

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. 10.

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1898.

WHOLE NUMBER 478

## H.S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

"We Always do as We Advertise, Oft-times More."

We have just opened a lot of especially fine

## Black Crepon Dress Patterns

Also a large lot of NEW BRAID, and JET TRIMMINGS. These are better qualities than were ever placed on sale in Chelsea.

New Oriental Laces, New Fine Torchon Laces 3c, 5c, to 10c per yd., New Ruchings for Capes, New Wrappers in both cheap and good qualities, Biggest line of good Ingrains ever shown in Chelsea

## SHOES.

We have the newest styles and toes in Pingree & Smith and eastern made shoes. Our ladies' shoes are the wonder of all who see and wear them. And they do wear. Ask to see Pingree's "Composite" shoe in black and tan at \$3.

Our men's shoe department is full of the latest styles and toes in black and tan.

Have you seen our new willow calf tan shoes, in all toes, at \$3.50. We sell a good tan shoe at \$2.50.

## SPECIAL BARGAINS.

10 genuine Marseilles bed quilts, worth \$3.50, sale price \$2.25.  
3 pieces of wool and silk challies, were 35c, now 12c.  
5 pieces of silkoline, new goods, regular price 12c, now 7c.  
\$1.00 featherbone corsets now 75c.  
A better corset than others sell at 75c, for 50c.

## H. S. Holmes Mercantile Co.

Butterick's patterns for May now on sale.

WE ARE STILL CLAIMING THAT OUR

\$24.00

## BICYCLES

CAN'T BE BEAT.

HAVE YOU SEEN EM?

If not, come at once. We also have Wheels to Rent. Also run a well Equipped Repair Shop.....

## THE CHELSEA M'FG CO.,

NEAR DEPOT.

## Important Notice.

J. J. Raftrey, our leading Merchant Tailor, has just received the largest line of the latest styles in novelties in

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLENS

Suits, Overcoatings, Vestings and Trousers ever shown in this county. Work promptly done, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Goods sold from the piece. Samples furnished on application.

PRICES LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

Piece remnants for children's wearing apparel at low prices to close. We solicit a call.

J. J. RAFTREY.

## IT WILL BE WAR

Unless Spain Gives up Cuba by Saturday War will be Declared.

## TROOPS ARE BEING SENT SOUTH

And Preparations for War are Rapidly Going Forward.

The Cuban resolutions passed by Congress saying that the people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and that it is the duty of the United States to demand that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, are now a law, and the ultimatum to Spain is an accomplished fact. Unless the demands made by this government are granted by Saturday noon, Cuban ports will be blockaded, and war with all its horrors will be on. There is no likelihood of Spain backing down, so all who have been anxious to see war can now undoubtedly get their fill.

## CAN NOW ENLIST.

Here is Your Chance to Join the National Volunteer Reserve.

Geo. J. Crowell has been appointed a recruiting officer to enlist men in the National Volunteer Reserve. The paper that the applicants will sign reads as follows:

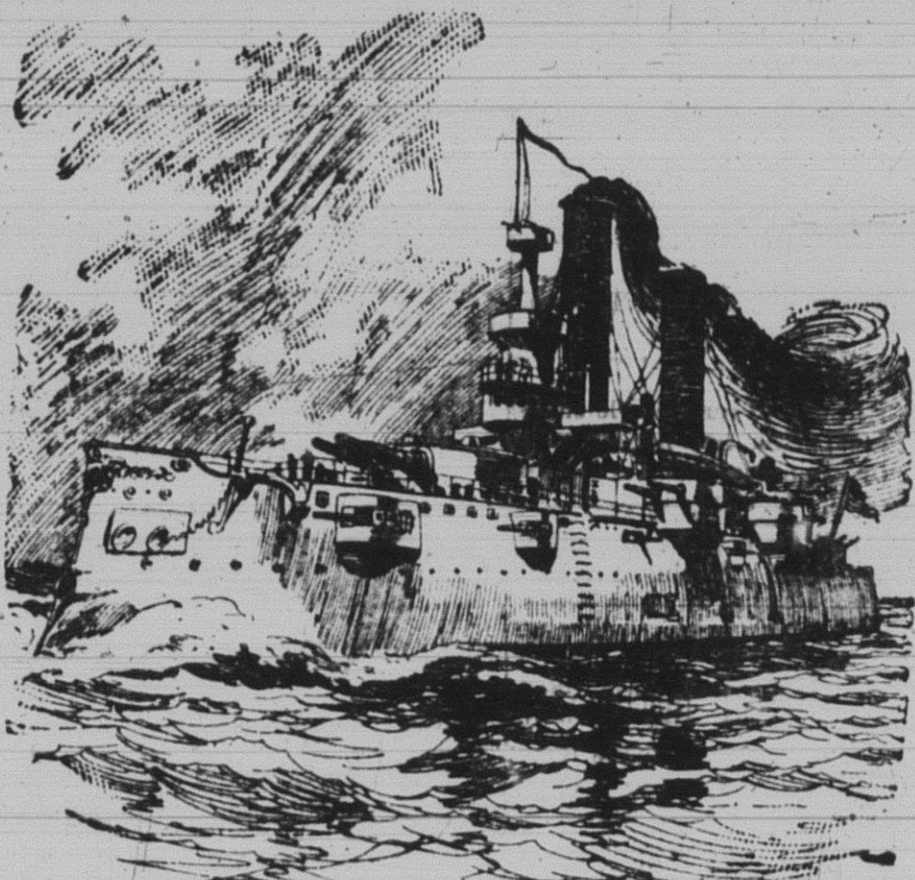
and thrift acquired a competence. He enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. For fifteen years he was supervisor of Lyndon. He was also one of the original contractors who built the Michigan Central railroad for the state. Mr. Young has been in failing health for some time so that his death was not unexpected. He made a fitting preparation for the inevitable summons, and bore his sufferings with admirable patience.

His funeral was held from St. Mary's church on Monday morning, April 18, at ten o'clock, in the presence of a very large congregation. The sacred ceremonies were conducted by his pastor, Rev. W. P. Considine, who preached a practical and instructive sermon on "Death." The remains were placed temporarily in the vault to be eventually interred in Mt. Olivet cemetery, Chelsea. Mr. Young was an affectionate husband, a kind father, a true and tried friend, a faithful Catholic, and an admirable citizen. His surviving children and relatives have the sympathy of the community in their loss. May his soul rest in peace.

## Circuit Court Jurors.

The list of jurors who will serve at the May term of the circuit court is as follows:

Ann Arbor city, first ward—Fred Mar-ken.  
Second ward—Fred Helber.  
Third ward—Jasper Imus.  
Fourth ward—Michael Seery.  
Fifth ward—George H. Rhodes.  
Sixth ward—Roy Jenny.  
Seventh ward—John Young.  
Ann Arbor town—Fred B. Braun.  
Augusta—Sylvanus Whipple.  
Bridgewater—Jacob Blum.  
Dexter—Jacob Jedele.  
Freedom—Henry Steingeweg.  
Lima—George Bareis.



SEAGOING BATTLESHIP IOWA.

The Iowa is the navy's most formidable battleship. Her statistics are: Displacement, 11,410 tons; speed, 16 knots; horsepower, 11,000; cost, \$3,010,000; armament, four 12 inch, eight 8 inch, six 4 inch guns and 28 guns of smaller caliber.

I do hereby state and declare, that I am of proper age and believe myself to be physically and otherwise qualified to bear arms; that I am not enlisted in the National Guard or Naval Reserve of any State or in the Army or the Navy of the United States, but desire that my services shall be available to the United States in the event of war with any foreign power.

I do, therefore, enlist in the National Volunteer Reserve and ask that my name be enrolled as a member of said organization, and I do solemnly undertake and agree, in the event of war between the United States and any foreign power if called upon by the constituted authorities of the State or of the United States through the lawful channels, to enlist as a soldier or sailor in the National Guard or the Naval Reserve of said State or in the Army or the Navy of the United States for the length of time and upon the terms that may by law be provided, and I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever.

This document the enlistee will sign before a jurat or magistrate, or attesting witnesses, and will state his preference of soldier or sailor. Once this done, he places himself in a position of waiting the president's call to arms.

Thomas Young, Sr.

The town of Lyndon lost a sterling citizen and one of its noted pioneers in the death of Thomas Young, sr., which occurred last Friday, April 15, 1898, at 1 p. m.

Mr. Young was a man of great intelligence and industry, and had by his energy

Lodi—Julius Wahr.  
Lyndon—Michael Sullivan.  
Manchester—Adam Schable.  
Northfield—John Gore.  
Pittsfield—Aaron Armbruster.  
Salem—John Smith, Lewis Galphin.  
Saline—David Gordon.  
Seio—Will Cunningham.  
Sharon—Geo. L. Kuhl.  
Superior—James Gates.  
Sylvan—Henry Frey.  
Webster—William Rosier.  
York—Osborn Case.  
Ypsilanti city, first district—George W. Gill.  
Second district—S. H. Durand.  
Ypsilanti town—Martin G. Moore.

## Quirk-Doll Wedding.

The marriage of Mr. John E. Quirk, an estimable gentleman from Detroit, and Miss Barbara Doll, one of Chelsea's most esteemed young ladies, was solemnized Tuesday morning, April 19, 1898, at St. Mary's church, by Rev. W. P. Considine.

The beautiful and impressive ceremony took place at 9 a. m. in the presence of a large congregation of friends of the happy couple. A nuptial high mass followed, during which the blessings of the church were imparted. Mr. Mathew Cummings of Detroit and Miss Mary Doll of Chelsea were the attendants.

After the church services the bridal party and a few intimate friends drove to the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Henry Doll, and enjoyed an elegant and substantial repast. Mr. and Mrs. Quirk were the recipients of many handsome gifts from valued relatives and friends. They left on the evening train for Detroit, their future home accompanied by the felicitations of many friends for their future happiness.

## Interesting Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Jackson Congregational Association and the Woman's Home Missionary Society has been in session at the Congregational church at this place for the past two days. There has been a good attendance at all of the sessions and a great deal of interest taken in the various papers and reports presented. Tuesday morning and evening were taken up with the work of the missionary society, and proved very interesting. The society in this Association is the banner society in this state as regards the amount of collections for the past year. They re-elected the former officers. In the evening the work of the Association was taken up. The interesting service of the evening was the sermon by Rev. Nemiah Boynton, D. D., of Detroit, which was a masterly effort. Dr. Boynton has the reputation of being the best pulpit orator in the state and those who heard him Tuesday evening think that he fully sustained his reputation. The three sessions of Wednesday were taken up with routine business, and the presentation and discussion of various papers.

## Young Men's Parliamentary Club.

On Tuesday evening, April 26, at 8 p. m., at the Baptist church The Young Men's Parliamentary Club will hold an open meeting for the ladies. There will be present the Y. M. C. A. Glee Club, and Mr. Wilkinson, of Ann Arbor who will furnish the music. It is hoped that every young lady will be present, and also, all the young men of Chelsea. The following program will be rendered:

Overture..... Selection  
Prayer..... Rev. J. S. Edmunds  
Music..... Y. M. C. A. Glee Club  
Paper, Future Prospects of the Young Men of today..... Thomas Holmes, D. D.  
Music, Solo..... Mr. Wilkinson  
Debate, Shall the U. S. recognize the Independence of Cuba—Affirmative, J. W. Schenk, Ralph Holmes, B. Parker; Negative, Saxe Stimson, C. H. Kazer, J. S. Cummings.  
Music..... Y. M. C. A. Glee Club  
Paper, Future of our Club..... C. T. Tryon  
Music..... Quartette  
Benediction..... Rev. J. I. Nickerson

## Real Estate Transfers.

Frederick Schmid to John Burgardt, Ann Arbor and Seio \$3,450.  
John Schaufele to J. J. Schaufele, Dexter \$2,000.  
John Wheeler to Stearns Wheeler, Webster \$1.  
Jean V. Wheeler to Stearns Wheeler, Webster \$1.  
Levi Carr to Ellen Alley, Dexter \$100.  
Ellen T. Alley to Henry Booth, Dexter \$1.  
Ernest Elasser to Catherine Leoffler, Dexter \$1,600.  
Lucy Childs to Mary Hoover, Augusta \$425.  
Henry Cornwell to Ann Arbor Water Co., Ann Arbor \$1.  
A. H. Hale to Ann Arbor Water Co., Ann Arbor \$1.  
William Asquith to Ann Taylor, Dexter and Webster \$1.  
Mary J. Maynard to City of Ann Arbor, Ann Arbor \$1.  
Daniel Reeves to John Gates, Saline \$800.  
Minnie Salisbury to Martha N. Alban, Augusta \$500.  
Harry Matthews to John Rose, Ann Arbor \$2,642.49.  
James L. Babcock to George Huss, Dexter \$6,500.  
W. J. Wallace to James H. Taylor, Ypsilanti \$425.  
James H. Taylor to Martha L. E. Duncan, Ypsilanti \$3,028.  
John Podewits to Helena Podewits, Northfield, \$1.  
Elizabeth Pray to William Winans, Northfield, \$100.  
Helena Podewits (guardian) to John Podewits, Northfield \$1.  
George W. Thomas to Hugh Montgomery, Ann Arbor \$4,500.

## Robbed The Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters' and to my great joy and surprise, the first made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts per bottle at Glazier & Stimson's drug store.

Grass and garden seed at H. L. Wood & Co.'s 9tf

For Sale—One 6 year old driving mare, one cheap work horse, 800 bushel of corn in the ear. D. C. McLaren.

If you want early seed potatoes we have them. H. L. Wood & Co. 9tf

## UP-TO-DATE WALL PAPER!

If you are particular about getting pure spices and extracts, and the choicest teas and coffees stop at the

## BANK DRUG STORE.

NOTICE OUR PRICES ON GROCERIES

INTERESTING PRICES ON

## WALL PAPER

We have Decorative Paints in all colors in small cans. Lowest prices on paint brushes, varnishes, leads, etc

## FRESH FRUITS

We are constantly making an effort to convince you that it is to your interest to trade at the Bank Drug Store.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

## WALL PAPER.

Fresh Garden Seeds, Bulk Seeds, Flower Seeds, etc.

We aim to sell the best coffee for the money of any dealers in this vicinity. Try a sample and see if we are succeeding.

Notice our Prices on

## WALL PAPER

We are Selling:

10 cakes soap for 25c  
18 pounds fine granulated sugar \$1.00  
Parlor matches 1 cent a box.  
First-class lantern 38c  
5 lbs new prunes 25c  
Sultana seedless raisins 8c  
10 lbs best oatmeal 25c  
5 lbs crackers for 25c  
Pure cider vinegar 18c gal.  
Pickles 5c per doz.  
23 lbs brown sugar \$1.00  
Choice whole rice 5c a lb  
6 boxes axle grease for 25c  
7 cans sardines for 25c  
6 doz. clothes pins for 5c.  
25 boxes matches for 25c  
Pure spices and extracts  
7 bars Jaxon soap for 25c  
Try our 25c N. O. molasses  
Best pumpkin 7c per can  
Fresh gingersnaps 5c a lb  
5 boxes 8-oz tacks for 5c  
Heavy lantern globe 3c  
Pint bottles catsup for 10c.  
Choice honey 15 a lb  
Choice table syrup 25c per gal  
Good tomatoes 7c per can  
Good sugar syrup 20c gal  
5 cakes toilet soap for 10c

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR EGGS.

GLAZIER & STIMSON.



## THE CHELSEA STANDARD.

O. T. HOOVER, Publisher.  
CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.

### PORTO RICO REBELS.

SPANISH AUTONOMY NOT AN  
ENTIRE SUCCESS.

Rioting and Several Fatal Fights Follow the Elections, and an Internal Revolution is Feared—Fatal Nitroglycerine Explosion in West Virginia.

**Trouble in Porto Rico.**  
According to advices from Porto Rico, the unrest of the island continues. Public order is not preserved, business is at a complete standstill and an internal revolution is feared. Arrivals from San Juan report that street fights and serious rioting followed the election. The police were raided and the military finally intervened, killing two and wounding twenty. At Caye 200 political arrests were made, including well-known newspaper men. The resignations from the political cabinet of three autonomists have not been accepted. There have been demonstrations also at San Juan, where the police by active measures have restored order, but there is no confidence in autonomy, and election frauds have been freely charged. The activity in improving the fortifications at San Juan continues. The American oil refinery there is under the protection of the Spanish troops. At last advices the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo were still at San Juan.

**Killed by Nitroglycerine.**  
A terrific explosion took place at a magazine containing nitroglycerin on Whetstone creek, southwest of the Minnigoss (W. Va.) oil field. Otis Sykes and Daniel Rice, teamsters, were killed outright and Edward Vincent, pumper, was probably fatally injured. They were all employed by the Hartman Oil Company. The teamsters, Sykes and Rice, had just arrived with two wagons loaded with the explosive and had backed their wagons up to the magazine houses, when from some unknown cause the whole lot of it let go. The wreck caused by the explosion was terrible.

**NEWS NUGGETS.**  
Morgan Bohannon, deputy sheriff, was ambushed, shot and killed at Bagdad, Ky.

A car load of dynamite, to be used in mining the harbor of Galveston, has passed through Austin, Texas.

The quartermaster general of the army has been instructed to purchase 1,000 mules for transportation purposes.

Henry B. Pierce, secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for sixteen years, died at his home in Abington.

The government has taken Senator Henry Cabot Lodge's handsome residence at Nahant, Mass., for a signal station.

Walter Richmond, a Fort Worth cattle dealer, lost \$5,000 at St. Joseph, Mo. Some one picked it up and is saying nothing.

The plant of the Dresden Hosiery Company at Dresden, Ohio, was entirely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$30,000.

The baseball season of the National League opened Friday, with the Western clubs playing in the Eastern and Southern cities.

May wheat sold at \$1.11 1/2 the other day. This is the highest price paid in Chicago for any future since the early part of 1902.

Lieutenant Wilcox of the First Infantry, California, has gone to Fort Monroe, where he will have charge of the torpedo station.

The British bark Will Scott was towed into San Francisco, badly damaged by a hurricane. She was bound from Higo for Puget Sound.

All of the guns ordered in England by the United States have been shipped, so that no matter what comes the neutrality laws cannot be applied.

Fire at Botkins, Ohio, destroyed a large amount of lumber and Allen's stove factory, owned by Clark & Son of Erie, Pa. The loss is \$22,000, with no insurance.

The Exposition Hotel Company has been organized in Omaha, Neb., for the purpose of erecting a mammoth hotel for the accommodation of exposition visitors.

At Canton, Ohio, an allotment has been made of 7,500 acres of land, which belonged to the Zoar Separatist Society. Each of the members received property to the value of \$12,000. The land is the best in that section. Two thousand acres is of timber of great value.

The Grasser & Brand Company's brewery and its adjoining stables at Toledo, Ohio, were damaged by fire to an extent approximating \$30,000. Fourteen fine draft horses were also burned. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The fire was evidently of an incendiary origin.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Morning Post says that the queen regent has informed the members of her court that it is her intention to abdicate immediately if the cabinet takes any steps derogatory to Spain's honor and dignity. The queen regent heads the national navy fund with a donation of a million pesetas, and the Infanta Isabel contributes fifty thousand pesetas.

A singular story of ingratitude is developed in the eloquent of Mrs. George S. Brown, wife of a captain of a river steamer, and Robert Goss, an ex-convict. When Goss' sentence expired two months ago, Captain Brown, confident of his innocence, resolved to assist him on his feet again. He took him to Vicksburg, Miss., made him an inmate of his own home, vouched for his respectability in society and became sponsor for him generally.

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Frederick von Baumback to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Minnesota.

The Akron, Ohio, Salt Company has assigned. The company is incorporated for \$80,000, and has made over \$100,000 in salt wells and evaporating plants. Liabilities are \$90,000.

Professor Charles Shields of the Princeton Theological Seminary has been received into the Episcopal Church. At Marietta, Ohio, Athens presbytery ordained Edward Marsden, a native of Metlakatla, Alaska.

## LEE IS LIONIZED.

Wild Enthusiasm When the Consul General Reached Washington.  
The journey of Consul General Lee from Key West to Washington was a continuous ovation. It was like the return of a victorious general from a hard-fought campaign. The people gathered by the thousands at the railway stations along his route, cheered him, embraced him, and overwhelmed him with flowers. When the special train which carried him from Tampa to the capital pulled into the Pennsylvania station at 2:15 p. m., Tuesday, there was a great crowd, numbering from 3,000 to 5,000 people, waiting to see him and shout a welcome. There went up a wild shout from the people, and they crowded forward to greet him. Assistant Secretary Michael of the State Department and Colonel R. I. Fleming, president of the Confederate Veterans' Association, were there to meet him, and he was hurried away in a carriage to the State Department. The crowd rushed to the street and men on foot, on wheels, and in carriages followed the carriage of General Lee up Pennsylvania avenue, while the crowds on the street joined in



CONSUL GENERAL LEE.

the enthusiastic welcome to him. It was not an organized movement, but the enthusiastic outpouring of the spirit of patriotism looking for an idol.

At the State Department there was another large crowd, and the clerks in the big State, War and Navy buildings poured out into the corridors and upon the steps to add their voices to the cheering over the consul general. After a short conference with Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day these two officials escorted General Lee to the White House. From the White House General Lee went to the Shoreham Hotel, and half an hour later slipped out unobserved, boarded a street car and rode to the capitol, without being recognized until he entered the Senate wing, where another crowd waited outside the room of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

**Believes Spaniards Guilty.**  
Consul General Lee was before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for an hour. He talked freely with the committee in regard to the conditions in Cuba, and especially with reference to the destruction of the Maine. He said that in his opinion there was no room to doubt that the destruction of the vessel was due to Spanish agencies.

## TELL OF WOE IN CUBA.

Facts from Reports of United States Consuls on Spanish Brutality.

On Jan. 8 of the present year Consul Lee reported: "The reconcentrated order of Gen. Weyler transformed 400,000 self-supporting people, principally women and children, into a multitude. Their homes were burned, their fields destroyed, and their live stock driven away or killed. I estimate that probably 200,000 of the rural population of the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara have died of starvation. In some parts of the island I am told there is scarcely any food for soldiers and citizens, and that even cats are used for food, selling for 30 cents apiece."

On Dec. 7 Consul Lee reported: "I see no effect of the governmental distribution to the reconcentrated. Reports from all parts of the province show 50 per cent have died, and most of these are women and children."

In his letter of Nov. 23 Gen. Lee said: "If any young girl came in (to Los Posos) who was nice looking she was infallibly condemned to the most abominable of traffics."

On Nov. 27 Consul General Lee reported: "In Los Posos (the ditches), in Havana, 400 women and children were thrown on the ground heaped pell-mell as animals, some in a dying condition, others sick, others dead. Deaths averaged forty or fifty daily, and on the average there were only ten days of life for each person. No one was given food until after remaining eight days in the ditches. During these eight days they were obliged to subsist on the food which the dying had refused."

In Sagua la Grande Consul Barker reported there were 25,000 starving people. Whole families, without clothing to hide nakedness, are sleeping on the ground without bedding of any kind. Fully 50 per cent are ill, without medical attention or medicine.

Consul Brice at Matanzas, on Jan. 18, 1898, reported that in his district there were 90,000 people in an actual starving condition. In addition, he said, there were thousands of families of the better classes living on one meal a day. The daughter of a former Governor is begging food on the streets.

Consul Hyatt of Santiago de Cuba said: "A census of the island taken to-day, as compared with the one taken three years ago, I feel confident, would show that two-thirds of the residents are missing, and the Spanish army would make no better showing."

In Sagua la Grande province, according to the advices of Consul Barker sent to the State Department on March 24, 1898, within sixty days 90 per cent of the remaining population will reach a state of craving hunger. In this estimate he includes the Spanish soldiers as well as the pacifics and reconcentrated.

On Dec. 21, 1897, Consul Hyatt reported that in the city of Santiago de Cuba from 30 to 40 per cent of the inhabitants were afflicted with painful fever. Out of the total of 10,000 soldiers at Manzanillo nearly 5,000 were in hospitals. The United States sanitary inspector reported 12,000 people sick in bed.

In the six principal cities of Sagua la Grande province the death roll from Jan. 1, 1897, to Nov. 16, 1897, was 80,851. This, says Consul Barker, is official, and fully 25 per cent of the total added to cover

## CONGRESS MUST DECIDE.

Cuban Question Intrusted to Its Patriotic Care.

## MESSAGE HAS SOME CRITICS.

Radical Element Thinks Its Recommendations Are Too Mild.

## MANY WOULD DECLARE WAR.

Others Believe McKinley Master of the Spanish Situation.

**Chief Executive Leaves Matter with the National Legislature, and Says He Stands Ready to Fulfill the Obligations Imposed Upon Him by the Constitution—Failure to Demand Independence of Cuba Is Disappointing to Some—Radical Republicans and Democrats Censor for Immediate Action to Oust Spain—All Agree that Cuban War Must Stop.**

**Washington correspondence:**  
President McKinley sent his long-awaited Cuban message to Congress promptly at noon Monday.

The message asks Congress to authorize the President to take measures to secure termination of hostilities in Cuba and to secure the establishment of a stable government there and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for those purposes. The President



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY TO CONGRESS, THE PEOPLE, AND THE WORLD.

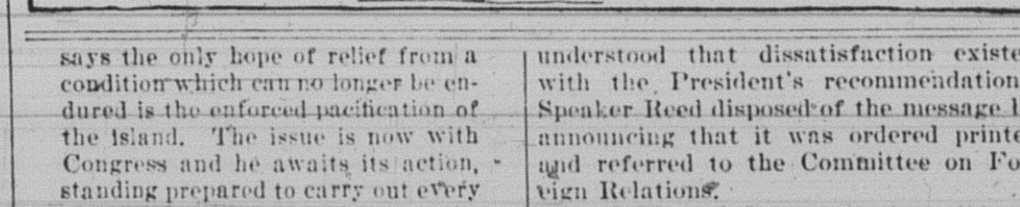
THE long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or smolder with varying seasons, but it has not been and it is plain it cannot be extinguished by present methods.

The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which cannot longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

In view of these facts and these considerations, I ask the Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and speedy termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for those purposes.

And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of the citizens.

The issue is now with the Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution and the law, I await your action.



says the only hope of relief from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of the island. The issue is now with Congress and he awaits its action, standing prepared to carry out every obligation imposed on him by the constitution. Spain's decree for a suspension of hostilities is submitted to Congress for just and careful attention, with the observation that if the measure attains a successful result "then our aspirations as a peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action."

The Maine incident figures prominently in the message. "The President argues that the wreck of the Maine in Havana harbor shows that Spain is not able to guarantee security to foreign vessels. Spain has disavowed any connection with that disaster and has offered to submit to arbitration all the differences which may arise from that affair. Undaunted by the disappointment of Wednesday, the multitude again besieged the capitol Monday morning before the

views on this phase of the matter and not a few were very outspoken. They claimed that what the country demands is reparation for the insult to the flag and the murder of our citizens. They say that this is the issue.

Perhaps if the President had talked a little more about the independence of Cuba the Congressmen would have been better satisfied with his recommendations. The conclusion of his message leaves the future policy of the Government for them to decide, and the President, after confessing that he has "exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors," adds "prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action." Congress is at liberty to reject the message and the President's recommendations and go as far as it likes toward war.

## News of Minor Note.

John Montgomery was killed by an engine in the Santa Fe yards at Lawrence, Kan.

It is said that a combination has been formed at Pittsburg, Pa., by big river coal operators to corner the Southern coal market in anticipation of war prices.

At the annual Methodist conference in New York Bishop Hartzel, of Africa, predicted that Europe would be fighting over the division of Africa within a year.

A. W. Tilton, a young farmer, living near Belle Plaine, Kan., was killed in an unusual manner. His windmill being out of order, he had come up to fix it, when a strong gust of wind set the wheel revolving, catching his coat and choking him to death.

## HOUSE IS FOR WAR.

INTERVENTION RESOLUTIONS PASSED WITH A RUSH.

They Demand Immediate Intervention—President Directed to Use the Army, Navy, and Volunteers to Carry Decision of Congress Into Effect.

## Liberty for the Island.

The American House of Representatives on Wednesday declared for intervention in Cuba. After one of the most exciting and memorable days in its history, the House, by a vote of 322 to 19, adopted a resolution which nine-tenths of its members believed made war with Spain inevitable. By nearly unanimous vote the President of the United States was authorized to intervene for the purpose of securing a free Cuba. Thunderous applause on both sides of the hall and in the galleries greeted the announcement of the result of this momentous roll call.

All the afternoon the House had been in a state of intense excitement, and the day was marked by a number of sensational scenes. On account of internal explosions in the House the sergeant-at-arms was twice compelled to intervene with his mace to stop what bade fair to be a devastating war among the members.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations late Tuesday afternoon agreed by unanimous vote on resolutions recognizing the right of the Cubans to independence and empowering the President to compel Spain to withdraw from the island.

These resolutions have preceded by a stirring preamble which declares that the horrible condition of affairs which has prevailed for two years in the island of Cuba, so near to our borders, has shocked mankind, and is a disgrace to Christian civilization. It is further set forth that in this condition of anarchy culminated in the destruction of a United States battleship and 266 of its officers and crew who were on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana. "This state of affairs, it is said, can no longer be endured, and therefore, according to the facts set forth in the President's message, in which Congress was requested to act, the Senate committee adopts the resolutions which are as follows:

"Resolved, first—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

"Second—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 hereby does demand, that she at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

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

The scene in the Senate chamber Wednesday when Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, presented the resolution declaring Cuba free and independent was dramatic. The report came in much sooner than expected immediately after the morning hour. The resolutions went to the limit of the pro-Cuban sentiment. The report accompanying the resolutions, which was also presented by Senator Davis, was a very thorough review of the entire situation.

The reading of the report occupied for twenty-seven minutes. Senator Hoar demanded that the resolution lie over until the rules until Thursday. The Vice President reserved his decision upon the point of order and recognized Senator Foraker, who yielded the floor to Senator Turpie. The latter presented the report of the minority of the committee on foreign relations, as follows:

The undersigned members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in conformity with the report made upon the Cuban resolutions, but we favor the immediate recognition of the republic of Cuba, as organized in that island, as a free, independent and sovereign power among the nations of the world.

The minority report was signed by Senators Turpie, Mills, Daniel and Foraker. Conservative Senators showed a disposition to delay action on the resolutions by debate. Senator Davis said there was no disposition to unduly press the question, though it would be pressed as rapidly as possible. The chair decided Senator Hoar's point of order well taken.

## Two Reports in House.

Late Tuesday night the Republican members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to report the following:

"The President is authorized, directed, and empowered to intervene at once to restore peace on the island of Cuba and secure to the people thereof a firm, stable, and independent government of their own, and is authorized to use the army and navy forces of the United States to secure this end."

The House committee on foreign affairs went into session about 10:20 o'clock Wednesday morning. At 11:15 the committee took a recess until 1 o'clock. The Republicans were agreed and the recess was taken to allow the Democrats to consult the leaders with the hope that unanimous action might be had.

The Republican majority of the House foreign affairs committee at 1:30 Wednesday afternoon agreed to report a resolution in substance the same as that decided upon Tuesday night. The Democratic members of the committee, however, agreed upon a resolution as a substitute for the majority report in which the recognition of the present Cuban government is demanded.

At exactly 3 o'clock the Speaker recognized Mr. Adams, acting chairman of the foreign affairs committee. He asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolutions which he submitted. Mr. Bailey objected to the consideration of the resolutions. Charges and counter-charges were bandied across the floor. A fist fight on the floor of the House almost followed. The Speaker ordered the sergeant-at-arms to use the silver mace, the emblem of the House's authority.

## Notes of Current Events.

Apothecaries are wanted in the navy. Uncle Sam has use for some on his warships.

A Baltimore tobacco importer alleges that the cigar manufacturers of Havana paid Gen. Weyler \$120,000 in gold to prohibit the shipment of Havana tobacco from the island.

Benjamin Taylor, believed to be the oldest man in Texas, died at his home at Azel, Tarrant County. He was a native of South Carolina, and had lived in Texas forty-seven years.

## LAIID HAVANA MINES.

MAN WHO PLACED THE MINES IS ARRESTED.

Chas. A. Crandall, alias Emanuel Escudaro, Acknowledges that He Placed the Mine that Destroyed the Maine—Worked Under Orders of Weyler.

## Spain's Guilt Seems Certain.

Charles A. Crandall, who also bears the name of Emanuel Escudaro, and who acknowledges he laid the mine in Havana harbor which destroyed the Maine, has been arrested in Chicago by United States secret service officers. His story is substantiated by letters in his possession from Weyler's officials and from Weyler himself. The following interview with the prisoner was given out by the Government officers:

"I left the navy and went to Lima, Peru, where I entered the employ of Grace & Co. of London, in their mine beds. While at Lima I met many Spaniards. One of them, Emilio J. Castillo, an agent of the Spanish Government, induced me to go to Cuba as an expert on coast defense for Gen. Weyler. I was given free transportation to the island and when I arrived there I met Antonio Mares Diaz, who assigned me to harbor work and plotting for torpedo and mine anchorage. "I began laying the mines and torpedoes early in the spring of 1896, and finished about a year later. My work was performed at night. I was assisted by Italian laborers and two Spanish Spaniards. In all seventeen mines and torpedoes were placed. The mines were made in England and the torpedoes in Italy. The work of laying them was very slow, because it was ordered that I should not work on moonlight nights, for fear of creating suspicion.

"When my work was completed I made a chart showing the location of all the mines and torpedoes, and submitted it to Gen. Weyler in person. His artillery also approved of the plans and he handed me my passport for Key West, assuring me that I would receive pay until the first mine or torpedo was used. I remained in Havana until Feb. 10, when I went to Key West, where I stayed until March 1.

"After the Maine was blown up I hid in hiding and as soon as I received word to skip out I left as a stowaway on the first steamer for Miami.

"The Maine was anchored at the ideal buoy that Gen. Weyler ordered to place the additional mine, official known as buoy 4. These mines were anchored by cable and chain. There were two sets, that could be fired independently; that is, the chain at the mouth of the harbor and the others in the interior of the harbor.

"From Miami I went to Nashville, where I received the following letter from Havana, dated March 1, 1898:

"Destroy all evidence. Go to New York. Ticket for London awaits you there."

"This was from Weyler's most trusted adjutant and spy, who executes all the orders issued by Weyler from Spain. I did not go to New York, but went to St. Louis, and from there came to Chicago.

"The mines can be fired either by Morro Castle, Calanias or the navy and it would have been impossible for anyone other than a Spanish officer to have had access to them. No one but Weyler and his agents knew where they were or where the firing galleries were located."

## TO RAISE FUNDS.

Committee Agrees Upon a Plan for War Revenue.

The Ways and Means Committee agreed upon a plan for raising revenue in case of need, to carry on war with Spain. The plan will raise more than \$100,000,000 additional revenue annually, and is distributed:

An additional tax on beer of \$1 a barrel, estimated to yield \$35,000,000; a half-cent stamp tax, on the lines of the last 1896, estimated to yield \$20,000,000; duty of 3 cents a pound on coffee and 5 cents a pound on tea, and a like amount of internal tax on stocks of coffee and tea on hand in the United States, estimated to yield \$28,000,000; additional tax of 50 per cent, expected to yield \$15,000,000.

The committee also agreed to authorize the issuing of \$500,000,000 bonds. These bonds are to be offered for sale at all post offices in the United States in amounts of \$50 each, making a great popular loan to be absorbed by the people.

To be over emergencies, the Secretary of the Treasury will be authorized to issue treasury certificates. These certificates or debentures are to be used to pay running expenses when the revenue does not meet the expenditures. These preparations are distinctly war measures and would be put in operation only should war occur.

## FORTY-EIGHT VESSELS BOUGHT.

Government Has Expended Nearly \$5,000,000 in This Direction.

Since the war preparations were begun forty-eight vessels of all types and classes have been added to the naval service. They range from tiny harbor defense torpedo-boats to the fast cruisers New Orleans and Albany, and include steam yachts, ocean-going tugs, colliers, an auxiliary ship, auxiliary cruisers, the vessels of the revenue cutter service, and the lighthouse tenders, which have lately been impressed. Of the total number of vessels now subject to the orders of the Navy Department, about thirty have been purchased outright by the government, either at home or in Europe, and about one-fifth of them are yet in construction for service with the regular war vessels. The amount paid for these vessels has not been announced, but approximately it is understood that the newly purchased vessels have cost the navy nearly \$9,000,000, of which one-third has been paid for the ships bought abroad.

## War Order Issued by Long.

Secretary Long Thursday morning issued the first war order, which was the effect that the bureau of navigation until further orders, should give out information touching the movement of vessels, etc. A circular letter was sent to all the clerks in the department directing them to talk to outsiders or give information to newspaper men.

And now J. C. Corbett wants to be Congress. Corbett in Congress would be as the poet says, a thing of beauty and a joy forever.



PLAYING THE PENALTY



CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

"I judge," said Sellers, as he puffed a wreath of smoke aloft, "that it would be a difficult matter to find anyone guilty of an uncertain crime. First there is lack of a knowledge of the fact that a crime has been committed. There is nothing tangible in this case. Doctor Strong believes that a crime has been committed—that it is not evidence. It appears to me that it would be utterly impossible to establish the fact that Andrew Kellogg was a foolish act on your part to endeavor to brand anyone with the infamy of murder; not only would you make a ridiculous failure, but you would be liable to heavy damages."

"True, Sellers, true," exclaimed Amos. "But then, there has been no crime committed. Why, there was, on the part of Mrs. Kellogg and her son, no object for the commission of a crime. My brother was greatly attached to his wife, nor was she less attached to him. Be assured, doctor, that you have not been misled in any way. Again I say there has been no crime committed. Not for half I am worth would I have Elinor made acquainted with your motives and concern, and now say to me about it. Let the matter drop. Forget that such an unfortunate idea ever entered your head."

"That is my advice also," said the doctor, "unless you are prepared to establish the fact that Andrew Kellogg's death was caused by the administration of poison."

"I believe it! I am satisfied of it! But I am utterly unable to demonstrate the fact. I feel that I have performed a tardy duty, and from henceforth my lips shall be sealed on the subject."

"It is well," said Amos gravely. "Let us go, Sellers," said the doctor, rising to his feet. "I, at least, have unbursed my mind."

"First another toddy," said Amos. Five minutes later the physician and detective passed out the street. Three weeks after their paths diverged.

"That ends the matter, Sellers," said the doctor. "But nevertheless Andrew Kellogg died from the effects of a slow poison. He was murdered, and my opinion we have not heard the last of Elinor Kellogg."

CHAPTER IV.

When Elinor Kellogg and her son descended the stairs on the morning of August tenth, it was in answer to Julia's summons to breakfast.

The banker met them with all the cordiality of the night before presented them to his daughters and son, and the party were soon seated at the table in the spacious dining room.

A few hours' rest had indeed added to the attractiveness of the Widow Kellogg. The somber line of her mourning garb, possibly but enhanced the beauty that had caused the banker the night before to exclaim as he ascended the stairs to his wife's room:

"A remarkably well-preserved woman, my sister-in-law. Yes, she is quite a beauty."

The son and daughters of the banker greeted their aunt by marriage in a spirit that at once gave evidence that they sympathized with her in her great affliction, and their words of sympathy and condolence brought tears to the eyes of Elinor Kellogg.

So great was her emotion when speaking of the last days and death of her late husband that she became almost hysterical, and it was with evident difficulty that the two sympathizing girls were enabled to restore her to a condition of equanimity that would enable her to remain seated at the table.

"How she must have loved Uncle Andrew!" thought both Laura and Janette, the banker's daughters.

"My dear madam," said Mr. Kellogg, "henceforth you must look ahead to what may be in the future before you. I would not have you forget Andrew, and know that it would be impossible for you to do so. It is our duty to get what comfort we can out of life, so dwell not on the past. It must be our endeavor to, in a measure, obliterate it from your memory. My daughters, I am sure, will strive to render you life while beneath our roof a not unenjoyable one."

"Oh, believe me, aunt," exclaimed the impulsive Laura, "we shall love you dearly. Shall we not, Janette?"

"I am sure we shall," said Janette; "if our love will be any consolation."

"Oh, my dear niece, without your love there would be little charm left for which to continue an existence that has seen such sorrow," said the widow, glancing with her large, luminous eyes tenderly at the two young ladies. "I shall live but in your love and that of my dear son."

"Oh, and you will love mamma—she is so good, so kind and so gentle," said Janette.

"She could not be otherwise, my dear. And her mother. I am sure I shall love her with my whole heart."

"Poor, patient, suffering mamma!" said Laura. "She has been an invalid so long."

"Enter, my daughters, you must present your aunt to your mother. I foresee that you will be a great comfort to each other. I must run up and see her a moment before going to the bank."

"Robert," continued Mr. Kellogg to his son, who had accompanied him into the hall, "what will you be doing to-day?"

"What I have been dealing a little in the bank market, father. I will be about the Board of Trade—unless I can do something for you."

"Yes, Chicago has a Board of Trade. It is a little wild, but it will grow with the growth of the city. But you want to look out for that Board of Trade, son. There are sharper there who will fleece you. I hardly believe in dealing in futures. It is too much like gambling. Still, you are of age and must act for yourself."

"If they fleece me, father, they will not gain a fortune—my bank account is not very extensive."

TALK IN THE SENATE.

CUBA'S FREEDOM THE SUBJECT OF A HOT DEBATE.

Some Plead for Peace, While Others Urge Vengeance on Spain, and Declare It is Time to End the Conflict on the Island.

Proceedings in Upper House.

The action of the House of Representatives Wednesday in adopting its declaration upon the Hispano-American situation, made the Senate Thursday the storm center of the war elements. The galleries were packed and thousands were turned away. By unanimous consent, at the request of Senator Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the resolution as reported by the Foreign Relations Committee was laid before the Senate and debate began.

The debate was not particularly interesting, although there were some spicy dialogues and two or three dramatic scenes. An attack was made upon the President by Mr. Turner of Washington, which was very bitter in tone. He described the policy of Mr. McKinley on the Cuban question as "efficiency and irresolution" and "a series of compromises and concessions" that was "inspiring." During the progress of the debate there was a large attendance and a number of chairs were brought in to accommodate a number of Representatives who came to hear the speeches.

Senator Hoar replied to Mr. Turner. He spoke in a low tone of voice, with great earnestness and solemnity, and every word he uttered was distinctly heard by every person in the chamber. Mr. Hoar recited many incidents in our earlier history that bear directly upon the present situation, and urged the Senate to practice that self-restraint which is more sublime than to yield to a tempest of excitement and indignation. "No one felt more deeply the awful horrors of the Maine, no one was more jealous of the national honor than he, no one feared war less; but he pleaded with his colleagues not to plunge the country into hostilities without being certain they were on the right side. He defended the President with eloquent zeal.

Senator Gray, a Democrat, made an earnest speech in defense of a Republican President. Senator Fairbanks of Indiana also spoke. The Cuban resolutions, however, were not a party question in the Senate. Both the Republicans and the Democrats were very sharply divided. Among the most earnest supporters of the President were Messrs. Caffery, Faulkner, Gorman, Gray and other Democrats, while the most radical sympathizers of the insurgents were found on the Republican side—Messrs. Chandler, Thurston, Proctor, Foraker and Mason.

During Senator Fairbanks' speech Mr. Davis, the chairman of that committee, made repeated efforts to reach an agreement for an adjournment, and after Senator Fairbanks had concluded Senator Davis moved that the Senate adjourn until 10 o'clock Friday, and upon that motion the test of the strength of forces came. The roll call showed it to be defeated by two majorities, the vote being 32 in the negative and 30 in the affirmative.

Senator Cullom took the floor, but yielded to Mr. Davis to renew his efforts to reach an understanding limiting debate. This precipitated a scene. The Senators forgot their dignity, and proceeded in an informal way to discuss the proposition. They crowded in the main aisle in front of the Vice-President in heated discussion, and for a while it was feared the disgraceful scene in the House Wednesday would be repeated. Mr. Cullom pleaded with Mr. Davis for a motion to adjourn, leaving the Senate to meet an hour for the final vote at Friday's session. Senator Carter opposed deliberation and demanded action. He said twenty-three Senators had announced their intention to make speeches, and yet every one knew not a vote on the floor would be changed should the debate continue for a week. He was liberally applauded, and when the galleries were crowded by the Vice-President Senator Pettus of Alabama took up their defense and claimed they voiced the sentiment of the American people. The applause, he said, commenced on the floor, and Mr. Mason, with apparent satisfaction, announced that he had started it.

One of the great speeches of the day was delivered late in the afternoon by David Turpie, Democratic Senator from Indiana, who is generally regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the United States. Mr. Turpie, in a speech of less than thirty minutes, attempted to demonstrate that if this Government intervened in the Cuban situation without first recognizing the independence of the insurgent republic it would thereby become liable for the Spanish-Chinese war debt, amounting to about \$400,000,000.

After a six-hour session the Senate adjourned with the Cuban question unsettled, and no arrangement made for taking a vote.

A Specimen Laid in Fog.

We had had some fine fogs—of one may call them so—this winter, but no clamplion fogs, not to be beaten except by one another, such as we had in town ten years ago. They were so thick that one literally could not see one's hand. I remember being asked by an old friend and neighbor to make one of a dinner party one night, because thirteen people would be there and his wife was superstitious. When I reached his house, with some difficulty, though it was but ten doors away, I found nobody there but our host and hostess. One couple dropped in an hour later, and begged for beds rather than venture home again. This was a common occurrence. Some folks I know were dining in Russell square that night, and after taking leave, drove three times around the square, and had to return to their hosts for a shelter for the night. No one who has not experienced it can have any notion of the "thick darkness" that is produced by a London fog; it is a palpable night. It offered on one occasion an example of human selfishness which I believe to be unparalleled; a friend of mine was walking with a companion behind an old couple who had a lantern; it was of great assistance to them, till they heard a female voice indignantly exclaim, "Charles, hide the lantern, there are some people behind us actually making use of our light," whereupon all was darkness.

It was curious that in what was called the great fog of 1783, when all Europe thought the end of the world had come, London was by no means the chief sufferer. It was not a winter fog at all, but a dry fog. It appeared first at Copenhagen on May 29, reached Dijon on June 1, Italy on the 6th and thence to Stockholm and Moscow. James Payn, in New York Independent.

A Modest Man.

There passed away in Massachusetts one day recently a man who was at one time the firm friend of such men as Webster, Douglas, Lincoln, who presided at the famous convention of 1860 which nominated the martyred President; who was called to Washington in the time of the country's greatest need; whose opinions were sought by men of influence in whatever crisis faced them. George Ashmun was one of the most modest of men. When he was chosen to preside over the convention of 1860 he consented only on condition that Governor Trask would accompany him. He and Mr. Trask both went to Springfield with the committee to notify Mr. Lincoln and it was shortly after that that he received from the President a letter that became famous and which said: "It seems as if the question whether my first name is Abraham or Abram will never be settled; it is Abraham, and if the letter of acceptance is not yet in print, if you think fit, have my signature thereto printed 'Abraham Lincoln.'" Whenever anything good comes into this house we always think of Mr. Ashmun. A fish came up the Potomac last evening higher than is usual for his species to venture. Why was he so kind as to join Mr. — and myself at 5 o'clock to-day to taste him? —Philadelphia Press.

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War Speech by Cullom.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock Friday, and it was announced that an adjournment would not be taken until a vote had been reached on the Cuban question. Despite the lowering clouds which threatened to pour out their suspended torrents at any moment, and despite, too, the unusually early hour of convention, the galleries were thronged when the Vice-President's gavel fell. At the suggestion of Mr. Davis the ordinary morning business was set aside and the Foreign Relations Committee Cuban resolutions were laid before the Senate.

Senator Cullom of Illinois was the first speaker. In referring to Spain's appeal to the European powers he said: "Spain, in her appeal to the European powers, appealed to the divine right of kings, but America appeals to the divine right of the people. We propose to do our duty to God and humanity, to liberty and ourselves, by saying to Spain: 'Hold your hand; you shall not outrage liberty and humanity in Cuba any longer.'" The speaker also said the hour for action was about to strike, and that it was the duty of the Senate to face the crisis boldly and bravely. "And if Spain shall see proper to present our action when we tell her to withdraw, we shall not hesitate to take up the gamut and appeal to the god of battles and in the judgment of mankind to justify our cause," concluded Mr. Cullom.

Mr. Berry of Arkansas was the next speaker. He said a great responsibility rested upon the President, and while he should be supported in this crisis the Senator himself believed the Senate should go further and pass a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba. The

language should be so plain, he said, that no one could fail to understand its meaning. The whole world a week ago believed this Government would take such a step. The belief had since been spread that we intended to put upon the Cubans obligations they could not and would not assume. Mr. Berry said that after he heard Senator Proctor's speech on Cuba, he (Berry) remarked to Mr. Vest of Missouri: "That speech means war." Mr. Berry added that the Proctor speech touched the hearts of the American people from one end of the land to the other. "If we fail to respond," he continued, "we will be regarded as sneaks and cowards."

The speech of Senator Berry was applauded, which moved Senator Cockrell to demand silence from the galleries and an enforcement of rules. Accordingly the presiding officer impressively informed the immense concourse of people present that they would have to observe the dignity of the Senate or the galleries would be cleared.

Senator Daniel of Virginia followed Mr. Berry. Mr. Daniel said that he had been an advocate of peace, but the time for war seemed now at hand. "We stand upon the edge of war. This nation is one with the sword in its hand, and if the word that now hesitates upon the lips be spoken and the command 'Forward' be given, upon some proud day the Stars and Stripes will be waving over Morro Castle and Cuban prisons."

Mr. Daniel said he was content neither with the House resolution nor with the Senate committee's resolution, and served what he termed a warning to the country that if the resolutions reported by the Foreign Relations Committee were "adopted" it would mean that American guns would be turned in the faces of Maximilian Gomez and his liberty-loving followers. Senator Daniel's speech was a bitter arraignment of the President. He openly charged that the President meant to use the forces of the army and navy to suppress the insurgents.

The sharp criticism of the President's action and message induced a heated colloquy between Senators Daniel and Gray. Senator Gray said the insinuation was false and that the Senator from Virginia (Daniel) was the only one in the United States who would dare to make such a charge against the President. A sensation followed this charge. Senator Daniel proceeded in a sensational manner. He said: "I speak plainly. We do not speak Spanish in this chamber and then stab our brother under the fifth rib. I am glad to get into the open air of the discussion permitted in a free country."

There was great indignation among radical Senators who were convinced that war was inevitable at the lack of vigor in the resolutions passed by the House, and particularly in the omission of the clause compelling Spain to at once withdraw from Cuba.

UPHOLDS THE MINE THEORY.

Lee Believes Spanish Officials Blew Up the Battleship Maine.

The testimony taken before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in connection with the investigation into the relations between the United States and Cuba was made public Thursday. It constitutes a book of about 650 pages and includes not only the testimony taken since the disaster to the Maine but also much that was taken before and running back for a year or more.

The statement which contains the greatest current interest is that made by Consul General Lee, on the 12th instant. In this statement Gen. Lee said that he was informed on good authority that the Spaniards had placed two rows of torpedoes just at the mouth of the Havana harbor by Morro Castle within the last two months, or subsequent to the Maine disaster, and that the switchboard is in a room in the castle. He said, however, that he had no information of the placing of any torpedoes before the Maine was destroyed, and none in regard to the purchase abroad by the Spanish authorities.

"Have you any reason to suppose that the harbor was mined before the blowing up of the Maine?" asked Senator Frye.

"No, sir; I had no reason to suspect anything of that sort up to that time." He then went on to say that Gen. Weyler's letter to Santos Guzman had led him to believe that mines might have been placed there previous to the Maine incident, and he said that this supposition was strengthened by a telegram from Gen. Weyler of which he had cognizance. Upon the whole he thought the Weyler letter (the Laine letter) was a correct copy of the genuine letter.

The telegram to which he referred was addressed to Eva Canal, a noted Spanish woman and an admirer of Weyler's, and to General Guzman, and it read as follows: "Grave circumstances cause me to ask you to destroy the last letter of Feb. 12."

Gen. Lee said that this telegram had never before been published and he found in it strong corroborative evidence of the genuineness of the Weyler letter.

With reference to the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine, Gen. Lee said: "I am satisfied the explosion was from the outside. I called the state department a few days after the board assembled that it was almost certain that the explosion was from the exterior. I have always had an idea about the Maine that, of course, it was not blown up by any private individual or by any private citizen, but it was blown up by some of the officers who had charge of the mines and electrical wires and torpedoes in the arsenal there, who thoroughly understood their business, for it was done remarkably well."

WEYLER'S LETTER.

"Butcher" Intimates What He Would Do to an American Ship.

The letter referred to by Consul General Lee in his testimony before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations as showing that Gen. Weyler was probably cognizant of the fact that submarine mines had been laid in the harbor of Havana, and that probably it was the explosion of one of these by Spanish officials that caused the Maine disaster, bears the date of Jan. 8, 1898, and was written to "His Excellency Don Francisco de los Santos Guzman" at Havana. The part pointed to as referring to the existence of submarine mines in the Havana harbor is as follows:

"By the way, I have read these days that the Americans are pondering about sending one of their war ships to that city. During my command in Cuba they did not even dare to dream about it. They knew the terrible punishment that awaited them."

I had Havana harbor well prepared for such an emergency. I rapidly dispatched the work that Martinez Campos carelessly abandoned.

If the insult is made I hope that there will be a Spanish hand to punish it as terribly as it deserves."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intellectually and Profitably.

Lesson for April 24.

Golden Text.—"Forgive, and ye shall be forgiven."—Luke 6: 37.

"A Lesson on Forgiveness" is given us for study this week. It is found at Matt. 18: 21-35. This lesson on forgiveness comes in close connection with the previous passage on humility (Matt. 18: 1-20). It began with a dispute among the disciples as to who should be the greatest. Jesus rebuked them by calling to him a child and admonishing them to become like the child in humility. Then the presence of the child suggested a warning against leading astray weak ones. Any sacrifice would be better than to cause such a one to sin. So the soul of each man is so infinitely worthy that great care is to be taken not to lead it into sin by unforgiving conduct.

Explanatory.

Peter's question seems perfectly sincere. It is just such a question as we might ask to-day. Even on grounds of ordinary forbearance and courtesy it is thought necessary to forgive a few times, but patience does not last forever. What should we do next, asks Peter, when our repeated forgiveness seems to do no good. About where should we draw the line?

Jesus replies, draw no line at all. Whether the figure he gives is seventy times seven, or seventy-seven times, the meaning is simply that forgiveness is not a mathematical quantity to be measured out by the yard. It is a spirit that should never grow weary or impatient.

The parable is a striking one because it is so improbable from the human point of view that a servant could ever owe his master so immense a sum as 10,000 talents (estimated at \$20,000,000). This very feature was calculated to arrest the attention and set the disciples thinking on the vastness of their debt to God; a debt which could never be discharged.

The servant's promise to pay the whole debt if his master would have patience with him, was the utterance of a desperate man. He knew well enough that such a debt could never be paid, but hoped to arouse the pity of his master by showing his good intentions.

The compassion of the master was not half-hearted. Instead of forgiving a part of the debt, and obliging the debtor to work out the rest by lifelong servitude, he forgave the whole. Though it is nowhere hinted in the parable, we are led to suspect that the great debt was partly the result of the servant's dishonesty. Certainly it could not have been contracted by an ordinary loan. Perhaps the servant had used a confidential position for his own advantage, like so many men in modern times. Our great debt to God is in large part the outcome of our own misdeeds.

The "hundred pence" would amount to some \$17. As compared with the debt which the servant had been forgiven, a mere trifle. Notice the cruelty and violence of the demand. "He had lands on him and took him by the throat."

"Delivered him to the tormentors." It was a common practice in the East to employ torment for the purpose of extorting payment from reluctant debtors who were supposed to have concealed money or valuables. If the ungrateful servant was to be tortured until he should pay all that was due, the torture would be indefinitely extended. He could never pay.

"My heavenly Father," the Father could be stern when unrepented sin was concerned. If men showed no genuine desire for forgiveness, they should not have it. There is no hint of a universal forgiveness or universal salvation in this passage.

Teaching Hints.

Forgiveness is one of the hardest duties that we have. It is a duty that is set before us every day of our lives, in small matters or in great. Few Christians ever reach the point where forgiveness becomes so habitual and almost involuntary that it involves no struggle. An invasion of our rights never ceases to awaken a certain resentment that must be conquered. The close connection between humility and forgiveness should be noted. The man who thinks too much of himself will find it harder to forgive than the humble man. It must be said that the average sentiment of the Christian world has not yet reached a point where forgiveness is genuinely esteemed as a chief virtue. Forgiveness of small injuries is of course required by good manners; but a deep insult, a wrong to one's honor or to the honor of one's nearest relatives or friends, is still accounted by perhaps the majority of professed Christians unpardonable. The most that they will concede is to refrain from revenge and from bitter words. As for genuine forgiveness, from the heart, it is deemed quite impossible, if not undesirable and immoral. This fact merely shows how far we are from the Christianity of Christ. Who can doubt that Jesus was subjected to many of the very insults which we regard as unpardonable? Who can doubt that rude jests came to his ears concerning the most sacred mysteries of his birth and infancy, and that his own mother did not escape slanders which our nineteenth century ethics count worthy of nothing less gentle than the fist or the pistol? Probably one reason that so few Christian men today really believe that forgiveness is to be unlimited and unceasing is that we are really moral cowards; we fear to be thought lacking in courage unless we show some outward resentment towards those who slander or offend us and our friends. The other reason is that we do not sufficiently realize the extent of our indebtedness to God.

Next Lesson—"The Triumphant Entry."—Matt. 21: 6-16.

Praying Better than Worshipping.

There is not much gain in thinking about the things over which one can have no control. It is better to leave them prayerfully with God. The man who tries to think of such things worries. He is worried about his health, and about the weather, and about his family, and about the wickedness of the world; until he has learned the lesson of prayer. Then he does the best he can each day and leaves the rest with God.—Sunday School Times.



## 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

UNADILLA.

Geo. Seigrist now rides in a new top buggy.

Bert Hadley of Waterloo made his parents a call Sunday.

H. S. Barton delivered some fine nursery stock in Gregory last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Reopke have a baby girl which arrived one day last week.

James Gibney who has suffered from a stroke of paralysis the past month died Monday morning. The funeral was held at Pinckney, Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

Eugene M. Joslyn, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Joslyn of this place, died at his home in Saginaw, on April 5, after an illness of forty-five days, aged 49 years. Mr. Joslyn was a lawyer by profession and the Saginaw County Bar Association paid a grand tribute to his memory.

On Monday, March 11, 1898, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Livermore of this place celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. There were a number of relatives and friends present, and all made merry. The same china tea set that was used at the wedding fifty years before was used on this occasion. There were a number beautiful presents left with this estimable couple as reminders of the occasion. Rev. W. J. Thistle read a poem entitled "Growing Old Together." They were married within a mile and one-half of the place where they celebrated the anniversary, and lived in the same house over thirty-one years.

SYLVAN.

R. J. West was a Jackson visitor Saturday.

Mr. King of Ann Arbor spent Sunday at Wm. Fletcher's.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kalmbarh spent Sunday at Jacob Kern's.

Alta West had the misfortune to break her arm last Wednesday.

George Millsbaugh and wife spent the Sabbath with his parents here.

Fred Haffey has returned home after spending the winter at Manchester.

Mrs. Ed. Emmons of Jackson is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Boyd.

Carl Worck of Jackson, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Conklin.

James Rowe and Mrs. Albert Notten of Francisco were Sylvan visitors Friday.

Wilson West and daughter, Dora of Bellevue visited Eugene West part of this week.

Charles Stephenson of Anderson has been hanging paper in our vicinity the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Christ Forner spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Steinbach of Lima.

Mrs. Charles Merker and Mrs. Mandus Merker of Chelsea were Sylvan visitors Thursday.

Mrs. Cross who has been suffering with the grip for some time still continues on the sick list.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Sylvan Christian Union will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Conklin, Thursday, April 28.

Jacob Kern, Emma Kern, Mrs. Geo. Merker, Mrs. J. N. Dancer and Cora Beckwith attended the C. E. Convention at Ann Arbor, Friday.

G. G. Crozier will fill the pulpit at the Sylvan Christian Union as usual next Sunday. In the evening he will speak on the "Needs of the Mission Field."

The Ladies' Christian Aid Society of the Sylvan M. E. church met at the home of Mrs. C. B. Ward last Thursday afternoon where a very enjoyable afternoon was spent. The meeting was opened in the usual way with devotional exercises followed by the election of the following officers: president, Mrs. C. A. Uplake; vice president, Mrs. F. Guthrie; secretary, Mrs. E. A. Ward; treasurer, Mrs. M. B. Millsbaugh. As the members listened to the treasurer's report, they found that the society that formed in April, 1896, with just the four officers present

has grown into a strong and prosperous society of twenty seven active workers; no children, no gentlemen included in the number. They have labored earnestly for the good of the church, and the Lord has abundantly blessed their efforts. They have taken in \$106 in the two years, nearly all of which has been used for church repairs. They wish to extend their heart felt thanks to all who have so kindly assisted them in once more refurnishing the church, and most especially do they thank Mr. Light-hall for his generosity. "God loves the cheerful giver."

LIMA.

William E. Stocking returned home from Lansing last Friday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Samp, Wednesday, April 12, a son.

George Wagner was quite seriously injured in a runaway last Friday.

Rev. Crozier of Sylvan called on Mr. and Mrs. George Perry, Wednesday last.

Mrs. Squire Covert is not improving in health as rapidly as her friends wish.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Cushman spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Perry.

Mr. and Mrs. Erastus White of Ann Arbor are visiting friends in this vicinity.

Arl Guerin, Stell Guerin and Bertha Spencer took a spin on their bikes to Ann Arbor, last Saturday.

Phillip Seitz, jr., has so far recovered from his recent severe illness as to be able to work again. He will work for Hiram Pierce the coming summer.

Wheat now on the ground in this locality is not in a flourishing condition, hard winds and almost constant bright days have so dried out the surface of the ground as to injure the plant to considerable extent. Rain is much needed for both wheat and grass.

While returning from Chelsea last Tuesday, J. E. Stereley's team became unmanageable and dashed down the road at break neck speed, but by the presence of mind the driver succeeded in stopping them before any particular damage was done, with the exception of a broken buggy pole. Himself barely escaping severe injury.

COUNTY AND VICINITY.

Prof. Eugene Small of Ypsilanti will be principal of the Stockbridge schools next year.

Sheehan & Dunn recently put in another bill for damages against the village to the amount of \$11,000, claiming that they were ordered to place the water pipes a foot lower than was stated in the specifications. They charged \$1 per foot for 11,000 extra cubic feet. On Friday two surveyors were brought out from Detroit who went over the line, in company with those who have the suit in charge, and discovered just one place where the line was a trifle lower, and in other places it was from one to three feet higher than was specified.—Plymouth Mail.

Robert Fuhrman, aged 9 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Fuhrman of Ypsilanti, jumped from a freight train at Gilbert's crossing on the Michigan Central, Thursday morning at about 9 o'clock, not being aware of the approaching mail train. The train struck him and threw him from the track. He was uncut but suffered a fracture of the skull. He was taken to the depot and medical assistance summoned but it was of no avail as the unfortunate lad died at noon. This should serve as still another warning to boys who are in the habit of jumping on and off moving trains for the sake of the momentary pleasure of having a brief ride.

Another mystery has been reported in York township. Something like ten years ago, Mrs. W. W. Kelsey who lives a few miles east of the York church, became afflicted of a spinal trouble which has since compelled her to remain in bed most of the time. She has baffled the skill of a dozen physicians, none of whom have been able to relieve her in the least and her life has been a most tedious one. A few weeks since she learned of a healer who was somewhere in the West, and wrote him, saying that at 10:30 o'clock on a certain day she would like to be cured. A little before the hour arrived on that day she asked her husband to help her into a big chair and to bundle her up, he did so and she then anxiously watched the clock until the time came, when a sensation passed over her and she at once arose dressed herself and assisted in getting the dinner. The next day she went to church and last week she and her husband visited at the home of their brother-in-law, J. B. Lashier.

Just His Luck.

"I'll pay no more," shouted Gimbly when the insurance agent called on him. "No more accident policy for me. Let'er lapse. It's just the same as burning money for me. No use in arguin' or jollyin' now. I'm done donatin'. I wouldn't give a dollar on the million to be insured against accident."

"What's the matter, man? Our company's good as gold."

"I don't care whether it is or not. I'm accident proof. When I was learnin' to ride my bicycle, I fell off 200 times by actual count and never as much as sprained a finger. I was in a runaway where four other people were all jammed up, and I didn't have a scratch. Two months ago I was in that railroad wreck, and every living soul in the car but myself was hurt. I fell off the street car this morning, dropped through the open cellar door when I went home to lunch and was standing right beside my stable man when a horse kicked him clear across the barn, and I'm just as sound as the day I took out that policy. That's just my infernal luck. Not another dollar will you get out of me."

The next day Gimbly was laid up with a twisted back incurred by tossing the baby in the air.—Detroit Free Press.

Glass Mirrors of the Ancients.

M. Berthelot has from time to time unearthed a vast amount of valuable information respecting the chemistry and technology of the ancients. His latest researches have reference to some glass mirrors found near Rheims and which date from the third and fourth centuries. The glass was coated with a metallic substance and also with a layer of whitish material. The metal proved to be lead, with no trace of gold, silver, copper, tin, antimony or mercury, nor was there any organic substance present, showing that no extraneous material was used to cement the lead to the glass. The mirrors appeared to have been cut from hollow blown glass globes, and it is possible that before being cut the molten lead had been poured into the interior, adhering to the previously warmed glass. The whitish layer consisted of lead carbonate and lead oxide formed by the oxidation of the lead coating and calcium carbonate, which had been deposited from the water of the district in which the mirrors were found.—Industries and Iron.

Prompt Answers.

The lecturer on health had finished his discourse and invited his auditors to ask any questions they chose concerning points that might seem to need clearing up when a lean, skinny man rose up and asked:

"Professor, what do you do when you can't sleep at night?"

"I usually stay awake," replied the lecturer, "although, of course, everybody should feel at liberty to do otherwise if he chooses. Are there any other questions?"—Chicago Tribune.

Early rose seed potatoes at H. L. Wood & Co's. 91c

By Its Record of remarkable cures Hood's Sarsaparilla has become the one true blood purifier prominently in the public eye. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. 25c.

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For prices on new hand made Road Carts, Road Wagons, Lumber Wagons and Buggies. All goods made to order that don't prove as bargained for may be returned and money refunded. Also Syracuse Plows, Drags and Cultivators.

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ADAM G. FAIST

In the Hirth Building.

Chelsea Steam Laundry

A cotton imitation of linen that has received our finish is better than linen done up, or rather done out, somewhere else. We aim high and always hit the mark.

COME AND SEE US.

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.

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Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

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easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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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

Rudy's Pile Suppository

Is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. See 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. R. S. Armstrong.

All Styles and Sizes for Every Kind of Fuel. The Genuine all bear this Trade Mark. Beware of imitations.



## PLOWES

We sell the New Steel Beam Gale Plows, also Spring Tooth and Lever Steel Frame Harrows, Buckeye Drills, best Tools at lowest prices.

## BUGGIES

Road Wagons and Surries at bottom prices. A fine stock of

## FURNITURE

always the cheapest. Paints, Oils and Room Mouldings.

## W. J. KNAPP.

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, 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 1st day of March, A. D. 1894, at 9 o'clock a. m., in Liber 32 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 and sixty-six dollars, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity, having been commenced to recover the money 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 therein 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 number seventeen (17) 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 Keeler, of the county of Washtenaw, Michigan, for three thousand dollars and interest at six per cent, upon which said mortgage there is now due twenty-five hundred dollars upon principal and interest since March 1, 1896.

Dated, March 23, 1898. G. V. TRUBB, MATTHEW E. KEELER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

ECONOMY in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because "400 doses one dollar" is peculiar to and true only of the One True BLOOD Purifier.

## ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be easily avoided. To find out correctly, get your urine aside for twenty-four hours—a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and the extraordinary effort of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail upon receipt of three recent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention The Chelsea Standard and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantees the genuineness of this offer.

## HAT BEAUTY

Is largely a case of hat fitness. A pretty hat for one woman is an ugly hat for another. We study the effect of a hat on your face on your general appearance and make our suggestions accordingly. Many times hats of our design made specially for our customers, are more becoming, and therefore more stylish looking, than our finest pattern hats. What we sell must be right. Miss Lizzie Derck of Detroit, a first class trimmer is in our employ and will assist you with many suggestions.

MRS. J. W. SCHENK.

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That \$22 Team Harness Complete at C. Steinbach's.

All kinds of Light Double and Single Harness at prices that defy competition.

Do you contemplate buying a

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## NEW SPRING MILLINERY

New Hats, Trimming, Novelties and Ribbons.

Give us a call. We will satisfy you both in styles and prices.

MILLER SISTERS.

## Clothing to Order

Yes, and it is time to order it. If you don't know just where, call at

WEBSTER'S

and you will have no further doubts on the subject.

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Take your crocks to Eppler's Market and get them filled with

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in gallon lots. Every pound warranted first class or money refunded.

We make a specialty of sausages of all kinds.

You can get anything of us that is kept in a first class market.

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for Oliver and Birch Plows, Farmers Favorite and Superior Drills, Spring Tooth Harrows, Steel Land Rollers, Disk Harrows, Garden Tools,

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Harness, Spring Tooth Harrows all at bottom prices.

## HOAG &amp; HOLMES.

Special Prices on

## FURNITURE

During April



## Local Brevities

The "pink-eye" is epidemic in this village.

Alva Steger is nursing a case of poison sumac.

Mrs. J. I. Nickerson has been very ill during the past week.

John D. Watson has purchased Geo. S. Laird's residence on South street.

R. J. Beckwith has moved into the Hagan house on Middle street, west.

The Knights of Pythias gave an enjoyable "smoker" at their rooms Wednesday evening.

R. A. Snyder has repainted his warehouse and they now presents a very gay appearance.

H. S. Holmes was in Detroit Tuesday attending a meeting of the joint board of prison control.

At last the long looked for rain has arrived, and all nature has put on new and bright colors.

Messrs. Swift & Swift of Pottersville have leased the Chelsea Roller Mills for a term of three years.

Claude Martin has broken ground for a new house on East street, between Middle and Park streets.

The W. B. Conkey Co. of Chicago have our thanks for a volume of their International Piano and Song Folio.

A number of the members of Y. P. S. E. from this place attended the convention at Ann Arbor, Friday.

All of this country's wars have been opened or declared in April, and all have won. History repeats itself.

Mrs. Edith Baldwin left for New York city Monday morning. She will make her home in that city in the future.

Rev. J. I. Nickerson is in Cheboygan this week. He delivered a lecture before the Epworth League of that place, Wednesday evening.

C. J. Chandler has been moving his household goods to Detroit this week, and with his estimable wife will make his home in that city.

The Michigan bulletin of vital statistics has been received, and reports seventy-five deaths in Washtenaw county. Of these Chelsea had 2; Lima 1; Sharon 1.

On account of the absence of Rev. J. I. Nickerson, Rev. J. H. McIntosh of Stockbridge will occupy the pulpit of the M. E. church Sunday morning and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Whitaker are receiving the congratulations of their friends over the advent of an 11½ pound daughter to their home, Monday, April 18, 1898.

A warrant was issued by Justice Turnbull, Monday for the arrest of Charles Cole for stealing a horse, harness and saddle from John Webber Saturday. The man has not yet been found.

The B. Y. P. U. will observe their eighth anniversary at the Baptist church, next Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock. A fine program will be carried out. Every person in Chelsea is invited to be present.

Everybody is getting weighed on the "peony-in-the-slot" scales at the depot these days. The machine has got out of "whack" in some manner, and it now does its work "without money and without price."

Do not forget the open meeting of the Young Men's Parliamentary Club, for the young ladies. There will be good music, a fine debate, and several well written papers. It is hoped that every person in Chelsea, will be present. Remember the date, Tuesday evening, April 20, at the Baptist church.

Mr. Caster has been an extensive traveler in this and other lands. He travels with his eyes open, and has the happy faculty of describing scenes and incidents in a most entertaining way. Milford Times. Mr. Caster will deliver an address at the M. E. church, Wednesday evening, April 27, on "Bethlehem, Jordan and the Dead Sea." Admission, 15 cents.

The Adrian Telegram says a very true thing in this way. It is true here too: "Suppose the newspapers should criticize the shortcomings of everybody as freely and mercilessly as everybody does the shortcomings of the newspapers, what would everybody say? We imagine if The Telegram told all it knows about different people in this city that a galling gun and several Winchester would be essential to our safety while in the office and a strong body guard when outside. And this paper is no exception to the rule. Still there are lots of people who think that a newspaper is no good unless it publishes all the meanness it knows about the other fellow, of course."

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

The Stowe Works band gave an open air concert at the intersection of Main and Middle streets Saturday evening. The boys are making rapid strides forward in their playing and will soon be able to hold their own in any company in which they will find themselves.

Presiding Elder E. E. Caster gave the best lecture on Wednesday evening ever delivered in West Branch. His subject was the Holy Land. Mr. C. has the happy and remarkable trait of seeing everything and remembering all he sees, and is able to describe it in a taking manner. We hope to hear him again in the near future. Times Herald. At the M. E. church, Wednesday evening, April 27.

As the warm days of spring advances the crank who has made a wager to start without a cent, make a trip to somewhere and return within a given length of time, having begged, borrowed or stolen a certain sum of money, appears in various sections of the country. It is about time for people to frown down such schemes after hard-earned dimes. The world is full of lazy tramps and when the number is augmented by this new style of dead beat there is no telling when the end will come. This is the season for beginning labor, honest labor, and the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow ought to save his earnings, for there are worthy objects needing his assistance. Manchester Enterprise.

Cannot our congressman from this district do something toward having the rates of the postoffice box rent placed where it was before the recent raise? It strikes The Standard that this move on the part of the postoffice department was a very unjust one. The people who have heretofore rented boxes seem to have kept faith in regard to the threat that they made when the raise was announced and have dropped their boxes and now get their mail through the general delivery. This makes a large amount of extra work for the clerks, and cuts down the revenue that the department has derived heretofore. Nothing has been heard as yet regarding the petition that was sent to the department in regard to this question.

### Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement, that she caught cold which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at Glazier & Stinson's drug store. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

For field and garden seed that will grow call on H. L. Wood & Co. 91f

Go to the corner barber shop for first-class work. Close attention to hair cutting. Ladies' shampooing and childrens hair cutting a specialty. Razors honed and shears sharpened in first class shape. A fine line of cigars always in stock. 9

If you contemplate committing matrimony procure your invitations at The Standard office, where you will find the smoothest line of wedding stationery that ever came down the pike."

For Sale Cheap—Two barber's chairs. Inquire of Frank Shaver, Chelsea. 91f

Farmers take your produce to H. L. Wood & Co's. 91f

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

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

J. B. Lewis Co's "Wear-Resisters" are making tracks all over the country. People everywhere who love shoe comfort, admire shoe beauty, believe in shoe economy are wearing

J. B. Lewis Co's "Wear-Resisters"

They are made in all styles and sizes for men, women and children. Look for "Lewis" stamped on every shoe. J. B. Lewis Co., BOSTON, MASS.

Lewis "Wear-Resisters" FOR SALE BY

H. S. HOLMES MERCANTILE CO.

## Personal Mention

A. Steger spent Tuesday at Detroit.

J. Tichenor spent Monday at Dexter.

Adam G. Faist spent Tuesday at Jack.

Charles Steinbach spent Friday at Detroit.

Mrs. L. Tichenor is visiting relatives at Leslie.

James Taylor spent Tuesday at Ann Arbor.

Alvin Cummer has gone to his home at Blissfield.

G. W. Beckwith of Detroit spent Sunday here.

Rev. W. P. Considine was a Detroit visitor last week.

C. J. Chandler of Detroit spent Sunday at this place.

Dennis Walker of Scio spent Wednesday at this place.

Mrs. J. W. Schenk spent the first of the week at Jackson.

Mrs. R. S. Armstrong is visiting relatives at Corunna.

Walter Woods of Ann Arbor spent Sunday at this place.

Mrs. J. C. Taylor is entertaining her father from Iosco.

G. H. Kempf returned from Washington, Saturday night.

Adam Eppler spent a couple of days of last week at Detroit.

Miss Leora Laird spent the past week with her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Chase were Ann Arbor visitors this week.

Wm. Yocum of Manchester was a Chelsea visitor last week.

Tom. Fallon of Detroit was a Chelsea visitor the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cook are visiting Mr. Cook's brother at Azalia.

Miss Grace Cook has returned from visiting friends in Battle Creek.

Mrs. Isabelle Sherry has returned to Chelsea from a visit to Detroit.

Mrs. Chas. Smith of Detroit was the guest of relatives here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ignatius Howe have returned home from Niagara Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Clark of Ypsilanti spent Sunday with relatives here.

Will Hawthorn of Ypsilanti was the guest of Miss Eva Taylor, Sunday.

Geo. W. Turnbull was in Lansing the first of the week on legal business.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Glazier and Mrs. Mina Hill spent Saturday at Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Congdon of Dexter called on Chelsea friends Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Donahue of Norvell spent last week with friends here.

Miss Eloise Morton of Ann Arbor is spending this week with her parents here.

Mrs. A. Conkright of Detroit spent several days of the past week with friends here.

Fred Tryon of Ann Arbor is the guest of his brother, Rev. C. T. Tryon this week.

Mrs. Anna Radamacher and two sons of Detroit spent several days of the past week here.

Miss Jennie Woods of Ann Arbor was the guest of Miss Fannie Hoover the first of the week.

Fred W. Schumacher and family were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schumacher, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kandlehner spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. B. H. Glenn, at Munith.

Mrs. Will Hayes and son of Grass Lake spent several days of this week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Schatz.

## New Spring Millinery!

We have on hand a full line of new Spring Millinery.

STYLES AND PRICES TO SUIT EVERYONE

Call and see them.

ELLA M. CRAIG.

OVER POSTOFFICE.

## NEW STOCK

of men's, boy's and children's

## SHOES

In Tan, Chocolate and Black. New goods and new prices. Come and see me before buying. I want to make a price for your consideration.

J. MAST.

## NEW

## PALACE

## BAKERY.

Try our new style of Cinnamon Rolls.

CREAM PUFFS EVERY SATURDAY.

Large stock of Honey from our Northern Apiary.

Leave your Mill orders at the Bakery.

CASH FOR EGGS.

J. N. MERCHANT.

## MIND THE

P'S AND Q'S

PRICES as low as any

PROFITS are small.

POLICY to all alike.

QUALITY the best.

QUANTITY is right.

QUICKNESS in delivery.

CUMMINGS' GROCERY.

Get your calling cards at The Standard office. "The latest out."

Why don't you pay the printer?

In comparing values some say, "As good as gold," but grocers say, "As good as Freeman's groceries."

## THE BEST THERE IS

That's the pleasure, the satisfaction and consequent economy in buying your groceries and table supplies here—you get the best there is—with everything clean and low prices.

LETTUCE Fancy Toledo hothouse, fresh and crisp, 15c per lb.

ORANGES Large, juicy, tender and sweet red-land navals, 40c a doz.

WHIPPED CREAM Baking Powder 20c a lb. None better.

COFFEES You will find here the world's best, also some excellent values in lower grades.

SMOKED MEATS Hams, Bacon, Picnic hams, all sugar cured and of the finest quality.

PEAS 3 cans for 25c. Excellent quality and solid pack.

WE STILL CUT THE BEST CHEESE.

FREEMAN'S

# SHIRT WAISTS.

We have now in stock the finest line of SHIRT WAISTS that we have ever shown to our many

friends, and we are very confident that we can suit the most fashionable, the well-dressed, and the particular lady with our line of SHIRT WAISTS. This season styles are all very handsome, tastily and well-made, in many very desirable patterns, colors, fine fabrics, and well made garments consisting of Madras, Gramplan cloth, Corded Novelties, Colored Novelties, Everett Classics, Toile du Nord, Organdi, Dotted Swiss Mull, England Percale, Victoria Zephyrs, Checks, Seersucker, Ginghams, etc.



SHIRT WAIST These waists are a decided bargain at 50c

SHIRT WAIST This is a good value at 75c

SHIRT WAISTS \$1, 1.25, 1.50

See our window display of SHIRT WAISTS, look them over in our Shirt Waist Department, they will certainly please you, and the prices are right.

## FERRIS BROTHERS CELEBRATED WAISTS.

Our stock of this make of goods for ladies, misses and children is very complete, and we can say for them that the material used, fit and make at 25c for childrens waists, 50c for misses waists, \$1 to \$1.50 for ladies waists, make a these a very desirable garment.

NAZARETH SEAMLESS RIBBED WAISTS. For boys and girls, aged 4 to 12 years at 25c, a garment that will wear like iron.

## BICYCLES

If you are going to buy a wheel, look our stock over before purchasing. We carry in stock The Clipper, Monarch, Eagle, and will make the prices right.

## W. P. SCHENK & COMPANY.

We have taken the agency for Howard W. Spurr Coffee Co., of Boston, and we will furnish their favorite

## REVERE BRAND

of Coffee for any entertainment free. Come and let us know when you have a social.

H. L. WOOD & CO.

## BRUSHES.

Pins, Needles, Threads, Shoe-strings, Tooth Brushes, Hand Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Hair Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Stove Brushes, Brush Brooms, Good Brushes, All kinds of Brushes at

JOHN FARRELL'S PURE FOOD STORE.



## MESSAGE BY MCKINLEY.

### Executive Asks Discretionary Power to Intervene.

### DOES NOT CALL CUBA FREE.

### He Opposes Recognition of the Insurgent Government.

### EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW OF FACTS

### Whole Perplexing Situation Is Laid Before Congress.

### President Asks Authority to Take Measures for the Termination of Hostilities in Cuba—Would Use Army and Navy If Necessary—Only Hope of Relief from a Condition Which Can No Longer Be Endured Is Enforced Pacification of the Island—Maine Disaster Showed that Spain Cannot Protect Neutrals in Her Own Ports.

President McKinley on Monday sent his Cuban message to Congress. He favors intervention to terminate hostilities in the island and asks discretionary authority, but opposes recognition of present Cuban government. The full text of the message follows:

Obedient to that precept of the constitution which commands the President to give from time to time the Congress information of the state of the Union and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body with regard to the grave crisis that has arisen in the relations of the United States to Spain by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba. I do so because of the intimate connection of the Cuban question with the state of our own Union and the grave relation the course which it is now incumbent upon the nation to adopt must needs bear to the traditional policy of our Government if it is to accord with the precepts laid down by the founders of the republic and religiously observed by succeeding administrations to the present day.

The present revolution is but the successor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominion of Spain, extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which, during its progress, has subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annoyance and disturbance among our citizens and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous and uncivilized practices of warfare, shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people.

Ravaged by Fire and Sword. Since the present revolution began in February, 1895, this country has seen the fertile domain at our threshold ravaged by fire and sword in the course of a struggle unequalled in the history of the island and rarely paralleled as to the number of the combatants and the bitterness of the contest by any revolution of modern times where a dependent people, striving to be free, have been opposed by the power of the sovereign state. Our people have been a once prosperous community reduced to comparative want, its commerce virtually paralyzed, its exceptional productiveness diminished, its fields laid waste, its mills in ruins and its people perishing by tens of thousands from hunger and destitution. We have found ourselves constrained, in the observance of that strict neutrality which our laws enjoin and which the law of nations commands, to police our own waters and watch our own harbors in prevention of any unlawful act in aid of the Cubans. Our trade has suffered, our capital invested by our citizens in Cuba has been largely lost and the temper and forbearance of our people have been sorely tried as to beget a perilous unrest among our own citizens, which has inevitably found its expression from time to time in the national legislature so that issues wholly external to our own body politic engross attention and stand in the way of that close attention to domestic advancement that becomes a self-contented commonwealth whose primal maxim has been the avoidance of all foreign entanglements. All this must needs awaken, and has, indeed, aroused the utmost concern on the part of this Government as well during my predecessor's term as my own.

Evils of Reconcentration. In April, 1896, the evils from which our country suffered through the Cuban war became so onerous that my predecessor made an effort to bring about a peace through the mediation of this Government in any way that might tend to an honorable adjustment of the contest between Spain and her revolted colony on the basis of some effective scheme of self-government for Cuba under the flag and sovereignty of Spain. It failed through the refusal of the Spanish Government then in power to consider any form of mediation, or, indeed, any plan of settlement which did not begin with the actual submission of the insurgents to the mother country, and then only on such terms as Spain herself might see fit to grant.

The war continued unmitigated. The resistance of the insurgents was in no wise diminished. The efforts of Spain were increased, both by the dispatch of fresh forces to Cuba and by the addition to the horrors of the strife of a new and inhuman phase, happily unprecedented in the modern history of civilized Christian peoples. The policy of devastation and concentration inaugurated by the captain general's band of Oct. 21, 1896, in the province of Pinar del Rio, was thence extended to embrace all of the island which the power of the Spanish arms was able to reach by occupation or by military operations. The peasantry, including all dwelling in the open agricultural interior, were driven into the garrison towns or

isolated places held by the troops. The raising and movement of provisions of all kinds were interdicted. The fields were laid waste, dwellings unroofed and fired, mills destroyed, and, in short, everything that could desolate the land and render it unfit for human habitation or support was commanded by one or the other of the contending parties and executed by all the powers at their disposal.

Herded in the Towns. By the time the present administration took office a year ago reconcentration—so called—had been made effective over the better part of the four central and western provinces—Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio. The agricultural population, to the estimated number of 300,000 or more, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinity, deprived of the means of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly clad and exposed to the most unsanitary conditions.

As the scarcity of food increased with the devastation of the depopulated areas of production, destitution and want became misery and starvation. Month by month the death rate increased in an alarming ratio. By March, 1897, according to conservative estimates from official Spanish sources, the mortality among the reconcentrateds from starvation and the disease thereto incident exceeded 50 per centum of their total number. No practical relief was accorded to the destitute. The overburdened towns, already suffering from the general dearth, could give no relief. The scattered zones of cultivation, established within the immediate area of effective military control about the cities and fortified camps, proved illusory as a remedy for the suffering. The unfortunate, being for the most part women and children, with aged and helpless men, enfeebled by disease and hunger, could not have filled the soil without tools, seed or shelter for their own support or for the supply of the cities. Reconcentration, adopted avowedly as a war measure in order to cut off the resources of the insurgents, worked its predestined result. As I said in my message of last December, it was not civilized warfare; it was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave.

Meanwhile the military situation in the island had undergone a noticeable change. The extraordinary activity that characterized the second year of the war, when the insurgents invaded even the hitherto unharmed fields of Pinar del Rio, and carried havoc and destruction up to the walls of the city of Havana itself, had relapsed into a dogged struggle in the central and eastern provinces. The Spanish arms regained a measure of control in Pinar del Rio and parts of Havana, but under the existing conditions of the rural country, without immediate improvement of their productive situation. Even this partially restricted the revolutionists held their own, and their submission, put forward by Spain as the essential and sole basis of peace, seemed as far distant as at the outset.

Promise of Autonomy. In this state of affairs my administration found itself confronted with the grave problem of its duty. My message of last December reviewed the situation and detailed the steps taken with a view of relieving its acuteness and opening the way to some form of honorable settlement. The assassination of the prime minister, Canovés, led to a change of government in Spain. The former administration, pledged to subjugation without concession, gave place to that of a more liberal party, committed long in advance to a policy of reform involving the wider participation of the Cuban people and the restoration of the island to its former status. The overtures of this new government, made through its new envoy, General Woodford, and looking to an immediate and effective amelioration of the condition of the island, although not accepted to the extent of admitted mediation in any shape, were met by assurances that honor rules in an advance phase, would be forthwith offered by Cuba, with out waiting for the war to end, and that more humane methods should thenceforth prevail in the conduct of hostilities. Incidentally with these declarations the government of Spain continued and completed the policy already begun by its predecessor of testifying respect and regard for this nation by releasing American citizens held under one charge or another connected with the insurrection, so that by the end of November not a single person confined in any way to our national jurisdiction remained in Spanish prisons.

While these negotiations were in progress the increasing destitution of the unfortunate reconcentrateds and the alarming mortality among them claimed earnest attention. The success which had attended the limited measure of relief among them by the judicious expenditure through the consular agencies of money appropriated expressly for their succor by the joint resolution approved May 24, 1897, prompted the humane extension of a similar scheme of aid to the great body of sufferers. A suggestion to this end was expressed in my message of last December.

On the 24th of December last I caused to be issued an appeal to the American people, inviting contributions in money or in kind for the succor of the starving sufferers in Cuba, following this on the 28th of January by a similar public announcement of the formation of a central Cuban relief committee, with headquarters in New York City, composed of three members representing the American National Red Cross and the religious and business elements of the community. The efforts of this committee have been untiring and accomplished much. Arrangements for free transportation to Cuba have greatly aided the charitable work. The president of the American Red Cross and representatives of other contributory organizations have generously visited Cuba and co-operated with the Cuban Government and the local authorities to make effective distribution of the relief collected through the efforts of the central committee. Nearly \$200,000 in money and supplies has already reached the sufferers, and more is forthcoming. The supplies are admitted duty free, and transportation to the interior has been arranged, so that the relief, at first necessarily confined to Havana and the larger cities, is now extended through most, if not all, of the towns where suffering exists. Thousands of lives have already been saved.

Reconcentration Order Revoked. The necessity for a change in the condition of the reconcentrateds is recognized by the Spanish Government. Within a few days past the orders of General Woodford have been revoked, the reconcentrateds are, it is said, to be permitted to return to their homes and aided to resume the self-supporting pursuits of peace; public works have been ordered to be begun, and employment, and a sum of \$500,000 has been appropriated for their relief.

The war in Cuba is of such a nature that, short of subjugation or extermination, a final military victory for either side seems impracticable. The alternative lies in that which has been the policy of the United States, and that of the one or the other party, or perhaps of both, a condition which in effect ended the ten years' war by the truce of Zanjon. The prospect of such a protraction and conclusion of the present strife is a contingent hardly to be contemplated with indifference by the United States, and at least of all by the United States, affected and injured as we are deeply and intimately by its very existence.

Realizing this, it appeared to be my duty, in a spirit of true friendliness, no less to Spain than to the Cubans, who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to seek to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this end, I submitted, on the 27th ultimo, this message to Congress, and in the meantime, through the United States minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish Government looking to an armistice until Oct. 1 for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the President.

In addition I asked the immediate revocation of the order of reconcentration, so as to permit the people to return to their farms and the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies from the United States, co-operating with the Spanish authorities so as to afford the Spanish cabinet the means to reach a final result. The reply of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the 31st ultimo. It offers, as the means to bring about peace in Cuba, to confide the preparation thereof to the insular department, inasmuch as the concurrence of that body would be necessary to reach a final result. It is, however, understood, that the powers reserved by the constitution to the central government are not lessened or diminished. As the Cuban parliament does not meet until the 4th of May next, the Spanish government would not object, for its part, to accept on the 1st of May, for the purpose of the armistice, the terms of the Spanish memorandum, if asked for by the insurgents from the general in chief, to whom it would pertain, in such case, to determine the duration and conditions of the armistice.

The propositions submitted by General Woodford as the reply of the Spanish Government were both in the form of brief memoranda, the texts of which are before me, and are substantially in the language above given. The function of the Cuban parliament in the matter of preparing peace and the manner of its doing so are not expressed in the Spanish memorandum, and it is not clear from Woodford's explanatory reports of preliminary discussions preceding the final conference it is understood that the Spanish government stands ready to give the insular congress full powers to settle the terms of peace with the insurgents, whether by direct negotiation or indirectly by means of legislation does not appear.

With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace and its disappointing reception by Spain the executive was brought to the end of his effort.

### Three Measures Left.

In my annual message of December last I said: "The three measures left remain: Recognition of the insurgents as belligerents; recognition of the independence of Cuba; neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak of these measures as three, for they are not thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression."

Thereupon I reviewed these alternatives, in the light of President Grant's measured words, uttered in 1875, when, after seven years of sanguinary destruction, the revolution in Cuba, having reached the conclusion that the recognition of the independence of Cuba was impracticable and indefensible; and that the recognition of belligerence was not warranted by the facts, according to the tests of public law. I commented especially upon the latter aspect of the question, pointing out the inconveniences and possible dangers of a recognition of belligerence which, while adding to the already onerous burdens of neutrality within our own jurisdiction, could not in any way extend our influence or effective offices in the territory of hostilities.

It has since occurred to change my view on this matter, and I recognize as fully now as then that the issue of a proclamation of neutrality, by which process the so-called recognition of belligerence is published could, of itself and unattended by other action, accomplish nothing toward the end for which we labor, the peace and pacification of Cuba and the cessation of the misery that afflicts the island.

### Jackson on Recognition.

Turning to the question of recognizing at this time the independence of the present insurgent government in Cuba, we find safe precedents in our history from an early day. They are well summed up in President Jackson's message to Congress Dec. 31, 1836, on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Texas. He said: "In all the contests that have arisen out of the revolutions of France, out of the disputes relating to the separation of Portugal and Spain, out of both from the European governments and out of the numerous and constantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish America, the independence of the United States has been the action of our government that we have, under the most critical circumstances, avoided all course and engaged in no course that would have produced by a transient estrangement of good will to those against whom we have been by force of evidence compelled to decide."

It has been made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations, and eventually recognize the independence of the party without reference to our particular interests and views as to the merits of the original controversy.

It is, as an every other trying occasion, safely to be found in a rigid adherence to principle.

In the contest between Spain and the revolution in Cuba, no blood-shed and no waiting, not only until the insurgents were fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away. Then, and only then, were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself.

### Case of Texas.

It is true that with regard to Texas the revolution of Mexico has been expelled. But, realize the situation of the chief of the republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly-organized government annihilated within its confines. There is, under the hand, there is, in appearance at least, an insurrection of physical force on the side of Texas. The Mexican republic, under another executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion.

Upon the issue of this threatened invasion the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended. If there nothing peculiar in the situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have hitherto held ourself to treat all similar questions of intervention.

It was so recognized by President Van Buren, who commissioned a charge d'affaires March 7, 1837, after Mexico had abandoned an attempt to reconquer the territory, but, when the time declined to bona fide contest going on between the insurgent province and its former sovereign.

### Grant Favored Intervention.

President Grant, in 1875, after discussing the phases of the contest as it then appeared, and its hopeless and apparent indefinite prolongation, said:

"In such event I am of opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them; and to seriously consider the only remedy, namely, the intervention of the United States. Owing, perhaps, to the large expanse of water separating the island from the peninsula, the contending parties appear to have reached a condition of mutual confidence, to suggest wisdom when passion and excitement have their sway, and assume the part of peacemakers."

In this view, the good offices of the United States as a mediator were tendered in good faith, without any selfish purpose, in the interest of humanity and in sincere friendship for both parties, but, beyond the time declined by Spain with the declaration nevertheless that at a future time they would be indispensable. No intimation has been received that in the opinion of Spain that time has reached, and the strife continues with all its dreary horrors and all its injuries to the interest of the United States and of other nations. Each party seems quite capable of its own defense, and the United States, as well as to all the relations and interests dependent on the existence of peace in the island; but they seem incapable of reaching any adjustment and both have reached a condition of mutual confidence, whereby one party shall possess and control the island to the exclusion of the other. Under the circumstances, the agency of other nations, or of mediation, seems to be the only alternative which must, sooner or later, be invoked for the termination of the strife."

### Quotes Grover Cleveland.

In the last annual message of my immediate predecessor during the pending struggle it was said: "When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extended in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and which a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the protracted sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of all that subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superfluous, and our duty to humanity and to humanity itself, to recognize and discharge."

In my annual message to Congress December last, speaking to this question, I said: "The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubans and to Spain as well as equitable to all our interests so long as it is in the power of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the policy of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be due to ourselves, to humanity, to right and duty. It will be faced, without giving or hesitating in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself, to the people, to humanity, to the protection of their interests and honor, and to humanity."

"Sure of the right, keeping free from all offense ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic motives, and moved by passion nor selfishness, the government will continue its watchful care over the rights and property of American citizens, and will endeavor to bring about a peace which shall be honorable and enduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by the necessities of the situation, and humanity to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part, and only because the necessity for such action will be imposed by the necessities of the situation and approval of the civilized world."

### Recognition Not Necessary.

"It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood which alone demand the recognition of belligerence in its favor. The same recognition, if it is to be a less serious consideration, when the graver issue of recognizing independence is in question, for no less positive ground is to be gained, the greater act than to the lesser, while on the other hand, the influence and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state, which form important factors when the recognition of belligerence is considered, are secondary. If not rightly eliminable factors when the real question is whether the community claiming recognition is or is not independent beyond peradventure."

Nor from the standpoint of expediency do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to recognition of any particular government in Cuba, would be to subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligation toward the organization so recognized. In case of intervention our consent would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such government, and we would be required to submit to its direction and to assume to it the mere relation of a friend, rather than that of a sovereign power. There is within the island a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, and having as a matter of fact the proper forms and machinery of a government, such government can be promptly and readily recognized, and the relations and interests of the United States with such nation adjusted.

There remain the alternative forms of intervention to end the war, either as an impartial neutral, by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants or as the active ally of one party or the other, during the last few months the relations of the United States have virtually been those of friendly intervention in many ways, each exertion of a potential influence toward the ultimate peace result, just and honorable to all interests concerned. The spirit of all our hitherto has been an earnest, unselfish desire for peace and prosperity in Cuba, unshaken by differences between us and Spain and unstained by the blood of American citizens.

### Grounds for Intervention.

The forcible intervention of the United States to the natural duty of humanity and following many historical precedents, is where the helpless sacrifice of life by internecine conflict on national grounds, is justifiable hostile constraint upon both sides, however, the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guard against further sacrifice of life.

The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible and other existing evils, which the parties now existing are either unable or unwilling to the conflict. It is to answer to say that the policy of the United States is to intervene in such cases, and is especially our duty for it is right at our door.

trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

Fourth—And which is of the utmost importance. The present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our people, and entails upon this government an enormous expense. With such a conflict, waged for years in an island so near us, and with such our people have such trade and business relations—when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger, and their property destroyed, and their vessels seized and our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door, by war ships of a foreign nation, the expedients of filibustering that we are powerless to prevent altogether, and the irritating and entangling relations arising from all these, and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with a nation with which we are at peace.

### Destruction of the Maine.

These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to Congress the report of the naval court of inquiry on the destruction of the battle ship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has shocked the national heart with irrepressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fabled security of a friendly harbor, have been hurried to death—grief and woe brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation.

The naval court of inquiry, which it is needless to say, commands the unqualified confidence of the government and the nation, has in its conclusions declared that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an external explosion, that of a submarine mine. It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

No matter what the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. That condition has been shown to be such that the Spanish government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace and friendship. Further referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a dispatch from our minister to Spain of the 20th ultimo contained the statement that the Spanish minister for foreign affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and justice require in the matter of the Maine. The reply above referred to of the 21st ultimo contains a statement that the readiness of Spain to submit to an arbitration of all the differences which can arise in this matter, which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish minister of the 10th inst., as follows:

"As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views between the report of the American and Spanish courts of inquiry, the fact to be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts, which decision Spain accepts in advance."

To this I have made no reply. The object of which Spain has waded the war cannot be obtained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smolder with varying seasons, but it has not been and it is plain that it cannot be extinguished by such means. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which cannot longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the cause of humanity, in the cause of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.

### Asks Authority to Use Force.

In view of these facts and these considerations, I ask Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for these purposes.

And in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food supplies be continued and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

It is a duty now with the Congress. It is a sacred responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action.

Yesterday, and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the late Queen Regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails it will be only another justification for our contemplated action.

### COAL OUTPUT FOR THE YEAR.

Statistics for 1897 Show Increased Tonnage and Value.

From a preliminary statement compiled by E. W. Parker, statistician of the United States geological survey, it is shown that the total output of coal in the United States in 1897 amounted approximately to 198,250,000 short tons, with an aggregate value of \$198,000,000, a fraction less than \$1 per ton.

Compared with 1896 this shows an increase in tonnage of 4,770,000 tons, or about 3.3 per cent. The increase in the value of the product was only \$1,700,000, a little less than 1 per cent. In twenty out of the twenty-nine States producing bituminous coal, the average price per ton in 1897 was less than it was in 1896, the general average for the United States being 33 cents in 1896 and \$1.6 in 1897.

The decline of 1.4 cents on a total product in 1897 of 146,000,000 tons represents a decrease of something over \$2,000,000 from what would have been the value if the price had been the same as it was in 1896.

Considering the industry by States, Pennsylvania holds her usual position. The combined product of anthracite and bituminous coals from the Keystone State amounted to 100,000,000 short tons, nearly 54 per cent of the total output. Pennsylvania's percentage of the total bituminous output was 37 per cent, her output of soft coal being 54,000,000 tons.

Illinois remains in second place, with a total of over 20,000,000 short tons. West Virginia comes third, having increased her output nearly 7,000,000 tons over 1896 and leading Ohio, which comes fourth, by nearly 1,500,000 tons. Alabama reached her maximum output of 5,893,770 tons and stands fifth. Iowa, sixth, lacked only \$5,000,000 of reaching 5,000,000 tons. Maryland produced 4,442,000 tons and Indiana a little over 4,000,000 tons.

Reports received from the interior valleys of California confirm previous reports that severe frosts have done irreparable damage to fruit. Apricots and peaches have suffered most severely, and in many places the crop has been entirely destroyed.

The original copy of the Declaration of Independence in Jefferson's own handwriting has just been found among the archives of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia.

### Snow Storms of Many Colors.

Colored snow storms were recorded as long ago as the sixth century, and a shower of red hail is said by Humboldt to have once occurred in Palermo, Tuscany, on March 14, 1813, there fell hail of an orange color. In 1808 red snow fell to a depth of over five feet in Carinola, Germany. The storm of colored snow was followed by one of the regulation color, and the effect produced by the separate layers of red and white, which were perfectly distinct, was very peculiar. A portion of the scarlet snow was melted in a vessel and the water evaporated, when a fine, rose-colored, earthy sediment was found at the bottom. Snow of a brick-red hue fell in Italy in 1816, and in the Tyrol in 1847. In the first volume of Kane's Arctic Exploration it is stated that when the ship passed the "Crimson Cliffs of Sir John Ross" the patches of red snow, from which they derive their name, could be seen at a distance of fully ten miles. Saturday Evening Post.

### The Twentieth Century.

The 20th century will begin Jan. 1st, 1901, and end with 2000. People did not reckon time from A. D. 1, but waited until about the 550th year of the Christian era. People who begin to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters immediately after the first outbreak of dyspepsia or kidney trouble, will date their cure from then.

### The Llama as a Marksman.

The llama of South America is an expert marksman, though it never uses its craft in the procurement of its food. Only when annoyed and angry does it give an exhibition of its wonderful skill in hitting the object aimed at. The llama's weapon is its mouth; its bullet is composed of saliva and chewed hay.

### Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adults. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich brown Mocha or Java, but it is made from its grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 1/4 the price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

The average length of a whale's jawbone is seven feet.

## Spring is the Time

When Impurities in the Blood Should Be Expelled

### America's Greatest Medicine Is the Best Spring Medicine.

In winter months the perspiration, so profuse in summer, almost ceases. That throws back into the system the impurities that should have been expelled through the pores of the skin. This and other causes make the blood impure in spring. Boils, pimples, humors and eruptions then appear or some more serious disease may take its start. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for the blood in all its forms, as proved by its marvelous cures of blood diseases. It is therefore the medicine for you to take in the spring. It expels all humors, and puts the whole system in good condition for warmer weather. Remember.

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Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 per bottle. Get only Hood's.

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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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No. 3—Express and Mail 10:00 a. m.  
No. 13—Grand Rapids 6:30 p. m.  
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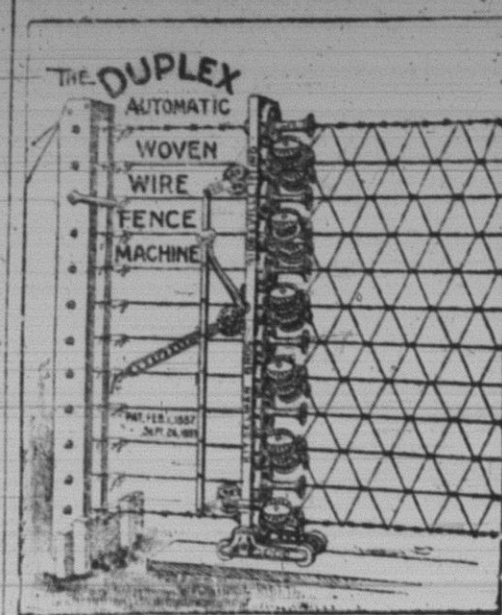
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For Sale Cheap—A windmill. Inquire of J. G. Hoover.

## LEISURELY LANE.

Is there no road now to Leisurely lane? We traveled it long ago.  
A place for the lagging of leisurely steps, sweet and shady and slow.  
There were rims of peaceful hills beyond and fields of dreamful wheat,  
With shadows of clouds across them blown and poppies asleep at our feet.  
There lads and maids on a sun-dappled meadow strolled them, two and two,  
The leaves they traced in a roof overhead, and only the sun peered through.  
And there was time to gather a rose and time for the woodbird's call  
And plenty of time to sit by a stream and harken its ripple and fall.  
Is there no road now to Leisurely lane? God knows we have hurried afar!  
There was once a lamp through the brooding dusk, and over the tree a star.  
There was once a breath of the clover bloom—sweet heaven, we have hurried so long!  
And there was a gate by a white rose clasped, and out of the dusk a song.  
That song—the echo of strange and sweet; the voice—it is weak and old.  
It hath no part with this fierce, wild rush and this hard, mad fight for gold!  
It hath no part with the clamor and din and the jarring of wheel and stone!  
Oh, listen, my heart, and forget—forget that we reap the bread we have sown!  
Is there no road now to Leisurely lane, where, lingering, one by one,  
The summoning bells of twilight time over the meadows blown  
May find us strolling our homeward way, glad of the evening star?  
Is there no road now to Leisurely lane? God knows we have hurried afar!  
—Virginia Woodward Cloud in Ladies' Home Journal.

## CHICAGO CHAPERONS.

Society Editors Instruct Youths as to Their Uses.

The society editor was humming a line that ran something like this:  
"Oh, the queer things we do and the queer things we say."  
"What are some of them?" demanded the man who does a little of everything.

"Well," replied the society editor, "today a young man came in to get a society item in the paper. It was about a theater party or something of that sort, and he had it all nicely written out, and down at the bottom of the page was the statement that the party would be chaperoned by Miss Blank."

"Well," said the man who does a little of everything, but who is nevertheless not posted on society matters.

"Well," explained the society editor, "of course there is no law, written or unwritten, that says a party of young people may not be chaperoned by an unmarried woman, although it is not usual, for she is supposed under such circumstances to be of mature age and considerable experience."

"This Miss Blank is not a young lady," I suggested, and he was angry in a minute.

"Who says she isn't?" he demanded. Then he added, "I happen to know that she is just 19 years old."

"She can't very well chaperon the party, then," I said.

"Who says she can't?" he demanded again. "She's just as good as any of the swells on the Lake Shore drive, and don't you forget it."

"I explained to him very carefully that a chaperon should be a matron or a woman of mature years, and he quieted down."

"Well," he said, "of course we've got to have a chaperon so's to be in style. The girls are all set on doing the thing right and proper, and we boys have undertaken to see it through. Maybe Miss Jones would do for a chaperon. She's 22 years old."

"Hardly," I replied. "If you feel that you must have a chaperon, the thing for you to do is to invite some matron to accompany you."

"Well, I guess not," he answered, with emphasis. "Why, that would spoil half the fun, and besides we'd have to put up for her ticket. If one of the girls can't be the chaperon, you can just cross that part of it out."

Then the society editor again began to hum:

"Oh, the queer things we say and the queer things we do."—Chicago Post.

## The English Walnut.

Possibly few trees in the old world are more profitable than the English walnut, which thrives in England and all over the northern part of the continent of Europe. The wood is especially used for gun stocks and for many articles of furniture and is found profitable from trees of 10 years of age and upward. There is always a good demand for the nuts, so that there are two distinct lines of profit—by the timber and by the fruit. In our country they thrive in any portion of the eastern states, although as they progress northwardly the tips of the last year's shoots are destroyed by winter. The living portions push out again, however, and generally bear as abundantly as before.

In the vicinity of Philadelphia there are numerous trees, planted by the early German settlers, which bear every year. Single or isolated trees sometimes fail to bear fruit on account of the pollen-bearing flower maturing and scattering pollen before the nut-bearing flower is in condition to receive it, and for this reason crops are more assured when a number of trees are planted together. In this way some of the pollen-bearing catkins are conditioned so as to be in bloom before the time that the nut-bearing flowers make their appearance.—Meehan's Monthly.

## The Bride's Perplexity.

May—What—frowning on your wedding day?

Fay—I'm in a quandary. If I go to the altar smiling people will say I'm simply crazy to get Charlie and if I look solemn they'll say I already regret the step. What shall I do?—Philadelphia Record.

Politically Hungary is divided into 68 counties, containing from 50,000 to 126,000 inhabitants. There are 26 cities endowed with self government. Budapest, the metropolis, contains about 600,000 inhabitants. The population of Hungary is about 15,000,000.

The French capital furnishes a market for 126,500 gallons of milk daily.

## THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER.

It Was Established in China in the Eighth Century.

The oldest newspaper in the world is the Tsing-Pao, or Peking News, founded in the year 710 A. D. Until quite lately it was generally supposed that the Kin Pan, a Chinese journal published in Peking for the last thousand years, was the oldest newspaper in the world. In a very able work recently published, however, Imbault Huard, the French consul at Canton, shows that this high honor belongs to the Tsing-Pao, which has been published continuously since the year 710 and is even said to have been founded some 200 years before that date, or early in the sixth century. 800 years before a newspaper was known in Europe.

The Tsing-Pao now appears as a book of 24 pages, octavo size, tied in a yellow cover by two knots of rice paper. Each page has seven columns, and each column has seven characters, or letters, which read from top to bottom. The types are made of willow wood. This is the "edition de luxe" officially recognized by the emperor, and the price of which is about 24 cents a month. There is also a popular edition, got up roughly on poor paper and printed, or rather daubed, from a plate of engraved wax. This costs 16 cents per month and is issued an hour before the other.

It is the official journal of the government—the "Times" of China. It gives all the details concerning the person of the emperor, his movements, his maladies, his remedies, the imperial decrees and the reports of the ministers, in the printing of which every error is punished with death.

It announces to all the provinces the date which has been fixed by the emperor for the people to change their summer hats for winter ones, which they are expected to do as one man. This journal is easy to read, for it appears in an English translation in Shanghai.

After the Tsing Pao the most important paper in China is of modern date—the Chin-Pao, or Shanghai News, founded in 1872. It has a circulation of some 15,000 copies, and at the close of the Franco-Chinese war Li Hung Chang made use of it—an innovation till then unknown—to influence public opinion and demonstrate by history the rights of the Chinese over Anam.

Chinese newspapers are usually printed on yellow paper, which is changed to blue in case of mourning and red on gala days. One paper has three editions each day—on yellow paper in the morning, gray at noon and white at night—so that the sellers cannot substitute one edition for another in serving their customers. Another journal has a title which signifies "the reproduction of what it is necessary to know," all given on a couple of pages, octavo size. They readily attempt to "en-Chinese" foreign words, as, for instance, the word "telephone" is made to read "to-il fong."

The Chinese press, like many of their other institutions, has remained stationary for 1,000 years, but is now beginning to wake up and modernize itself.—San Francisco Call.

## The Texas Girl.

Chivalry used to be described as a southern virtue, and though we do not wish to imply that the men of the north are unchivalrous it is quite possible that in the south women are still regarded with a greater degree of formal reverence than elsewhere. A native of Texas describes with enthusiasm the women of his state and shows why they cannot fail to excite admiration. "They are," he declares, "sweet, polite, gracious and courageous; they do not curse or swear; they do not use slang, and are not drunkards. Most of them ride well on horseback and can use the six shooter, but do not want to take away a man's job or position." Could a more engaging picture be drawn? These lovely compounds of sweetness and strength know their power, but do not abuse it. They may resent injury in the most effective fashion, but they are not mean. They will hesitate before shooting a man who has a family dependent upon him. They are no mere amazons. The fact that they do not curse and swear shows that they possess also the gentler domestic virtues. Those who are in search of the ideal girl should purchase a ticket for Texas.—Providence Journal.

## The Odor of the Opera.

The confirmed opera goer drew a long breath. "That would make me happy if it blew over my grave," he murmured blissfully.

The woman with him looked at him doubtfully. "What's blowing?" she asked unsympathetically.

"It's the perfume," he explained. "One always gets it when the curtain rises on the second act. The house is full by that time and the odors of the flowers and perfumes have grown heavy. The air is close and oppressive during the entr'acte, but when the curtain goes up the draft sweeps out and catches that indescribable odor and whirled it up here to the dress circle. It's not like anything else. No theater has it. It's the essence of opera flowers and lace and jewels and beauty and music. I'd recognize a whiff of it in paradise. Just ask any old chap who has been coming here for years about it. He'll know what I mean."—New York Sun.

## Celebrating His Deliverance.

"Herbert," asked the young wife timidly, "is this the kind of notice you give your mother used to make?"

"No, dear," answered the young husband. "My mother never made mines pies. She was a health reform lecturer." And Herbert helped himself to a second out.—Chicago Tribune.

## The Only Sure Way.

Pollywog—How would you go about finding a needle in a haystack?  
Jollydog—I shouldn't look for it. I'd simply slide down the haystack.—New York Journal.

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For Sale by R. S. Armstrong &amp; Co.

## What if Not Miracles?

The great Four-C Remedy is doing work wherever introduced as a truly miraculous as it ever falls to the lot of any human agency to do (I will esteem it a favor for any one interested to write the persons whose names appear below or anyone whose name may appear among these testimonials.)

My aim is to convince the public of my sincerity and of the true merits of this remedy.

## BENEFACTORS OF THE RACE.

Office of "KINGFISHER TIMES,"  
Kingfisher, Okla., Dec. 12, '93.

GENTLEMEN—I believe it my duty to write you a few lines regarding the beneficial effect of Phelps' "Four-C Remedy," so far as I am personally concerned. A week ago last Thursday, I was taken with a severe attack of la grippe and in a short time became so hoarse I could not speak above a whisper. The night previous I had coughed nearly the entire night, just before retiring I took a teaspoonful and slept the entire night as sweetly as ever I did in my life, not coughing once. I was instantly relieved before taking one bottle Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure should be in every household in the land. I send you this wholly unbiassed by anyone, for you are benefactors of the race in giving it the attitude for some of the worst afflictions to which it is heir.  
Very Truly Yours,  
C. J. NEBBITT, Editor.

## UNBROKEN REST AT NIGHT.

J. B. HELLMAN, Manager,  
Office Commercial Printing Co.,  
190 South Clark St.,  
Chicago, Nov. 24, '94.

R. R. Phelps, Esq., City.  
DEAR SIR—I wish to bear testimony to the great efficacy of your "Four-C" remedy in throat and lung ailments. As a rule I have been skeptical of the merits of proprietary medicines, but have to confess that a test of your "Four-C" is convincing that at least one ready-made remedy is worthy of use. My children all take it with out the least objection, from oldest to youngest and it is particularly noticeable that I have almost immediate relief. A single dose will check most coughs in their beginning; it gives an unbroken rest at night. In my family "Four-C" is simply indispensable and I recommend it unqualifiedly.  
Yours,  
J. B. HELLMAN.

## ACUTE LARYNGITIS.

Chicago, Sept. 25, '95.  
For years back each winter I have suffered with acute laryngitis. Last winter was so bad I could not leave my room for two weeks or speak above a whisper. I tried every known cough preparation then in desperation I was induced to try Phelps' "Four-C." The first dose relieved my cough, giving me the first night's rest for weeks. Half the bottle cured me. I have never been without this wonderful remedy since. It is as different from other like remedies as molasses from vinegar or sugar from sand.  
Miss Joseph E. GRUBB,  
3218 Madison Ave.

## IT IS A MIRACLE.

Conductor Eckardt, the Railroad Correspondent of the Neodesha Kansas Register, has had to say of "Four-C." "Phelps is having a wonderful sale of his Cough and Cold Remedy. We personally know it is just what it is represented to be. Too much cannot be said in its praise. It is a miracle."

## NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS AND THE PUBLIC.

CONTRACT.—Druggists are authorized in ALL CASES TO REFUND THE PURCHASE PRICE, if the Four-C Remedy (Phelps' Cough, Cold and Croup Cure) fails to give satisfaction in Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, La Grippe, Coughs and Colds, no matter how long standing, or deep seated, in fact I guarantee in all manner of Bronchial or Lung trouble, not as a Cure-All, but to give unbounded satisfaction. Give it a trial on the above conditions. I take all chances.

R. R. PHELPS, 118 53d Street, CHICAGO, ILL., Prop.

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