

Young Girls Fading Away.

Symptoms that seem like consumption; a lack of blood; friends feared one girl would fall dead on the street; restored to health by a sensible woman's suggestion.

Many girls of sixteen years seem to have consumption, although they have it not.

Their anxious parents and friends watch them slowly fade away.

A death-like pallor, transparent complexion and listlessness are signs of this condition.

The body lacks blood.

Mrs. John Tansey knows the meaning of these symptoms, and the cure.

She lives at 130 Baker Street, Detroit, Mich.

Her advice to mothers has been of great value to her neighbors. She tells the story to help others who are at a distance.

She said:

"When my daughter was sixteen years old she began to waste away."

"I had not known there was no taint of consumption in the family I would have believed her lungs were affected."

"She grew thinner and thinner every day. She lacked only the hacking cough to show all the outward signs of consumption."

"Our doctor called the disease by an odd name, which I learned meant simply weak blood."

"No treatment seemed to do her any good."

"She was fading away before our eyes."

"I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and the change they made was almost magical."

"Before she had taken half a box there was a great improvement in her looks, appetite and weight."

"She gained strength rapidly. Soon she was in perfect health."

"Since then I have kept Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in the house all ways and have done much good with them."

"One example:

"There is a young girl friend of my daughter who seemed almost transparent."

"She was white and very thin. We were afraid she would fall dead in the street when she went out."

"I begged her to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and finally induced her to try them."

"They helped her wonderfully, probably saved her life and restored her to perfect health. Now she is recommending them to other young women."

"I earnestly advise mothers with growing daughters to keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always on hand as a household remedy."

"Many women's lives are miserable because such symptoms as Mrs. Tansey's daughter showed were neglected while they were developing into womanhood. During that period of rapid development the blood needs the highest degree of strength to repair the tissues that are rapidly wasted."

"These needed elements are supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"The vegetable ingredients of these pills act like magic in restoring strength to the muscles and roses to the cheeks of growing girls or adults weakened by overwork."

"All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They cost 50 cents a box; six boxes \$2.50."

BATTLE WON AT MANILA.

Dewey Knows What He Was There for and Does His Work.

FIRST FIGHT ON THE WATER IS OURS.

Spanish Fleet Practically Destroyed Right Under the Guns of the Forts.

All the News Comes from Madrid, But It Is Significant of Defeat for the Don—Reina Maria Christina and Castilla Set on Fire and Other Spanish Vessels Sunk—Washington Rejoices Over the News.

Lisbon, May 2.—Reliable news is received here that the Spanish fleet was completely defeated off Cavite.

Washington, May 2.—Washington was rejoiced last night. Not since the dark days of the great civil conflict of a third of a century ago have the people of this city been so profoundly moved by war news as they were last evening. The first battle of the Hispano-American war had been fought and victory lay with Admiral Dewey's squadron under the stars and stripes.

Official Report of the Engagement.

Madrid, May 2.—The following is the text of an official dispatch from the governor general of the Philippines to the minister of war, Lieutenant General Correa, as to the engagement off Manila:

"Last night, April 30, the batteries at the entrance to the fort announced the arrival of the enemy's squadron, forcing a passage under the obscurity of the night. At daybreak yesterday the enemy took up positions, opening with a strong fire against Fort Cavite and the arsenal. Our fleet engaged the enemy in a brilliant combat, protected by the Cavite and Manila forts. They obliged the enemy with heavy loss to maneuver repeatedly. At 9 o'clock the American squadron took refuge behind the foreign merchant shipping on the east side of the bay.

Spanish Vessel Blown Up.

"Our fleet, considering the enemy's superiority, naturally suffered a severe loss. The Maria Christina is on fire and another ship, believed to be the Don Juan de Austria, was blown up. There was considerable loss of life. Captain Cadarzo, commanding the Maria Christina, is among the killed. I cannot now give further details. The spirit of the army, navy and volunteers is excellent." At midnight Sunday an official telegram said that Admiral Montojo had transferred his flag to the cruiser Isla de Cuba from the cruiser Reina Maria Christina, which was completely burned. Another dispatch says that the cruiser Castilla was also burned and several other vessels sunk to prevent their capture.

Bermejo Restrains His Joy.

A second engagement, according to El Herald, was apparently begun by the Americans after landing their wounded on the west side of the bay. In the latter engagement the Spanish Mindanao and Uloa suffered heavily. Ministers speak of "serious, but honorable losses."

Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine, joined the cabinet council last evening and informed his colleagues that the Spanish force had gained a victory in the Philippines. He asserted that he found difficulty in restraining his joyful emotions. The official dispatch does not mention the destruction of any American vessel.

United States Ships Engaged.

Washington, May 2.—The following are the two fleets engaged at Manila: The United States ships—Olympia, first-class protected cruiser; speed, 21 knots; battery, four 8-inch rifles, ten 5-inch rapid-fire guns, and twenty smaller guns. Baltimore, second-class cruiser; speed, 20.5 knots; battery, four 8-inch and six 5-inch rifles, and fourteen other guns. Boston, second-class; speed, 15 knots; battery, two 8-inch and six 6-inch rifles, and twelve other guns. Raleigh, second-class; speed, 19 knots; battery, one 6-inch and ten 5-inch rapid-fire rifles, with fourteen other guns. Concord, third-class; speed, 17 knots; battery, six 6-inch rifles and nine other guns. Petrel, fourth-class; speed, 13 knots; battery, four 6-inch rifles and seven other guns. McCulloch, revenue cutter; Nanshan, collier, and Zafiro, supply vessel.

Strength of the Spanish Force.

The Spanish ships—Reina Maria Christina; speed, 17 knots; battery, six 6.2 inch Honorias guns; two 2.7 inch and three 2.2 inch rapid fire rifles; and eight other guns. Castilla, battery—5.9 inch Krupp rifles, two 4.7 inch, two 3.3 inch, four 2.5 inch rapid fire, and two machine guns. Velasco, battery, three 5.9 inch Armstrong rifles, 2.7 inch Honorias, and two machine guns. Don Antonio de Uloa and Don Juan de Austria; battery, 4.7 inch Honorias, 2.3 inch rapid fire, two 1.5 inch, and two machine guns. General Lezo and El Cano, gun vessels; speed 11.5 knots. The General Lezo has two Honorias rifles of 4.7 inch calibre, one 3.5 inch, and thirteen other guns; the El Cano, three 4.7 inch guns, and four other guns. Marques del Duero, dispatch boat; one smooth bore 6.2 inch caliber, two 4.7 inch and one machine gun. Isla de Cuba and the Isla de Luzon, both small gun boats, and carry four 4.7 inch Honorias, two small guns, and two machine guns.

SWORD RULES THE CITY.

Madrid Authorities Fear the Effect of the Manila Defeat.

Madrid, May 3.—The cabinet council after a late session last night, decided to proclaim a state of siege immediately. Proclamation of martial law in Madrid was due to the attitude of certain political parties since the news from Manila. The whole garrison was ready in barracks. Senor Aguilera was the civil governor of Madrid, at midnight posted on the walls of the home office the customary proclamation intimating that the civil authorities consider the circumstances justify the handing over to the military authorities the mission

of keeping order. Lieutenant General Daban, captain general of Madrid, has charge, and the first military patrols have appeared in the Puerto del Sol.

Dewey's Guns Are Still Booming.

London, May 3.—A dispatch from Hong Kong to The Daily Mail, dated Monday, says: "Commodore Dewey's fleet is off Corregidor island, hotly engaged with the forts there. Electrical experiments show that the cable has been cut at or near Manila."

Madrid, May 3.—El Liberal, says Commodore Dewey, of the United States squadron in the Philippines, has demanded the surrender of all Spanish vessels in the archipelago, threatening to bombard the ports if the demand is refused.

London, May 3.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that Dewey gave August twenty-four hours to comply with his ultimatum, demanding all the stores and coal. It is believed that the government has cabled August to comply.

Sailed in During the Night.

London, May 3.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times describing the engagement at Manila says: "The Olympia, the Boston, the Raleigh, the Concord, the Petrel and the Monocacy entered the bay under cover of darkness by the smaller and safer Bocaachica channel. The forts of Corregidor island gave the alarm by firing on the intruders, but they seem to have inflicted no serious damage. The American squadron moved up the bay and at 3 o'clock in the morning appeared before Cavite. Here, lying under the shelter of the forts, was the Spanish squadron. Admiral Montojo, a few days before, went to Subic bay to look for the enemy, but learning that they were vastly superior in force, had prudently returned and placed his ships under the protection of the forts."

Short Story Is Soon Told.

This was his only chance of meeting the enemy on something like equal terms, and it did not suffice. Soon the Americans opened fire. The Spaniards replied vigorously and the combat continued without interruption for four hours, during which the Don Antonio de Uloa was sunk, the Castilla and Mindanao were set on fire and the Reina Maria Christina and the Don Juan de Austria were seriously damaged. One or two of the smaller craft were scuttled by their crews to escape capture. Others took refuge in a small neighboring creek emptying into Baker bay where, presumably, the American ships were unable to follow them. But not one surrendered."

No Mines Laid in the Harbor.

Other details of the fight state that Admiral Montojo was taken altogether by surprise, and that the Spanish authorities generally were in a state of utter unreadiness. The forts were not completed, the harbor was not mined, there were no searchlights and the American squadron was only sighted after it had already passed the outer and principal forts. On every side in England is heard praise of the skill and daring displayed by Commodore Dewey in a situation where, if anything had miscarried, he would have been caught in a most desperate position. At the same time credit is given Admiral Montojo, who had a wretched fleet and stood no chance except from the assistance he might receive from the forts. The American vessels, however, by moving to and fro, were easily able to avoid the badly directed fire from the forts, and looking to all the circumstances it is apparent that the American fleet could have received but slight damage. The moral influence of the first great victory is incalculable.

PICKED UP AT KEY WEST.

Arrival of the Latest Prize—Castine Does a Little Sounding Near Shore.

Key West, Fla., May 4.—The Spanish mail steamer Argonauta, Captain Lage, the news of the capture of which was telegraphed yesterday was conveyed into Key West harbor by the United States cruiser Marblehead yesterday afternoon. It appears that Colonel Vicente de Cortijo, of the Third Spanish cavalry, and nineteen other army officers, were taken on the prize. Colonel de Cortijo is a brother-in-law of Lieutenant General Valeriano Weyler, Col. de Cortijo denies this, but it is learned from good sources that he sustains this relationship to the former governor general of Cuba.

Colonel de Cortijo and the other officers were transferred to the Guido and the privates to the Ambrosio Bolivar, two other trophies of the first week of the war that are still lying in the harbor. The Argonauta herself is no mean prize, being of 1,000 tons burden, but the value of the capture lies mainly in the prisoners of war and the mail matter going to General Blanco. Her cargo is general merchandise with a large quantity of ammunition and supplies for the Spanish troops in Cuba.

The Castine has proved her prowess as well as the more redoubtable ships of the squadron. At 8 o'clock Sunday morning she went into Cabanas and anchored only about a mile from the fortifications, which are a sort of composite of fort and block-house. Then she sent her steam cutter in about half a mile until it was within 1,000 yards of the fort. There the cutter made soundings and observations for half an hour or more, after which she returned to the ship unmolested. A number of persons were clearly observed about the fort. They watched the operations with apparent interest, but offered no hostile sign.

Two mortar detachments, though of minor character, have remained on the ships during the last few days. While the flagship New York was lying off Matanzas a sergeant of marines dropped his pistol, which exploded the magazine, striking William Taylor, first-class apprentice, and passing through his stomach and lungs. Taylor's condition is such that he has a chance for recovery. Yesterday morning when the crew of the cruiser Cincinnati was drilling in the harbor a ball got mixed with dummy cartridges and J. Semmes, gunner's mate, was shot through the jaw.

Not Victory, but Annihilation.

London, May 3.—The Daily Mail, in an editorial this morning on the engagement at Manila, says: "It was in Nelson's words 'Not victory, but annihilation,' and it proved Commodore Dewey a worthy disciple of the hero. Farragut. It is characteristic of the American race to be generous to the weak, and as the president is averse to useless bloodshed, he will doubtless meet Spain, whose honor is now saved, in a generous spirit."

SQUADRON SAILS.

Rear Admiral Sampson and Fleet Off to Sea.

GO TO SEEK ENGAGEMENT.

The Bombardment of Porto Rico the First Move Contemplated by the Warship.

After This Is Accomplished and the Spanish Base of Supplies Is Destroyed the Squadron Will Put to Sea and Engage the Spanish Fleet in Another Great Naval Battle—Cruiser Wilmington Smashes a Spanish Fort in Cuba.

Key West, May 4.—This harbor is again empty. Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet has sailed and the situation is one of renewed expectation. There is a strong impression prevailing that the next news from the fleet will tell of an important engagement of the same character as the Asiatic squadron's Manila victory. Until then no interesting developments are expected except possibly the bringing in of new prizes.

Key West, Fla., May 4.—The New York, Indiana, Iowa, Cincinnati, Detroit, Mayflower and probably several other war vessels here are positively going to Porto Rico to reduce the fortifications there and prevent the Spanish fleet now supposed to be coming from Cape Verde from making Porto Rico a base of operations. The plans are perfectly arranged. The blockade of the Cuban ports will be maintained until the vessels mentioned. The New York anchored at its original position outside Sand Key light, and while nobody would admit that Porto Rico would be the destination it was generally believed that all the ships would be provisioned for a long voyage.

To Destroy Base of Supplies.

The Spanish fleet coming west consists of four cruisers, two torpedo boat destroyers and three torpedo boats. The plan of the American campaign is to take the naval depot at Porto Rico, the coal station and the fortifications either destroyed or occupied by our men before the Spanish fleet arrives. After destroying the base of supplies the American flotilla will then put to sea and try to engage the Spanish fleet, which by that time ought to be in the vicinity of Porto Rico. The government dispatch boat Leyden left Key West in company of a torpedo boat, with General Emilio Nunez, the noted Cuban fighter, and E. Carlya and Captain Dorst of the American army, who are to be landed near Matanzas to pave the way for the invasion of the American troops. Six others, including pilots, are in the party and two horses went along also.

Say a Gunboat Was Sunk.

The crew of the Eagle here say that in the engagement off Cienfuegos Friday they are positive that one Spanish gunboat went down and a torpedo boat was so badly damaged that it could scarcely take refuge at bay. The sea was perfectly smooth and the firing on both sides perfectly directed. One of the officers of the Eagle says: "We were surprised at the accuracy of the Spaniards' aim. Their gunnery is a revelation. One of their shots struck within a few feet of the Eagle's bowsprit and two went over the deck eight feet in the air. The Eagle at one time was engaged against about ten gunboats. The little ship edged in as closely as possible and eventually drove the Spaniards away."

TROUBLE AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

British Consul Being Attacked by a Mob, He Kills One.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 4.—[Copyright, 1898, by The Associated Press.]—Trouble of a most serious nature is threatening British interests at Santiago de Cuba. The British third-class cruiser Pearl is now there, and within twenty-four hours the British third-class cruiser Pallas and the British sloop Alert probably will join her. The Alert, it now appears, was accompanied to Santiago de Cuba by the Pearl and the Alert was sent back with dispatches to the British consul as being too important to trust to the censored cable. These dispatches were cabled to London by the colonial authorities here. The Alert will return to Santiago de Cuba with the Pallas, now at Port Antonio.

The colonial authorities are reticent as to the contents of the dispatches and the reasons for the movements of the warships, but the story told The Associated Press correspondent at the Jamaica club was that the British consul, Mr. Ramsden, had been attacked in the consulate by a mob, whereupon he fired on the crowd, killing a Spaniard, and has been imprisoned. These statements, however, are not verified. Mr. Ramsden is a partner in the firm of Brooks, Brown, and is regarded as a man of vigorous and violent character.

THROWS SHELLS INTO CUBA.

Wilmington Smashes a Fort and Scatters Spaniards.

New York, May 4.—A dispatch from Key West, Fla., says: The gunboat Wilmington early in the morning destroyed a Spanish fort just being finished about four miles east of Cojima. The Wilmington also fired at a troop of cavalry passing Jaruco beach. The torpedo-boat Ericsson noticed a large number of infantry marching eastward toward Matanzas on the beach. The Ericsson followed them for miles, but used no guns.

Later they noticed another large body of infantry going eastward and apparently driving prisoners before them. The Ericsson saw about 200 cavalry and 200 infantry passing Jaruco beach toward Matanzas. She signaled the Wilmington, which fired a small gun and then a four-inch shell. Though a mile and a half away two men were seen to drop.

Auxiliaries Capture Prizes.

Nassau, N. P., May 4.—Two steamers, whose names could not be made out, but from all appearances Spanish vessels, in company with two supposed United States men-of-war, passed on

the south of this island. They apparently were steering for the tongue of the ocean on their way to Cuban waters. It is believed here that the men-of-war were the St. Louis and Harvard, which sailed from New York last Saturday on scout duty in Porto Rico waters.

WAS A HIGH EXPLOSIVE.

Gun Cotton Found in a Box at Camp Tanner.

Springfield, Ills., May 4.—General Barkley, commander of the post at Camp Tanner, verifies the story sent out of the finding of a high explosive in a box of Company L, Third regiment, located in the exposition building. Barkley says from reports made to him the stuff is gun cotton of the highest per cent. of high explosive material. Friction would have exploded it, or a temperature of 80 degrees, and experts say there was enough in the stick to tear the exposition building to pieces.

Tests were made by Captain Hal Smith, inspector of rifle practice, and Fifth Sergeant Baker, an expert with high explosives, and Ray Reece. The tests were made at Camp Lincoln. The first report was heard for three miles and the second for ten miles. Huge rocks were torn to pieces, the largest to be found being smaller than a walnut.

At Chickamauga Park.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 4.—No orders for the removal of the regulars in Chickamauga park have been received, but the general opinion prevails they will go soon. Recruits for the colored regiments are being enlisted as rapidly as possible. Much difficulty is experienced in recruiting white regiments. The big commissary warehouse, which has been in course of construction for some time, will be finished soon. Before the end of this week work will be commenced upon another similar warehouse. Two thousand more laborers are wanted.

Submarine Mines Tampered With.

New York, May 4.—Two more submarine mines, formerly a part of the defenses of New York harbor, have been found cut from their cables and adrift. The first was found at Island Beach, near Barnegat, N. J. The second came ashore at Sea Girt, N. J. This makes the second batch of mines to come ashore on the Jersey coast. Six mines in all have thus far been found with their cables cut. Those in charge of the defenses are quoted as saying that the mines were cut by men in the employ of Spain.

Charleston Going to the Philippines.

Vallejo, Cal., May 4.—It is reported at the navy yard that the cruiser Charleston will go into commission Thursday and immediately thereafter get under way for the Philippines. She is expected to convoy to the orient, under all possible speed, one or more of the fastest steamers that can be purchased in San Francisco, which will be loaded with ammunition, coal, food, clothing and troops.

Illinois Troops to Chickamauga.

Washington, May 4.—It is the present intention of the war department to send the Illinois troops to Chickamauga, when the general mobilization begins. The disposition of all the states has not been determined, and in getting the proper number to each camp there may be changes of assignment, but it is certain that Illinois will go to Chickamauga.

Fired on the Montgomery.

Key West, May 4.—Incoming dispatch boats say that at 10 o'clock at night Morro Castle fired two shots at the Montgomery. Lieutenant Purcell of the dispatch boat Osceola boarded the newspaper tug Three Friends off Havana at midnight and demanded that she keep outside the blockade.

To Send Troops to Manila.

Washington, May 4.—The government has obtained concession either by purchase or charter of the Pacific Mail steamship City of Peking, now at San Francisco, and she will be put in condition to sail by the 15th at the latest, with coal, stores and troops for Manila.

Bounty for Jews Who Enlist.

Minneapolis, May 4.—Minneapolis lodge, Order Brith Abnham, in memory of the expulsion of the Jews from Spain, has offered a bounty of \$25 and remission of lodge dues to all members who enlist for the war against Spain.

BREAD RIOTS RESUMED.

Serious and Fatal Conflicts Take Place in Italy.

Rome, May 4.—Bread riots in various parts of the country have been renewed and severe conflicts between the rioters and the gendarmes have occurred at Piacenza and Fignine. At each place a rioter was killed and several others injured. Serious disturbances have also taken place at Parma and elsewhere. The cabinet has decided to call out the reserves of 1873.

A royal decree has been gazetted suspending the duties on cereals until June 30. Another decree has just been published directing the commanders of the Italian troops at Piacenza, Bologna, Ancona and Bari to assume the duties of maintaining public order. During the bread riots at Sorosina a mob attempted to set fire to the municipal buildings. The troops fired a volley into the crowd, killing two men and wounding several others.

Reached a Settlement.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 4.—A special from Appleton, Wis., says a settlement was reached in the case of William Michelstetter against the Chicago and North-western railroad, growing out of the wreck of the Christian Endeavor train last June. Michelstetter, who sued for \$25,000 will receive \$5,000. Probably a settlement on the same terms will be the end of the cases of Jane Taylor, Amelia McKay and Sarah Rudsell, who sue for \$25,000 each.

Chili Demands Peace or War.

Lima, Peru, May 4.—The Chilean-Argentine question is rapidly assuming an acute stage. The Union of Valparaiso says editorially: "Chili wants a settlement and offers peace or war, one of the two, sharp. Argentina must choose."

Schooner Missing.

Tacoma, Wash., May 4.—No tidings have been obtained of the schooner Alton, which sailed from here nearly two months ago for Copper river.

Danner's Bazaar

GRANITE WARE.

Tea Pots	30c
Coffee Pots	30c
Dishpans	45c
Dippers	15c
Pie Pans	8c
Pie Pans	10c
Basins	10c
Basins	12c
Basins	14c
Stew Pans	10c
Stew Pans	15c
Stew Pans	21c

TINWARE.

Tea Kettle, copper bottom	30c
Tea Kettle, copper bottom and rim	45c
Coffee Pots	10c
Tea Pots	10c
6 qt. Pans	6c
8 qt. Pans	7c
10 qt. Pans	9c
12 qt. Dishpans	12c
14 qt. Dishpans	16c
17 qt. Dishpans	20c
6 qt. Covered Buckets	15c

NICKLE PLATED WARE.

Copper Tea Kettle	90c
Copper and Engraved Tea Pots	70c
Copper and Engraved Coffee Pots	70c
Tea Pots	38c

Danner's Bazaar

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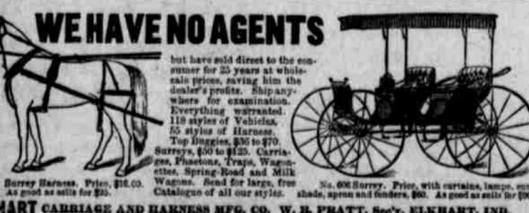
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