

Manchester Enterprise

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

Societies.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN meet in their hall over Higgins' store on second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. BOWARD CLARK, M. W., J. BLUM, Recorder.

MANCHESTER LODGE, NO. 148, F. & M. S. C. meet at Masonic Hall, Monday evening on or before each full moon. Visiting companions cordially welcome. MAT D. BLOSSER, H. P. CHAS. J. ROBINSON, Secretary.

MERIDIAN CHAPTER, NO. 46, R. A. M. meet at Masonic Hall, Wednesday evening on or before each full moon. Companions cordially welcome. MAT D. BLOSSER, H. P. CHAS. J. ROBINSON, Secretary.

DOMINION COUNCIL, NO. 24, R. A. S. M. assemble at Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening on or before each full moon. Visiting companions invited. J. H. KINGSLEY, T. L. M. MAT D. BLOSSER, Recorder.

MANCHESTER CHAPTER, NO. 101, O. E. S. meet at Masonic Hall, Friday evening, on or before full moon. Visiting members are invited. MRS. E. A. REAR, W. M. MRS. CLARA FREEMAN, Secretary.

MANCHESTER HIVE, NO. 628, I. O. T. M. meet at Masonic Hall, Monday evening on or before each full moon. Visiting ladies invited. MRS. N. HENNING, J. M. H. COMPTON, MRS. JULIA KAPP, Lady Recorder.

COMSTOCK POST, NO. 352, G. A. R. meet first and third Tuesday evening of each month at their hall over J. Brown's store. All comrades invited. T. F. HUSHION, Com. R. M. TERRE, Adjutant.

MANCHESTER TENT, NO. 441, K. O. T. M. meet in hall over Butler & Co's store on 3d Tuesday in month. Visiting knights invited. MRS. E. A. REAR, W. M. HORACE CASE, Record Keeper.

COMSTOCK W. R. C. NO. 830. meet first and third Tuesday afternoon of month at their hall over J. Brown's store. Visiting members invited. MRS. M. E. HALL, Pres. MRS. CHARLOTTE SILKWORTH, Secretary.

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PENCIL POINTS.

An empty head is synonymous with rattle-box.
When the sculptor makes a cast he fishes for fame.
Bad resolutions are good ones that have been broken.
The tailor's goose has a larger bill than any other bird.
Cigars are often referred to as weeds.
The reason is obvious.
Scorchers and gasps are always running other people down.
A woman never weeps more bitterly than when she weeps for spite.
The other half has to live on what the better half is able to cook.

MICHIGAN ABLAZE.

PATRIOTISM RUNS HIGH AT ALL POINTS.

The National Guards Given Housing Sent-Offs as They Start for Their Camp at Island Lake—Naval Reserves at Detroit and Saginaw Ordered to Norfolk.

War with all its sufferings, privations and horrors is upon us. The glorious old Stars and Stripes which have for over 30 years floated only over scenes of peace are now leading the thousands of Liberty's noblest sons who are to die to bring freedom to a sister nation and to hurl from this hemisphere the last vestige of the tyrant power of one of the most cruel nations God's sun ever shone upon. From east to west, from north to south, the boys in blue are marching, and with them go the prayers of loved ones that victory may speedily rest upon their banners. From ever state of our beloved, united land the youth and strength of city home and country fireside are rallying with enthusiasm to the call of the nation's rulers.

And Michigan, my Michigan, as in that last great conflict, thou art ready a poor fourth thy children and thy treasures to join the glorious throng. Yes, Michigan will do her duty. Even before the call to arms was sounded thousands of brave Michigan boys had offered their lives to their country. In a few hours after the President's call for volunteers Gov. Pingree was able to notify the Washington authorities that his men were ready when wanted.

After a conference with the members of the state military board, Gov. Pingree issued orders to prepare the Michigan troops for service. An order assembling the troops at Island Lake was issued at once.

The Island Lake encampment will be a permanent one until the trouble which is being experienced in the drilling and has been ordered to the front grounds will be used as a camp of instruction for volunteers as long as there is any necessity for a camp of that kind.

Gov. Pingree engaged military headquarters at 1307 Majestic building, Detroit. Gen. Irish will probably be in charge of the headquarters the greater part of the time, as much of the important work of caring for the Michigan troops will have to be done from Detroit.

The departure of the state troops from their homes was made on the occasion for the most enthusiastic demonstrations that have ever witnessed.

Perhaps Saginaw gave her boys the greatest send-off, over 25,000 people witnessing the procession which escorted Cos. D and E, Third regiment, M. N. G. and No. 3 division of the Michigan Naval Reserves. Business was practically suspended and almost every building was decorated. Hundreds of school children marched and carried flags. A fine and drum corps composed of prominent business men and veterans of the civil war created an enthusiasm. "Old Glory" produced the most enthusiastic response across the principal square, was incessantly cheered. Thousands of Detroit's citizen crowded the line of march when the Fourth regiment started for their train and the boys were escorted by the G. A. R. posts and the veteran corps of the Light Guards and Light Infantry, and were cheered continually.

At many places, notably Grand Rapids, Lansing, Jackson, Port Huron, Flint, Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Sault Ste. Marie and Adrian business places were closed and the school children, civic societies, bands and prominent citizens escorted the militiamen to the depot.

At Port Huron each soldier was presented with \$5 in gold. In many places movements have been started to take care of the families of soldiers who will become dependent. Detroit's leading citizens have given the boys assurance that no loved one shall suffer during their absence. The Governor's Guards at Lansing were presented with a handsome silk flag by the Elks. Everywhere patriotism was at a white heat.

All through the towns and cities of both peninsulas the enthusiastic scenes were repeated, and the progress of the companies was one big ovation.

At Island Lake the quartermaster-general's details had been hard at work and by the time the troops arrived the tents were up, and the camp in readiness. While the quarters are somewhat rougher than they are used to at the annual camp they will nevertheless be better than many a bivouac they will make, if given field service. Contracts have been closed for meat and bread, the hospital force will be complete.

Gen. Wm. L. White thinks the troops will remain at Island Lake three weeks and then start for the south, but not for the extreme south. There will be no frills or functions in the camp, but everything, even in the rations, will be on a war footing. During the three weeks the soldiers will be diligently drilled with special attention to open ranks work and guard duty.

Naval Reserves Called to Duty.

Gov. Pingree received the following telegram from Washington:

Send complement naval militia, officers and men, for Yosemite to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., immediately. Transportation by Pennsylvania railway. Consult agent at Detroit. Telegraph commandant navy yard, Norfolk, time of arrival. T. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The divisions of the Michigan Naval Reserves at Detroit and Saginaw were at once directed to prepare to act in accordance with the order, but owing to the delay in receiving supplies, it was necessary to wait about three days before starting for Norfolk to take charge of the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite.

Later the following telegram was received from Capt. Crowninshield, in charge of the insurrection bureau of the navy department:

Before serving on naval vessels enlisted men or naval militia must be discharged from militia and enlisted in navy for one year unless sooner discharged. Officers will receive acting appointments. Assignments of duty will be made by organizations and men of same militia will not be separated unless imperatively necessary. Please inform officers and men accordingly and take steps preparatory to discharging men upon their arrival at the navy yard.

There were many strong objections to these orders and there was still more grumbling when orders came for only 157 men. This suit out the entire Saginaw division and left 50 of the Detroit men behind. Later Lieut. Commander Wilkes went to Washington and after a week conference with the naval authorities, secured an increase of 70 men to the first order—making the call for 227 men—and also had the examination at Norfolk waived, making the officers responsible for the ability of the men. The Michigan boys will be enlisted for one year; will serve together on the Yosemite and will retain their own officers with only three regular navy officers occupying the first positions.

War Enthusiasm in Michigan. Throughout the length and breadth of the peninsula the fire of patriotism is burning and thousands of Michigan's brave sons are ready to die for their country. The signing of the Cuban independence resolutions and the ultimatum to Spain was the signal for outbursts of enthusiasm in nearly every city, village and town.

There were particularly fervent demonstrations along the railroads over which the U. S. regulars of the Nineteenth infantry passed from Detroit and Sault Ste. Marie on their way to Mobile. A very distressing accident occurred as the boys were about to board their train at Detroit. Eight of their comrades who had been left behind to care for the boys were injured.

While cleaning spars on the Montpelier at St. Clair, Thomas Johnston, aged 48, of Lexington, was precipitated from the cross-trees into the hold of the vessel and instantly killed. A rotten rope broke. He was on his first trip.

The team of Martin Higgins, of Alamo, ran away at Osgo and struck a wagon containing Mrs. Robert Garrison, her child and Sada Brown, of Hastings, killing Mrs. Garrison. The buggy pole struck under her shoulder blade and penetrated the right lung. The others were badly injured.

Gen. I. C. Smith, of Grand Rapids, has been appointed brigadier-general of the Fifth brigade Michigan volunteers by President McKinley. Gen. Lyon, who has been in command of the First brigade Michigan National Guards, will be deposited as the troops will be volunteers and not state militia when they go to the front.

Co. G, Fifth infantry, of Sault Ste. Marie, had a narrow escape from being wrecked at Howard City, on the way to Island Lake. Two freight trains collided and the passenger carrying the troops almost ran into the wreck. It was necessary to return 100 miles to the headquarters and proceed in a roundabout way. They were delayed five hours.

Lansing's common council has adopted a resolution providing for the appointment by the mayor of a committee consisting of one resident of each ward whose duty it will be to see that not only the necessities but also the comforts of life be provided the families of members of Co. E, who have gone to the front. The city will foot the bills.

Regular Army Doubled in Strength. The bill for the reorganization of the regular army has been passed by both houses of congress and signed by the President. It reorganizes the army into three battalion formation and authorizes the 25 regiments of the infantry to be recruited up to a total of 31,900 enlisted men. It authorizes also the recruiting of the 10 regiments of cavalry to 12,000 men, the seven regiments of artillery to 16,457 men, and the engineer battalion of five companies to 725 men, including 20 non-commissioned officers, which makes a total maximum strength of 61,011 men. The bill also adds a total of 259 commissioned officers. In time of peace the standing army will again be reduced to its former size. Enlistments are now being made under this bill.

PRESIDENT SIGNS ULTIMATUM.

Spanish Minister Demanded His Passports and Left Washington.

The day upon which President McKinley signed his name to the resolutions passed by congress for the independence of the Island of Cuba was a day which will mark an epoch in American history. The President signed the resolutions in the presence of several members of the cabinet and a few friends, and used a pen furnished by Secretary of War Alger for that purpose. A few minutes before affixing his signature to this momentous document he formally approved a note to Spain which bore the signature of Secretary Sherman and which was subsequently cabled to Minister Woodford. This note was sharp and decisive in its terms and directed the American minister to hand a copy of the resolutions to Premier Sagasta and state to him that the United States would not permit Spanish forces to remain in Cuba. The minister was instructed further to await the reply of the Spanish government, unless in the meantime he should be handed his passports.

The ultimatum was also sent to the Spanish minister, Senor Polo y Bernabe, by one of the trusted employes of the state department. The messenger was not kept waiting long at the legation, but soon returned to the state department with the minister's application for his passports. This request was complied with and a few hours thereafter the Spanish minister, his suite and family, started for Genoa, having placed the affairs of Spain in the hands of the representatives of Austria and France.

This left the next move to be made by Spain, and in the meantime the preparations were pushed with all possible haste, to proceed to place the naval and military forces of the United States in position to execute the will of congress.

125,000 VOLUNTEERS CALLED. President McKinley Makes the First Call in 30 Years.

The President has called upon the people of the United States for the first time in 30 years to manifest their martial strength, this time the call being upon a united people to go forward to battle with a foreign foe. At the same time the secretary of war created a new army corps.

This action is taken in accordance with the proceedings of congress. The House passed an emergency war measure a bill empowering the President to call out the volunteer forces and providing for their organization. Both the President and Secretary Alger had urged the imperative necessity of the passage of the bill and Chairman Hull of the military committee drove it through under whip and spur. The appointment of all regimental officers are to be made by the governors of the states instead of by the President as was proposed originally by the war department.

The bill also passed the Senate without serious objection and with few amendments. The number of men required from each state is said to be in the proportion that its population bears to that of the whole country. According to this ratio Michigan's proportion will be 3,348; Ohio's, 5,000. The call is for 125,000 volunteers.

Telegrams from almost every section of the country to Secretary Alger from governors and militia officers convey information as to the length of time, surprisingly short in many cases, that would be required by them to gather their forces ready for muster. The men, as fast as mustered, in regular army officers in the states will be taken to one of the great gathering places—Washington, Richmond and Atlanta, where they will be organized to meet the requirements of modern army tactics. The fact that Richmond is named as one of these points is taken in some quarters as an evidence that Fitzhugh Lee is to receive a volunteer commission either as one of the four major-generals or one of the brigadier-generals provided for.

The formation of a grand army corps in the department of the south, with headquarters at the three-gulf ports, is an evidence that the government is to move upon Cuba at once with the troops of the regular army, leaving the volunteers just called for to be disciplined and worked into shape for future use in the campaign.

It is the purpose of the war department to secure only national guardsmen as far as possible under this first call for volunteers, yet in states where there are no national guards or where the number falls below the quota fixed in the call, the states will be expected to supply the volunteers regardless of their lack of organization.

Spain Oppose Spain's Privatizing. There are strong indications that if the Spanish government persists in the present announced policy of commissioning privateers to prey on commerce, effective influences will be brought to bear upon her by several of the great commercial powers, particularly Great Britain and Germany, to stop this privatizing, or to make it practically ineffective and harmless. The action of the United States government in declaring that it would not resort to privatizing has been received with great satisfaction in the foreign embassies and legations.

NOTES ON THE WAR SITUATION. The Potomac river below Washington is being planted with submarine mines. The report that Secretary of War Alger is to resign because of ill health is denied.

Capt. Sampson has been made temporary rear admiral and senior officer of the North Atlantic squadron. The entire National Guard of the District of Columbia, 1,900 strong, has gone into camp at the Soldiers' Home, near Washington.

WAR DECLARED.

CONGRESS TAKES THE FORMAL ACTION.

President Calls for 125,000 Volunteers and They Respond at Once—Spain Declares That a State of War Exists—The Blockade of Havana.

President McKinley sent to congress a message recommending a declaration of war against Spain. The President referred to the action taken by the executive under the joint resolutions recently passed by congress for the independence of Cuba. He presented the resolutions to the Spanish representative at Washington and the later asked for his passports and withdrew. The U. S. minister at Madrid was in turn notified by the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, that the withdrawal of the Spanish representative from the United States had terminated diplomatic relations between the two countries and that all official communications ceased therewith.

The President calls attention to the note of the Spanish government conveying this information and says: It will be perceived therefrom that the government of Spain treated the reasonable demands of this government as measures of hostility, following with that instant and complete severance of relations by its action, which by the usage of nations, accompanies an existent state of war between sovereign powers. The position of Spain being thus made known and the demands of the United States being denied, with a complete capture of interest by the act of Spain, I have been constrained in the exercise of the powers and authority conferred upon me to proclaim a blockade of certain ports of the north coast of Cuba and of Cien Fuegos on the south coast of Cuba; and further, to issue my proclamation, calling for volunteers to carry into effect the resolutions of congress, in view of the measures so taken, and with a view to the adoption of such other measures as may be necessary to enable us to carry out the expressed will of the congress in the premises. I now recommend the adoption of a joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

The definition of the international status of the United States as a belligerent power may be made known and the maintenance of all liberties in the conduct of a public war may be assured. The message, which the Senate and House was referred to the committee on foreign relations. In the House the bill was reported out of the committee favorably on short order. It took the House 41 minutes and 41 seconds to pass and was unanimously applauded. After a debate of an hour and half's duration, conducted in secret session, the Senate passed a bill in the same language as that passed by the House. The debate in the Senate was based on an amendment offered by Senator Turpin, providing for the recognition of the Philippines.

The amendment was defeated by a majority of 14. There was no division on the passage of the bill. The following is the bill reported by the House foreign affairs committee and passed by both House and Senate: A bill declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

First, That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

Second, That the President be and he is authorized to use the entire land and empowered 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 this act into effect.

The war bill reached the White House a few minutes before 6 o'clock. The White House was almost deserted at the time, no one of the cabinet being near the President except Atty. Gen. Griegs. The enrollment man at the White House declared that the bill was once over the Presidential signature and the attorney-general. The Presidential signature was annexed at 6:18 and the bill was then the law of the land.

Secretary Sherman Resigns. Secretary of State Sherman handed his resignation to the President at a special meeting of the cabinet. The secretary's resignation was tendered in a simple note asking that it take effect as soon as his successor shall have qualified. Mr. Sherman retired from public life after a service of over 40 years, embracing the house of representatives, the senate, the secretaryship of the treasury and the secretaryship of state. The reason for the resignation is the condition of the secretary's health.

The venerable statesman is now within a few days of 75 years of age. The next secretary of state will be Wm. R. Day, who served as assistant secretary of state under Sherman. Mr. Day agreed to accept if nominated by the President and confirmed by the senate. He has had entire charge of Cuban affairs since the beginning of the present administration.

John B. Moore, professor of international law at Columbia university, New York, will succeed Judge Day as assistant secretary.

Infantry, cavalry and artillery from all parts of the country poured into Chattanooga, Mobile, New Orleans and Tampa, the cavalry being principally from the north. The Maj.-Gen. Brooke and his staff of the department of the lakes arrived from Chicago to assume command at the Chickamauga camping ground. The trip of the soldier boys from their posts in the north and west was a continual ovation in each case. Nearly every railway station was decorated along the routes of the troops. At every hamlet and village the flag was in evidence and cheering crowds everywhere greeted the military trains.

SPAIN BREAKS AWAY.

Gives Minister Woodford His Passports Thus Forcing the Issue to War.

Washington: War between the United States and Spain is a fact, though not yet officially declared so by congress. The state department received a cablegram from Minister Woodford at Madrid stating that he had been handed his passports and had been notified that official relations between the United States and Spain were ended. The cablegram said that he had been given the passports before he had had an opportunity to present the ultimatum transmitted to him for submission to the Spanish government, the delivery of the ultimatum to Minister Polo y Bernabe having been accepted by the Spanish government as a formal announcement on our part.

The administration in a public statement announced that it regarded the action of the Spanish government as rendering unnecessary further diplomatic action on the part of the United States, and further stated that it regarded the course adopted by Spain as one placing upon that country the responsibility for the breach of friendly relations.

Immediately upon receiving his passports, Minister Woodford asked the American legation in Madrid and American interests in Spain generally in the hands of the British embassy. He then instructed Consul General Bowen at Barcelona, to cause all the Americans consuls in Spain to immediately withdraw from the country, and at 4 p. m. Mr. Woodford boarded a train which carried him from Madrid to France. An immense crowd had gathered at the station composed of all classes. Shouts of "Viva Espana" resounded throughout the station until the train fairly fairly outside. This was not met as a kindly farewell, but a strong force of police and civic guards maintained order. A detachment of civil guards accompanied Mr. Woodford to the frontier. The retiring minister maintained his usual calmness, but looked worn and fatigued.

Hasty conferences were held at the White House and Secretary of the Navy Long urged that the flying squadron should at once sail south from Hampton Roads, and that Capt. Sampson's fleet at Key West should be ordered to Havana. The special cabinet meeting also determined how to begin the execution of the plan of campaign already prepared by the strategic boards of the army and navy departments. The immediate result was the order for the North Atlantic squadron to begin the blockade of Havana and all the ports in Cuba or at least all of those connecting by rail with Havana, and so likely to be used to supply that place in the event of siege with food and munitions for war.

The North Atlantic squadron under Capt. Sampson's command makes a splendid array of five vessels, comprising battleships such as the Iowa and Indiana; monitors like the Puritan, Terror and Amphitrite; armored cruisers like the New York, Flagship, protected cruisers such as the Des Moines, Cincinnati, Mahan, and Montgomery; gunboats like the Vicksburg, Wilmington and Annapolis; regular torpedo boats, as the Ericsson, Cushing, Winslow, not to speak of the large number of fast yachts and other vessels that have recently been added to the fleet by purchase.

The news of the actual beginning of war was received with gravity at the department and there were many speculations as to the destination of the Spanish squadron. One suggestion was that it was heading to cut off the fine battleship Oregon, now on its way from the Pacific coast around to join Capt. Sampson's command.

Spain Says a State of War Exists. Madrid dispatch state that a decree has been published which states that "Diplomatic relations are broken off between Spain and the United States and the state of war begun between the two countries, numerous questions of international law arise, which must be precisely defined, chiefly because of unjust and provocation come from our adversaries, and it is they who, by their detestable conduct, have caused this grave conflict." It is observed with the strictest fidelity the principles of international law and have shown the most scrupulous respect for morality and the right of government. There is an opinion that the fact that we have not adhered to the declaration of Paris does not exempt us from the duty of respecting the principles therein enunciated. The principle Spain unquestionably refused to admit then was the abolition of privateering. The government now considers it most indispensable to make absolute reserve on this point in order to maintain our liberty of action and uncontroverted right to have recourse to privateering when we consider it expedient. First by organizing immediately a force of cruisers, auxiliary to the navy, which will be composed of vessels of our mercantile marine and with equal distinction in the work of our navy.

British Declare Neutrality. Great Britain has published a formal notice that the warships of the belligerents, Spain and the United States, must leave British ports within 24 hours.

England's neutrality proclamation, which among other results has caused the American squadron to sail from Hong Kong to blockade the Philippines as its ultimate mission, moved Portugal to serve notice on Spain that her warships must leave Portuguese ports within 48 hours. As Cape Verde islands are a Portuguese possession, this step means that the Spanish fleet anchored at St. Vincent must put back to the Canaries or to Cadiz if it does not sail westward to American waters.

Italy also followed Great Britain by issuing a proclamation enjoining upon all Italian subjects strict neutrality.

BLOCKADE OF HAVANA.

The North Atlantic Squadron Before the Cuban Capital—Spanish Fire on It.

The blockade of Havana by the North Atlantic squadron was an established fact by the time President McKinley's proclamation ordering the blockade had been published. The arrival of the squadron before Havana just about dark was announced to the city by three cannon shots from Morro castle, and instantly there was a great stir throughout the Cuban capital. Trumpets sounded the alarm, the volunteers, the marines and the regulars seized their arms and hastened to occupy their respective stations. Civilians, who had not been called on to join the defending forces, armed themselves and hastened to join the troops. Orders were given to extinguish the lights of Morro castle. Capt. Gen. Blanco inspected the batteries and issued instructions for increasing the forces at the most exposed points. Thousands of people fled into the country during the night, fearing that the city would be bombarded.

The guns about Havana fired a number of shots at the squadron at night, but none of them reached the mark. Not a gun was from the fleet in reply. The first shot from an American warship on the Spanish flag was fired 12 miles southwest of Key West. The flag was on the Spanish freight steamer Buena Ventura, and the shot was from the gunboat Nashville. The second shot was fired across the Buena Ventura's bow at a distance of half a mile before she lowered her flag.

The Buena Ventura was a tramp steamer from Pascagoula, Miss., for Rotterdam with lumber. The Nashville fired a blank shot, which the Spaniards ignored. This was followed by a shot from a six-pounder. The Buena Ventura then surrendered with her crew of 30 men. The Nashville towed her prize into harbor at Key West and put a prize crew on board. The news of the capture of the Spanish ship was received with enthusiasm. All work was suspended and the docks crowded with people.

The capture of the Buena Ventura, however, was but the beginning for before the fleet had fairly arrived in front of Havana the flagship New York was steaming away after another prize. It required a chase of 30 miles and the firing of several shots to bring the Spanish to a standstill. When a prize crew had boarded the captive she was found to be the Spanish steamer Pedro de Hilboa, loaded with rice, iron and beer. She was taken to Key West by the prize crew. The next lucky vessel of the squadron was the monitor Ericsson which steamed right down upon Morro's guns and drove a fishing schooner out ahead of her and turned her over to the cruiser Cincinnati.

Other and important captures followed rapidly. The 5,000-ton Spanish coal steamer Catalina, valued at \$1,000,000, was captured by a half million dollars, was captured by the cruiser Detroit, 13 miles from Havana and taken to Key West. The Catalina sailed from New Orleans for Barcelona, via Havana. The boat Helena, brought in the Spanish steamer Michael Jover. The Jover was bound from New Orleans for Barcelona, with a cargo amounting to about 2,000 tons of cotton and staves. She had a crew of 52 men and the prize is estimated to value \$400,000. The gunboat Wilmington took the schooner Candida with a load of charcoal, which is valuable as fuel at Havana. The torpedo boat Porter captured the schooner Mathilde, loaded with sugar and rum, and having on board Spanish naval reserves. The torpedo boat Cushing also captured a schooner.

Change in McKinley's Cabinet. The President has sent to the Senate the following nomination: Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be postmaster-general, vice James A. Gary, resigned. Mr. Gary resigned on account of ill health. The Pennsylvania Senators were consulted before Mr. Smith's appointment was made. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate in executive session without objection.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.			
New York—Cattle	4.50	5.50	4.15
Best grades	5.00	6.00	4.50
Lower grades	3.50	4.50	3.75
Chicago	4.50	5.50	4.15
Best grades	5.00	6.00	4.50
Lower grades	3.50	4.50	3.75
Detroit	4.50	5.50	4.15
Best grades	5.00	6.00	4.50
Lower grades	3.50	4.50	3.75
GRAIN, ETC.			
Wheat	1.10	1.15	1.10
No. 2 Red	1.00	1.05	1.00
No. 3 White	0.95	1.00	0.95
Chicago	1.10	1.15	1.10
Detroit	1.05	1.10	1.05
Wheat	1.00	1.05	1.00
Barley	0.80	0.85	0.80
Corn	0.70	0.75	0.70
Porter	0.60	0.65	0.60
Hay	1.50	1.55	1.50
Butter	0.30	0.35	0.30
Eggs	0.20	0.25	0.20

Blow Himself to Atoms. Frank Preffer quarreled with his wife, at Sapudusky, and immediately thereafter procured a stick of dynamite, to which he attached a fuse, and, lying down upon the floor, placed the fuse, and was blown into fragments. The house was partially wrecked by the explosion.

The military enthusiasm has spread throughout the capital, usually so un-moderate, and the city is now brilliant with the Stars and Stripes.

By MAT D. BLOSSER

Notice to the Public. Advertisers wishing to change their advertising rates...

Notice of church socials and meetings free, but notices of any kind where a fee or admission is charged...

These having business at the probate court are required to ask Judge Newkirk to send their printing to the Enterprise office.

Birth, Marriage and Death notices, free. Obituary notices, five cents a line.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1898.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR NEWS.

Cubans are said to be short of food. The Spanish squadron has not left the Cape de Verde islands.

Spanish warships are cruising along European coast for prizes.

Spain has sent a fleet to the Mediterranean to seize American yachts.

Blanco expects powerful Spanish fleet to be sent to Cuba to his assistance.

The Terror captured the Ambrosio Bolivar and \$70,000 in silver on Tuesday night.

The Michigan troops at Island Lake are short of blankets these cool nights but are in good spirits and are getting right down to business.

United States and Spanish warships are likely to come together at Manila soon and the Philippine islands, now owned by Spain, and the Spanish fleet will probably be taken by Admiral Dewey's fleet.

Yesterday at 1 p. m. the New York, Cincinnati and Putnam were reconnoitering near Matanzas when the Spaniards opened fire on the flag ship but the shell fell short.

Wheat made another big jump Tuesday and May wheat sold in Toledo at \$1.25 a bushel.

So many skilled mechanics and clerks have gone to build soldier boys that there is a demand for good men to fill their places.

A religion that won't make people pay their debts or keep them from speaking ill of their neighbors, is a religion which we have to use for.

Every war the United States has had was commenced in April. We began in the spring and fought on that line all summer in order to have the enemy whipped in the fall.

We learn of a few instances where members of military companies were married just before leaving for camp.

We do not believe that our state troops will be called upon to go to Cuba. They will probably be called to serve in fortifications along the Atlantic coast of the U. S.

The high water reminds us, says an exchange, of the man who, speaking of the incidents of a flood in his time, said he was surprised to see his wife floating down the river on an oak bedstead.

The preliminary examination of John Higgins, accused of murdering Lafayette Ledd of Adrian was commenced before Justice Humphrey yesterday afternoon.

Many of the ministers in Detroit and throughout the state had much to say in their sermons Sunday about the inhuman manner in which Cuba has been treated by the Spaniards.

We shall rejoice to learn that the Cuban junta has gone to the front to take up arms and share the fate of battle with the United States soldiers and sailors.

Washtenaw County.

Carl William Grossman, formerly a hardware dealer in Ann Arbor, died of consumption Sunday.

Will Cressy of Saline has gone to join the naval reserves and Bert Derendinger joins the state troops.

Major Hancock of Ann Arbor requested that all business places be decorated and closed and that all people turn out and greet Company A on their departure for Island Lake, Tuesday.

Mrs. Gus. Warren has signed contracts with the Pawnee Bill's show, and will soon leave for Maryland to join the combination. From there they leave for a long season of 28 weeks, going through the western states to California.

Arthur Brown has been appointed acting prosecuting attorney during Prosecutor Kirk's absence with the Ypsilanti company. Assistant Prosecutor Murray will also be absent as a member of Co. A of this city.

Just before departing this morning Company G, by a unanimous vote of the men, gave a dishonorable discharge to two members. One refused to accompany the boys on the ground that he was not an American citizen and the other had shipped to Canada.

The Washtenaw Times band is privileged to go to the front and play "Hang Weyer to the sour apple tree," to the time of martial music. Anyone in the employ of the enterprises which we control may enlist and his position will be open to him when war is over.

Following are among those teachers who were granted certificates at the last examination at Ann Arbor: third grade, Louis Breitenwischer, Winifred Brannick, Edward Dresselhouse, E. Maude Goodell, Robert A. Kraft, Mina Middleton, Flora E. Saley, Alma Teeter, Manchester, Mae D. Keeler, Grass Lake, M. Taylor, Arton E. Yokom, Tecumseh.

Just 37 years ago this morning the Ypsilanti light guards was organized to go to the civil war. On April 22, 1861, the necessary papers arrived and Capt. T. W. Whitteley, Lieut. David A. Wise, and Lieut. M. A. Parks took command.

Judge Clement Smith of Hastings has been occupying the circuit court bench in place of Judge Peck, who is in Marshall.

There are 11 inmates in the Detroit house of correction from Jackson county and they cost the county \$164.80 for support the past three months.

The house of a colored preacher named Taylor was raided at Jackson Sunday during his absence, and a sum of money taken. Most preachers do a better sermon with money in their pockets.

A four weeks state teachers' institute and summer school will be held at the east side school building, Jackson, commencing July 18th. It will be conducted by James R. Osgorbey of Penton and the instructors will be Wm. Nykirck of Holland and Abbie Rowe of Ypsilanti.

Real estate transfers: Chas. Keosler and wife to people bank of Manchester, lot in Brooklyn, \$2,000; Geo. W. Sweezey and Emma L. Sweezey to Edward D. Mason, Napoleon, \$300; Henry Frey and wife to Emma J. Hatch, land in section 12, Norwell, \$1,540; Cora W. King to Edwin J. Ennis, lots in Brooklyn, \$456.

Jackson lodge of elks gave a banquet to the two companies of state troops on Monday night and on Tuesday morning escorted them to the depot where they took their departure for Island Lake via Lansing. The city was gay with flags and bunting and the post-office and stores were closed that all might go and see the boys off and wish them success.

The Adrian Daily Times circulated a paper and raised nearly \$250 for the officers and men of Company B.

The Grass Lake News is now printed on a new power press like that of the ENTERPRISE. We congratulate neighbor Carlton.

The people of Adrian turned out Tuesday morning and accompanied Company B to the Washab depot on their departure for camp at Island Lake.

Hiram Snell, who came to Tecumseh in 1836 and lived there until 1893, when he went to Washington, D. C., where his daughters reside, died on the 15th and his remains were brought to Tecumseh for burial. He was 82 years of age and leaves a wife, two daughters and one son.

His war bonds amounting to \$200,000 were issued today.

RESTLESS HUMANITY.

People who Travel for Pleasure and Those who Are on Business, Boat.

Wm. Burtless pays \$1.05 a bushel for wheat.

Mat Wurster is moving into the Kotts house.

T. B. Halliday of Norwell was in town Tuesday.

Ben Heliker was in Ohio on business, last Saturday.

W. F. Behfuss of Ann Arbor was in town Tuesday.

A. J. Waters went to Ann Arbor Tuesday on business.

T. J. Farrell and family drove to Tecumseh yesterday.

Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Kishpaugh of Clinton visited in town over Sunday.

H. L. Root was in Oakley, Saginaw county, last week on business.

Mrs. J. A. Goodyear gave a telegram party at her home this afternoon.

Messrs. Kaufman and Trautwein of Ann Arbor spent Sunday in town.

Misses Heien and Caroline Kirchgesser have each new Clipper wheels.

Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Brighton went to Cambridge Tuesday to see relatives.

Ed. Blaisdell is clerking for J. Roller & Co. since Albert Paul was injured.

Fred Hall went to Saginaw Monday night on business, returning yesterday.

A. F. Freeman has been in Washington this week and is expected home Friday.

Miss Belvia Waters has gone to Chicago to take a position as stenographer.

Mrs. W. L. Watkins and her son, Mrs. Bryant, were in Tecumseh Monday.

Mr. & Mrs. S. W. Lockwood drove to Chelsea Sunday and remained until Tuesday.

Miss Lena Kuezieler went to Ann Arbor Tuesday to clerk in Mack & Co.'s store.

Lient. Kies writes that the boys arrived at Island Lake all right and are comfortably situated.

Charles and William Beech of Wampyer's lake were in town today and made us a pleasant call.

Mr. Durant, a student of the U. of M., spent Sunday in town as the guest of Miss Belvia Waters.

Miss Becca Bollinger came down from Jackson last week to care for her mother, who is ill with grippe.

Christ Marx has begun moving his household goods to the house corner of Madison and Macomb streets.

Rev. Addis Leonson went to Detroit Tuesday. His wife remained here. They will return to Fairfield tomorrow.

Willie Green, son of Albert Green, left home for Tecumseh Sunday afternoon to join his company and proceed with them to Island Lake.

Cap. Underhill has not been fighting a Spaniard as a reason for having his eye bandaged. He has a bad eye, however, but not necessarily a wicked one.

Miss Leona Clark, who came from Grand Rapids, went to Detroit last Saturday on business, and also visited her parents in Milan, returning here Tuesday.

We learn that Clint Farrell joined the Grand Rapids company to which Warner Spencer belongs, and they have both gone to Island Lake with the troops.

Mrs. E. S. Coulson and Mrs. A. J. Williamson of Brooklyn came on the train this afternoon, as guests of Mrs. J. A. Goodyear, at her telegram party.

Robert Lamming, who went to the university hospital two weeks ago, has had another quantity of bone removed from his leg and, we are glad to say, is doing well.

Mrs. C. W. Case invited a party of little ones to help her daughter Estella celebrate her sixth birthday. It was a surprise and it is needless to say they had a fine time.

Henry Jacquemain, who is a member of company G of Ypsilanti, received notice to join his company and left for that city Saturday morning, with the best wishes of his relatives and friends.

Miss Emma Dickerson of Jackson came here Saturday and then went to Bridgewater to visit her aunt, Mrs. D. J. VanDun, who is in very poor health. She also visited Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Goodyear and other friends on Sunday and Monday.

A. F. Freeman esq. has sent us from New York city, where he was on business, a copy of the Sunday World. We hope the scenes depicted in the colored pages did not lure our townsman from attending divine worship on Sunday, as is his custom.

By instructions from the judge of probate, Fred M. Freeman took testimony yesterday afternoon in the case of Wm. Gray of Sharon, who recently set fire to his buildings and apparently attempted his own life.

While Gottlieb Paul stood talking with a traveling man and Christ Marx in Ypsom, Marx & Co.'s store about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, a 25-pound iron register fell from the ceiling and struck Gottlieb on the head, cutting a gash about four inches long.

The wound bled profusely before Dr. Kapp was summoned and dressed it. Gottlieb was about the house this morning but complained of headache. It is a wonder the blow did not kill him on the spot.

WHY HENS DON'T LAY.

They have started a poultry department at the agricultural college and given it in charge of Prof. Smith, who will give the subject as careful attention and study as is given other branches. The ENTERPRISE learns that they will try to ascertain why hens do not lay, and experiment on the kind of food to give them to make them produce eggs regularly and abundantly, and will issue a bulletin on the subject. At a recent farmers' institute a good-natured old farmer clad in homespun, with his feet encased in ponderous felt boots arose and enquired of the professor if they had not a poultry department at the college. "Well, yes," cautiously replied the professor, "but we have only just begun." "Well, professor, I want to ask you a few questions. Can you tell me why hens don't lay eggs right along?" "No," replied the professor, "we have just started this department and have not had much time to experiment." He wished to evade answering questions because they did not care to have much said about the hen department until they were ready to put out a bulletin. But the old man was inquisitive and persistent and said: "Well, you have some hens here, haven't you?" "Yes, we have a few, but they don't lay much." "Do you want me to tell you why they don't lay?" said the old man. The professor could stand it no longer and in order to turn the matter, in a joking way said: "Let us have the attention of the assembly now, our farmer friend is going to tell us why our hens do not lay eggs. He can tell all about it." "The reason why your hens don't lay eggs is because they are like the professors out there, they're all eaters," and the old fellow took his seat and the crowd shouted.

Announcements. A baptismal service will be held at the M. E. church Sunday evening. Friday evening May 6 will be the regular meeting of Manchester chapter O. E. S. There will be covenant meeting at the Baptist church Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The regular convocation of Meridian chapter R. A. M. occurs Wednesday evening May 4. There will be a regular communication of Manchester lodge F. & A. M. on Monday evening next, and work in the degree. We understand that the Maccabees are trying to have a full attendance at their next meeting next Tuesday evening, an important business is on hand.

The news from the seat of war indicates that Uncle Sam is very active, while Spain is keeping quiet and awaiting events. The blockading squadron about Cuba is picking up transports and merchantmen. This far it has been a bloodless encounter and we wish that it could continue so, but the probabilities are that before many days pass there will be an encounter between ships of the contending forces. The news this morning is that a Spanish fleet is on its way to our coast and it is supposed that its intention is to bombard New York and other seacoast cities. Let them try it. We believe that our harbors are amply defended and that a demonstration by Spanish ships will result in great loss to the enemy.

Enlistment blanks were printed by the ENTERPRISE press Monday morning and placed in the hands of members of Company post. It is hoped that a company of volunteers may be raised here. N. Schmid shows his patriotism and liberality by offering the temporary use of his store in which to drill recruits.

Bowe & Smith will begin today delivering milk nights as well as mornings. Their milk, we understand, is giving good satisfaction and they are prepared to supply all who may want good milk and good measure.

Conscientious Shoes. A shoe is like conscience. You are aware of it only when something is wrong. A rightly made shoe should feel right the first day, and continue to feel so until it is worn out. When you find a shoe that is just right it is a comfort to know you can always get others just like it. The Pingree & Smith Shoes are made on lasts whose measurements never vary. Your number and width will always fit. This great Company has more capital invested in lasts than some have in their entire business. We sell these Shoes, and all other wearable makes. Have you seen their "Composite" Shoes?

50 Cts. By Mail. With Notes by Geo. Storme, Lyceum I, Hanover. Enterprise Publishing House, MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

School Tablets. WE Have a quantity of Writing Paper Tablets with picture of the Union School printed on, which we wish to close out, and will offer them while they last at 12c.

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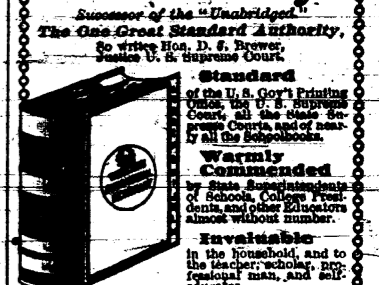
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picture of the Union School

printed on, which we wish to close out, and will offer them while they last at 12c.

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Webster's International Dictionary



THE BEST FOR PRACTICAL USE. It is easy to find the word wanted. It is easy to ascertain the pronunciation. It is easy to trace the growth of a word. It is easy to learn what a word means.

DEFULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage made by Henry F. Decker, of the Village of Manchester, Washington County, Michigan, to John H. Schlicht, of the Township of Sharon, said County of Michigan, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1896, as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1896, in Book 80 of Mortgages, on page 345, on which mortgage there is due the sum of One Thousand Six Hundred and Fifteen Dollars and Ninety-Seven Cents, and an attorney's fee of Twenty-Five Dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage or part thereof.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notices is hereby given that on Monday the 30th day of May, A. D. 1898, at One o'clock in the afternoon, in the office of Public Auctioneer in the highest bidder, at the south front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, there shall be sold to the highest bidder where the Circuit Court for said County of Washtenaw is held the Premises hereinafter described, to-wit: A certain parcel of land situated and being in the Village of Manchester, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Village lots one (1), two (2) and three (3) of Block No. 1, in the Township of Sharon and County of Washtenaw, Michigan, and also the premises hereinafter described, to-wit: A certain parcel of land situated and being in the Village of Manchester, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The south-west quarter of the east half of the fourth section of section twenty-five (25) of township three north of range number four east of longitude one west, and containing the same more or less. Dated: May 15th 1898.

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 Tuesday the fourteenth day of June, A. D. 1898, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the south front door of the Court House in the City of Ann Arbor, Michigan, the place where the grant or grant for said mortgage was made, and the premises hereinafter described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with any interest accrued thereon, and also some, together with an attorney's fee as provided by law, the proceeds being directed to said mortgage, as follows, to-wit: A certain parcel of land situated in the Township of Sharon, in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The south-west quarter of the east half of the fourth section of section twenty-five (25) of township three north of range number four east of longitude one west, and containing the same more or less. Dated: May 15th 1898.

W. H. LEHR, Dealer in...

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