in it a long time, but we know all the ins and outs that go to make neat, stylish clothes—know what color and what style looks best

on a man. We have a stock of goods which enables us to suit men who can't be suited at other places. War, or no war, we shall continue to fight shabbiness with a pair of shears and a tailor's goose. Mixed Summer suit at half price. Odd pants at \$1.50 per leg, and made while you wait.

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.

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R-I-P-A-N-S

The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.



AUGUST—1898.

Calendar table for August 1898 with columns for Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thur, Fri, Sat and rows for days 1-31.

THE WEEK'S NEWS

Happenings of the Past Seven Days in Brief.

ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD

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

INTELLIGENCE FROM ALL PARTS

WAR NEWS.

The United States has offered to parole the 1,300 Spanish naval prisoners taken at the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet.

Spain's reply to the American peace terms has reached Washington and will be presented to the president by M. Cambon, the French ambassador.

The preliminary steps have been taken in Madrid to court-martial Gen. Toral, who surrendered the Spanish forces in Santiago to Gen. Shafter.

A land fight at Camp Dewey in the Philippines resulted in the killing of 350 Spaniards, while 950 were wounded. The American casualties were 13 killed, 10 seriously injured and 38 slightly wounded.

The secretary of war received a telegram from Gen. Miles making a brief, encouraging statement in regard to the success and prospects of the Puerto Rico campaign, and saying that he needed no more troops to accomplish the subjugation of the island and keep it under safe military control.

Spaniards at Guantanamo laid down their arms and surrendered to Brig. Gen. Ewers.

Sharp fighting occurred at Coamo, Puerto Rico, and the town was captured by American troops.

An order was issued at Washington creating the military department of Santiago, Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton to be in command.

Gen. Merriam was given orders to hasten the troops now at San Francisco to the Philippines.

Thousands of people are threatened with starvation at Santiago. The suffering of the refugees is terrible and the death list very large.

Reports reached Santiago that Garcia had captured Gibraltar, and that he was besieging Holguin with 8,000 men. The Spanish hospital ship Alicante sailed from Santiago for Spain with 1,000 sick Spanish soldiers on board.

A protocol covering the peace terms of the United States has been agreed upon by M. Cambon, representing Spain, and President McKinley, and it has been telegraphed to Madrid.

A system of tariff rates for Cuban ports in possession of the United States has been formulated by the war department.

A desperate fight occurred at Cape San Juan, 800 Spaniards attacking the lighthouse defended by American marines. The enemy was repulsed with 200 killed. The Americans did not lose a man.

Secretary Long has recommended to the president that Commodore Schley and Sampson be promoted to the rank of rear admiral.

Spain's cabinet formally approved President McKinley's peace protocol and a cablegram was sent to M. Cambon authorizing him to sign in behalf of Spain.

The junta of the Philippine insurgents called on Consul Wildman in Hong-Kong and declared that their one desire was annexation to the United States.

The North American Trust company has filed a bond of \$250,000 with the secretary of the treasury, and has been made fiscal agent of the government at Santiago.

Brig. Gen. Ezra P. Ewers, United States volunteer, has been appointed governor of the city of Guantanamo by Gen. Shafter.

Gen. Miles, Shafter and Merritt and Admirals Sampson and Dewey were notified of the progress of peace negotiations and they were practically instructed to suspend further hostilities.

Gen. Henry W. Lawton has been appointed military governor of the province of Santiago.

DOMESTIC.

Richard Thurmond, a negro who tried to assault the daughter of L. D. Hines, of Ripley, Tenn., was hanged by a mob.

Wade Counts and his son, leaders of a notorious band of outlaws, were killed by lightning in Roane county, W. Va.

The fire losses of the United States and Canada during the first six months of the present year were \$67,166,850, against \$64,566,750 during the same months in 1897.

Fire destroyed the business portion of the city of Bismarck, N. D., and many residences, the loss being over \$1,000,000.

Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," was honored in Frederick, Md., his native city, by the dedication of a handsome monument erected to his memory.

F. A. Briggs, governor of North Dakota, died at Bismarck of consumption. John Elliston and his wife and two children were drowned while trying to ford Little river, near Lineville, Ia.

The national meet of the League of American Wheelmen began in Indianapolis.

Eighteen gold seekers lost their lives by the sinking of a steamer in the Kuskokwin river in Alaska.

A mob took two men and four women from the jail in Clarendon, Ark., and hanged them for the murder of a merchant.

A posse of citizens killed Will Nail, an outlaw who murdered F. Z. Taylor, postmaster at Melvin, I. T.

George Webster shot and killed his brother Fred and then killed himself at West Stockbridge, Mass. Trouble in the family was the cause.

A receiver has been appointed for the St. Louis baseball club.

A landslide threw a train down an embankment near Pennington Gap, Va., and 20 persons were injured.

The laying of the corner stone of the new capitol building for Pennsylvania took place at Harrisburg.

The steamer Mariposa sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu, taking as passengers the Hawaiian commissioners, Senators Cullom and Morgan and Congressman Hitt.

In a jealous rage William Shannon shot and killed his wife and J. P. Giddings and Jack Wear at Central City, S. D., and then killed himself. All the parties were pioneers and well to do.

Mullock Walker, a negro, was taken from the jail at Corinth, Miss., and hanged by a mob for robbing and fatally assaulting Charles Dezille.

The doors of the Bank of Waverly, Ill., were closed, with liabilities of \$150,000.

The total imports of dutiable sugar during July were \$5,299,970, against \$2,281,287 for July, 1897.

The New York Yacht club has accepted the challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton, of London, for a race for the America cup.

Iowa's property assessment this year is \$544,100,000, a reduction of \$9,000,000 over the previous year.

Henry C. Hawley, a New York city policeman, in a drunken rage fatally shot his wife, his mother, his son and daughter and then killed himself.

Floods in the Scioto valley in Ohio covered over 12,000 acres of corn land in the immediate vicinity of Portsmouth, causing a loss of over \$200,000. Robbers held up a train on the Burlington road near St. Joseph, Mo., and took \$8,000 from the express car.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The republicans of the Third district of Wisconsin renominated Joseph W. Babcock for congress.

M. T. Moloney has been nominated for congress by the democrats in the Eleventh district of Illinois.

H. A. Cooper has been renominated for congress by the republicans in the First district of Wisconsin.

In convention at Lincoln the Nebraska republicans nominated Judge M. L. Hayward, of Otoe county, for governor.

In state convention at Springfield the Missouri democrats nominated William C. Marshall and Leroy B. Vallant for judges of the supreme court.

The republicans of Wyoming in convention at Douglas nominated De Forest Richards for governor and Frank W. Mondell for congress.

Congressman J. H. Davidson (rep.), of the Sixth Wisconsin district, has been renominated, and in the Seventh district the republicans nominated John J. Esch.

The democrats of the Twelfth district of Illinois nominated J. M. Thompson for congress.

Mrs. Ellen Louise Demorest, widow of W. Jennings Demorest, the prohibition leader and founder of Demorest's Magazine, died in New York, aged 71 years. She was a leader in fashion, literature and temperance reform.

FOREIGN.

Princess Chankaloff and two lady friends were murdered by robbers in Simferopol, Russia.

W. Ramsden, for over 35 years British consul at Santiago de Cuba, died at Kingston, Jamaica, aged 58 years.

The first American bank in Cuba was opened for business in Santiago by S. M. Jarvis, vice president of the North American Trust company of New York city.

Violent storms and floods on the island of Formosa caused the loss of hundreds of lives at Taipah and great damage to property.

Riots occurred at Sze-Chuan, China, and all the English, French and American missions were attacked and many Christians were killed.

LATER.

The formal act of signing the peace protocol was performed in Washington on the 12th. Secretary of State Day's name was affixed in behalf of the United States and that of M. Cambon, French ambassador, for Spain. President McKinley issued a proclamation suspending hostilities and orders were cabled to the military and naval commanders. The peace commissioners will meet in Paris not later than October 1.

Large and extensive coal deposits have been discovered about 40 miles from Sitka, Alaska.

The army is to be kept consolidated for the present, as the men will be needed for garrison duty in Cuba and elsewhere. Secretary Alger says the troops at present in Puerto Rico will be kept there.

In a collision between trains near Ponte Decimo, Italy, nine persons were killed and 40 were seriously injured.

There were 196 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 12th, against 196 the week previous and 239 in the corresponding period of 1897.

The entire business portion of Wheatland, Cal., was destroyed by fire. Rear Admiral Kirkland, commanding of the Mare Island navy yard and senior officer of the United States navy, died at Vallejo, Cal.

Summerfield Dennis, a negro boy less than 17 years old, was hanged at Snow Hill, Md., for killing his stepfather.

At the opening of the British parliament Queen Victoria expressed pleasure at the prospects of peace between the United States and Spain.

The Criterion hotel in Cormanstown, Australia, was burned and 40 inmates were cremated in their beds.

The United States steamship Philadelphia arrived in Honolulu with Admiral Miller and staff on board, and the admiral will raise the American flag over the Hawaiian islands.

Charles Baier and his wife, Minnie, an old German couple, were burned to death in their home in Chicago by a fire started by robbers.

The city of Kazan, capital of the government of the same name in Russia, was nearly wiped out by fire.

A cloudburst flooded Clarksburg, W. Va., and caused immense damage.

Admiral Sampson has been ordered to proceed with his largest warships to Tempkinsville, N. Y., at once. The monitors were ordered to remain at Puerto Rico. Commodore Remy and the blockading squadron at Havana were ordered to Key West.

The American blockading squadron guarding Havana harbor was fired upon from Morro castle, and the flagship San Francisco was damaged by a shell.

It was announced from Washington that no more troops would sail for Manila.

H. M. Hone and W. A. Kenson, of Toledo, O., and Clarence Babcock, of Gibsonsburg, O., were arrested at Toledo for deserting from Chickamauga.

President Cabrera, of Guatemala, telegraphed to the Guatemalan minister to France that the revolution headed by Gen. Prospero Morales had been utterly crushed.

The New York democratic state committee has decided to hold the state convention at Syracuse Wednesday, September 28.

Guatemala advices state that Emanuel Meyer, a German jeweler of San Francisco, was murdered in Guatemala City for \$31,000 and other valuables.

Gen. Greely has issued orders raising the censorship on all cable messages except in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and in those islands it has been limited to cipher messages and messages obviously detrimental to the United States.

Seven persons were killed and 41 injured near Bonvillers, France, by the derailing of a train.

Advices from Melbourne report that the American bark C. C. Funk, which sailed from Tacoma, Wash., on May 22 for Melbourne, has been wrecked on Flinders island, Tasmania, and that 11 of those on board were drowned.

Fire at Fresno, Cal., destroyed property valued at \$500,000 and caused the death of four persons.

The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States shows that during the month of July the imports of merchandise amounted to \$50,647,366 and the exports amounted to \$71,189,742.

James Davis and Albert Robinson were drowned in a lake near Paducah, Ky., by the overturning of their boat while fishing.

The steamer City of Sydney, one of the first fleet of transports to carry troops to Manila, returned from the Philippines to San Francisco.

Advices from Washington state it has been determined to retain the volunteer army in service for several months and to increase the peace standing of the regular army to probably 100,000 men.

Would Ruin His Business.

Railroad stories are all more or less pithy, especially when told by railroad men. A certain system running in the southwest is known for its slow trains from one end of the line to the other. The trains are slow enough at best, but when washouts and overflows occur, time doubles up on engineer, train crew and passengers. Not long ago a flood of complaints was poured in upon the general manager of the line from all kinds of people who travel over this system. One of them came from a prominent undertaker, somewhere in an adjacent state, and this is what he wrote:

"If you do not run faster trains over your line you will ruin my business. My customers will not ship their corpses over your system for fear that they will not reach their destination before the resurrection day."—St. Louis Republic.

Lost His Life Saving Others.

A country boy visiting New York stopped a frantic runaway team that was about to dash on the sidewalk where there were hundreds of women and children. He saved their lives, but lost his own. Hundreds of lives are saved every year by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. People who are fast going in their graves with disorders of stomach, liver, bowels and blood are brought back to good health by it. All the sick should try it.

Forehanded.

Little Dora is so thoughtful of the future that she never eats dinner, but what she thinks of supper. She was taking her music lesson at the piano when she asked if she might learn to play the harp instead. "It will save me having to learn when I'm an angel," she explained.—Pick-Me-Up.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, nervous, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Sculptor's New Competitor.

Master Sculptor—Well, I suppose the next thing will be a bust of Cervera. American Student—That would be copying, sir, after Commodore Schley.—Jewelers Weekly.

Help for Hay-Fever.

Dr. Hayes' treatment controls the Asthma, relieves the itching and sneezing, checks the catarrhal symptoms, stops the cough and makes life endurable, at the same time bringing about a change of constitution which removes the cause and cures to stay cured. If you want to know about it, write to Dr. Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y. No charge for book on Hay-Fever and Asthma.

G. A. R. Encampment Sept. 5-10. \$5.00 Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, Chattanooga and return. W. C. Rinearson, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Cin'ti, O.

He—"I know how to manage my wife." She—"Why don't you, then?" He—"She's so obstinate she won't let me."—Tit-Bits.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. Williams, Apothec. Ill., April 11, 1894.

AIDED BY MRS. PINKHAM.

Mrs. W. E. PAXTON, Youngtown, North Dakota, writes about her struggle to regain health after the birth of her little girl:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping that it may induce others to avail themselves of your valuable medicine.

"After the birth of my little girl, three years ago, my health was very poor. I had leucorrhoea badly, and a terrible bearing-down pain which gradually grew worse, until I could do no work. Also had headache nearly all the time, and dizzy feelings. Menstruations were very profuse, appearing every two weeks.

"I took medicine from a good doctor, but it seemed to do no good. I was becoming alarmed over my condition, when I read your advertisement in a paper. I sent at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and after taking two-thirds of the bottle I felt so much better that I sent for two more. After using three bottles I felt as strong and well as any one.

"I think it is the best medicine for female weakness ever advertised, and recommend it to every lady I meet suffering from this trouble."

Maternity is a wonderful experience and many women approach it wholly unprepared. Childbirth under right conditions need not terrify women.

The advice of Mrs. Pinkham is freely offered to all expectant mothers, and her advice is beyond question the most valuable to be obtained. If Mrs. Paxton had written to Mrs. Pinkham before confinement she would have been saved much suffering. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Warm Weather

Weakness is quickly overcome by the toning and blood enriching qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine cures that tired feeling almost as quickly as the sun dispels the morning mist. It also cures pimples, boils, salt rheum, scrofula and all other troubles originating in bad, impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. 81; six for \$4. Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

Delicately Put.

He would not say that she painted, powdered and all that. He was too much of a gentleman for that. "Still, I may as well confess," he said, "that she impressed me as one who thinks she can improve upon the Lord's handiwork."—Chicago Post.

1498—1898.

Calico's Four Hundredth Anniversary.

Calico was first manufactured in India in 1498, so that its use has been constant for more than four hundred years. William Simpson & Sons, most extensive manufacturers of this country, now produce the best grade of this kind of goods possible to make. Their prints are always attractive, the colors bright, clear and lasting. Dealers as well as buyers recognize this fact, and very wisely give them preference. Ladies who have not worn them will do well to remember this, as the piece of calico which bears the ticket upon which appear the magic words "William Simpson & Sons" is not only the best that the world has produced for four hundred years, but is doubtless as good as will be made for four hundred years hence.

Mamma—"From what animal do we get our milk?" Flossie—"From the milkman."—Judge.

Wheat 40 Cents a Bushel.

How to grow wheat with big profit at 40 cents and samples of Salzer's Red Cross (30 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.

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.

After that alliance with England is formed, will she join us in celebrating the Fourth?—L. A. W. Bulletin.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

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

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

Circuses that have come and gone are in the passed tents.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe or nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

PAINT Your WALLS and CEILINGS Own WALLS and CEILINGS CALCIMO FRESCO TINTS FOR DECORATING WALLS and CEILINGS PURCHASE A Calcimo from your grocer or paint dealer and do your own kalsomining. This material is made on scientific principles by machinery and milled in twenty-four tints and is superior to any concoction of Gips and Water that can possibly be made by hand. To be mixed with Cold Water. Send for SAMPLE CARDS and if you cannot purchase this material from your local dealers let us know and we will put you in the way of obtaining it. THE MURALO COMPANY, NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., NEW YORK.

"THE BEST IS, AYE, THE CHEAPEST." AVOID IMITATIONS OF SAPOLIO

The emperor, Francis Joseph, of Austria, in order to provide a residence nearer Vienna for his daughter, the Archduchess Valerie, and her children, has bought the Frohsdorf chateau, in lower Austria, in which the Comte de Chambord lived from 1846 till his death in 1883.

The test of a true Persian carpet—that used by the natives themselves—is to drop a piece of red-hot charcoal upon it, which leaves a singed round spot. If the carpet is one of the first quality the singed wool can be brushed off with the hand without the least trace of the burn being afterward discernible.

The smallest salary I have heard of is paid to a young man in Brookline for running errands. He at first worked for nothing, but grumbled until a weekly stipend was agreed upon. He now receives 1 cent a week, and considers himself amply remunerated for going to the grocery store. But then he is only 7 years old.

One lesson of the war is that ships are no match for land batteries. Some \$2,000,000 was wasted when the American fleet at Santiago attempted to reduce the forts. The hundreds of shots fired at Morro castle proved absolutely harmless. What might have been the result had the forts contained good guns and good gunners?

The regular army of China is said to consist of 323,000 men. Besides this, the emperor's army, there is a national army of 650,000 men, who are paid about one dollar a month. The cavalry receive about three dollars a month, feed their own horses, and if the horses are lost or killed are required to replace them out of their pay.

Mortality among hospital nurses is startling. It has been ascertained that a healthy girl of 17, devoting herself to hospital nursing, dies on an average 21 years sooner than a girl of the same age moving among the general population. A hospital nurse at the age of 25 has the same expectation of life as a person at the age of 58 in the ordinary community.

Competent authorities expected that the Klondike output would this season amount to \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000, but the total output is estimated at only one-half this amount, or about \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000. Canada charges 10 per cent upon all gold mined on her territory. She collected up to June 1 a revenue of \$639,000, which represents \$6,390,000 mined. Much gold was probably smuggled away.

Sousa, the musician, is to be made a musical director in the 6th army corps, with the rank of captain, provided he can be released from duty in time to fill his fall engagements. Meanwhile, the sailors on the Brooklyn, jealous of those on the New York, which has a monopoly of the music with Adm. Sampson's fleet, have written to Sousa asking him to name a competent musician to organize a band for their ship.

Short sight is more common in town than among country folk, for the simple reason that townpeople have less need for long sight, they have fewer opportunities for exercising their sight on distant objects, and their occupations do not favor its development by training or selection, but it is not, in the majority of cases, a proof of physical degeneracy, as can be seen in the case of the Germans, who are a notoriously short-sighted people.

Malmsey, a butt of which wine was selected by George of Clarence for his final immersion, is now again used in France for bathing purposes. It takes a 100 quarts of wine for a bath, the French character of which is shown by the fact that the wine is poured back into the barrel after use and is employed over again for the next bath. After 100 baths, according to the London Daily Telegraph, the malmsey is distilled, "and the result is a delicious brandy."

People having friends or relatives in the armies now stationed in Cuba and Porto Rico seem to be much puzzled as to how letters to them should be stamped. For the benefit of those interested the post office department has issued a circular stating that letters addressed to soldiers or sailors in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines only require the domestic rates of postage. Mail matter addressed to others than government employes, must pay the regular rate as fixed by the international postal union.

One of the pastimes of the crews of the blockading fleet in front of Havana is to fish for sharks, in which they have been eminently successful. The crew of the Amphitrite recently captured a huge shark and when dissected there was found in his stomach the sleeve of a United States sailor's jacket with seven service stripes. The sailors believe that the sleeve was worn by one of the victims of the battle ship Maine and when the vessel was blown up on the night of February 15 the arm was blown off and swallowed by the shark.

BONES OF COLUMBUS.

Are They at Rest in San Domingo or in Havana?

A Question Which Has Puzzled Archaeologists and Historians for Many Years—Mr. Ober's Verdict.

[Special Washington Letter.] While this country is conquering, and hoisting the stars and stripes so that to-day it may be said that the sun never sets on our flag; and while we are taking islands of the sea, destroying navies and capturing cities, we are also acquiring relics, some of them very ancient. We are capturing cathedrals, palaces and fortresses which are so old and feeble as to be formidable only in their allusion names.

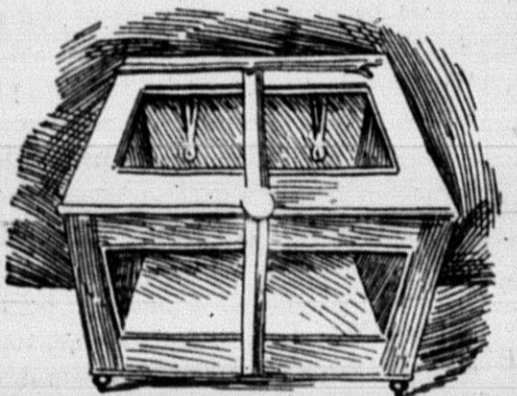
The greatest relic which will fall into our possession when Havana is surrendered will be the sarcophagus which is said to contain the remains of Christopher Columbus. It is barely possible that Gen. Blanco may destroy the cathedral, and scatter the sacred remains of the great discoverer rather than to allow them to be desecrated by falling into the hands of "Yankee pigs."

It matters not now whether Eric the Red discovered America hundreds of years before Columbus crossed the ocean. Public opinion will always give Columbus credit for making the discovery which led to development. Amerigo Vespucci was the discoverer of the continent. But it was Columbus who first crossed the ocean in its broadest part, and revealed the new world.

It seems strange that after the lapse of 400 years the people developed upon the new world should go with conquering arms against the nation which outfitted our discoverer; and that we should be about to seize the convent and the sarcophagus in which his bones have been so long reposing.

"If" the bones of Columbus repose at Havana they will soon be possessed by this country. But you will observe that there is an "if" in this matter, as we find it in so many things. The honor of possessing these relics is claimed alike by Havana and San Domingo. There seems to be no doubt that at each place there is the tomb of a Columbus; but which is the original and only genuine is a matter subject to argument.

Some years ago Frederick A. Ober was sent to San Domingo for the express purpose of sifting the existing evidence and making a personal examination, and bore letters of recommendation from the then secretary of state, Mr. Blaine, to the president of the Dominican republic. Every opportunity was afforded him for a rigid investigation. The minister of fomento, or public affairs, himself accompanied him to the cathedral, and by his command the revered relics were brought from their place of deposit, in an ancient cedar chest within a dark cell near the presbytery, and exposed to the light of day. Photographs were then taken of the vault (the original place of sepulture being pointed out, the two vaults opened and their relative position shown), and also of the



CASKET AND LEADEN CASE.

casket at present holding the bones, and of the "urna," or case of crystal and stainwood, in which this is contained.

In his report to this government, Mr. Ober said in substance: "The conclusion reached by the Spanish academy is that the remains of Cristoval Colon are in the cathedral of Havana, in the shadow of the glorious banner of Castile. It is most fitting that over his sepulcher waves the same flag that sailed with him from Palos in the Santa Maria. There rest the bones of the first admiral of the Indies; there is his last abode."

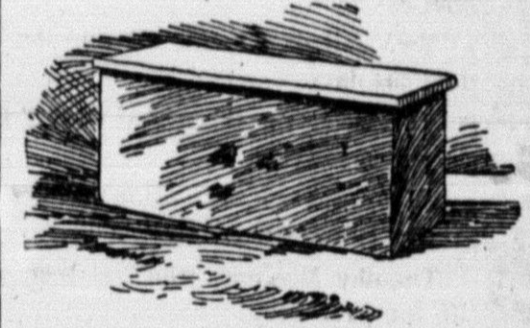
"I sincerely desire to assent to this opinion, feeling it were indeed most fitting that the ashes of Columbus should repose under the flag he carried to the new world; but after having sifted all the evidence carefully, after having seen the spot selected by the admiral for his last abode, after having examined witnesses who were present at the discovery of the last casket, after reading the inscriptions and inspecting the relics themselves, I am forced to admit that the Dominicans have a much stronger case than the Havanaese.

"The error of the Spaniards, in 1795, lay in their ignorance of the fact that there were two vaults closely contiguous; that only a few inches from the one they opened was another, which was the one they were seeking. Both vaults were under the chancel, both were in the 'Gospel side,' but that

alleged by the Dominicans to have contained the remains of Columbus was nearer the wall, immediately against its foundation. Concerning the question of the present resting place of the bones of Columbus, I may be permitted to add that I declare in favor of San Domingo."

The controversy came about in this way: Christopher Columbus died in 1506, at Valladolid, and was there interred. A few years later the body was taken to the convent of Las Cuevas, where it remained until 1540, when, at the request of the widow of his son, the body was taken to San Domingo, the island of his first discovery. It was the request of Columbus, in his last will, that his body be taken across the ocean and finally sepultured in the convent of Concepcion de la Vega, which had been founded by him. That convent was destroyed by an earthquake, and the body of Columbus was placed in a vault of the capital cathedral which was then being completed. In the year 1549 the archbishop of San Domingo wrote: "The tomb of Don Cristobal Colon, where are his bones, is much venerated in this cathedral."

This proves that the bones were there, but there is no record of their transfer across the ocean. It is one of



THE LEADEN CASE.

the generally-admitted facts of history. It is known, however, that the body was placed beneath the pavement of the presbytery, at the right of the high altar. All records concerning the ceremony of interment were destroyed by Sir Francis Drake, in the seventeenth century, when he bombarded and sacked the capital. The tomb was covered with earth, and all traces of it lost for fully 200 years, the history being preserved solely by local tradition.

But the fact would have ever remained undisputed that the bones of Columbus were there, somewhere in that cathedral, but for the intervention of what is called "Spanish pride." When San Domingo was ceded to France, in 1795, it was concluded that as a matter of "Spanish pride" it would never do to permit the bones of Columbus rest under the folds of an alien flag. Consequently, Duke de Veragua, a lineal descendant of Columbus, and an admiral in the Spanish navy, was sent to remove the remains to Havana.

Acting according to tradition, the pavement was broken on the "gospel side" of the altar, a vault was found, leaden plates and fragments of bone, with considerable dust. These were carefully and reverently gathered together, and transferred to Havana on the man-of-war San Lorenzo. With great ceremonies, with pageantry and with pomp the remains were carried to the cathedral and placed in a mural niche, to the right of the presbytery. The remains having been immured and sealed, a marble tablet was affixed, marking the place forever.

So far, so good. Nobody doubted that the work had been done efficiently, correctly and faithfully. But many good stories have sequels; and sometimes the sequels are the more interesting.

In 1877, while workmen were repairing the chancel of the cathedral at San Domingo, another vault was discovered at the left of the altar. The inscriptions discovered disclosed the fact that this was the grave of the grandson of the first Columbus. Then it was remembered that the entire original Columbus family had been there interred. The workmen sounded the pavement and found the empty vault referred to, which had contained the body transferred to Havana. They also discovered another vault, close to the wall of the cathedral, and this contained a well-preserved leaden casket with the inscription, "D, de la A, per Ate."—which means, "Discoverer of America; first admiral." Inside the lid were inscribed the words: "Illtre y Es'go Varon, Du. Cristoval Colon." The case was inscribed at the right end with the letter "A," while on the left end appeared the letter "C."

Within the case were found several well-preserved human bones, a bullet and a silver plate containing the titles of the first Columbus. It is a singular fact—that when Christopher Columbus was buried there was in his body a bullet received by him in battle in Africa, a bullet which often caused him much pain during his lifetime; and there was a bullet found in this coffin.

There is the story told in brief, but the true story, with all essential facts. Where do you think the bones of the great explorer are at rest? In San Domingo or Havana?

SMITH D. FRY.

Knew Him Well.

He—That fellow called me a lobster, said I was no good, and that I never thought of paying my debts!

She—Why, I didn't know that he knew you at all!—Yonkers Statesman.

GROWS LESS WARLIKE.

Change in Busy Attitude of Departments at Washington Since Return to Peace.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The white house, the war department and the navy department resumed their usual Sunday quietude, a condition which has not prevailed since the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, February 15. Secretary Alger was at the department a few minutes and also went to the white house, but did not remain long. Gen. Corbin came into his office during the day and looked over his dispatches, but did not remain constantly on duty, as he has been doing. There were a few clerks about the departments, but scarcely a Sunday passes in peace times that this does not happen. The busy, warlike attitude has entirely disappeared and Washington has settled down to a peace basis.

The president believes that the most serious problem which the peace commission will be called upon to deal with is the Philippines. Before the commission assembles it is hoped the affairs of Cuba and Puerto Rico will be found in such process of adjustment as to leave little for the commission to consider under that head. The absolute relinquishment by Spain of all sovereignty over the islands in the West Indies will allow only the property questions to be settled between the governments, that is what Spain shall take away and what shall remain as captures of war, and the protection of Spanish subjects and their property in the islands. The greater questions growing out of the war as relating to Cuba and Puerto Rico will have to be dealt with by the United States alone.

The fact that the Philippines will present the difficult problem in the peace negotiations has caused the administration to give it a great deal of careful attention. Several suggestions have been made as to what shall be done, one being the retention of the bay, city and harbor of Manila, just what the protocol gives temporarily. Another is that Subig bay and a sufficient amount of territory for a naval and coaling station be secured, and the building up of an American city at that place begun. Still another idea, which is being considered, is the retention of the Island of Luzon, the advocates of that plan believing that there would be trouble between the governments which occupied a portion of the island with a line of demarcation such as would exist in case Manila and the bay only were retained. The island of Luzon is the largest of the group, and contains about 3,000,000 people, which are said to be the better class in the Philippines. It is believed, however, that the administration and the commission will be greatly influenced by the reports which Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt will make on the subject. Their reports are expected before the commission meets.

The final determination as to the government of Puerto Rico and the settlement of the government of Cuba are problems for settlement, but the impression prevails that these islands will become quite rapidly Americanized, and every encouragement for them to do so will be given. Puerto Rico will be under military control for the present. Cuba also will be similarly governed, but it is probable that American reforms in the matter of government will be such that the people of Cuba will see the advantage of becoming annexed to the United States. It is thought the sanitary improvement of Havana and other cities, the management of the municipalities and liberality offered the country people will be of such a character as soon to convince the people that the changed conditions are for their good.

No more troops will be sent to Gen. Merritt unless he asks for them. It is believed at the war department that the 16,000 men now there are sufficient to garrison Manila and the ground which the United States for the present will occupy. All of the troops that were with Gen. Shafter in the Santiago campaign will be out of Cuba by Friday of this week. Gen. Shafter will accompany them to Montauk Point. There will remain at Santiago five regiments of immunes to do garrison duty. It is yet possible that a battery will be sent to Santiago to take the place of the batteries which are to be removed. Gen. Miles has about 15,000 men in Puerto Rico. They will be sufficient for the occupation of the island, and perhaps more than are needed after the Spanish evacuate. The remainder of the troops will remain in the various camps to which they have been assigned for the present, though something may be done looking towards diminishing the number when it becomes apparent that they are no longer needed.

All vessels of the navy that can be spared from the service in the West Indies will be ordered to ports in the states, where the men will be given brief holidays. The big battleships of the fleet will be put in dry dock as soon as possible and undergo such repairs as may be necessary. There is scarcely a vessel of the navy that does not need docking. It is expected that the large dock in the New York yard will be ready to receive the ships in about two weeks. The auxiliary vessels of the navy which will not be used for the permanent navy will be disposed of as soon as they go out of commission, probably being sold at auction.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Michigan Banks.

The comptroller of the currency has made public the statement of the condition of the banks of Michigan exclusive of Detroit, at the close of business July 14. The report says:

The individual deposits aggregate \$21,054,350, against \$30,665,017 in May, an increase of more than \$389,000, while the loans and discounts have dropped from \$28,883,385 in May to \$28,775,412. The present holdings of gold coin are \$1,606,013, an increase of more than \$33,000 since the last report. The issuance of national bank notes has increased from \$2,632,640 in May to \$2,661,300, while the issuance of legal tenders has decreased from \$899,082 to \$888,532. The average reserve held by the banks is 29.47 per cent, against 29.81 per cent. in May.

A Bank Robbed.

The village of Richland was the scene of a daring robbery. Armed men forced an entrance to the Union savings bank, blew open the safe and stole \$5,000 in money and \$4,000 in notes. The robbery was committed between three and four o'clock in the morning. Nitroglycerin was put into the safe after a hole was drilled, and three explosions followed in quick succession. Excited residents rushed to the scene, and four men held them under cover of their pistols until the work was done. There were at least six of the robbers.

Married Her Soldier Boy.

Miss Mabel Robertson, a daughter of Otis Robertson, a well-to-do farmer of Aurelius, went to Chickamauga, Ga., and upon his arrival there was united in marriage to Charles J. Whiting, second lieutenant of company F, Thirty-first volunteer infantry. Miss Robertson is a prepossessing young lady about 22 years of age, and the groom, who is a member of the grocery firm of Pratt & Whiting, of Mason, is about 25 years of age. Miss Robertson made the journey unattended.

The Crop Condition.

The Michigan crop report for August says:

The figures point to a wheat crop of about 20,700,000 bushels. This is more than the actual yield ever returned, except in 1875, when the total yield was 20,983,340 bushels, and in 1882, when it was 22,568,688 bushels. The average condition of corn is good; oats are estimated to yield 29 bushels an acre; potatoes promise three-quarters and beans eight-tenths of average crops; apples now promise in the state about two-thirds, and peaches are estimated at about seven-tenths an average crop.

Health in Michigan.

Reports to the state board of health from 78 observers in various portions of the state for the week ended August 6 indicate that pleuritis increased and inflammation of the bowels decreased in area of prevalence. Consumption was reported at 181 places, measles at 29, typhoid fever at 42, scarlet fever at 18, diphtheria at 15, whooping cough at 18 places and smallpox at Seneca township.

Caused by Lightning.

Lightning struck the large barn of Norman Berry just east of Romeo, and with 40 tons of hay it was totally burned. Miss Matilda Broccer, aged 70, who happened to be in the neighborhood, was so shocked by seeing the destruction of the barn that she was seized with an attack of heart failure and died immediately.

Druggists Elect Officers.

The State Pharmaceutical association held its sixteenth annual meeting in Port Huron and elected officers as follows: President, J. J. Sourwine, Escanaba; vice presidents, S. C. Knill, Port Huron; M. Reidy, Corunna, and E. T. Calkins, Ann Arbor; secretary, Charles T. Mann, Detroit; treasurer, J. S. Bennett, Lansing.

News Items Briefly Told.

Saloon keepers in Holland who thought the tax of \$300 imposed by the city excessive, and who brought a test case in the circuit court, were defeated.

The Michigan Central railroad has paid \$278,000, the full amount assessed against it under the Merriman law, without protest.

Corp. Harding, company K, Thirty-second Michigan, of Detroit, is reported as having been discharged at Fernandina on account of physical disability contracted at Tampa.

The Calhoun county fair will be held September 27-30.

A safe in the saloon of Thomas Gallivan in Crystal Falls was blown open and \$150 taken from it. Several valuable papers and some due bills were also taken.

The mineral products of reporting copper mines for July were as follows: Atlantic, 267 tons; Franklin, 146 tons, 785 pounds; Wolverine, 218 tons, 300 pounds.

Insurance commissioner Campbell has revoked the authority of the Connecticut Indemnity association of Waterbury, Conn., to do business in Michigan.

State Salt Inspector Caswell's report for July is as follows: Manistee, 219,050 barrels; Mason, 84,902; St. Clair, 67,033; Saginaw, 40,955; Bay, 32,977; Iosco, 6,000; Midland, 4,050; total, 495,901 barrels.

Sheriff Neumeister, of Muskegon, arrested Albert Kreger, of Montague, a 17-year-old boy, on a charge of attempted train wrecking.

Corp. George Haven, company D, First Illinois, who died of yellow fever in Cuba, was an old Bay City boy and had many friends there.

Watch Our Coffee Grinder!

It's a Crusher of
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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.

Central City Bakery

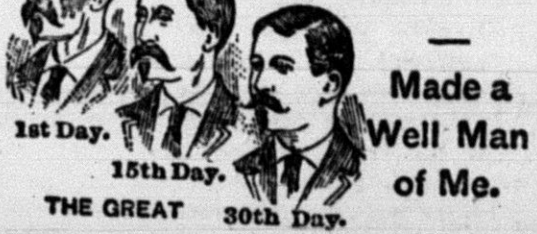
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THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY,

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

Echoes of the Week.

Fifty Pickings Pointedly Put for Quick Reading.

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

Labor day comes next.
Cutting corn is near at hand.
See new legal notices this week.
Short, crispy items tells the tale.
We had quite cool rains Monday.
Hop-picking will soon commence.
Dancing schools will soon start up.
Houses to rent are very scarce in Chelsea.
Warm days and cool nights are now in order.

The pear crop in this vicinity is enormous.
In another month day and night will be equal.

The roof on the Staffan building is now finished.

Conrad Knaf visited friends in Jackson last Sunday.

Rev. Thos Holmes will spend Sunday in Battle Creek.

Two full moons this month—the first and last days.

The bean crop is reported as very poor in this vicinity.

If you want all the local news subscribe for the HERALD.

Timothy McKune, who has been very ill, is convalescing.

Mrs. Rademacher, of Detroit, left for home last Monday.

Big yields of wheat come in from all parts of the county.

Will we have a lecture course this coming fall and winter?

There were 36 deaths in Washtenaw county during July.

Miss Ada Ward, of Detroit, is the guest of Miss Alice Mullen.

J. Edward McKune is spending the week with friends in Detroit.

Jos. Schlutz and son, William, were Ann Arbor visitors Tuesday.

Geo Richards and wife are visiting relatives at Belleville, Mich.

We had another fine thunder shower early Wednesday morning.

Home-grown watermelons are coming into market quite plentiful.

Our big local pages are stirring up some of our neighboring papers.

There will be no preaching at the Sylvan M. E. Church next Sunday.

Edward Weber will occupy the Beissel house on South Main street.

Some of the campers out at the lakes are commencing to come home.

A beautiful time to visit the country—when the leaves begin to fall.

The recent rains have been a great benefit to late potatoes and corn.

School teachers are in great demand in different parts of the country.

This is Manchester's gala German day, and Chelsea is well represented.

Genial J. Monks, of Pinckney, was a Chelsea visitor last Wednesday.

Thos. Sheehan, of Pinckney, called on friends in Chelsea last Saturday.

Be careful in working around threshing machines, or any other machine.

Messrs. A. M. Freer and Geo. Beckwith were Jackson visitors, Wednesday.

J. Russell McGuinness is spending his vacation with relatives in Dexter.

A number from this locality took in the excursion to Lansing last Tuesday.

Grace D. Hewitt, of Francisco, attended the teachers' institute at Ann Arbor.

Quite a few from here attended the band tournament at Jackson, Wednesday.

Last Monday was Assumption day of Virgin Mary at the Catholic church.

Geo. Staffan and wife attended the band tournament at Jackson, Wednesday.

Children that like to go to school are anxious for the opening day to arrive.

The M. C. R. R. changed time last Sunday. See new time card in this issue.

Misses Barbara and Elizabeth Schwickcrath are visiting friends in Ann Arbor.

Frank McNamara spent last Saturday and Sunday with his family in Jackson.

O. Cummings and wife, of Kalamazoo, are the guests of relatives here this week.

Mrs. Timothy McKune and Miss Alice Gorman visited friends in Detroit, Friday.

Mrs. Thos. Young and daughter are visiting relatives at Eaton Rapids this month.

The Central City Bakery will put a new delivery wagon on the road, Wednesday

Mrs. John Hoover and daughter, Miss Nettie, are visiting relatives at Owosso this week.

Mrs. Katharine Gorman was taken very ill last Wednesday, but at this writing is better.

Very Rev. Dean Savage, of Detroit, was the guest of his mother and other relatives last week.

Louis Doll left for Detroit last Monday to spend four weeks with his sister, Mrs. John Quirk.

The county teachers' institute closed their four weeks' session at Ann Arbor on Friday last.

Robert Jones was before Justice Parker on Wednesday charged with larceny. He got 20 days.

Martin Eisele, Jr., has purchased a lot of Charles Neuberger, and will erect a new dwelling this fall.

They are giving the soldier boys, who were down in Cuba, a grand reception on their return home.

Deputy Sheriff Martin Wackenhut, of Ann Arbor, is spending a week's vacation here with his family.

The ladies of St. Paul's church will hold a social in the new Staffan building, Saturday evening, Aug. 27th.

Robert and Mary Quirk, of Detroit, left for home last Monday after a pleasant visit with relatives in Chelsea.

Lester Canfield, of Ann Arbor, was a Chelsea visitor, Tuesday. "Let" has his eye on the sheriff's office.

Geo. Mast, Jr., lost the end of his left fore-finger at the stove works last Monday. One of the presses did the deed.

Albert Eistel has purchased two lots of Frank Staffan, west of Mantz's, and will erect a dwelling thereon this fall.

Messrs. James Clark, Art Vance and Charles Kaiser played ball with the Grass Lake club at Jackson, Wednesday.

Mrs. Edward Clark, of Ypsilanti, spent a few days here the past week with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Milo Hunter.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Brown, of Toledo, Ohio, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Mensing, at Lake View Farm.

Frank Burkhart, of Lyndon, had the middle finger of his left hand badly bruised while working around a threshing machine last Tuesday.

Miss Katharine Staffan has acted very acceptably as organist of St. Mary's Church, Chelsea, during the absence of Miss Mary Clark in Detroit.

Colonel John Atkinson, Detroit's great criminal lawyer and Gov. Pingree's right-hand man, died suddenly at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, of neuralgia of the heart.

Rev. Dr. Reilly, of Adrian, will officiate in St. Mary's Church, Chelsea, on Sunday, August 28. The interests of St. Joseph's Academy will claim his attention, and he will speak eloquently on "Christian Education."

Mrs. William Dolen and daughter, Miss Gertrude, Miss Mary Tuom-y, and Miss Maud Barlum, of Detroit, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John McGuinness, left for home by way of Pinckney, last Monday.

Miss Agnes Miller, an estimable and accomplished young lady of Chelsea left on Wednesday, August 3d, for St. Joseph's convent, Adrian, to enter the novitiate of the order of St. Dominica. Miss Miller intends to become a member of this great order, and her many friends wish her success in her sacred calling. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Miller, and her pastor, the Rev. Wm. P. Considine, accompanied her, and were hospitably entertained by the good sisters.

The members of St. Mary's parish, Chelsea, are making elaborate preparations for their picnic at Kavanaugh Lake, Wednesday, August 24th. Messrs. Staffan, Look and Hall have generously given the use of their grounds, and there is no doubt but the picnic will be a grand success. The ladies will serve a splendid dinner for 25 cents, and the table will be ready at 11:30 a. m. A literary and musical programme will be given, and the names of the eminent speakers should prove a strong drawing card. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. Reilly, the eminent pulpit orator of Adrian; the Hon. Henry C. Smith, the Republican Congressional candidate of the second district, who has an enviable reputation as a witty and eloquent speaker, and the Hon. W. W. Wedemeyer, assistant Railroad Commissioner of Michigan, who has hosts of friends in Chelsea and vicinity. The musical part of the programme will be in charge of Mr. Louis Burg, Chelsea's popular tenor singer, and he will be ably assisted by local talent. Ex-Congressman Gorman will be President of the Day, and will introduce the speakers. Conveyances will be at the church at 9:00 a. m. to take persons to the picnic. All our citizens are cordially invited to attend the picnic, and we can assure them a most hearty welcome.

Don't put your foot in it
until you make sure it was made by Lewis.
Look for "Lewis" on every shoe you buy and you can look ahead to comfort and satisfaction. J. B. Lewis Co's "Wear-Resisters" are right in price, right in shape, right in construction, right in every way. All styles and sizes to suit everybody. J. B. LEWIS CO., Boston, Mass.

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

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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,
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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 Aug. 14th, 1898.
90th MERIDIAN TIME.
Passengers Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as follows:
GOING EAST.
No 8—Detroit Night Express... 5:20 A. M.
No 36—Atlantic Express... 7:15 A. M.
No 12—Grand Rapids Express... 10:40 A. M.
No 6—Mail and Express... 3:15 P. M.
GOING WEST.
No 3—Mail and Express... 10:00 A. M.
No 13—Grand Rapids Express... 6:20 P. M.
No 7—Chicago Night Express... 10:20 P. M.
No. 37 will stop at Chelsea for passengers getting on at Detroit or east of Detroit.
E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent, Chelsea.
O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

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, electrical alarm, burglar proof vault-safe made.

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

GEO. E. DAVIS,

Everybody's
Auctioneer.

Headquarters
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HERALD OFFICE.

Auction Bills furnish-
ed Free.



Subscribe for the Herald.

\$1.00 per year.

Here and There.

German day to-day.
Summer is nearly over.
School days will soon begin.
Fall Arbor day comes in October.
Livery rigs were in demand to day.
We are wide awake and not sleeping.
Theatrical shows are now on the road.
Jackson is building a new opera house.
Presidential candidates are talked of for 1900.

Two solid columns of legals are a good showing.
Ringling Bros. great shows were at Jackson last Saturday.
Ann Arbor is bound to make their fair this year a grand success.
Choice reading matter is crowded out from one week to another.

Detroit will be ablaze with fire-works on the night of the 23d inst.
One of Manchester's brave soldier boys died of typhoid fever in the South.

The Democratic Congressional Convention will be held at Jackson, Aug. 24th.

A traveling musician, playing on two or three instruments, struck our town lately.
We have farmers all around us who could get up a picnic that would "cap the climax."

Fred Richards, of Francisco, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frey last Sunday.

The merry-go-round passed through here Tuesday afternoon for Manchester's "German day."

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Gage are visiting friends and relatives in Oakland county this week.

M. Schmid, of Jackson, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Eppler, a few days this week.

A heavy thunder storm passed north of us early on Tuesday morning, but we got some of it.

Quite a few people are standing around "Macawber like," waiting for something to turn up.

More like a fall day than a summer day, but to-day is German day at Manchester just the same.

Butchers, bakers, milk men, and others should have their wagons painted in an artistic manner.

The soldier boys were practicing on Sunday. We hope they will capture 1st prize at Manchester to day.

R. A. Snyder has the boss onion patch in this vicinity—26 acres all in one field—and good ones at that.

It looks now as if Chelsea will be the third city in the county when the U. S. census is taken in 1900.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Callshaw, of Grand Rapids, are the guests of Mrs. Callshaw's mother, Mrs. E. Winters.

Our streets were somewhat crowded on Monday last by people attending holy day services at the Catholic church.

Office-seekers are anxious for the soldier boys to return from Cuba so that they can get their votes this coming fall.

Miss Harrington, of Jackson, who has been the guest of the Misses Gorman for some time, left for home last Tuesday.

Chelsea's business houses are crowding more and more into the residence portion, which shows that it will soon be a city.

The low price of wheat makes a poor market for our buyers. Farmers that can will hold their wheat for a higher price.

Now that Chelsea Electric Light and Water Works question, and the war with Spain, is settled, things are rather quiet.

Miss Marie Canton, of Jackson, who was the guest of Miss Rose Murphy, the past two weeks, returned home Saturday.

If we had all farm wagons wide-tired we would have less dust in the highway in dry weather and less mud in wet weather.

The Central City Bakery will put a delivery wagon on the road next Monday. See them for anything you want in that line.

Miss Agnes Wade and Miss Mary Schwikerath were the guests of Miss Nellie Mallen, of Grass Lake, a few days last week.

Principal musician, N. E. Freer, with the 31st Michigan Volunteer Infantry, now at Camp Thomas, Ga., has received his discharge.

The Misses Gorman and Foster gave pleasant parties at their respective homes this week. They were delightful social functions.

Yes, Mat, Manchester is doing well having so many cement sidewalks, but for business you are not in it with the Chelsea merchants.

Now is the accepted time, so don't put it off any more, we do everything in the printing line, and you'll find us on the second floor.

Miss Osteria and brother, of Chicago, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Miller, for the past month, returned home last Tuesday.

This weeks ends another volume. Come in or send in your subscription for another year. Remember you get a *free* local paper for one dollar a year.

A. H. Mensing was in Ann Arbor, Monday, and received a check from the M. C. R. R., for \$2,144, in settlement of his damage claim against the company.

"You get up the spiciest local paper in the county," remarked a subscriber the other day, "and give me credit up to 1900," said he, when he paid his subscription.

Geo. Blaich, formerly of this village, but now of Ann Arbor, has purchased the residence at the corner of South University and Forest avenues, in that city, from Prof. John Dewey.

The farmers report a new worm working great damage to the growing corn. It is a large green worm and eats away the husk to get to the ear, and then devours the kernels around the cob.

Some of our soldiers remark, "if it wasn't for their pensions they wouldn't know where to get their bread and butter." Well, they could go to the "Home," or "over the hills to the poor-house."

Grass Lake is to have a new post-office building. Ground has been broken on the south side of Main street. The building will be a two-story brick, eighty feet deep, and the work is to be completed in a very short time.

The grand new addition to St. Joseph's Academy, at Adrian, will be dedicated on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 10 a. m. On the same day the beautiful chapel will be blessed and a reception of novices will take place.

Next Sunday "Our Joe" will reach the half century mark. He first came to our village several months before he reached the quarter century mark, but has traveled East, West, North and South since those prosperous years of long ago.

The annual picnic of the farmers of Washtenaw, Oakland and Livingston counties will be held at Whitmore Lake, Saturday, Sept. 3d. The programme will soon be published. A number of good speakers will be present.

Among those that attended the teachers' free institute at Ann Arbor this summer were: A. James Kellam, Marie H. Bacon, Anna M. Beissel, Edgar D. Reed, Nellie G. Congdon, Ida A. Keusch, Esther Reade, Edna Reade, Marie Schaible, and Dorritt Hoppe, all of Chelsea.

We call the attention of the readers of the HERALD to the advertisement of the Adrian Convent school. This excellent academy is steadily growing in the public favor, and justly so by reason of its thoroughness and moderate charges. Chelsea, as usual, will send a large contingent.

Colonel Atkinson, of Detroit, the noted politician and eminent lawyer, died suddenly last Sunday. Col. Atkinson was well and favorably known in Chelsea, where his brilliant oratory captivated his auditors. He was a most intimate friend of Rev. Dr. Reilly, of Adrian, who was present at his bedside, and administered the last sacrament of the church.

The inter-denominational Sunday-school picnic, held at North Lake, Wednesday, Aug. 10th, was no doubt the largest Sunday-school picnic that has been held in this vicinity for years, from 1,000 to 1,500 being present. The day was perfect, and at an early hour children and parents began to assemble. People came a distance of from 12 to 15 miles. After having their basket picnic dinner the Chelsea band gave some fine selections of music, interspersed with speaking from several ministers, and others interested in the work. The children enjoyed the merry-go round and all took a part in pleasure boating. All agreed that the day was well spent, and we hope to all meet next year with double the attendance.

A farmer of this State conceived a labor-saving device last spring which has proved instructive if not profitable. Desiring to raise a 20-acre crop of pole beans, and being also desirous that nature should do her full share, he planted a sunflower seed in each hill. Owing, doubtless, to the prevailing drouth the sunflowers have outstripped the beans, pulling the latter up by the roots, and the field now presents an illustration of the fact that new ideas are not always correct ones.

It is declared by crop experts to be an erroneous idea that the world's yield of wheat this year is extremely large. They say the fact is that the crop is a large one only when compared with the very short yield of last year. In comparison with previous years it is only an average crop. Reserve supplies are reduced to a point practically approaching exhaustion. In no recent year has so little old wheat been carried over into the new crop year as now. Still no material advance in price is expected.

Washington News.

Washington, D. C., August 12, 1898.—Spain could not even accept the very liberal terms of peace offered by this government without resorting to its customary skulduggery, by attempting to attach conditions that would have complicated the work of negotiating the treaty of peace. It is needless to say that the attempt was a failure; the terms of peace were not hurriedly made, and were not made to be changed. Spain accepted them, without conditions, fast enough when informed that they would be withdrawn if not accepted at once. It is only fair to say that M. Cambon, the French Ambassador who has acted as Spain's representative in Washington through all the negotiations, has taken no part in any attempt at double dealing, and there are reasons for believing that he tried unsuccessfully to persuade the Spanish ministry not to try it on.

In deciding to make both Sampson and Schley Rear Admirals, the President has not ended the controversy between the friends of the two officers. On the contrary, he has added to it, by making Sampson the ranking Rear Admiral, an honor which Schley's friends think should have been his.

The public has been so busy discussing the arrangements for the end of the war with Spain, that it has not given the attention its importance deserved to the action of the Sultan of Turkey in declaring that his government was not responsible for the destruction of the property of American missionaries, at Harpoot, Armenia, in 1895, by a Turkish mob, and that he would not pay the \$100,000 which this country has been demanding for the missionaries with more or less persistency for more than two years—the claim was filed by Secretary Olney during the last months of the Cleveland administration, and Dr. Angell was taken from the head of the University of Michigan and made minister to Turkey, by President McKinley, expressly to collect that claim. Those who are urging that a fleet of warships, which could start at an hour's notice, having been prepared for the expected trip to Spain, be sent to Turkish waters to collect this money, by force, if necessary, are met with the statement that one of the difficulties in the way is that in disclaiming responsibility for the acts of a mob, Turkey has taken precisely the same position that this government has taken in the past. No information on this subject can be had at the Department of State.

United States Consul Frank W. Mahin, in a report from B-lebenberg, Austria, says of the Austrians use of potato flour: "This article is a novelty to the average American. It is used as an ingredient in many lines of bakery and confectionery work where we employ wheat flour, and as corn-starch is unknown here, potato flour serves in cases where the former would be used in the United States. Potato flour makes a beautiful white and light cake, and is better than corn-starch, in lines where this would be used, because of the absence of the peculiar taste." Potato flour sells for \$1.50 a hundred pounds less than wheat flour, and for less than corn-starch could be sold in Austria after paying freight and duty.

About the most disgusted men who have been in Washington since it was known that the fighting was all over are several members of the companies of Rough Riders, which were left at Tampa when their companies went to Santiago. These men enlisted solely because they were assured that they would be sent where fighting was going on and kept there. The Tampa contingent has gone to Montauk to unite with the companies that have returned from Santiago. How these men who remained in Florida feel about it may be judged by these remarks made by one of them who stopped over in Washington a day: "All we have to regret is our inability to get to the front. To my dying day the recollection of that disappointment will rankle, and there are hundreds who feel the same way. We do not blame anybody in particular. It was just our hard luck. We have been told that we can go down to Cuba with the army of occupation; but there is no solace in that. Some of us have given up positions paying as high as \$3,000 a year, and we went from motives of patriotism. We went to fight, but fate was against us, and now we will go back as quick as we can to our private business. Excuse us from the army of occupation." Few of the volunteers will willingly go with that army.

Nothing is more indicative of the weakness of political partisanship in Washington, just now, than the serious discussion of the probability of Secretary Alger being succeeded, should he carry out his expressed intention to retire soon on account of his health, by Maj.-Gen. Jos. Wheeler. "Fighting Joe," of Alabama, a life-long Democrat. There may not be anything in the talk—probably is not—but it is all the same significant that it should be indulged in.

Subscribe for the Herald, \$1 per year.

PEACE NOW A REALITY.

President Issues a Proclamation Ordering a Cessation of Hostilities.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE PROTOCOL.

Conditions Which Have Been Agreed to by Both Countries—Spain Will Leave Western Hemisphere—Commission to Be Appointed—Interesting Data Concerning War.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The president has issued the following proclamation: "By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation: Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, secretary of state of the United States, and his excellency Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the government of the United States and the government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken, and "Whereas, It is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice of that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces: "Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulation of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States

WAR LEADERS NOTIFIED.

Receive Order Directing Them to Cease Hostilities Immediately—Merritt Will Occupy Manila.

Washington, Aug. 13.—As soon as the peace protocol was signed the president sent for Secretaries Alger and Long and Gen. Corbin, and by his direction orders to cease hostilities forthwith were sent to Gens. Miles, Merritt and Shafter, to Admiral Dewey and Sampson, and military commanders generally.

The orders to Gen. Merritt to suspend were as follows: "Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Aug. 12, 1898.—Merritt, Manila: The president directs all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commanders of the Spanish forces in the Philippines of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt. "By order of the secretary of war: "H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

The orders sent to Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter were identical with the above save as to names. As the order states, further instructions will be sent to each general. Gen. Merritt will be directed to confer with the Spanish commandant at Manila to carry out the terms of the protocol, and to occupy Manila immediately. Gen. Miles will put himself in communication with the chief authority in Puerto Rico for the purpose of having Spanish forces turn over San Juan and other points to him preparatory to evacuation. Owing to conditions in Cuba, the orders to Gen. Shafter to be sent hereafter will be much different from those to other generals. In accordance with the proclama-

A FIERCE CONFLICT.

American Soldiers Defeat a Spanish Force in the Philippines.

Engagement Occurs During a Heavy Downpour of Rain—Fourteen Americans Killed—Spanish Loss Very Heavy.

Cavite, Manila Bay, Aug. 3, via Hong-Kong, Aug. 10.—The first shedding of American blood on Philippine soil took place Sunday night, when 11 were killed and 44 wounded during a skirmish at the Malate trenches between Cavite and Manila. No attack has yet been made on the Spanish lines, but the Americans now occupy the trenches formerly held by the insurgents. In Sunday night's skirmish the following were killed:

- Corp. W. E. Brown, of the Tenth Pennsylvania.
- Private Brady, of the Tenth Pennsylvania.
- Private Bowker, of the First Wyoming.
- Privates S. Hull, Bunton (Brinton?), Noss and Stillwagen, all understood to be of the Tenth Pennsylvania.
- First Sergt. Maurice Just, of the First California.
- Private Dawson, battery K, Third artillery.
- Private McKelrath (McElroth?), battery A, Third artillery.
- Private Winfield, battery H, Third artillery.
- On Monday night Private Springstead, of the First Colorado, was killed. Tuesday night the following were killed: Private William Lewis Roddy, of the Twenty-third infantry.
- Private R. Bowers, of the signal corps.
- Private Fred Buckland, of the Thirteenth Minnesota.
- Some of the wounded in Sunday

A DESPERATE ASSAULT.

Spaniards Attempt to Recapture Cape San Juan Lighthouse—Defeated by Marines and Warships.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—The Record's special from its war correspondent, off San Juan, says:

A force of 800 Spanish soldiers made a desperate attempt to retake the lighthouse on Cape San Juan early Tuesday morning. They were repulsed by a heavy fire from American warships and by a gallant charge of sailors fighting on shore. The Spanish loss in killed and wounded was very heavy. After the Americans gained possession of the lighthouse recently it was garrisoned by 40 sailors from the monitor Amphitrite. This force was commanded by Lieut. Atwater.

The battle of Cape San Juan was disastrous for the Spaniards. One hundred dead bodies were strewn along the shore where the enemy had fought and then retreated. In the final rout they left behind them the machine gun and many rifles and ammunition boxes, which were thrown away while the Spaniards were running for their lives. Not one American was killed, but Cadet William H. Boardman, of Lawrence, Mass., was so badly wounded that he will die. It was deemed prudent to withdraw the garrison from the lighthouse, but it still flies the American flag and is guarded from Spanish attacks by the guns of the Amphitrite.

A Jealous Husband's Revenge.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 12.—A special from Deadwood, S. D., to the Bee says: Three men dead and a woman dying is the net result of a shooting affray at Central City Thursday morning. Judge

THE NATION PROSPERS.

The Balance of Trade is Still Largely in Favor of the United States.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States shows that during the month of July the imports of merchandise amounted to \$50,647,368, of which \$19,581,265 was free of duty. As compared with July, 1897, a decrease is shown of about \$3,000,000. The exports of domestic merchandise amounted to \$71,189,742, an increase of over \$1,000,000.

The gold imports for July aggregated \$2,613,530, as compared with \$938,951 for July, 1897. The exports of gold amounted to \$1,497,013, against \$5,462,869 for July, 1897, the imports of silver aggregated \$3,026,192, against \$2,693,864 a year ago.

The exports during July were \$4,879,783, which is practically the same as for July, 1897.

For the last seven months there is shown to have been a decrease of \$120,585,399 in the imports of merchandise, and an increase in the exports of \$121,736,099. The gold imports during the same time increased \$88,043,441, and the exports decreased \$22,835,866. The imports of silver decreased \$1,822,193, and the exports \$3,381,424.

HAS FELT THE STRAIN.

President McKinley Says He is Profoundly Thankful the War is Over.

Washington, Aug. 15.—President McKinley said Saturday that the mental and physical strain of the last few months has been severe upon him, as upon all officials who have borne the weight of great responsibilities, and now that the war is over and sufferings that war involves were at an end, his feeling was one of profound thankfulness. Work in connection with the appointment of commissioners to negotiate a treaty of peace, the preparation of their instructions and other important matters, he said, probably would necessitate his remaining in Washington until some time in October, when he hoped to be able to take a short rest. The work of the peace commission might occupy a month or so, and he hoped that in his next annual Thanksgiving proclamation he would have the very great pleasure of announcing to the people the fact that a treaty of peace had been signed.

MURDERED IN GUATEMALA.

German Jeweler Killed by Natives in Guatemala City for \$31,000.

San Francisco, Aug. 15.—Recent arrivals from Guatemala state that Emanuel Meyer, a German jeweler, well known in San Francisco, was murdered in a ghastly manner in room 19 of the Grand hotel, Guatemala City, on July 15, for \$31,000 and other valuables. Three natives, one of whom was recently in prison for murder, did the deed. He was showing them his valuables when he was attacked and killed. It is said that the murderers got nothing, that the diamonds, etc., were afterwards missed. Goods worth \$15,000 were recovered.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

Terrific Rainfall and Electrical Storm at Macomb, Ill., Results in a Curious Fatality.

Macomb, Ill., Aug. 15.—Horace Adcock, a lad about 12 years of age, died at his home here Sunday afternoon from fright at the heavy electrical storm. The heaviest rain of the season occurred Sunday, over four inches of water falling in five hours. The corn is blown flat in nearly all parts of the county, and the damage to small grain in shock is considerable. The peach and apple crops were also badly damaged.

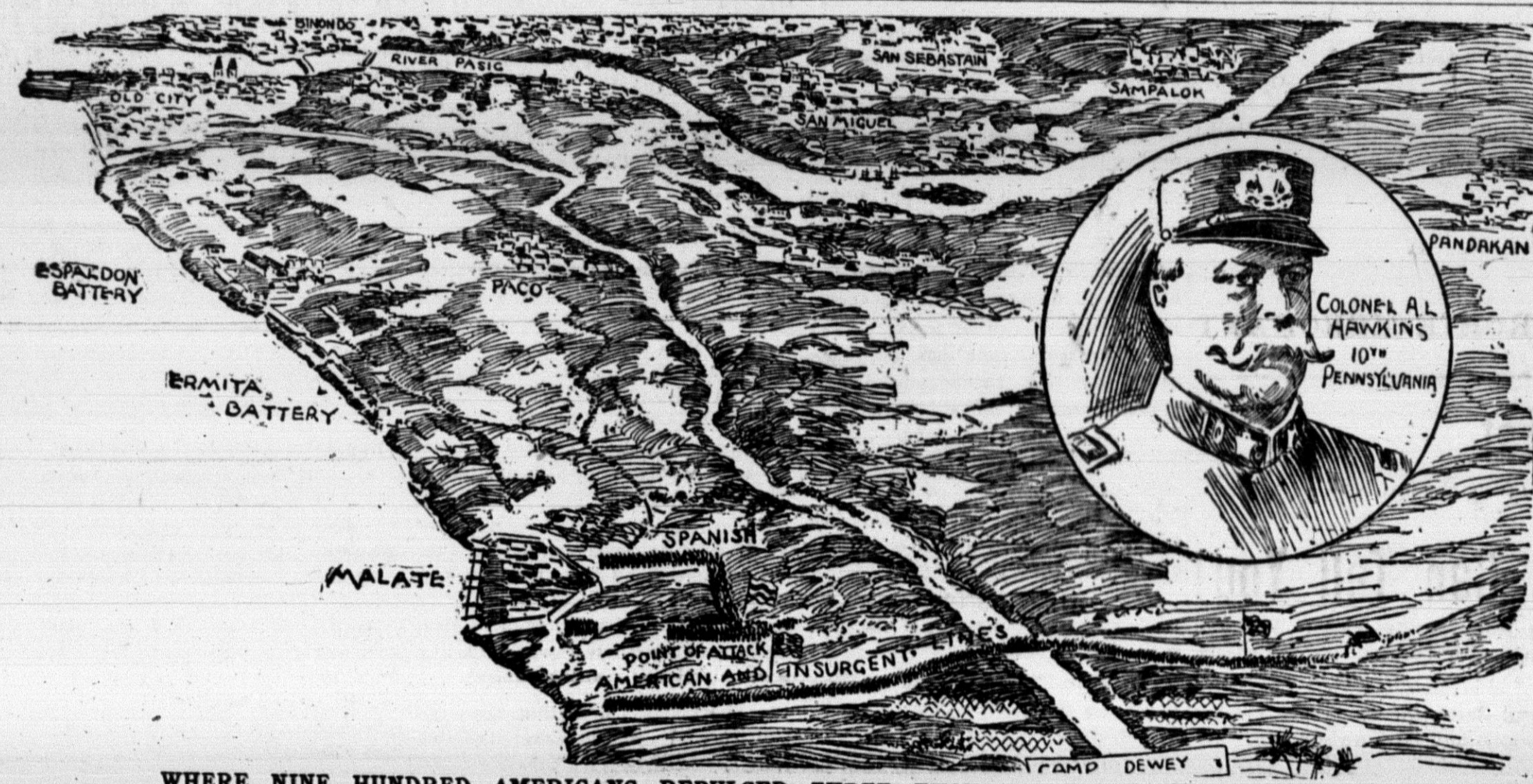
COURT-MARTIALED AND SHOT.

Soldier Executed at Ponce for Murder During a Drunken Quarrel in a Wine-Room.

Milwaukee, Aug. 15.—A special to the Journal from Marinette, Wis., says: Word has been received here from Ponce, Puerto Rico, that Private La Luke, of the Second Wisconsin regiment, who shot and killed Private Stafford, of the regular army, during a quarrel in a saloon at Ponce, was court-martialed August 3, found guilty and shot on the morning of August 4.

A Costly Fire.

Fresno, Cal., Aug. 15.—The most disastrous fire in the history of Fresno occurred Saturday night. It swept the Southern Pacific railroad reservation from Mariposa street to Mono street, a distance of three blocks, and in a little more than an hour \$500,000 worth of property went up in smoke. Some of the buildings burned were packing houses, and their destruction will throw about 500 people out of work. There was also loss of life. Night Watchman Harper slept in the tower of the Forsyth packing house, and it is not likely that any trace of him will ever be found. The fire spread so rapidly that he could not have escaped.



WHERE NINE HUNDRED AMERICANS REPULSED THREE THOUSAND SPANIARDS AT MALATE.

to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation. "In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY, "By the President: "WILLIAM R. DAY, Secretary of State." A copy of the proclamation has been cabled to our army and navy commanders. Spain will cable her commanders like instructions.

The Protocol.
The protocol provides:
1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.
2. That Puerto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.
3. That the United States shall occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.
4. That Cuba, Puerto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall within 30 days from the signing of the protocol meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.
5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October.
6. On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

The above is the official statement of the protocol's contents as prepared and given to the press by Secretary Day. The protocol was signed at 4:23 p. m. Friday by Secretary of State Day, representing the United States, and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, representing the Spanish government.

Some Data.

Here are some of the most important facts connected with the war:

War began	April 21, 1898
War closes	August 12, 1898
Duration of hostilities	114 days
Expense of actual warfare	\$141,000,000
Americans killed	279
Americans wounded	1,465
Spaniards killed	2,198
Spaniards wounded	2,948
Vessels destroyed (American)	0
Vessels destroyed (Spanish)	35
Territory Lost by Spain.	
Cuba	41,655
Puerto Rico	3,670
Guam	150
Philippines	52,650
Population	
Cuba	1,631,000
Puerto Rico	806,708
Guam	8,000
Philippines	7,000,000

tion issued by the president suspending hostilities, orders were issued to the naval commanders at the several stations in the United States, Cuba and the Philippines carrying into effect the directions of the proclamation. The navy department not only transmitted the president's proclamation in full to the several commanders in chief, but also directions as to the disposition of their vessels. The following orders are in that sense self-explanatory:

"Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 12.—Sampson, Santiago: Suspend all hostilities. Blockade of Cuba and Puerto Rico is raised. Howell ordered to assemble vessels at Key West. Proceed with New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Oregon, Iowa and Massachusetts to Tompkinsville. Place monitors in safe harbor in Puerto Rico. Watson transfers his flag to Newark and will remain at Guantanamo. Assemble all cruisers in safe harbors. Order marines north in Resolute. (Signed) "ALLEN, Acting Secretary."

"Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 12.—Remy, Key West: In accordance with the president's proclamation telegraphed you, suspend immediately all hostilities. Commence withdrawal of vessels from blockade. Order blockading vessels in Cuban waters to assemble at Key West. (Signed) "ALLEN, Acting Secretary."

The notification to Admiral Dewey was not made public, but Assistant Secretary Allen states that besides being put in possession of the president's proclamation, he was ordered to cease hostilities and raise the blockade of Manila.

Furloughs to Be Granted.
Washington, Aug. 12.—A general order has been issued at the adjutant general's office granting one month's furlough to the sick and wounded soldiers and transportation to their homes. In lieu of rations, the soldier will be paid \$1.50 per day for the necessary number of days' travel.

Telegraph Lines in Puerto Rico.
Washington, Aug. 10.—Gen. Greely is advised that 100 miles of military telegraph are now in operation in Puerto Rico, connecting the points occupied by the United States troops with the cable station at Ponce.

Vesuvius in Action.
Naples, Aug. 13.—Mount Vesuvius is now in a state of eruption from a new crater. The eruption is supposed to be connected with the seismic disturbance felt at Messina and in southern Italy.

night's skirmish were struck by shrapnel. The British admiral reports the Spanish loss to be 350 killed, 900 wounded.

Malate is located half-way between Cavite and Manila city.

Gen. Merritt's Dispatch.
Washington, Aug. 10.—The war department Tuesday received the following cablegram from Hong-Kong: "Adjutant General, Washington: MacArthur's troops arrived the 31st. No epidemic sickness. Five deaths. Lieut. Kerr, engineer, died of spinal meningitis. Landing at camp delayed on account of high surf. To gain approach to city Green's outposts were advanced to continue line from the Camino Real to Beach on Sunday night. Spanish attacked sharply. Artillery outposts behaved well; held position. Necessary to call out brigade. Spanish loss rumored heavy. Our loss, killed: Tenth Pennsylvania, John Brady, Walter Brown; infantry, William E. Brinton, Jacob Hull, Jesse Noss, William Stillwagon; First California, Maurice Just; Third artillery, Eli Dawson; First Colorado, Fred Springstead. Seriously wounded: Tenth Pennsylvania, Sergt. Alva Waiter, Privates Lee Snyder, Victor Holmes, C. S. Carter, Arthur Johnson; First California, Capt. P. Richter, Private C. J. Edwards; Third artillery, Privates Charles Winfield, J. A. McElroth. Thirty-eight slightly wounded. (Signed) "MERRITT."

Gen. Merritt's force in the Philippines consists of the three expeditions which have arrived there, amounting to 460 officers and 10,464 men.

Garcia Occupies Gibara.
Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 11.—Lieut. Col. Jane, of Gen. Calixto Garcia's staff, has just arrived from the front with dispatches announcing the occupation of Gibara, on the north coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba, by Gen. Garcia's troops. Gibara was evacuated by the Spaniards. They left a thousand sick and wounded, who are being taken care of by the Cuban commander. Gen. Garcia, with 8,000 troops, is besieging Holguin, now occupied by the Spanish general, Lague, whose surrender has been demanded.

Want to Be Annexed.
Hong-Kong, Aug. 12.—Representatives of the insurgent junta at Hong-Kong called on Consul General Wildman and assured him that they desired annexation to the United States. They said Aguinaldo was not hostile to this country.

J. P. Giddings, Ed Shannon and Jack Wear are the men, and Mrs. Ed Shannon is the woman. Shannon had a boarding house at Terry and one at Central City. He stayed at night at Terry's, leaving his wife to look after the other place. At 6:30 Shannon returned to Central City and roused Judge Giddings. Just what happened in the office no one knows, but the two men suddenly burst into the street engaged in a death struggle. Shannon had a revolver. Jack Wear tried to separate them and was shot through the body, dying instantly. Shannon then shot Giddings through the head, killing him. He then went to his wife's bedroom and beat her about the head with his revolver until he thought he had killed her, and then with a fresh revolver shot himself.

Amounts to an Ultimatum.
London, Aug. 11.—The Washington correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Spain's acceptance of the American peace conditions was so unequivocal that President McKinley determined to compel assent to a protocol fixing definite terms, and the answer given to M. Cambon practically amounted to an ultimatum. It is understood that unless the protocol is signed immediately all negotiations will be suspended and the war vigorously continued. The United States will not abate its terms by an iota.

Dole to Continue in Office.
Washington, Aug. 10.—President Sanford B. Dole, of Hawaii, is to continue to exercise the function of chief executive of Hawaii until such time as congress shall receive the report of the commission appointed to devise a form of government for the island and shall have enacted a statute for its government. There is to be no governor appointed by the president for an indefinite time, if at all.

Spanish Prisoners Leave Cuba.
Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 11.—The Spanish hospital ship Alicante sailed for Spain Wednesday with 1,000 sick Spanish soldiers on board. The Spanish steamer Isla de Luzon arrived here and will take 2,135 Spanish soldiers. She has bed capacity for 230 sick. The St. Louis sailed north Wednesday with the Ninth and Tenth infantry.

ARMY GETS THE NEWS

All Forward Movement Is at Once Stopped.

Story of the War's Ending Reaches Gen. Wilson White in the Midst of a Battle—Spaniards Notified and Fight Ceases.

Ponce, Puerto Rico, Aug. 15.—The peace news has stopped all forward movement of the American army in Puerto Rico. Gen. Wilson at Coamo and Gen. Schwan at Mayaguez will remain at those places. Gen. Henry, who is at Utuado, will return to Adjuntas, and Gen. Brooke, who had advanced beyond Guayama, will return to that town.

Warships Assembling.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 15.—In accordance with orders from the navy department following the president's proclamation of a suspension of hostilities, Commodore Howell, of the North Cuban coast blocking squadron, is rapidly assembling his ships at Key West. Many arrived Saturday and still more Sunday. The flagship San Francisco, with the commodore aboard, arrived Sunday morning. She looks none the worse for her experience off Havana early Friday morning. The hole torn in her stern by the 18-inch shells from Morro castle has been neatly patched, and the damage to the ship is inconsiderable. The larger gunboats and the torpedo boat destroyers have not yet received orders, but the torpedo boats and revenue cutters have already been called north. Naval officers are unanimous in their expressions of gratification that the war is over and are anxiously looking for orders which will take them north.

Leaving Santiago.

Washington, Aug. 15.—By Wednesday or Thursday of this week it is expected by war department officials that all of Gen. Shafter's command will have left Santiago for the United States. In a dispatch to the war department Gen. Shafter says that the early departure of the troops now depends entirely upon the transports, which are daily expected to arrive at Santiago. At the present time only about 5,000 men of Gen. Shafter's corps are at Santiago, the remainder having already sailed for this country.

Hadn't Heard the News.

At the Front with Gen. Wilson's Column, Five Miles Beyond Coamo, Puerto Rico, Aug. 12 (Delayed in Transmission).—Gen. Wilson moved one Lancaster battery out to the front this afternoon for the purpose of shelling the Spanish position on the crest of the mountain at the head of the pass, through which the road winds. The enemy occupied a position of great natural strength, protected by seven lines of entrenchments and a battery of two howitzers. The Spaniards were eager for the fray, and earlier in the day had fired upon Col. Biddle, of the engineer corps, who with a platoon of troop C, of New York, was reconnoitering on their right flank. As our battery rounded a curve in the road 2,000 yards away the enemy opened an artillery and infantry fire. Four companies of the Third Wisconsin, which were posted on the bluffs to the right of the road, were not permitted to respond to the infantry fire.

Batteries Fight Nobly.

The guns advanced at a gallop in the face of a terrific fire, were unlimbered, and were soon hurling common shell and shrapnel at the enemy at a lively rate, striking the emplacements, batteries and entrenchments with the rhythmic regularity of a triphammer. The enemy soon abandoned one gun, but continued to serve the other at intervals for over an hour. They had our range, and their shrapnel burst repeatedly over our men. One shell burst, the fragments killing Corp. Swanson, of company L, and seriously wounding Corp. Yanke and Privates Bunce and Vought. Capt. Lee and Private Sizer, of company F, were wounded by Mauser bullets. In about two hours the enemy abandoned the other gun, and the men began to flee from the entrenchments toward a banana grove in the gorge. Our guns shelled them as they ran.

One gun was now ordered to advance to a position a quarter of a mile further on. It had just reached the new position when Spanish infantry reinforcements filed into the trenches and fired down a deadly fire upon our men, compelling the battery to retire at a gallop. Then both the enemy's howitzers reopened and shrapnel screamed and Mausers sang. Another gun galloped from the rear, but our ammunition was exhausted. Lieut. Haines was shot in the body by a Mauser just before his gun retired, the ball following a rib. The orders issued for two companies to advance were countermanded and the firing soon ceased.

Demanding Surrender.

Col. Bliss, of Gen. Wilson's staff, went forward to the enemy's line with a flag of truce and explained that peace negotiations were almost concluded and that their position was untenable and demanded their surrender. The Spaniards have no communication with the outside world and the commander asked until morning in order that he might communicate with Governor-General Macias at San Juan.

Wars Within Wars.
"Another quarrel going on next door."
"What's the matter this time?"
"She wants to name the baby 'Dewey' and he wants the name for his wheel."—Indianapolis Journal.

In the Language of the Day.
He—I shall never love again.
She—Ah. An immune.—Indianapolis Journal.

Immediate Reconciliation.
She—You know you married me, John Henry, to get into good society!
He (having stopped to count five)—Of course I did, dear. And I got into it, too—your society.—Chicago Tribune.

Her First Trip.—"What are we stopping for now?" "We're going to put the pilot off." "How cruel! What did the poor man do?"—Truth.

A DOCTOR'S DIRECTIONS.

They save a daughter from blindness.

When a father writes that yours "is the best medicine in the world," you can allow something for seeming extravagance in the statement if you know that the medicine so praised, cured a loved daughter of disease and restored to her the eyesight nearly lost. The best medicine in the world for you is the medicine that cures you. There can't be anything better. No medicine can be more than cure. That is why John S. Goode, of Orrick, Mo., writes in these strong terms:

"Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine in the world. My daughter had a relapse after the measles, due to taking cold. She was nearly blind, and was obliged to remain in a dark room all the time. The doctors could give her no relief; one of them directed me to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Two bottles cured her completely."

The thousands of testimonials to the value of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla repeat the expression: "The doctors gave her no relief; one of them directed me to give her Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Two bottles completely cured her."


It is a common experience to try Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a last resort. It is

a common experience to have Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla prescribed by a physician. It is a common experience to see a "complete cure" follow the use of a few bottles of this great blood purifying medicine. Because, it is a specific for all forms of blood disease. If a disease has its origin in bad or impure blood, Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, acting directly on the blood, removing its impurities and giving to it vitalizing energy, will promptly eradicate the disease.

The great feature of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the radical cures that result from its use. Many medicines only suppress disease—they push the pimples down under the skin, they paint the complexion with subtle arsenical compounds, but the fire, and some day breaks out in a volcanic eruption that eats up the body. Ayer's Sarsaparilla goes to the root. It makes the fountain clean and the waters are clean. It makes the root good and the fruit is good. It gives Nature the elements she needs to build up the broken down constitution—not to brace it up with stimulants or patch it up on the surface. Send for Dr. Ayer's Curebook, and learn more about the cures effected by this remedy. It's sent free, on request, by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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ALL MEN LOVE BEAUTY.

Mrs. Pinkham Counsels Young Wives to Keep Their Attractiveness—A Letter From a Young Wife.

Seven-eighths of the men in this world marry a woman because she is beautiful in their eyes.

What a disappointment then to see the fair young wife's beauty fading away before a year passes over her head!

I feel as if I would like to say to every young woman who is about to be married—"Strengthen yourself in advance, so that you will not break down under the new strain on your powers." Keep your beauty, it is a precious possession! Your husband loves your beauty, he is proud to be seen in public with you; try to keep it for his sake, and your own.

The pale cheeks, the dark shadows under the eyes, the general drooping of the young wife's form, what do they mean? They mean that her nerves are failing, that her strength is going and that something must be done to help her through the coming trials of maternity.

Build her up at once by a course of some tonic with specific powers. Such as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. You can get it at any druggist's.

Following we publish by request a letter from a young wife—of her own accord she addresses it to her "suffering sisters," and while from modesty she asks to withhold her name, she gives her initials and street number in Chambersburg, Pa., so she can easily be found personally or by letter:

To my Suffering Sisters:—Let me write this for your benefit, telling you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I am but nineteen and suffered with painful menstruation, leucorrhoea, dizziness, burning sensation back of ears and on top of my head, nervousness, pain and soreness of muscles, bearing-down pains, could not sleep well, was unable to stand without pain, and oh! how I longed to be well!

One day I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham telling her all, knowing I could do so in perfect confidence.

She wrote me a lovely letter in reply, telling me exactly what to do. After taking nine bottles of the Compound, one box of Liver Pills, and using one-half package of Sanative Wash, I can say I am cured. I am so happy, and owe my happiness to none other than Mrs. Pinkham.

Why will women suffer when help is near? Let me, as one who has had experience, urge all suffering women, especially young wives, to seek Mrs. Pinkham's advice.—Mrs. R. S. R., 113 E. Catherine St., Chambersburg, Pa.

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