



Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

Societies.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN met in their hall over Hauser's store on second a d fourth Tuesday evening of each month. **HOWARD CLARK, M. W.** J. H. M. Reopler.

MANCHESTER LODGE, NO. 148, F. A. M. met at Masonic Hall, Monday evening on or before each full moon. Visiting brothers are invited. **W. H. HILLY, W. M.** CHAS. J. ROBINSON, Secretary.

MERIDIAN CHAPTER, NO. 48, R. A. M. met at Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening on or before each full moon. Companions cordially welcome. **MAT D. BLOSSER, H. P.** CHAS. J. ROBINSON, Secretary.

ADONIRAM COUNCIL, NO. 24, R. A. M. met at Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening on or before each full moon. All visiting companions invited. **J. H. KINGSLEY, T. I. M.** W. H. HILLY, Secretary.

MANCHESTER CHAPTER, NO. 101, O. E. S. met at Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening on or before each full moon. Visiting members are invited. **MRS. EVA SPAFAH, W. M.** MRS. CLARA FREEMAN, Secretary.

MANCHESTER HIVE, NO. 626, L. O. T. M. met at Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening on or before each full moon. Visiting members are invited. **MRS. J. H. HILLY, W. M.** MRS. JULIA KAP, Lady Keeper.

COMSTOCK POST, NO. 352, G. A. R. met first and third Tuesday evening of each month at their hall over J. H. M. Reopler's store. All comrades invited. **T. F. RUSHTON, Com.** R. M. FETTER, Adjutant.

MANCHESTER TENT, NO. 141, K. O. T. M. met in hall over J. H. M. Reopler's store, Tuesday evening on or before each full moon. Visiting members are invited. **MRS. J. H. HILLY, W. M.** MRS. JULIA KAP, Lady Keeper.

COMSTOCK W. R. C. NO. 230 met first and third Tuesday evening of each month at their hall over J. H. M. Reopler's store. Visiting members invited. **MRS. LUTHER NASH, Secretary.**

IN OUR GREAT STATE.

THE HAPPENINGS IN MICHIGAN BRIEFLY RELATED.

Governor Pingree Sends a Message to the Legislature Calling for a Large War Appropriation—Weather and Crops—Legislative Doings.

Michigan Votes \$500,000 for War. Gov. Pingree sent to the legislature a message calling for a war loan appropriation of \$500,000. The necessary bill was passed by the House within half an hour after receiving it. The message was in substance as follows: "It becomes necessary in the light of the history of the last few days to make recommendations to the legislature of Michigan in addition to those contained in the message from me presented at the opening of the present special session. Deeply as the fact must be deplored by all citizens who have the welfare of the country at heart, the United States may be on the verge of a foreign war. If war is to come, beyond doubt the state of Michigan will pay aside for the moment all differences of opinion upon political and domestic questions. It will acquit itself in a manner worthy of its old time record for loyalty and patriotism. Without dissension in detail the present national situation, which is familiar to all, I would recommend that an act be passed at once by the legislature authorizing a war loan of \$500,000. Such part of that sum as is necessary to arm and equip the military and naval forces of the state that may be called for by the President should be made available at once.

"It is further recommended that such legislation be passed as shall provide for the recruiting and field organization of the national guard, naval militia and volunteer militia of the state in accordance with modern military experience. The law should authorize the recruiting of national guard and volunteer militia companies to a strength not exceeding 150 men to a company, with the necessary complement of officers.

"The acts of the legislature to those ends should be given immediate effect."

Legislative Notes. Representative Chamberlain introduced an appropriation bill in the House in accordance with the governor's war message. Kelly, one of the few anti-Pingreeites in the House, wanted to table the bill, but it was passed unanimously and given immediate effect, the members rising in their seats and shouting approval.

The measure provides for an issue of \$500,000 in 4 per cent bonds by the governor and the state treasurer if necessary. The bonds to be of denominations of \$100 and to run five or ten years, and are to be paid off by means of sinking fund. The fund is to be raised by means of a tax of one-eighth of a mill annually on each dollar of taxable property in the state. The money is to be spent by the governor, with the advice of the state military board, in recruiting, equipping, disciplining, organizing, instructing and thoroughly arming the military bodies.

After the passage of the war appropriation in the House, Rep. Steneman, one of the Detroit brigade of Naval Reserves, introduced a bill to increase the amount raised annually for the sailor militia. At present there is raised for every one-eighth of a cent annually for every person in Michigan. Steneman's bill increased this to one-half cent. In ordinary times it is likely that the farmers of the House would have killed any such measure, but there was not a vote against it, when it was explained that the Reserves would probably be the first called upon to go to war, and that they would without proper arms and clothing. Steneman's bill will raise in the neighborhood of \$12,000 a year for the Reserves.

Both the Senate and House adopted very eulogistic resolutions on the death of Hon. John W. Moon, of Muskegon, who was once a member of the state senate and later a member of congress. In the House two of the recently-elected new members were sworn in—Edmund Brownell, of Leapeer county, and Capt. A. Smith, of the first district. Brownell noted against Pingree and Smith with him. The clerk of the House, with his assistants and the sergeant-at-arms were voted the usual extra pay for the session, and a resolution was adopted allowing volunteer stenographers pay for their actual expenses in coming to Lansing to report the proceedings of the special session. The Senate officers were also voted extra pay.

Gov. Pingree submitted two more messages to the legislature. One is on the subject of correcting the defects in the general tax laws, especially in reference to the state tax homestead laws, and to secure homesteaders in the lands taken up by them under the said law. The second message calls attention to the fact that the constitution provides that the question of revising the constitution shall be submitted to the people every sixteenth year and this is the year for taking action thereon.

Judge Nugent, aged 91, died at Jackson, as the result of a broken leg. Clayton Kutz, aged 4, played with fire, in his mother's absence. He died of his injuries, at Kalamazoo.

John Babcock died at Galien of starvation. He was injured in a runaway and since last October has not eaten anything.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

The consideration of the Pingree bill in the Senate committee of the whole was stormy, and it was under fire from the start. Numerous amendments were made, evidently with the purpose of crippling the measure. Summed up briefly, the following amendments were adopted, besides clerical and minor changes: Increasing the board of assessors to five; increasing the salary of the secretary to \$1,500, including electric railways outside of municipalities; striking out the clause by which the franchise was recognized as taxable property and providing that it should be taxed in conjunction with the rest of the property of the road, and substituting a clause containing no reference to the franchise; taking taxes out of the computation slightly raising the rate of railroad taxation by a change in the method of computing it. The consideration of the bill by sections was completed and Westcott then moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, but it was not put to a vote. The committee reported the amended bill to the Senate and after 26 of the 31 Senators had explained how they should vote and why they should vote that way the roll was called, and the result was as follows: For the bill, 18 against, 13. The Senate clinched the matter by having a motion to reconsider on the table. Gov. Pingree had sat through the wearisome debate, commenting on the speeches. When he realized that the measure was defeated he said: "Wonder how much it cost the railroads to defeat this measure. It must have taken at least a quarter of a million."

U. of M. Engineers for the Navy. Prof. M. E. Cooley, of the engineering department of the University of Michigan, and formerly a naval officer has advised the graduating class of mechanical engineers to compete in the examinations for government positions to be held soon. In case congress grants the request of Chief Engineer McVie of the navy, who has asked for one hundred more engineers than the Annapolis Naval academy can furnish. This is the first time in 15 years that the government has required engineers from civil life. Professor Cooley is convinced that the University men stand a good chance of appointment, as their work corresponds closely to that required in the naval department.

MICHIGAN NEWS ITEMS.

Cass county voted for new courthouse by 22-19 majority.

Twenty-nine Clare citizens have left for Alberta, B. C. to settle on farms. Horace W. Rossiter has been appointed postmaster at Alden, Antrim county.

Lexi W. Rose, whose leg was crushed by a falling safe at Ray City, died two hours after the leg was amputated.

Custer post G. A. R. of Grand Rapids adopted resolutions pledging the services of the veterans, in case of war.

The 21-year-old daughter of Oswald Gustavson, of Calumet, was burned to death. Her little brother set fire to the bedding with matches.

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong celebrated their golden wedding at Hartland and their granddaughters, Miss Nellie Armstrong, was married at the same time to Ray C. Wood.

St. Joseph county will not have a new \$200,000 court house for the present, the proposition to build one having been defeated at the recent election by a considerable majority.

A Spanish flag was trailed through the dust of the streets at Coldwater, and then burned amid much cheering and yelling. A cannon nearby was rapidly fired during the demonstration.

On account of some irregularity in the recent election at Ezyon, when an issue of bonds for electric lights was voted, another election will have to be held in order to make the bonds legal.

William F. Reimers, the lunatic who confessed to causing several disastrous timber fires at Saginaw in recent years, because he hated capitalists, has been taken to St. Joseph's Retreat at Dearborn.

The U. S. Senate committee on claims made a favorable report on McMillan's bill to pay Thomas Chambers, of Mackinac, \$3,564 for carrying Canadian mails from Sault Ste. Marie to Mackinac from 1875 to 1879.

The township of Portland, Ionia county, has appropriated \$500 to be used in connection with the first Women's Relief Corps of the township is raising to build a soldiers' monument in the cemetery at Portland.

Fire broke out on the third floor of the Michigan Cutlery Co.'s factory at Buchanan. Alfred Hall was overcome by smoke. The stock of finished cutlery was badly damaged by water. The loss will reach in the neighborhood of \$10,000, insured.

The U. of M. professors, headed by President Hutchins, sent a telegram to Congressman Spaulding, emphatically endorsing President McKinley's policy of peace. If consistent with national honor, and asking the congressman to second the President's efforts.

The result of the city election at Niles shows a tie between the aldermanic candidates in the fourth ward, and they decided to draw lots to settle the matter. The result is of great importance, as it practically gives the winning party control of the council.

In accordance with Gov. Pingree's message, Rep. Perry introduced in the House a bill instructing the secretary of state to give notice of an election next fall on the question of a general revision of the constitution and it was passed.

Maj. J. W. Long who has been adjutant of the Soldiers' home ever since the institution was started, surviving all changes in the administration, will retire with Commandant Crozer on May 1 and will be succeeded by E. B. Taylor, of Port Huron, who will come in with Commandant Judd. Taylor is an appointee of Gov. Pingree recommended by Gen. Hartuff.

The directors of the Orion lake assembly met at Orion and adopted plans for an auditorium to seat 2,300 people, which will be completed in June. The assembly will open July 12. Secretary Haller reports an active demand for lots and flattering prospects for the success of the new enterprise.

Inquiry at the foreign embassies and legations at Washington makes it plain that the action of the great powers in presenting a joint note to President McKinley urging peace constituted all that these powers will do. There is no present purpose to take further action.

GRANTS ARMISTICE.

SPAIN ORDERS HOSTILITIES TO CEASE IN CUBA.

Cuban Representatives at Washington Say It Is a Spanish Trick to Delay Action Proposed by United States Spain Still Preparing for War.

After repeatedly and with much force, declaring that she would never submit to the United States interfering with her rule over her colonies in the western hemisphere, Spain has been brought to a very different state of mind. In all of her talk of granting autonomy Spain has taken pains to insist that the United States should withdraw her naval forces from the vicinity of Cuban waters, and should leave the Cubans to act for themselves without physical or moral support from the United States. As the war clouds darkened and there seemed to be no chance of avoiding a struggle between United States and Spain the latter backed away down and officially announced that the queen regent had granted an armistice without conditions. The note further stated that her majesty's government had granted a partial institution to the house of Cuba which the coming Cuban parliament would develop; recalling the condolence and sympathy expressed by the queen regent and her government on the disaster of the Maine and the horror this disaster had occasioned to Spain's heart, and appealing to the courtesy and sense of justice of the United States government to enlighten public opinion upon the attitude of Spain. The note also repeats the offer of the Spanish government to submit the Maine question to experts named by the maritime powers of the world.

The Spanish minister at Washington delivered the documents in person to the state department. He notified the authorities that word had come from Havana that Gen. Blanco had been prompt in executing the orders of the regent, and that the proclamation of armistice had been duly promulgated.

The first effect of this will be to bring about a complete cessation of all Spanish hostilities throughout the island of Cuba, and the insurgents, who are a part of a country which is thoroughly Catholic and loyal to Rome, while the influence of the great powers is not likely to be exerted in any material way against the insurgents, yet this influence will be brought to bear as far as possible from every moral standpoint. The influence of the United States government also will be a very material factor in case the present crisis between the United States and Spain is averted and the armistice is accepted in Washington as a tentative ground for the solution of the Cuban problem.

Thinks Spain Merely Wants Delay. The attitude of the insurgent advisers at Washington is that of objecting to the armistice. Senor Quesada, of the junta declares that the armistice was simply a Spanish trick designed to create the impression that the insurgents were unreasonable.

This opinion seems to be the one which has crept into the minds of the press of London and Paris appeared almost unanimously on that point and when the talk of Gen. Correa, the Spanish minister for war is taken into consideration it gives a deal of credence to the surmise. He says: "It is an error to say that the government has granted an armistice to the rebels. I would never give that before leaving the ministry, because it would be the same thing as recognizing the belligerency of the rebels. The government has granted the wishes of the Cuban people, who have asked for peace during the delay which Gen. Blanco judges prudent for preparing peace. The armistice is not to prevent the Spanish government continuing its military preparations and placing the peninsula, the Canaries, the Balearic islands and Porto-Rico in a state of defense."

Responsibility Now on Congress. President McKinley has at last submitted his message on the Cuban situation to congress and the future of the relations of the United States with Spain and to Cuba now rests with the representative body of the nation. No message in recent years caused such widespread and intense interest. No message was ever listened to with more close attention by both galleries and members at both ends of the capitol. Yet there was no particular demonstration of approval in either the Senate or House, and the message was referred to the foreign affairs committee of each house.

Gen. Lee's arrival at the state department was the occasion of a remarkable demonstration, army and navy officers and hundreds of others cheering him.

A dispatch from Madrid says that the ambassadors of France, Germany, Russia and Italy waited upon Senor Gullon, the foreign minister, and presented a joint note in the interests of peace. Senor Gullon replied that the Spanish cabinet was unanimous in considering that Spain had reached the limit of international policy in the direction of conceding the demands and allowing the pretensions of the United States.

Over Three Score Killed by an Avalanche. A tremendous avalanche on Chilcoot trail, caused the instant death of over 60 persons, including two women, and a large number of others were injured more or less seriously. The dead were crushed under an avalanche of snow and ice, which came down from the mountain side upon the left hand side of the trail at midway between the Seales and Stonehouse.

A blinding snow storm was raging all day upon the summit, and, as a consequence, many in the vicinity were making no attempt to travel. Thousands of people were encamped in the vicinity of the accident at the time and were soon upon the scene, rendering such assistance as possible. In two days 67 bodies were recovered on the outer edges of the slide, and 25 persons were taken alive but injured.

"The quantity of snow and ice that came down in the slide is estimated at thousands of tons. The last vestige of the trail in the vicinity was wiped out of existence."

THE MESSAGE IN THE SENATE.

Previous to the reading of the message Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, had made a hot speech in which he declared that the people of the United States "are pretty nearly unanimous that the time for negotiation upon the Cuban question is past; the present is a case for neither pope, prelate nor presbyter. They believe that further negotiations mean further time for the concentration of the Spanish naval forces, and for general Spanish preparations for war. They believe that bloodshed will be averted or diminished by prompt action of the government, not by declaring war, but by making war in self defense before Spain can set her further naval or military advantage; that intervention should be armed, immediate and potent; that not merely a stable, but a republican form of government should be given the Cubans; that the Spaniards should get out of Cuba. For these purposes they believe the army and navy of the United States should be utilized until Cuba is free and the Maine is avenged."

After the reading of the message Senator Stewart, of Nevada, made some remarks bearing upon the message. He sharply criticized the position taken by the President saying it seemed evident that the proposed intervention would precipitate a war which would prove to be a war of conquest. He hoped there would be no intervention that did not recognize the rights of the Cubans who have been struggling for years for their independence. The Maine disaster alone, was in itself an act of war and this country would be fully justified in proceeding to extreme measures on that subject. The people, said Mr. Stewart, had paid the crime against the Maine ahead, in point of consideration. Of every other feature of the Cuban question and they would most heartily approve of the President's action in the matter, but this country produced by that foul Spanish plot.

Senator Butler, of North Carolina, said that it was perfectly evident that the message just read did not mean the independence of Cuba, for which the patriots of the island had so long been struggling. The President, said he, merely asks us to authorize him to stop the war in Cuba. He therefore offered a resolution recognizing the republic of Cuba as a separate and independent nation and demanding that Spain withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba, also directing the President to use, if necessary, the entire land and naval force of the United States to carry the resolution into effect.

Another message from the President transmitting the Cuban consular reports was laid before the Senate, and after being read was referred with the accompanying papers to the committee on foreign relations.

In the House. There was absolutely no demonstration either of approval or disapproval from the crowded galleries in the House throughout or at the conclusion of the reading, but there was a sharp burst of applause from the Republican side when toward the close the President said the war in Cuba must cease. At the conclusion of the reading about half the Republicans applauded and several of the Democrats groaned. The message was referred and the House took up District of Columbia business.

Committees Take Prompt Action. The following day the Senate spent in discussing the Cuban situation and three more resolutions declaring for Cuban independence were introduced. In the House the Democrats attacked President McKinley's policy as vacillating and tending to coerce the Cubans into accepting Spain's plan of autonomy. Gen. Stevenson vigorously attacked the message and declared for working for the independence of Cuba.

In the meantime the committees on foreign affairs of both houses were working heroically to come to some definite point of action. The Senate committee finally decided to report:

That the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent. That the war Spain is waging against Cuba is so destructive of the commercial and property interests of the United States and so cruel, barbarous and inhuman in its character as to make it the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States to demand, that Spain at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. That the President of the United States be and hereby is empowered and directed to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

The House committee decided to present a single resolution whereby the President is authorized, directed and empowered to intervene at once to restore peace on the island of Cuba and secure to the people thereof a firm, stable and independent government of their own, and is authorized to use the army and naval forces of the United States to secure this end. This resolution is to be introduced by a preamble reciting the conditions existing on the island of Cuba, the facts as known concerning the destruction of the Maine and briefly making strong indictment against Spain for her conduct of affairs on the island.

Over 60 of the Republican Representatives held a conference and decided to support the committee report, which practically assured its passage as the Democrats had already announced their willingness to vote for such resolutions.

Consul-General Lee before the Senate committee on foreign relations talked freely in regard to the conditions in Cuba and especially with reference to the destruction of the Maine. He said that in his opinion there was no room to doubt that the destruction of the vessel was due to Spanish officials, but that it was not with Gen. Blanco's knowledge.

Gen. Lee and other consular officials, Miss Clara Barton and her Red Cross assistants, and over 300 other Americans left Havana on the steamers Olivette and Evelyn and the dispatch boats Bache and Fern. Large crowds of Spaniards witnessed their departure and hissed and jeered them and as a farewell greeting yelled, "Get out, Yankee swine." Gen. Lee replied in a vigorous manner, "Tell Gen. Blanco for me that the Fern is the last ship of the American navy that will ever go out of Havana harbor while the Spanish flag flies over Morro." Gen. Blanco had refused to see Lee before he sailed.

As the Fern passed the wreck of the Maine a bottle of champagne and glasses were produced and Gen. Lee offered this toast: "Here is to the officers and men of the Maine, which was blown up by a Spanish mine."

The Americans all arrived in Key West somewhat the worse for wear, as the voyage was rough. From the crowded decks of the Fern the planted in Havana cheered and waved as the launch from the Fern put ashore with Gen. Lee and the consular agents. Several hundred persons on the dock added their lusty welcome. Gen. Lee received orders to proceed to Washington, and after a brief reception he went aboard the Olivette which sailed for Tampa, and there a special train was waiting to convey the consul-general to Washington.

It is reported that Gen. Lee carried to Washington evidence that a complete system of mines was planted in Havana harbor by Gen. Weyler, and he is said to have a letter written by Weyler, in which he announced his pity and willingness to destroy the first Yankee warship to enter Havana harbor.

Gen. Lee's journey to Washington was a big ovation, thousands crowding about his train at every stopping place and acclaiming him as the hero of hour. His car was soon filled with flowers by the ladies, and he was repeatedly and enthusiastically informed that thousands were ready to return with him to Havana to lower the Spanish flag.

NOTES ON THE WAR SITUATION. Representatives of the six powers of Europe seeking to avert war, called on President McKinley. The governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Russia and Italy were represented. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, acted as spokesman and expressed the wish of the governments represented that war between the United States and Spain should be averted. President McKinley replied at the point, declaring that this nation desired a peaceful settlement of the Cuban question, but made it plain that we should continue our earnest and unselfish endeavors to fulfill a duty to humanity by ending a situation, the indefinite prolongation of which has become insufferable. It is said that the action of the ambassadors was merely a perfunctory act on the part of the powers, such as is frequently employed in European international controversies for the purpose of demonstrating the attitude of the great civilized powers in opposing war where it can possibly be averted.

Madrid dispatches then made it clear that Spain had no intention of giving up Cuba. Gen. Correa, the Spanish minister for war said at the close of a cabinet meeting: "The cabinet considered every aspect of the situation on the information of the foreign and colonial ministers and especially in the light of the reports of the ministers of war and marine. The outcome of the deliberations was the adhesions of the government to all its previous decisions without modification, and resolutions to that effect were adopted. War is the better of two evils. It is better to fight foreigners than to fight Spaniards rising in indignation against our dignity and dignity are trampled on it for it."

The large mine of the Hocking Valley Coal Co. at Nelsonville, O., has been flooded by miners breaking through into an old mine that was full of water. Three acres are covered to the depth of three feet, and 500 men are idle.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

New York. Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, Hogs. Best grades, 4.00-4.25; 4.00-4.25; 4.00-4.25; 4.00-4.25.

Chicago. Best grades, 4.00-4.25; 4.00-4.25; 4.00-4.25; 4.00-4.25.

Detroit. Best grades, 4.00-4.25; 4.00-4.25; 4.00-4.25; 4.00-4.25.

Cleveland. Best grades, 4.00-4.25; 4.00-4.25; 4.00-4.25; 4.00-4.25.

Pittsburg. Best grades, 4.00-4.25; 4.00-4.25; 4.00-4.25; 4.00-4.25.

Buffalo. Best grades, 4.00-4.25; 4.00-4.25; 4.00-4.25; 4.00-4.25.

Detroit-Hay. No. 1 timothy, \$2.00 per ton. Potatoes, 6c per bu. Live Poultry, turkeys, 1c per lb; chickens, 8c; ducks, 8c; geese, 10c; fresh, 8c per doz. Butter, dairy, 17c per lb; creamery, 20c.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

When everybody is asking whether it is to be war or peace the state of business it is not easy to judge. There is some uncertainty, but thus far scarcely any stoppage whatever of manufacturing concerns appears, nor any indications that the production of existing conditions is not continuing so unfavorable. So far banking conservatism has not caused failures, which continue smaller than for many years, nor has it caused stoppage of any manufacturing concerns, nor lessened the volume of business reported by railroads or clearings at principal ports. The wheat outgo counts for much and continues much larger than last year. It is fortunate that western crops of wheat do not fall short of the extraordinary grain, as it shows that reports of the nearly exhausted supplies are false.

Business Cards.

A. F. & F. M. FREEMAN.

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And Counselors at Law. Offices over People's Bank Building.
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Gen. Lee and Americans Quit Havana
Gen. Lee and other consular officials, Miss Clara Barton and her Red Cross assistants, and over 300 other Americans left Havana on the steamers Olivette and Evelyn and the dispatch boats Bache and Fern. Large crowds of Spaniards witnessed their departure and hissed and jeered them and as a farewell greeting yelled, "Get out, Yankee swine." Gen. Lee replied in a vigorous manner, "Tell Gen. Blanco for me that the Fern is the last ship of the American navy that will ever go out of Havana harbor while the Spanish flag flies over Morro." Gen. Blanco had refused to see Lee before he sailed.

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