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W. P. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

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NUMBER 1.

Washington News.

Washington, D. C., August 19, 1898.—The politicians of all parties are afraid of the Philippine Islands question. That has been made plain by the declinations to accept the highly honorable position of Peace Commissioner which the President has received. Evidently the big politicians think the chance of the treaty, not meeting the popular approval, outweighs the honor of serving as one of the commissioners to negotiate the treaty. Secretary Day, who will close his public career as one of the Peace Commissioners, had no such fear, because he is not a politician and does not expect to become one, and never would have held office except to oblige his personal friend, President McKinley. In choosing Ambassador Hay as Secretary Day's successor, the President has taken another Secretary of State who is not a politician, but whose experience in the diplomatic line has been wide, ranging from Secretary of an American legation and Assistant Secretary of State to Ambassador to Great Britain. The President had no trouble in selecting men for the Cuban and Porto Rican Commissions, because, being strictly military, no political question was involved; he only had to issue orders to have them obeyed. The officers chosen were, for Cuba, General Wade, Admiral Sampson and Gen. Butler; for Porto Rico, General Brooke, Admiral Schley and General Gordon. The Peace Commission is not to meet at Paris until October 1st, but the President will announce the three American Commissioners, who are to act with Mr. Day and Senator Davis, who have already been chosen, as soon as he can get men of sufficient prominence to accept the appointments.

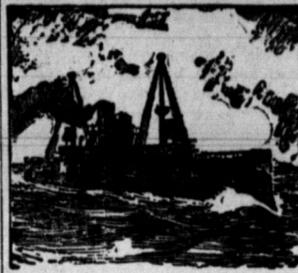
Consular reports show that the example of the United States and England, in employing women in the public service, is being followed in Germany and Norway to a considerable extent. In Germany the employment of women is so far confined to the postal service—clerks and postmasters at the smaller offices. The highest salaries paid women postmasters in Germany is \$285 a year, with an allowance of \$119 a year for rent. In Norway women are employed in the postal and railway service. They act as railroad station supervisors, government telegraph operators, and, in some instances, even do the work of luggage men.

Although nothing official has been said on the subject, it is known that the President is very glad that Dewey and Merritt captured Manila before the news of the cessation of hostilities reached them. It is generally believed in Washington that our possession of Manila and the island of Luzon, of which it is the capitol, will be permanent, notwithstanding the official statement of the Spanish government that it expects to regain control of the Philippine Islands. Inasmuch as Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt captured Manila the day after the peace agreement was signed, many supposed at first that it would not count, but the military experts promptly brought out the articles of war, which explicitly provide that no armistice or even a treaty of peace is binding upon officials in command of armed forces until an official notice of the same has been sent to them. It must have been at least three days after the capture of Manila before the official notification of the signing of the temporary agreement of peace, by Spain and the United States, at Washington, could possibly have reached Dewey and Merritt. So that not only will the capture of Manila count but so will all the captures made by the ships of Dewey's fleet, which were sent to raise the American flag upon other islands of the Philippine group, and incidentally to capture a few Spanish gun-boats known to be hid in obscure harbors.

It having been decided to muster out of service, as rapidly as it can be done, at least 100,000 of the volunteers, pressure is being brought upon the War Department by those who do not fancy soldiering when there is no fighting to be done to get certain regiments mustered out.

The policy of the administration towards Cuba was officially announced in an order to Gen. Lawton, commander of the Santiago district. In brief, it is to protect life and property and preserve order. A strong hint was given the insurgents by directing Gen. Lawton to furnish the insurgent commanders with a copy of the order.

Green corn, canteloupes, mushmellons, celery, etc., can be seen daily at our groceries.



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Fruit Jars Pints, 55c per doz. Qts. 65c per doz. 2-qts. 75c per doz.

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Lamp wicks 1c per yard.

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Light table syrup 25c per gal.

25 boxes matches for 25c.

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Good sugar syrup 20c per gal.

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7 cans sardines for 25 cents.

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THE WEEK'S NEWS

Happenings of the Past Seven Days in Brief

ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD

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

INTELLIGENCE FROM ALL PARTS

WAR NEWS.

It was reported that Gen. Blanco has resigned his office as governor of Cuba, wishing to avoid his humiliating duties in connection with the evacuation.

At a meeting of American and Cuban officers in Santiago it was resolved to disband the Cuban army and the United States would pay the men off.

Gen. Wheeler and Col. Roosevelt disembarked with their regiment of rough riders from the Miami at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point.

The mortality was said to be so great in the camp of Spanish prisoners at Santiago that no longer are the dead buried, but a funeral pile of ten or twelve bodies is made, saturated with kerosene and set fire to, cremating the bodies in the open air.

The Spanish cabinet has decided to order Gen. Blanco and all other Spanish commanders in the Antilles to fill their respective posts until the evacuation is completed.

It was said an order would soon be issued, when approved by the cabinet, mustering out of the service about 50,000 of the volunteer forces.

Three cases of yellow fever and three suspected cases were officially reported at the marine barracks in Key West, Fla.

The president has appointed the following commissioners to adjust the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico: For Cuba, Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Maj. Gen. Matthew C. Butler; for Puerto Rico, Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon.

Senator Cushman K. Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, has accepted the tender of an appointment as a member of the Spanish-American peace commission.

A rare scene of military splendor was witnessed at Chickamauga National park, Ga., when 44,000 soldiers passed in review before a throng of 60,000 spectators.

Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey were instructed that the Philippine insurgents must recognize the authority of the United States and that there could be no joint occupation of the city.

The massacre of more than 100 natives of Puerto Rico by Spanish troops is confirmed, the only offense of the people being in raising an American flag at Ciales.

The president has announced his decision to muster out of the service from 75,000 to 100,000 of the volunteers.

Reports from Manila were to the effect that the American loss in the recent battle was six or eight killed and 40 wounded, while the Spanish loss was quite heavy. Manila was said to be under martial law, with Gen. Merritt as military governor.

It was reported at Ponce, Puerto Rico, that 80 natives who took refuge from Spanish soldiers in the belfry of the cathedral at Ciales were overpowered and massacred.

It was reported that Gen. Merritt had prepared a proclamation to the residents of Manila defining the form of government that will prevail.

Hong-Kong advices say that the terms of the capitulation of Manila as agreed upon between Gen. Jaudenes and Gen. Merritt include the cession of the Philippine archipelago to the United States.

DOMESTIC.

Terrible wind and rainstorms were reported in several states, doing much damage to property and crops.

At San Francisco P. J. Corbett, father of James J. Corbett, the heavy-weight pugilist, shot and killed his wife and then turned the weapon upon himself with fatal effect.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Society of American Florists opened in Omaha, Neb., with an attendance of over 300 delegates.

The National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' association convened in annual session in Detroit, Mich., with delegates in attendance from every state in the union.

The New York board of aldermen killed an ordinance introduced providing punishment for swearing in public places by laying it on the table by an almost unanimous vote.

The American bar association convened in annual session at Saratoga, N. Y., there being a large attendance of distinguished members of the bar from all parts of the country.

Arsenic in lumps as big as peas was found in the chocolate bonbons which were sent to Mrs. John P. Dunning, of Dover, Del., and which not only sent her to her grave but caused the death of her sister, Mrs. Joshua D. Dean.

Capt. John Carmichael, commissary department, committed suicide by shooting at Lakeland, Fla., ill health being the cause.

The North American Trust company of New York has been designated by the treasury department as fiscal agents of the United States at Santiago de Cuba.

J. F. Stantz, ex-state treasurer and a pioneer of central Kansas, died suddenly of heart disease at Enterprise.

Frank Gilling, an expert miner and mineralogist, went to the powder house of the Eureka mine, at Denton, Wis., and set off 40 pounds of dynamite, blowing the building and his body to atoms.

Rev. Samuel Breakwell, an aged Baptist clergyman and one of the oldest settlers of Highwood and Lake county, Ill., was stabbed to death by Carl Pethke, trouble over property being the cause.

A mob took Amos Neely, a negro rapist, from the officers near Sheridan, Ark., and shot him, killing him instantly.

The woodworkers' strike, in progress at Oshkosh, Wis., the past three months, is declared off, most of the strikers going back to work.

At Stanford, Ky., George Stephenson (colored) was hanged for the murder of Joe Tilford, a white boy 14 years old, at Crab Orchard July 4.

Hon. Joseph H. Choate, of New York, delivered the annual address before the American Bar association in session at Saratoga, N. Y.

The barn of Peter Foy, ten miles north of Independence, Ia., was struck by lightning, and five sons, the eldest being 16, who were sleeping in the mow, were burned to death.

The Western Union Telegraph company's central cable office announces that all censorship on cable messages has been abolished.

Gov. Budd, of California, pardoned John Corbett, brother of James Corbett, the pugilist, from the penitentiary, who has been serving a five-years' sentence at San Quentin for burglary.

Charles O. Kaiser, who was under sentence to be hanged September 6 for the murder of his wife, committed suicide in his cell in the county jail at Norristown, Pa.

The Admiral Dewey, the first of the four steamers being built by the Cramps for the American Mail Steamship company, was successfully launched at Philadelphia.

It was the opinion of the officials of the treasury department that there would be no necessity for another bond issue growing out of the war, and that the present revenue law should be retained on the statute books for an indefinite period.

Four men were killed and five others badly injured by the collapse of a cornice on a new building in the course of erection at Philadelphia.

Alphonso Dayton, a private in the Twenty-third Kansas volunteer infantry, and another negro, name unknown, were run over and killed by a train near Kansas City, Mo.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL. The Fourth Wisconsin district republican congressional convention renominated Congressman Theobald Otjen, of Milwaukee, on the first formal ballot.

Republicans of the Fifth Wisconsin congressional district nominated Congressman Samuel S. Barney, of West Bend, by acclamation.

The republican congressional convention of the Fourth Tennessee district at Lebanon nominated George H. Morgan for congress.

John S. Robinson was nominated for congress at Norfolk, Neb., on the fusion ticket to represent the Third district.

The following congressional nominations were made on the 18th: Alabama, Third district, H. D. Clayton (dem.); California, Sixth district, C. A. Barlow (pop.); Fourth, J. H. Barry (pop.); Second, Marion De Vries (pop).

Illinois, Fourteenth district, C. N. Barnes (dem.); Ninth, William H. Wagner (dem.); Indiana, Seventh district, Leon Bailey (dem.); Fourth, Charles W. Lee (rep.); Third, Isaac F. Whitesides (rep.); Michigan, Tenth district, Judge R. J. Kelly (rep.); Missouri, Eighth district, W. A. Hale (pop.); Nebraska, Fourth district, E. H. Henshaw (dem.); New Jersey, Second district, J. J. Gardner (rep.); Ohio, Tenth district, James H. Southard (rep.); Virginia, Tenth district, R. T. Hubbard (rep.).

J. Frank Lee, known as the largest man in Michigan, died at his home in Bangor. He weighed 452 pounds.

Col. Isaac S. Tichenor died at his home in Washington, aged 69 years.

Wisconsin republicans in state convention at Milwaukee nominated a ticket headed by Edward Scofield for governor.

Democrats of California in state convention nominated a ticket headed by Congressman Maguire for governor.

FOREIGN.

Gen. Tcherniaeff, the conqueror of Tashkend, died suddenly at St. Petersburg.

The Kynogh company of Birmingham, England, is reported to have received an order for 10,000,000 military cartridges to be promptly delivered to the United States government.

John Hay, United States minister to Great Britain, cabled to President McKinley his acceptance of the position of secretary of state.

Advices from Hong-Kong say merchantmen were leaving daily for Manila and a great rush of trade was expected.

Sir William Augustus Frazer, Bart, the author, and one of the queen's body guards for Scotland, died in London.

The death of Dr. Zeller, the musical composer, occurred in Berlin.

LATER.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 19th aggregated \$1,273,106,331, against \$1,122,929,527 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week in 1897 was 7.9.

There were 195 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 19th, against 196 the week previous and 221 in the corresponding period of 1897.

Alex Walker, a troublesome negro living near Pleasant Hill, Ala., was taken from his cabin by a party of white men and beaten to death with buggy traces.

In an interview Premier Sagasta stated that Spain does not recognize the surrender of the Philippines, as the islands were relinquished by the Spanish commander after the signing of the protocol.

"Jim" Bradley, the well-known turfman, died at his home in Lexington, Ky., aged 32 years.

Private Otto Hoffer, of the Ninth New York, during a thunderstorm at Chickamauga, Tenn., was struck by lightning while standing against the pole of his tent and instantly killed.

The national conference on the foreign policy of the United States was opened at Saratoga, N. Y., and an interesting address was delivered by Henry W. Rogers, of Chicago.

The Spanish cabinet has appointed Gen. Gonzales Parrado, Rear Admiral Luis Pastor Landero and Marquis de Montoro as the commission for the evacuation of Cuba.

Joseph A. Choate, of New York, was elected president of the American Bar association in session at Saratoga, N. Y.

Charles W. Gould, of New York, has been appointed by the president a special representative of the department of justice on the Cuban military commission.

The Black Diamond Coal company, operating mines in the Jellico district, near Knoxville, Tenn., has been placed in the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are placed at \$165,000.

Charles Stegar and William Miller quarreled over a debt of 15 cents at Davenport, Ia., Stegar finally killing Miller with a knife.

The attorney-general has rendered an opinion in which he holds that the word "goods" in the new war revenue measure as applied to packages sent by express or freight includes packages of money.

New York gave a royal welcome to the North Atlantic squadron under command of Rear Admiral Sampson. The ships were the New York, Iowa, Indiana, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Oregon and Texas.

Six persons lost their lives by the burning of the National and Windsor Hotels at Hot Springs, Ark.

A dispatch from Manila states that the Spanish loss during the bombardment and the assault by the American troops was 200 killed and 400 wounded. The American loss was 5 killed and 43 wounded.

Don Frederico Madrazo, the celebrated Spanish painter, died in Madrid, aged 84 years.

The steamer Glenfarg arrived in San Francisco and brought word that the stars and stripes were raised in Hawaii on the 12th inst.

Maj. Gen. Merritt notified the war department that the cable from Hong-Kong to Manila is again in operation.

An unknown negro was lynched by a mob near Americus, Ga., for the murder of Mrs. Mary McGarrath, a wealthy widow, and her son James.

A cyclone in Dickinson county, Ia., killed Norman Eggstein and wife and wrecked many buildings.

President McKinley cabled to Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt his and the nation's congratulations upon their capture of Manila.

Trains crashed into each other at Sharon, Mass., and six persons were killed and many others were injured.

Adj. Gen. Lawton, in command of the military department of Santiago, notified the war department that he has enough troops to maintain peace in that province.

The Chicago Railway Terminal elevator was destroyed by fire, the loss being about \$360,000.

The American transports Peru and Puebla, having on board Gen. Otis and Gen. Hughes, arrived at Manila.

J. W. Fordney was nominated for congress by the Eighth Michigan district republicans.

New York republicans will hold their convention at Saratoga on September 27.

The percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 21st were: Boston, .663; Cincinnati, .636; Baltimore, .620; Cleveland, .602; New York, .567; Chicago, .542; Pittsburgh, .505; Philadelphia, .480; Brooklyn, .386; Washington, .373; Louisville, .371; St. Louis, .263.

TROOPS ORDERED HOME.

Will Go Into Camp at Various State Capitals—May Soon Be Mustered Out.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Orders were issued by Adj. Gen. Corbin Thursday night for the Second New York, now at Fernandina, Fla., to proceed with all its equipment, except wagon transportation, to Troy, N. Y., and there go into camp; the Second Maine to proceed from Chickamauga to Augusta, Me.; the First Illinois cavalry to proceed from Chickamauga to Springfield, Ill., and the Twenty-third Kansas, now in camp at Topeka, to proceed at once to Santiago, Cuba, and there report to Gen. Lawton. The Twenty-third Kansas is a regiment of colored troops and is said to be an excellent organization. It is the purpose to make the regiment a part of the permanent garrison of Santiago. The movements of the other three regiments is believed to be preparatory to mustering them out of the service. It is said at the department, however, that the orders were issued because of a desire on the part of the people of the states to have the organizations in camp at home rather than in one of the large camps of mobilization. In their state-camps the men would, it was argued, be less liable to illness. As the establishment of camps in the states would involve not much additional expense and would be of obvious advantage to the troops, the request for their movement was granted by the department. It is likely that other organizations will shortly be ordered to go into camp in their home states.

No More Troops Needed.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Gen. Shafter has informed the war department that after consulting with Gen. Lawton, commanding the department of Santiago, it has been concluded that it will not be necessary to send any more troops to Santiago for the preservation of peace and good order. This statement is made with the understanding that the present military force will shortly be reinforced by the arrival of the Fifth regular infantry and the Twenty-third Kansas volunteers.

An Affecting Scene.

Washington, Aug. 18.—An affecting scene characterized the meeting Wednesday in the office of Secretary Alger of Maj. Gens. Wheeler and Lee. They are old friends and comrades in arms, but they had not met since the war began. Each grasped the other by both hands, and then Gen. Lee drew his friend to his heart and they hugged and kissed each other regardless of the fact that many other persons were present. Secretary Alger was visibly affected.

Not Afraid of Yellow Fever.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The war department authorities are not alarmed about yellow fever among the troops in the United States, but a close watch is being kept at all points where there is the least danger. The three cases at Key West are the only ones reported in the south and no additional cases have been reported in the last three or four days. At Montauk Point there are several suspicious cases, but if it is yellow fever it is a very mild type.

National Foreign Policy Conference.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The national conference on the foreign policy of the United States was opened here Friday with an address by Henry Wade Rogers, of Chicago, chairman of the committee of arrangements. Mr. Rogers says that the conference was called to consider some of the momentous questions in the history of the republic. He spoke of the war and returned prayerful thanks for the peace now at hand.

Gen. Morales Is Dead.

Panama, Colombia, via Galveston, Tex., Aug. 20.—The insurrection headed by Prospero Morales is finally crushed, ending in his death. Morales was captured and his forces were defeated and scattered. His followers betrayed the hiding place of Morales. When captured he was very ill, and died soon after the capture. He is supposed to have been exhausted by privations while hiding among the rocks of the mountains.

Our Pensioners.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The annual report of Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans will show that at the close of the fiscal year 1898 there were 993,714 pensioners on the roll of the bureau. This was a net increase of 12,960 over the previous year. There were dropped from the rolls during the year on account of deaths 33,691 and for remarriage and other causes 12,960 pensions were discontinued.

Aged Couple Suicides.

Milwaukee, Aug. 20.—Hugo Zellner and wife, of Chicago, aged respectively 65 and 70, were found dead in their room Friday night at the boarding house of Mrs. Goetz, No. 91 Martin street, having committed suicide by taking chloroform. The aged couple came to Milwaukee on June 13, and have been here ever since.

Russia Wants Coaling Station.

London, Aug. 19.—The Daily Mail's Odessa correspondent says he hears on incontestable authority that Russia has opened the pour parier with Spain for the cession of a coaling station in the Philippines.

Nervous People

Are great sufferers and they deserve sympathy rather than censure. Their blood is poor and thin and their nerves are consequently weak. Such people find relief and cure in Hood's Sarsaparilla because it purifies and enriches the blood and gives it power to feed, strengthen and sustain the nerves. If you are nervous and cannot sleep, take Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize its nerve strengthening power.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

Calico from Calicut in 1631.

Calico was first manufactured in a city of India called Calicut, from which it derives its name. It was introduced into England in the year 1631, and finally into this country, but as the United States consumes far the largest quantity of calico of any country in the world, it is naturally manufactured here most extensively. The highest grade made has a ticket on every piece upon which is printed the name of William Simpson & Sons. These goods are noted for their general excellence, brilliancy and permanency of color.

Made Them All Work.

Mr. Luxoe—Then you don't believe in foreign servants? Mr. Tariff—With a wife and three grown daughters? Not I. I believe in encouraging home industry.—Brooklyn Life.

Wheat 40 Cents a Bushel.

How to grow wheat with big profit at 40 cents and samples of Salzer's Red Cross (50 Bushels per acre) Winter Wheat, Rye, Oats, Clovers, etc., with Farm Seed Catalogue for 40 cents postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LaCrosse, Wis.

Not Wholly Hateful.—"Did you recommend to Marie that country place where you were last summer?" "No; I was tempted to but I didn't."—Detroit Free Press.

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

No man should have stomach ache after he reaches an age of discretion. But as the older a man is, the less sense he has in eating.—Athenian Globe.

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.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

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

A man who is always ready to suspect others is generally not too safe himself.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailling medicine.—F. R. Lotz, 1308 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

The Falling Leaves Give Warning of Winter. So the falling of the hair tells of the approach of age and declining power. No matter how barren the tree nor how leafless it may seem, you confidently expect leaves again. And why? Because there is life at the roots. So you need not worry about the falling of your hair, the threatened departure of youth and beauty. And why? Because if there is a spark of life remaining in the roots of the hair. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will arouse it into healthy activity. The hair ceases to come out; it begins to grow; and the glory of your youth is restored to you. We have a book on the Hair and its Diseases. It is free. The Best Advice Free. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system, which may be easily removed. Address Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass. Prevents Whipple's Puncturing. Pin holes, Tack holes, Thorn holes, Porous tires and leaky valves are a thorn in the cyclist's flesh, but they never leak where WHIPPLE'S PUNCTURE is used. The Best in the Cheapest. Put up in 2 oz. cans, enough for 2 tires. Price \$1.00 per can. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. CHICAGO SELLING AGENTS: Beckley, Ralston & Co., 111 Lake st.; Mrs. Agents & Supply Co., 113 Lake st.; F. A. Waters & Co., 115 W. Wash. st.; Armstrong Bros., Tool Co., 117 W. Wash. st.; A. H. Kellogg Newspaper Co., 73 W. Adams st. N.Y. by WHIPPLE CYCLE CO., 100 West Jackson St. IT MAKES A CHEAP TIRE EQUAL TO A GOOD ONE.

GEN. COPPINGER is the only United States commander who has seen service in the British army. He is the son of a Warwickshire esquire, and after serving with the 1st battalion of the Warwickshire militia—as far back as 1856—joined the regular service as a lieutenant. Subsequently he emigrated to the United States.

CAPT. CHICHESTER of the British steamer Immortalite, now in Manila Bay, has just become a baronet through the death of his father, Sir Arthur Chichester of Youlston hall, Devonshire. It was he who, when the German admiral Deitrichs asked him about English intentions, created a mild sensation by referring him to Adm. Dewey.

CANADIAN newspapers are circulating this paragraph: "Adm. Sampson, chief in command of the United States navy, has many relations in Cape Breton. Adm. Sampson's father was born at L'Ardoise, Richmond county, and when a young man left that place for the United States, where he married, the famous admiral being one of his sons."

MENELEK, the Negus of Abyssinia, has definitely decided to enjoy a European holiday. He will leave home some time in August and will travel on some chartered steamer, unless one of the powers can be induced to lend a warship. Menelek will make his principal visits at Paris and St. Petersburg, and will be accompanied by a retinue of dusky courtiers and servants.

EUROPEAN advices report that Turkey is so impressed with the work of the Yankees in the war with Spain that she wants to buy a lot of American guns. There is one thing, however, that foreign governments should keep in mind with reference to this matter, and that is that an American gun attains its highest efficiency only when an American gunner stands behind it.

A SOLDIER dead for three days was about to be dissected at the Algiers military hospital, when he woke up and, before the doctors recovered from their surprise got off the dissecting table and walked into the next room, where he wrote down some words on a piece of paper to make sure that he was alive and awake. The doctors now say that he has completely recovered from his lethargy.

THE postmaster general does not want to interfere with the exercise of private taste or with the habits of the patrons of the mails, but since the department has gone into business in tropical countries he feels called on to advise the public generally that letters without sealing wax are likely to be transmitted with greater safety than if this device for sealing letters or for displaying the family crests is used.

PROF. BARON of Berne has left all his property to the city of Berlin for the establishment of a vegetarian children's asylum, and the authorities have accepted the legacy. Prof. Baron's vegetarianism was limited to the exclusion of all food derived from dead animals, so that the products of living beasts, such as eggs, milk, cheese, butter and honey, may be used. The will provides that no physician shall ever be a trustee of the asylum.

THE mass of work which the German emperor has to do may be understood from the following figures, representing 12 months' labor: He received 1,036 immediate reports, including 158 telegrams, gave 751 decisions and signed 802 cabinet orders, appointments and other documents. Five thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven reports were laid before him; but the civil cabinet had to deal with about 50,000 documents addressed to his majesty and about 400 letters and telegrams arrived daily.

It is observed that bankers here are of the opinion that the actual balance which Europe owes us and which must in any event be paid ultimately in gold, is not far from \$50,000,000. That was the estimated figure of the credit balance upon the 1st of last July. The figures are very much smaller than those which have been in the public mind as representing our credit balance. But it is noticed that Europe has been paying off its indebtedness to us in other ways than those which are noted in the exchanges or of which official records are kept.

THE death rate of Uncle Sam's army has not been abnormally large. Out of an army of 544,000 men France lost 3,736 in 1895, which is a death rate of nearly 7 in 1,000. And these men were quartered in barracks, in a healthy climate, and not in tents in a new climate. At the same rate the American army, which is just about one-half as large as the French army, should have 1,868 deaths in a year, or 467 deaths in three months, not counting deaths caused by active service. Compared with the French record, there is surely no cause for complaint.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

Died in Santiago. Another Neegaunee volunteer is among the list of victims at Santiago, word having been received of the death of Frank J. Muck, a member of company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan volunteers, who died at Santiago of typhoid fever. He enlisted at Calumet at the first call for volunteers, being in that city at the time. He was the eldest son of Charles Muck, a pioneer business man, and was well known and generally liked throughout the upper peninsula.

War Bonds Sold. Michigan has already sold \$400,000 worth of war bonds and State Treasurer Steel now announces that he will sell the final \$100,000 authorized at a premium of one per cent. until September 1, when the premium will advance one-fourth of one per cent. Accrued interest is included in this premium. These are three per cent. bonds, payable in ten years, the state reserving the right to pay at any time after May 1, 1903. Interest is payable semi-annually.

Defects in the Law. In his annual report Superintendent of Public Instruction Hammond, in discussing text book legislation, says that neither the booksellers, bookbuyer, school teacher nor legislator is able properly to decide just what statements pertaining to the supply of text books were right or wrong. He is having made by competent educators an exhaustive investigation and report on this subject, so that reliable data may be on hand to aid in the solution of this important problem.

Don't Need Stamps. City and township officers who affix revenue stamps to certificates of death and other official documents sent to the secretary of state are wasting their money, as the law does not require stamps to be affixed to documents issued by municipalities in their governmental capacity.

Severe Windstorm. The severest windstorm in 20 years visited Gallien and vicinity, accompanied by rain. Much damage was done to fruit trees. In an orchard of 200 trees not one was left standing. In Gallien a dozen barns were leveled, and nearly all the windmills in the country are down.

Game Warden's Report. Game warden Osborne reports that 16 prosecutions were made during the month of July for violations of the state game and fish laws. Fifteen convictions and one acquittal resulted. The total fines and costs paid were \$302.65.

News Items Briefly Told. The Port Huron Underwriters' club has been reorganized with every insurance agent of the city in its membership, and the cut-rate fire insurance is at an end.

Private Morton, of the Sixteenth United States infantry, has arrived at his home in Belleville. A Mauser bullet bored a hole through his shoulder blade at Santiago and passed diagonally through his body, coming out at the left side near the hip, just missing the heart.

William Freeman, of Ypsilanti, who enlisted with Roosevelt's rough riders and was wounded at Santiago in the battle of July 2, has arrived home on furlough.

R. P. Wainright, of Massillon, O., who has been prospecting for coal in Saginaw county, is reported to have found a 4 1/2 foot vein near St. Charles and will sink a shaft there.

Glems Hurd, a lad of 17, whose home was in New Haven, was kicked over the left eye at Crystal by a colt and killed.

Bernhard Weidman was found dead at his home in Leoni. He lived alone and had been missing for several days.

The first Detroit man, so far as known, to give his life in the present war, was Private Max H. Panzlau, company D, Thirty-third Michigan, who died at Santiago de Cuba.

Gov. Pingree has been informed by the Yosemite park commissioners that one of the big trees in the Mariposa big tree grove has been named Michigan, in honor of this state.

The lumber trade begins to show signs of marked improvement, and Saginaw dealers are making plans for what they confidently believe will be the best fall business in years.

According to the reports of supervisors there were 919 births and 447 deaths in St. Clair county during the past year. Of this number 250 births and 167 deaths were in Port Huron.

The Grand Rapids record in criminal cases was broken when Charles Young and John Shepard were arrested for burglary, arraigned, bound over and sentenced to state prison, all inside of a few hours.

A total of 200 divorces were granted in Wayne county last year, 156 on the application of wives, and the rest by husbands.

Grasshoppers are destroying farmers' crops in Flushing and Maple Grove townships, Genesee county.

Calhoun county paid \$8,517 for the care and maintenance of her poor and insane people last year.

CUBANS MUST OBEY.

Interference in Government's Plans Won't Be Tolerated—Military Commissions Named.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The war department late Tuesday afternoon posted the following reply to an inquiry from Maj. Gen. Lawton, commanding the department of Santiago, for instructions as to the policy to be observed toward the Cubans that are within his military department:

"Commanding General, Department of Santiago, Santiago de Cuba: Replying to your message for instructions, the president directs that you be informed that the United States is responsible for peace and must maintain order in the territory surrendered and in your department, and must protect all persons and their property within said jurisdiction. Interference from any quarter will not be permitted. The Cuban insurgents should be treated justly and liberally, but they, with all others, must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by this government. You should see the insurgent leaders and so advise them.

"By order of the secretary of war. "H. C. CORBIN, "Adjutant General."

The war department did not make public the dispatch from Gen. Lawton relative to the Cubans in Santiago, but the order which Gen. Corbin sent to Gen. Lawton indicates something of its nature. Gen. Lawton reports that the Cubans are encamped about the city, and do not seem disposed to accept the conditions imposed by the armistice, and some troubles have occurred. Secretary Alger, in speaking of the matter, said that it might as well be fully understood that the United States would control the surrendered territory.

SPAIN'S POSITION.

Capitulation of Manila Must Have No Effect in the Peace Negotiations Unfavorable to Her.

Madrid, Aug. 20.—The government has resolved to insist that the capitulation of Manila after the signing of the protocol should have no effect in the peace negotiations unfavorable to her.

In any event the government holds that the capitulation, having been signed by the commander of the town, does not entail the surrender of the whole of the Philippines.

Madrid, Aug. 20.—The cabinet is discussing the instructions to be given the Spanish peace commissioners. Premier Sagasta said Friday:

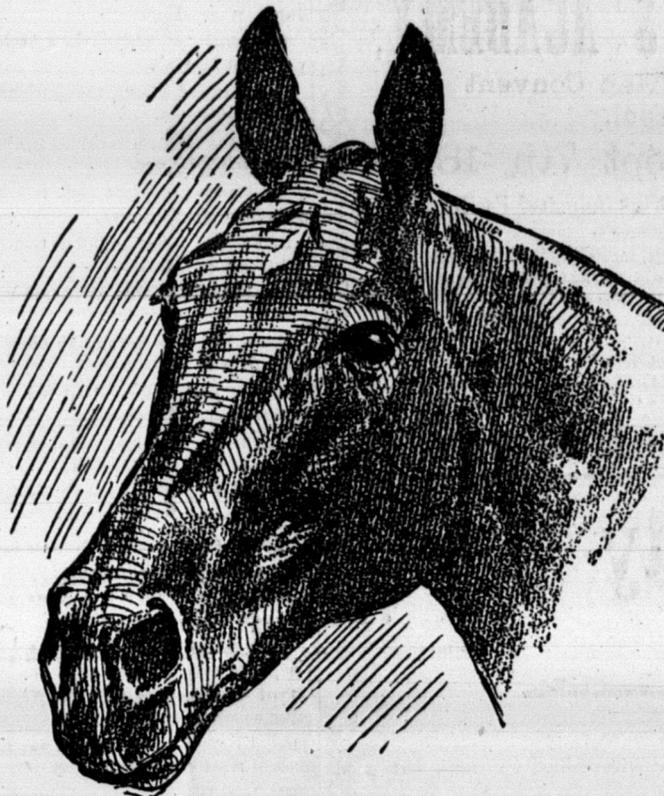
"The question is extremely complicated. Spain renounces sovereignty over Cuba and Puerto Rico, but will claim her property there, such as national buildings, barracks, prisons, lands belonging to the state, ports, machinery in the arsenals and all similar property. It is also a question what to do with the present inmates of prisons and criminals and civil proceedings now pending in the courts, but these may be settled by the Cuban military commission. Another great problem is the Cuban debt.

"Regarding Manila, I consider its surrender null and void, since it was made after signing the protocol. The Paris conference will settle this, and also arrange commercial treaties by which Spanish goods may obtain tariff advantages in Cuba and Puerto Rico in exchange for similar advantages being given the Americans in the Philippines."

It is hinted that Spain may ask indemnity for the cession of property and railroads in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

A Murder Mystery.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 20.—The body of Valmore C. Nichols, a farmer who lived near Pittsfield, Mich., was found



STAR POINTER—THE WORLD'S FASTEST HORSE.

On August 13, at Joliet, Ill., Star Pointer paced a mile in 1:59 1/2, lowering the Ingalls track record of 2:02 1/2, made two years ago by Joe Patchen. It probably was the greatest achievement of the noted pacer. The track was estimated to be at least a second slow, and a chilly wind swept across the course. Despite these unfavorable conditions Star Pointer came within a quarter of a second of equaling his world's record of 1:59 1/2, made twice under conditions absolutely perfect. As it was, he paced the fastest mile ever made in Illinois, and the third fastest in the world, the others also being made by himself.

tory, and that it would manage the affairs of that territory. Those who remained within the jurisdiction would have to obey the laws and officers of the United States, as Gen. Lawton was informed.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The president Tuesday appointed the two commissions to adjust the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico. They are as follows:

For Cuba—Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Maj. Gen. Matthew C. Butler.
For Puerto Rico—Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon.

Selected as Fiscal Agents. Washington, Aug. 19.—The firm of De Ford & Co., of Boston, has been designated by the president, until otherwise ordered, the fiscal agents of the United States in such parts of the island of Puerto Rico, as are now or may hereafter come under the military jurisdiction of the United States. The bond required is in the sum of \$250,000.

A Terrible Fall. London, Aug. 18.—The Daily Mail's Vienna correspondent says that numerous Alpine fatalities have occurred within the last week. They included an American, Miss Merrant, who, while making a dangerous ascent of the Dreisch-Usterspitze, near Innsbruck, slipped and fell a distance of 1,500 feet. She was instantly killed.

To Be Mustered Out. Washington, Aug. 18.—At midnight the president announced his decision to muster out of the service from 75,000 to 100,000 of the volunteers. Those to be discharged include three branches of the service, infantry, artillery and cavalry.

floating in the river near Belle Isle park. Yards of copper wire held the legs together and two heavy stones weighted the corpse down. Nichols left home a week ago Wednesday and the body had the appearance of having been in the water at least a week. He had several hundred dollars in his possession when he left Pittsfield, and as no money was found on the body the police believe the motive of the murder was robbery.

Slaughter Continues. London, Aug. 20.—The Hong-Kong correspondent of the Times says the slaughter in southern China continues. Corpses float past Wu Chau daily. Two hundred rebels who had entered Tai Wong Kong were defeated by Gen. Mawho, who killed 100 of the rebels and took 40 of them prisoners. The gentry in the districts of Paklan and Wungun daily send to the magistrates between ten and twenty rebels for execution.

In a Deadlock. Council Bluffs, Ia., Aug. 19.—The Ninth district republican congressional convention assembled here Thursday night and took 299 ballots without result. The opposing candidates are A. L. Hager, the incumbent; Smith McPherson, ex-attorney-general; H. A. Byers, speaker of the house of legislature, and Major W. Curtia. Byers has the most votes.

Fatal Sunstrokes at Paris. London, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Paris says eight deaths from sunstroke occurred in that city Tuesday. According to Berlin advices the German schools have been closed on account of the heat.

VICTIMS OF FIRE.

Two Hotels at Hot Springs, Ark., Burn—Three Guests Perish in the Flames.

Hot Springs, Ark., Aug. 22.—A fire which resulted in the loss of two hotels, a livery stable and several private residences and cost at least three human lives started in the National hotel at three o'clock Sunday morning. The identified dead are: Abe Matthews, Greenville, Miss.; W. H. Wills, Randolph county Ark., and Mr. Hughes, Tulsa, I. T. Among the seriously burned are Mrs. Eula Jeffreys, a visitor from the Indian territory, and Patrolman Wiley, of the local police department. A dozen or more were more or less injured, and it is believed by some of the guests and employees of the hotel that more lives were lost and that when search is made in the ruins several bodies will be found.

The property destroyed was the National hotel, a three-story structure, and two cottages immediately adjoining; the Kentucky livery stable and the Windsor hotel. The fire originated in the National hotel, and before it was discovered one entire side and the top of the building was in flames and the roof ready to collapse. The guests were aroused by the intense heat, to find the building falling in upon them and the stairway leading to the first floor, which was their only means of escape from the second and third stories, burning fiercely. The sleeping apartments were confined exclusively to the upper floors, and the guests found themselves hemmed in in a veritable death trap, with no hope of escape except by jumping from the windows. Mr. Hughes jumped from the third story to the sidewalk and died in a few minutes. Mr. Matthews attempted to reach the first floor by the stairway, but was so badly burned that he died Sunday morning at eight o'clock after suffering great agony. The charred remains of Mr. Wills were found in the smoking debris. The body could not be identified, but it is said that an examination of the hotel register showed that a guest by that name is the only person not accounted for in the National.

The shrieks of the imprisoned guests pierced the hearts of those who were aroused by the alarm. It was impossible to rescue any of the imprisoned persons, so rapid was the progress of the fire. Those who escaped jumped from the windows in their night clothes, barely getting out with their lives, and one or two of these are severely injured and one is expected to die. A statement from a man who escaped from the building confirms the belief that other lives were lost. He said that there were two men, strangers to him, occupying the room he was in, and he believes they were burned to death. The furniture of the Windsor hotel was all destroyed, but so far as known no lives were lost there. Several men were overcome by heat during the progress of the fire. The financial loss will reach \$50,000, with insurance of about \$15,000.

MAY RETALIATE.

Puerto Ricans Eager to Be Revenged for Recent Massacre by Spaniards.

Ponce, Puerto Rico, Aug. 19 (Delayed in transmission).—A war of retaliation against the Spanish residents of the island within the American lines is threatened—retaliation for the horrible outrages committed by the Spanish troops at Ciales, where over 80 persons are said to have been mached by the soldiers. The revolting details of the butchery of men and women, the ravishing of young girls and nameless mutilations have stirred a cry for vengeance.

Early this morning the natives burned the town of Cota, seven miles from here. The Spanish residents fled for their lives. Throughout the surrounding country the Spaniards are terror-stricken and are appealing to the Americans for protection. The shops kept by Spaniards here, which were opened after the signing of the peace protocol, have been closed again through fear of the rioters. Capt. Evans, the provost marshal, with two companies of the Nineteenth infantry at his command, has doubled the provost guard, but the Spanish have difficulty in preventing the individual cases of persecution.

VICTIMS OF LIGHTNING.

Paris, Aug. 22.—The almost tropical heat which has been experienced here for some days was increased Sunday, and many deaths and sunstrokes are reported. Thunder storms are reported in some districts in France, and many persons were killed by lightning. A storm at Rouen lasted 12 hours. During the storm 40 houses were struck. In one instance lightning struck a barn, setting it on fire, and killing a number of horses it contained. In many places in northern France much damage was done to life and property. Ten deaths have so far been reported, and many persons were injured. The drought is becoming serious, and if it continues Paris will be compelled to resort to the use of water from the Seine.

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**Strong
and Pure**

Our Spices!

Higher in price than the common kind, but cheaper to use because of strength and purity; you use one-half the quantity and get better results. You have learned that it does not pay to use cheap spices.

**STILL
ON TAP,**

Our famous Cider Vinegar, the kind you bought from us last year, and which gave you so much satisfaction.

FREEMAN'S.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

The New Adrian Convent School,

Will Open Sept. 7th, 1898.

A Grand New Building Offers Unlimited Facilities.

—TERMS—

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

For further information, address,

SISTERS OF ST. DOMINIC, Adrian, Mich.

**Central City
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While we believe in newspaper advertising, we think our goods are a better medium.

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 Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
 OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
 Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
 A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
 OFF. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

REVIVO

RESTORES VITALITY.
 Made a Well Man of Me.
 Photographed from Life.
 1st Day. 15th Day. 30th Day.

FRENCH REMEDY,

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

Great Nerve Tonic and Blood-Builder

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

ROYAL MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale at Chelsea, Mich., by

51 **ARMSTRONG & CO**

Subscribe for the **HERALD**

Echoes of the Week.

Fifty Pickings Pointedly Put for Quick Reading.

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

Cool weather to-day.
 New subscribers keep coming in.
 Chelsea should have a town clock.
 John Alber is a Jackson visitor today.
 The street sprinkler can take a rest now.
 Politicians are getting more numerous.
 Next Thursday starts the first oyster month.

What a blessing that the hot spell is now broken.

Wm. Schatz was a Detroit visitor last Tuesday.

James Speer was a Detroit visitor last Tuesday.

Jas. Bachman will open his apple dryer next week.

Women are busy now canning fruit and vegetables.

Peaches and plums are coming into market quite freely.

Vacation days are nearly over and school days nearly here.

W. W. Wedemeyer, of Ann Arbor, was in town, Tuesday.

Charles Steinbach spent a few days in Detroit this week.

This month will about wind-up picnics and camp meetings.

L. Rodman, of Dexter, was a Chelsea visitor, Wednesday.

H. C. Smith, of Adrian, was a Chelsea visitor last Tuesday.

Mrs. Warren Cushman visited relatives in Mason this week.

Miss Anna Tichenor is visiting relatives and friends in Lansing.

All kinds of out-door work is being pushed along rapidly now.

Ira Freer, of Jackson, called on relatives and friends here last week.

Born, August 19, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schussler, a daughter.

Henry Mensing is moving into his residence on West Middle street.

Summer excursions are about over, and fall excursions will soon begin.

Wm. Depew, of Alpena, called on relatives and friends here this week.

Jacob Barres, of Lima, spent a few days in Detroit and Toledo this week.

The hot nights we had lately made soda water and ice cream sell rapidly.

Fred Schussler was in Ann Arbor, yesterday (Wednesday), on business.

When school opens you won't see so many bare footed boys and girls.

Fred Swartout and wife, of Wayne, called on relatives here this week.

Geo. Kratzmiller, of Dearborn, was the guest of relatives here last Sunday.

Miss Mary McKernan is visiting her aunt Mrs. Michael Farley, of Pinckney.

The ice wagons are always on the go, and more so during this heated term.

The Sunday-schools of Sylvan are holding a picnic at Kavanaugh lake, to-day.

Born, August 22, 1898, to Mr. and Mrs. John Kalmbach, of Sylvan, a daughter.

N. E. Freer, of the 31st Michigan Volunteer Infantry, arrived home last Tuesday.

John Alber will market about 850 bushels of peaches from his orchard this season.

There are a few gutters that need cleaning very much, on Main and Middle streets.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Bagge are spending a few days with Detroit friends this week.

There will probably be one or two more electric roads from Detroit to Ann Arbor.

J. E. Watson is having a cement walk laid in front of his residence on South street.

Miss Neary, of Jackson, is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Moran, of Lyndon.

Mrs. R. W. Crawford, of Owosso, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hoover.

Miss Kearns, of Grand Rapids, is the guest of Miss Margaret McKune, of Lyndon.

Advertise in the HERALD as in days of yore, if you want to do business on the ground floor.

Geo. Thorndike, the barber, who went from here to Grass Lake, is now located in South Lyon.

We are now on another volume—the 28th—so give us your name for another year or more.

Some genius ought to attach a music-box to a bicycle and have it playing while riding the wheel.

We must by all means have a little park for our people to set in, so they will not set on door-steps.

There are objections to Hawaii, but we must remember that she wasn't manufactured to our order.

People from here went on the excursion to Lansing and Detroit, on Tuesday, and to Petoskey, to-day.

Edward Schumacher, of Ann Arbor, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schumacher.

Don't forget the festival of the Lutheran church, in Staffan's new building, Saturday evening, Aug. 27.

It is too bad that St. Mary's church had such a wet day for their picnic. Nevertheless it was a success.

Some farmers say that their corn is not filling out good. They will have plenty of stalks but very little corn.

The Northwestern Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. will hold a meeting in Chelsea next Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The Grangers of Washtenaw county are holding a picnic on the Fair grounds, Ann Arbor, to-day, Aug. 25.

The boys are commencing to clean up their shot-guns and be in readiness for fall and winter shooting of game.

Mrs. Whitaker gave a pleasant party for the Misses Gorman and their guest, Miss O'Ryan, of Quebec, last week.

Messrs. Seabolt and Gelston, of Ann Arbor, were recent guests of Messrs. Thos. and Herbert Clark, of Lyndon.

We had some very hot weather the past few days. On Sunday evening a thunder shower cooled the air off a little.

German day was too much for some of the Chelsea boys and they took two or three days more for recuperating.

Quite a few from here attended the mission meeting at Dexter, Sunday last, which was held in the Lutheran church.

Our weekly crop and weather report failed to appear the past couple weeks. They must be taking a vacation too.

O. R. Pierce, of Hudson, was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Second District, at Jackson, Wednesday.

Geo. Beckwith, of this village, has been appointed a member of the executive committee of the Democratic County Committee.

John Maier, of this village, will have charge of the electrical plant in the Majestic building, Detroit. He left for that city on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Pierce, of Parma, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Graham for the past week. Mrs. Pierce is their daughter.

A large number of the Macabees, both women and men, decorated the grave of one of their dead sisters, at the cemetery, last Sunday afternoon.

Miss Mary Howe, of Chicago, who has been the guest of her brother, Michael Howe, of Kavanaugh Lake, has gone to Detroit to visit her sister, Mrs. W. D. Fox.

Messrs. Clark, Seabolt and Gelston serenaded several of our citizens last Friday evening with exquisite music, from the mandolin, guitar and banjo. It was a delightful treat.

A regular meeting of Olive Chapter, No. 107, O. E. S. will be held on Wednesday evening, August 11, 1898. A good attendance is desired, as important business is to be transacted.

The inhabitants in cities and villages within 20 miles of us—east, west, north and south—don't know what to think when they hear of people coming that distance to trade with our wide-awake business people.

A concert will be held at the Opera house in Chelsea, Tuesday evening, August 30, 1898. Several students of the Normal college Conservatory of Music, some of them graduates and others that will graduate next year, will take part. Among the number are: Minnie Mensing, Chelsea; Inez Leek, Lyndon; Josephine Fisk, Lyndon; Grace Gates, Gregory; Myra Bird, a member of the faculty of conservatory; Agnes Craig, Stockbridge, and Mr. Minor White, of Ypsilanti. Doors open at 7:30; concert begins at 8:00. Admission, 15 cts.

This is what is said by a dealer who has had many years of experience at one of the greatest horse markets of the country:—"Never in the history of horse raising was there a wider difference between plugs and good horses. Farmers must give as much thought to the selection of both dam and sire as they do to the breeding of cattle and other live stock. A coach horse that will bring \$300 is as easily raised as a plug that will bring but \$45. Such a horse is useful on the farm until the time when he is ready for the market, and can be used both to the plow and on the wagon. In case he lacks the style or action necessary to bring a fancy price, he is still a general purpose horse and will bring a price that will be profitable to the raiser.—Ex.

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.

LEWIS "WEAR-RESISTERS"
 Are for sale by
H. S. HOLMES MERC. CO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
 "The Niagara Falls Route."
 Time table taking effect 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.. 8:20 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

Linen Sale!

We have placed our entire stock of Linens, Bed Spreads, and Bed Damasks, together with a lot of new goods in these lines, on sale at Special Prices.

- We shall place on sale Friday morning—
- Full size white Bed Spreads, light weight, 29c.
- Full size white Bed Spreads, medium weight, 59c.
- Full size white Bed Spreads, heavy weight, 89c.
- Very good quality genuine Marseilles Spreads, worth \$3.00, for \$1.98.
- 68-inch unbleached German Table Linen, 48c.
- 72-inch heavy unbleached Table Linen, 48c.
- Special values, and under-priced, at 69c., 79c., 89c. and \$1.00.
- Good quality red Table Damask at 19c., 25 and 33 cents.
- The very best Turkey Red Damask, fast colors, 37½c.
- Napkins reduced in price.

We are receiving our new Fall Goods every day, and would be pleased to show them whether you want to buy or not.

New Dress Goods and Trimmings opened this week.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Butterick Patterns for September now on Sale.

WE LEAD,

Others Try To Follow.

We are not the New York or Chicago Bakery, but the Old Reliable Chelsea Bakery.

Our Prices are—

1 Loaf, 5 cts.; 2 loaves, 9 cents; 3 loaves, 12 cts.
Bread, 1 day old, 3 for 10 cents.

All orders will receive our prompt attention.

ARCHIE MERCHANT

What You Should Eat

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

We Can Tell You!

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

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

TERMS—CASH.

ADAM EPPLER.

For SAFETY and to DRAW INTEREST,

Deposit your Money in the

Chelsea Savings Bank.

Spar Bank.

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

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



GEO. E. DAVIS,

Everybody's Auctioneer.

Headquarters at HERALD OFFICE. Auction Bills furnished Free.

Subscribe for the Herald.

\$1.00 per year.

Here and There.

Dog days are now over.
Pay up your subscriptions.
Another nice rain, Wednesday.
Manchester wants water-works.
Labor day is not talked up much.
German day will be held in Saline next year.

Gypsies or horse traders are still coming around.

The fire-works at Detroit, Tuesday night, were grand.

Who can show the largest ear of corn in this vicinity?

Don't exert yourself too much during this hot spell.

Another good thing for Chelsea would be to have sewers.

Stockbridge is making big preparations for their coming fair.

A log cabin will be one of the features at the Ann Arbor fair.

You can't judge a man's religion by his actions in a horse trade.

Paris is making big preparations for their exposition in 1900.

There are a few things that even a very young man doesn't know.

A wagon load of lumber broke down on Main street last Saturday.

They are cutting timber near Dexter for the Northern Pacific railway.

"On the Banks of the Wabash" is commencing to be a little ancient.

The Niagara Falls exposition, to be held next year, is not much talked of.

Miss Nina Carpenter spent a few days with relatives at Wayne this week.

The girls like to kiss the soldier and sailor boys when they return home.

Ann Arbor people will have to hustle, as usual, to make their fair a success.

The village of Parma brags that with only 490 population it has 44 widows.

Don't forget the sale of household goods of the Hudler estate, Saturday, Aug. 27th.

Farmers' clubs should be permanently organized in every two or three townships.

Order your cucumber pickles of Mr. J. Hummel, and get just the size you want.

F. Beeman, wife and two daughters, of Waterloo, are spending the week at Petoskey.

It amuses us when we notice that our neighbors have to hustle to get up a big local page.

In order to make anything go, you must be up-to-date; and also be a hustler from the word go.

More cement sidewalks are being laid in Chelsea. We think we are ahead of Manchester now.

It is amusing to see people standing around when a little work is being done on the streets.

Some of our farmers are going around selling fruit and vegetables, but the prices are a little steep.

As usual some of our people took in the excursion, last Saturday, to Grand Rapids and other places.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," so let every one take a vacation in the next month or two.

His first love and his first shave are two of the things that occur in the life of every man which he never forgets.

Howell will have a street fair the last four days in September. It promises to be up-to-date in every particular.

There will be no Washington letter the next two weeks, on account of the newspaper bureau taking a vacation.

The steps have been taken away and the iron platform lowered, and also new steps made inside, at the Chelsea HERALD office entrance.

Some of our subscribers are way behind in arrears, and as we have bills to meet the first of next month we wish they would settle up in full.

Our job presses are kept running regularly now as fall trade is not far off, and merchants and manufacturers must have their work done in time.

The finest complexions in the world are said to be in the Bermudas. This is accounted for by the fact that the inhabitants live chiefly on onions. Let us do likewise.

We are giving our readers all the news—local, county, state and foreign—and hope to increase our subscription list at least a hundred or more during 1899. Write us for a sample copy.

Farmers still get fleeced by sharpers who pretend to buy a farm, or live stock, and then play a little game by which the farmer gets a lot of worthless money, and the sharper goes away with the farmers' hard-earned money.

The soldier and sailor boys will get their positions again, when they return home. They were brave lads, although this war only lasted four months while our civil war lasted four years, but, nevertheless, they went through hardships just the same.

We have just received a large stock of paper, etc., and will be in much better shape when new type arrives, to do anything in the printing line. You will have no trouble at all to get your work done on short notice, as we keep plenty of help to meet all emergencies.

A bashful young man in Mt. Pleasant, while attending a revival meeting, was approached by a very earnest young lady, who said to him: "My dear young friend it would do my heart good to lead you to the altar." The fellow hesitatingly replied that he appreciated the honor, but as he was already engaged to two girls, he could not accommodate her at present.—Exchange.

No woman who marries an old soldier now will be entitled to a pension when he dies. The old soldier with a comfortable pension has furnished inducements for many a designing woman to wed especially so under the law in force his death did not stop the pension; but this is changed under the new law which went into effect the first of July, and the veteran who gets married after that time will have the satisfaction of knowing that he furnishes all the attractions.—Ex.

"Well, my son," said a father to his son who wanted a wheel, "you'll find one in the front end of the wheelbarrow and there is a big pile of coal ashes back of the house that will have to be removed. The handle bars are of white ash and are adjustable so you can get any kind of hump on that suits your fancy. It is regulated largely by the load you put on. The bigger the load the more you have to hump yourself. Be careful and don't mar the enamel on the frame and keep the ball bearings well oiled so they won't cut into the cones.—Exchange.

A farmer who thinks says that whenever a working team has an unusually hard job it is the habit of some farmers to feed it extra, thus giving its stomach an additional labor, and thus lessening available present strength. It ought always to be remembered that it is the food eaten the day before, and for days and weeks before that, which is available for present strength. No animal ought to be expected to work on an empty stomach. But a light feed before an extra hard job is better than loading the stomach with more than it requires.

Hard tack has become very popular at fashionable luncheons, lately, and this is a specially nice way to prepare it. Take a large, flat platter, lay on it square soda crackers, allowing three for each person, pour boiling water over them and let soak a few minutes, but not until soft enough to break. Put small lumps of butter over them and sprinkle all with granulated sugar; add a grating of nutmeg to each cracker. Now set in the oven five minutes. When the butter is melted spread it over the crackers and pile on a hot plate. Serve hot, though good cold, too.

A clever swindling scheme is being worked by a pair of smart fellows in various parts of the country. One goes through the country on a bicycle, and when he strikes a town he claims to be hard up and offers to sell the wheel cheap to get some money. The boys admire bicycles and bite readily, paying a small price for a first-class wheel. After a few days the other sharper turns up and claims to be looking for a man who stole a wheel. He describes it well, giving the number, and the owner has to part with it. The sharpers raise from \$20 to \$40 a trip, and then start for greener fields.

John Pilbeam, a prominent farmer of Milan, is exhibiting twenty-six English sovereigns and two half sovereigns which he had plowed up on his farm, recently. The half sovereigns were dated 1817, under George III., and the sovereigns 1831, George IV. He believes there are many more where he found these, as he had not made a thorough search. Various theories are advanced as to how the coins came to be there. They were found in ground that had been repeatedly plowed, and he thinks he must have plowed deeper this time to have turned them up. When assured of their value, he said he would go directly home and see if he could mine some more. The value of those he showed was about \$135.

Here is an incident that occurred at a recent wedding, not far from Pontiac, that is worth repeating. All went merry until the bridegroom was called upon to produce the wedding ring. In vain he felt in his trousers pocket for the indispensable article. Nothing could be found except a hole through which the ring had evidently fallen into his boot which he wore. What was he to do? "Take your boot off," said the parson. The organist, at the domicile's bidding, struck up a "voluntary." The young man removed his boot, the ring was found, also a hole in his stocking, and the worthy minister remarked, evidently with more than the ceremony in mind, "Young man it is time you were married."

Picnic at Kavanaugh.

The picnic at Kavanaugh Lake was a grand social and financial success, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The ladies of the parish served a splendid dinner, and everything went along beautifully. After dinner the sun came out, and the afternoon was a most beautiful one. The literary and musical entertainment was fine. Hon. James S. Gorman presided most acceptably, and made a felicitous introductory speech, and also pertinent remarks in presenting the speakers. Dr. Reilly, of Adrian, is a prime favorite with Chelsea audiences, and spoke in his usual eloquent manner. Hon. W. W. Wedemeyer made a most happy address, during the course of which he paid a glowing and eloquent tribute to the late Col. Atkinson. Every one was anxious to see and hear the Hon. Henry C. Smith, of Adrian, the Congressional candidate of the Republican party in the Second District, who met with a most cordial reception, and made a favorable impression.

Mr. Smith's speech was witty, eloquent and patriotic. He has a genial, cordial way with him, and made many friends.

Miss Edith Foster sang a beautiful song most charmingly. The Messrs. Burg and Eisenman sang a duet in excellent style, and the instrumental piece by Messrs. Seabolt, Gelston, Thomas and Herbert Clark was greatly enjoyed by all.

St. Mary's Church deserve great credit for the splendid success attained under great difficulties. There were about 1,200 persons present, and the receipts were \$262.87. The pastor and people are grateful to all who contributed to make the picnic such a great success.

Farmers' Institute Report.

We are in receipt, from the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, of Institute bulletin, No. 4, being a report of the Farmers' Institute work in this State during the past season. The volume is a book of about 275 pages, containing a very complete report of the institute work of the State in all its various phases; a complete report of the State Round-up Farmers' Institute, which was held at the Agricultural College last February; and, also, a large number of local addresses delivered at county institutes. A very nice engraving of Hon. Chas. W. Garfield, of the Board of Agriculture, adorns the book.

The report indicates that last winter's work was very successful, indeed. There were held 67 county institutes—meetings of two days or more—and 84 one-day institutes. The total attendance of all sessions at all institutes held in the state, during the year, was 118,692. The number of members of institute societies was 7,060. The average attendance per session, of county institutes, was 211; of one-day institutes, 152. Of the total attendance at all institutes, 31,559 were reached by one-day institutes; the remainder, 87,133, by the county institutes. The women's sections, of which there were 58, were attended by 8,705 women. The local expense of all institute work, work done in the State last year, as reported to the superintendent, was \$1,464.66.

Every paid-up member of our County Institute Society is entitled to one of these bulletins, and they will be distributed through the Secretary of that society, Mr. H. Stumpfenhusen, Ypsilanti.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters,' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents per bottle at Glazier and Stimson's Drug store.

Letter List.

Following are the letters remaining unclaimed in the post-office at Chelsea, Aug. 22, 1898:

J. E. Hiller,
Mrs. Nancy Russell,
Mrs. Ruth J. Welch.

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

W. F. KIEMENSCHNEIDER, P. M.

Don't attempt to buy up every man who has his price unless you have the world's money market cornered.

Subscribe for the Herald, \$1 per year.

The church collection was taken in a bag at the end of a pole, with a ball attached to arouse sleepy contributors.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Brief History of the Conflict from the Time of the Landing of the Maine at Havana to the Signing of the Peace Protocol.

Jan. 24, 1898.—The battleship Maine ordered to Havana.
 Feb. 9.—The De Lome letter published.
 Feb. 10.—De Lome resigns and his resignation accepted at Madrid.
 Feb. 15.—Destruction of the Maine in the harbor of Havana.
 March 8.—Congress votes unanimously and without debate for a defense fund of \$50,000,000.
 March 28.—United States board of inquiry reports that the Maine was blown up by external mine.
 April 11.—President McKinley sends his Cuban message to congress.
 April 20.—The government sends its ultimatum to Spain, and the queen regent opens the cortes with a warlike speech. The Spanish minister at Washington asks for his passports.
 April 21.—Minister Woodford asks for his passports at Madrid, and leaves for Paris.
 April 22.—War opens with the Nashville's capture of the Buena Ventura and the New York's capture of the Pedro. Havana harbor declared in a state of blockade.
 April 23.—President calls for 125,000 volunteers.
 April 24.—Spain declares war.
 April 25.—Congress declares that war began on April 21 by act of Spain. States called upon for their quota of troops.
 April 26.—Chairman Dingley reports war revenue bill to the house. England publishes her neutrality, dated April 23, reciting that "a state of war unhappily exists," etc. Spain appeals to the powers.
 April 27.—Matanzas earthworks shelled and silenced by the New York, Puritan and Cincinnati. Steamer Guido made a prize by monitor Terror. Dewey's Asiatic squadron sails from Mirs bay to Manila, and the Spanish fleet leaves Manila to meet him.
 April 28.—Congress agrees to a naval appropriation bill of nearly \$47,000,000.
 April 29.—House passes bill for popular bond issue of \$400,000,000. Naval bill passes the senate. Spanish fleet leaves Cape Verde islands.
 May 1.—Spanish fleet demolished by Commodore Dewey in the Bay of Manila. Eleven Spanish warships completely destroyed.
 May 4.—The fighting ships of Admiral Sampson's squadron sailed from Key West, after preparing for a long stay at sea.
 May 10.—The Spanish cortes voted the war credits.
 May 11.—Maj. Gen. Merritt was ordered to the Philippine islands as military governor.
 May 12.—News was received of the arrival of the Spanish Cape Verde squadron at Martinique, West Indies. The gunboat Wilmington, the torpedo boat Winslow, and the auxiliary gunboat Hudson, while in Cardenas bay, were attacked by Spanish batteries and gunboats. Ensign Bagley and four of the Winslow's crew were killed and the town of Cardenas was shelled.
 May 13.—Rear Admiral Sampson reported that he had bombarded the forts at San Juan, Puerto Rico, with the loss of two men killed and six wounded, the American squadron being uninjured. The flying squadron, under Commodore Schley, sailed under secret orders from Hampton roads. The St. Louis broke the telegraph cable between San Juan, Puerto Rico and St. Thomas.
 May 14.—The Spanish fleet was reported at Curacao, off the Venezuelan coast, and Admiral Sampson was off Puerto Plata, Hayti.
 May 16.—The Spanish fleet left Curacao, and Admiral Sampson's fleet was reported off Cape Haitien.
 May 18.—The Oregon was announced as safe by Secretary Long.
 May 19.—Spain's Cape Verde fleet was reported to have reached Santiago de Cuba.
 May 22.—The cruiser Charleston sailed from San Francisco for Manila via Honolulu.
 May 24.—Admiral Cervera's fleet was reported bottled up in Santiago harbor by the American fleets. The Oregon arrived at Jupiter, Fla.
 May 25.—The president called for 75,000 more volunteers. The transports Australia, City of Peking, and City of Sidney, with 2,500 soldiers, left San Francisco for Manila.
 May 29.—Commodore Schley reported sighting the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor.
 May 30.—Gen. Shafter was ordered to embark 15,000 or more troops at Tampa. Santiago was thought to be their destination.
 May 31.—Spanish reports were received of the bombardment of Santiago forts by Commodore Schley.
 June 1.—Details were received of the

bombardment of the Santiago forts by Commodore Schley on May 31, with the Massachusetts, Iowa and New Orleans.
 June 2.—The house of representatives passed an urgent deficiency bill, carrying nearly \$18,000,000 for war expenses.
 June 4.—Admiral Sampson reported that Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson, with a volunteer crew of seven men, had, on June 3, sunk the collier Merrimac in the Santiago harbor channel, shutting in Cervera's fleet. Hobson and his men were made prisoners. The senate passed the war revenue bill by a vote of 48 to 28.
 June 6.—Further bombardment of Santiago reported. The house sent the war revenue bill to conference, nonconcurring in senate amendments.
 June 7.—Admiral Sampson reported having silenced, on June 6, the Santiago fortifications without injury to the American ships. The monitor Monterey and collier Brutus left San Francisco for Manila.
 June 9.—The house agreed to the conference report on the war revenue bill by a vote of 43 to 22.
 June 11.—Six hundred marines from the Panther, who had landed at Calmanera, Guantanamo bay, Cuba, June 10, under protection from the Marblehead, were attacked by Spaniards, four Americans being killed and several wounded or missing. The Spaniards retreated.
 June 13.—The president signed the war revenue bill. The Santiago expedition, of over 15,000 troops, left Key West, convoyed by warships.
 June 14.—Continued fighting at Calmanera was reported, two Americans and 17 Spaniards being killed.
 June 15.—The second expedition to Manila, on four transports, sailed from San Francisco. The Vesuvius fired her dynamite guns at Santiago forts, for the first time, with destructive results.
 June 16.—News came of a third bombardment of Santiago by Admiral Sampson's squadron. The Calmanera fort was reduced by the Texas, Suwanee and Marblehead.
 June 17.—Admiral Dewey reported from Manila under date of June 12 that the insurgents had practically surrounded Manila and had taken 2,500 Spanish prisoners. The Cadiz squadron sailed, and the vessels were seen passing Gibraltar, bound east.
 June 18.—News was received of further shelling of Spaniards at Calmanera on June 17.
 June 21.—News came of the arrival of Santiago de Cuba of Gen. Shafter's transports with 15,000 troops on June 20. Gen. Shafter and Rear Admiral Sampson landed at Acerraderos, Cuba, 15 miles from Santiago, and conferred with Gen. Garcia.
 June 22.—Official reports by cable from a station on the Cuban shore, near Calmanera, told of the landing of part of Gen. Shafter's troops at Baiquiri, near Santiago de Cuba, with little resistance.
 June 23.—Landing shifted to Siboney and continued during the night by aid of St. Louis' searchlights. Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet was reported off the island of Pantellaria, half way from Cadiz to Suez.
 June 24.—Sixteen American soldiers were killed and about 40 wounded in driving back a Spanish force near Santiago. Six of the killed were Roosevelt's rough riders.
 June 26.—Admiral Camara's Cadiz fleet reached Port Said, Egypt, and awaited orders. Successful conclusion of the landing of the army by the navy in a surf at Baiquiri and Siboney without loss or injury of a single man.
 June 27.—It was officially announced that Commodore Watson, with a strong fleet, would attack Spain's coasts.
 June 28.—The president proclaimed a blockade of southern Cuba from Cape Frances to Cape Cruz, also of Puerto Rico. Gen. Shafter reported that he was within three miles of Santiago. Capt. Sigsbee, of the St. Paul, reported disabling the Terror at San Juan on June 22.
 June 30.—Further advances toward Santiago of Gen. Shafter's army were reported.
 July 1.—Gen. Shafter reported the beginning of a general assault on Santiago. Gen. Lawton's division carried El Caney, a suburb of the city, and the Roosevelt rough riders, with the First and Tenth infantry, took San Juan, another suburb, after desperate fighting, with heavy losses.
 July 2.—The Spaniards made unsuccessful efforts to retake San Juan. Admiral Sampson's fleet continued shelling Morro castle and other forts, doing great damage.
 July 3.—Admiral Cervera's squadron

made a dash for liberty from Santiago harbor, but being headed off by Sampson's ships ran ashore, and all were destroyed. The first Manila expedition was reported by Admiral Dewey to have joined him, after stopping at the Ladrone islands and capturing the Spanish officers there.
 July 4.—Rear Admiral Sampson reported the destruction of Admiral Cervera's entire fleet, the Vizcaya, Cristobal Colon, Oquendo, Maria Teresa, Pluton and Furor, in an effort to leave Santiago harbor. Gen. Shafter reported that he had demanded the surrender of Santiago, which had been refused.
 July 5.—Camara's fleet entered the Suez canal. His three torpedo-boat destroyers, however, started from Port Said back to Spain.
 July 6.—The senate voted to annex Hawaii. The president issued a proclamation of thanksgiving for victories. Hobson and his men were exchanged. The Texas sank the cruiser Reina Mercedes in Santiago harbor. The cruiser Alfonso XII. was sunk in attempting to escape from Havana harbor. Camara and his fleet were ordered back to Spain from Suez.
 July 7.—The president signed the Hawaiian annexation resolutions, and the Philadelphia was ordered to go to Honolulu to raise the flag of the United States over the islands. Admiral Dewey reported that the American troops of the first Manila expedition had landed at Cavite, and that on July 3 Aguinaldo had proclaimed himself president of the Philippine republic.
 July 8.—The armistice between the United States and Spanish forces at Santiago was extended until noon of

the Cuban army, near Santiago, formally resigned and withdrew his forces because of non-recognition by Gen. Shafter.
 July 22.—Gen. Miles reported the progress of the Puerto Rico expedition from Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti. Gen. Anderson at Manila reported that Aguinaldo had declared a dictatorship and that the Philippine natives expected independence.
 July 23.—Two thousand Cubans at Santiago drew up a petition to President McKinley asking that Spanish officials at Santiago should be removed.
 July 24.—Gen. Shafter reported that 3,000 Spanish troops at San Luis and Palma Soriano, in the surrendered district, had laid down their arms to Lieut. Miley.
 July 25.—Gen. Miles, with the Puerto Rico expedition, began landing near Ponce, south coast.
 July 26.—Spain, through the French ambassador at Washington, formally asked President McKinley to name terms upon which the United States would be willing to make peace.
 July 27.—The American forces advanced to Yauco, Puerto Rico, meeting some Spanish opposition.
 July 28.—Gen. Brooke, with soldiers on the St. Louis, St. Paul and Massachusetts, left Newport News for Puerto Rico to join Gen. Miles.
 July 29.—Reports were received of the surrender of the port of Ponce, Puerto Rico, on July 27, to Capt. C. H. Davis, of the Dixie, and of the city of Ponce to Gen. Miles' soldiers on July 28.
 July 30.—The president communicated to M. Cambon, French ambassador, conditions with which Spain must comply before the United States could begin peace negotiations.
 July 31.—The battleship Texas reached

Aug. 9.—Spain's reply in full received by President McKinley. American demands accepted, but conditions were tacked on. Further negotiations looking toward peace were resumed. Coamo, in Puerto Rico, captured by Americans.
 Aug. 10.—New protocol of peace terms submitted to Spain. Reported that Secretary Day will head the peace commission. Cuban troops besieging Holguin. Sampson and Schley were promoted to rear admirals.
 Aug. 11.—Madrid cabinet reported to have approved the peace protocol. Mayaguez, in Puerto Rico, captured by Gen. Schwan's troops.
 Aug. 12.—Peace protocol signed at Washington by Secretary Day and M. Cambon, French ambassador.
 Aug. 13.—The Madrid government cabled to the governors general of Puerto Rico and the Philippines instructing them to carry out the terms of the peace protocol. Senor Tomas Estrada Palma cabled to President Maso that he had, in the name of the Cuban republic, accepted the armistice and requesting him to order hostilities to cease. The bombardment of Manzanillo, Cuba, was in progress when the Spaniards received news of the signing of the peace protocol. A flag of truce was raised and word was sent to the fleet. The battle ceased at once. Fifteen or more Spaniards were killed and considerable property was destroyed after the protocol was signed and while the orders to cease hostilities were being conveyed to the army and navy commanders.
 Aug. 14.—Gens. Blanco and Macias officially acknowledged receipt of the orders from Madrid for suspension of hostilities and state that the instructions are being obeyed. Only 5,000 of Gen. Shafter's troops remain at Santiago.
 Aug. 15.—Consul Wildman at Hong-Kong cabled the state department that Admiral Dewey had bombarded Manila August 13 and the city surrendered unconditionally. Gen. Blanco has resigned his office as governor of Cuba, wishing to avoid his humiliating duties in connection with the evacuation. American forces under Gen. Schwan defeated 1,500 Spaniards in Puerto Rico.
 Aug. 16.—President McKinley has decided to reduce the army immediately and at least 40,000 men will be mustered out. The gunboat Mangrove bombarded Caibarien August 15, the commander not having heard of the signing of peace. After a Spanish gunboat had been damaged word was brought from the town under a flag of truce that the war was over.
 Aug. 17.—Gen. Merritt as military governor took formal possession of Manila. Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey were instructed that the Philippine insurgents must recognize the authority of the United States, and that there could be no joint occupation of the city. The massacre of Puerto Rico by Spanish troops on August 15 confirmed. The only offense of the people was in raising an American flag at Ciales.



July 9, in order to allow Gen. Linares to communicate with Madrid.
 July 9.—Gen. Shafter reported that the armistice at Santiago had been extended until four p. m., July 10.
 July 10.—Santiago refused to surrender. Thousands of refugees left the city and sought American protection. The St. Louis reached Portsmouth, N. H., with 692 Spanish prisoners, including Admiral Cervera and Capt. Eulate, of the Vizcaya.
 July 11.—Artillery attack on Santiago was reported to have begun. Gen. Miles reached Cuba.
 July 12.—Gen. Toral again refused to surrender Santiago.
 July 13.—Gen. Miles reported that a truce had been arranged until noon, July 14, at Santiago. Admiral Dewey reported having sent the Raleigh and Concord to Grande Island, Subig bay, on information that insurgents had been prevented on July 7 by a German warship from attacking Spaniards. The German vessel left and Spaniards surrendered.
 July 14.—Gen. Toral surrendered Santiago City and about one-third of Santiago province to the American army under Gens. Miles and Shafter, on condition that his troops should be sent back to Spain.
 July 16.—Gen. Shafter cabled that Gen. Toral, under authority from Madrid, had finally surrendered, the only condition being that the United States should send the soldiers back to Spain.
 July 17.—The American flag was raised at noon over Santiago, after the Spanish army had marched out and laid down its arms.
 July 18.—The president issued a proclamation which was sent to Gen. Shafter, ordering that the local regulations of conquered territory should be disturbed as little as possible.
 July 20.—Gen. Miles reported that he was ready to leave Guantanamo bay with transports for Puerto Rico, but that a naval convoy was lacking.
 July 21.—Gen. Miles, with transports and a convoy, left Guantanamo for Puerto Rico. Gen. Calixto Garcia, of

New York from Guantanamo. Battle fought at Malate (near Manila), in the Philippines. American loss, 11 killed and 44 wounded. Spain's loss estimated at 500 killed and wounded. Spaniards were repulsed.
 Aug. 1.—Gen. Merritt reported the attitude of the Philippine insurgents as somewhat threatening.
 Aug. 2.—The terms on fulfillment of which the United States would discuss peace with Spain were made public. They included the immediate evacuation of every Spanish dependency in the western hemisphere; the relinquishment of all Spanish claims to sovereignty in Cuba; the cession of Puerto Rico and other islands, except Cuba, to the United States; the holding by the United States of Manila city and bay, pending settlement by commissioners of the future disposition and government of the Philippines, and the cession of an island (Guam) in the Ladrone. The United States asks no money indemnity.
 Aug. 3.—It was stated unofficially that Spain would accept America's peace terms.
 Aug. 4.—Secretary Alger ordered Gen. Shafter to send the Santiago army to Montauk Point, L. I., as fast as possible. Shafter had made public letters to him from Roosevelt and other officers, saying the army would be useless from disease if not soon removed. Monitor Monterey arrived at Manila bay.
 Aug. 5.—Gen. Shafter's troops, according to orders from Secretary Alger, began embarking on transports for New York at Santiago.
 Aug. 7.—Spain expected an immediate cessation of hostilities. Roosevelt's rough riders started from Santiago for Montauk Point. Nearly all the American troops in Puerto Rico advanced upon San Juan.
 Aug. 8.—Ambassador Cambon received Spain's reply to President McKinley, and the work of translation was begun. Secretary Long, in a published letter, defended Rear Admiral Sampson. Gen. Miles was closing in on San Juan from four directions.

THE PEACE PROCLAMATION.
 Copy of the Document Issued by the President of the United States on August 12.
 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 to 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 stipulations 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 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.
 Not to Be Thought Of.
 Subbuss—What an enormous quantity of coal these warships consume.
 His Wife—But just imagine how much they'd consume if it were winter.
 —N. Y. Truth.

NEWS FROM MERRITT

The General's Story of the Capitulation of Manila.

Confirms Previous Reports—Proclamation Outlining a Scheme of Government for Manila—Bravery of Astor Battery.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Following is Gen. Merritt's dispatch to the war department:

Hong-Kong, Aug. 18.—Adjutant General, Washington, Manila, Aug. 18.—On 7th inst. Admiral Dewey joined me in 48-hour notification to Spanish commander to remove noncombatants from city. Same date received expressing thanks for humane sentiments and stating that the Spanish were without places of refuge for noncombatants now within walled town. On 9th inst. sent joint note inviting attention to suffering in store for sick and non-combatants in case it became our duty to reduce the defenses, also setting forth hopeless condition of Spanish forces surrounded on all sides, fleet in front, no prospect of reinforcements, and demanded of surrender as due to every consideration of humanity; same date received reply admitting their situation, but stating council of defense declares request for surrender cannot be granted, but offered to consult government if time was granted necessary for communication via Hong-Kong. Joint note in reply, declining. On the 18th joined with navy in attack, with following result: After about half an hour's accurate shelling of Spanish lines, MacArthur's brigade, on right, and Greene's, on left, under Anderson, made vigorous attack and carried Spanish works. Loss not accurately known—about 50 in all. Behavior of troops excellent; cooperation of the navy most valuable. Troops advanced rapidly on walled city, upon which white flag was shown and town capitulated. Troops occupy Malate, Bimondo, walled city of San Miguel. All important centers protected. Insurgents kept out. No disorder or pillage.

"MERRITT" Plan of Government for Manila.

New York, Aug. 19.—A special dispatch to the World from Manila, August 14, via Hong-Kong, says:

Gen. Merritt has prepared a proclamation to the natives, which provides a scheme of government for Manila and surrounding territory and other island places in our possession. The chief points are:

- Rigid protection of all in personal religion.
- Municipal laws, tribunals and local institutions for punishment of crime to remain until further notice (except where incompatible with military rule) subject to supervision of American general.
- Provost marshal and sub-provosts to be appointed, with power to arrest civil as well as military officers.
- Open trade for neutral nations.
- Public property to be rigorously protected.
- No interference with the people so long as they preserve peace.
- Gen. Merritt occupies the governor's palace.

In Full Possession.

Hong-Kong, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from a correspondent at Manila, confirming the capture of the town, says the American troops now occupy every position formerly held by the Spaniards, of whom 6,000 are prisoners. Not a single shot was fired at the fleet. The dispatch also says that Admiral Dewey picked up the end of the severed cable on Friday, but that the line is not yet in working order. Merchantmen are leaving Hong-Kong daily for Manila. A great rush of trade is expected.

Astor Battery Under Fire.

Manila, Aug. 13, by way of Hong-Kong, Aug. 19.—The hardest fighting at the capture of Manila was done by the Astor battery, which led the advance. Brig. Gen. McArthur, commanding the brigade, complimented the men in the highest terms right in the midst of their valor and success. The Astor battery led the advance, supported by the Minnesota volunteers and the Twenty-third regulars. The march was along the Pasay road, on the right of the river Pasig, where the fleet could give no assistance. At the junction of the Cingalon road the vanguard came without warning upon a strong Spanish intrenchment. Suddenly the enemy rained a deadly fire upon the Americans, killing two men of the Astor battery, First Sergt. Holmes and Second Sergt. Cremins, and one Minnesota man, Private Patterson, at the same time wounding a score of other soldiers. Sergt. Cremins, after he was shot, staggered to his gun, fired it, and the next moment fell dead beside the piece.

The whole American loss, as reported after the battle, did not exceed eight killed and 50 wounded. The Spanish loss is estimated at not less than 800, including both the killed and wounded, and in the neighborhood of 1,000 captured. Vast stores of military and naval supplies were seized. The casualties on the American side were confined to the land forces. Not a man on the fleet was injured.

Shipping Spaniards Home.

Santiago, Aug. 19.—Four thousand Spanish troops have already been shipped, and the transports Villadonga and Estrada Panar will leave to-day with 3,000 more. Gen. Toral says more transports will be needed than have been provided. Six thousand Spanish at Guantanamo bay cannot leave before the last of the month. Sickness is increasing among them.

Floods in Italy.

Trani, Italy, Aug. 19.—Heavy rains have flooded a large part of Trani. Many houses have fallen in, their occupants being obliged to take refuge in the public buildings. The authorities have ordered the troops to construct canals to drain the town.

The Enormous Gold Product of 1898.

This will be the greatest gold year in history. From South Africa, the Klondike and Australia the precious metal is being shipped in large quantities. It is believed that this year's output will be nearly double that of any previous twelve months. The sales of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are also increasing very fast, and this year that famous remedy will cure more people of dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, nervousness and weakness than ever before.

Cause and Effect.

Nickelby—All last week Ernest was shaking for the drinks. Squeers—All this week he has been drinking for the shakes.—N. Y. Journal.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

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.

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.

No pocket is well lined that has no money in it.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

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

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

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A Beautiful Present

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

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

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

ELASTIC STARCH

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

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All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer. Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch. Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

STOP, WOMEN!

You Are Asked to Consider an All-Important Fact.

You Can Talk Freely to Mrs. Pinkham, But It Is Revolting to Tell Your Troubles to Any Man.

In addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician—male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man—besides, a man does not understand—simply because he is a man.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman, whose knowledge from actual experience is greater than any local physician. The following invitation is freely offered; accept it in the same spirit:

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. S. GREEK'S 2425, Atlanta, Ga.

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