

THE CHELSEA HERALD.

A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

"Of the People and for the People."

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NUMBER 16.



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Election of Officers.

At the monthly meeting of St. Joseph's Sodality, of St. Mary's Church, Chelsea, held last Sunday, Dec. 4, 1898, the following officers were chosen for the year ending Dec., 1899. The public installation of these officers will take place on Sunday, Jan. 1, 1899, at 7:30 p. m.:

Prefect—John S. Hoeffler.
First Assistant—James Mullen.
Second Assistant—John Clark.
Secretary—Henry Mullen.
Treasurer—Francis Penn.
Marshals and Banner-bearers—Philip Keusch and J. Edward Weber.
Reader—John Hindelang.
Consultors—Mathias Schwickerath, Chas. Neuburger, John Walsh, Geo. Miller, Jr., Michael Staffan, Philip Keusch.

Election of Officers.

The Y. P. S. C. E. elected the following officers, Monday evening, for the ensuing year:—

President—Mr. L. T. Freeman.
Vice-President—Miss M. Schumacher.
Secretary—Miss M. Drislane.
Assistant Sec'y—Miss Florence Martin.
Treasurer—Mr. Ralph Holmes.
Chorister—Mr. Webster.
Assistant Chorister—Miss Townsend.
Pianist—Miss Helena Steinbach.
Assist. Pianist—Miss Florence Martin.

The Y. P. S. C. E. Fair.

It's a very difficult matter the selecting of holiday presents, but we will be in position at the Fair to help you out on this difficult question.

At the Plain and Fancy-work Booth will be displayed an endless variety of those dainty and substantial articles that help to beautify the home.

The Doll Booth will make the children's eyes sparkle with delight when they see it. The Candy Booth will contain many sweet things in that line.

The Miscellaneous Booth will contain various other articles which may be purchased at moderate prices.

A Fish Pond will be there, also, where all may try their skill at anything.

A Grab Bag, out of which will come many wonderful things (if you pay for the privilege of taking them out), will delight both young and old.

The interior of the Opera House will be tastefully decorated, and the booths nicely trimmed.

A profusion of potted plants, bunting and the society's colors being used to make the room attractive.

A fine programme, different each night, will be rendered, which you should not fail to hear.

Friday evening a chicken-pie supper will be served, and on Saturday evening a New England supper will be served in the good old style. The time for these suppers will be from 5:00 to 7:30.

Ticket of admission, including supper, 15 cents.

Watch for the fine souvenir program, which will be given you at the door.

Remember the time and place—Friday evening, and Saturday afternoon and evening, Dec. 9 and 10, at the opera house.

Our Weekly Weather Report.

Friday—Light snow, but clearing and warmer during the day.

Saturday—Cool and cloudy.

Sunday—Light wet snow, but a blizzard at night.

Monday—Cold, cloudy and windy.

Tuesday—Cold and snowing.

Wednesday—Cold with slight snow.

Thursday—Colder and more snow, and trying to clear during the day.

The Grandest Discovery Yet.

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

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PROBLEMS OF STATE

The President Sends His Annual Message to Congress.

A HISTORY OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN

Recommendations for the Future Government Is Deferred Until After the Ratification of the Peace Treaty—Other Matters.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Following is the text of President McKinley's annual message read at the opening of the last session of the Fifty-first congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: Notwithstanding the added burdens rendered necessary by the war, our people rejoice in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in the fields of industry is better rewarded, revenue legislation passed by the present congress has increased the treasury's receipts, to the amount estimated by its authors, the finances of the government have been successfully administered and its credit advanced to the first rank, while its currency has been maintained at the world's highest standard. Military service under a common flag and for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the fraternal bonds between every section of the country. A review of the relation of the United States to other countries, and the propriety of a rational compromise between the contestants, intervention in favor of one or the other party, and forcible annexation of the island, I concluded it was honestly due to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations of reform to which she had become irrevocably committed. Within a few weeks previously she had announced comprehensive plans, which it was confidently asserted would be efficacious to remedy the evils so deeply affecting our own country, so injurious to the true interests of the mother country as well as to those of Cuba, and so repugnant to the universal sentiment of humanity.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

A Resume of the Conditions Which Led Up to the War.

In my last annual message very full consideration was given to the question of the duty of the government of the United States toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection as being by far the most important problem with which we were called upon to deal. The considerations then advanced, and the exposition of the views therein expressed, disclosed the sense of the extreme gravity of the situation. Setting aside, as logically unfounded or practically inadmissible, the recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, intervention in favor of one or the other party, and forcible annexation of the island, I concluded it was honestly due to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations of reform to which she had become irrevocably committed. Within a few weeks previously she had announced comprehensive plans, which it was confidently asserted would be efficacious to remedy the evils so deeply affecting our own country, so injurious to the true interests of the mother country as well as to those of Cuba, and so repugnant to the universal sentiment of humanity.

The ensuing month brought little sign of real progress toward the pacification of Cuba. The autonomous administration set up in the capital and some of the principal cities appeared not to gain the favor of the inhabitants nor to be able to extend their influence to the large extent of territory held by the military arm, obviously unable to cope with the still active rebellion, continued many of the most objectionable and offensive policies of the government that had preceded it. No tangible relief was afforded the vast numbers of innocent and unoffending people who were being persecuted in that regard and the amount appropriated by Spain to that end. The proffered expedient of zones of cultivation proved illusory; indeed, no less practical and more humane a policy of succor could well have been tendered to the exhausted and destitute people, stripped of all that made life and home dear and herded in a strange region among unsympathetic strangers hardly less necessitous than themselves.

Destruction of the Maine.

At this juncture, on the 15th of February last, occurred the destruction of the battleship Maine, while rightfully lying in the harbor of Havana on a mission of international courtesy and good will—a catastrophe the suspicious nature and horror of which stirred the nation's heart profoundly. It is a striking evidence of the poise and sturdy good sense distinguishing our national character that this shocking blow, falling upon a generous people, already deeply touched by preceding events in Cuba, did not move them to an instant, desperate resolve to tolerate no longer the existence of a condition of danger and disorder at our doors that made possible such a deed by whomsoever wrought. Yet the instinct of justice prevailed and the nation anxiously awaited the result of the searching investigation at once set on foot. The finding of the naval board of inquiry established that the origin of the explosion was external by a submarine mine, and only halted through lack of positive testimony to fix the responsibility of its authorship.

Action of Congress.

All these things carried conviction to the most thoughtful, even before the finding of the naval court, that a crisis in our relations with Spain toward Cuba was at hand. So strong was the belief that it needed but a brief executive suggestion to the congress to receive immediate answer to the duty of making instant provision for the possible and perhaps speedily probable emergency of war, and the remarkable, almost unique expedient was presented of a unanimous vote of both houses on the 9th of March, appropriating \$50,000,000 "for the national defenses and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the president." That this act of provision came none too soon was disclosed when the application of the fund was undertaken. Our forts were practically undefended. Our navy needed large provision for increased ammunition and supplies and even numbers to cope with any sudden attack from the navy of Spain, which comprised modern vessels of the highest type of continental perfection. Our army also required enlargement of men and munitions. The details of the hurried preparation for the dreaded contingency is told in the reports of the secretaries of war and of the navy, and need not be repeated here. It is sufficient to say that the outbreak of war, when it did come, found our nation unprepared to meet the conflict.

Efforts Continued.

Still animated by the hope of a peaceful solution and obeying the dictates of duty, no effort was relaxed to bring about a speedy ending of the Cuban struggle. Negotiations to this object continued actively with the government of Spain, looking to the immediate conclusion of a six months' armistice in Cuba with a view to effect the recognition of her people's right to independence. Besides this, the instant concentration of the order of the sufferers, returning to their homes and aided by United American and Spanish effort might be put in a way to support themselves and, in order to the destruction of the well-nigh destroyed productive energies of the island, contribute

to the restoration of its tranquility and well-being.

Negotiations continued for some little time at Madrid, resulting in offers by the Spanish government, which could not but be regarded as inadequate. It was proposed to confide the preparation of peace to the insular parliament, yet to be convened under the autonomous decrees of November, 1897, but without impairment of any wise of the constitutionality of the Madrid government, which, to that end, would grant an armistice, if solicited by the insurgents, for such time as the general in chief might see fit to fix. How and with what scope of discretionary powers the insular parliament was expected to act about the "preparation" of peace did not appear. If it were to be by negotiation with the insurgents, the issue seemed to rest on the one side with a body chosen by a fraction of the electors, and on the other with the insurgent population holding the interior country, unrepresented in the so-called parliament, and defiant at the suggestion of suing for peace.

CONGRESS ASKED TO ACT.

Whole Question Submitted to Legislators on April 11.

Grieved and disappointed at this barren outcome of my sincere endeavors to reach a practical solution, I felt it my duty to remit the whole question to the congress. In the message of April 11, 1898, I announced that with this last overture in the direction of immediate peace in Cuba, and its disappointing reception by Spain, the effort of the executive was brought to an end. I again reviewed the alternative course of action which I had proposed, concluding that the only one consonant with international policy and the traditions with our firm-set neutral to stop the war and check the hopeless sacrifice of life, even though that resort involved "hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement." In view of all this, the congress was asked to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure to the island the establishment of a government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity, and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and for the accomplishment of those ends to use the military and naval forces of the United States as might be necessary, with added authority to continue generous relief to the starving people of Cuba.

Action of Congress Approved.

The response of the congress, after nine days' earnest deliberation, during which the almost unanimous sentiment of your body was developed on every point save as to the expediency of coupling the proposed action with a formal recognition of the republic of Cuba and the lawful government of that island—a proposition which failed of adoption—the congress, after conference, on the 19th of April, by a vote of 42 to 35 in the senate and 31 to 6 in the house of representatives, passed the memorable joint resolution, which declared that the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

"Second.—That it is the duty of the United States to demand and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"Third.—That the president of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

"Fourth.—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

Diplomatic Relations Ended.

This resolution was approved by the executive on the next day, April 20. A copy was at once communicated to the Spanish minister at this capital, who forthwith announced that his continuance in Washington had thereby become impossible, and asked for his passports, which were given him. He thereupon withdrew from Washington, leaving the protection of Spanish interests in the United States to the French ambassador and the Austro-Hungarian minister. Simultaneously with its communication to the Spanish minister, Gen. Woodford, the American minister at Madrid, was telegraphed confirmation of the text of the joint resolution and directed to communicate it to the government of Spain with the formal demand that it at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its forces therefrom, coupling this demand with announcements of the intentions of this government as to the future of the island, in conformity with the fourth clause of the resolution, and giving Spain until noon of April 23 to reply.

The demand, as above shown, officially made known to the Spanish envoy here, was not delivered at Madrid. After the instruction reached Gen. Woodford on the morning of April 21, but before he could present it, the Spanish minister of state notified him that upon the receipt of the joint resolution the Madrid government, regarding the act as "equivalent to an evident declaration of war," had ordered its minister in Washington to withdraw, thereby breaking off diplomatic relations between the two countries and ceasing all official communication between their respective representatives. Gen. Woodford thereupon demanded his passports and quitted Madrid the same day.

WAR IS DECLARED.

Spain and Other Countries Notified of Beginning of Hostilities.

Spain having thus denied the demand of the United States and initiated that complete form of rupture of relations which attends a state of war, the executive powers authorized by the resolution were at once used by me to meet the enlarged contingency of actual war between Spain and the United States. On April 21 I proclaimed a blockade of the northern coast of Cuba, including ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda, and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba; and on the 23d I called for volunteers to execute the purpose of the resolution. By my message of April 25, the congress was informed of the situation and I recommended forms, which were of the existence of such war, from and including the 21st day of April, and re-enacted the provision of the resolution of April 20, directing the president to use all the armed forces of the nation to carry that act into effect. Due notification of the existence of war as aforesaid was given April 25 by telegraph to all the governments with which the United States maintain relations, in order that their neutrality might be assured during the war. The various governments responded with proclamations of neutrality, each in its own methods. It is not among the least noteworthy incidents of the struggle that the obligations of neutrality were impartially discharged by all, often under delicate and difficult circumstances.

Response to Call for Volunteers.

Our country thus, after an interval of half a century of peace with all nations, found itself engaged in deadly conflict with a foreign enemy. Every nerve was strained to meet the emergency. The response to the initial call for 125,000 volunteers was instant and complete, as was also the result of the second call of May 22 for 75,000 additional volunteers. The ranks of the reg-

ular army were increased to the limits provided by the act of April 26. The enlisted force of the navy on the 15th of August, when it reached its maximum, numbered 24,123 men and apprentices. One hundred and three vessels were added to the navy by purchase, one leased, and the four vessels of the International Navigation Company, the St. Paul, St. Louis, New York and Paris, were chartered. In addition to these the revenue cutters and lighthouse tenders were turned over to the navy department and became temporarily a part of the auxiliary navy.

Strength of the Navy.

The maximum effective fighting force of the navy during the war, separated into classes, was as follows: Twenty battleships of the first class, one battleship of the second class, two armored cruisers, six coast defense monitors, one armored ram, 12 protected cruisers, three unprotected cruisers, 18 gunboats, 14 old vessels of the old navy, including monitors. Auxiliary navy: Cruisers, 25 converted yachts; 27 converted tugs, 19 converted colliers, 15 revenue cutters, four lighthouse tenders and 19 miscellaneous vessels.

Defense of the Coast.

Much alarm was felt along our entire Atlantic seaboard lest some attack might be made by the enemy. Every precaution was taken to prevent possible injury to our great cities lying along the coast. Temporary garrisons were provided, drawn from the state militia; infantry and light batteries were drawn from the volunteer force. About 12,000 troops were thus employed. The coast signal service was established under the authority of congress, and was officered and manned by the naval militia of the several states. This organization patrolled the coast, and performed the duty of a second arm of defense.

War Revenues.

The national defense under the \$50,000,000 fund was expended in large part by the army and navy and the objects for which it was used are fully shown in the reports of the several departments. It was a most judicious appropriation, enabling the government to strengthen its defense and making preparations greatly needed in case of war. This fund being inadequate to the requirements of equipment and for the conduct of the war, the patriotism of the congress provided for the raising of a revenue act of \$100,000,000 by authorizing a three per cent. loan not to exceed \$400,000,000 and by levying additional imposts and taxes. Of the authorized loan, \$200,000,000 were offered and promptly taken, the subscription so far exceeding the estimate that the government was enabled to borrow the smaller bills, no single allotment exceeded \$5,000. This was a most encouraging and significant result, showing the vast resources of the nation and the determination of the people to uphold their country's honor.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Leading Engagements and Thrilling Achievements Recounted.

It is not within the province of this message to narrate the history of the extraordinary war that followed the Spanish declaration of April 21, but a brief recital of its more salient features is appropriate. The first encounter of the war in point of date took place April 27, when a detachment of the blockading squadron made a reconnaissance in force at Matanzas, shelled the harbor forts and demolished several new works in construction.

Dewey's Victory.

The next engagement was destined to mark a memorable epoch in maritime warfare. The Pacific fleet, under Commodore George Dewey, had lain for some weeks at Hong-Kong. Upon the colonial proclamation of neutrality being issued and given, it repaired to Mirs bay, near Hong-Kong, whence it proceeded to the Philippine islands under telegraphic orders to capture or destroy the formidable Spanish fleet then assembled at Manila. At daybreak on the 1st of May the American force entered Manila bay and after a few hours' engagement effected the total destruction of the Spanish fleet, consisting of ten warships and a transport, besides capturing the naval station and forts at Cavite, thus annihilating the Spanish power in the Pacific ocean and completely controlling the Bay of Manila, with the ability to take the city at will. Not a life was lost on our ships, the wounded only numbering seven, while not a vessel was materially injured. For this gallant achievement, on my recommendation, the brave and intrepid victor was bestowed upon the theater permanent and substantial reward.

The effect of this remarkable victory upon the spirit of our people and upon the fortunes of the war was instantaneous. A post of honor and nobility thereby attached to our arms, which continued throughout the struggle. Reinforcements were hurried to Manila under the command of Maj. Gen. Merritt, and firmly established within sight of the capital, which lay helpless before the enemy. On the seventh day of May the government was advised officially of the victory of Manila, and at once inquired of the commander of our fleet what troops would be required. The information was received on the 15th of May, and the first reinforcements were ordered to be sent to Manila June 30. Other expeditions soon followed, the total force consisting of 641 officers and 15,058 men.

Following the comprehensive scheme of general attack powerful forces were assembled at Manila, and on the 1st of June invaded Cuba and Porto Rico. Meanwhile naval demonstrations were made at several exposed points. On May 11, the cruiser Wilmington and torpedo boat Winslow were unsuccessful in an attempt to silence the batteries at Cardenas, against Matanzas, North Bagley and four seamen falling. These grievous fatalities were strange enough among the very few which occurred during our naval operations in this extraordinary conflict.

Advance of Cervera's Fleet.

Meanwhile the Spanish naval preparations had been pushed with great vigor. A powerful squadron under Admiral Cervera, which had assembled at Santiago de Cuba, before the outbreak of hostilities, had crossed the ocean and by its erratic movements in the Caribbean sea delayed our military operations while baffling the pursuit of our fleets. For a time fears were entertained that the fleet, after a long voyage from San Francisco of over 15,000 miles, might be surprised by Admiral Cervera's fleet but their fortunate arrival dispelled these apprehensions and lent much needed reenforcements to our fleet. Admiral Cervera took refuge in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba about May 9, and it was practically impossible to plan a systematic military attack upon the Antillean possessions of Spain.

Several demonstrations occurred on the coast of Cuba and Porto Rico in preparation for the larger event. On May 12 the North Atlantic squadron shelled San Juan de Porto Rico. On May 30 Commodore Schley's squadron bombarded the forts guarding the mouth of Santiago harbor. It was evident that well-ordered land operations were indispensable to achieve a decisive advantage.

Hobson's Band of Heroes.

The next act in the war thrilled not alone the hearts of our countrymen but the world by its exceptional heroism. On the night of June 3 Lieut. Hobson, aided by seven devoted volunteers, blocked the narrow outlet from Santiago harbor by sinking the collier Merrimac in the channel, under a fierce fire from the shore batteries, escaping with their lives as by a miracle, and falling into the hands of the Spaniards. It was the bravery of this little band of heroes was cordially appreciated by the Spaniards, who sent a flag of truce to notify Admiral Sampson of their safety and to compliment them on their daring act. They were subsequently exchanged July 7.

Fall of Guantanamo.

By June 7 the cutting of the last Cuban cable isolated the island. Thereafter the invasion was vigorously prosecuted. On June 10, under a heavy protecting fire, a landing of 600 marines from the Oregon, Marblehead and Yankee was effected in Guantanamo bay, where it had been determined to establish a naval station. This important and essential port was taken from the enemy after severe fighting by the marines, who were the first organized force of the United States to land in Cuba.

The position so won was held, despite desperate attempts to dislodge our forces. By June 16 additional forces were landed and strongly introduced. On June 22 the admiral, Gen. Shafter landed at Baiquiri, about 15 miles east of Santiago. This was accomplished under great difficulties, but with marvelous dispatch.

THE SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN.

Its Successful Issue Gave Us the Entire Eastern End of Cuba.

On June 23 the movement against Santiago was begun. On the 24th the first serious engagement took place, in which the First and Tenth cavalry and the First United States volunteer cavalry, Gen. Young's brigade of Gen. Wheeler's division, participated, losing heavily. By nightfall, however, ground within five miles of Santiago was won. The advantage was steadily increased. On July 1, a severe battle took place, Gen. Shafter's division, the outposts of Santiago; on the second El Caney and San Juan were taken after a desperate charge, and the investment of the city was completed. The navy cooperated by shelling the town and the coast forts.

Sinking of the Spanish Fleet.

On the day following this brilliant achievement of our land forces, July 3, occurred the decisive naval combat of the war. The Spanish fleet, attempting to leave the harbor, was met by the American squadron under the command of Commodore Sampson. In less than three hours all the Spanish ships were destroyed, the Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and Cristobal Colon driven ashore. The Spanish admiral, Cervera, with 1,300 men were taken prisoner, while the enemy's loss was deplorably large, some 600 perishing. On our side but one man was killed, on the Brooklyn, and one man was seriously wounded. Although our ships were repeatedly struck, not one was seriously injured. Wherever our ships were conspicuously distinguished themselves, from the commanders in the boiler rooms, each and all contributing toward the achievement of this astounding victory, for which neither ancient nor modern history affords a parallel. The completeness of the event and the marvelous disproportion of casualties, it would be invidious to single out any for especial honor. Deserved promotion has rewarded the more conspicuous actors—the nation's profoundest gratitude is due to all commanders and crew who by their skill and devotion in a few short hours crushed the sea power of Spain and wrought a triumph whose decisiveness and far-reaching consequences can scarcely be measured. Nor can we be unmindful of the achievements of our builders, mechanics, and artisans, whose skill in the construction of our warships.

Capture of Santiago.

The capitulation of Santiago followed. The city was closely besieged by land, while the entrance of our ships into the harbor cut off all relief on that side. After a truce to allow of the removal of noncombatants protracted negotiations continued from July 3 until July 15, when, under menace of immediate assault the preliminaries of surrender were agreed upon. On the 17th Gen. Shafter occupied the city. The capitulation embraced the entire eastern end of Cuba. The number of Spanish soldiers surrendered was 22,000, all of whom were subsequently conveyed to Spain at the charge of the United States.

Gratitude of the Nation.

The story of this successful campaign is told in the report of the secretary of war which will be laid before you. The individual valor of officers and soldiers was never more strikingly shown than in the several engagements leading to the surrender of Santiago, while the promptness and unanimity of the victory won instant and universal applause. To those who gained this complete triumph, which established the ascendancy of the United States upon land as the fight off Santiago had fixed our supremacy on the seas, the earnest and loyal gratitude of the nation is unapologetically due. Nor should we alone remember the gallantry of the living; the dead claim our tears, and our losses by battle and disease must cloud any exultation at the result and teach us to weigh the awful cost of war, however rightful the cause or signal the victory.

MILES AT PORTO RICO.

A Brief History of the Expedition to That Island.

With the fall of Santiago, the occupation of Porto Rico became the next strategic necessity. Gen. Miles had previously been assigned to organize an expedition for that purpose. Fortunately he was already at Santiago, where he had arrived on the 11th of July, with reinforcements for Gen. Shafter's army. With these troops, consisting of 3,415 infantry and artillery, two companies of engineers and one company of the signal corps, Gen. Miles left Guantanamo on July 12, having nine transports conveyed by the fleet under Capt. Higginson, with the transports (Dixie, Gloucester, Columbia and Yale, the two latter carrying troops). The expedition landed at Guanica July 25, which port was entered with little opposition. Here the fleet was joined by the Annapolis and the Wasp, the former from the Caribbean and the latter from the Gulf of Mexico. The expedition went to San Juan and joined the New Orleans, which was engaged in blockading that port. The major general commanding was subsequently reinforced by Gen. Schwann's brigade of the Third army corps, by Gen. Wilson, with a part of his division, and also by Gen. Brooke, with a part of his corps, numbering in all 16,973 officers and men. On July 27 he entered Ponce, one of the most important ports in the island, from which he thereafter directed operations for the capture of the island.

With the exception of encounters with the enemy at Guayama, Hermigueres, Coamo and Yauco, and an attack on a force landed at Cape San Juan, there was no serious resistance. The campaign was prosecuted with great vigor, and by the 12th of August much of the island was in our possession and the acquisition of the remainder was only a matter of a short time. At most of the points in the island our troops were enthusiastically welcomed. Protests of loyalty to the flag and gratitude for delivery from Spanish rule in our commanders at every stage. As a potent influence toward peace, the outcome of the Porto Rican expedition was of great consequence, and generous commendation is due to those who participated in it.

Fall of Manila.

The last scene of the war was enacted at Manila, its starting place. On August 15, after a brief assault upon the works by the land forces, in which the squadron assisted, the capital surrendered unconditionally. The casualties were comparatively few. By this conquest of the Philippine islands, virtually accomplished when the Spanish fleet was destroyed by the victory of July 3, the war was formally sealed. To Gen. Merritt, his officers and men for their uncomplaining and devoted services for their gallantry in action, the nation is sincerely grateful. Their long voyage was made with singular success, and the soldierly conduct of the men, most of whom were without previous experience in the military service, deserves unmeasured praise.

Our Losses.

The total casualties in killed and wounded in the army during the war was as follows: Officers killed, 23; enlisted men killed, 257; total, 280; officers wounded, 113; enlisted men wounded, 1,464; total, 1,577. Of the

navy: Killed, 17; wounded, 57; died as result of wounds, 1; invalided from service, 6; navy was engaged in two great battles and in numerous perilous undertakings, and more than 30,000 of our troops were transported to distant lands and engaged in assaults and sieges and battle and many skirmishes in unfamiliar territory, with the arms of the service a total of 1,665 killed and wounded; and in the entire campaign by flag or a temporary or a ship, and with the exception of the crew of the Merrimac, not a soldier or sailor was taken prisoner.

Troops Return.

On August 7, 46 days from the date of the landing of Gen. Shafter's army in Cuba, and 21 days from the surrender of Santiago, the United States troops commenced their return for home and our entire force was returned to the United States as early as August 22. They were absent from the United States only two months.

Tribute to Patriotism.

It is fitting that I should bear testimony to the patriotism and devotion of that large portion of our army while, although eager to be ordered to the post of greatest exposure, fortunately was not required outside of the United States. They did their front duty, and like their comrades at the front, in like manner, the officers and men of the army and of the navy who remained in their departments and stations of the navy, performing most important duties connected with the war, and whose requests for service in the field and at sea it was compelled to refuse, because their services were indispensable here, are entitled to the highest commendation. It is my regret that there seems to be no provision for their suitable recognition.

Work of the Red Cross.

In this connection, it is a pleasure for me to mention in terms of cordial appreciation the timely and useful work of the American National Red Cross, both in relief measures preparatory to the campaign, in sanitary assistance at several of the camps of assembly and later, under the able and experienced leadership of the Red Cross, the society, Miss Clara Barton, on the fields of battle and in the hospitals at the front in Cuba.

PEACE OVERTURES.

Spain Takes Steps to Bring About Close of the War.

The annihilation of Admiral Cervera's fleet, followed by the capitulation of Santiago, having brought to the Spanish government a realizing sense of the hopelessness of continuing a struggle now becoming wholly unequal, it made overtures now becoming through the French ambassador, who with the assent of his government, had acted as the friendly representative of Spanish interests during the war. On the 23rd of July, M. Cambon presented a communication signed by the duke of Almodovar, the Spanish minister of state, inviting the United States to state the terms upon which it would be willing to make peace. On July 30, by communication addressed to the duke of Almodovar and handed to M. Cambon, the terms of this government were announced, substantially as in the protocol, afterwards signed. On August 10, the Spanish reply, dated August 7, was handed by M. Cambon to the secretary of state. It accepted unconditionally the terms imposed as to Cuba, Porto Rico and an island of the Ladrone group, but appeared to seek to introduce inadmissible reservations in regard to our demand as to the Philippines. Concealing that discussion on that point would be neither practicable or profitable, I directed that in order to avoid misunderstanding the matter should be forthwith closed by proposing the embodiment in a formal protocol of the terms in which the negotiations for peace were to be undertaken. The vague and inexplicit suggestions of the Spanish note could not be accepted, the only reply being to present a virtual ultimatum a draft of protocol embodying the precise terms tendered to Spain in our note of July 30, with added stipulations of detail as to the appointment of commissioners to arrange for the evacuation of the Spanish Antilles. On August 12 M. Cambon announced his receipt of full powers to sign the protocol so submitted. Accordingly, on the afternoon of August 12, M. Cambon, as the plenipotentiary of Spain, and the secretary of state, as the plenipotentiary of the United States, signed a protocol, providing:

The Protocol.

"Article 1. Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

"Article 2. Spain will cede the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, also an island in the Ladrone group, to be selected by the United States.

"Article 3. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, government and government of the Philippines.

The fourth article provided for the appointment of joint commissioners for the United States and Spain to meet in Havana and San Juan, respectively, for the purpose of arranging and carrying out the details of the stipulated evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies.

The fifth article provided for the appointment of not more than five commissioners on each side to meet at Paris on or before October 1, and to proceed to the negotiations and conclusions of a treaty of peace, subject to ratification according to the respective constitutional forms of the two countries.

The sixth and last article provided that upon the signature of the protocol both sides should suspend all hostilities, and that notice to that effect should be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

Hostilities Suspended.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the protocol I issued a proclamation of August 13, suspending hostilities on the part of the United States. The necessary orders to that effect were at once given by the United States to the commanders of its military and naval forces. The blockade of the ports of Cuba and San Juan de Porto Rico was in like manner raised. On August 18 the muster out of 100,000 volunteers, as near that number as was practicable, was completed. On December 1, 101,165 officers and men had been mustered out and discharged from the service, 9,002 more and discharged by the 10th of this month. A corresponding number of generals and general staff officers have been honorably discharged from the service.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Discussion of Their Future Government Is Deferred.

I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the war with Spain. Such discussion will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime and until the congress has legislated otherwise, it will be my duty to continue the military occupation which have existed since our occupation and guarantee the people security in life and property and encourage them under a just possession of Cuba and Porto Rico and the island of Manila to form a government for themselves. It is my duty to be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and order, and it is important that our relations with these people shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations shall assist in every proper way, and encourage the people to build up the industry of the people and assist in the formation of a government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the aspirations of the Cuban people. The rule must be replaced by a created by the people of Cuba, capable of performing the

international obligations and which shall encourage thrift, industry and prosperity, whatever may have been their will among the inhabitants, whatever may have been their relations in the past. Neither revenue nor passion should have a place in the government. Until there is complete tranquility in the island and a stable government inaugurated military occupation will be continued.

NICARAGUAN CANAL.

Some Definite Action on the Subject Is Urged.

The Nicaragua canal commission, under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, appointed July 24, 1897, under the authority of a provision in the sundry civil act of June 4 of that year has nearly completed its labors, and the results of the exhaustive inquiry into the paper route, the feasibility and the cost of the construction of an interoceanic canal by a Nicaraguan route will be laid before you. In the performance of its task the commission has received from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which thus testified their appreciation of the importance of giving a speedy and practical outcome to the great project that has for so many years engaged the attention of the respective countries.

At the scope of recent inquiry embraced the whole subject, with the aim of making plans and surveys for a canal by the most convenient route, it included a review of the results of previous surveys and plans, and in particular those adopted by the Maritime Canal company under its existing concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, so that to this extent those grants necessarily held an important part in the deliberations and conclusions of the canal commission, as they have held and must hold in the discussion of the matter by the congress. Under these circumstances and in view of overtures made to the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica by other parties for a new canal approaching lapse of the contracts of the Maritime Canal company with those states, I have not hesitated to express my conviction that considerations of expediency and international policy, as between the several governments interested in the construction and control of an interoceanic canal by this route require the maintenance of the status quo, until the canal commission shall have reported and the United States congress shall have had the opportunity to pass finally upon the whole matter during the present session, without prejudice by reason of any change in the existing conditions.

Nevertheless it appears that the government of Nicaragua, as one of its last sovereign acts before merging its powers in those of the newly-formed United States of Central America, has granted an option of concession to another association, to become effective on the expiration of the present grant. It does not appear what surveys have been made, or what route is proposed under this contingent grant, so that an examination of the feasibility of its plans is necessarily not embraced in the report of the canal commission. All these circumstances suggest the urgency of some definite action by the congress at this session, if the labors of the past are to be utilized and the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practical waterway is to be realized. That the construction of such a maritime highway is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready intercommunication between our eastern and western seaboard demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and that the expansion of our influence and commerce to the Pacific, and that our national policy now more imperatively than ever calls for its control by this government, are propositions which I doubt not the congress will duly appreciate and wisely act upon.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

At It We Will Occupy a Prominent Place Among the Nations.

There is now every prospect that the participation of the United States in the universal exposition to be held in Paris in 1900 will be on a scale commensurate with the advanced position held by our products and industries in the world's chief markets. The preliminary report of Moses P. Handy, who under the act approved July 19, 1897, was appointed special commissioner, with a view to securing all attainable information necessary to a full and complete understanding by congress in regard to the participation of this government in the Paris exposition, was laid before you by my message of December 6, 1897, and showed the large opportunities opened to make known our national progress in arts, sciences and manufactures, as well as the urgent need of immediate and adequate provision to enable due advantage thereof to be taken. Mr. Handy's death soon afterwards rendered it necessary for another to take up and complete his work, and on January 11 last Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, third assistant secretary of state, was designated to fulfill that task. His report was laid before you by my message of June 14, 1898, with the gratifying result of a renewed interest in the projected display. By a provision in the sundry civil appropriation act of July 1, 1898, a sum not to exceed \$500,000 was allotted for the organization of a commission to care for the proper preparation and installation of American exhibits, and for the display of suitable exhibits by the executive departments, particularly by the department of agriculture, the fish commission and the Smithsonian institution, in the representation of the government of the United States.

Pursuant to that enactment I appointed Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, of Chicago, commissioner-general, with an assistant commissioner-general and secretary. Mr. Peck at once proceeded to Paris, where his success in enlarging the scope and variety of the United States exhibit has been most gratifying. Notwithstanding the comparatively limited area of the exposition site at Chicago—less than one-half of the world's fair at Paris—the space assigned to the United States has been increased from the absolute allotment of 157,408 square feet, reported by Mr. Handy to some 212,000 square feet, with corresponding augmentation of the aid for a truly characteristic representation of the various important branches of our country's development. Mr. Peck's report will be laid before you. In my judgment his recommendations will call for your early consideration, especially as regard an increase of the appropriation to at least \$1,000,000 in all, so that not only may the best possible space be fully taken up, but the preparation and installation be on so perfect a scale as to rank among the first in that unparalleled competition of artistic and inventive production and thus counterbalance the disadvantages with which we start, as compared with other countries whose appropriations are on a more generous scale and whose preparations are in a state of much greater readiness than our own.

On a Friendly Footing.

Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. Assenting to our request, the protection of Americans and their interests in Spanish possessions was assumed by the diplomatic and consular representatives of Great Britain, who fulfilled their delicate and arduous trust with tact and zeal, eliciting high commendation. I may be allowed to make fitting allusion to the pending case of Mr. Cullen, her majesty's consul at Santiago de Cuba, whose untimely death after discharging service and untiring effort during the siege of that city was sincerely lamented.

The Canadian Negotiations.

It will give me especial satisfaction if I shall be authorized to communicate to you a favorable conclusion of the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect of the dominion of Canada. It is the earnest wish of this government to remove all sources of discord and irritation in our relations with the neighboring Dominion, and the trade between the two countries is

constantly increasing, and it is important to both countries that all reasonable facilities should be granted for its development.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

The President Recites the Situation With Reference to the Islands.

Pending the consideration by the senate of the treaty signed June 16, 1897, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and annexation of the Islands, a joint resolution to accomplish the same purpose by accepting the offered concession and incorporating the ceded territory into the union was adopted by the congress and approved July 7, 1898. I thereupon directed the very Rear Admiral Miller to Honolulu, and entrusted to him the important and delicate act, to be delivered to the president of the republic of Hawaii, with whom the admiral and the United States minister were authorized to make appropriate arrangements for transferring the sovereignty of the Islands to the United States. This was simply but impressively accomplished on the 12th of August last, by the delivery of a certified copy of the resolution to President Dole, who thereupon yielded up to the representative of the government of the United States the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands.

Pursuant to the terms of the joint resolution and in exercise of the authority thereto conferred upon me, I directed that the military and naval powers thereunder of the republic of Hawaii should continue to be exercised by those officers until congress shall provide a government for the incorporated territory, subject to the power to remove such officers and to fill troops of the republic of Hawaii, thus providing for the uninterrupted continuance of all the administrative and municipal functions of the annexed territory until congress shall otherwise direct.

Following the further provision of the joint resolution, I appointed Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois; John T. Morgan, of Alabama; Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois; and Ford B. Dole, of Hawaii, and Walter F. Grear, of Hawaii, as commissioners to confer with and recommend to congress such legislation as they should deem necessary and proper. The commissioners having fulfilled the mission confided to them their report will be laid before you at an early day. It is believed that their recommendations will have the earnest consideration due to the magnitude of the responsibility resting upon you to give such shape to the relationship of those mid-Pacific lands to the United States as will benefit both in the highest degree, realizing the aspirations of the community that has cast its lot with us and elected to share our political heritage, while, at the same time, justifying the foresight of those who for three-quarters of a century have looked to the assimilation of Hawaii as a means of inevitable consummation, in harmony with our needs and in fulfillment of our cherished traditions.

The questions heretofore pending between Hawaii and Japan, growing out of the alleged mistreatment of Japanese treaty immigrants, were laid before you by me before the act of transfer by the payment of a reasonable indemnity to the government of Japan.

Under the provisions of the joint resolution the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and with other countries have been changed until legislation shall otherwise provide. The consuls of Hawaii, here and in foreign countries, continue to fulfill their commercial agencies, while the United States consulate at Honolulu is maintained for all purposes pertaining to trade and revenue. It would be desirable that all foreign consuls in the Hawaiian Islands should receive new exequaturs from this government.

OUR EXTRADITION LAWS.

Notice from Mexico of a Termination of the Terms of the Convention.

The interpretation of certain provisions of the extradition convention of December 11, 1881, has been at various times the occasion of controversy with the government of Mexico. An acute difference arose in the case of the Mexican citizen, who, having delivered of Jesus Guerrero, who, having delivered a marauding expedition near the border with the proclaimed purpose of initiating an insurrection against President Diaz, escaped into Texas. Extradition was refused on the ground that the alleged offense was political in its character, and therefore came within the treaty proviso of non-surrender. The Mexican contention was that the exception only related to purely political offenses, and that, as Guerrero's acts were admitted with the common crime of murder, arson, kidnapping and robbery, the option of nondelivery became void, a position which this government was unable to admit, in view of the received international doctrine and practice. In view of the fact that the Mexican government, in view of the termination of the convention, to take effect 12 months from that date, at the same time inviting the conclusion of a new convention, toward which negotiations are on foot.

In this relation, I may refer to the necessity of some amendment of our existing extradition statute. It is a common stipulation of such treaties that neither party shall be bound to give up in one of our treaties with Japan, that it may surrender if it see fit. It is held in this country, by an almost uniform course of decisions, that where a treaty negatives the obligation to surrender the president is not in conformity to that sound morality which shrinks from affording secure asylum to the author of a heinous crime. Again, the extradition provision might be by way of transfer, where a fugitive surrendered by one state, where a government to another may be conveyed across the territory of the United States to the jurisdiction of the demanding state. A recommendation of 1886 made in this regard upon the matter is presented for your consideration.

Burdens and Waste of War.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and waste of war. We desire in common with most civilized nations, to reduce to the lowest possible point the damage sustained in time of war, and we may suffer in such cases less than other communities, but all nations are damaged more or less by the state of uneasiness and apprehension into which an outbreak of hostilities throws the entire world, therefore, to mitigate, as far as practicable, this inevitable loss and disturbance. This purpose can probably be best accomplished by an international agreement to exempt from all private property destruction by the forces of capture and conquest powers. The United States government has for many years advocated a humane and beneficent principle, and this humane and beneficent principle is now in position to receive the imputation of selfishness without the necessity of your consideration. I therefore suggest for your consideration that the executive be authorized to correspond with the government of the principle of the permanent view of incorporating the principle of law of civilization of all private property at the exemption of contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent powers.

OUR FINANCES.

Interesting Figures Regarding Revenues and Expenditures.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources during the fiscal year ended

June 30, 1898, including \$24,751,222, received from sale of Pacific railroads, amounted to \$405,321,335 and its expenditures to \$443,368,552. There was collected from customs \$149,575,062 and from internal revenue \$170,900,641. Our dutiable imports amounted to \$324,735,479, a decrease of \$58,156,890 over the preceding year, and expenditures free of duty amounted to \$291,414,175, a decrease from the preceding year of \$90,524,968. Internal revenue receipts exceeded the total tax collected on distilled spirits \$39,230,522, and on fermented liquors \$39,515,421. We exported merchandise during the year amounting to \$1,231,482,330, an increase of \$150,488,774 from the preceding year. The government for the year ending June 30, 1899, will be \$577,874,807 and its expenditures \$689,874,647, resulting in a deficiency of \$112,000,000.

Gold in the Treasury.

On the last of December, 1898, there was held in the treasury gold coin amounting to \$138,445,547, gold bullion amounting to \$138,502,545, silver bullion amounting to \$93,359,250, and other forms of money amounting to \$451,963,981. On the same date the amount of money of all kinds in circulation or not included in treasury holdings was \$1,536,879,504, an increase for the year of \$104,966,755. The population of the United States at the time mentioned was 75,194,000 at the time mentioned. The per capita circulation was \$20.69. On the same date there was in the treasury gold bullion amounting to \$138,502,545.

The provision made for strengthening the treasury by the treasury in connection with the war has given the government confidence in the purpose and power of the government to maintain the present standard, and has established more firmly than ever the national credit at home and abroad. A flow of gold to this is found in the holdings of gold on November 1, 1898, were \$238,160 as compared with \$153,573,147 on November 1, 1897, and an increase of net cash of \$84,586,717. The present ratio of the treasury gold bullion to the government liabilities, including United States treasury notes of 1890, silver certificates, currency certificates, standard silver dollars, and silver coin, November 1, 1898, was 25.35 per cent as compared with 16.96 per cent. November 1, 1897.

Recommendation Renewed.

I renew so much of my recommendation of December 1, 1897, as follows: "That when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the gold and gets it from the government, he should not receive back from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent by the fact that the government is now redeeming its notes in gold, and the interest-bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes—a non-interest-bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand and for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may return again to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them—another interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest-bearing debt." This recommendation was made in the belief that such action would insure to the government a greater degree of the safety of the present standard and better protect our currency from the dangers to which it is subjected from a disturbance in the general business conditions of the country.

Other Currency Legislation Needed.

In my judgment the present condition of the treasury amply justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be used except for gold. It is not to be inferred that other legislation relating to our currency is not required; on the contrary there is an obvious demand for it. The importance of adequate provision for the future of our money standard related to our money standard now and to that of our commercial rivals is generally recognized. The companion proposition that our domestic paper currency shall be kept safe and valid so far as the needs of our industries and internal commerce as to be adequate and responsive to such needs is a proposition scarcely less important. The subject, in all its parts, is commended to the wise consideration of the congress.

MARITIME POLICY NEEDED.

The Acquisition of Foreign Territory Compels Its Prompt Adoption.

The annexation of Hawaii and the changed relations of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, resulting from the war, compel the prompt adoption of a maritime policy by the United States. There should be established regular and frequent steamship communication, encouraged by the United States, under the American flag, with the newly-acquired islands. Spain furnished to its colonies, at the annual cost of about \$2,000,000, steamship lines connecting with a portion of the trade centers of the home government. The United States will not undertake to do less. It is our duty to furnish the people of Hawaii with facilities, under national control, for their export and import trade. It will be conceded that the import situation calls for legislation which shall be prompt, durable and liberal. The part which American merchant vessels and their seamen performed in the war with Spain, both pickets and the second line of defense, is a national necessity, and should be encouraged in every constitutional way. Details and methods for the accomplishment of the purpose are discussed in the report of the secretary of the navy to which the attention of congress is respectfully invited.

THE STANDING ARMY.

The Importance of Its Increase Is Pointed Out.

Under the act of congress approved April 26, 1898, authorizing the president in his discretion, upon a declaration of war by congress, or a declaration by congress that war exists, I directed the increase of the regular army to the maximum of 62,000, authorized in said act. There are now in the regular army 57,862 officers and men. In said act it was provided "that at the end of any war in which the United States may become involved the army shall be reduced to the same basis by the transfer by promotion or honorable discharge under such regulations as the secretary of war may establish of supernumerary discharged officers and the honorable discharged men; and nothing contained in this act shall be construed as authorizing the permanent increase of the commissioned rank of the regular army beyond that now provided by the law in force prior to the passage of this act, except as to the increase of 25 majors provided for in section 1 hereof."

The importance of legislation for the permanent increase of the regular army is therefore manifest, and the recommendation of the secretary of war for that purpose has been unanimously approved. There can be no question that in the future, and probably for some time in the future, 100,000 men will be necessary to meet the necessities of the situation. At all events, whether the number shall be required permanently or not, the power should be given to the president to enlist that number, and in his discretion it should be necessary and creation it should be given him to further the above limit from the inhabitants of the islands with the government of which we are charged. It is my purpose to mobilize the entire volunteer army as soon as the con-

gress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. This will be only an act of justice and will be much appreciated by the brave men who left their homes and employments to help the country in its emergency.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

Plan Adopted for Making the Government Secure.

In my last annual message I stated: "The Union Pacific railway, main line, was sold under the decree of the United States court for the district of Nebraska, the 1st and 2nd of November of this year. The amount due the government consisted of the principal of the subsidy bonds, \$27,350,512, and the accrued interest thereon, \$31,211,511.07, making the total indebtedness \$58,562,023.75. The bid at the sale covered the first mortgage lien and the entire mortgage claim of the government, principal and interest." This left the Kansas Pacific case unconcluded. By a decree of the court in that case an upset price for the property was fixed at a sum which would yield to the government only \$2,500,000 upon its lien. The sale at the instance of the government was postponed first to December 15, 1897, and later upon the application of the United States court postponed to February 16, 1898. Having satisfied myself that the interests of the government required that an effort should be made to obtain a larger sum I directed the secretary of the treasury, under the act passed March 3, 1897, to pay out of the treasury to the persons entitled to receive the same the amount due upon all prior mortgages upon the eastern and middle divisions of said railroad out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Whereupon the attorney general prepared a petition to be presented to the court offering to redeem said prior liens in such manner as the court might direct, and praying that thereupon the United States might be held to be subrogated to all the rights of said prior lien holders, and that a receiver might be appointed to take possession of the mortgaged premises and maintain and operate the same until the court or congress otherwise directed. Thereupon the reorganization committee agreed that if said petition was withdrawn and the sale allowed to proceed on February 16 they would bid a sum at the sale which would realize the debt of the entire principal of its debt, \$5,303,000. Believing that no better price could be obtained and appreciating the difficulties under which the government would labor if it should not purchase the road at the sale, in the absence of any authority by congress to take charge of and operate the road, I directed that upon the guaranty of a minimum bid which should give the government the principal of its debt, the sale should proceed. By this transaction the government secured an advance of \$3,803,000 over and above the sum which the court had fixed as the upset price, and which the reorganization committee had declared was the maximum which the government could pay for the property. It is a gratifying fact that the result of these proceedings against the Union Pacific system and the Kansas Pacific line is that the government has received on account of its subsidy claim the sum of \$64,751,222, an increase of \$18,977,163.75 over the sum which the reorganization committee originally agreed to bid for the joint property, the government receiving its whole claim, principal and interest, in the Union Pacific and the principal of its debt on the Kansas Pacific railroad. Steps have been taken to foreclose the government's lien upon the Central Pacific Railroad company, but before action was commenced congress passed an act, approved July 7, 1898, creating a commission consisting of the secretary of the treasury, the attorney-general and the secretary of the interior and their successors in office, with full power to settle the indebtedness to the government arising out of the issue of bonds in aid of construction of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific bond-aided railroads, subject to the approval of the president. No report has yet been made by the commission, but it is looking to a settlement of the indebtedness in accordance with the act referred to will be duly submitted to congress.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The postal service of the country advances with extraordinary growth. Within 20 years both the revenues and the expenditures of the post office department have multiplied threefold. In the last ten years they have nearly doubled. Our postal business grows much more rapidly than our population. It now involves an expenditure of \$100,000,000 a year, numbers 72,000 post offices and employs 200,000 employees. This remarkable extension of a service which is an accurate index of the public conditions presents gratifying evidence of the advancement of education, of the increase of communication and business activity, and of the improvement of mail facilities leading to their constantly augmenting use.

Demands of the War.

The war with Spain laid new and exceptional labors on the post office department. The mustering of the military and naval forces of the United States required special mail arrangements for every camp and every campaign. The communication between home and camp was naturally eager and expectant. In some of the larger theaters of the war the post office carried a day's required handling. This necessity was met by the prompt detail and dispatch of experienced men from the established force and by directing all the instrumentalities of the railway mail and post office service as far as necessary to this new need. Congress passed an act empowering the postmaster-general to establish offices or branches at every military camp or station, and under the authority the postmaster-general was speedily put into effective operation.

Under the same authority, when our forces moved upon Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, they were attended and followed by the postal service. The act of congress authorized the appointment of postmasters where necessary, it was early determined that the public interests would be best subserved not by new details, but by the detail of experienced men familiar with every branch of the service, and this policy was steadily followed. When the territory which was the theater of conflict came into our possession, it became necessary to reestablish mail facilities for the resident population as well as to provide them for our forces of occupation, and the former requirement was met through the extension and application of the latter obligation. I gave the requisite authority, and the same general principle was applied to this as to other branches of civil administration under military occupation. The details are more particularly given in the report of the postmaster-general, and while the work is only just begun, it is pleasing to be able to say that the service in the territory which has come under our control is already materially improved.

THE NAVY.

Recommendations of Secretary Long Receive Executive Approval.

The following recommendations of the secretary of the navy relative to the increase of the navy have my earnest approval:

1. Three seagoing sheathed and coppered battleships of about 15,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$5,000,000 each.
2. Three sheathed and coppered armored cruisers of about 12,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$4,000,000 each.
3. Three sheathed and coppered protected cruisers of about 6,000 tons trial displacement, to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action and to carry the most powerful ordnance suitable

for vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, \$2,150,000 each.

4. Six sheathed and coppered cruisers of about 2,500 tons trial displacement, to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor, \$1,141,800 each. I join with the secretary of the navy in recommending that the grades of admiral and vice admiral be temporarily revived and be filled by officers who have specially distinguished themselves in the war with Spain.

The Census.

I earnestly urge upon congress the importance of early legislation providing for the taking of the twelfth census. This is necessary in view of the large amount of work which must be performed in the preparation of the schedules preparatory to the enumeration of the population.

PENSIONS.

Over \$144,000,000 Paid Out During the Year.

There were on the pension rolls on June 30, 1898, 993,714 names, an increase of nearly 18,000 over the number on the rolls on the same day of the preceding year. The amount appropriated by the act of December 22, 1896, for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year 1898 was \$140,000,000. Eight million seventy thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty-six cents was appropriated by the act of March 3, 1898, to cover deficiencies in army pensions and repayments in the sum of \$12,029,325, making a total of \$148,029,325 available for the payment of pensions during the fiscal year 1898. The amount disbursed from that sum was \$144,651,879.50, leaving a balance of \$3,377,445.50 unexpended on the 30th of June, 1898, which was covered into the treasury. There were 388 names added to the rolls during the year by special acts passed at the second session of the Fifty-fifth congress, making a total of 4,686 pensions by congressional enactment since 1861.

The Patent Office.

The total receipts of the patent office during the past year were \$1,255,948.44. The expenditures were \$1,081,535.79, leaving a surplus of \$172,412.65.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

More Than 8,000,000 Acres Sold During the Year.

The public lands disposed of by the government during the year reached 8,453,869.22 acres, an increase of 614,750.26 acres over the previous year. The total receipts from public lands during the fiscal year amounted to \$2,277,995.18, an increase of \$190,063.90 over the preceding year. The lands embraced in the 11 forest reservations which were suspended by the act of June 4, 1897, again became subject to the operations of the proclamation of February 22, 1897, creating them, which added an estimated amount of 19,561,300 acres to the area embraced in the reserve previously created. In addition thereto two new reserves were created during the year, the Pine Mountain and Zia Lake reserve in California, embracing 1,644,594 acres, and the Prescott reserve in Arizona, embracing 10,240 acres; while the Pecos River reserve in New Mexico has been changed and enlarged to include 120,000 additional acres. At the close of the year 30 forest reservations, not including those of the Afognac forest and the fish culture reserve in Alaska, had been created by executive proclamation under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891, embracing an estimated area of 40,719,474 acres.

The department of the interior has inaugurated a forest system, made possible by the act of July, 1898, for a graded force of officers in control of the system. This system has not been in full operation since August, but good results have already been secured in many sections. The reports received indicate that the system of patrol has not only prevented destructive fires from gaining headway, but has diminished the number of fires.

THE INDIANS.

The Condition of the Race Shows Marked Progress.

The special attention of the congress is called to that part of the report of the secretary of the interior in relation to the five civilized tribes. It is noteworthy that the general condition of the Indians shows marked progress. But one outbreak of a serious character occurred during the year and that among the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, which happily has been suppressed. While it has not yet been possible to enforce all the provisions of the act of June, 1898, "for the protection of the people of the Indian territory and for other purposes," it is having a salutary effect upon the nations composing the five tribes. The Dawes commission reports that the most gratifying results and greater advance toward the attainment of the objects of the governments have been secured in the past year than in any previous year. I cannot too strongly indorse the recommendation of the commission and of the secretary of the interior for the necessity of providing for the education of the 30,000 white children resident in the Indian territory.

AMERICAN FARMS.

A Resume of the Work of the Agricultural Department.

The department of agriculture has been active in the past year. Explorers have been sent to many of the countries of the eastern and western hemispheres for seeds and plants that may be useful to the United States and with the further view of opening up markets for our surplus products. The forestry division of the department is giving special attention to the treeless regions of our country and is introducing species specially adapted to semi-arid regions. Forest fires which seriously interfere with production, especially in irrigated regions, are being studied that the losses from this cause may be avoided. The department is inquiring into the use and collating information regarding the laws of the states, the decisions of the courts and the customs of the people in this regard, so that uniformity may be secured. Experiment stations are becoming more effective every year. The annual appropriation of \$270,000 for the department is supplemented by \$400,000 from the states. Nation-wide experiments have been conducted to ascertain the suitability as to soil and climate and states for growing sugar beets. The number of sugar factories has been doubled in the past two years and the ability of the United States to produce its own sugar from this source has been clearly demonstrated. The weather bureau forecast and observation stations have been extended around the Caribbean sea to give early warning of the approach of hurricanes from the south seas to our fleets and merchant marine.

CONCLUSION.

Several Important Subjects Commended for Consideration.

The alien contract law is shown by experience to need some amendment; a measure providing better protection for seamen is proposed; the rightful application of the eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and of the principle of arbitration are suggested for consideration, and I commend these subjects to the careful attention of the congress. The several departmental reports will be laid before you. They give in great detail the conduct of the affairs of the government during the past year and discuss many questions upon which the congress may be called upon to act. (Signed) WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1898.

The Little Things That Make Pretty and Useful Gifts.

A nice assortment of those new and up-to-date FANCY CHINA, Solid Dishes, Celery Dishes, Olive, Pickle and Jelly Dishes, Cake Plates, Desert Plates, Cups and Saucers, Oat Meal Bowls, Berry Sets, Fruit Plates, Syrup Cans, etc., etc.

Selection Large and Prices Small.

We Are Ready

To serve you with the best of every thing good to eat. Clean, pure, fresh and wholesome goods move in this store. No old stale "CHEAP JOHN" stuff finds a resting place on our shelves. The best is none to good for him who buys here.

We offer the largest, choicest, freshest, cleanest stock of **Raisins, Currants, Citron, Oranges, Lemons, Prunes, Apricots, Peaches, etc.** All selected from the best stocks in America, and sold to you on the basis of a reasonable profit to us.

Large Porterville Navel Oranges, sweet and juicy.

Louisiana Creole Oranges, 20c. doz.

Fancy Bananas, Grapes, Figs, Dates, etc.

Nut meats, all kinds.

New mixed Nuts, fancy, 15c. lb.

CROCKERY.

No nicer Christmas present for wife or mother than some useful piece of China or Crockery. It will help her to make the table look neat and cheerful. She will cherish it as a reminder of your love for her.

We have a fine line of Dinner-ware, Toilet-ware, Fancy China, Lamps and Jardinieres at **Smashed Prices.**

Fancy Cups and Saucers at 10c., 13c., 15c. and 20c. each.

Drinking Glasses, 25c. doz.

Notice the up-to-date style of our Lamps, and the **low prices.**

Ask to see our 25c. assortment of fancy Dishes.

Barrels of Glassware, your choice of any piece, 10c.

We want your trade; we expect to win it by courteous treatment and honest dealing. A clean fresh stock of good goods, sold to you at a fair profit.

FREEMAN'S.

CENTRAL CITY BAKERY...

Has been re-opened with a

Full Line of Baked Goods and Confectionery.

Lunch Counter in connection.

Please Give us a Call.

J. G. EARL.

To See Yourself As Others See You

Call at Shaver's photograph gallery and have him make you a dozen up-to-date Cabinets.

They will make a nice Christmas Present to send to your relatives or friends.

Now is the time to make your sitting. Don't wait until the last moment.

E. E. SHAVER,

The Photographer,

Chelsea, Mich.

WANTED!

25 Crates of Fresh Eggs every week. NOBODY Pays any more than we do. L. T. FREEMAN.

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.

Cold wave Monday.

Sleighting is good now.

Ice harvest is next in order.

Miss Kate Miller is indisposed.

Keep your sidewalks clean of snow

Ward D. Morton spent Sunday at Lima.

Good sleighting, and the small boy is in his glory.

Snow-storms nearly every day and night this week.

Dr. Waters, of Jackson, was in town last Tuesday.

Veronica Schwickerath, who has been very ill, is better.

Herbert Clark, of Lyndon, is spending this week in Chicago.

Miss Teresa Conlan is the guest of Mrs. Ignatius Howe this week.

Geo. Blach, of Ann Arbor, was in town last Thursday on business.

Miss May Saybolt, of Jersey City, is the guest of Miss Jennie Tuttle.

A. A. Conkright, of Detroit, was a Chelsea visitor last Tuesday.

Albert Hindelang is now the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Philip Keusch.

Mrs. James Cunningham is the guest of Mrs. H. V. Heatley this week.

George Miller, Jr., left for Chicago, on Wednesday evening, on business.

Bob sleights for sale and made to order by Chas. Kaercher. Prices right.

A chimney was on fire Tuesday evening, which brought out the fire ladders.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Graham are contemplating an early removal to Jackson.

J. S. Hoefler was in Jackson and Adrian last Monday and Tuesday on business.

Miss Anna L. McKune is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Ganley, in Detroit, this week.

Fair, entertainment and supper to-morrow and Saturday evenings, opera house.

Miss Ella M. McKune returned last Saturday from a pleasant visit with friends in Detroit.

Bert Foster, of Grass Lake, called on relatives and friends in Chelsea last Tuesday and Wednesday.

The different cigar manufacturing firms of this village are putting out some very handsome Christmas boxes.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Staffan attended the funeral of their cousin, Mr. Jacob Miller of Manchester, last Friday.

Arthur Fallon, of Lyndon, who went to Detroit, recently, has obtained a permanent position in that city, and will make his home there.

Died, at her home in this village, Dec. 8, 1898, Mrs. John VanRiper, aged 64 years. The funeral will be held from the house, Sunday, at 10 a. m.

The remains of the late Mr. Bernard McNaney, of Manchester, were removed to Mt. Olivet cemetery, Chelsea, Thursday last, for final sepulture.

A splendid supper, Christmas tree for the children, and musicale will be given under the auspices of St. Mary's Church, at the Opera House, Chelsea, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 23, 1898. A fine set of dishes, containing 100 pieces, will be disposed of on that evening at 10 cents per chance.

Roland Hummel, who has been very ill for some time, peacefully expired Tuesday evening, Dec. 6th, 1898, at 9:30 o'clock.

Roland was a bright, lovable, happy child, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Hummel, have the profound sympathy of many friends in their sad bereavement.

The funeral will be held from St. Mary's Church, Friday, Dec. 9th, at 10:00 a. m.

Old winter is here again, and the boys and girls feel glad; the snow is better than the rain, but the children are afraid of Dad when they play in the snow too long, and get their feet quite wet; then Dad uses his arm that's strong, with a whip on the back of Pet. But Pet is not the only one, for there is little Babe; but children will have lots of fun, may they live through many a decade.

The beautiful devotion of the Forty Hours Adoration will open in St. Mary's Church, Chelsea, Sunday, Dec. 11, 1898, at 10:30 a. m. The sermon will be preached by a distinguished Redemptionist Father from Detroit. The altars will be tastefully decorated, and special music has been prepared. The Rev. Fathers Norton, of Dexter; Heidenreich, of Manchester, and Hallisey, of Detroit, will assist. The Devotion will close on Tuesday evening. High Mass will be celebrated on Monday and Tuesday at 9:00 a. m.

Obituary.

Stephen R. Chase, who was taken with malarial fever eight weeks ago and which terminated in bright's disease, died in Detroit, at the home of his sister, Mrs. Wm. Canfield, on Monday night, Nov. 23, 1898.

He was the only son of Romeyn P. and Lucia E. Chase, and was born April 7, '74. His remains were brought here Thursday, Dec. 1st, and buried in Vermont cemetery, in sight of his boyhood's home. The services were held in the First Baptist church, where the last tender words of sympathy were spoken by his loving pastor, the Rev. Frank E. Arnold, who baptised him Sept. 11, 1890. Pathetic in their tenderness were the words spoken to a crowded house (all of whom were mourners) as he admonished them to think not sadly of the parting but to look up with joy to the coronation. Filled with an ambition to honor some profession, he early set about fitting himself for life's great work; but all his efforts seemed to be thwarted by a still, small voice, constantly saying, "go into all the world and preach the gospel." Finally, heeding the call, he decided to make that his life work, attending for awhile the Baptist Institute at Kalamazoo; going from there to Moody's Institute, Chicago, working in the slums and prisons of the city, always carrying his bible and his Saviour with him, fearing no danger, but meeting with great success in all of his evangelistic work, and for the last six months preaching at Flat Rock, endearing himself to all who knew him, until God said "it is enough come up higher."

For death and life, with ceaseless strife
Beat wild on this world's shore;
And all our calm is in that balm
"Not lost!" but gone before.

Oh! there at last, life's trial past
We'll meet our loved once more;
Whose feet have trod, the path to God,
"Not lost!" but gone before. G. E. D.

Resolutions.

Whereas, Our brother, Stephen R. Chase, has been removed to his home with our Lord, it seems fitting that we, the young people of the Baptist Church, of which he was a loved member, express our appreciation of his Christian fidelity, and consecrated, shining life that grew more bright till it opened into perfect day; therefore

Resolved, That his Christlike spirit be an added inspiration to us, to cultivate those gentle, holy graces that God require on his children.

Resolved, That we hereby express our deep sympathy with the family in their sorrow and loss, not forgetting his infinite gain.

Resolved, That we ask the publication of these resolutions in our local papers.

COM.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to extend our heartfelt thanks to those who assisted us in our late bereavement; to the choir, and all who comforted us with their sympathy and help. May the Lord reward you.

MR. AND MRS. R. P. CHASE,
MR. AND MRS. C. A. SMITH,
MR. AND MRS. W. E. CANFIELD,
MISS ABBIE C. CHASE.

Farewell Offering.

There will be a farewell offering and reception for the Rev. J. S. Edmunds' church and family at the Congregational church parlors, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 14th. Light refreshments will be served from 5:30 to 8:00. An entertaining programme will be given. All are cordially invited to come and enjoy a pleasant evening, and pay their respects in a substantial manner to this worthy family.

BY ORDER OF COM.

Notice.

The stockholders of the Chelsea Savings Bank Election of Directors for the coming year, will take place, as provided by law, at the Bank, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1898. The polls will open from 9:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m., except noon hour.

GEO. P. GLAZIER, Cashier.

A Clover Trick.

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

Whenever possible test the cow's milk before buying her.

STAND SQUARELY

Demand honest shoes for your honest dollars. There are no shoemakers' tricks—No weak spots—No hidden bad work about the J. B. LEWIS CO'S "Wear Resisters" Every stitch is honest. Every shoe is stamped "Lewis." Made by J. B. LEWIS CO., Boston, Mass. LEWIS "WEAR-RESISTERS" Are for sale by

H. S. HOLMES MERC. CO.

S. G. Bush,

Physician and Surgeon

Office hours: 10 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Office in Hatch block. Residence opposite Methodist church.

G. W. Palmer

PHYSICIAN

AND

SURGEON.

Office over Rafferty's Tailor Store, 12 Middle Street.

G. E. HATHAWAY,

(GRADUATE IN DENTISTRY)

A new preparation for extractions that does not contain Cocaine, cannot 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 a. m. and 2 to 5.

DENTISTRY

done in a careful manner and as reasonable as the class work can be done. Crown and bridge work adjusted so as to be very comfortable. Where this cannot be used we make different kinds of plates—gold, silver, aluminum, Watts metal and rubber. Special care given to children's teeth. Both local and general anesthetics used in extractions. Am here to stay. H. H. AVERY, D.D. Office over Rafferty's Tailor Store.

F. & A. M.

Regular meetings of Olive Lodge No. 156, F. & A. M., for 1898:

Jan. 4; Feb. 1; Mar. 8; April 5; May 31; June 28; July 26; Aug 30; Sept. 27; Oct. 25; Nov. 22.

annual meeting and election officers Nov. 22.

J. D. SCHNAITMAN, Sec.

FIRE! FIRE!!

If you want insurance call 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 Nov. 12th, 1898.

90th MERIDIAN TIME.

Passengers Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad will leave Chelsea Station as follows:

GOING EAST.

No 8—Detroit Night Express... 5:30

No 36—Atlantic Express... 7:15

No 12—Grand Rapids Express... 10:40

No 6—Mail and Express... 8:15

GOING WEST.

No 3—Mail and Express... 10:00

No 13—Grand Rapids Express... 8:30

No 7—Chicago Night Express... 10:30

No. 37 will stop at Chelsea for passengers getting on at Detroit or en route.

E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent, Chelsea. O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago. Subscribe for the HERALD

We always do as we advertise; oftentimes more

H. S. Holmes Merc. Co.

While Buying your

Christmas Goods

Visit Our

Christmas Booth!

Filled with goods suitable for Presents: Aprons, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Napkins, Bed Spreads, Table Covers, Rugs and Stamped Linens.

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

Butterick Patterns for December now on Sale.

Bob Sleighs.

I have for sale at my shop 25 sets of hand-made Bob Sleighs. No old material used on these goods, but strictly new and first-class.

Any one wanting a good article, at a Low Price, should not fail to see these goods before buying elsewhere.

Call early and see them in the white.

Come and see them whether you buy or not.

A. G. FAIST.

At Fred Vogel's old shop.

HATS

From 50c Up.

All the Novelties of the Season.

See us before you buy.

MILLER SISTERS.

From Now Until After the Holidays

We offer everything in our Furniture Stock at greatly

Reduced Prices.

Our stock is complete. We carry a large assortment of Fancy Rockers, Morris Chairs, Combination Book Cases, etc.

When looking for Holiday Gifts give us a call. Our prices are the lowest.

W. J. KNAPP.

Call at the

Chelsea Bakery

For your Home-made, French Cream, Cream, Graham and Rye Bread; Sandwich Buns and Biscuits; Jelly Rolls; Fruit Cakes; Cup Cakes; Wine Cakes; Cookies of all kinds, and Pies of all kinds. The finest line of candies in town. Goods delivered when desired.

Banquets Furnished.

Respectfully,

L. MILLER.

Eppler's Market

Is always supplied with the choicest and largest variety of meats to be found in Washtenaw County. Oysters in bulk and cans. Leave your order early for Christmas turkey. Free delivery to all parts of the village.

TERMS—CASH.

ADAM EPPLER.

Here and There.

Tax time.
Blizzard Sunday night.
Another snow-storm Tuesday.
Snow plows on the railroads now.
All horses should have sleigh-bells on.
To-day is a holy day in Catholic church.
The boys have fun now catching on to the sleighs.
Read the HERALD and find out what's going on.
Heavy rain, wind and snow storms all over the country.
Some girls like to catch on sleighs as well as the boys.
Our marshal takes the boys and girls out sleigh riding.
This long cold snap has brought down the wood and coal piles.
If you want a good pair bob sleighs call on Chas Kaercher. All work warranted.
Read over all the advs., and then you will know where to buy your Christmas presents.

Jacob Mast is offering his entire stock of ladies' and gent's shoes at cost. See adv. in this issue.

Two sleigh loads of jolly fellows from Dexter and Ann Arbor were here last evening. "Tommy" entertained them in his usual jolly way, may they come back here on Christmas day.

Wm G. Lewick, by his attorney, A. J. Sawyer, has commenced suit against the Michigan Central Railroad for \$10,000 damages. He was employed by the Central as a carpenter in fitting the cross-arms to the new telegraph poles being put in between Geddes and Franciscoville for six months, and his bill sets forth that on Nov. 18, 1897, when the company was moving a large pole, whose weight he estimates at 40 tons, he was called away from his work as carpenter and asked to assist the men in prying the pole out of the ground so that it could be moved into a new hole. He charges that through negligence the pries of the other employees slipped from the hole and it fell to the bottom of the hole, while he was caught by his pry and thrown eighteen feet in the air and falling to the ground with great force, and sustaining severe injuries to his head, arms, ribs, back, body and limbs. He claims to have paid out \$500 for physicians, nurses and help, and to have been unable to pursue his vocation. For all of which he wants \$10,000 damages—Argus Democrat. Mr. Lewick lives in Chelsea.

Washington News.

Washington, D. C., December 2, 1898.—The general tone of the opinions expressed by Senators and Representatives, on the Philippine question, is decidedly conservative. Only a very few of them appear to have made up their minds as to whether we should retain the islands permanently, now that the treaty of peace has given them to us; give them an independent government, under our protection, or dispose of them to some other nation. Senator Teller, who was a strong advocate of the annexation of Hawaii, and who on general principles favors a policy of expansion for this government, you'd the sentiments of many of his colleagues when he said: "None of us know what the relations of the Philippines to the United States ought to be. We have not information enough to know, but in time we will arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. I take no stock in these lamentable predictions that we have entered on the downward road because we have departed from our traditional policy. If a mistake has been made, we will survive it. The republic is great and can survive many mistakes. I heard it said that the republic would be destroyed when we annexed Hawaii, but that was all mere twaddle, as most of the present doleful predictions are. Of course we want to go carefully in what we do as to making laws for the Philippines. We ought to have plenty of official information about the islands and the people, and especially to ascertain whether the people are capable of governing themselves." This sentiment falls in with that of the President, to keep the Philippines under military government until we know enough about them to decide intelligently what ought to be done.

The anti-expansionists are not working the right way to influence the sentiment of intelligent men. They have established bureaus in Boston and Washington from which they are sending out printed protests against this government retaining the Philippines, to labor organizations, and other bodies, asking that they be signed and returned. These protests will, of course, in due time, be presented to Congress, as an expression of public sentiment.

Russia is one of the nations that has been reported to be strongly opposed to our acquiring possession of the Philippines, but that report was as wide of the truth as some of the others concerning European protests that were likely to be made if we took the islands, if the Russian Ambassador to the United States knows what he is talking about, and of that there is not the slightest doubt. In discussing the completion of the treaty of peace, agreeing to all our terms, including possession of the Philippines, the Ambassador said: "Russia has never entertained anything but friendly feelings towards the United States, and far from resenting the appearance of America in Eastern waters, she will extend a cordial welcome." He intimated that he would have said as much before, only for diplomatic etiquette, which I found him to silence while the negotiations between Spain and the United States were pending.

School Notes.

The Fourth Grade are preparing Christmas songs.
John Hindelang entered the high school last Tuesday.
It will not be long before "box socials" will be on the go.
Two of the Fourth Grade scholars who have been sick are now at school.
Rubber boots made their appearance in the high school Tuesday afternoon.
A beautiful calendar is on the black-board in the Sixth Grade room. It is in the form of a bell.
Class average: XI. Grade, 93; XII. Grade, 89; IX. Grade, 89; X. Grade, 86. School average, 89.
The Ninth Grade room played "freeze out" with the scholars on Monday last, caused by the furnace giving out.
English XII. Class finished "Paradise Lost" last Wednesday, and Thursday the class began to study the "Iliad" by Pope.

Teachers' Meeting.

An inspiration meeting of the Washtenaw County Teachers' Association will be held at Ypsilanti, on Friday and Saturday, Dec. 9 and 10. Program for Friday, 9 a. m. (not 9:30) to 4 p. m.: "Observation in Training School of the State Normal College." We all remember the profitable days spent in this building last year. On this occasion the critic teachers will exert still greater effort to give the visitors all that can possibly be crowded into the hours designated. The work is so diversified that teachers can choose the particular lines of work they wish. Every teacher who sees this work will return to labor with new ideas, renewed courage, and a higher and broader conception of the nobility of the teachers' work.

Friday evening—Lecture, "Dangerous Communicable Diseases," by Prof. W. H. Sherzer. Prof. Sherzer holds the Chair of Natural Sciences in the State Normal College, and is heartily in sympathy with every line of school work. The lecture will be illustrated with a large number of stereopticon views. Further, this evening gives the teachers, besides a pleasurable evening, an opportunity to "load up" with munitions of war to enable them fully to comply with Act 146, laws of 1895, which requires "That there shall be taught every year in every school in Michigan the principal modes by which each of the dangerous communicable diseases is spread and the best methods for the restriction and prevention of each such disease."

Program for Saturday—Session begins at 9:00 a. m., local time—"The Teachers' Daily Preparation of her Lessons," Dr R. G. Boone. "A Talk on History," Prof. Julia A. King. "Talks for Teachers by other Teachers." "The Message of Education," Hon. D. E. McClure.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

Michigan Central Live Stock Yards, Detroit, Dec. 7th. The demand for live cattle is fairly active this week; the receipts have been somewhat light of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock market: Prime steers and heifers, \$4.25@4.50; handy butchers' cattle, \$3.50@4.00; common, \$2.50@3.75; canners' cows, \$1.50@2.75; stockers and feeders, in good demand at \$2.75@3.50; milch cows, active at \$30.00@47.00; calves, active, at \$5.00@6.50; sheep and lambs, light supply, dull; prime lambs, \$4.50@4.85; mixed, \$3.50@4.25; culls, \$2.00@3.00; hogs are the leading feature in this market; large receipts; trade is quiet at following prices: Prime mediums, \$3.25@3.80; Yorkers, \$3.20@3.25; pigs, \$3.10@3.25; roughs, \$2.50@3.75; stags, 1/2 off; cripples, \$1 per cwt. off.

Notice.

The undersigned will be at the Town hall, in Lyndon, every Friday, and at the Chelsea Savings Bank every Saturday, during December, to receive taxes.

NATE HOWE,
Township Treasurer, Lyndon.

Teachers' Examinations.

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Cows and horses should not be allowed in the same pasture.

Act

Wisely and Use the Best.

Results prove DANA'S is the best. It is also guaranteed as a true remedy for the Nerves, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Money back if you get no benefit. The only medicine that dares stand this test is

Dana's SARSAPARILLA "The Kind that Cures."

BUSINESS University DETROIT, MICH.

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

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A. ALLISON, Editor and Proprietor.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN

DECEMBER—1898.

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

THE WEEK'S NEWS

Happenings of the Past Seven Days in Brief.

ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD

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

INTELLIGENCE FROM ALL PARTS

WAR NEWS.

The government has been officially advised of the successful termination of the peace negotiations with Spain. It is said that between now and January 1 5,000 soldiers will be concentrated in San Francisco to embark for the Philippines.

The Red Cross society reports that in the past six weeks its agents have distributed 800 tons of provisions among the destitute in Cuba.

In a conference with the president Maj. Gen. Butler said the Spanish troops in Cuba were leaving as fast as possible, but he thought some might remain to become citizens.

The transport Zealandia, with seven companies of the First Tennessee regiment, arrived safely at Manila.

A great improvement in the health of the American army has taken place within the last two months, as shown by reports to the surgeon general from the field and general hospitals.

Gen. Garcia and other members of a commission arrived in Washington to discuss with officials the future of Cuba and its people.

The navy department made public a report from Admiral Sampson covering the operations of the United States blockading fleet off Santiago after the destruction of Cervera's squadron.

The Spanish mail steamer Villaverde, with Marshal Blanco, the former captain general of Cuba, and his suite on board, left Havana for Spain.

The Merritt Wrecking company has closed a contract with the government to float the Reina Mercedes, sunk in the mouth of Santiago harbor, and take her to Norfolk, Va.

The Comal sailed from New York to Savannah, where she will complete the loading of 1,500,000 rations for the destitute people of Cuba.

Gen. Wood gave Santiago merchants permission to close their business places on Sunday. Under the Spanish law they were compelled to keep them open until noon.

The transports Chester and Manitoba left Savannah, Ga., with troops for Cuba.

The transport Michigan arrived at Savannah, Ga., from Ponce, bringing 500 regular troops which have been in Porto Rico under Gen. Brook's command.

Advices from Manila say that the spreading of the insurgent movement is not directed against the Spaniards, but against the Americans.

The war investigation commission has resumed its sittings in Washington.

DOMESTIC.

During a quarrel over a fence in Christian county, Mo., Burd Meadows, a farmer, shot and killed Stephen Bilyue and his two sons and wounded William Tabor.

Naval Constructor Hobson has refused an offer of \$50,000 to deliver a series of lectures.

The steamer Portland was wrecked off Highland Light while on the way to Boston, and all of the 121 persons on board perished.

Three masked men held up a train on the Missouri Pacific road near Sedalia, Mo., but secured no booty. Two of the robbers were captured.

The trustees of Oberlin (O.) college have elected Rev. John Henry Barrows, of Chicago, as president of that institution.

John D. Rockefeller, according to New York advices, is trying to gain control of the entire copper mining industry of the United States.

Judge Charles Ben Darwin, for many years one of the most noted lawyers of California, was committed to the state insane asylum at Napa.

George Jenkins, a New York builder, failed for \$710,388.

In session in New York the American Society of Mechanical Engineers elected as president Commodore G. W. Melville, of Washington.

John Gross shot and killed his daughter Tillie and then shot himself dead at his home three miles northeast of Decorah, Ia. His wife saved her life by running away.

The Second national bank in Toledo, O., the oldest in the city, decided to go into voluntary liquidation.

The coal shipping season at lake ports has closed, throwing several thousand men out of employment.

At Cameron, Wis., a man named Dunn while drunk seized his new born babe and dashed its brains out.

The Iowa diocese of the Episcopal church elected as bishop Rev. Dr. Theodore N. Morrison, rector of the Epiphany church in Chicago.

The whipping post as a legal instrument of corporal punishment for certain classes of criminals is favored by John G. Shortall, president of the Illinois Humane society.

Frederick Martzin, a farmer 35 years old, living near Green Tree, Ia., shot his wife and then himself. Four small children are left orphans.

The gold production for Colorado this year is placed at \$28,000,000.

The township of Stevens Point, Wis., has passed out of existence and a new township has been created named Dewey.

A negro who killed Alexander Loin at Madrid, Mo., was lynched by a mob.

The Oliver Mining company at Houghton, Mich., increased the wages of its 2,000 employes ten per cent.

The annual report of Gov. Brady, of Alaska, makes a strong plea for action on Alaska's needs at the coming session of congress.

Hiram Biggs, a farmer, and his wife and three children lost their lives by the burning of their home near Perry O. T.

Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson in his annual report, in addition to discussing the domestic problems, reviews our agricultural relations in foreign fields.

Dr. and Mrs. Darwin McIlrath, the around-the-world bicycle tourists, after an absence of three years and seven months arrived in Chicago. They traveled 30,000 miles.

During the month of November the government receipts aggregated \$38,900,915, and expenditures \$49,090,980. Since July the receipts have aggregated \$204,557,093, as compared with \$148,113,875 during the same time in 1897.

The grand jury at Carlinville, Ill., indicted Gov. Tanner for palpable omission of duty and malfeasance in office in connection with the Virden riots in October.

At a mass meeting the students of Princeton (N. J.) university passed resolutions abolishing hazing.

Fire destroyed the Academy of Music and adjoining property in Rochester, N. Y., the total loss being \$100,000.

The public debt statement issued on the 1st shows that the debt increased \$16,506,565 during the month of November. The cash balance in the treasury was \$926,117,182. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$1,127,473,487.

The state department has been advised that the French government will establish a naval attache at Washington.

The coinage of the San Francisco mint for the month of November amounted to \$4,516,250.

At Peabody, Mass., Mrs. Richard Hurley, wife of a gardener, murdered two of her children, a 12-years-old daughter and a son seven years old. She was insane.

A decree has been issued in Paris forbidding the admittance into France of fruits and plants from the United States.

Chicago will entertain the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in May, 1900.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Official returns show that woman suffrage was defeated in the recent election in South Dakota by 4,608 majority.

The official count of the vote for governor in Kansas at the recent election gives W. E. Stanley (rep.) a majority of 10,902.

W. H. Graham (rep.) has been elected to congress from the Twenty-third district of Pennsylvania.

The official vote in New Jersey for governor at the recent election gives Voorhis (rep.) a plurality of 5,499. Six of the eight congressmen elected are republicans.

The total republican vote for congressmen in Illinois at the recent election was 453,293; total democratic, 390,892; republican majority, 72,406.

James Mahan, aged 104, died at his home in Washington, Ind.

FOREIGN.

The Ainsworths, a small steamer plying between Nelson and Bonner's Ferry, B. C., was wrecked during a storm and nine persons were drowned.

It is officially denied that the British flag has been raised over the Chinese island of Chusan.

A dispatch from Brussels reaffirms the report that Maj. Count Esterhazy has sailed for America.

A violent earthquake occurred throughout the southern provinces of Austria and 28 lives were lost.

A German government official confirms the report that Germany is negotiating with Spain for the purchase of the Caroline islands.

A plot to assassinate Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria was discovered at Sofia.

The attempt to effect a coalition between the states of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, to be conducted under a common administration and known as the United States of Central America, has failed completely.

The British schooner Village Belle was lost at sea and her skipper, four members of her crew and three passengers were drowned.

LATER.

The annual report of Secretary of War Alger reviews the work of the year, and especially the operations in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, and gives a general summary of the military operations during the war. The secretary says a standing army of 100,000 is needed, favors the enlistment of natives of the various islands, and suggests that the United States construct Cuban railways.

The recently appointed supreme court in Santiago was formally installed in office by Gen. Wood.

A new tin plate trust was formed in Pittsburgh, Pa., to be called the Consolidated Tin Plate company, with a capital stock of \$50,000,000.

Gen. Terencio Sierra has been elected president of Honduras. He is a graduate of the West Point Military academy and spent several years in this country.

Gen. Miles, commanding the army, has prepared the draft of a bill providing for a regular standing army of 100,000 men.

A cablegram received at the state department says the revolution in Salvador is ended.

The official returns of the late election in Wisconsin show that Edward Scofield (rep.) for governor has a plurality of 38,737.

Business throughout the country in November last was the best known in the nation's history.

Throughout Austria the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of Emperor Francis Joseph to the throne was celebrated.

The official returns from the late election in Michigan give Gov. Pingree (rep.) a plurality of 73,801.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 2d aggregated \$1,535,807,519, against \$1,331,844,749 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week in 1897 was 15.8.

The British steamer Clan Drummond was wrecked in the Bay of Biscay and 37 persons were lost.

The safe taken from the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa was opened by naval officials in Norfolk, Va., and found to contain \$75,000 in Spanish and American money.

The dry goods firm of H. N. Bradley & Co., of Denver, Col., failed for \$110,000.

There were 281 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 2d, against 188 the week previous and 306 in the corresponding period of 1897.

A snow, sleet and windstorm in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts and Maryland did great damage to property. In Baltimore 800 houses were unroofed and telegraph poles and trees were leveled.

Link Thayer, convicted of train robbery at Fergus Falls, Minn., was sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Fire in the Home Life Insurance company, Postal Telegraph company and Roger, Peet & Co. buildings in New York caused a loss of over \$1,000,000.

A flour trust has been formed in New York to control nearly all the product in this country and also the supply of three-fourths of the world.

James G. Lindsley, who represented the Seventeenth New York district in the Forty-ninth congress, died at his home in Kingston, aged 79 years.

One of the worst blizzards that ever visited Kansas raged in many portions of the state for 24 hours.

The belief was general in Paris that there would be a Carlist uprising in Spain the moment the peace treaty was signed.

Official returns from the recent election in Colorado show that the majority of Charles S. Thomas (fusion) for governor was 43,384.

William Kent murdered his brother, Noble Kent, at Girard, Ill. Both were prominent, and a quarrel over property was the cause.

The annual report of Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, for the year ended October 31, 1898, shows that there were 3,508 national banks in the country with authorized capital of \$624,552,195, and 5,145 state banks with a capital of \$370,073,788.

Town Marshal C. C. Runyon and Alfred Allen killed each other in a fight at Jackson, Ky. An old quarrel was the cause.

Pierre Luzon shot and killed Mrs. Adelaide Richot in Montreal because she spurned his love and then committed suicide.

By the explosion of a steam pipe in the engine-room of the steamer Almo in New York six men were scalded to death.

Freight trains collided on the Baltimore & Ohio road at Walkerton, Ind., and seven trainmen were injured.

Official returns show that in the recent election in Minnesota John Lind, fusion candidate for governor, has a plurality of 20,189, while the republican candidates for the other state offices received pluralities ranging from 26,000 to 14,000.

TELLS OF THE WAR.

Secretary Alger Reports on the Work of His Department.

History of the Campaign Related Without Criticism—Credit of Victory Belongs to No One Man—Wants Army of 100,000 Men.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The annual report of Secretary Alger is a practically complete official history of the Spanish-American war. The secretary has given to the public not only all the official dispatches that passed directly between his own office and commanding officers in the field and camp, but has supplemented these with short explanatory notes setting forth the reasons for various movements, and then, to complete the record of events, he has included in the body of his report the report of Gen. Miles, of all the generals who participated in the campaign in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines, and finally the reports of all of the bureau officers of the war department. Nowhere is there shown a disposition to criticize, the official dispatches being allowed to tell their own story, and generally the secretary finds much to praise and cause for sincere congratulation in the results obtained.

Had a Big Force of Surgeons.

The report proper begins with what may be described as a chronological history of the war, consisting of a number of short paragraphs, beginning with the declaration of war on April 21, and setting forth the date upon which any event of importance occurred, but making no comment whatever upon the facts. The only exception to this rule is in a reference to the casualties at Santiago. Some criticism having been made that there was a lack of surgeons present, the report states that there were 140 surgeons in attendance, and that of 1,421 wounded only 13 died of their wounds.

Surrender of Santiago.

Touching the surrender at Santiago the report shows that Shafter demanded the surrender on the 3d, and renewed this demand on the 4th. On the morning of the 11th, another demand was made. On the evening of that day Gen. Miles arrived, and on the 13th and 14th of July, he, with Gen. Shafter met the Spanish commander under a flag of truce to discuss the surrender. On the afternoon of the 14th, Gen. Miles left Gen. Shafter's headquarters and soon thereafter went aboard ship preparatory to sailing for Porto Rico. July 17, 1898, surrendered 23,000 men upon our terms and the American flag was hoisted by order of Gen. Shafter.

A Great Achievement.

The secretary, coming down in his history to the middle of August, when an order was issued and is now in execution to muster out 100,000 volunteers, says: "Thus an army of about 250,000 volunteers and recruits for the regulars was called into existence from civil life, and, including the regular army, the total force was 274,717 men. It was organized, armed, and equipped (no supplies being on hand other than those for the regulars, save Springfield muskets), and 50,000 men of this force were transported by land and sea to battlefields in the tropics 10,000 miles apart, where they won their victories without a single defeat, and all within the period of 113 days from the declaration of war to the signing of the protocol.

Credit Belongs to No One Man.

"This great achievement can be credited to no individual; it belongs to the nation. It was accomplished through the intelligence and patriotism of all who served, from the commander in chief to the private in the ranks. It also speaks volumes for the prompt, patriotic and intelligent assistance of the people who furnished, in so short a period, the supplies necessary to prepare this great army for the field. To the heroic men who served in distant lands the country will ever offer a true meed of praise, but the mighty army in camp, ready and eager to take the field, should also be given equal credit. It was their presence, ready at an hour's notice for any emergency, that overawed the enemy and proved to him that further resistance would be in vain.

Death Rate of the Army.

"The deaths in the army from May 1 to October 1, including killed, died of wounds and of disease, were 2,970, the smallest death rate recorded of an army in history, a remarkable fact when it is considered that over 50,000 of our troops, born and reared in the temperate zone, were campaigning in tropical climates, subject to rain and heat almost unprecedented."

Wants Army of 100,000 Men.

Under the head of increase in the permanent establishment the secretary says: "In view of the needs of a military force in the islands occupied by the United States, it is earnestly recommended that the regular army be permanently increased to 100,000 men and the requisite officers; that a portion of this army be recruited from the inhabitants of those islands, to be mustered into the service of the United States, commanded by officers of our army, discretion, however, to be given to the president to make appointments of officers from the force so recruited.

Another suggestion is that there should be employed in the United States service a constabulary force for the cities of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines who have had the experience and can speak the language of the islands.

Estimates.

The statement of expenditures and estimates presents some formidable figures. The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30 last were \$62,534,784, and the estimates for the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1899, are \$195,250,377. Of this great estimate the sum of \$55,400,900 is charged to pay of the army. The estimate of extraordinary appropriations required for the six months ending June 30, 1899, is \$90,177,530, and the estimate for that period, combined with those for the next fiscal year, reaches a total of \$255,427,917.

At this point the secretary includes in his report the reports of Gen. Miles and all the other generals who participated in active operations.

Our Dead in Cuba.

The graves of the soldiers at Santiago, in Porto Rico and the Philippines have been marked, and their remains will be brought home as soon as the plans are completed.

The entire report of the secretary of war forms one of the most voluminous documents of the kind ever issued from the war department.

Gov. Tanner Indicted.

Carlinville, Ill., Dec. 2.—The Virden riot grand jury, in its formal report to Judge R. B. Shirley, has returned an indictment against John R. Tanner, governor of Illinois, for palpable omission of duty and malfeasance in office. His bond was fixed at \$500.

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NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY!

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

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Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee
Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O
Accept no imitation.

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"I have been using CASCARETS for insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." THOS. GILLARD, Eglu, Ill.



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Nothing but wheat as far as the eye could reach on either side: what you might call a sea of wheat. It was what a lecturer speaking of Western Canada said while referring to that country. For particulars as to routes, railway fares, etc., apply to Canadian Government Agent, Department Interior, Ottawa, Canada, or to C. J. BHOUGHTON, 1225 Montrose Building, Chicago, Ill. T. O. CURRIE, Stevens Point, Wis.; M. V. MCINNIS, No. 1 Merrill Block, Detroit; D. L. CAVENS, Bad Axe, and JAMES GRIEVE, Reed City, Mich.; N. BARTHOLOMEW, 5th Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

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SOLVING THE FUTURE WELFARE OF THE CONTINENT.

This is What is Now Being Done on the Fertile Prairies of Western Canada.

The rapid progress that is being made in the settlement of the fertile prairies of western Canada is leading to the investigation of its resources by those interested in having provision made for those living in the crowded east, for those who have been struggling for years on impoverished farms, for the renter who is unable any longer to bear up under the strain imposed by the landlord, and for the farmer who unable to purchase farms for his sons in his own neighborhood has to look around for lower priced lands. The investigation shows that it is impossible to meet these conditions successfully outside of western Canada. Already millions of bushels of wheat are being grown there each year, while as many as 50,000 head of cattle were shipped out this year. A representative of the Germania, Milwaukee, one of the leading German papers in the United States, recently made a trip through Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, where lie the free government lands of western Canada, and in a future issue will appear extracts from flattering letters contributed to the Germania and other papers by their special correspondents.

As an inducement for immigrants to make their homes in Canada, the Canadian government offers 160 acres of land free of cost to each settler, and information can be had of agents of the government.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When a man gets far enough along that he quits using tobacco every little while, he may be set down as a confirmed user of the weed.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Expert and Able to Speak Intelligently.

Expert: Stephen Little, who has just returned from an extended trip over the St. Paul, Burlington and Chicago Great Western systems, says: "No one who has not recently examined these properties has any idea of their value and infinite progress. The service on the St. Paul, Burlington and Chicago Great Western is unexcelled. There is nothing in the East to compare, much less to equal it, and it towers monumentally over any other transportation in any part of the world. The train service of these three corporations is superb. Until recently the Pennsylvania limited, out of New York, to Chicago, was believed to be ideal, but so thorough is the service of the Chicago Great Western, with the buffet cars, with their built heads, stained glass windows, and complete electrical equipment, that the Pennsylvania people have ordered their renowned 'Chicago Limited' into the shops that it may be rebuilt, or rather, modernized, after the cars that are in service on the Chicago Great Western. I think the future of this property is very great. The earnings are away ahead of what they were a year ago and the outlook is brighter."

More Than His Match.

Algernon—In what month were you—aw-bawn?
Miss Keene—No matter. The appropriate stone is the diamond.—Jeweler's Weekly.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

As soon as a baby has learned to talk it becomes necessary to teach it to keep quiet.—Puck.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—Lizzie Ferrel, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, '94.

It is harder to do wrong than right, if we but knew it.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

A cruel pain—sciatica. Its cure is sure. Use St. Jacobs Oil.

The baby's little game—Bawl.—Golden Days.

A dull, racking pain—neuralgia. Its sure cure—St. Jacobs Oil.

A peculiarity of the sea of life is that gold buys a person up in it.—Detroit Journal.

Cold quickens rheumatism, but quickly, Surely, St. Jacobs Oil cures it.

Where a woman coaxes a man threatens.—Chicago Daily News.

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Health is too valuable to be trifled with. Do not experiment. Get Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will have the best medicine money can buy—the medicine that cures when all others fail. You have every reason to expect it will do for you what it has done for others. Remember

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: given quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. R. M. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

Terrible Results of the Storms Off the New England Coast.

Steamer Portland with Over 150 Persons on Board Goes Down—Not One Is Saved—Scores of Vessels Wrecked.

Boston, Dec. 1.—News of the loss of the Boston and Portland Steam Packet company's steamer Portland off Cape Cod and the death of more than 150 persons, comprising the passengers and crew of the steamer, and the news from hitherto unheard-of ports in Cape Cod showing that at least a score and a half of vessels were wrecked along that shore, with the loss of 12 lives, has come as a dire climax to the previous report of disasters resulting from Saturday night's storm. There are still other places to be heard from on both sides of the cape, which have not been reached by train on account of wash-outs and which are cut off from other means of communication by broken wires, blocked highways and shattered bridges.

Over Two Hundred Lives Lost.

Up to Wednesday morning, while the total loss of life cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy, it is known that more than 200 persons perished.

Vessels Lost.

From present reports it is known that 50 vessels have been totally wrecked, while 49 are ashore with hardly a chance of being saved. Of the 56 total wrecks, barges not included, 43 craft aggregate 12,202 gross tonnage. Of those in perilous positions, 28 aggregate 7,159 tons. The stranding of the big English liner Ohio and the ocean tug Tamaqua are not included in the estimate given, nor many of the big coal barges ashore in Boston harbor. The position of these latter craft is now dangerous, for they are exposed to the northeast storm which began Wednesday morning.

Fate of the Portland.

The Portland was last seen afloat by a fisherman in the vicinity of Thatcher's island at eight o'clock that same evening. Nobody knows what happened in the awful hours of the angry sea which followed, and the lips that might tell the tale are sealed in death.

The surmise is that with the wind blowing a gale at the rate of 70 miles an hour, a rate which has never been equaled but once before in the written history of weather along this coast, with the waves running to mighty heights, the great steamer became disabled. The Portland, with its side paddle wheels and large exposure of hull, must have been smashed by the seas and rolled by the mad waves.

The Portland was built in Bath, Me., in 1890, and was a side-wheel steamer of 1,317 tons net burden. Her length was 230 feet; beam, 42 and depth, 15 feet. She was valued at \$250,000 and is fully insured.

Five Bodies Recovered at Orleans.

Orleans, Mass., Dec. 1.—Five bodies have been recovered here from the Portland. The vessel was wrecked just north of Cape Cod. The wreckage and a great many bodies are drifting south, possibly as far as Nantucket. It is thought that the northeast gale will bring bodies in. The entire cape is patrolled.

Crew of Ten Men Lost.

Provincetown, Mass., Dec. 1.—The schooner King Philip, of Fall River, has been totally wrecked on the cape. The crew, probably numbering ten, have been lost. The schooner was of 1,224 tons gross register.

FILIPINOS WILL RESIST.

Advices Say They Have Decided Not to Recognize the Cession of the Islands to the United States.

Madrid, Dec. 2.—Advices from the Philippine islands say the insurgents there have decided not to recognize the cession of the islands to the United States and that they will resist to the last. It is also claimed that the United States will require 70,000 troops to put down the rebellion, and it is alleged that the insurgents hold 10,000 Spanish prisoners whom they will force to serve against the Americans.

An official dispatch from Gen. Rios, governor of the Visayas islands, reports that the Spanish troops at Iloilo have made a successful sortie, inflicting heavy losses upon the insurgents. The spreading of the insurgent movement, the dispatch says, is not directed against the Spaniards, but against the Americans.

First Ship of Sugar Fleet.

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—The American ship Edward O'Brien will be the first ship of the sugar fleet to be put on between Honolulu and New York. She has been chartered to go to Puget sound and load coal for the islands and then take a cargo of sugar around the Horn to the factories of the trust.

Industrial Commission.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The United States industrial commission reassembled here after a recess of about ten days. The members present were Senators Mallory and Daniel, Representatives Gardner, Livingston and Bell, and A. L. Harris, J. M. Farquhar, M. D. Ratchford and J. L. Kennedy.

SKY-SCRAPERS BURN.

Towering Structures Prove an Easy Prey to Flames.

Fire in New York Causes a Loss of \$1,000,000—The Rogers-Peet, the Home Life and the Postal Telegraph Buildings Suffer.

New York, Dec. 3.—In a blinding rain-storm Sunday night the massive block of buildings on Broadway Nos. 253 to 259 and included between Murray and Warren streets, was almost destroyed by fire. Within three hours more than a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed. The fire began in the five-story brick building occupied by the men's furnishing firm of Rogers, Peet & Co., on the southwest corner of Broadway and Warren street. Adjoining the Rogers-Peet building and south of it was the magnificent white building of the Home Life Insurance company, and next to this was the brown stone building of the Postal Telegraph company, erected at a cost of millions only a few years ago.

Start of the Fire.

The fire started in the basement of the building occupied by Rogers, Peet & Co., clothiers, about 9:30 o'clock. Two policemen standing within half a block of Warren street heard a loud explosion and a moment later saw a thin line of smoke curling up from the side of the Rogers, Peet & Co. building. At that time the rain was falling in torrents and the wind blew a gale. An alarm was sent in, but before the first engine turned into Broadway the Rogers, Peet & Co.'s basement was a roaring furnace, with great flames bursting through the floors above and rushing fiercely to the roof. Within ten minutes five alarms had been sent in, bringing engine after engine to the scene.

By ten o'clock so rapidly and fiercely did the flames make progress that there was nothing but the shell of the Rogers, Peet & Co. building left, with mountains of flame roaring a hundred feet in the air and encircling the adjoining structure, the Home Life Insurance building. In the blinding rain the firemen worked, stretching the black and slippery lines of hose through the building, fighting the flames from every side.

Sky-Scraper Attacked.

Just before 11 o'clock the Home Life Insurance company's building, 16 stories high, at 255 and 257 Broadway, caught fire. The firemen already had their lines in this building up to the seventh floor. They were greatly handicapped by the many stories. Flames had eaten their way through the side wall in many places and the huge white structure burned fiercely. The elevators made trips up and down until the men running the cages were compelled to flee for their lives and in this way many of the effects of the offices were saved. The three top floors were on fire almost simultaneously from the beginning. The smoke was dense. Flames shot high above the roof and over the massive brown stone Postal building on the corner below. All the operators of the Postal building and everybody at work in the structure had been ordered out of this building long before. Desperate efforts were being made to save it. The interior of the Home Life Insurance company building was by this time a furnace. From the windows of the six or eight upper stories the flames were pouring in masses. In the rear nine stories were afire and the fire department, so far as this portion of the building was concerned, was absolutely powerless.

The Postal Building.

At 11:15 the Postal building of 14 stories caught fire. Chief Bonner, who had charge of the firemen, took the elevator and went to the roof to give personal directions. At this time there were a few operators who had ignored the orders of the fire chief, two or three clerks and a few boys at work in the building in the stifling smoke and messages were sent until the flames came and all were forced to rush for their lives. The unsent messages were left at the telegraph keys. Chief Bonner had under his direction all the engines stationed in the firehouses below Twenty-third street. In addition five hook and ladder companies, including water towers, were at the scene. Most of the men worked in the lower parts of the building to save adjoining buildings. Only a few gangs were with the fire chief on the top of the Postal building. They fought with all their strength to keep the flames back. But notwithstanding all their efforts at one o'clock this (Monday) morning three floors of the building had been partially destroyed. The fire was then working its way downward. Chief Bonner thought, however, that he had it under control. He did not expect it to get much below this.

The Losses.

An insurance man roughly estimated the losses at about as follows: Rogers, Peet & Co., building and stock and losses to other tenants in the building, \$350,000.

Home Life Insurance company, building and losses to other tenants, \$500,000.

Postal Telegraph company, building and losses to other tenants, \$100,000.

Losses to surrounding buildings, \$50,000.

Chief Bonner thought that this estimate on the basis of \$1,000,000 loss was about as near correct as was possible to make.

A Race Against Fire.

After a ten days' fight to avoid death, the crew of a steamer from Spain recently arrived in Baltimore. In mid ocean it was discovered that flames were raging in the vessel's hold. For ten long days the crew bravely fought the flames. If men would fight as persistently against disorders of the stomach and digestive organs, there would be fewer premature deaths. The best weapon for such a fight is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is the greatest of tonics, and the best of remedies for kidney, liver, bladder and blood disorders.

And He Meant It.

Nervous Old Lady (for the seventh time)—Oh, captain, is there any danger—shall I be drowned?
Exasperated Skipper—I'm Afraid not, ma'am.—London Tit-Bits.

Give the Children a Drink.

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it, because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about 1/4 as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

We somehow hate little sinners more than we do big ones. A man with enough moral strength to be nearly right should be altogether so.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Home Seekers' Cheap Excursions.

On November 1, 15, December 6 and 20, the North-Western Line will sell home seekers' excursion tickets, with favorable time limits, to numerous points in the West and South at exceptionally low rates. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Life is what we make it, but there are people who do not even make their own living.—Ram's Horn.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

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

Had there never been a yowling feline we never should have known the priceless worth of a catless night.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

A cold—sore and stiff. All right again. St. Jacobs Oil did it—cured.

Most barbers have to "rake and scrape" to get along.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Limp and lame—lame back. St. Jacobs Oil cures it promptly, surely.

Nothing emits a worse odor than a tainted reputation.—Chicago Daily News.

Burning, itching frost-bite. Use St. Jacobs Oil—cures promptly. Cools the fever.

Catch Cold Easily?

Are you frequently hoarse? Do you have that annoying tickling in your throat? Would you feel relieved if you could raise something? Does your cough annoy you at night, and do you raise more mucus in the morning?

Then you should always keep on hand a bottle of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

If you have a weak throat you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another, and the last one is always harder to cure than the one before it.

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster protects the lungs from colds.

Help at Hand.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

AN AFFAIR OF THE NATION

It has been said of Americans that they are "a nation of dyspeptics" and it is true that few are entirely free from disorders of the digestive tract, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Stomach and Bowel trouble, or Constipation. The treatment of these diseases with cathartic medicines too often aggravates the trouble.

THE LOGICAL TREATMENT

is the use of a remedy that will build up the system, thereby enabling the various organs to act as Nature intended they should. Such a remedy is found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Here is the proof.

In Detroit there are few soldiers more popular and efficient than Max K. Davies, first sergeant of Co. B. His home is at 416 Third Avenue. For four years he was a bookkeeper with the wholesale drug house of Farrand, Williams & Clark, and he says: "I have charged up many thousand orders for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but never knew their worth until I used them for the cure of chronic dyspepsia. For two years I suffered and doctored for that aggravating trouble but could only be helped temporarily. "I think dyspepsia is one of the most stubborn of ailments, and there is scarcely a clerk or office man but what is more or less a victim. Some days I could eat anything, while at other times I would be starving. Those distressed pains would force me to quit work. I have tried many treatments and remedies but they would help only for a time. A friend induced me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and after taking a few doses I found much relief and after using several boxes I was cured. I know these pills will cure dyspepsia of its worst form and I am pleased to recommend them."—Detroit (Mich.) Journal.

The genuine package always bears the full name. At all druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50¢ per box, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

YOU WILL REALIZE THAT "THEY LIVE WELL WHO LIVE CLEANLY," IF YOU USE

SAPOLIO

STAR PLUG
L. & M. NATURAL LEAF PLUG
CLIPPER PLUG
CORNER STONE PLUG
SLEDGE PLUG
SCALPING KNIFE PLUG
SLEDGE MIXTURE SMOKING

Not Made by a TRUST or COMBINE!

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMP'Y, Manufacturer.

Top Snap Complete Double Break \$9.99

GUNS

SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLIES
CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE
Send stamp for catalogue.
POWELL & CLEMENT CO.
416 Main St., CINCINNATI.

A. N. K.—A 1788

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

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

Administratrix's Sale.

The undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Nathan S. Nixon, deceased, will sell at public auction, on the premises, 4 1/2 miles north-east of Ann Arbor, and 1 mile south of Sutton's corners, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1898, commencing at 9:00 a. m. sharp, the following property, viz: Five horses—1 span matched dapple gray Percheron horses, 6 and 8 years old, weighs 2,700; 1 bay gelding, 10 years old; 1 bay gelding, 6 years old, a good one; 1 bay mare, 4 years old; four cows—1 new milch cow, with calf by her side; 3 giving milk; 2 heifers, 2 years old, with calf; 3 yearling calves; 38 sheep—23 ewes, 1 registered buck, 8 ewe lambs, 6 fat wether lambs; 125 chickens, 200 bushels oats, 20 bushels seed barley, 1 1/2 bushels of clover seed, 3 lumber wagons, 1 of them are new; 16 acres corn fodder, 1 grain drill, 2 plows, 1 spring tooth harrow, corn and wheel cultivators, 1 spike-tooth harrow, 1 pair bob sleighs, nearly new; 1 cutter, 1 top carriage, 1 road wagon, 1 open buggy, 1 fauning mill, 1 24-foot ladder, 1 corn sheller, 1 horse rake, 1 hay rack, 1 4 section iron harrow, 1 Piano binder, 1 Clipper mower, 16 tons hay, 350 bushels yellow dent corn, 1 dump road scraper, 1 caudron kettle, 1 drill for drilling corn, 1 1,000 lb. scales, 2 heavy double, 1 light and 2 single harness; 25 grain bags, 1 stone boat, 1 clover-seed sower, 1 stack canvas, 20x30, 1 jack screw, 1 straw stack, 1 wood rack, 2 set of road plank, 1 saddle, 2 cross-cut saws, 25 bush. potatoes, 5 barrels of cider, 1 cutting box, 100 feet oak lumber, 1 buggy pole, 2 new bridles, 1 self rake, 1 land roller, 1 grind stone, household furniture, etc.

Terms—All sums of \$5, or under, cash; all sums over that amount one year's time will be given, on good bankable paper, at 6 per cent. interest. Mrs. HELEN NIXON, Administratrix, George E. Davis, Salesman. Good lunch and hot coffee at noon.

Probate Order

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 7th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of William D. and Raymond B. Millard, minors.

Samuel Gibson, the Guardian of said wards, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Guardian, and asks his resignation.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 30th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the next day of said ward, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said Guardian give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the Chelsea Herald, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. WIRT NEWKIRK,
Judge of Probate,
P. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register. 19

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, dated the 22nd day of November, in the year 1889, executed by Daniel W. Amsden and Lorinda C. Amsden, his wife, of the City of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, to Sophia Schleicher, of the same place, which said mortgage is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of the County of Washtenaw, in Liber 72 of Mortgages, on page 577, on the 2nd day of December, in the year 1889, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice for principal, interest, taxes and insurance, as provided therein, is the sum of six hundred and forty and eighty-six one-hundredth dollars (\$648.86), and the further sum of twenty-five dollars as a reasonable solicitor or attorney fee, as provided for in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the south front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county), on the 11th day of March, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the City of Ann Arbor, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Lots thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) in John S. Welles' Addition to said City of Ann Arbor, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto now or hereinafter belonging or in any-wise appertaining or thereupon situated.

Dated Dec. 8, 1898. 29
SOPHIA SCHLEICHER,
Mortgagee.

LEHMAN BROS. & STEVENS,
No. 4 Savings Bank Block,
Ann Arbor, Michigan,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, made on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1898, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Alice L. Haven, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 5th day of May next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on the 5th day of January, and on the 5th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days.

Dated, Ann Arbor, Nov. 5, A. D. 1898.
H. WIRT NEWKIRK,
Judge of Pr. bat.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

The Chelsea Savings Bank, At Chelsea, Mich.,

At the close of business, Dec. 1st, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$108 236 81
Stocks, bonds and mortgages..	148 676 81
Banking house.....	3 800 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	3 500 00
Other real estate.....	10 175 00
Due from banks in reserve cities.....	35 989 86
Exchanges for clearing house.....	200 00
Checks and cash items.....	1 004 19
Nickels and cents.....	235 48
Gold coin.....	1 480 00
Silver coin.....	1 175 25
U. S. and National bank notes	6 405 00
Total.....	\$320 867 90

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 60 000 00
Surplus fund.....	6 862 00
Undivided profits less current expenses, interest and taxes paid.....	7 513 24
Commercial deposits subject to check.....	31 745 32
Commercial certificates of deposit.....	94 827 66
Savings deposits.....	28 716 93
Savings certificates of deposits	91 702 75
Total.....	\$320 867 90

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss.

I, Wm. J. Knapp, President of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. J. KNAPP, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1898.

THEO. E. WOOD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: { W. P. SCHENK,
GEO. W. PALMER,
THOS. S. SEARS,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

Kempf Commercial & Savings Bank At Chelsea, Mich.,

At the close of business, Dec. 1st, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$ 60 098 59
Stocks, bonds and mortgages..	123 196 31
Overdrafts.....	11 66
Banking house.....	8 000 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	2 000 00
Due from banks in reserve cities.....	54 392 29
Due from other banks and bankers.....	13 817 43
Current expenses and interest paid.....	2 963 62
Checks and cash items.....	309 26
Nickels and cents.....	222 25
Gold coin.....	2 637 50
Silver coin.....	1 142 90
U. S. and State Bonds.....	4 500 00
U. S. and National bank notes	4 904 00
Total.....	\$278 195 81

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 40 000 00
Commercial deposits subject to check.....	47 479 17
Commercial certificates of deposit.....	27 861 40
Savings deposits.....	126 143 96
Savings certificates of deposit	31 862 22
Interest, discount and exchange.....	4 849 06
Total.....	\$278 195 81

State of Michigan, County of Washtenaw, ss.

I, J. A. Palmer, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. A. PALMER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Dec., 1898.

GEO. A. BEGOLE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: { R. KEMPF,
R. S. ARMSTRONG,
C. KLEIN,
Directors.

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Thomas Gotts, late of said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for Creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the late residence of said deceased, in the township of Superior, in said County, on Tuesday, the 28th day of February, and on Monday, the 29th day of May, next, at ten o'clock A. M. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, Nov. 28, 1898. 21
ALBERT TODD,
HENRY PINCKNEY, } Commissioners.

Subscribe for the Herald, \$1 per year.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Otto Shipplack and Annie C. Shipplack, his wife, to Christian Mack and Frederick Schmid, comprising the firm of Mack & Schmid, bearing date the fifth day of November, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the 7th day of November, 1894, at 4 o'clock p. m., in Liber 86 of Mortgages, on page 14, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of (\$678.63) six hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-three cents, and no suit at law or proceeding in equity having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage or any part thereof, and the undersigned electing to consider the whole amount of said mortgage, due for the non-payment of interest and installments of principal.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 19th day of December, 1898, at the east front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for said county is held), at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount of said mortgage, and the costs of this foreclosure. The premises so to be sold are described as follows:

Commencing at a point 52 feet north of the south-east corner of land conveyed by Gustave Walter and wife to August Bruch, thence running north 52 feet, thence west to a lane leading north and south along the city line, thence south fifty two (52) feet, thence east to the place of beginning, being part of lots 20 and 21, in Thompson, Spoor and Thompson's addition to said city of Ann Arbor.

Dated, September 19, 1898.

MACK & SCHMID,
W. D. HARRIMAN, Mortgagees.
Attorney for Mortgagees 17

Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.

In the matter of the estate of William M. Roberts, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, executor of the estate of said William M. Roberts, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the fourth day of November, A. D. 1898, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Cross Street entrance to the building on said premises, in the City of Ypsilanti, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 1898, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said William M. Roberts), the following described real estate, to-wit: Being a part of lot 271, in Norris & Cross' addition to the village (now city) of Ypsilanti aforesaid, commencing at the south-west corner of land formerly owned by Benj. F. Follett, on the south line of said lot 271, in the center of brick wall, between said Follett's brick store and the store formerly owned by S. G. Denton, running thence north sixty-six feet; thence west twenty-three feet; then south, through the center of brick wall, between said Denton's former store and the Cross store, belonging to the estate of Mark Norris, sixty six feet; thence east to the place of beginning—reserving to all concerned the privilege of a passage way across the north end of said land, along the line where a railroad formerly led to the Ypsilanti mills; also, commencing at the south-east corner of lands conveyed to Mark Norris by Chauncey Joslyn, by deed bearing date April 21, 1858 (conveying premises heretofore occupied by Chauncey Joslyn as a barrel house); running thence northerly to the north-east corner of said Norris lot; thence east twenty feet; thence south-westerly to place of beginning, with the right of way across the land formerly used as a railroad track running to the City mills, all in the City of Ypsilanti, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan.

Dated November 4, 1898. 18
JAMES N. DEAN,
Executor Estate of Wm. M. Roberts.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a mortgage bearing date Oct. 27, 1883, made and executed by Sidney O. Rathfon and Mary Rathfon, to Robert Lambie, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, October 31, 1883, in Liber 81 of Mortgages, on page 636, which mortgage was duly assigned by Robert Lambie to May Rathfon, and said assignment recorded in said Register's office, September 27, 1898, in Liber 113 of Assignment of Mortgages, on page 171, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal, interest and attorney's fee as provided for in said mortgage, the sum of two thousand four hundred and sixteen and 50/100 dollars. Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the 27th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the southern front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, to satisfy the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, and all legal costs, to-wit: That parcel of land situate in the Township of Pittsfield, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, that place being a part of section twenty-five, beginning in the center of a public highway, running northerly and southerly across said section at a stake in the center of said section, and running thence along the center of said highway north 15 1/2 degrees; west ten chains and twenty-seven links; thence north 6 1/2 degrees, west fourteen chains and fifty links; thence north 6 1/2 degrees, east four chains and sixty-eight links to a stake in said highway, standing south 69 1/2 degrees east, and fifty-nine links from an apple tree nine inches in diameter, and south 57 1/2 degrees, west one chain and forty-five links to the south-west corner of a brick house; thence north 7 1/2 degrees west to the west line of the east half of the said section; thence south along the line to the southwest corner of said east half of the north-west quarter; thence east along the quarter line to the place of beginning; and in case the above bounded piece does not contain fifty acres, and no more, the length of line on the west side is to be lengthened or shortened until it will contain fifty acres, and no more; second piece, the west half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-five, excepting and reserving therefrom the south twenty-three and one-half acres.

Dated Nov. 2, 1898.
MAY RATHFON,
Assignee of said Mortgage.
D. C. GRIFFIN,
Attorney for Assignee, Ypsilanti, Mich.

FOR CASH!

I will sell 500 pair of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, fine and coarse, at

COST PRICE.

The goods must be sold before February 1st, 1899, and I will put the knife in and give the public the benefit of New Goods at Cost.

I have some lines that I will close out at LESS THAN COST. It will pay you to see my prices.

JACOB MAST.

Headquarters.

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Real Estate for Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.

In the matter of the estate of Mary, Adolph and Charlotte Walker, minors.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, guardian of the estate of said minors, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Washtenaw, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1898, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the east front door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Monday, the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the said sale, and subject to the dower of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots 50, 51, 47 Jewett's addition to Ann Arbor City, according to the recorded plat thereof.

G. F. STEIN,
Guardian of said Minors.

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Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Alva Freer, late of said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of Kempf & Bacon, in the village of Chelsea, in said county, on Thursday, the 23rd day of February, and on Tuesday, the 23rd day of May next, at ten o'clock a. m. of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated, Ann Arbor, Nov. 23, 1898. 21
WILBUR KEMPF,
WILLIAM BACON, } Commissioners.

The Parlor Barber Shop, Chelsea, Mich.

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GEO. EDER, Prop.

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