If You Don't
Take The Standard you don't get the news—you would if you did.

The Chelsea Standard.

If You Don't
Advertise in The Standard you don't get the trade—you would if you did.

VOL. X. NO. 8. CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1898. WHOLE NUMBER 476

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

The Village has Decided to Buy the Water Works and Electric Lights.

CARRIED BY MORE THAN 4 TO 1

Forty three Thousand Dollars the Price to be Paid.

On Friday last the question of municipal ownership of the water works and electric light plants was settled by the special election, the two propositions being accepted by a vote of over four to one. For the water works there was a vote of 341 for and 73 against, and for the electric lights 338 for and 81 against.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Monday's Election Decreases Democratic Majority of Board.

The board of supervisors for 1898 will contain sixteen democrats and thirteen republicans. The makeup of the board as determined by the election is as follows, a star after the name signifying re-election:

Ann Arbor city, first ward, H. S. Dean, r.
Second ward, S. W. Millard, d.*
Third ward, J. J. Fischer, r.*
Fourth ward, H. Krapf, r.*
Fifth ward, James Boyle, d.*
Sixth ward, A. J. Kitson, r.*
Seventh ward, G. F. Allmendinger, r.
Ann Arbor town, Con Tuomey, d.
Augusta, Samuel S. Bibbins, r.*
Bridgewater, George Walter, d.*
Dexter, John D. Clark, d.*
Freedom, Frank Dettling, d.*
Lima, David E. Beach, d.*
Lodi, Daniel L. Seyler, d.
Lyndon, James Howlett, d.*
Manchester, Wm. Burtless, r.*
Northfield, Wm. Donogan, d.*
Pittsfield, Morton F. Case, r.*
Saline, Arthur Van Sicklen, r.
Saline, Wm. M. Fowler, r.
Scio, Byron C. Whitaker, d.*
Sharon, Wm. F. Hall, d.*
Superior, Walter Voorheis, d.*
Sylvan, Hiram Lighthall, d.*
Webster, Bert Kenney, r.*
York, A. G. McIntyre, d.
Ypsilanti town, John L. Hunter, r.*
Ypsilanti city, first district, Sumner Damon, r.*
Second district, Elmer McCullogh, r.

The Result in Sylvan.

The largest number of votes ever cast in Sylvan at one election were polled Monday, 692. With two exceptions the republicans were successful. The following is the result:

SUPERVISOR.

Hiram Lighthall, d. ..... 360—47
James L. Gilbert, r. 313

CLERK.

William R. Lehman, d. ..... 353—24
Orrin T. Hoover, r. 329

TREASURER.

George A. BeGole, r. ..... 428—176
Nelson E Freer, d. 252

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER.

Jacob Hummel, r. ..... 363—56
James Geddes, sr., d. 313

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Bernard Parker, r. ..... 347—18
Cyrus A. Updike, d. 329

SCHOOL INSPECTOR.

Henry Steinbach, r. ..... 408—139
Thomas G. Speer, d. 269

MEMBER BOARD OF REVIEW.

Stephen L. Gage, r. ..... 363—57
James H. Runciman, d. 311

CONSTABLES.

Jay M. Wood, r. 311
Edward Chandler, d. 327
Jacob Staffan, r. 331
Martin Breitenbach, d. 296
Rush Green, r. 387
Adam G. Faist, d. 289
Perry G. Depew, r. 354
Michael J. Howe, d. 291

The Result in Lima.

SUPERVISOR.

D. E. Beach, d. ..... 132—27
Theo. Wedemeyer, r. 105

CLERK.

Otto Luick, r. ..... 147—56
Jacob J. Klein, jr., d. 91

TREASURER.

Ed Weiss, r. 85
John Grau, jr., d. ..... 147—62

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER.

R. T. Wheelock, r. ..... 125—18
Dan Wacker, d. 107

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Herman E. Fletcher, r. ..... 133—36
Albert Widmayer, d. 97

SCHOOL INSPECTOR.

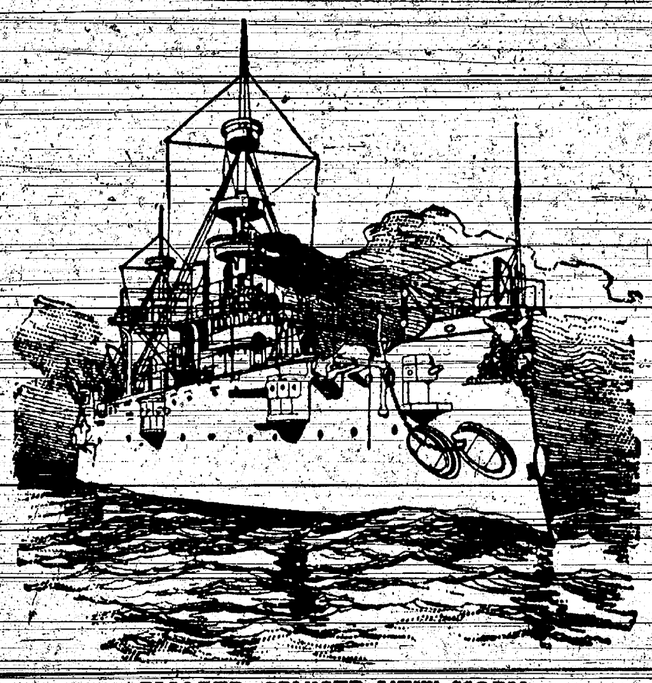
S. H. Smith, r. 110
Fred Wenk, d. ..... 120—10

MEMBER BOARD OF REVIEW.

Sam W. Tucker, r. 102
Eddie J. Parker, d. ..... 129—27

CONSTABLES.

Ed Weiss, r. 101
J. Grau, jr., d. 130
Wm. Tuttle, r. 107
Frank Leach, d. 123
Arlington Gurelu, r. 127
Chas. Paul, d. 103
Leroy Leach, r. 133
Alfred Kaercher, d. 97



ARMORED CRUISER NEW YORK.

The New York is smaller but faster than the Brooklyn. Her speed is 21 knots, her displacement 8,200 tons, and she cost $3,000,000. She carries six 8 inch and twelve 4 inch guns and 16 guns of smaller caliber.

The Result in Unadilla.

SUPERVISOR.

Edwin Farmer, s. 145
F. E. Ives, r. ..... 153—8

CLERK.

L. M. McClear, s. 148
Frank Worden, r. ..... 150—2

TREASURER.

Eugene Gallup, s. 145
Edwin Chipman, r. ..... 151—6

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

W. H. Marsh, s. 136
M. L. Watson, r. ..... 160—24
Will Hick, (1 year) s. 139
James S. Walker, (1 year) r. ..... 157—18

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER.

Sam Placeway, s. 125
V. N. Perry, r. ..... 171—46

MEMBER BOARD OF REVIEW.

Dan Wright, s. 136
Wirt Barnum, r. ..... 155—19

SCHOOL INSPECTOR.

H. S. Reed, s. 142
C. N. Bullis, r. ..... 161—19

CONSTABLES.

James Jackson, s. 136
L. R. Roepck, r. 161
Delbert Bralley, s. 137
O. N. Rockwood, r. 161
Frank Mackinder, s. 136
Will Dodge, r. 160
Joe Megeo, s. 139
E. Chipman, r. 157

Real Estate Transfers.

F. and M. Bank to John Pfisterer, Ann Arbor $1,600.

J. Willard Babbitt to Elvise Forshee, Salem $1,380.

Israel Packard to Herbert J. Burke, Salem $1.

James Taylor to Elisabeth Snyder, Lima $50.

Herman Armbruster to Rudolph Armbruster, Sharon $276.

Egbert Field to Mary Field, Ann Arbor, $1.

Calvin S Gray to Caleb Eaton, Ypsilanti $20.

John G Alber to Jacob Bauer, Lodi $6,491.00.

Thomas E Morgan to John Hoffley, Manchester $100.

Auditor General to H P Martin, Ypsilanti $36.10.

Henry Aichele to Edward Braun, Manchester $1,100.

William E Wessel to Charles H. Kempf, Chelsea $201.

Francis A Beach to Justice Nixon, Lima $2,350.

Edwin Kent to Minnie Kent, Ann Arbor $2,700.

Love M Palmer to Arthur Brown, Ann Arbor $2,700.

D C Griffen to Georgiana Hayes, Ypsilanti $80.

Josephine Kersey to D C Griffen, Ypsilanti $15.

Frank A Martin to Celesta Gage, Ypsilanti $1,000.

Epworth League Lecture Course.

The Epworth League has arranged to give a lecture course and concert, to be given in the M. E. church on the following dates:

April 13—Rev. H. W. Hicks, Subject, "Character."

April 20—Rev. E. W. Ryan, D. D. Subject, "Our Boys, and What to do with Them."

April 27—Rev. E. E. Caster, D. D. Subject, "Bethlehem, Jordan and the Dead Sea."

May 4—Rev. J. I. Nickerson. Subject, "Success."

May 11—Grand concert.

Season tickets, 50 cents.

SETTLED HIS CLAIM.

The Arbitrators Awarded J. V. N. Gregory Its Full Amount.

Ann Arbor Argus: The arbitrators in the case of John V. N. Gregory vs. The Washtenaw Mutual Fire Insurance Co., met in Ann Arbor, Wednesday of last week and after due deliberation awarded Mr. Gregory the amount he claimed, being $900 on the two barns and $424 on the personal property. So much interest has been manifested in this case that the Argus here gives the facts in the matter so far as they have come to its knowledge.

Last fall while the threshers were at work threshing the crop on J. V. N. Gregory's farm in Lima his two barns and a quantity of personal property were destroyed by fire. The property was insured by the Washtenaw Mutual and Mr. Gregory applied to have the amount due on his policy paid over to him. The board of directors declined to order the amount to be paid to him because it was shown that by-law No. 32 of the policy carried by Mr. Gregory had been violated, by the use of wood for fuel in the engine instead of coal as the by-law calls for. This decision was arrived at by the board of directors after a most thorough investigation, in the course of which several witnesses were sworn and examined.

Mr. Lutz, the tenant on the farm, testified that he bought 1,800 pounds of coal for use in the engine while threshing his part of the crop and with Mr. Gregory's permission got a load of wood for that gentleman's share. On the second day while threshing Mr. Gregory's share and using the wood for fuel the barns took fire from sparks from the engine, the wind at the time blowing strongly toward them, and, with their contents, the buildings were destroyed.

From this sworn testimony of Mr. Lutz, which was corroborated by Mr. Deidle, the engineer, and others who were present at the time, the board made up its mind that by-law No. 32 of the policy had been violated at the time of the fire with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Gregory and it was unanimous in its rejection of the claim.

The charter of the company gives every member the right to appeal to arbitration, not only as to the amount of an award, but also questions as to the liability of the company in any claim. Upon this right Mr. Gregory appealed to arbitration and chose as his representative J. L. Gilbert, of Sylvan. The company chose as its arbitrator George S. Rawson, of Bridgewater, and they two chose Fred Hutzel, of Pittsfield as the third man. The result of the arbitration was Messrs. Gilbert and Hutzel claimed that the company was liable, while Mr. Rawson held to the contrary and filed his reasons for such decision with the company. The articles of arbitration made binding on both parties to abide by the decision of the arbitrators and the company has settled the claim thus decided against them.

It is the intention of the board of directors to so amend by-law No. 32 that there will be no question in the future as to the liability of the company if any member uses wood for fuel while threshing after having once kindled the fire. Due notice of all action of the board in this matter will be sent to each member.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. M. HOOAER, Publisher.

CHELSEA, - - MICHIGAN.

IS FRIDAY UNLUCKY?

NAVIGATORS WOULD NOT BEGIN SEASON THAT DAY.

Few Big Boats Left Chicago Harbor on Account of Superstition—Railroad Companies' Ships Start Later—Kaiser Sends a Gunboat to Liberia.

Superstition of Navigators.

Lake navigation should have opened April 1, but owing to the superstition of skippers and sailors regarding Friday, few if any of the big boats sailed out of Chicago harbor before Saturday morning. In several instances the vessels left their docks a few minutes after 12 o'clock Friday night. Not one captain would admit that he had any superstition about sailing on Friday. In many cases it was represented that the crew would not be got together in time or that the coal bunkers had not been filled. All along the river there was life and action. Most of the vessels were prepared to start for Buffalo with their cargoes of grain. The majority of the vessels were what the sailors call "tramp boats." They belong to none of the big transportation lines and are not governed by the rules of those companies. With the opening of navigation on April 1 marine insurance went into effect. It is seldom that the big lines care to take the risk in sailing before the first day of the month. An agreement between the great railroad lines has been reached to the effect that none of their vessels are to leave Chicago before April 10. The following lines are included in this understanding: Lehigh Valley, Western Transit Company, Anchor, Union Steamboat Company, Lackawanna, Ogdensburg Transit Company and the Baltimore and Ohio.

Coercion of Liberia.

Joseph Hartzell, American Methodist bishop in Africa, who has arrived in New York from the dark continent, says that while he was in Liberia a German gunboat arrived and demanded $11,500 indemnity for an alleged offense to a German subject. The indemnity was calculated as follows: For damage to property, $3,500; $3,500 for threatening to stab the German in question, and $4,500 for the expense of collecting the money with a gunboat. President Coleman refused to pay, whereupon the commander of the gunboat told him that Germany would waive the claim for the indemnity if a treaty was entered into placing Liberia under German protectorate. This was also declined, and President Coleman requested Bishop Hartzell to endeavor to move England and the United States to back Liberia in its effort to remain independent of German and French interference. The bishop says he has laid the matter before the British Government and now intends taking it to the Government at Washington.

Work of California Earthquake.

While considerable damage was done in and throughout northern California by the recent earthquake, the loss to the Navy Department at Mare Island is the greatest, a conservative estimate placing it at $150,000. Only two buildings in the navy yard escaped damage. The sawmill and part of the foundry are ruins. The hospital, a three-story brick building, is cracked from top to bottom. Several narrow escapes are related, and many patients received severe shocks. In Chinatown, every house is damaged. All departments have ceased work except that of equipment and the yards and docks.

Both Condemned to Death.

At the trial of Karditzi and Giorgi in Athens, on the charge of an attempt to assassinate King George of Greece on Feb. 26 last, when his majesty was returning from Thessaly to Athens, a large number of the leading bankers and many members of the diplomatic corps were present. Karditzi, who is ill with consumption, said he was impelled to the act by newspaper articles declaring King George responsible for the misfortunes of the country. Giorgi declared that he fired into the air. Both prisoners were condemned to death.

NEWS NUGGETS.

The Ohio river is falling everywhere above Louisville except at Pittsburg.

Ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall and his wife of New York have joined the Roman Catholic Church.

A receiver has been appointed for the Acetylene Light, Heat and Power Company of Philadelphia.

By a vote of 81 to 18 the Senate at Columbus, Ohio, defeated the Sullivan bill abolishing capital punishment.

The Austro-Hungarian Government intends to ask $17,000,000 to increase the strength of the Austrian navy.

Advices from Porto Rico state that autonomy is as much of a failure on that island as in Cuba. The ministry has resigned.

At Pittsburg, Pa., because Bertha Aspiegele would not marry him, William Hillmann killed her and then cut his own throat.

Captain C. D. Sigsbee, who commanded the battleship Maine at the time of the explosion, has been assigned to duty as aid to Secretary of the Navy Long.

At St. Louis, James Street and D. D. Hennessy, two jockeys, became engaged in a quarrel near the late grounds, which resulted in Street being murdered by a third jockey, known as Anton McHade, alias "Chippy Connie," from Liverpool, England, who seized a razor Hennessy had dropped and with one slash cut Street's throat from ear to ear.

The newly formed wire and rod trust at Cleveland, Ohio, will take charge at once of the big Cleveland plants of the H. P. Nail Company, American Wire Company and Consolidated Steel and Wire Company. The new trust will control about 75 per cent of the country's total output of rods, wire, wire nails and wire products.

W. H. Byers, doing business as Cannon & Byers, wholesale millinery, at 517 West Main street, Louisville, Ky., assigned to John M. Byers. Assets estimated at $60,000; liabilities, $70,000. The bulk of the creditors are in the East.

SPAIN A SUSPECT

Proof of Foul Treachery in Havana Harbor.

MINE UNDER THE MAINE

Verdict of Court of Inquiry Says the Fact Is Clear.

REPORT SENT TO CONGRESS.

Whole Matter Is Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

A MESSAGE FROM M'KINLEY.

Reviews the Maine Affair, but Makes No Recommendations.

Verdict of the Naval Court Shows that the United States Battleship Was Sent to the Bottom of Havana Harbor by the Explosion of a Mine—Board Does Not Definitely Fix Responsibility but Suggests It—President McKinley Reviews the History of the Maine from the Time She Was Sent to Havana—Report as Sent to Congress.

Washington correspondence:

At noon Monday the findings of the naval board of inquiry as to the cause of the explosions that wrecked the Maine were sent to Congress by President McKinley. In anticipation of the report being presented the largest crowd which has attended a session of Congress in years was at the capitol. Not one-tenth of the people who stormed the doors were able to gain admission. The members of the House awaited the report with the same feverish anxiety manifested by the public, and there was scarcely a vacant seat on the floor.

The verdict of the court and the message from the White House accompanying it is brief. The report as a whole is a formal, dispassionate recital of facts, and bears the stamp of that strict officialism which marks naval procedure. An abstract of the eight parts of the report is here given:

1. At the time of the explosion the battleship Maine was lying in five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

2. The discipline was excellent. Everything was stowed according to orders, including ammunition, guns, and stores. The temperature of the magazines at 8 p. m. was normal, except in the after 10-inch magazine, and that did not explode.

3. The explosion occurred at 9:40 o'clock in the evening of Feb. 15. There were two explosions with a very short interval between them. The ship lifted on the first explosion.

4. The court can form no definite opinion of the condition of the wreck from the divers' evidence.

5. There are technical details of wreckage from which the court deduces that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side.

6. The explosion was due to no fault of those on board.

7. In the opinion of the court the explosion of the mine caused the explosion of two magazines.

8. The court is unable to find evidence to fix the responsibility.

The report is unanimous and is signed by all the members of the court. It does not refer to the existence or nonexistence of the mine in the harbor of Havana, except in the specific finding that a mine was exploded under the ship and the opinion that the explosion of the two magazines was caused by the explosion of a mine. This explains the remarkable destruction wrought. The explosion is thus shown to have combined the force of a mine without and two magazines within. The two explosions which the court finds to have occurred, with a very short interval between them, is an additional detail showing these two forces operated in causing the destruction.

The feature of the report of deepest interest to the navy is the complete exoneration of Captain Sigsbee and all on board, contained in the second finding, setting forth the perfect order and discipline prevailing on the ship, and more directly stated in the sixth finding, which declares the disaster to be due to no fault of those on board.

Message by McKinley.

In sending the verdict of the naval court to Congress President McKinley accompanied it with a brief message. He reviewed the history of the Maine from the time she was sent to Havana, but made no recommendations to the assembled lawmakers. In his message the President said:

"Just some time prior to the visit of the Maine to Havana harbor, our consular representatives pointed out the advantages to flow from the visit of national ships to the Cuban waters in accustoming the people to the presence of our flag as the symbol of good will, and of our ships in the fulfillment of the mission of protection to American interests, even though no immediate need therefor might exist.

"Accordingly, on the 24th of January last, after conference with the Spanish minister, in which the renewal of visits of our war vessels to Spanish waters was discussed and accepted, the peninsular authorities at Madrid and Havana were advised of the purpose of this Government to resume friendly naval visits at Cuban ports, and that in that view the Maine would forthwith call at the port of Havana.

"This announcement was received by the Spanish Government with appreciation of the friendly character of the visit of the Maine and with notification of intention to return the courtesy by sending Spanish ships to the principal ports of the United States.

"The Maine continued in the harbor of Havana during the three weeks following her arrival. No approachable excitement attended her stay; on the contrary, a feeling of relief and confidence followed the resumption of the long interrupted friendly intercourse. So noticeable was this immediate effect of her visit that the consul general strongly urged that the presence of our ships in Cuban waters should be kept up by retaining the Maine at Havana, or, in the event of her recall, by sending another vessel there to take her place."

The President referred to the disaster on the night of Feb. 15, the rescue of the survivors and care of the wounded. Then he proceeded:

"The appalling calamity fell upon the people of our country with crushing force, and for a brief time an intense excitement prevailed, which in a community less just and self-controlled than ours might have led to hasty acts of blind resentment.

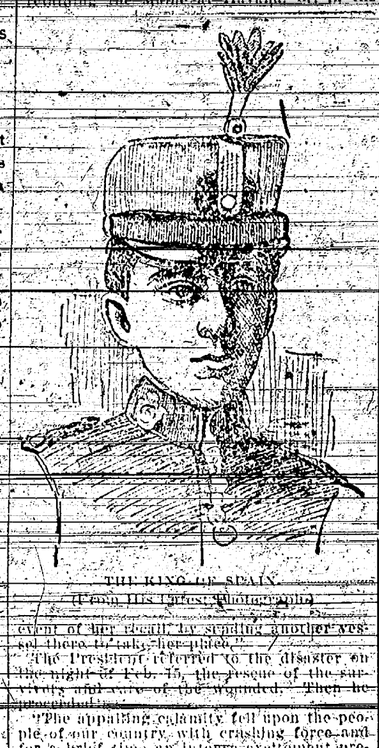
"This spirit, however, soon gave way to the calmer processes of reason, and to resolve to investigate the facts and await material proof before forming a judgment as to the cause, the responsibility, and, if the facts warranted, the remedy due. This course, necessarily recommended itself from the outset to the Executive, for only in the light of a dispassionately ascertained certainty could it determine the nature and measure of its full duty in the premises.

"The President referred to the appointment of the board of inquiry, gave a synopsis of the board's report, and concluded his message as follows:

"I have directed that the finding of the court of inquiry and the views of this Government thereon be communicated to the Government of her Majesty, the Queen Regent, and I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish nation will dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two governments.

"It will be the duty of the Executive to advise the Congress of the result, and in the meantime consideration is invoked.

When the reading of the document was completed the Senate agreed to the printing of the message, report and testimony and the resolutions of the Governments to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Both houses then adjourned.



THE KING OF SPAIN.
(From His Latest Photograph.)

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

THINK SPAIN GUILTY.

Members of Congress Say the Verdict Is a Moral Indictment.

Warner (Ill.) We should now act.

Livingston (Ga.) The message reads like an apology.

Hopkins (Ill.) I think the next step should be armed intervention.

Hull (Iowa) I favor immediate intervention in Cuba by this country.

Babcock (Wis.) The President has been very conservative in his action.

Dockery (Mo.) I confess to a deep sense of disappointment at its tenor.

Cooper (Texas) We cannot afford to accept blood money for dead patriotic sailors.

McCleary (Minn.) The report is not full enough to warrant one in stating a final opinion.

Bell (Colo.) The people should demand that Spain must take all responsibility or neglect at once.

Jett (Ill.) Intervention is wanted by the people, and nothing short of it will be satisfactory to them.

Quigg (N. Y.) War is dilatory and should be resorted to only when no other course is possible in justice and self-respect.

Landis (Ind.) I am in favor of ordering Spain out of the western hemisphere, and if she does not go I am in favor of putting her out.

McMillin (Tenn.) The message is thoroughly noncommittal and does not acquaint Congress with the policy of the administration.

Sayers (Texas) I will not vote for an appropriation to furnish food for the suffering Cubans unless it be accompanied by armed intervention.

Cummings (N. Y.) I have no comment to make. The American people will make their own comment, and make it so loud that even the deaf will hear them.

Dolliver (Iowa) One duty to end the misery in Cuba by whatever means necessary is plain. I hope that there will be no hesitation and little delay.

Foss (Ill.) The report fails to fix the responsibility, but it will be difficult to make the American people believe that Spain did not have something to do with it.

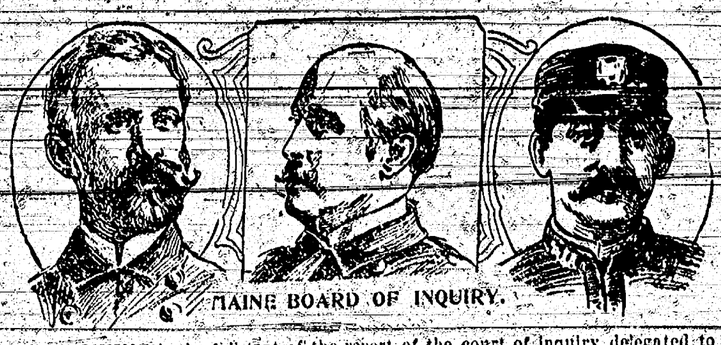
Curtis (Kan.) I think the time has come to recognize the independence of Cuba, to notify Spain that its inhuman policy must cease at once or this government will intervene.

Berry (Ky.) I am more impressed than ever that some one closely allied with the Spanish government exploded the mine which destroyed the Maine and sacrificed the lives of our brave sailors.

Russell (Conn.) Congress and the country ought to receive this message of the President and the report as the forerunner of some decisive action, delayed only for two reasons—first, to exhaust every effort to preserve peace with honor to ourselves and justice to Cuba, and, second, to prepare most effectively for war.

REPORT ON THE MAINE AS PRESENTED TO CONGRESS.

Finding of Court of Inquiry Shows Conclusively That the Warship Was Destroyed by the Explosion of a Mine.



MAINE BOARD OF INQUIRY.

FOLLOWING is the full text of the report of the court of inquiry delegated to ascertain the causes of the Maine explosion:

"United States Steamship Iowa, First Rate, Key West, Fla., Monday, March 21, 1898. After full and mature consideration of all the testimony before it, the court finds as follows:

"1. That the United States battleship Maine arived in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, on the 25th day of January, 1898, and was taken to buoy No. 4 in from five and one-half to six fathoms of water, by the regular Government pilot.

"The United States consul-general at Havana had notified the authorities at that place the previous evening of the intended arrival of the Maine.

"The state of discipline on board the Maine was excellent, and all orders and regulations in regard to the care and safety of the ship were strictly carried out. All ammunition was stowed away in accordance with instructions, and proper care was taken whenever ammunition was handled. Nothing was stowed away in any one of the magazines or shellrooms which was not permitted to be stowed there. The magazines and shell-rooms were always locked after having been opened, and after the destruction of the Maine the keys were found in their proper place in the Captain's cabin, everything having been reported secure that evening at 8 o'clock.

Usual Precautions Taken.

"The temperature of the magazines and shell-rooms was taken daily and reported. The only magazine which had an undue amount of heat was the after 10-inch magazine, and that did not explode at the time the Maine was destroyed.

"The torpedo war heads were all stowed in the after part of the ship under the ward-room, and neither caused nor participated in the destruction of the Maine.

"The dry gun cotton primers and detonators were stowed in the cabin aft and remote from the scene of the explosion.

"The waste was carefully looked after on board the Maine to obviate danger. Special orders in regard to this had been given by the commanding officer.

"Varnishes, dryers, alcohol and other combustibles of this nature were stowed on or above the main deck, and could not have had anything to do with the destruction of the Maine.

"The medical stores were stowed aft under the wardroom and remote from the scene of the explosion. No dangerous stores of any kind were stowed below in any of the other storerooms.

"The coal bunkers were inspected. Of these bunkers adjoining the forward magazines and shell-rooms, four were empty, namely, B 3, B 4, B 5 and B 6. A 15 had been in use that day, and A 16 was full of New River coal. This coal had been carefully inspected before receiving it on board. The bunker in which it was stowed was accessible on three sides at all times, and the fourth side at this time, on account of bunkers B 4 and B 6 being empty. This bunker, A 16, had been inspected that day by the engineer officer on duty.

"The fire alarms in the bunkers were in working order, and there had never been a case of spontaneous combustion of coal on board the Maine.

"The two after boilers of the ship were in use at the time of the disaster, but for auxiliary purposes only, with a comparatively low pressure of steam, and being tended by a reliable watch. These boilers could not have caused the explosion of the ship. The four forward boilers have since been found by the divers, and are in a fair condition.

"On the night of the destruction of the Maine everything had been reported secure for the night at 8 o'clock by reliable persons, through the proper authorities, to the commanding officer. At the time the Maine was destroyed the ship was quiet, and therefore least liable to accident caused by movements from those on board.

"2. The destruction of the Maine occurred at 9:40 p. m. on the 15th day of February, 1898, in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, being at the time moored in the same buoy to which she had been taken upon her arrival.

"There were two explosions of a distinctly different character, with a very short but distinct interval between them, and the forward part of the ship was lifted to a marked degree at the time of the first explosion.

"The first explosion was more in the nature of a report like that of a gun; while the second explosion was more open, prolonged and of greater volume. This second explosion was, in the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

Condition of the Wreck.

"4. The evidence bearing on this, being principally obtained from divers, did not enable the court to form a definite conclusion as to the condition of the wreck, although it was established that the after part of the ship was practically intact and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the destruction of the forward part.

"The following facts in regard to the forward part of the ship are, however, established by the testimony:

"That portion of the port side of the protective deck, which extends from about frame 30 to about frame 41 was blown up aft and over to port. The main deck, from about frame 30 to about frame 41 was blown up aft and slightly over to starboard, folding the forward part of the middle superstructure over and on top of the after part.

"This was, in the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

"5. At frame 17 the outer shell of the ship, from a point eleven and one-half feet from the middle line of the ship and six from the middle line of the ship, and six feet above the keel, when in its normal position, has been forced up so as to be now about four feet above the surface of the water, therefore, about thirty-four feet above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured. The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed V shape, the after wing of which, about fifteen feet broad and thirty-two feet in length (from frame 17 to frame 23), is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward.

"At frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two, and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plating. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water, and about thirty feet above its normal position.

Caused by Submarine Mine.

"In the opinion of the court, this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about frame 18, and somewhat on the port side of the ship.

"6. The court finds that the loss of the Maine, on the occasion named, was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of the crew of said vessel.

"7. In the opinion of the court the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines.

"8. The court has been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

"WM. T. SAMPSON, Captain U. S. N., President. "A. MARIX, Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N., Judge Advocate.

"A. RICARD, Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval Force on the North Atlantic Station."

SAGASTA RETAINS HIS POWER.

Liberals Win in Spanish Parliamentary Elections.

The Spanish parliamentary elections that were held Sunday went by a large majority in favor of the Liberals, the party now in power. Very little interest was manifested in Madrid and the polling booths were almost deserted. Most all the candidates elected there are Liberals. Riots are reported from many places, troubles being fomented by the socialists. This was especially the case in the provinces of Biscay, Navarre, Catalonia and Valencia. At Durango, in the province of Biscay, one man was killed. It is estimated that the Government won 300 of the 432 seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

RESENT RELIEF PLANS

Spaniards Will Interpret Their Execution as Intervention.

The Madrid Imparcial says that if the proposition attributed to the United States to send a warship with relief for the reconcentrados be a week proves true, Spain will interpret the act as one of intervention which would be intolerable.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Standard says that the following is the substance of Spain's reply to the note presented by Minister Woodford:

"The Spanish reply, which is couched in friendly language, states that the Government cannot agree to the conclusions the American Government has drawn from inaccurate information that does not tally with the recent activity and progress of military operations in Cuba, and the visible popularity and progress of the new colonial institutions, which have been loyally accepted and supported by even old adversaries of Spanish rule. Spain cannot, naturally, admit the interference which is foreshadowed in the American note, and deprecates the sending of official relief and war vessels to Cuba as being the very elements that have retarded the progress of the Spanish rule in the island.

"Spain reminds the United States of all the concessions she has made to preserve cordial relations and conciliate America, the last proof being her willingness to submit the conflicting commission reports to arbitration. In conclusion, the Spanish reply shows that the Government believes that it has reached the extreme limit of concessions compatible with the honor and dignity of Spain, and will not admit encroachments on her rights of sovereignty in the West Indies."

NONE WILL ASSIST HER.

Spain Must Stand or Fall on Her Own Merits.

Dispatches from all the European capitals show that attention is centered on America's preparation for war, which most people believe to be imminent. Some express sympathy for Spain, but none offers to help her, not even Austria, which has been the forcing ground of pro-Spanish intervention. She is now displaying a clearer mood. A Vienna correspondent declares that Austria will probably recommend Spain to accept the offered indemnity of 700,000,000 francs, with reimbursement for her war expenses, and declare Cuba independent. Then the United States would be obliged to agree to concessions regarding the Maine.

Whisky is always a fool; so is love.

WORDS OF MENACE TO SPAIN.

War Resolutions Introduced in United States Congress.

By Senator Frye of Maine.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed and empowered to take such effective steps as in his discretion may be necessary to secure a speedy termination of the hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, the withdrawal of the military and naval forces of Spain from said island, and the complete independence of said people.

By Representative Marsh of Illinois.

Resolved, That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist between the government of Spain and her dependencies and the United States and her Territories, and that the President of the United States is hereby authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the United States, including the militia and the naval militia thereof, to carry the same into effect.

By Senator Rawlins of Utah.

Resolved, That the independence of the republic of Cuba be and the same is hereby recognized, and that war against the Kingdom of Spain be, and the same is hereby declared to exist, and the President be hereby authorized and directed to employ the land and naval forces of the United States of America to wage such war to success.

By Senator Allen of Nebraska.

Resolved, That the republic of Cuba now and some time maintained by force of arms, is hereby recognized by the United States of America, as a separate and independent nation. That the United States shall immediately intervene and put an end to the war now being waged on the island of Cuba, and shall succor and release the inoffensive people there concentrated for the purpose of starvation and extermination.

By Senator Foraker of Ohio.

Resolved, That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent. That the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island. 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 does hereby demand, that she at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to use, if necessary, the entire land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

EARTHQUAKE CAUSES PANIC.

Residents of San Francisco Frightened by Seismic Shocks.

Residents of San Francisco and neighboring cities were much excited over the earthquake which shook the city and vicinity just before midnight Wednesday. The vibrations continued fifteen seconds after the shock was felt and many persons were thrown into a panic. Buildings trembled on their foundations, telegraph and telephone wires were broken and numberless panes of glass were broken during the short space of time the shock was felt. Several hours elapsed before the fears of the panic-stricken people were quieted and the streets cleared. Severe shocks were felt at Sacramento, San Jose, Merced, Stockton and Santa Cruz.

The shock was confined to northern California. Vallejo and Mare Island suffered much damage, the loss at the navy yard being estimated at not less than $25,000. The naval hospital was wrecked and the Government sawmill thrown down. In the town of Vallejo, just across the channel, the loss runs into the thousands. At the University of California in Berkeley the seismograph at the students' observatory in Berkeley showed that the shock lasted between thirty and forty seconds. The general direction of the vibration was from east to west. The instrument showed that the shock was felt in a small area.

LEE'S LIFE THREATENED.

Warned In Two Days of Five Distinct Plots to Assassinate Him.

Havana advices say that Consul General Lee was warned Sunday and Monday of five distinct plots against his life. It was reported to him that many of the rabid Weylerites are determined to kill him and that all sorts of plans have been evolved to accomplish that purpose.

Gen. Lee professes to place but little credence in the many reports that reach him of threats against him, but it is noticed that he is more closely guarded than ever by the Government. The latest story to reach the consul was that he would be poisoned by a bribed employe of his hotel. To this Gen. Lee replied by asking the newspaper correspondents who sit near him at meal time, in case he is suddenly taken ill, first to shoot his waiter and then to run for a stomach pump.

Marix Says It Was a Mine.

Lieutenant-Commander Marix, judge advocate of the board of inquiry into the Maine disaster, on being released from the oath of secrecy in relation to the laying up of the battleship, had this to say:

"We know that the Maine was blown up by a mine as surely as a physician knows a man was poisoned when he finds him suffering from the effects of poison."

PAYING THE PENALTY

CHAPTER I.

IN THE days of colossal fortunes in America the Great Western Bank of Chicago was noted as one of the solid financial institutions of the country. Why should it not have been when its cash capital approximated five hundred thousand dollars?

Stephen Z. Kellogg of the North Carolina Kellogg family, who had migrated West in the early thirties, was the trusted president of this bank from the day its doors were thrown open in the fall of 1842 until they were closed to business some fifteen years later.

Stephen was the eldest of three brothers, the other two being Amos D., a cotton factor of Wilmington, North Carolina, and Andrew, who died in 1853, leaving a widow, his second wife, and a stepson, Earl.

Andrew, in fact, had left little else, though Jacob Kellogg, the father of the three named, had left them joint heirs to his estate.

Under the management of Stephen and Amos, their inheritance had quadrupled, while Andrew was doomed to see his fortune dwindle into insignificant proportions, so insignificant, in fact, that the appointment of an administrator was deemed unnecessary—there would have been nothing save a small amount of personal property for him to have administered upon.

The one article that Andrew did leave behind that was prized above all others by his widow was a letter directed to Stephen the Chicago banker, requesting him to look after the future of his wife and son.

"Stephen is a banker and very wealthy," he had said to his wife not a week before his death, "and Earl will stand a better chance of advancement in the West, than here in North Carolina. Amos, to be sure, would employ him and see that you did not want. I would prefer that after I am laid in the grave you go to Stephen and leave the scene of my misfortunes behind."

So it was that when the doorbell of the banker's residence on Dearborn avenue was sounded on the evening of the ninth of August, 1853, Julia, the house maid who answered its summons, ushered into the presence of the banker, who on this occasion was the only occupant of the spacious parlor of his residence, his sister-in-law and her son, neither of whom he had seen before.

At first sight the guests be scarcely recognized the letter the widow had handed him. He was aware that his younger brother was dead, Amos having written of his decease immediately after its occurrence, but he had received no intimation that the widow of this brother, together with her son, expected to visit Chicago with a view of becoming members of his household, or that Andrew had left a letter requesting him to look to their future. The widow had taken care that he should not, Amos was not made aware of the existence of this letter until the date of the departure of Mrs. Kellogg and her son for Chicago.

The madam had decided that the most certain way to attain her object would be to present her letter in person. "If I write and send it," she had thought, "I may not receive a satisfactory reply. Perhaps advice would be all. Perhaps a check for a hundred or two. Maybe the words, 'I will see what can be done.' Our course is to go and go quickly. Once there, something will be done. I will take no chance."

Tears filled the eyes of the banker as he perused the last words written by his younger brother, and if he felt annoyance over any part of the contents of the letter, appearances did not indicate it.

For a moment he sat as though lost in thought, then, rising from his chair, he cordially extended a hand to each of his visitors.

"It will be a pleasure to me, madam," he said "to fulfill the last request of poor Andrew. For the present, at least, your home shall be beneath my roof. I will see that Earl is established in business, and if he be of good habits, capable and economical, ere many years roll by he may offer you a home of his own."

"Oh, sir," began the widow, rising to her feet, while with her left hand she raised a convenient handkerchief to her eyes, "we can never—"

"There, there, my dear madam! Dry your eyes and give yourself no further annoyance. Earl will be fully able to repay me for all I may do for you. I am engaged in a business that requires trustworthy men, and may be able to find a place for your son in my bank. How would you like to learn banking, my boy? No training as yet in that direction, I suppose, but I judge you are somewhat older than I thought."

"I have passed my twenty-second year," replied Earl. "I was graduated from the North Carolina University two years ago. Since that time I have been engaged in trying to straighten out the tangled affairs of my father; but, alas, it was too late. We were able to save nothing from his estate."

"Amos wrote me to that effect," said the banker. "It is many years since I last saw my brother. He was a poor manager, I fear, for we inherited equal amounts from our father's estate."

"I shall endeavor to do my duty in any position in which you may see proper to place me," observed the young man. "And as to my competency, you can soon judge."

"Yes, yes. Well, I will find you located in a week's time. Why, here we are talking of matters that may well be deferred for a day or two, and you people fatigued from your long journey."

At this point Mr. Kellogg sounded the bell that stood on the center table, and Julia appeared.

"You see," continued the banker, "my wife is on duty, so that you will not see her to-night. My son and daughters are out for the evening. Julia, however, will attend to your comfort. Why, you have not dined!"

"Oh, yes," exclaimed the widow. "We patronized the dining car before entering the city."

"Well, Julia, this lady is my sister-in-law, Mrs. Kellogg; this young man is my nephew. You will conduct Mrs. Kellogg to the room next my daughters' on the second floor; Earl to the room opposite. Tell Aunt Eliza to prepare tea for them. See that their rooms are aired and made comfortable. I must go up and inform my wife of your arrival. Ah, by the way, your baggage?"

"At the depot as yet," said the young man.

"Hand me the checks and I will send for it at once."

The sable Julia conducted her charges to the floor above, calling Tom, the coachman, as she passed through the hall, to whom the banker gave the checks with instructions.

"A remarkably well preserved woman is my sister-in-law," mused Mr. Kellogg as he ascended the stairs. "She must be all of forty. Humph! She hardly appears twenty-five. Yes, she is quite a beauty.

"Let's see, what was her name before Andrew married her? I have it—Newberry. Now the Widow Kellogg. Married twice. Oh, well, she may marry again. Poor Andrew—perhaps his second wife helped dissipate his fortune.

"The young man looks bright and smart. He must be all right or Amos would have written me about him. Strange he didn't mention their intention of coming here."

Here the banker entered the room of his wife.

"Ah, Thalia, dear, readings? You must be feeling better to-night. We shall soon have you down stairs now. Our family has suddenly increased by two, and I will venture a five-dollar bill you will never guess who the newcomers are."

"I will not try, Stephen—it is too much trouble. But stay! You say that our family has increased by two—your brother Andrew left a widow and son."

"A step-son."

"They are the newcomers."

"The five dollars is yours, Thalia."

"Oh, I have more money now than I can spend, my dear husband; but mother—this widow—not her son—have claims on you. I had supposed he was Andrew's son."

"She was my brother's wife, dear. He died insolvent. I can't understand it. She brought a letter from Andrew requesting me to take them under my protection. We could not do less. The poor woman is in great trouble. I am quite sure you will like her. The boy is of Robert's age—dark complexion—hair and eyes the same. No resemblance to the Kelloggs there."

"I may be able to use the young man in the bank. If not, I can easily locate him somewhere. He is a college graduate, and I feel confident has no bad habits. He may have a good influence on Bob—you know Bob is a little wild at times, else he would be the cashier of the bank to-day instead of Lawrence Terry."

"Oh, Robert is so young, Stephen. I have no fears for Robert. And as for Lawrence Terry—if he is to be our future son-in-law, he should have the preference above all others. You know Lawrence is three years older than Robert."

"True; but I am as yet uncertain as to his becoming our son-in-law. I have not given my consent."

"Oh, but you will! Laura would die if you should refuse to. But we have diverged from the subject. I am quite content with your receiving your brother's widow and her son. Now remember that, and don't refuse your sanction to the marriage of Lawrence and Laura."

"You don't care to see our guests tonight."

"No, no, Stephen; I have talked too much now."

"Well, you will see them to-morrow. Of course their stay with us may be but temporary. After a time Earl will be able to provide a home for his mother, I will see about Lawrence and Laura."

"I know you would, dear. Well, good night."

"Good night, my dear wife. And may you look bright and fresh in the morning." And imprinting a kiss on the lips of the one he had led to the altar thirty years before, the banker left the room and descended the stairs.

CHAPTER II.

It was after eight o'clock when the widow and her son arrived at the banker's residence.

A half-hour later when Julia entered the madam's room with a tea tray, on which was an urn of tea and a dainty repast, she found Earl assisting his mother in the unpacking of one of the three trunks that had constituted her baggage.

"Oh, that was entirely unnecessary, Julia," said the madam. "I informed my brother-in-law that we had dined. And yet, I presume we shall be able to do justice to the repast. I find this northern air quite a stimulant to one's appetite. Place your burden on that table beneath the chandelier."

"Is you from de Souf, Missus?"

"Yes, Julia; we are from North Carolina, so you see we are accustomed to the attendance of colored people."

"Dat ain't no colored people down Souf, Missus—da's just niggers—poo' misable nigger slaves—dat's all da' is. Da's colored people up yere dewy for true!"

"Are there many colored people in Chicago, Julia?"

"Lor, no, Missus! How come dat be when da's all down Souf? But Mars Stephen say one of dese days da all gwine be free; den I spec da come up yere."

"Well you need not wait for the tray, Julia. My son is assisting me to unpack, and we shall be quite busy for a time. Those rolls look excellent."

"Da's de best out. My mammy made dem, an' Mars Stephen say she's de best cook goin'. You see, Mars Stephen bied mammy an' me in Baltimore when I was 'bout seven year ol'. I spec I's nigh 'bout twenty now."

"He bought you South?"

"He did dat, Missus; but we's free as de air now. Mars Stephen say so, an' he know. He pays mammy an' me he good money."

"How much, Julia?"

"Bress you soul, Missus, I ain't know dat; but he pays us lots; I spec 'bout seventeen dollars."

The madam smiled as she raised a roll of red ribbon from the tray of her trunk and handed it to Julia.

"You may be able to use that," she said; "and you may go now. Tell your mother we are much pleased with her tea. Good night."

"Lordy! Dat red ribbon is des de thing I's been wantin', an' mammy wouldn't let me buy none—she say it's extravagant. Thank you, Missus, tank you! Won't cut de shine off on dat Larkins gal now? Wait till Pete Rollins sees me wid dis ton roun' me. De nigger'll nigh 'bout go crazy!" And Julia, with her eyes sparkling, dashed out of the room, forgetting to say good-night.

The widow and her son for a moment could not restrain their mirth.

"Africa's children are the same the world over," Mrs. Kellogg remarked presently. "Well, let us discuss the contents of the tray, and at the same time hold a confabulation over the present aspect of our affairs."

"Agreed, mother," said Earl, rising from his knees, in which position he had been at the side of the trunk.

They were soon seated at the table with the tray between them, and the widow proceeded to pour the tea, while her son helped her to the wing of a chicken.

"We are at last located where there is a desirable outlook," the madam said after a little. "There is finally a prospect of some of my fond hopes being realized. As you are aware, my life's ambition has been to be the possessor of great wealth, and to see you a wealthy man. It was with that end in view that I, six years ago, married Andrew Kellogg, believing him to be a man of fortune. I made a woeful mistake. He was worth but a paltry fifty thousand. Stimulated by me he strove to increase his means by speculation, with what result you know. He lost all."

"All, mother?"

"Well, nearly so. Certainly I saved something from the wreck, for Andrew had placed ten thousand to my credit the day I married him. For a time I speculated with it with varying success. Finally I invested it in such a manner that when, on the verge of bankruptcy, he wished to withdraw it from my hands, it was beyond my reach, whether or not we shall in the future realize on the investment, time alone can tell—you know how it is invested."

"Yes, I know, mother. But you never can—you—"

"Wait! I am not so certain as to that. But the time is not yet. Now this banker is wealthy. He may be a millionaire. The position for you is that of cashier of his bank."

"I am well aware of that, my dear mother, and I may in time attain it."

"Nay! You must. Of course you may enter the bank in a subordinate position, but there you must perform every duty with an exactness not to be surpassed. You must please your uncle. No matter how particular he may be, you must not leave a stone unturned to court his favor."

"My uncle?"

"Yes, henceforth your name is Earl Kellogg. You must drop the name of Newberry. I shall request Mr. Kellogg to introduce you as his nephew. You will receive care consideration from those you come in contact with if they believe you his nephew."

"Mother, there is one very great obstacle that may stand in my way. For the moment I had forgotten it. Stephen Kellogg has a son, and that son may be cashier of the bank."

"I had thought of that. Rome was not built in a day. There are ways, and then there are other ways! You must and shall become cashier of that bank. To Robert Kellogg occupies that place at this time, we must bring about the change."

"I am favorable, but how?"

"We will let that rest for the present. He may not even hold a position in the bank. There are other matters. You are a good looking young man. Early with your athletic figure, your dark complexion, your black hair, mustache and eyes. And remember, you will soon be twenty-three."

"Why, mother, what on earth are you driving at now?"

"You must marry one of Banker Kellogg's daughters."

"That would not be a bad scheme. But, mother, we can hardly plan until we have been here a week or so."

"True; but we must lose no time. There is another thing. Mr. Kellogg's wife, it seems, is an invalid. I must be very attentive to her. She may die. I had not thought to marry again after having made two failures, but—ah, well, we shall see."

"Mother, you are a great schemer."

(To be continued.)

A Small Matter.

An 11-year-old lad, while studying his history lesson last week, learned that Saturday would be President McKinley's birthday, and thought it would be a nice thing to send the chief magistrate a birthday card. The one he secured and mailed contained the following good advice: "In whatever station you are, God has called you to fill the place, and you should do your duty."

Saturday's mail brought the boy a White House letter addressed to Mr. ——. It was from Secretary Porter, who said he had been directed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of the birthday token and to convey the President's thanks for the remembrance. The youth was delighted with the attention, but was disappointed that the President should think he was a man and was anxious to rectify the mistake.

The President was to leave for Philadelphia at 10 o'clock Monday morning, but notwithstanding the pressure of official and private matters the youth was admitted to the President's room when he presented himself about 9 o'clock that day.

As long as he lives he will never forget that audience. The President thanked him for his thoughtfulness and presented him with the rose which he wore in his buttonhole. It was a happy boy who returned home and told of his success.—Washington Star.

Texas Person on Euchre.

This is what Rev. Mr. Claggett, of Dallas, Texas, says about progressive euchre: "It is one of the cunningest schemes of Satan ever invented to fill up his very dominion. It actually makes me blush to think that there is need to talk to Christians about the right or the wrong of this thing. It began as a fad, a make-shift of those who could find no other way of entertaining company. Now it is a curse—ordinary gambling."

On nearly every block in Japanese cities is a public oven where, for a small fee, housewives may have their dinners and suppers cooked for them.

Cigarette—A rank concoction with a light on one end and nothing on the other.

WAR TALK IN SENATE.

Resolutions Introduced by Frye, Foraker and Rawlins.

STORM GATHERS AT CAPITOL.

Two Senators Call for Belligerent Action Against Spain.

WANT CUBA'S WOES ENDED

Upper House of Congress a Scene of Intense Excitement.

Rawlins of Utah Offers Resolution Recognizing the Independence of Cuba and Declaring War Against Spain—Allen and Foraker Offer Resolutions Recognizing Cuban Independence—Senator Mason Makes a Red-Hot Speech in Favor of War—Galleries Applaud Bellicose Sentiments.

Washington correspondence:

The Senate plunged into the Cuban question Tuesday with a merciless disregard for the President's peace plan. Two Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senators Foraker and Frye, took the lead. Four resolutions on Cuba were introduced in rapid succession. Senator Frye of Maine, a conservative member of the Foreign Relations Committee, who by precedent of long service was entitled to the chairmanship of foreign relations, but yielded to Senator Davis, offered a resolution calling upon the President to intervene at once by force to stop the war in Cuba. Senator Foraker's resolution recognized the independence of the Cuban republic. Rawlins (Utah) offered one declaring a state of war between Spain and the United States. Allen (Neb.) offered one recognizing independence and Senator Foraker said he would insist upon early consideration of his resolution.

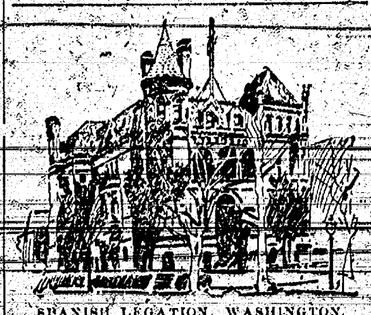
Mason (Ill.) followed the introduction of the resolutions in the Senate with a vigorous war speech. He described vividly the disaster to the Maine. He said that if ninety of the victims had been Senators or sons of Senators we would not have been forty days declaring war. Yet the lives of all Americans were sacred alike under our law and equally entitled to consideration. Mr. Mason said the catastrophe should be replied to vigorously. He could not speak for others, but for himself he was for war. This declaration brought a vigorous outburst of applause from the galleries.

The Illinois Senator declared there could be no peace so long as a European nation owns and butchers its slaves on this hemisphere. He said it was not necessary for the Maine court to fix the responsibility. The law did that. If it was a torpedo or a mine it was a Spanish torpedo or a Spanish mine. Hence Spain must answer. He would oppose any position looking to indemnity, as he would oppose making a diplomatic incident of the catastrophe. He would oppose any kind of autonomy or any plan to assist Spain, but his demand was that the Spanish flag should be driven from the western hemisphere. Neither did he believe Cuba should be required to pay an indemnity to Spain. "We are told," he said, "we must wait on the Spanish elections, but if Spanish elections are as rotten as Spanish diplomacy we had better not wait. Let us awake," said Mr. Mason, in conclusion, "to glorious war, as did our fathers—a war that shall insure the honor and respect of our flag all over the world."

A storm has been gathering in Congress. Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning before the cabinet met the President was given to understand by leaders in Congress that unless he intervened some he would have the matter taken out of his hands by Congress, which body has the right to declare war. The President has considered every conceivable plan looking toward peace, but Congress will hear nothing but intervention for Cuban independence. A Senator who is conservative made the statement that the President would be compelled to intervene for independence whether he wished to or not.

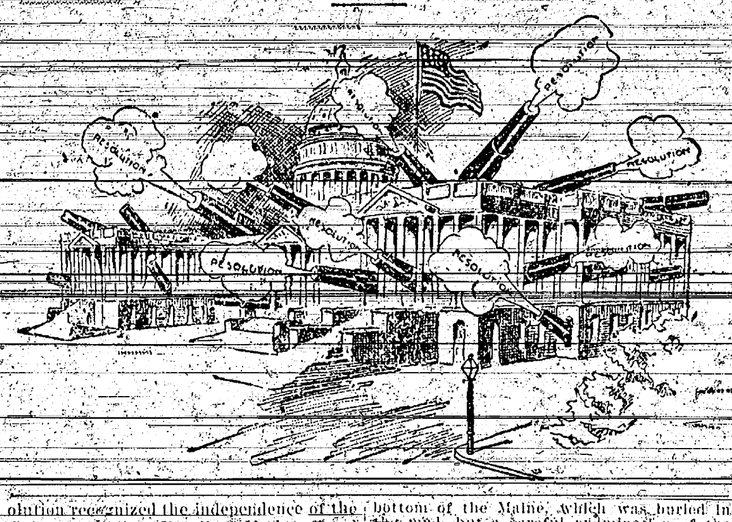
The revolt in the House against further postponement of action on the Cuban issue culminated in a conference of Republican members whose ideas are in accordance with a positive course. About fifty representatives attended, representing all sections. Representative Hopkins of Illinois, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, presided, and Representative Joy of Missouri was secretary. The meeting was called to take steps to secure immediate intervention in some form and the recognition of Cuban independence.

It was pointed out that while it was fit that the executive should be given, as he had been, a reasonable time within which to advise, it was exclusively the function of Congress to declare war, commence hostilities or take action of that character. The remarks made carried the view that a mere recognition of belligerency was not to be considered, for it would not of itself bring a cessation of hostilities and that intervention, armed and immediate, and recognition of independence only would be considered.



SPANISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON.

THE CONGRESSIONAL BATTERY IN ACTION.



A SPANISH TORPEDO BOAT.

SPAIN SAYS ACCIDENT.

Madrid Experts Dispute Every Claim of American Board.

The conclusions reached by the Spanish naval commission which investigated the destruction of the battleship Maine are directly opposite to those in the report of the court of inquiry submitted to Congress. The synopsis is as follows:

The evidence of witnesses comparatively close to the Maine at the moment is to the effect that only one explosion occurred; that no column of water was thrown into the air; that no shock to the side of the nearest vessel was felt, nor on land was any vibration noticed, and that no dead fish were found. The evidence of the senior pilot of the harbor states that there is abundance of fish in the harbor and this is corroborated by other witnesses. The assistant engineer of works states that after explosions made during the execution of works in the harbor he has always found dead fish.

The divers were unable to examine the bottom of the Maine, which was buried in the mud, but a careful examination of the sides of the vessel, the point and breaks by which a point outward, shows without a doubt that the explosion was from the inside. A minute examination of the bottom of the harbor around the vessel shows absolutely no sign of the action of a torpedo and the local judge advocate of the commission can find no precedent for the explosion of the storage magazines of a vessel by a torpedo.

From the Front.

Capt. C. D. Sigsbee has been assigned to duty as aid to Secretary Long.

Noualaris of Barcelona have offered the Spanish Government $40,000,000 to be used in case of a war.

Spanish military engineers are starting for the Canary Islands, and the Balearic Islands are being fortified.

Italy has decided to sell the armored cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi, of 6,840 tons, and well armored, to Spain.

The remains of Lieut. F. W. Jenkins, of the Maine, were interred at Pittsburg with military and civic honors.

Secretary Long has detailed officers to command all the auxiliary torpedo boats recently added to the naval service.

All the shipyards on the lakes may be started in full blast in case the war with Spain lasts more than four months.

The United States naval attaches at the various European centers are endeavoring to purchase more torpedo boats.

The Navy Department has issued instructions to transfer twenty cadets from Annapolis to the battleship Indiana.

There are over 2,000 men at work in the Brooklyn navy yard and operations continue without intermission day and night.

Orders have been given to remove from all the war vessels in the Key West harbor all surplus baggage and unnecessary paraphernalia.

Foreign bankers are evidently becoming alarmed for the safety of their funds in Havana branches and are withdrawing them to New York.

Gov. Black, of New York, sent to the Legislature an emergency message advising an immediate appropriation of $1,000,000 as a contingent war fund.

The Madrid Pais says that orders have been issued to mobilize in the Spanish waters and that a second torpedo squadron is being prepared for sea at Cadiz.

The Dupont powder mills have received urgent orders from Washington to use every possible means to furnish the Government with smokeless powder without delay.

The life saving crews of all Government stations on the Atlantic coast have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to enter the naval service at a moment's notice.

The work on the cannons now in process of completion at the Washington navy yard is being pushed with all the haste possible. More than 500 men have been added to the force.

Many applications are being received at the War Department from small towns along the coast for the erection of some means of defense to withstand the assaults of foreign ships in the event of war.

The Ohio River Flood.

Scene in Fulton street, Cincinnati, where people are obliged to get about in boats.

MICHIGAN SOLONS.

The Governor having ascertained that the power to call elections to fill vacancies in either house was vested in the executive; that if the elections were called on that day the voters might choose Senators to succeed Messrs. Covell, Preston and Hughes, against whom protests are lodged and are now being investigated by a Senate committee, personally appeared upon the floor of the Senate on Thursday and through Senator Moore had a motion made to discharge the investigating committee and have the contested senatorships made vacant at once. Senators Covell and Preston are anti-Pingree Senators, and if an election were now to be held their districts would probably select men favorable to the Governor's bill. The Governor's proposition roused all the animosity of the Senate, and after an acrimonious debate between Senators Moore, Thompson and Mason, the proposition of the Governor to take the investigation from the committee was lost by a vote of 14 to 14, the rules of the Senate holding a tie vote to mean the failure of the motion. The day's session was otherwise uneventful. Resolutions were adopted in both branches expressing sympathy with the Cubans in their struggle for independence and pledging the support of the people of Michigan to President McKinley in whatever action he may take for the relief of the suffering island. In the evening the committees of the two houses to whom the Governor's bill was referred gave a joint hearing in representative hall.

The Governor's bill is entitled simply "A bill to provide for the assessment and levy of taxes upon the property of railroad companies, express, telegraph and telephone companies." It provides for the creation of a State board of assessors, consisting of four members appointed by the Governor and the Auditor General. This board shall assess the property of the corporations named in the title; it shall have power to procure books and papers, subpoena witnesses, require sworn statements from railroad and other companies, and determine the rate of taxes to be levied, "which rate shall be the same as the average rate of taxes for State, municipal and local purposes, not including special assessments for benefits received. The board shall meet the first Monday in September in each year, and the taxes assessed must be paid before the first Monday of January following." Franchises of companies, it is provided, shall be considered as property and shall be assessed. Finally, it is provided that if corporations whose property is to be assessed either directly or indirectly promise, offer or give to any member any gratuity whatever the corporations shall forfeit to the State the sum of $10,000.

The special session gives indications of developing a much larger number of bills than Gov. Pingree intended when he issued his call. The members show an inclination not to accept the bill prepared by the Governor for the taxation of corporations and they are introducing bills of their own. Representative Shepherd, at the brief session of the House Monday afternoon, introduced a bill providing that the State Board of Equalization, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, Land Commissioner, Auditor General, State Treasurer and Secretary of State, shall fix the valuation of railroad property and levy an annual assessment thereon of three-fourths of 1 per cent. While this rate may not be high enough, the general purpose of the bill meets with a good deal of approval.

The legislative situation on Tuesday had not undergone many changes, and the Pingree railroad taxation bill is apparently further from becoming a law than it was when the Legislature convened. A number of bills are being introduced in pursuance of the anti-Pingree program to confuse the issue and defeat the Pingree measure. But Gov. Pingree says that object shall not be accomplished, even if he has to keep the Legislature in session all summer. The senatorial situation is practically unchanged, although Senator Covell resigned his seat in the Senate. In Lapeer County the Republican committee has refused to call a convention to name a successor to Senator Preston, who took his seat on Tuesday. Arguments were made before the House and Senate committee Tuesday by prominent railroad attorneys in opposition to the Pingree bill.

By a unanimous vote the House on Wednesday requested Gov. Pingree to advise by special message the enactment of laws made necessary by Tuesday's decision of the Supreme Court declaring void thousands of tax titles. The resolution declares that the State will be unable to collect taxes on at least 100,000 descriptions of land, that the money consideration involved is between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, and that thousands of homesteaders on State tax lands are in danger of losing both their lands and improvements thereon. By a similar vote the House requested the Governor for a message recommending the enactment of laws requiring other corporations than those mentioned in the message already submitted to pay their full share of taxes. The corporations aimed at are electric railways, street railways, electric and gas light companies, plank road companies, and fire and life insurance companies.

The Atkinson bill for the taxation of corporate property, which is the identical measure which Gov. Pingree outlined in his message to the Legislature, came up in the House on Thursday in committee of the whole. The entire day was spent in discussing its provisions. The anti-Pingree men succeeded in having it amended in several respects. The principal amendment is the substitution of a board of assessors to be elected by the people instead of being appointed by the Governor. The debate upon the bill was characterized by considerable sharp talk.

State Items of Interest.

Twenty-five free men will be required to oversee the shirt contract work at Ionia prison.

John Huling, who lives at Hinchman, was fatally injured by being struck by a falling tree.

Frank Hodge of Imlay City has been sentenced to eight months at Ionia for uttering a forged note of $10.50.

Surveyors have begun work along the right of way of the Lansing, St. Johns & St. Louis electric railway.

Imperial Coal Company has struck a three-foot vein of excellent coal near Arthur, at a depth of 200 feet.

The Adventists may not bother about the State printing contract because they find it will be necessary for them to work on Saturdays if it is accepted.

Charles Montgomery, a clerk in the drug store of Dr. Bunting at Attica, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and $37 costs or 100 days in jail for selling intoxicating liquors for other than medicinal purposes.

THE CHELSEA STANDARD

An independent local newspaper published every Thursday afternoon from its office in the basement of the Turn Bull & Wilkinson block, Chelsea, Mich.,

BY O. T. HOOVER.

Terms:—$1.00 per year; 6 months, 50 cents; 3 months, 25 cents.

Advertising rates reasonable and made known on application.

Entered at the postoffice at Chelsea, Mich., as second-class matter.

Suburban Rumors

FRANCISCO.

The Ladies' Aid Society held its monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Mohrlok, Wednesday.

Rev. Paul Wuerful, delivered a lecture before the German Epworth League, Ann Arbor, Thursday evening.

Miss Josephine Hoppe who has been visiting relatives in California and Washington, returned home on Monday, March 28.

WATERLOO.

Dr. Bennett started for the Klondike Monday.

Fred Croman moved to his new home near Danesville, Thursday.

Will Tick left for Chicago, Thursday, where he has secured a position.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Stowell of Stockbridge, were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. John Moeckel on Sunday.

The result of the township election democratic, excepting supervisor, Mr. Baldwin being elected by two majority over Mr. Artz.

SYLVAN.

Mrs. Fred Wolfe has been suffering from poison sumac.

Mrs. George Merker spent the last of the week at Jackson.

Mr. Coy of Jackson spent last Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Jacob Dancer of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Conklin attended an annual gathering at Alfred Brown's last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Conklin attended the banquet at the Masonic hall, Grass Lake, Tuesday.

Miss Carrie Forner closed a successful term of school in district number 11 last Saturday.

School commenced in district number 6, Monday morning with Miss Goodrich as teacher.

Mrs. James Riggs of Detroit spent a part of this week with her niece, Mrs. William Eisenbeiser.

Misses Mamie and Cora Fletcher attended the Epworth League Convention at Jackson the last of the week.

LIMA.

Jerusalem has new blacksmith.

Philip Seitz, jr., is convalescing.

Jacob Kline, sr., is gradually failing.

Otto Luick made a business trip to Ann Arbor last Tuesday.

Mrs. Bohnet of Lansing spent Monday with Mrs. John Heller.

Mrs. Dr. Palmer called on Mr. and Mrs. George Perry last Friday.

Miss Verna Hawley spent Thursday and Friday with Miss Nina Fiske.

Miss Martha Hinderer is spending a few days with Freedom relatives.

Miss Lydia Heller spent Sunday at home with many relatives and friends.

It is hoped that all members of the Epworth League will be present at its next meeting.

George H. Mitchell of Detroit, formerly of this place, called on friends here Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Gage of Sylvan were callers on Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Perry one day last week.

Miss Bertha Spencer attended the teachers' examination at Ann Arbor last Thursday and Friday.

The merry sound of the school bell has not been heard this week and the boys and girls are enjoying a week's vacation.

Mrs. Thomas F. Morse who has been failing in health for some time, died at her home last Thursday afternoon. The funeral was held at the house Sunday at 11 o'clock. Rev. Klingman of Salo conducting the services. The burial taking place near Saline.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

As the farmers did not come forward with their milk as they agreed, there was no cheese made at the factory Monday and the machinery was shipped to Brooklyn, Tuesday.—Manchester Enterprise.

In Washtenaw county there are about fourteen hundred miles of roads composed of clay and muck and sand. The aim and object of of those who have the care and supervision of our highways should be to make them good at that time of year when the conditions of the weather tend to make them bad. Farmers are apt to look with a great deal of suspicion on all who advocate better roads and conclude that our roads are good enough and nobody outside the districts have any right to interfere or complain. In other words, everybody gets the benefit of good roads and is wronged by bad roads.—Washtenaw Times.

Fred Carter, colored, of Augusta, was arrested yesterday afternoon upon complaint of Lewis Bowles, who charges him with an attempted rape upon Minnie Carter, a neice of the arrested man. The complaint is backed up by an affidavit from Mrs. Johanna Carter, mother of the girl, who says that on March 20 she entered the sleeping room of Minnie and saw Carter with his hand over her mouth and in a very compromising position. The girl is only 11 years of age. Carter was brought before Justice Childs and demanded an examination which was set for April 6. His bonds for appearance were placed at $1,000 which have not yet been furnished.—Manchester Enterprise.

Early this morning while Addison E. Gardner was digging a trench for a cellar drain in the yard back of his store his spade struck something which gave back a sharp metalic sound and on investigation proved to be a small tin box, nearly rusted to pieces with age. But the curious part of the find, and the part most pleasing to the delighted Mr. Gardner, was the fact that the little tin box was filled with U. S. gold double eagles; the dates on them ranged from 1804 to 1811, and are supposed to have been buried by some one during the war of 1812 with England. The spot where the treasure was found is about three feet to the left of the trunk of an aged apple tree, and about thirty inches beneath the surface. The treasure is on exhibition today and Mr. Gardner is having scores of visitors.—Milan Leader.

THE STANDARD OF LIVING.

Its Direct Relation to the Scale of Labor's Wages.

The price of labor in the same industries differs in different localities or markets, not because the skill of laborers so greatly differs or because there is great diversity in the supply and demand for laborers, but because the cost of production (the cost of living) greatly differs in different localities. Thus, in New York city, carpenters, masons, printers and other mechanics get for the same work 50 and sometimes 100 per cent more than in some other localities. While the cost of living is sometimes affected by the difference in prices of particular articles of consumption it is usually determined largely by the difference in the social style of living. The greater the variety of the things consumed and comforts enjoyed by the laborers the higher is their standard of living and the greater their expenses or cost of living. Now, it is universally true in all countries and localities that in proportion as this standard of living, or social expense of the laborer's family, rises among any class of laborers, wages rise, hence they are always highest in large cities and lowest in remote country districts.

It may be laid down, then, as a general principle that wages for similar labor in any given market are governed by the local standard of living of the laborers. Consequently all efforts to improve the condition of the laboring class, to be efficacious, must be directed toward increasing the influences which raise the standard of living among the laboring class. In no other way can a permanent increase of wages be secured, and it may be added that no scheme for social reform which does not tend to promote this end can be of any real benefit to the wage class.—Gunton's Magazine.

Appetite of the Florida Alligator.

The Florida alligator has an appetite that is hard to appease. A fisherman, weary with ill luck, pulled off his boots, stretched himself on the river's green bank and went to sleep. A saurian in search of a dinner spied the sleeping fisherman, crawled up the bank, swallowed him and retired in good order. But after a time he remembered that the late fisherman's boots were also reposing on the bank. A dinner without dessert was no dinner at all, so he returned to taper off on the boots. But while he was in the act of swallowing them another fisherman, recently arrived, shot him dead. Probably the moral in this story is, "Some alligators never know when they have enough."—Atlanta Constitution.

The Successful.

He—The trouble with too many people in this world is that they never stop to think.

She—Yes, but I notice that the most successful people are the ones that don't have to stop to think.—Chicago News.

Time It Was Retired.

"Yes, that is a pretty good bicycle joke. But"—

"Well, what?"

"It has made quite a number of century runs."—Philadelphia North American.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from yellow jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city al[illegible] avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles, I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady.—I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky. Sold by Glazier & Stimson druggist.

If you want the latest in visiting cards you can procure them at The Standard office.

House and lot for sale. Inquire of W Rheinfrank.

Early and late seed potatoes and pure clover seed for sale. Inquire of W. K. Guerin. 8

For Sale—A thoroughbred durham bull 8 months old. Rufus C. Phelps, Dexter. 11

BETTER than cure is prevention. By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you may keep well, with pure blood, strong nerves and a good **APPETITE.**

For Sale Cheap—Two barber's chairs. Inquire of Frank Shaver, Chelsea.

For Sale—Dwelling house and three lots with barn and wagon house. Inquire of J. A. Palmer. 8

Blood and Nerves are very closely related. Keep the blood rich, pure and healthy, with Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will have no nervousness.

Hood's Pills are best after-dinner pills, aid digestion, prevent constipation

Rudy's Pile Suppository

is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50c per box. Send for circular and sample to Martin Rudy, registered pharmacist, Lancaster, Pa. For sale by all first-class druggists everywhere, and in Chelsea, Mich., by Glazier & Stimson and Dr. H. S. Armstrong.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic, clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed; 10c, 25c, 50c.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Saturday, the 26th day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Augusta Wedemeyer, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Frederick Wedemeyer praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered that Friday the 8th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Court, in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate.

(A TRUE COPY.)
P. J. LEHMAN, Probate Register. 8

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHtenaw, ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 16th day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Present, H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Philip Geiger deceased.

John G. Feldkamp, the administrator with the will annexed of said estate, comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 12th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the examining and allowing such account and that the devisees legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said executrix give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Chelsea Standard, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

H. Wirt Newkirk, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.)
P. J. Lehman, Probate Register. 8

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Edmund Lockwood and Sarah L. Lockwood, his wife, of the county of Washtenaw, Michigan, to Matthew E. Keeler of the township of Sharon, county of Washtenaw and state of Michigan, dated the 28th day of December, A. D. 1893, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for said county of Washtenaw, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1894, at 9½ o'clock a. m., in liber 83 of mortgages on page 470, by which default the power of sale in said mortgage has become operative, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of sixteen hundred ninety-six dollars, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been commenced to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, on the 21st day of June, 1898, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the east front door of the court house in the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the circuit court for said county) by a sale of said premises thereon described or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount then due on said mortgage together with the costs of this proceeding and the attorney fee of twenty five dollars provided for in said mortgage, the said premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the township of Sharon in the county of Washtenaw, and state of Michigan and described as follows, to wit:

The north half of the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section numbered sixteen (16) in township number three, south of range number three east.

Said sale will be made subject to the payment of a prior mortgage made by said mortgagors to Russell R. Kocher given to secure the payment of three thousand dollars and interest at six per cents upon which said mortgage there is now due twenty five hundred dollars upon principal and interest since March 1, 1896.

Dated March 21, 1898.

MATTHEW E. KEELER, Mortgagee.
G. W. TEAS BUTZ, Attorney for Mortgagee. 13

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price, 25c per box for sale by Glazier & Stimson Druggists.

Local Brevities

Joseph Schatz is again confined to his bed with the grip.

David Behm of Stockbridge has moved onto J. R. Gates' farm.

B. B. TurnBull attended the Mohawk Club banquet at Detroit, Tuesday.

John Hindelang is now employed at W. J. Knapp's hardware and furniture store.

Died—March 31, 1898, Lima, Mrs. Emma M., wife of Mrs. T. F. Morse, aged 59 years.

A number of Masons and their wives attended a banquet at Grass Lake Tuesday night.

Wilkinson & Raftrey have broken ground for a new store on the lot east of Raftrey's tailor shop.

Miss Nen Wilkinson gave a tea party to a number of her friends Tuesday in honor of Miss Anna Klein.

Don't forget the Easter service at the Methodist church next Sunday evening given by the Sunday-school.

Jacob Staffan has received word that his daughter, Mrs. F. N. Freer of Seattle, Wash., is improving in health.

J. W. Bowers, an up-to-date barber from Detroit is now employed by Will Schatz at the corner barber shop.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Emmer, died on Sunday and its remains were taken to Napoleon for interment.

Mrs. N. T. Flagler has moved to Grass Lake, where her daughter, Miss Jessie, has opened a dressmaking establishment.

Miss Florence Bachman was unable to teach her school Tuesday on account of illness. Miss Myrta Irwin took her place.

At the meeting of the Sylvan township board of registration, Saturday 105 new names were added to the register, and 88 removed.

A business meeting of the Epworth League will be held at the M. E. church, Friday evening, April 8, for the election of officers.

Wm. Cassidy wishes us to state that the report that he has sold his residence here is untrue. See his advertisement in another column.

Martin Howe has purchased E. S. Madden's residence on South street and will take possession of the same about the first of May.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Anna Klein to Mr. Ignatius Rome, to take place Tuesday, April 12, at St. Mary's church.

A petition relative to retaining the postoffice box rental at the same prices that have heretofore prevailed has been forwarded to the postoffice department.

The Standard job department has been receiving some of the latest faces of type during the past few weeks, thus enabling us to give our customers printing that is up-to-date.

A special meeting of Olive Chapter, No. 108, O. E. S., will be held Friday evening, April 15, for the purpose of initiation. All members are requested to be present.

There will be preaching in the Methodist church at Lima next Sunday by the pastor, Rev. I. I. Nickerson. He will preach an Easter sermon. Everybody invited to come.

The egg social that was to have been given on Saturday evening of this week, by the young men of the Baptist church has been adjourned to some other date in the near future.

Appropriate Easter services will be held in the Congregational church next Sunday. In the evening there will be a concert exercise entitled "Easter Dawn" by the Sunday-school.

County treasurer W. J. Rehfus sent a draft for $24,040.71 to Roscoe D. Dix, auditor-general, as the state tax due for this year. This makes a total of $66,071.71 for the year ending March 1, 1898.

The recital at the opera house, to-night, will be artistic and attractive. The program admits of great variety, consisting of harp music, humorous and dramatic reading, and popular songs. It will close with a series of statue poses with brilliant calcium light effects.

At a meeting of the M. E. Sunday-school board, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: Superintendent, George Whitaker; assistant superintendent, William Bacon; secretary, Nellie Congdon; assistant secretary, Edith Drury; treasurer, P. A. Gerard; missionary treasurer, Edith Congdon; librarian, Ella Nickerson; assistant librarian, Lena Williams.

The winter term of school in district No. 6, Dexter, closed March 25 with appropriate exercises. A goodly number of the parents and friends were present and were very pleasantly entertained. Miss Lucy Leach, the teacher, is home on her vacation.

E. C. Burdick, of Ionia, was in town this week in the interest of the Austin & Western Co., manufacturers of stone crushers and road machines, trying to interest our city fathers in the purchase of a crusher.—Chelsea Standard. Don't you buy one, unless you want a white elephant on your hands.—Ann Arbor Argus.

A clever swindle is said to have been worked in this way. A genteel young man called at a furniture store, said he was contemplating matrimony and bought an outfit of furniture amounting to $200, for which he gave a check. He said he would call for the goods when he got ready to have them delivered. In the meantime the check was presented at the bank on which it was drawn and declared worthless, the man being unknown and having no funds on deposit. The furniture was, of course held, and when the young man called he was told what had occurred. Simulating great wrath he said: "Give me that check. I'll cash it for you." The merchant forgetting that he had indorsed the check, turned it over to him, and in a few minutes the stranger had obtained the money at a hotel and left the town.

Rev. H. W. Hicks appeared in this city last night as the third lecturer in the course at the Ames M. E. church. The subject of his lecture was "Character" and he handled it in a most entertaining manner. His lecture was replete with timely suggestions and careful hints for the betterment of those who might adopt his ideas. It was freely illustrated with incidents and experiences related in pleasing and entertaining manner. Plenty of valuable truth was given the listeners and the lecturer's effort was much appreciated.—Saginaw Evening News, December 18, 1897. Rev. H. W. Hicks will deliver the above lecture, at M. E. church, Wednesday evening, April 13, and it will be the first of a series of lectures given for the benefit of the Epworth League. Season tickets 50 cents; single admission 15 cents.

Easter Sunday, the glorious Feast of the Resurrection, is marked each year by special services and music in all Catholic churches. St. Mary's church, as usual, will be *en fete*, and on Easter morn the subdued spirit of the penetential season will give way to feelings of joy, and from the holy temple will go up the glad cry "Christ is risen." At the high mass at 10:30 a. m. the choir will sing Leonard's beautiful mass. At the offertory the grand Easter anthem, "Regina Coeli," by Glorza will be rendered. Louis Burg will sing for the first time a new and exquisite Easter song, "Christ, the Lord, is Risen." In the evening at 7:30 o'clock Gregorian vespers will be chanted with Mozart's Magnificat, and "O Salutaris" by Glorz and "Tantum Ergo" by Rossi. The altars will be beautifully decorated with choice flowers. The collection at all the services will be an Easter offering to the pastor by the congregation.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to tender our heartfelt thanks to our friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us during the illness and death of our departed wife and mother.

T. F. MORSE AND FAMILY.

R. P. Chase and family wish to extend their thanks to the many friends who have assisted them since the burning of their home.

Notice.

I have rented a room in the rear of J. S. Cummings' grocery and will continue in the egg buying business. Give me a call there. A. STEGER.

Notice.

The annual meeting of Maple Grove Cemetrey Company of the township of Sylvan, county of Washtenaw, state of Michigan, for the election of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before it, will be held at Sylvan Center church, Friday, April 15, 1898.

9 Samuel F. Guthrie, Sec.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this country. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, and was so much relieved on taking the first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz. Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co. Trial bottles free at Glazier & Stimson's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

FOR SALE—22 acres of land of the Royce estate; all under cultivation; no buildings. Do not desire to rent. All information may be obtained from J. A. Palmer, Cashier of The Kempf Commercial & Savings Bank, Chelsea, Mich. 6tf

Why don't you pay the printer?

Personal Mention

Miss Clara Snyder spent Friday in Detroit.

Mrs. R. A. Snyder spent Saturday in Jackson.

Geo. H. Mitchell of Detroit spent Sunday at this place.

Miss Matilda Laubengayer spent Thursday at Ann Arbor.

Mamie Snyder spent last week with Ann Arbor friends.

Mr. and Mrs. George Staffan spent Tuesday at Detroit.

George Blaich of Ann Arbor spent Sunday at this place.

C. F. Laubengayer and son, Oscar, spent Saturday in Dexter.

J. P. Foster spent several days of the past week with his family here.

Mr. and Mrs. George Holzapfel and son spent Thursday at Ann Arbor.

Miss Nettie E. Hoover of Ypsilanti spent Sunday with her parents here.

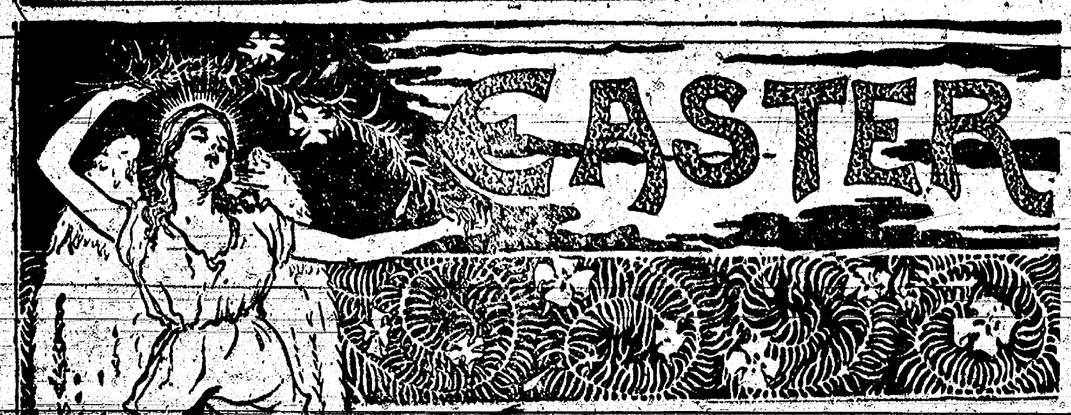
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kaercher of Macon are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. Abenemiller.

Misses Alice and Anna Bird of Detroit are the guests of Mrs. N. F. Prudden this week.

Mrs. James Cunningham has just returned after eight weeks absence at Sandusky and Toledo.

Hon. W. W. Wedemeyer spent several days of the past week here, suffering with a severe sore throat.

Dr. Karl Greiner, who was located here several years ago, was here a short time last week. He is preparing to go to the Klondike.



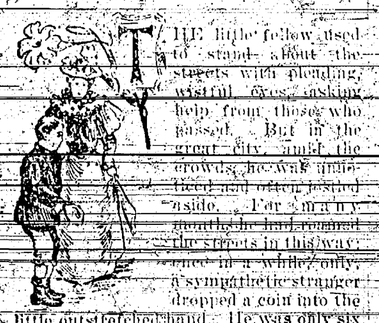
HAIL, to Him whose star is seen
Glowing in the Eastern skys;
Fairest of the sons of men!
Sweetest song in Paradise!
All the paths of earth He trod,
From the manger to the grave,
Proving life, "The gift of God,"
Deathless, as the hand which gave.

Christ is risen! Hear the song
Filling all the aisles of ally
Where the sons of glory throng,
Where the angels answer prayer:
Christ is there over all
Every plain of mortal sense,
Sin no longer bed of frailty,
Death no more life's author, reaper.

Christ is risen! Sing the words,
Till they fere the hangels' ward,
As the forest hills with birds,
As the floral fields unfold;
Sing them till the winds of heaven
Have their sure aromas flown
Into every port, and haven,
Where the name of Christ is known.

Christ is risen! Evil powers
Fine like mists the morning's sun,
Truth descends in healing showers,
God and Goodness, shine as one!
In these resurrection hours
Let us from our bliss firm,
Wreath the cross with Easter flowers,
And the risen Christ discern.
—Ram's Horn.

FREDDIE'S EASTER CARD.



THE little fellow used to stand about the streets with pleading, wistful eyes, asking help from those who passed. But in the great city, amid the crowds, he was unheeded and often jostled aside. For many months he had roamed the streets in this way, once in a while only a sympathetic stranger dropped a coin into the little outstretched hand. He was only six years old, too young to be thus tossed upon the mercy of the world.

One day in the late fall, when one began to shiver with the breezes that blew cold from the lake, the little fellow stood at his accustomed place. His feet were exposed through the tattered shoes, and his clothes seemed too thin and shabby to keep the little frame supplied with warmth. A lady stopped and spoke tenderly to the little fellow.

"Tell me, little boy, are you cold?"

"Yes m."

"Why do you not go home?"

"Home!" and there was a far-away look in the sad eyes. "Mother sent me out this morning to get money to buy some bread. I have four cents and if I had one more I could get a big loaf and that would last two days."

"A loaf of bread—enough but one penny! Why, you are only a baby."

"I am all the man mother has, she says, and I must help her."

"Come, come, my little," and she hurried him along with her, fearing to listen to another word.

Hurriedly she said to some one: "Fill a basket and give it to this little man." His great eyes were opened wide with surprise and awe and before he could realize what was going on a basket was thrust into his hands.

"Come home to my home and let me talk with you," said the lady, giving her street and number.

The child coutd only nod a willing consent.

When the morrow came the little fellow found his way to the address in the avenue. He found his way to a rear entrance and after a timid rap the door was opened by a neat maid who asked what he wanted. The child could only say, "I don't know. She told me to come, the great lady told me to come."

The maid turned and spoke to another, and after some simple jesting he was told to walk in, the servant supposing that he had been told to come to get a bite to eat. They gave him such a fine dinner, the little fellow thought as he ate and ate and ate, at intervals slipping into his pocket a piece of bread, a bit of potato and even a piece of pie. When he was observed doing this by the good-natured maid, she asked him what he was going to do with that, and he said it was for the baby. Then he went away, thinking that he had been forgotten.

That night the mistress of the great mansion summoned one of the servants to her and asked if a little boy had come to the house that day. "A little lad came this noon, ma'am, but being as I didn't know, ma'am—"

"I am sorry, Thompson; I wanted to see the little fellow. Tell me what you did for him?"

"Indeed, ma'am, I gave the lad a bit to eat and—"

"You did not tell him to come again, I know. I am very sorry. You may go."

That night the lady resolved to find the little fellow and go with him to his home and see the mother and the baby. For days she watched and hoped to see him somewhere. After many weeks, when she had given up the search, she was walking in another part of the great city. She spied the little fellow and called to him. His face, though still more wan, brightened as he recognized his benefactress.

"Where have you been? I have been looking for you, little boy."

Then he told her how, when he went home that night, after being gone to her house, he found the doors locked and all they had in the street. "It was dark and I looked round to find mother and the baby. They were sitting on a box in the alley. Mother cried when I told her as how you had given the things all to me."

"The next day mother and me took the baby and walked around to find a place to stay in that night where we could look after the baby, for it was sick and freezing, mother said. So she put her own shawl around it, and all day long I carried the basket full of bread, and we was glad we had that, but when night came we was still without a place to sleep again, so we slipped into a shed where we found nothin' in. Mother kissed little brother many times like as if to keep him warm with kisses; but I guess it was no good kissin' for that. When I waked in the morain I tried to wake mother kind of easy like so as not to wake the baby, but I seed they were both asleep, and not a little boy like me could wake 'em."

The lady bowed her head and she could not speak, but took the child by the hand and led him along with her for a little way, and when she could speak again, she said, "And where are you now, Freddie?"

"I am with some kind folks—the ones as lived in the little house that the shed belonged with. They took care of mother and the baby and took me to live with them till I find a better place."

"We will go and see them."

The lady found them to be thrifty, honest people, and in a short time a few changes were made and Freddie sent to school.

A year passed and little Freddie was spoken of as the child artist. Among his drawings, and through his books, was found a face pictured as an angel's. The face seemed ever before him. When the Eastertide came he had painted on a card the figure of an angel about which shone a shower of light; the face was that of the lady who had found him, hungry and cold. The angel hovered over a portal at which knelt a woman with a little child held close to her breast.

Freddie looked long and lovingly at this little emblem, then started out to take it to the lady, to hand it to her himself, he thought. In crossing one of the thoroughfares on his way, so intent was he upon his happy errand, that he was heedless of the horses dashing this way and that. Suddenly there was a warning cry, but all too late. The little fellow was picked from the pavement a moment later, the blood trickling from his head where the print of the horse's iron shoe showed the cause. They carried him to a place near by, where all that could be was done for him. In one little hand he still grasped the card, and only once he opened his eyes and said: "Give it to her, the angel." A gentleman who stood close to him took the card from the hand and removed the covering. As he noticed the face of the angel he uttered a little cry: "Clarissa, my wife; and this the little artist boy!"

The lady had often told her husband of the little fellow and of his talent and of her plans for him, when he should be older. The husband saw the child placed in an ambulance, then hurried home with the gift and the sad news. The lady went at once to the hospital, but all was over. He had been called home to join the mother and little brother. Where cold and hunger could not come.

The Easter card is treasured after many years by the lady who has grown gray in her work of love and charity, which she knew not of, until taught by this little child the full meaning of love, faith and charity.

HOW LILIES ARE GROWN.

Farmers of Bermuda Have Reduced Their Culture to a Science.

LIT in the Atlantic ocean, 580 miles due east of the North Carolina coast, are 365 tiny islands. They are the Bermudas, and from them comes 90 per cent of the Easter lilies used in this country. Some of these islands are so small and so low that no one lives on them, for when the weather is turbulent the ocean has a habit of washing clean over them. More than 300 of the islands are subject to visitations of this kind, otherwise they would be inhabited and the lily crop would be a thousand times larger than it now is.

In all of the 365 islands there are but 12,000 acres of land, not as much as in a fair-sized Texas cattle ranch, and of this only 4,000 acres are under cultivation. Onions, potatoes and lilies are grown, and that is about all. New York gets 90 per cent of these three crops for distribution through the country, and the best paying of the three is the lily crop.

How many lilies are grown in the Bermudas is a difficult question to answer. The figures run away into the tens of millions. They grow like weeds, and if it were merely a question of producing lilies, the Bermudas could easily flood the world with them from one year's end to the other. But the Bermuda lily farmers handle their crop with only one purpose in view, and that is to make the beautiful plant bloom at Easter time. This, at first, was a difficult matter, but now it is accomplished with almost clock-like precision.

Aside from this there is little trouble in the work of growing lilies. The outer portion of each bulb consists of scales, overlying one upon the other. These scales represent layers, and at the base of each of them is a bud. Each bud represents a plant. The Bermuda farmer saves a few of his bulbs each year for seed, as the Northern farmer saves potatoes for the same purpose. He pulls off the scales and plants them in September, in shallow boxes of moist sand. From the bulbs spring delicate rootlets, which quickly extend through the sand seeking for moisture. As soon as the roots are sufficiently formed the embryo plants are set out.

By the following summer little bulblets are developed. These the farmer calls his stock. It takes about sixty thousand of them to plant an acre. They keep on growing through all the mild weather, and in the following June are ready to be dug. An acre of land ought to produce forty thousand marketable bulbs, with a diameter of from four to seven inches. It takes four years and sometimes longer to produce the great bulbs from nine to fourteen inches in diameter, from which spring the tall stalks crowned with many blossoms.

An Ungallant Philosopher.

"I suppose," said the man whose hobby is economy, "that as people advance in years they increase in wisdom. But have my doubts."

"I'm sure that I have more practical views of life than I had some years ago," replied his wife.

"I won't dispute it. But the unalterable fact remains that a 7-year-old girl will be perfectly happy on Easter with a few hard-boiled eggs, which are inexpensive and good to eat, while a 27-year-old girl cannot exist without a high-priced hat, whose only function is to make some woman jealous in church or some man miserable in the theater."

THE NEW EASTER EGG.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Lesson for April 10.

Golden Text—"He was bruised for our iniquities." Isa. 53: 5.

This week's lesson is entitled "Sufferings of Jesus Foretold," and is found in Matt. 16: 21-28. After the healing of the daughter of the "woman of Canaan" and the miracles in the region of the Decapolis, Jesus returned to Galilee and after three days of teaching, fed 4,000 of his hearers (Matt. 15: 32-38), had an argument with Pharisees and Sadducees who asked from him a sign (16: 39-40; 12), and healed a blind man near Bethsaida (Mark 8: 22-26). Then he went again into the northern country, for retirement, in order to be alone with his disciples and prepare them for the busy and trying scenes so soon to follow. This time he went to the neighborhood of Caesarea Philippi; the fine new city built at the foot of Mt. Hermon, near one of the sources of the Jordan, by Philip the tetrarch, and named after himself to distinguish it from the other Caesarea on the coast. There was given Peter's memorable confession of Jesus as "The Christ, the Son of the living God," and our Lord's promise to Peter (Matt. 16: 13-20). Following this is the remarkable statement of the evangelist, "then charged he the disciples that they should tell no man that he was the Christ." Then comes the prophecy of death in succession, followed by the transfiguration.

Explanatory.

"From that time forth began Jesus". Why "from that time?" Peloubet has this suggestive comment: "Jesus waited till they were fully convinced that he was the expected Messiah, and then began to correct their preconceived ideas of what the Messiah should be and do."

"Peter took him, and began to rebuke him": men of Peter's sort seldom stop to reflect as to the propriety. If it seems to them that a man is making a mistake they do not consider the fact that he is their superior in every way and presumably knows what he is doing.

The words of Jesus to Peter were not the petulant response of a man whose nerves were irritated by the obtuseness of a companion. Such weakness, under the greatest provocation, Jesus never showed. In every case when he spoke sharp and seemingly bitter words such as these, such as his contemptuous epithet for Herod Antipas, "that fox," such as his denunciation of the Pharisees there was strong reason for his doing so independent of his own feelings. In this case it is plain enough that it was for Peter's own good that he was so sharply rebuked. Immediately before this the apostle had been declaring the Messiahship of Jesus, and Peter had seemed to show more confidence and faith than the rest, or at least, had been more outspoken and greatly pleased with his confession. Jesus had declared that he was rightly named "the rock." Now this same man had shown how completely he had failed to understand the true character and mission of "the Christ, the Son of the living God." He must be firmly and plainly corrected for his astounding blindness or obstinacy.

Jesus broke the painful, oppressive silence by words which showed that he had entirely regained his calmness and self-mastery. He will explain to these friends of his what Messiahship and the following of the Messiah really involve, the giving up of life for others. Remember that the phrase "to take up one's cross" had in Jesus' time no such conventional meaning as we attach to it—namely, the carrying of a burden, which happens to be in the form of a cross because that is a familiar symbol. He did not mean when he spoke these words "every one of you must carry a burden." He meant "every one of you must die, must be crucified, must suffer, or at least be prepared to suffer, the most shameful of all forms of criminal execution."

"For whosoever will save his life shall lose it: and whosoever will lose his life for my sake shall find it." Both the preceding verse and this were not new to the twelve if we understand Matt. 10: 38, 39 to have been really spoken at the time of the sending out of the apostles, shortly after the Sermon on the Mount. They were words that needed to be repeated again and again, so fundamentally different were they from the prevailing conceptions of spiritual greatness. To take up a cross—that is, to die, to lose one's life "for my sake"—what did it mean? Was not the end and aim of religion to make life better, more normal, more largely serviceable to our fellows?

This verse should be rendered as in the revised version, with "life" in place of soul; for precisely the same word is used in the Greek as in verse 25. "What shall a man be profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and forfeit his life? or what shall a man give in exchange for his life?" It is true that the word sometimes means life, and sometimes "soul," but never soul in just the meaning that Aristotle apply to that word, the spiritual part of man's nature as distinguished from the vital and physical part. That meaning is prevailingly represented in the New Testament by the word "spirit." "Soul" means the life principle, including what we term the intellect, the emotions, the will, consciousness, in other words, "Some [illegible] which shall last beyond death." A most difficult verse, explained in many different ways. The prevailing views are that it refers either to Pentecost or to the destruction of Jerusalem, or both of events. In this there was a striking manifestation of the power of God and the advancing growth of the kingdom, and that Jesus has already come in his kingdom, and is now in the world with all believers.

Next Lesson, "The Transfiguration," Matt. 17: 1-9.

Worthy of a Fool.

Young politicians are in the habit of laying down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free unless they are worthy of their freedom. Thoughtful people know that the fool in the old story who insisted not to go into the water until he had learned to swim, was a fool.

If some men possessed clear titles to mansions in the skies, the first thing they would try to do would be to mortgage them.

Another Sin of Omission.

"No," said Belle Strangetts, "it must not be. He is unworthy of me."

"Why," exclaimed Nellie Gay, "I supposed he was an exemplary young man. Have you heard of some awful thing that he has done?"

"Alas, it isn't what he has done, but what he has left undone. He shamelessly confessed last night that he had never made a century run in his life."

We can never die too early for others when we live only for ourselves.

Help at Hand.

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

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

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, nervous, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Red Tape of Court Life.

An English paper says that the other day, when Queen Victoria was seated in her drawing-room, with several of her household in attendance, the lamp placed close beside her began to smoke. To the horror and astonishment of the company the Queen promptly raised her august hand and turned down the flame. "Your Majesty," said the lady-in-waiting, in awe-struck tones, "why did you trouble yourself to do that yourself?" "Because," said the Queen, "if I had called out 'This lamp is smoking!' one of you ladies would have said to the equerry, 'See! the lamp is smoking!' and the equerry would have called out to the nearest servant, 'Here! the Queen's lamp is smoking!' and that servant would have called to a footman to attend to it, and all the time the lamp would have gone on smoking; so I preferred to turn it down myself."

Lane's Family Medicine

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

The Smithsonian Institution has just come into possession of what is believed to be the original first telegraph instrument constructed by Morse for actual use.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

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

The brave man is not he who feels no fear, for that were stupid and irrational, but he whose noble soul its fear subdues, and bravely dares the danger Nature shrinks from.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—John A. Miller, Au Sable, Mich., April 21, 1895.

Why does a man always promise to be good when he's too sick to be bad?

AN AFFLICTED MOTHER.

From the Times, Paw Paw, Ill.

A resident of this town who has lost two children during the past six years by violent deaths has been utterly prostrated by the shock, and seriously sick as a result of it. One child (aged 9) was killed by a cyclone in 90 while at school; another, three years later, was run over by a Burlington R. R. train. That griefs and misfortunes may so prey on the mind as to lead to serious physical disorders has been well demonstrated in this case. As a result of them her health was shattered and she has been a constant sufferer since 1890. Her principal trouble has

A Constant Sufferer.

been neuralgia of the stomach, which was very painful and exhibited all the symptoms of ordinary neuralgia, nervousness and indigestion. Physicians did her no good whatever. She was discouraged and abandoned all hope of getting well. Finally, however, a certain well-known pill was recommended (Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People).

She supplied herself with a quantity of them, and had not taken them two weeks when she noticed a marked improvement in her condition. She continued taking the pills until seven or eight boxes had been consumed and she considered herself entirely cured. She can now eat all kinds of food, which is something she has not been able to do for years, and is not troubled in the least with nervousness.

If any one would like to hear more of the details of her suffering and relief gained by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People they may be obtained probably, by writing the lady direct. She is one of our well-known residents, Mrs. Ellen A. Oderkirk, Paw Paw, Ill.

Want He Said.

The late Sir Frank Lockwood was wont to relate with great relish an incident that happened while he was yet young as a lawyer. A barrister was conducting the prosecution of a man for stealing a teacup, and in the middle of his address to the jury a telegram was placed in his hand. Instantly the impetuous recipient, who had taken a five-shilling chance in the Bar "sweep," exclaimed joyously:

"Galopin's won—and I've won!"

His lordship, taken aback by this extraordinary proceeding, demanded to know the meaning of it. The barrister apologized for his conduct, and craved for leniency.

"It is most improper," said his lordship; "and I trust it may never occur again!"

The case was then about to be resumed, when the judge dryly intervened with:

"Oh, by the way, Mr. X., did the telegram say what was third?"

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, Pa., have recently delivered to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the last of the large order of locomotives placed last fall. This delivery included twenty heavy engines which are now being broken in for service between Cumberland and Baltimore. These locomotives are of the same style that the motive power department adopted as the standard for the first and second divisions. They are of the consolidated type with 21x26-inch cylinders, and the average load that they pull approximates 1,800 tons.

An Exception

Alice—This fortune teller is not a fraud. I'm convinced of that.

Maude—Why?

Alice—She didn't assure me that I was loved by a blight and a dark man and that I was going to be very rich some day.—Cleveland Leader.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

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

Never wear a shoe with a sole turning up very much at the toes as this causes the cords on the upper part of the foot to contract.

Buffalo aldermen have refused to appropriate any money for the instruction of public school girls in cooking.

Friday in the House was spent in consideration of the naval appropriation bill. There was much filibustering and only four pages of the bill were gone over. Adjourned until Saturday. The Senate was not in session.

The House spent Saturday in consideration of the naval appropriation bill. A strong effort was made during the day to increase the appropriation for the naval reserves, but it failed. Another effort to have the government uniform the naval militia also failed. The main contest of the day was over a proposition to decrease the number of timber dry docks authorized by the bill from four to three. It led Mr. Cannon, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who made the motion, to discuss the whole question of war preparations and to inveigh against undue extravagance. He was voted down—78 to 107. An amendment was adopted to permit the Secretary of the Navy to use any portion of Michigan's naval militia fund to repair the damage to the Yantic.

A message from President McKinley, outlining the findings of the Maine board of inquiry, was sent to the House on Monday. After being read it was promptly referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Walker of Massachusetts announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Simpkins, and moved that the House adjourn out of respect to his memory. This was done, and Speaker Reed appointed four members of the Foreign Relations Committee, to which the Maine report had been referred, to attend the funeral. In the Senate the President's message and the report of the board of inquiry were both read, after which the Senate adjourned.

After passing a bill to pension the widow of Gen. John L. Stevenson at the rate of $30 per month the House devoted the whole day Tuesday to the consideration of the bill to pay certain claims for stores and supplies furnished the Union by loyal citizens of the South during the war. There was a bitter contest over a claim of $217,000 preferred by the heirs of the widow of Gen. Robert E. Lee. She inherited the claim from Mrs. Fitzhugh, her aunt, who, it was admitted, was loyal. The claim was finally stricken out, but the House recessed before the bill was passed. It provides for the payment of about 850 claims, aggregating about $1,200,000. At an evening session pension bills were passed. In the Senate, after the introduction of Cuban resolutions and a speech by Senator Mason, seventy-four private pension bills were passed. Then Mr. Tillman presented resolutions concerning the death of the late Joseph A. Earle, Senator from South Carolina. Eulogies were delivered by Mr. McLaurin, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Clay, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Chilton, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Kenney, Mr. McEnery and Mr. Tillman.

A wild and uproarious scene occurred in the House on Wednesday when Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, attempted to force the hand of the Republicans upon a proposition to overrule the Speaker and pass a resolution recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. Mr. Bailey presented the resolution as a privileged question. He was ruled out of order by the Speaker. An appeal from the decision of the chair was laid on the table. The House then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to delay action on all Cuban questions now in its possession until after the President has had opportunity to conclude pending negotiations.

The House on Thursday listened to speeches on the Cuban question. The three speeches which stirred the assemblage to its depths were made by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, who, it was assumed, spoke for the administration, and who practically pledged it to the cause of free Cuba; Mr. Bailey of Texas, the Democratic leader, who announced the Democratic position as for free Cuba, without war if it could be avoided, but with war if necessary, and Mr. Johnson of Indiana, who spoke for peace, declaring that it was our duty to go to the extreme in magnanimity in order to avoid the horrors of war. In the Senate Mr. Frye of Maine, who reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations a resolution calling upon the President for the Cuban consular reports, requested that the resolution lie on the table until such time as the committee desired to call it up. Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire objected to the making of any such request as suggested. Mr. Frye then moved that the resolution be recommitted to the Foreign Relations Committee. After a somewhat heated discussion the motion was passed.

News of Minor Note.

Orin W. Brereton, aged 25 years and married, was killed by falling into a mining shaft at Cripple Creek, Colo.

Judge Campbell of San Francisco has decided that a cat is not a domestic animal and cannot, therefore, be claimed as the property of any one.

William Johnson of Claremore, I. T., shot and killed United States Marshal Arnold and was himself killed by Deputy Binsey, while resisting arrest.

Capt. Sobral, Spain's late naval attache at Washington, who has plans of the United States coast defenses, has been appointed on the staff of the admiralty.

In accordance with the wishes of Farmer Appleby of Hempstead, N. Y., his widow caused his remains to be cremated and scattered the ashes over the fields.

The winter's gold output of the Klondike is estimated at $9,000,000, which will be sent down the Yukon by the first steamer after the opening of navigation.

Miss M. G. Stone of Roxbury, Mass., has made up her mind to possess some Klondike gold. She has arranged to go with a party of twenty-four men, and they expect to start about the middle of April in a schooner around the horn. Provisions for two years will be taken.

There is a movement on foot to organize a stock company in Houston, Texas, for the purpose of making that place a tobacco market, to serve as an outlet for the heavy crops of that State. Three thousand acres will be planted in Harris and the counties immediately surrounding Houston.

OVERWORKED WOMEN.

Letters to Mrs. Pinkham From Women Who Have Been Helped From Sickness or Health.

The ordinary every-day life of most of our women is a conscious treadmill of work. How much harder the daily tasks become when some derangement of the female organs makes every movement painful and keeps the nervous system unstrung!

The following letter from Mrs. WALTER S. BANTA, Sparkill, N. Y., tells the story of many women, and shows them how to get relief:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot thank you enough for all Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. When I wrote to you I had suffered for years with falling, inflammation and ulceration of the womb; my back ached, and I was so much distressed I could scarcely walk. I was a burden to myself and did not care whether I lived or died.

"I have taken five bottles of your medicine and it has done wonders for me as all my friends can testify. I can now do my own work, and do not know how to express my gratitude to you for the good your medicine and advice have done me. I owe my life to Mrs. Pinkham."

Mrs. Pinkham's counsel is offered free to all women who need advice about their health. Her address is Lynn, Mass. Mrs. P. H. HUTCHCROFT, Kellerton, Iowa, tells here in her own words how Mrs. Pinkham helped her:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was in a very bad condition before I wrote to you and began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did not know what to do. I suffered terribly every month, when on my feet would have such a bearing-down feeling, was very weak, womb was swollen, back ached, appetite was very poor, also had trouble with my head. I have taken several bottles of your Compound and cannot say enough in its favor. It helped more than all the doctors."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound: a Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills

A CHEAP TRIP.

Semi-Monthly Excursions to the Sunny South.

The opportunity to visit the Southern States afforded by the semi-monthly excursions of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is one that should be taken advantage of by every one interested. These excursions are arranged for the first and third Tuesdays of April. The tickets are good on the regular trains of those dates leaving Northern terminals, and can also be purchased through from agents of connecting lines. Tickets are sold to many points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, the Carolinas, Mississippi, Georgia and the western portions of Florida. They are good for return passage on any Tuesday or Friday within twenty-one days and allow fifteen days on the going trip to stop off and examine the country. The cost for the round trip is about the regular one-way rate, and on same dates one-way tickets are sold at about two-thirds of the regular rate.

For full particulars write to C. P. Ambrose, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky., or J. K. Ridgely, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Income Tax in Switzerland.

The Stadrath of Berne has decided that the income tax register of the inhabitants shall be published every two years. The object is to prevent fraud and understatement of income. The citizens thus become the watchful guardians of their own budget. The income tax in the Bernese canton amounts at present to 6 per cent, and only the very small sum of 600 francs is free of tax.

Coal in England.

Professor Galloway, who has no fears of a "coalless England," in a recent lecture at Cardiff, estimated the coal yet remaining in the South Wales coal fields at 31,000,000,000 tons, at the present rate of 34,000,000 tons annually, to last 920 years.

Lake Michigan signifies in the native tongue "a weir for fish."

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Time Card, taking effect, July 4, 1897.

TRAINS EAST:

No. 8—Detroit Night Express 5:20 a. m.
No. 36—Atlantic Express 7:00 a. m.
No. 12—Grand Rapids 10:40 a. m.
No. 4—Express and Mail 3:15 p. m.

TRAINS WEST.

No. 3—Express and Mail 10:00 a. m.
No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:30 p. m.
No. 7—Chicago Express 10:20 p. m.

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass & Ticket Agt.
E. A. WILLIAMS, Agent.

For Sale Cheap—A windmill. Inquire of J. G. Hoover.

TOWNSHIP PROCEEDINGS.

To the Electors of the Township of Sylvan:

In compliance with the resolution passed at the Township Meeting held on April 5th, 1897, we take pleasure in submitting the following report as shown by the Treasurer's books to date, showing the amount received and paid out of each fund, as follows:

CONTINGENT FUND.

Received from F W Roedel treasurer	$348 21
Received from taxes as per roll 1898	1,677 69
Borrowed from poor fund	100 00
	$2,121 00

The following orders were paid:

A W Wilkinson	$ 8 00
Mich Bell Telephone Co	1 80
George P Staffan	4 00
George A Beiole	4 00
Harry Shaver	4 00
Thomas McKune	4 00
Thomas Jackson	4 00
Chelsea Savings Bank	28 00
A Allison	5 50
Glazier & Stimson	8 11
Ed McKune	13 05
Ed McKune	4 00
Sam Trouten	8 00
H Lighthall	2 00
Michael Wackenhut	13 00
John Cook	6 00
John Cook	8 00
G W TurnBull	8 00
G W TurnBull	12 00
C W Maroney	8 00
B Parker	2 00
J Bacon	2 00
George Ward	3 50
Fred Roedel	35 00
A Allison	3 00
F Staffan	8 00
E A Ward	14 00
J N Dancer	6 11
H Lighthall	100 00
B Parker	8 25
John Cook	6 00
Sam Mohrlok	1 90
Sam Mohrlok	1 90
John Fay	5 00
Ihling Bros	13 10
Glazier Stove Company	41 29
Glazier Stove Company	2 08
George W. Palmer	110 30
J E McKune	25 00
G J Crowell	26 25
Joseph Sibley	2 07
Claims for damages received on highway	245 28
Adam Kalmbach	38 50
Schuyler Foster	6 00
J N Dancer	45 00
B F Tuttle	2 10
John Gedges	14 73
William Drake	25 38
Schuyler Foster	15 15
J E McKune	14 18
H Lighthall	101 67
John Cook	4 00
William Bacon	70 24
G J Crowell	18 20
John Cook	4 14
H Lighthall	103 18
Herman Schutbie	8 30
John Cook	13 51
John A Palmer	18 24
J E McKune	104 17
O T Hoover	8 30
J E McKune	5 25
A W Wilkinson	6 23
B B TurnBull	15 52
Charles Currier	14 90
Kempf & Co	88 08
B B TurnBull	2 00
E A Ward	11 20
E A Ward	4 07
George W TurnBull	4 00
County Treasurer rejected tax	4 87
County Treasurer town tax returned	11 88
County Treasurer school tax returned	27 48
George Fuller personal taxes uncollected	1 93
C J Chandler & Co 50 per cent	10 64
Electric Light & Water Works Company	30 80
Chelsea Savings Bank	423 33
	$2,098 68
Balance in fund	27 32
	$2,121 00

HIGHWAY FUND.

Received from taxes as per roll	$585 00
Received from road work returned	8 50
	$593 50

Amount paid out

F W Roedel treas. over draft	$158 31
A W Wilkinson	4 00
Martin Merckel	1 50
J N Dancer	8 00
H Mohrlok	3 75
M Merckel	50
M Merckel	3 50
William Ludlow	9 00
William Ludlow	4 00
William Ludlow	2 55
William Ludlow	9 04
A Young	2 07
John Roe	13 12
Fred Sager	4 40
A Allison	1 00
H Dancer	7 02
John Burns	10 15
J Dancer	2 50
H Hafley	7 68
S Guthrie	8 83
P Smith	12 10
W H Bahmiller	2 00
O Hoppe	2 50
Jake Eder	3 15
D J Spalding	4 04
P C Dapew	1 26
W S Davidson	8 30
A L Baldwin	4 10
Kempf & Co	156 26
P Oesterle	2 00
P Smith	1 55
J Miller	17 50
W D Ludlow	6 00
H Dancer	3 00
H Fahner	6 00
A Young	4 05
W. J. Knapp	1 86
J Burns	3 50
D Corey	2 00
Mrs Congdon	3 40
N Kellog	4 55
D Helm	2 75
S Mohrlok	6 00
H Beckwith	1 25
C Young	2 50
John Webber	11 80
A Guthrie	5 00
P H Sweetland	8 50
Thomas Leach	2 50
F Gilbert	1 50
J Keelan	5 00
J Langane	3 50
F Forner	1 50
J N Dancer	10 00
John Miller	11 18
James Beckwith	3 50
Thomas Wilkinson	11 25
William Long	10 06
Total,	$605 42

POOR FUND.

Received from Fred Roedel ex treasurer	$119 49
Received from Sharon township	86 72
Received from tax roll 1898	250 00
	$449 21
Total amount orders paid	211 71
Balance	$237 50

Whole number of families furnished relief fifteen.

Average number in each family four. Total sixty persons

Average amount to each family about	$14 00
Average amount to each person about	3 50

WOOD CHUCK, CROW AND HAWK FUND.

Amount received from tax roll 1898	$150 00
Orders paid out:	
Fred Roedel ex treas. over draft	4 10
Paid 156 orders amounting to	147 70
	$151 80
Fund over drawn	$1 80
Outstanding orders 61 value	70 00

DOG FUND.

Received from Fred Rodel ex treasurer	$74 00
Received from tax roll 1897	97 00
	$171 00

Paid orders as follows:

J Adam Goetz	$16 00
Hester Drake	12 00
Mrs J O'Connors	28 00
Peter Merckel	10 00
Martin Merckel	6 00
John Roe	3 00
Christ Kalmbach	5 58
Fred Kalmbach	6 51
Albert Guthrie	32 55
Henry Hafley	8 37
James Guthrie	11 10
Adam Goetz	5 58
William Laird	26 25
	$171 00

TOWN HALL FUND.

Amount received from all sources	$164 75
Amount paid out as follow	
Printing and posting bills	$2 00
For use of bill board	2 00
George Ward janitor work	10 00
License	2 00
For bill board	2 00
For pasting bills	2 00
Printing	1 00
George Ward janitor	10 00
R Thatcher	50
Re-painting scenery	5 50
Electric light and fuel	60 00
George Ward janitor	5 00
Town treasurer	20 00
Amount due Electric Light Co	10 00
Amount due George Ward	5 50
Amount uncollected	10 00
Amount in hand of Supervisor	5 25
	$164 75

Signed, M. LIGHTHALL, Supervisor.

Balance in the hands of the Treasurer:

In the contingent fund	$27 32
In school district No. 2	10
In school district No. 4	101 10
In school district No. 11	105 01
In Library fund	8 36
In poor fund	122 00
In town hall fund	30 08
In Goose Lake ditch fund	3 87
	$360 39

Highway fund overdraft $33 92

Wood chuck, crow and hawk fund 1 80

$35 72

Balance in hands of Treasurer $324 67

CURLING IN AMERICA.

A Scotch Game Zealously Cultivated by Scotchmen.

The game of curling has secured a firm place among the winter sports in all parts of the country where there is heavy ice and where there are Scotchmen to teach the game to their American neighbors. There are about 50 curling clubs in the United States, and the Grand National Curling club of America has a membership of many hundreds in all parts of the north and northwest, but still the game is spoken of as "Scotland's ain game."

The game is always played on ice covered lakes or rivers, except in England, where it is frequently played under glass roofs by men whose white waistcoats, straw hats, floral decorations and general lack of Scotch style cause the real curlers to regard them with scorn.

The curlers who are members of the New York clubs have their contests on Van Cortlandt lake, and there is probably no class of sportsmen who go about a game so seriously as they.

The object of the game is to plant the curling stone, which has a teakettle shape and weighs from 32 to 44 pounds, near the "tee," or center of a circle at a distance of 40 yards, and to guard it there.

Next to the stone the broom plays the most important part in the game of curling, because in the hands of a sweeper who is anxious to see the stone advance to the circle where it will count it is wielded dexterously, so that every particle of snow or ice may be removed from the stone's course. The "skips," or captains, of the opposing sides have charge of the sweeping departments, and the sweepers have the right to use their brooms after the stone has got beyond the line which marks the middle of the rink. The sweeping is always to a side or across the rink and not forward or backward, where the sweepings might obstruct the passage of a running stone.

Match games, called a bonspiel, are played by opposing teams of four each; and when it is at home curling is essentially democratic. It has been said that the lord of the manor, the clergyman and the village blacksmith may be seen on the same rink with the smith as "skip" shouting to the clergyman to "soop, soop!" when he thinks a "soop," or sweep, in front of the moving stone will help it along.

The enthusiastic curler sees and hears nothing but the speeding stones and the applause, the shouts of "Well curled, mon!" and the boyish shouts which rise on the wintry air show that a youthful spirit may live in a mature body, particularly if it be that of a Scotch curler.—New York Tribune.